

Supplemental Punctuation

Range: 2E00–2E7F

The Unicode Standard, Version 15.1

This file contains an excerpt from the character code tables and list of character names for *The Unicode Standard, Version 15.1*

This file may be changed at any time without notice to reflect errata, or other updates to the Unicode Standard. See <https://www.unicode.org/errata/> for an up-to-date list of errata.

See <https://www.unicode.org/charts/> for access to a complete list of the latest character code charts. See <https://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/Unicode-15.1/> for charts showing only the characters added in Unicode 15.1. See <https://www.unicode.org/Public/15.1.0/charts/> for a complete archived file of character code charts for Unicode 15.1. See <https://www.unicode.org/charts/About.html#Conventions> for conventions used in these code charts, and other general information.

Disclaimer

These charts are provided as the online reference to the character contents of the Unicode Standard, Version 15.1 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 15.1, online at <https://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode15.1.0/>, 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 <https://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 <https://www.unicode.org/charts/fonts.html> for a list.

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



























































































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

See <https://www.unicode.org/charts/About.html> for more information concerning the conventions and symbols used in these code charts.

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	2E0	2E1	2E2	2E3	2E4	2E5	2E6	2E7
0	 2E00	 2E10	 2E20	 2E30	 2E40	 2E50		
1	 2E01	 2E11	 2E21	 2E31	 2E41	 2E51		
2	 2E02	 2E12	 2E22	 2E32	 2E42	 2E52		
3	 2E03	 2E13	 2E23	 2E33	 2E43	 2E53		
4	 2E04	 2E14	 2E24	 2E34	 2E44	 2E54		
5	 2E05	 2E15	 2E25	 2E35	 2E45	 2E55		
6	 2E06	 2E16	 2E26	 2E36	 2E46	 2E56		
7	 2E07	 2E17	 2E27	 2E37	 2E47	 2E57		
8	 2E08	 2E18	 2E28	 2E38	 2E48	 2E58		
9	 2E09	 2E19	 2E29	 2E39	 2E49	 2E59		
A	 2E0A	 2E1A	 2E2A	 2E3A	 2E4A	 2E5A		
B	 2E0B	 2E1B	 2E2B	 2E3B	 2E4B	 2E5B		
C	 2E0C	 2E1C	 2E2C	 2E3C	 2E4C	 2E5C		
D	 2E0D	 2E1D	 2E2D	 2E3D	 2E4D	 2E5D		
E	 2E0E	 2E1E	 2E2E	 2E3E	 2E4E			
F	 2E0F	 2E1F	 2E2F	 2E3F	 2E4F			

New Testament editorial symbols

- 2E00 ∟ RIGHT ANGLE SUBSTITUTION MARKER
→ 231C ∟ top left corner
- 2E01 ∟ RIGHT ANGLE DOTTED SUBSTITUTION MARKER
- 2E02 { LEFT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
- 2E03 } RIGHT SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
- 2E04 { LEFT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
- 2E05 } RIGHT DOTTED SUBSTITUTION BRACKET
- 2E06 T RAISED INTERPOLATION MARKER
→ 22A4 T down tack
- 2E07 T RAISED DOTTED INTERPOLATION MARKER
- 2E08 S DOTTED TRANSPOSITION MARKER
- 2E09 S LEFT TRANSPOSITION BRACKET
- 2E0A S RIGHT TRANSPOSITION BRACKET
- 2E0B □ RAISED SQUARE
• used as an opening raised omission bracket
- 2E0C \ LEFT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET
• used as an opening or closing raised omission bracket
- 2E0D / RIGHT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET
• used as a closing or opening raised omission bracket

Ancient Greek textual symbols

- 2E0E ⚭ EDITORIAL CORONIS
→ 1FBD ⚭ greek koronis
- 2E0F — PARAGRAPHOS
- 2E10 ⚭ FORKED PARAGRAPHOS
- 2E11 ⚭ REVERSED FORKED PARAGRAPHOS
- 2E12 ∽ HYPODIASTOLE
= ypodiastoli
- 2E13 ∽ DOTTED OBELOS
• glyph variants may look like ‘∽’ or ‘∽’
→ 2052 ∽ commercial minus sign
- 2E14 ∽ DOWNWARDS ANCORA
• contrary to its formal name this symbol points upwards
- 2E15 ∽ UPWARDS ANCORA
• contrary to its formal name this symbol points downwards
- 2E16 ∽ DOTTED RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE
= diple periestigmene

