Supplemental Punctuation

Range: 2E00-2E7F

This file contains an excerpt from the character code tables and list of character names for *The Unicode Standard. Version 13.0*

This file may be changed at any time without notice to reflect errata or other updates 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-13.0/ for charts showing only the characters added in Unicode 13.0.

See http://www.unicode.org/Public/13.0.0/charts/ for a complete archived file of character code charts for Unicode 13.0.

Disclaimer

These charts are provided as the online reference to the character contents of the Unicode Standard, Version 13.0 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 13.0, online at http://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode13.0.0/, as well as Unicode Standard Annexes #9, #11, #14, #15, #24, #29, #31, #34, #38, #41, #42, #44, #45, and #50, 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.

Copying characters from the character code tables or list of character names is not recommended, because for production reasons the PDF files for the code charts cannot guarantee that the correct character codes will always be copied.

Fonts

The shapes of the reference glyphs used in these code charts are not prescriptive. Considerable variation is to be expected in actual fonts. The particular fonts used in these charts were provided to the Unicode Consortium by a number of different font designers, who own the rights to the fonts.

See http://www.unicode.org/charts/fonts.html for a list.

Terms of Use

You may freely use these code charts for personal or internal business uses only. You may not incorporate them either wholly or in part into any product or publication, or otherwise distribute them without express written permission from the Unicode Consortium. However, you may provide links to these charts.

The fonts and font data used in production of these code charts may NOT be extracted, or used in any other way in any product or publication, without permission or license granted by the typeface owner(s).

The Unicode Consortium is not liable for errors or omissions in this file or the standard itself. Information on characters added to the Unicode Standard since the publication of the most recent version of the Unicode Standard, as well as on characters currently being considered for addition to the Unicode Standard can be found on the Unicode web site.

See http://www.unicode.org/pending/pending.html and http://www.unicode.org/alloc/Pipeline.html.

Copyright © 1991-2020 Unicode, Inc. All rights reserved.

	2E0	2E1	2E2	2E3	2E4	2E5	2E6	2E7
0	Γ		ŀ	0	=	H		
	2E00	2E10	2E20	2E30	2E40	2E50		
1	Ŀ		4	•		H		
	2E01	2E11	2E21	2E31	e 2E41	2E51		
2	1		Γ	6	••	J		
	2E02	2E12	2E22	2E32	2E42	2E52		
3	1	%	7	•				
	2E03	2E13	2E23	2E33	2E43			
	ŀ	<	L	,	,			
	2E04	2E14	2E24	2E34	2E44			
5	ો	7	J	•	^			
	2E05	2E15	2E25	2E35	2E45			
6	Τ	>		-))			
	2E06	2E16	2E26	2E36	2E46			<i>HHH</i>
7	下	=	\supset		J			
	2E07	2E17	2E27	2E37	2E47			
8	5 .	4 , 2E18	((2E28		9			
			ZEZO	2E38	2E48			
9	S))	8				
	2E09	2E19	2E29	2E39	2E49			
Α	L	-	•	2M	<i>f</i>			
В	2E0A	2E1A	2E2A	2E3A	2E4A		HHH	
		~	•••	3M	*			
	2E0B	E0B 2E1B 2E2B 2E3B		2E3B	2E4B			
С			• •	×	•			
D	2E0C		2E3C	2E4C				
	0500	/ 2E1D	•••	0500	r			
E	2E0D	≥E1D ∴	2E2D	2E3D	2E4D ✓			
		2E1E	2E2E	S 2E3E	● 2E4E			
F	ZEUE	→	\$ \$	<u>гезе</u>	ZE4E			
	2E0F	2E1F	2E2F	2E3F	2E4F			

