
**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646 / UNICODE**

A. Administrative

1. Title: **Proposal for Encoding Additional Cyrillic Characters for Siberian Yupik**
2. Requesters' names: SIL International (contacts: Jim Brase, Peter Constable)
3. Requester type: Expert contribution
4. Submission date: 2002-12-06
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):
- 6a. Completion: This is a complete proposal.
- 6b. More information to be provided: No

B. Technical—General**1a. New script? Name?**

No.

1b. Addition of characters to existing block? Name?

Yes: Cyrillic / Cyrillic Supplement.

2. Number of characters

2

3. Proposed category

Category A

4. Proposed level of implementation and rationale

Level 1.

5a. Character names included in proposal?

Yes.

5b. Character names in accordance with guidelines?

Yes.

5c. Character shapes attached in a reviewable form?

Yes.

6a. Who will provide computerized font?

SIL International

6b. Font currently available?

Yes.

6c. Font format?

TrueType

7a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts, etc) provided?

Yes.

7b. Are published examples (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of use of proposed characters attached?

Yes.

8. Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing?

These characters have no unusual behaviors in relation to text processing, but are comparable to other Cyrillic alphabetic characters.

C. Technical—Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?

No.

2. Contact with the user community?

Yes, with regards to the Siberian Yupik community.

No, with regards to the Nivkh community.

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?

Our principle interest is the Siberian Yupik language of Alaska and Eastern Siberia. It has also come to our attention that the proposed characters are used by the Nivkh language on Sakhalin Island. Although we know little of Nivkh, we include some references to it here so that the proposed characters can be evaluated in their broader context.

The total population of the Siberian Yupik people is about 2000. These are divided between Alaska (1100 people in the villages of Gambell and Savoonga on St. Lawrence Island) and the tip of the Siberian Chukchi Peninsula (900 people). Of those in Alaska, about 1050 still speak the language. They use a Roman alphabet. In Siberia, about 300 still speak the language. They use a Cyrillic based alphabet and constitute the primary user community for the proposed characters.

The Nivkh people total 4400 to 4700 people on Sakhalin Island and the Amur River valley. Two different sources estimate either 400 or 1100 speakers remain, principally on Sakhalin Island.

3b. Reference

For Siberian Yupik:

Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks
<http://www.uaf.edu/anlc/langs/sy.html>

SIL Ethnologue: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ESS

For Nivkh:

The Languages of Russia, University of Groningen,
<http://odur.let.rug.nl/~bergmann/russia/languages/nivkh.htm>

Ethnologue.com, SIL International, http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=NIV

4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)?

Up until 1989, used in government publications of the U.S.S.R., including linguistic descriptions and educational materials. Financial support for linguistic research and publishing by the Soviet Union ended in 1989.

Currently in use for publications of Scripture and related materials.

4b. Reference

Personal correspondence with Dave Shinen, linguist from SIL International working in Siberian Yupik on St. Lawrence Is., Alaska.

See also samples in Section E. of this proposal.

5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?

Yes.

5b. Where?

Eastern Siberia.

5c. Reference

See samples in Section E of this proposal.

6. After giving due considerations to the principles in N 1352 must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?

Yes.

6b. Rationale

Living script.

6c. Reference

N/A.

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?

They do not have to be contiguous but should be in the same block.

8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?

No.

9a. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?

No.

10a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clause 4.11 and 4.13 in ISO/IEC 10646-1)?

No.

10b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?

N/A.

10c. Reference

N/A.

10d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

N/A.

10e. Reference

N/A.

11. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary).

N/A.

D. Proposed Characters

The following two characters are proposed:

Name	Representative glyph
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER	Г
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER	г

Unicode character properties for these characters should be the same as those for other comparable Cyrillic alphabetic characters. Of course, these are an upper- / lower-case pair, and so the relevant case mapping for each points to the other.

Default collating order:

In Siberian Yupik, these characters immediately follow the CYRILLIC (CAPITAL/SMALL) LETTER GHE, U+0413/U+0433. (Based on phone conversation with Dave Shinen, linguist from SIL International working on the Siberian Yupik language.)

