# Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set <br> International Organization for Standardization <br> Organisation internationale de normalisation <br> Международная организация по стандартизации 

Doc Type: Working Group Document<br>Title: On ordering and the proposed Duployan script for shorthands and Chinook<br>Source: Irish National Body<br>Status: National Body Contribution<br>Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC<br>Date: 2010-09-21

1. Introduction. Van Anderson's work toward encoding Duployan is quite excellent. Ireland has no reservations about the character set proposed for encoding. We have, however, technical concerns about the structure of the code table proposed in document N3895.

Our technical concerns have to do with the proposed sorting order. Mr Anderson notes that, for the most part, users of Duployan shorthands and Chinook have had very little experience with actually sorted text. In the context of UCS implementation, of course, this will not be the case. Files named in Duployan will be sorted by the OS. The question is how.
2. Sorting by shape. Mr Anderson rightly constructs an ordering based on shape. Although it is probable that few users of Duployan have expectations about ordering, basing an ordering on shape is a sensible and useful way of proceeding. It is not without precedent. Users of Blissymbols have a dictionary which has three separate orderings:

- Finding Symbols by Word (an English-to-Bliss glossary)
- Finding Symbols by Meaning (a thesaurus arranged by semantic field)
- Finding Symbols by Shape (a Bliss-to-English dictionary ordered by character)

Mr Anderson's ordering based on shape will very likely prove to be useful to users of Duployan. Certainly the same principles as applied in Blissymbols have been implemented very successfully, and users of the Blissymbol Reference Guide have learnt the sequence quickly and have no trouble finding things by shape.
3. Organization of the code chart. Although we recognize and agree that the ISO/IEC 14651 and the Unicode Collation Algorithm ordering as specified in N3895 is useful, we believe that the ordering of the characters as presented in the code chart will prove to work against the end user in environments where 14651 and the UCA are not properly implemented. The code chart sequence arranges the characters according to quite different criteria than those which are used for ordering, and we do not believe that the proposer's chart ordering could be or should be considered useful to the end user. We do recognize that it has a structure. Unfortunately the structure is based on the wrong axis, in our view.

A look at the code table in N3895 shows that it is organized on a horizontal axis, This makes for an "attractive" code table with some paedagogical features - but this does not make a useful code table in terms of technical functionality. Having acknowledged the usefulness of Mr Anderson's proposed ordering scheme, we suggest that the code chart order also be based on the principles of Mr Anderson's
sorting order, rather than on a secondary classification as it currently is. The benefit of this will be immediate - even a binary sort of data based on such a system will be more similar to the specification of 14651 and the UCA than a binary sort based on the code chart of N3895 would be.
4. "Optimization". Mr Anderson's proposal suggests that some sort of "optimization" might be had if columns 0 and 1 contain high-frequency characters. We do not believe that any genuine benefit accrues here. The Basic Latin and Latin-1 binary sort does not interfile AaÁáBbCcÇçDdĐð, but rather
 languages used) is distant enough from the four columns in Basic Latin. "Optimization" is evidently no great concern there.

Our view is that the better optimization of the Duployan code chart would be to have its binary order follow the order proposed for sorting the script in general. We give a chart below which orders Duployan according to those principles. We have not altered any of the glyphs or character names in Mr Anderson's proposal, apart from the five "dotted-box" glyphs which we have normalized to the same conventions of size of similar glyphs in the UCS. We also made some corrections to spelling errors in the informative annotations in the names list.
5. Issue: Expansion. In Mr Anderson's proposal some blanks are left here and there within the code chart, evidently for potential additions. For instance, between U+1BC63 and U+1BC66 two spaces are left. One might surmise that the following two characters are envisaged:


We would have no issue with re-inserting such gaps in the re-ordered chart and would welcome Mr Anderson's advice on this point.
6. Issue: Ordering within shape-classes. In some instances we are uncertain why the specific ordering has been chosen. For example, Mr Anderson's ordering gives the following:


We are not certain why the long arcs have been inserted where they are. Why is the sequence not the following, which does not break up the original triple of arc, arc-with-stroke, and arc-with-dot?


