LGR Northern East Cree– Southern East Cree

Date: <2024-05-23 >

Document version:< Version 1 >

Authors: Algonquian Languages Generation Panel

This document specifies a set of Label Generation Rules (LGR) for the Northern East Cree ᐃᔨᔨᐤ ᐊᔨᒧᐏ Īyiyū Ayimūn and Southern East Cree language, , ᐃᓅ ᐊᔨᒧᐏ Īnū Ayimūn two of the *Algonquian Canadian - Québec languages using a Syllabic Script known as UCAS or CANS for Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics for second level domain name. The format of this file follows [RFC 7940].*

This LGR is designed to be used in a zone that does cater to French IDNs. This LGR includes features that allow its use in context of a French LGR in the same zone.

1. General Information

2.   Language for which the LGR is proposed

ISO639 Language Code   CRL - CRJ

ISO639 English Language Name: Northern East Cree – Southern East Cree

Native Name of the Language: Īyiyū Ayimūn - Īnū Ayimūn

ISO 15924 Script Code: Cans

ISO 15924 English Script Name: Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics

Native Name of the Script: Cans

Maximal Starting Repertoire (MSR) version : MSR-001

The set of code points in the Northern East Cree and the Southern East Cree Syllabic script (Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics) as specified by (MSR), contains 158 selected code points, i.e., 147 syllabic characters, and 11 Hyphen-digits ASCII characters. Code points are from the following Unicode ranges as listed in table 1 below.

Table 1. Unicode ranges included in (MSR).

Northern East Cree Īyiyū Ayimūn – Southern East Cree Īnū Ayimūn

Range of Unicode code points

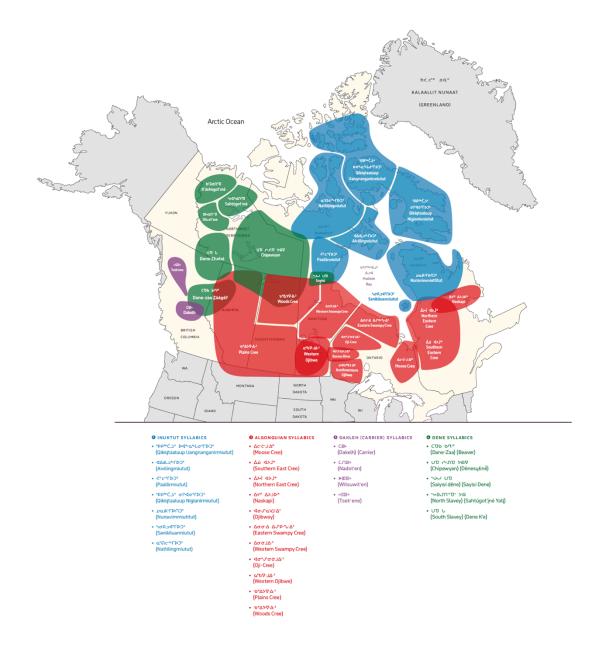| UCAS | Range 1400-167F |
| UCAS Extended | Range 18B0 – 18FF |

Table 2. Unicode ranges excluded from (MSR)

| UCAS Extended A | Range 11AB0 – 11ABF |

3.   Background on Script and Principal Languages Using It

Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics is a script primarily used by First Nations and Inuit in Canada. Originating in the 19th century by English missionary James Evans, it's a unique writing system structured around representing syllables.

Northern East Cree ᐃᔨᔫ ᐊᔨᒨᐧ Īyiyū Ayimūn and Southern East Cree language, , ᐃ ᐧ ᐊᔨᒨᐧ Īnū Ayimūn are a specific dialect, with his own syllabyrium, part of the larger Algonquian languages family.