We have no definite information on the collating order for Nivkh. In the table on the web site <http://odur.let.rug.nl/~bergmann/russia/alphabets/nivkh.htm>, it is positioned to the right of the CYRILLIC (CAPITAL/SMALL) LETTER GHE WITH STROKE, U+0492/U+0493. But in the table on the site <http://ee.www.ee/transliteration/pdf/Nivkh.pdf>, it is listed immediately after CYRILLIC (CAPITAL/SMALL) LETTER GHE, U+0413/U+0433 (as in Siberian Yupik), and before CYRILLIC (CAPITAL/SMALL) LETTER GHE WITH STROKE, U+0492/U+0493.

Usage of these characters is illustrated in the following samples:

E. Samples

Меновщиков, Г. А. 1983. *СЛОВАРЬ ЭСКИМОССКО-РУССКИЙ И РУССКО-ЭСКИМОССКИЙ*. Ленинград: Просвещение.

(Menovshchikov, G. A. 1983. Slovar' eskimossko-russkiy i russkio-eskimosskiy. [Dictionary eskimo-russian and russian-eskimo] Leningrad: Prosveshchenie.)

↓
ағның день
ағныңу днём; ср. ағныңми
ағныңлқусиқ весь день, цѣлый дѣнь
ағу гниль
ағукақ 1) спѣлый, созрѣвший; 2) гнилóй
ағуқыстағақуқ *неперех.* 1) мѣдленно созре-
вáет; 2) загнивáет
ағулиғақуқ *неперех.* 1) останáвливается;
2) перестаёт рабóтать (*о мото́ре*)
ағулигвик останóвка; стоя́нка
ағулихтақа *перех.* останáвливае́т (*когó-л.,*
что-л.)
ағуля та́нец; ср. тукақ 1)
ағуляғұағақуқ *неперех.* развевáется, колы́-
шется (*о фла́ге и пр.*)
ағуляқақуқ *неперех.* уезжа́ет; ухóдит; уда-
ля́ется
ағуляқуқ *неперех.* 1) танцúет; 2) качáется;
шатáется (*о челове́ке*)
ағуляқутақа *перех.* уно́сит; увóдит; увóзит
ағуляқыстақа *перех.* прогоня́ет (*когó-л.*)
ағуляста танцóр, плясу́н
ағулятақа *перен.* 1) ма́шет (*чем-л.*); 2) взба́л-
тывае́т, встря́хивае́т (*что-л.*)
ағульық I 1) созрева́ние; 2) гниéние
ағульық II 1) полынья́; 2) протáлина
ағусиңуақ морская́ ра́ковина
ағынқиғныңмун напра́во
ағынқиғның 1. пра́вый; 2. пра́вая сторо́на
ағьюғақа *перех.* ругáет, бранíт (*когó-л.*)

Меновщиков, Г. А. & Н. Б. Вахтин. 1983. *ЭСКИМОССКИЙ ЯЗЫК*. Ленинград: Просвещение.

(Menovshchikov, G. A., and N. B. Vakhtin. 1983. *Eskimoskii iazyk*. [Eskimo Language] Leningrad: Prosveshchenie.)

Здесь соблюдаются все те же правила присоединения показателей, что и для значения *его*, но добавляется показатель **-т**:

пана	панаџат	панахкыт	панаџит
манан	манатыџат	манатыхкыт	манатџит
аџьяџ	аџьят	аџьяхкыт	аџьяит
игныџ	игныџат	игныџыхкыт	игныџит
аткук	аткугат	аткугыхкыт	аткугит
игасиџ	игасит	игасихкыт	игасит

§ 57. Таблица суффиксов абсолютного падежа лично-притяжательного склонения

	Один предмет	Два предмета	Много предметов
<i>мой</i>	-џа/-ка	-хка	-нка
<i>наш</i>	-пут/-вут	-хпут	-пут
<i>твой</i>	-н	-хкын	-тын
<i>ваш</i>	-си/-зи	-хси	-си
<i>его</i>	-а/-џа	-(к)ык	-и/џи
<i>их</i>	-ат/-џат	-хкыт	-ит/-џит