Another example which seems to be inconsistent is based on the arc-with-dot patterns. If dot-above precedes dot-below in the consonants, why does it not do so in the vowels? In the example below, the first four characters are ordered as in Mr Anderson's proposal, and the second four show an ordering which we might recommend.


A third example has to do with the half－arcs．Shouldn＇t the relative ordering of the vowel arcs be consistent with the consonant arcs？In the example below，the first eight characters are ordered as in Mr Anderson＇s proposal，and the second eight show an ordering which we might recommend．


A fourth example has to do with the quarter－arcs．Here there are downward sloping and upward sloping Shouldn＇t the relative ordering of the vowel arcs be consistent with the consonant arcs？In the example below，the first set of characters are ordered as in Mr Anderson＇s proposal，and the second set shows an ordering which we might recommend．

We would also like clarification of the relative order of the quarter－circle vowels including duployan LETTER U N and DUPLOYAN LETTER ROMANIAN U．
しふつけ vs じノ○つ

We would welcome discussion with Mr Anderson on these particulars，and perhaps the current ordering scheme could be made somewhat more regular，if it has not otherwise been optimized according to principles with which we are not familiar．

The Irish National Body favours the encoding of Mr Anderson＇s Duployan character set，but would prefer a reorganization of the code chart．Such a reorganization might take place during ballot comments if there is not sufficient time to agree on the outstanding points before a new ballot is sent out after the Busan meeting of WG2．

## 7．Bibliography．

Wood，Claudia，Jinny Storr，and Peter A．Reich．1992．Blissymbol Reference Guide．Toronto：Blissymbolics Communication International．ISBN 0－9690516－9－7

$$
\cdot 1||-+--\rightarrow-1 \backslash\rangle 4 \% y \% y \% \% \% y \% \%
$$

Figure 1a．Sample from Anderson＇s proposal showing lines in various orientations and sizes．

Figure 1b．Sample from Anderson＇s proposal showing half－circles in various orientations and sizes．
(

Figure 1c．Sample from Anderson＇s proposal showing quarter－circles in various orientations and sizes．


Figure 1d．Sample from Anderson＇s proposal showing vowels arranged in various shapes．

Figure 1e．Sample from Anderson＇s proposal showing secants and other connectors organized according to evidently sensible criteria．

## Section III FINDING Symbolsby SHAPE

| $\}$ | Wavy Lines | III-1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Heart. | III-2 |
| \# | Cross Hatches. | III-5 |
| $\triangle$ | Building | III-5 |
| $\bigcirc$ | Ear | III-6 |
| $\uparrow$ | Arrows | III-6 |
| - | Wheels | III-9 |
| $\bigcirc$ | Large Circle | III-9 |
| - | Small Circle | III-12 |
| $\bigcirc$ | Half Circles | III-18 |
| $r$ | Quarter Circles | III-21 |
| ) | Parentheses | III-22 |
| $\square$ | Squares | III-24 |
| $\square$ | Rectangles | III-26 |
| $\Pi$ | Open Squares | III-27 |

Figure 2. Sample from Woods et al. 1992 showing the index to the "Finding Symbols by Shape" section of the Blissymbols Reference Guide.


Figure 3. Sample from Woods et al. 1992 showing a subset of the characters organized by half-circle in the "Finding Symbols by Shape" section of the Blissymbols Reference Guide. At the top of the page the "alphabet" is given and a square box shows which section the reader is in. This is used to help readers orient themselves when looking up Bliss-words.