Arctic Ocean

KALAALLIT NUNAAT (GREENLAND)

ᑲᓚᐅᑉ ᓄᓈᑦ

YUKON

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ᑲᑐᐦᑎᓈᕐᕙ K'áshogot'íné

ᓴ�-ᑐᖑᑎᓈᕐᕙ Sahtúgot'iné

ᔐᐅᑎᓈᕐᕙ Shu'ot'ine

Tsek'ene

ᑌᓀ ᒐ Dene Zhatié

ᑌᓀ ᓲᓕᑌ ᔭᑎ Chipewyan

ᑕᓀ ᑿ Dane-zaa Záágéʔ

Daketh

NUNAVUT

Hudson Bay

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂᕐᒥᐅᑐᑦ Qikiqtaaluup Uangnanganirmiutut

ᓇᑦᑎᓕᖕᒥᐅᑐᑦ Nattilingmiutut

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᓂᒋᐊᓂᕐᒥᐅᑐᑦ Qikiqtaaluup Nigianirmiutut

ᐊᐃᕕᓕᖕᒥᐅᑐᑦ Aivilingmiutut

ᐹᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᑐᑦ Paallirmiutut

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦᑎᑐᑦ Nunavimmiuttitut

ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥᐅᑐᑦ Sanikiluarmiutut

ᓴᔨᓯ ᑌᓀ Sayisi

ᐅᐢᑭ ᓂᐦᐃᔭᐤ Woods Cree

ᐊᓂᐦᔑᓈᐯ Western Swampy Cree

ᐊᓂᐦᔑᓂᓃᒧᐎᓐ Eastern Swampy Cree

ᐊᓂᐦᔑᓂᓃᒧᐎᓐ Oji-Cree

ᓇᐢᑲᐲ Naskapi

ᐃᔨᔫ ᐊᔨᒥᐤ Northern Eastern Cree

ᐄᔨᔫ ᐊᔨᒥᐤ Southern Eastern Cree

ᑕᔅᒐᒥ ᐲᐦᑖᑲᒥ Berens River

ᓀᐦᐃᔭᐍᐏᐣ Plains Cree

ᐊᓂᐦᔑᓈᐯ Western Ojibwe

ᐊᓂᐦᔑᓂᓃᒧᐎᓐ Northwestern Ojibwe

ᐊᒧᐢᑯᑌᐤ Moose Cree

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ALBERTA

SASKATCHEWAN

MANITOBA

ONTARIO

WA

MONTANA

NORTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA

OREGON

IDAHO

MN

WI

❶ INUKTUT SYLLABICS

- ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂᕐᒥᐅᑐᑦ (Qikiqtaaluup Uangnanganirmiutut)
- ᐊᐃᕕᓕᖕᒥᐅᑐᑦ (Aivilingmiutut)
- ᐹᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᑐᑦ (Paallirmiutut)
- ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᓂᒋᐊᓂᕐᒥᐅᑐᑦ (Qikiqtaaluup Nigianirmiutut)
- ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑎᑐᑦ (Nunavimmiutitut)
- ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥᐅᑐᑦ (Sanikiluarmiutut)
- ᓇᑦᑎᓕᖕᒥᐅᑐᑦ (Nattilingmiutut)

❷ ALGONQUIAN SYLLABICS

- ᐃᒧᐢᑯᑎᐊᐤ (Moose Cree)
- ᐄᔨᔫ ᐊᔨᒥᐤ (Southern East Cree)
- ᐃᔨᔫ ᐊᔨᒥᐤ (Northern East Cree)
- ᓇᐢᑳ ᐊᔨᒧᐣ (Naskapi)
- ᐊᓂᐦᔑᓇᐯ (Ojibway)
- ᐊᓂᐦᔑ ᐃᓂᓃᒧᐎᐣ (Eastern Swampy Cree)
- ᐊᓂᐦᔑᓂᓂ (Western Swampy Cree)
- ᐊᓂᐦᔑᓂᓃᒧᐎᐣ (Oji-Cree)
- ᐊᓂᐦᔑᓈᐯᒧᐎᐣ (Western Ojibwe)
- ᐯᔭᐢᐧᐁᐏᐣ (Plains Cree)
- ᐅᐢᒋᓂᑿᐏᐣ (Woods Cree)

❸ DAKLEH (CARRIER) SYLLABICS

- ᒐᕁ (Dakelh) (Carrier)
- ᒐᑎᐣ (Nadot'en)
- ᐧᐃᒉᐣ (Witsuwit'en)
- ᒐᒉᐣ (Tsek'ene)

❹ DENE SYLLABICS

- ᑕᓀ ᑿ (Dane-Zaa) (Beaver)
- ᑌᓀ ᓲᓕᑌ ᔭᑎ (Chipewyan) (Dénesųłiné)
- ᓴᔨᓯ ᑌᓀ (Saýisí déne) (Sayisi Dene)
- ᓴᖅᑐᑎᐣᓂ ᔭᑎ (North Slavey) (Sahtúgot'įné Yatį)
- ᑌᓀ ᑲ (South Slavey) (Dene K'e)

4.   Overall Development Process and Methodology

The LGR in this document was developed by the members of the Algonquian LGR Working Group and based on multiple open discussions with experts and the communities.