New Testament editorial symbols				Dictionary punctuation				
2E00 RIGHT ANGLE SUBSTITUTION MARKER				These punctuation marks are used mostly in German				
2200	ZEOU MIGHT ANGLE SODSTITOTION WANKEN		dictionaries, to indicate umlaut or case changes with					
2E01	→ 231C ^r top left corner 1 F RIGHT ANGLE DOTTED SUBSTITUTION MARKE		_					
2E02	r							
	1	LEFT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET	2E1A	-	HYPHEN WITH DIAERESIS			
2E03		RIGHT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET			• indicates umlaut of the stem vowel of a plural			
2E04	ŀ	LEFT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET			form			
2E05	·J	RIGHT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET	2E1B	≈	TILDE WITH RING ABOVE			
2E06	Т	RAISED INTERPOLATION MARKER			 indicates change in case for derived form 			
		→ 22A4 T down tack	Brackets					
2E07	Ŧ	RAISED DOTTED INTERPOLATION MARKER			LEET LOW DADADUDACE DDACKET			
2E08	Ŀ	DOTTED TRANSPOSITION MARKER	2E1C	\	LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET			
2E09	s	LEFT TRANSPOSITION BRACKET	2E1D	/	RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET			
2E0A	ι	RIGHT TRANSPOSITION BRACKET			• used in N'Ko			
			Dictio	onar	y punctuation			
2E0B	_	RAISED SQUARE			TILDE WITH DOT ABOVE			
		 used as an opening raised omission bracket 	2E1E	~				
2E0C	`	LEFT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET	0545		• indicates derived form changes to uppercase			
		 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		LEET VEDTICAL DAD WITH OUR			
		bracket	2E20	ŀ	LEFT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL			
Anaia	-+ C	wools to vitual aventools			→ 2045 [left square bracket with quill			
	- 6	reek textual symbols	2E21	1	RIGHT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL			
2E0E	-	EDITORIAL CORONIS	Half k	oraci	kets			
		→ 1FBD' greek koronis			n a set of four corner brackets and are used			
2E0F		PARAGRAPHOS						
2E10		FORKED PARAGRAPHOS			They are distinguished from mathematical floor			
2E11		REVERSED FORKED PARAGRAPHOS		and ceiling characters. Occasionally quine corners are substituted for half brackets.				
2E12	$\overline{}$	HYPODIASTOLE						
	,	= ypodiastoli	2E22	Г	TOP LEFT HALF BRACKET			
2E13	%	The state of the s			→ 2308 [left ceiling			
	,	• glyph variants may look like '÷' or '∸'			→ 231C ^r top left corner			
		\rightarrow 2052 % commercial minus sign			→ 300C left corner bracket			
2514	1		2E23	1	TOP RIGHT HALF BRACKET			
2E14	V		2E24	ı	BOTTOM LEFT HALF BRACKET			
		 contrary to its formal name this symbol points upwards 	2E25	ı	BOTTOM RIGHT HALF BRACKET			
2016	א	•		-	DOTTON THE DIVICE			
2E15	入	UPWARDS ANCORA	Brack	ets				
		• contrary to its formal name this symbol points	2E26	\subset	LEFT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET			
0540		downwards			→ 2282 ⊂ subset of			
2E16	÷	DOTTED RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE	2E27	\supset	RIGHT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET			
		= diple periestigmene			→ 2283 ⊃ superset of			
Ancie	nt N	ear-Eastern linguistic symbol	2E28	((LEFT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS			
		DOUBLE OBLIQUE HYPHEN		"	→ 2985 (left white parenthesis			
2211	•	used in ancient Near-Eastern linguistics			→ FF5F (fullwidth left white parenthesis			
		• hyphen in Fraktur text uses 002D - or 2010 - ,	2E29))	RIGHT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS			
		but with a '\$' glyph in Fraktur fonts		"				
			Histo	ric p	unctuation			
		→ 002D - hyphen-minus	See al	See also historic punctuation with multiple dots in the range				
		→ 003D = equals sign		2058-205E.				
		→ 2010 - hyphen	2E2A	:				
		→ 2E40 = double hyphen		:	TWO DOTS OVER TWO DOTS PUNCTUATION			
Gene	ral p	unctuation	2E2B	••	ONE DOT OVER TWO DOTS PUNCTUATION			
2E18	,	INVERTED INTERROBANG	2E2C	::	SQUARED FOUR DOT PUNCTUATION			
ZL 10	4	= gnaborretni	2E2D	*	FIVE DOT MARK			
		→ 203D ? interrobang	2E2E	?	REVERSED QUESTION MARK			
2510	æ				= punctus percontativus			
2E19	Æ	PALM BRANCH			\rightarrow 003F ? question mark			
		 used as a separator 			→ 00BF ; inverted question mark			
					→ 061F [§] arabic question mark			
			2E2F	5	VERTICAL TILDE			
					• used for Cyrillic yerik			
					→ 033E 6 combining vertical tilde			
					→ A67F * cyrillic payerok			
					, 1.071 Cyrinic payeron			