|  | 1BC0 | 1BC1 | 1BC2 | 1BC3 | 1BC4 | 1BC5 | 1BC6 | BC7 | 1BC8 | 1BC9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | $1 \mathrm{BC} 00$ | ${ }_{1 \mathrm{BC} 10}^{1 /}$ | ${\underset{1 B C 20}{ }}^{7}$ | $\underbrace{}_{1 B C 30}$ |  | $1 \mathrm{BC} 50$ | $\begin{gathered} G \\ 1 B C 60 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $1 \mathrm{BC} 70$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{r} \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 80 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 1 \mathrm{BCO} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 11 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\chi_{1 \mathrm{BC} 21}$ | $\underbrace{}_{1 \mathrm{BC} 31}$ | $\bigcirc$ <br> 1BC41 | $\begin{gathered} \text { C } \\ \text { 1BC51 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \vdots \\ \dot{r} \\ 1 B C 61 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1 B C 71}{\vdots}$ | 1BC81 |  |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 02 \end{gathered}$ | $\int_{1 \mathrm{BC} 12}^{1}$ | $\mathcal{F}_{1 \mathrm{BC} 22}$ | $\underset{1 B C 32}{v}$ | $\theta$ <br> 1 BC 42 | $\begin{gathered} n \\ \text { 1BC52 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { r' } \\ \text { 1BC62 } \end{gathered}$ | $\bigoplus_{1 B C 72}$ | ¢ |  |
| 3 | $\underset{1 \mathrm{BCO}}{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { そ } \\ \text { 1BC13 } \end{gathered}$ | $\overbrace{1 \mathrm{BC} 23}$ | $\underset{\text { 1BC33 }}{ }$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{2}^{\prime} \\ \text { 1BC53 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 心 } \\ \text { 1BC63 } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1 B C 83}{\sqrt{2}}$ |  |
| 4 | $\left.\right\|_{1 B C 04}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Y, } \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\overbrace{1 \mathrm{BC} 24}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 1 B C 34 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 1 B C 44 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{j} \\ \text { 1BC54 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{J} \\ \text { 1BC64 } \end{gathered}$ | $\ldots$ | 1BC84 |  |
| 5 | $1 \mathrm{BC} 05$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 1 \mathrm{BCC} 15 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\int_{1 \mathrm{BC} 25}$ | $\underset{18 C 35}{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{O} \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{C} \\ \text { 1BC55 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { "r } \\ \text { 1BC65 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \vdots \vdots \\ 1 B C 75 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1 B C 85}$ |  |
| 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { - } \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 06 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1 \mathrm{BC} 16}{1 /}$ | $\xlongequal{1 \mathrm{BC} 26}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 18 C 36 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{O} \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 46 \end{gathered}$ | $1 \mathrm{BC} 56$ | $\begin{gathered} \mu \\ \text { 1BC66 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \vdots \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 76 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{18 C 86}$ |  |
| 7 | $1 \mathrm{BC} 07$ | $\%$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 1 B C 37 \end{array}$ | 1BC47 | $\begin{gathered} \text { • } \\ \text { 1BC57 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ‘r } \\ \text { 1BC67 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dot{\vdots} \\ 1 B C 77 \end{gathered}$ | $18 \mathrm{C} 87$ |  |
| 8 | $\overline{18 \mathrm{BCO8}}$ | $\boldsymbol{1 B C}_{18}$ | $\overbrace{1 \mathrm{BC} 28}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 38 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} c \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 48 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} ? \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 58 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \therefore \\ 18 \mathrm{BC} 68 \end{gathered}$ | 1BC78 | $\underset{18 C 88}{\sim}$ |  |
| 9 | - | $C_{1 \mathrm{BC} 19}$ | $\overbrace{1 \mathrm{BC} 29}^{1}$ | $\underset{1 B C 39}{r}$ | $1 \mathrm{BC} 49$ | $\underset{1 \mathrm{BC} 59}{\mathbf{C l}^{2}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { •• } \\ \text { 1BC69 } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { If } \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 89 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| A | 1BCOA | $f_{1 \mathrm{BC} 1 \mathrm{~A}}$ | $\overbrace{1 B C 2 A}$ |  | 0 <br> 1BC4A | $\underset{1 B C 5 A}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} r \\ \text { 1BC6A } \end{gathered}$ | 1BC7A | 7 $18 C 8 A$ |  |
| B | $\begin{gathered} \text { \} } \\ {1 \mathrm{BCOB}} \\ {\hline} \end{gathered}$ | $C_{1 \mathrm{BC} 1 \mathrm{~B}}$ |  | 才 | （1） <br> 1BC4B | $0^{\circ}$ | $\begin{gathered} \ldots \% \\ \text { 1BC6B } \end{gathered}$ | $18 С 7 \mathrm{~B}$ | $\oplus$ <br> 1BC8B |  |
| C | $\underset{1 B C O C}{\searrow}$ | $\bigodot_{1 \mathrm{BC} 1 \mathrm{C}}$ | $\underbrace{}_{1 \mathrm{BC} 2 \mathrm{C}}$ | $\underset{1 B C 3 C}{y}$ | $\begin{gathered} y \\ \text { 1BC4C } \end{gathered}$ | $\odot$ <br> 1BC5C | $\begin{gathered} \cdots-1 \\ 1 B C 6 C \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 18C7C | ［－DT DS RS 1BC8C |  |
| D | $\searrow_{1 B C O D}$ | $\overbrace{1 B C 1 D}$ | $\underset{\substack{1 B C 2 D}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 1 B C 3 D \end{gathered}$ | 1BC4D | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 1 B C 5 D \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 1 B C 6 D \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 1 B C 7 D \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 8 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| E | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 1 \mathrm{BCOE} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\sum_{1 \mathrm{BC} 1 \mathrm{E}}$ | 1BC2E | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 18 C 3 E \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \underline{\iota} \\ 1 B C 4 E \end{gathered}$ | $\odot$ <br> 1BC5E |  | 1BC7E | $\begin{gathered} = \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 8 \mathrm{E} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| F | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 1 \mathrm{BCOF} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $7$ $1 \mathrm{BC} 1 \mathrm{~F}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{1 B C 2 F}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{r} \\ \text { 1BC3F } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 1 \mathrm{BC} 4 \mathrm{~F} \end{gathered}$ | $\theta$ <br> 1BC5F | $1 \mathrm{BC} 6 \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |  |