Лично-притяжательные показатели абсолютного падежа имен существительных совпадают с показателями лица субъектно-объектных глаголов с 3-м лицом объекта:

пана-џа <i>мое копье</i>	— сџаџаџа-џа <i>я его вижу</i> ;
пана-нка <i>мои копья</i>	— сџаџаџа-нка <i>я их вижу</i> ;
пана-н <i>твое копье</i>	— сџаџаџа-н <i>ты его видишь</i> ;
пана-пут <i>наши копья</i>	— сџаџаџа-пут <i>мы их видим</i> ;
пана-си <i>ваши копья</i>	— сџаџаџа-си <i>вы их видите</i> ;
пана-џи <i>его копья</i>	— сџаџаџи <i>он их видит</i> и т. д.

Это совпадение не является случайным. Оно свидетельствует об общем происхождении форм притяжательного склонения и субъектно-объектного спряжения. Очевидно, в древне-эскимосском языке существовал единый способ выражения принадлежности предмета лицу и действия лицу, а именно: аџья-џа *моя лодка* и сџаџаџа-џа *мое видение его*.

В результате развития и совершенствования грамматического строя происходило постепенное расхождение двух рядов показателей — лично-притяжательного склонения и субъектно-объектного спряжения. Одни и те же суффиксы стали выражать с глаголами переход действия на объект, а с именами значение принадлежности предмета.

Юпигыт Мумихқықтытлюю & Уиклиф Байбел Транслзйторс-етьлу. 1998. *Пинигі Уңипақ Иисус-мың Иоанн-ым Аңқә*. Гамбелл, Аласка.

(Yupik translators and Wycliffe Bible Translators. 1998. The Good News About Jesus As Told By John. Gambell, Alaska.)

Иоанн I

7

“Таўатылтыюку ысхақақақа, уңипатамси, тана
Иғнықә Кияғнығым.”

Малихсәхтыксюхуағи Иисус-ым

35 Унамиңани Иоанн таўанлъятақак
малгуклюю малихсәхтыкык. 36 Иоанн-ым
ысхағлюку Иисус нағухльыхй пикақ, “Й-и,
таната Пынъиғаға Кияғнығым.” 37 Такук
малихсәхтык нағалтыюку Иоанн малихтыкәк
Иисус. 38 Иисус-ым қивлюни ысхағлюкык
малигульхйк ыльминун апыкакык, “Сяңуа
пйқыстыгныгу?” Кймсиқәк, “Рабби,
нантақсин?” (“Рабби” хұатын писйгуқ,
“Апыхтуғиста.”) 39 Пикакык, “Малихльюңа,
ысхағьяхтухтыгныгу.” Ынкәм малихтыкәк
кияхфиганун, таўантыкак, 4 часов-мың
кынляңа унултыгмун.

40 Югым альхан нағалтыюку Иоанн
малихтыкақ Иисус-мың Андрей-нуфтуғнуқ
Симон Петр-ым аңлыгутаңа. 41 Таўаниңинақ
Андрей аңлыгутминун Симон-мун ағляглюни
пика, “Налькумәхпут Мессия.” (“Мессия”
хұатын писйгуқ, “Христос-я.”) 42 Тәхкын
Симон агляткә Иисус-мун. Иисус-ым
ысхағлюку пика, “Ыльпык Симон-нұтын
иғныға Иоанн-ым. Атхын Кифа-нултыкуқ,
хұатын писиқ, Петр.”

We do not have any literature in Nivkh. Some information on this language and alphabet, including references to the proposed characters, can be found on the following web sites:

<http://odur.let.rug.nl/~bergmann/russia/alphabets/nivkh.htm>

http://www.raipon.org/Web_Database/nivkh.html

http://www.eki.ee/letter/chardata.cgi?lang=_nivkh&script=cyrillic

http://members.tripod.com/~anttikoski/eng_pala.html

<http://ee.www.ee/transliteration/pdf/Nivkh.pdf>

In both Nivhk and Siberian Yupik texts from various sources, we have encountered two designs of the character: one with a hooked descender, and one with a pointed descender. (See the Siberian Yupik samples included and also Nivkh samples at URLs mentioned above.) We consider these to be typographic variants of the same character.