2E30 **RING POINT** • used in Avestan → 2218 • ring operator → 25E6 • white bullet 2E31 WORD SEPARATOR MIDDLE DOT • used in Avestan, Samaritan, ... considered alyphic variants. → 00B7 · middle dot 2E40 = DOUBLE HYPHEN Palaeotype transliteration symbol \rightarrow 003D = equals sign \rightarrow 2010 - hyphen TURNED COMMA 2E32 → 2E17 = double oblique hyphen • indicates nasalization → 060C · arabic comma **Historic punctuation Reversed punctuation** 2E33 RAISED DOT 2E41 **REVERSED COMMA** • glyph position intermediate between 002E. • also used in Sindhi and 00B7 · \rightarrow 002C, comma → 002E. full stop → 060C · arabic comma → 00B7 · middle dot 2E42 2E34 **RAISED COMMA** \rightarrow 201E,, double low-9 quotation mark \rightarrow 002C, comma **Miscellaneous punctuation** Palaeotype transliteration symbols 2E43 ← DASH WITH LEFT UPTURN : TURNED SEMICOLON • indicates sudden glottal closure texts → 061B: arabic semicolon \rightarrow 2E0F paragraphos 2E36 1 DAGGER WITH LEFT GUARD DOUBLE SUSPENSION MARK 2E44 indicates retracted pronunciation 2E37 DAGGER WITH RIGHT GUARD • indicates advanced pronunciation → 0374 ' greek numeral sign 2E38 1 **TURNED DAGGER Typicon punctuation** • indicates retroflex pronunciation 2E45 INVERTED LOW KAVYKA → 2020 † dagger 2E39 TOP HALF SECTION SIGN 2E46 INVERTED LOW KAVYKA WITH KAVYKA ABOVE • indicates pronunciation on one side of the \rightarrow 2A46 $\stackrel{\text{U}}{\cap}$ union above intersection mouth only → 00A7 § section sign 2E47 LOW KAVYKA → A67E cyrillic kavyka Dashes 2E48 LOW KAVYKA WITH DOT 2M 2E3A TWO-EM DASH 2E49 3 DOUBLE STACKED COMMA = omission dash \rightarrow 2014 — em dash **Historic punctuation** 2E3B THREE-EM DASH 2E4A / **DOTTED SOLIDUS** = virgula suspensiva Alternate forms of punctuation STENOGRAPHIC FULL STOP 2E3C solidus but less than punctus elevatus • used in shorthands and stenographies 2E4B TRIPLE DAGGER ‡ \rightarrow 002E. full stop → 2020 † dagger → 166E x canadian syllabics full stop → 2021 ‡ double dagger **VERTICAL SIX DOTS** 2E3D 2E4C MEDIEVAL COMMA → 205E : vertical four dots → 2999: dotted fence of sense **WIGGLY VERTICAL LINE** 2E3E 2E4D T PARAGRAPHUS MARK → 2307 \ wavy line → 299A } vertical zigzag line stanza, or proposition

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

- → 30A0 = katakana-hiragana double hyphen
- → A78A = modifier letter short equals sign

DOUBLE LOW-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK

- functions as a paragraphos in some Slavonic
- indicates omission of letters in a word on some Byzantine Greek seals and coins
- - → AB5B x modifier breve with inverted breve
 - indicates a medial disjunction more than
 - indicates a minor medial pause or disjunction
 - indicates the beginning of a paragraph, section,

 - \rightarrow 00B6 ¶ pilcrow sign \rightarrow 204B Rightharpoonup reversed pilcrow sign
 - → 2E0F paragraphos → 2E3F capitulum

2E4E **PUNCTUS ELEVATUS MARK**

• indicates a major medial pause where the sense is complete but the meaning is not

2E4F **CORNISH VERSE DIVIDER**

2E50 ŀ CROSS PATTY WITH RIGHT CROSSBAR

→ 2720 # maltese cross

- 2E51 ◀ CROSS PATTY WITH LEFT CROSSBAR
- 2E52 J TIRONIAN SIGN CAPITAL ET

ightarrow 204A ightharpoonup tironian sign et