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## Dot consonants

1BC00 . DUPLOYAN LETTER H

- Chinook, Pernin, Sloan, Perrault
- non-joining character

1BC01 , DUPLOYAN LETTER X

- Salishan
- non-joining character


## Vertical-line consonants

1BC02 । DUPLOYAN LETTER P

- Chinook number 1

1BC03 | DUPLOYAN LETTER B
$\rightarrow 1 B C 72$ † duployan affix low vertical secant
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 73+$ duployan affix mid vertical secant
$\rightarrow 1$ BC74 + duployan affix high vertical secant
1 BC04 DUPLOYAN LETTER P N
= Sloan B B
$\rightarrow 1 B C 1 E$ ) duployan letter $n$
Horizontal-line consonants
1BC05 - DUPLOYAN LETTER T

- Chinook number 2

1 BC06 - DUPLOYAN LETTER TH

- Chinook, Sloan, Pernin, Perrault

1 BCO - DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN DH
1 BC08 - DUPLOYAN LETTER D
$\rightarrow 1$ BC75 - duployan affix left horizontal secant
$\rightarrow 1 B C 76+$ duployan affix mid horizontal secant
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 77 \div$ duployan affix right horizontal secant
1BC09 - DUPLOYAN LETTER DH

- Chinook
$\rightarrow$ 1BC08 - duployan letter d
1BCOA - DUPLOYAN LETTER D S
= Sloan D D
$\rightarrow$ 1BC2C $\smile$ duployan letter $s$


## Northwest-to-southeast diagonal-line consonants

1BCOB , DUPLOYAN LETTER F

- Chinook number 3

1BC0C \ DUPLOYAN LETTER V
1BCOD \ DUPLOYAN LETTER F N
= Sloan V V
$\rightarrow$ 1BC1E ) duployan letter $n$

## Northeast-to-southwest diagonal-line consonants

1BC0E " DUPLOYAN LETTER K

- Chinook number 4
- written down and to the left

1BCOF \& DUPLOYAN LETTER KK

- Chinook
- written down and to the left

1BC10 \% DUPLOYAN LETTER G

- written down and to the left

1BC11 \% DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN J

- written down and to the left

1BC12 / DUPLOYAN LETTER K M

- written down and to the left
= Sloan G G
$\rightarrow$ 1BC19 (duployan letter $m$