5. Repertoire

5.1 Eastern Cree Repertoire

Northern East Cree ᐄᔨᔫ ᐊᔨᒨᐧ Īyiyū Ayimūn, and
Southern East Cree , ᐄ ᓄ ᐊᔨᒨᐧ Īnū Ayimūn Syllabics

5.2 Excluded code points

6. Variants

6.1 In-script Variants

6.2 Cross-script Variants

East Cree (UCAS)		French-ASCII
142F	ᐯ <-> v	U+0076; # French SMALL LETTER V
144C	ᑌ <-> u	U+0075; # French SMALL LETTER U
1455	ᑕ <-> c	U+0063; # French SMALL LETTER C
146D	ᑭ <-> p	U+0070; # French SMALL LETTER P
146F	ᑯ <-> d	U+0064; # French SMALL LETTER D
1472	ᑲ <-> b	U+0062; # French SMALL LETTER B
148D	ᒍ <-> j	U+006A; # French SMALL LETTER J
148E	ᒎ <-> j	U+006A; # French SMALL LETTER J
14AA	ᒪ <-> l	U+006C; # French SMALL LETTER L
1511	ᔑ <-> s	U+0073; # French SMALL LETTER S
1543	ᕃ <-> u	U+0075; # French SMALL LETTER U

For Northern East Cree and Southern East syllabic SLD, or French (ASCII) SLD gTLD .QUEBEC would verify if a proposed label collides with any existing delegated labels (or any of their variants, whether blocked or allocatable).

7. Whole Label Evaluation Rules (WLE)

Label Generation Rules

The LGR includes the rules and actions to implement the following restrictions.

Hyphen Restrictions – restrictions on the allowable placement of hyphens (no leading/ending hyphen and no hyphen in position 3 and 4. These restrictions are described in Section 4.2.3.1 of RFC 5891. They are implemented here as context5e rule on U+002D (-) HYPHEN-MINUS.

Leading Combining Marks — restrictions on the allowable placement of combining marks (no leading combining mark). This rule is described in Section 4.2.3.2 of RFC 5891.

Leading Restrictions - Restrictions on the allowable placement of initial point code of a label. No final point allowed as the initial (leading) point code of a label.

U+1424 = ᐤ
U+1426 = ᐦ
U+1427 = ᐧ
U+1449 = ᑉ
U+1466 = ᑦ
U+1483 = ᒃ
U+1484 = ᒄ
U+14A1 = ᒡ
U+14BB = ᒻ
U+14BD = ᒽ
U+14D0 = ᓐ
U+14EA = ᓪ
U+1505 = ᔅ
U+1525 = ᔥ
U+153E = ᔾ
U+1550 = ᕐ
U+155D = ᕝ
U+156A = ᕪ

Specific restriction rule – The following code point U+1427 = ᐧ is strictly limited to precede either code point ᕓ = U+1553, or ᕞ = U+155E.

8.   Contributors

<u>ICANN org</u>	Pitinan Kooarmornpatana
	Sarmad Hussain
	Naela Sarras
	Yinmay Oo
Point Québec	Louis Houle
	Normand Fortier
	Claude Ménard
<u>CORE</u>	Amadeu April
<u>Knipp</u>	Dr. Michael Bauland
<u>Typotheque</u>	Kevin King
	Liang Hai
	Peter Bilak
<u>Cofomo</u>	Jean Gilbert
	Julien Bernard
Kativik ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ	Jade Duchesneau Bernier
	Thomassie Mangiok
Pirurvik ᐱᕈᕐᕕᒃ	Gavin Nesbitt
Avataq ᐋᕙᑕᖅ	NicholasDuplessis
Carleton University	Dr Marie-Odile Junker
<u>SIL</u>	Bill Jancewicz
<u>Inalco</u>	Dr. Marc-Antoine Mahieu
UQÀM	Dr. