# Supplemental Punctuation

Range: 2E00-2E7F

## The Unicode Standard, Version 7.0

This file contains an excerpt from the character code tables and list of character names for *The Unicode Standard, Version 7.0* 

Characters in this chart that are new for The Unicode Standard, Version 7.0 are shown in conjunction with any existing characters. For ease of reference, the new characters have been highlighted in the chart grid and in the names list.

This file will not be updated with errata, or when additional characters are assigned to the Unicode Standard. See http://www.unicode.org/errata/ for an up-to-date list of errata.

See http://www.unicode.org/charts/ for access to a complete list of the latest character code charts.

See http://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/Unicode-7.0/ for charts showing only the characters added in Unicode 7.0.

See http://www.unicode.org/Public/7.0.0/charts/ for a complete archived file of character code charts for Unicode 7.0.

#### Disclaimer

These charts are provided as the online reference to the character contents of the Unicode Standard, Version 7.0 but do not provide all the information needed to fully support individual scripts using the Unicode Standard. For a complete understanding of the use of the characters contained in this file, please consult the appropriate sections of The Unicode Standard, Version 7.0, online at http://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode7.0.0/, as well as Unicode Standard Annexes #9, #11, #14, #15, #24, #29, #31, #34, #38, #41, #42, #44, and #45, the other Unicode Technical Reports and Standards, and the Unicode Character Database, which are available online.

See http://www.unicode.org/ucd/ and http://www.unicode.org/reports/

A thorough understanding of the information contained in these additional sources is required for a successful implementation.

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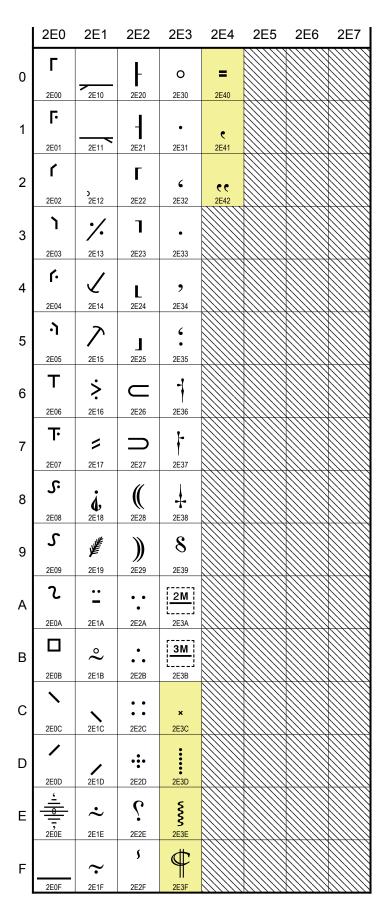
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New Testament editorial symbols			Dictionary punctuation				
2E00	Γ	RIGHT ANGLE SUBSTITUTION MARKER  → 231C r top left corner	These punctuation marks are used mostly in German dictionaries, to indicate umlaut or case changes with				
2E01	F.	RIGHT ANGLE DOTTED SUBSTITUTION MARKER	abbre	viate	d stems.		
2E02	٢	LEFT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET	2E1A	=	HYPHEN WITH DIAERESIS		
2E03	١	RIGHT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET			• indicates umlaut of the stem vowel of a plural		
2E04	ŀ.	LEFT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET			form		
2E05	.)	RIGHT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET	2E1B	<u>څ</u>	TILDE WITH RING ABOVE		
2E06	Т	RAISED INTERPOLATION MARKER			<ul> <li>indicates change in case for derived form</li> </ul>		
	-	→ 22A4 T down tack	Brackets				
2E07	٦ ج	RAISED DOTTED INTERPOLATION MARKER	2E1C	\	LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET		
2E08	s	DOTTED TRANSPOSITION MARKER	2E1D	,	RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET		
2E09	ı	LEFT TRANSPOSITION BRACKET			• used in N'Ko		
2E0A		RIGHT TRANSPOSITION BRACKET	Dictio	onar	y punctuation		
2E0B	_	RAISED SQUARE	2E1E		TILDE WITH DOT ABOVE		
2E0C	`	used as an opening raised omission bracket     LEFT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET			• indicates derived form changes to uppercase		
2200		• used as an opening or closing raised omission	2E1F	~	TILDE WITH DOT BELOW		
		bracket			• indicates derived form changes to lowercase		
2E0D	/	RIGHT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET	Brack	ets			
		• used as a closing or opening raised omission	2E20	ŀ	LEFT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL		
		bracket	2E21	Ä	RIGHT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL		
Ancient Greek textual symbols					Half brackets		
2E0E	=	EDITORIAL CORONIS			a set of four corner brackets and are used		
0505		→ 1FBD ' greek koronis			They are distinguished from mathematical floor		
2E0F		PARAGRAPHOS	and ceiling characters. Occasionally quine corners are				
2E10	_	FORKED PARAGRAPHOS			for half brackets.		
2E11	$\overline{}$	REVERSED FORKED PARAGRAPHOS	2E22	Γ	TOP LEFT HALF BRACKET		
2E12	,	HYPODIASTOLE = ypodiastoli			→ 2308 [ left ceiling		
2E13	%	DOTTED OBELOS			→ 231C r top left corner		
2010	,	• glyph variants may look like '÷' or '÷'			→ 300C  left corner bracket		
		→ 2052 % commercial minus sign	2E23	1	TOP RIGHT HALF BRACKET		
2E14	1	DOWNWARDS ANCORA	2E24	L	BOTTOM LEFT HALF BRACKET		
		• contrary to its formal name this symbol points	2E25	J	BOTTOM RIGHT HALF BRACKET		
	_	upwards	Brack	ets			
2E15	$\nearrow$	UPWARDS ANCORA	2E26	$\subseteq$	LEFT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET		
		<ul> <li>contrary to its formal name this symbol points downwards</li> </ul>			→ 2282 ⊂ subset of		
2E16	÷	DOTTED RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE	2E27	$\supset$	RIGHT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET		
2210	•	= diple periestigmene	0=00	,,	→ 2283 ⊃ superset of		
Ancio	nt N	ear-Eastern linguistic symbol	2E28	((	LEFT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS		
2E17		DOUBLE OBLIQUE HYPHEN			→ 2985 ( left white parenthesis → FF5F ( fullwidth left white parenthesis		
2L 11	-	used in ancient Near-Eastern linguistics	2E29	))	RIGHT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS		
		• hyphen in Fraktur text uses 002D - or 2010 -,		"			
	but with a '=' glyph in Fraktur fonts		Historic punctuation 2E2A ∵ TWO DOTS OVER ONE DOT PUNCTUATION				
		→ 002D - hyphen-minus	2E2B	:.	TWO DOTS OVER ONE DOT PUNCTUATION ONE DOT OVER TWO DOTS PUNCTUATION		
		→ 003D = equals sign	2E2C	::	SQUARED FOUR DOT PUNCTUATION		
		→ 2010 - hyphen	2E2D	··	FIVE DOT MARK		
		→ 2E40 = double hyphen	2E2E	?	REVERSED QUESTION MARK		
General punctuation				•	= punctus percontativus		
2E18	i	INVERTED INTERROBANG			→ 003F ? question mark		
		= gnaborretni			→ 00BF ; inverted question mark		
2540	æ	→ 203D <b>?</b> interrobang		•	→ 061F <sup>5</sup> arabic question mark		
2E19	Æ	PALM BRANCH	2E2F	s	VERTICAL TILDE		
		• used as a separator			• used for Cyrillic yerik		
					→ 033E & combining vertical tilde		
					→ A67F * cyrillic payerok		

- 2E30 o RING POINT
  - used in Avestan
  - → 2218 ring operator
  - $\rightarrow$  25E6  $\circ$  white bullet
- 2E31 · WORD SEPARATOR MIDDLE DOT
  - used in Avestan, Samaritan, ...
  - → 00B7 · middle dot

## Palaeotype transliteration symbol

- 2E32 , TURNED COMMA
  - indicates nasalization
  - → 060C · arabic comma

#### **Historic punctuation**

- 2E33 · RAISED DOT
  - $\bullet$  glyph position intermediate between 002E . and 00B7  $\cdot$
  - $\rightarrow$  002E. full stop
  - → 00B7 · middle dot
- 2E34 , RAISED COMMA
  - → 002C, comma

## Palaeotype transliteration symbols

- 2E35 : TURNED SEMICOLON
  - indicates sudden glottal closure
  - → 061B: arabic semicolon
- 2E36 † DAGGER WITH LEFT GUARD
  - indicates retracted pronunciation
- 2E37 | DAGGER WITH RIGHT GUARD
  - indicates advanced pronunciation
- 2E38 ↓ TURNED DAGGER
  - indicates retroflex pronunciation
  - → 2020 † dagger
- 2E39 8 TOP HALF SECTION SIGN
  - indicates pronunciation on one side of the mouth only
  - → 00A7 § section sign

#### **Dashes**

- 2E3A TWO-EM DASH
  - = omission dash
  - $\rightarrow$  2014 em dash
- 2E3B THREE-EM DASH

## Alternate forms of punctuation

- 2E3C \* STENOGRAPHIC FULL STOP
  - used in shorthands and stenographies
  - → 002E. full stop
  - → 166E × canadian syllabics full stop
- 2E3D VERTICAL SIX DOTS
  - → 205E : vertical four dots
  - → 2999 : dotted fence
- 2E3E § WIGGLY VERTICAL LINE
  - → 2307 ₹ wavy line
  - → 299A } vertical zigzag line

## **Historic punctuation**

- 2E3F CAPITULUM
  - ancestor of the pilcrow sign
  - → 00B6¶ pilcrow sign

## **Double hyphen**

The double hyphen is used in transcription of old German manuscripts, and occasionally as a non-standard punctuation mark. It is not intended for the representation of normal hyphens, whose doubled forms in Fraktur text are considered glyphic variants.

## 2E40 = DOUBLE HYPHEN

- $\rightarrow$  003D = equals sign
- → 2010 hyphen
- → 2E17 = double oblique hyphen
- → 30A0 = katakana-hiragana double hyphen
- → A78A = modifier letter short equals sign

#### **Reversed punctuation**

## 2E41 , REVERSED COMMA

- also used in Sindhi
- $\rightarrow$  002C, comma
- → 060C · arabic comma

## 2E42 , DOUBLE LOW-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK

 $\rightarrow$  201E,, double low-9 quotation mark