## Southwest-to-northeast diagonal-line

 consonants1BC13 " DUPLOYAN LETTER L

- written up and to the right
= Pernin letter R
1BC14 * DUPLOYAN LETTER HL
- Chinook
- written up and to the right

1BC15 * DUPLOYAN LETTER LH

- Chinook
- written up and to the right

1BC16 / DUPLOYAN LETTER R

- Chinook number 5
- French number milliards
- written up and to the right
= Pernin letter L
$=$ Pernin Reporters word repeat sign
1BC17 \% DUPLOYAN LETTER RH
- Chinook
- written up and to the right

1BC18 / DUPLOYAN LETTER R S

- written up and to the right
= Sloan R R
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 2 \mathrm{C} \cup$ duployan letter s
Left half-circle consonants
1BC19 ( DUPLOYAN LETTER M
- Chinook Number 6

1BC1A € DUPLOYAN LETTER M N

- Romanian Mai mult, not Romanian Mult mai shorthand sign
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 1 \mathrm{E}$ ) duployan letter n
1BC1B ( DUPLOYAN SIGN M WITH DOT
= Romanian sign Mijloc)
1BC1C ( DUPLOYAN LETTER M S
= Sloan shorthand letter M M
$\rightarrow$ 1BC2C $\smile$ duployan letter $s$
1BC1D ( DUPLOYAN LETTER MNS
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 1 \mathrm{E}$ ) duployan letter n
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 2 \mathrm{C} \smile$ duployan letter $s$
Right half-circle consonants
1BC1E ) DUPLOYAN LETTER N
- Chinook number 7

1BC1F 子 DUPLOYAN LETTERNM

- not Romanian nu nu shorthand sign
$\rightarrow$ 1BC19 (duployan letter m
1 BC20 ) DUPLOYAN LETTER N WITH DOT
= Chinook NG
= Romanian sign Nici
1BC21 DUPLOYAN LETTER N S = Pernin, Sloan, Perrault letter NG
$\rightarrow$ 1BC2C $\smile$ duployan letter $s$
1BC22 ) DUPLOYAN LETTER N M S
$\rightarrow$ 1BC19 (duployan letter m
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 2 \mathrm{C} \cup$ duployan letter s



## Small circle vowels

1BC44 。 DUPLOYAN LETTER A
－Chinook number 10s
1BC45 ○ DUPLOYAN LETTER WA
－Chinook
－Not Romanian O＋A
＝Perrault letter OY
－Chinook number 100s
1 BC46－DUPLOYAN LETTER OA
＝Pernin letter AW
＝Perrault letter AW
1BC47－DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN OW
－reverse circle vowel
Small half－circle vowels
1BC48 ，DUPLOYAN LETTER I
－character rotates to match entry angle of preceding consonant
－character has primary orientation（right and up）
$=$ Perrault letter long A，short E（with accents）
$\rightarrow$ 1BC6F ；duployan affix attached e hook
$\rightarrow$ 1BC6E d duployan affix attached i hook
$\rightarrow$ 1BC4F ，duployan letter short i
$\rightarrow 1$ BC50 $~ d u p l o y a n ~ l e t t e r ~ e e ~$
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 51$ c duployan letter ie
$\rightarrow$ 1BC52～duployan letter ui
1 BC49－DUPLOYAN LETTER E
－character rotates to match entry angle of preceding consonant
－character has secondary orientation（left and down）
＝Sloan letter long A
$=$ Perrault letter short I，long E（with dot accent）
$\rightarrow$ 1BC6F ；duployan affix attached e hook
1BC4A ○ DUPLOYAN LETTER WI
－Chinook
1BC4B o DUPLOYAN LETTER WEI
－Salishan
1BC4C ：DUPLOYAN LETTER ROMANIAN I
－character rotates to match entry angle of preceding consonant，with dot maintaining relative position
－secondary orienting（left and down）
1BC4D－DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN EH
1BC4E こ DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN EE