Ancient Near-Eastern linguistic symbol

- 2E17 ∽ DOUBLE OBLIQUE HYPHEN
• used in ancient Near-Eastern linguistics
• hyphen in Fraktur text uses 002D - or 2010 - , but with a ‘∽’ glyph in Fraktur fonts
→ 002D - hyphen-minus
→ 003D = equals sign
→ 2010 - hyphen
→ 2E40 = double hyphen
→ 2E5D ∽ oblique hyphen

General punctuation

- 2E18 ∽ INVERTED INTERROBANG
= gnaborretni
→ 203D ∽ interrobang
- 2E19 ∽ PALM BRANCH
• used as a separator

Dictionary punctuation

These punctuation marks are used mostly in German dictionaries, to indicate umlaut or case changes with abbreviated stems.

- 2E1A ∽ HYPHEN WITH DIAERESIS
• indicates umlaut of the stem vowel of a plural form
- 2E1B ∽ TILDE WITH RING ABOVE
• indicates change in case for derived form

Brackets

- 2E1C \ LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET
- 2E1D / RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET
• used in N’Ko

Dictionary punctuation

- 2E1E ∽ TILDE WITH DOT ABOVE
• indicates derived form changes to uppercase
- 2E1F ∽ TILDE WITH DOT BELOW
• indicates derived form changes to lowercase

Brackets

- 2E20 | LEFT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL
→ 2045 | left square bracket with quill
- 2E21 | RIGHT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL

Half brackets

These form a set of four corner brackets and are used editorially. They are distinguished from mathematical floor and ceiling characters. Occasionally quine corners are substituted for half brackets.

- 2E22 ∟ TOP LEFT HALF BRACKET
→ 2308 ∟ left ceiling
→ 231C ∟ top left corner
→ 300C ∟ left corner bracket
- 2E23 ∟ TOP RIGHT HALF BRACKET
- 2E24 ∟ BOTTOM LEFT HALF BRACKET
- 2E25 ∟ BOTTOM RIGHT HALF BRACKET

Brackets

- 2E26 ⊂ LEFT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
→ 2282 ⊂ subset of
- 2E27 ⊃ RIGHT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
→ 2283 ⊃ superset of
- 2E28 ((LEFT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS
→ 2985 ((left white parenthesis
→ FF5F ((fullwidth left white parenthesis
- 2E29)) RIGHT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS

Historic punctuation

See also historic punctuation with multiple dots in the range 2058-205E.

- 2E2A ∽ TWO DOTS OVER ONE DOT PUNCTUATION
- 2E2B ∽ ONE DOT OVER TWO DOTS PUNCTUATION
- 2E2C ∽ SQUARED FOUR DOT PUNCTUATION
- 2E2D ∽ FIVE DOT MARK
- 2E2E ∽ REVERSED QUESTION MARK
= punctus percontativus
→ 003F ∽ question mark
→ 00BF ∽ inverted question mark
→ 061F ∽ arabic question mark
- 2E2F ∽ VERTICAL TILDE
• used for Cyrillic yerik
→ 033E ∽ combining vertical tilde
→ A67F ∽ cyrillic payerok

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

Palaeotype transliteration symbol

- 2E32 ˆ TURNED COMMA
- indicates nasalization
 - 060C ˆ arabic comma

Historic punctuation

- 2E33 · RAISED DOT
- glyph position intermediate between 002E . and 00B7 ·
 - 002E . full stop
 - 00B7 · middle dot
- 2E34 ˆ RAISED COMMA
- 002C , comma

Palaeotype transliteration symbols

- 2E35 ˆ TURNED SEMICOLON
- indicates sudden glottal closure
 - 061B ˆ 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 § TOP HALF SECTION SIGN
- indicates pronunciation on one side of the mouth only
 - 00A7 § section sign

Dashes

These long dashes are shown in the code charts inside dashed square boxes because of their width. In production fonts they would simply display as extra-wide dashes.