## Medium half－circle vowels

1BC4F ，DUPLOYAN LETTER SHORT I
－Pernin，Duployan shorthand
－used as an invariant vowel and for orienting word abbreviations consisting of only vowels
$\rightarrow$ 1BC48－duployan letter i
$=$ Consolidated Duployan letter R T R
1 BC50～DUPLOYAN LETTER EE
－Pernin，Duployan shorthand
－used as an invariant vowel and for orienting word abbreviations consisting of only vowels
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 48$ • duployan letter i

1BC51 c DUPLOYAN LETTER IE
－Duployan shorthand
－used as an invariant vowel and for orienting word abbreviations consisting of only vowels
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 48$ c duployan letter i
＝Pernin letter A
1BC52～DUPLOYAN LETTER UI
－Duployan shorthand
－used as an invariant vowel and for orienting word abbreviations consisting of only vowels
$\rightarrow$ 1BC48－duployan letter i
$=$ Pernin letter E

## Diagonal－line vowels

1BC53 そ DUPLOYAN LETTER YE
1BC54 ；DUPLOYAN LETTER LONG I
－Pernin
－angles like an＂F＂when adjacent a K－type consonant

## Quarter－circle vowels

1BC55－DUPLOYAN LETTER U
－character rotates to match entry angle of preceding consonant
－character has primary orientation（right and up）
＝Romanian stenographic letter EN
$\rightarrow$ 1BC60 o duployan letter romanian u
$\rightarrow$ 1BC38 $r$ duployan letter w
$\rightarrow 1$ BC59 ，duployan letter long u
1BC56 ，DUPLOYAN LETTER EU
－character rotates to match entry angle of preceding consonant
－character has secondary orientation（left and down）
－in French usage，may be rendered with a dot contextually
＝Romanian stenographic letter AN
1 BC57 ：DUPLOYAN LETTER XW
＝Perrault Uh
－not French Eu
1 BC58～DUPLOYAN LETTER U N
$\rightarrow$ 1BC1E ）duployan letter $n$

## Oblong circle vowels

DUPLOYAN LETTER LONG U
－Pernin，Perrault
－this vowel does not rotate to match entry angle of preceding consonant
$\rightarrow$ 1BC5D o duployan letter ou
1BC5A o DUPLOYAN LETTER UH
－Sloan
$\rightarrow$ 1BC5D o duployan letter ou
1BC5B o DUPLOYAN LETTER OOH
－Sloan
$\rightarrow$ 1BC5D o duployan letter ou
1BC5C © DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN U
$\rightarrow$ 1BC5D o duployan letter ou

## Dot vowels

1BC5D o DUPLOYAN LETTER OU

- should not be used for Perrault Ow
$\approx<$ initial, final $>$ 1BC5E $\odot$
= Chinook letter oo
$\rightarrow 1$ BC60 o duployan letter romanian $u$
$\rightarrow$ 1BC5A o duployan letter uh
$\rightarrow$ 1BC5B $o^{\circ}$ duployan letter ooh
$\rightarrow$ 1BC5C o duployan letter sloan u
1BC5E ○ DUPLOYAN LETTER OW
- should not be used for Romanian U
$\approx<$ medial $>1$ BC60 o
1BC5F • DUPLOYAN LETTER WOW
- Salishan

Small quarter-circle vowels
1BC60 o DUPLOYAN LETTER ROMANIAN U
$\rightarrow$ 1BC5E $\odot$ duployan letter ow
1BC61 ; DUPLOYAN LETTER VOCALIC M

- primary orienting vowel
= Perrault letters Am, Em, Im, Um (with accents)
1 BC62 * DUPLOYAN LETTER NASAL I
- character positions diacritically, as an orienting vowel, or as an invariant vowel
- primary orientation
- invariant direction down
- Romanian multiplicative number prefix
= Pernin letter IM
= Consolidated Duployan affix INT-R-
DUPLOYAN LETTER NASAL U
- character positions diacritically, as an orienting vowel, or as an invariant vowel
- secondary orientation
- invariant direction down
- French number 1
= Pernin letter IN
$=$ Consolidated Duployan affix INT-R-
1BC64 , DUPLOYAN LETTER NASAL O
- character positions diacritically, as an orienting vowel, or as an invariant vowel
- neutral nasal vowel for transcription of an ambiguous secondary orienting nasal vowel
- secondary orientation
- invariant direction up
= Pernin letter OM
$=$ Perrault letters An, En, In, Un (with accents)
$=$ Pernin letter IM
$=$ Consolidated Duployan affix INT-R-
1BC65 r DUPLOYAN LETTER NASAL A
- Perrault vocalic N - An, En, In, Un (with accents)
- character positions diacritically, as an orienting vowel, or as an invariant vowel
- neutral nasal vowel for transcription of an ambiguous primary orienting nasal vowel
- primary orientation
- invariant direction up
= Pernin letter ON
$=$ Romanian stenographic letter YN
1BC66 , DUPLOYAN LETTER PERNIN AN
- written down

1BC67 ~ DUPLOYAN LETTER PERNIN AM

- written down

1BC68 - DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN AN
1 BC69 : DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN EN
1BC6A r DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN ON

## Attached affixes

1BC6B $\cdots$ DUPLOYAN AFFIX ATTACHED SECANT

- dots show position on and relative orientation to base glyph and are not rendered
- as a prefix, takes opposite relative position to following glyph
- generally crosses adjacent character at perpendicular, but has a bias towards SW/NE angle to contrast 1BC71 -
- default neutral secant affix
= French suffix -anse
$=$ Pernin prefix Pre-
= Sloan affix Ax-/-ext
1BC6C $\cdots$ DUPLOYAN AFFIX ATTACHED TANGENT
- dots show position on and relative orientation to base glyph and are not rendered
- as a prefix, takes opposite relative position to following glyph
$=$ French suffix -tan
$=$ Romanian shorthand letter Str-/-str
1BC6D ) DUPLOYAN AFFIX ATTACHED TAIL
- orienting character
= French suffix -sionaire
1BC6E : DUPLOYAN AFFIX ATTACHED I HOOK
- glyph is retrograde and opens left or right, dependent on preceding letter
- dots show position of preceding glyph and are not rendered
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 48$ • duployan letter i
$=$ French suffix -tou
= Sloan affix Irre-/-ary
1BC6F : DUPLOYAN AFFIX ATTACHED E HOOK
- glyph is retrograde and opens up or down, dependent on preceding letter
- dots show position of preceding glyph and are not rendered
$\rightarrow$ 1BC49 - duployan letter e
$=$ French suffix -te
1BC70 : DUPLOYAN AFFIX ATTACHED TANGENT HOOK
- attached affix
- dots show position on and relative orientation to base glyph and are not rendered
= Romanian affix Ist-/-ism
$=$ Consolidated Duployan prefix T-R-
1 BC71 $\uparrow$ DUPLOYAN AFFIX ATTACHED LEFT-TO-RIGHT SECANT
- dots show position on and relative orientation to base glyph and are not rendered
- generally crosses adjacent character at perpendicular, but has a bias towards NW/SE angle to contrast 1BC6B $\cdots$
- as a suffix, takes opposite relative position to following glyph
$=$ Pernin prefix Per-


## Vertical affixes

1BC72 †* DUPLOYAN AFFIX LOW VERTICAL SECANT
$=$ Pernin Reporters Sub-

- dots show position on base glyph and are not rendered
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 03 \mid$ duployan letter $b$
1BC73 † DUPLOYAN AFFIX MID VERTICAL SECANT
= Pernin Reporters Trans-
- dots show position on base glyph and are not rendered
$\rightarrow$ 1BC03। duployan letter b
1BC74 +. DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH VERTICAL SECANT
= Pernin Reporters Super-
- dots show position on base glyph and are not rendered
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 03$ । duployan letter b
Horizontal affixes
1 BC75 - DUPLOYAN AFFIX LEFT HORIZONTAL SECANT
= Pernin Reporters Extra-
- dots show position on base glyph and are not rendered
$\rightarrow$ 1BC08 - duployan letter d
1 BC76 - DUPLOYAN AFFIX MID HORIZONTAL SECANT
$=$ Pernin Reporters Inter-
- dots show position on base glyph and are not rendered
$\rightarrow$ 1BC08 - duployan letter d
1 BC77 - DUPLOYAN AFFIX RIGHT HORIZONTAL SECANT
$=$ Pernin Reporters Contra-
- dots show position on base glyph and are not rendered
$\rightarrow$ 1BC08 - duployan letter d