- 2E3A — TWO-EM DASH
- = omission dash
 - may be used in Chinese for abrupt change of thought, inserting new content, or continuation of tone or sound
 - 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
- 003D = equals sign
 - 2010 - hyphen
 - 2E17 ≠ double oblique hyphen
 - 30A0 = katakana-hiragana double hyphen
 - A78A = modifier letter short equals sign

Reversed punctuation

- 2E41 ˆ REVERSED COMMA
- Old Hungarian
 - used occasionally in Sindhi when Sindhi is written in the Arabic script
 - 002C , comma
 - 060C ˆ arabic comma
- 2E42 “ DOUBLE LOW-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK
- 201E „, double low-9 quotation mark

Miscellaneous punctuation

- 2E43 ← DASH WITH LEFT UPTURN
- functions as a paragraphos in some Slavonic texts
 - 2E0F ← paragraphos
- 2E44 ∷ DOUBLE SUSPENSION MARK
- indicates omission of letters in a word on some Byzantine Greek seals and coins
 - 0374 ' greek numeral sign

Typicon punctuation

- 2E45 ˆ INVERTED LOW KAVYKA
- 2E46 × INVERTED LOW KAVYKA WITH KAVYKA ABOVE
- 2A46 $\overset{\cup}{\times}$ union above intersection
 - AB5B × modifier breve with inverted breve
- 2E47 ˘ LOW KAVYKA
- A67E ˘ cyrillic kavyka
- 2E48 ˙ LOW KAVYKA WITH DOT
- 2E49 ∷ DOUBLE STACKED COMMA

Historic punctuation

- 2E4A / DOTTED SOLIDUS
- = virgula suspensiva
 - indicates a medial disjunction more than solidus but less than punctus elevatus
- 2E4B † TRIPLE DAGGER
- 2020 † dagger
 - 2021 † double dagger
- 2E4C ∷ MEDIEVAL COMMA
- indicates a minor medial pause or disjunction of sense
- 2E4D ¶ PARAGRAPHUS MARK
- indicates the beginning of a paragraph, section, stanza, or proposition
 - 00B6 ¶ pilcrow sign
 - 204B ¶ reversed pilcrow sign
 - 2E0F ← paragraphos
 - 2E3F ¶ capitulum
- 2E4E ∷ PUNCTUS ELEVATUS MARK
- This mark indicates a major intermediate pause where the sensus is complete but the sentence is not; this is similar in some regards to the modern use of a semicolon.

- 2E4F ≍ CORNISH VERSE DIVIDER
 2E50 ✕ CROSS PATTY WITH RIGHT CROSSBAR
 → 2720 ✕ maltese cross
 → 2C75 H latin capital letter half h
 2E51 ✕ CROSS PATTY WITH LEFT CROSSBAR
 → A7F5 H latin capital letter reversed half h
 2E52 J TIRONIAN SIGN CAPITAL ET
 → 204A j tironian sign et
 2E53 ! MEDIEVAL EXCLAMATION MARK
 2E54 † MEDIEVAL QUESTION MARK

Brackets

These brackets indicate ellipsis in certain conventions for Japanese transliteration.

- 2E55 { LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH STROKE
 • optional ellipsis
 → 2045 [left square bracket with quill
 2E56 } RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH STROKE
 2E57 † LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH DOUBLE STROKE
 • obligatory ellipsis
 2E58 ‡ RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH DOUBLE STROKE

Parentheses top and bottom halves

These are used in pairs in extended IPA to indicate dubious phonemes or questionable presence of a sound.

- 2E59 ′ TOP HALF LEFT PARENTHESIS
 2E5A ′ TOP HALF RIGHT PARENTHESIS
 2E5B ′ BOTTOM HALF LEFT PARENTHESIS
 2E5C ′ BOTTOM HALF RIGHT PARENTHESIS

Oblique hyphen

The oblique hyphen is historic punctuation seen in some medieval and Renaissance manuscripts. In some modern lexicography an oblique hyphen is used distinctly to indicate hyphenation which is retained when a word is not broken at a line boundary.

- 2E5D - OBLIQUE HYPHEN
 → 2010 - hyphen
 → 2E17 ≍ double oblique hyphen