## High affixes

1BC78 , DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH ACUTE
$=$ French suffix -ment
$=$ Romanian suffix -mant
$=$ Pernin Sub-
$=$ Pernin Reporters' suffix Pro-
$\rightarrow 02 \mathrm{CA}{ }^{\prime}$ modifier letter acute accent
1BC79 . . DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH TIGHT ACUTE
$=$ Pernin Pro-

- as a suffix, placed above and to the right of the following letter
1BC7A - DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH GRAVE
= French suffix -ien
$=$ Pernin suffix Con-
$\rightarrow 02 C B$ ` modifier letter grave accent
1BC7B - DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH LONG GRAVE
= Pernin Contra-
1BC7C • DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH DOT
- not Romanian hundreds - use U+0307 ं
combining dot above and $\mathrm{U}+0308$ •
combining diaeresis
- French number thousands
$=$ French suffix -eur
$=$ Romanian shorthand affix trans-/-lui
$\rightarrow$ 02D9 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ dot above

1BC7D - DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH CIRCLE

- Not Romanian number grade or percent suffix
- French ordinal number
= French suffix -euse
$\rightarrow 00 \mathrm{BO}{ }^{\circ}$ degree sign
$\rightarrow$ 02DA ${ }^{\circ}$ ring above
1BC7E - DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH LINE
$=$ French suffix -iste
$=$ Romanian shorthand affix -tor
$=$ Pernin affix Dis-
$\rightarrow 02 \mathrm{C} 9^{-}$modifier letter macron
1BC7F ~ DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH WAVE
$=$ French suffix -ificatif
$\rightarrow$ 02DC ~ small tilde
1BC80 " DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH VERTICAL
- also functions as attached affix vertical up with ZWJ
- this affix is about half as long as Duployan Letter P
- as a prefix, has falling stroke direction
$=$ Pernin ZWJ + -ime
= Sloan Tele-
$\rightarrow 1 \mathrm{BC} 02$ । duployan letter p


## Low affixes

1BC81, DUPLOYAN AFFIX LOW ACUTE
$=$ French suffix -cion
= Pernin prefix ex-
$\rightarrow$ O2CF, modifier letter low acute accent
$=$ French suffix -iere

- French percent
$\rightarrow$ 02F3 。modifier letter low ring
DUPLOYAN AFFIX LOW LINE
$=$ French suffix -isme
$=$ Pernin affix Mis-
$\rightarrow$ 02D7 - modifier letter minus sign
~ DUPLOYAN AFFIX LOW WAVE
= French suffix -ification
$\rightarrow 02 F 7$ ~ modifier letter low tilde

1BC89 . DUPLOYAN AFFIX LOW VERTICAL

- functions as attached affix vertical down with ZWJ
- this affix is about half as long as Duployan the letter P
- as a prefix, has rising stroke direction
= Pernin ZWJ + -ine
$\rightarrow$ 1BC02 । duployan letter $p$
1BC8A , DUPLOYAN AFFIX LOW ARROW
= Romanian prefix Sub-
- low affix


## Chinook sign

1BC8B $\oplus$ DUPLOYAN SIGN O WITH CROSS

- Chinook Likalisti


## Sloan R-form selector

1BC8C Did DUPLOYAN THICK LETTER SELECTOR

- commonly abbreviated DTLS
- Sloan R-flavored letters
- Shape shown is arbitrary and is not visibly rendered
- Causes previous Duployan character to be rendered bold


## Shorthand double mark

1BC8D \% DUPLOYAN DOUBLE MARK

- Dots show position on and relative orientation to base glyph and are not rendered
- Romanian, Sloan shorthands
- Should be used with M, N, J, and S for the Romanian word signs Mai mult, Nu nu, Ceea ce, and Sa se
- Can be doubled and tripled


## Chinook punctuation

1BC8E $=$ DUPLOYAN PUNCTUATION CHINOOK FULL STOP


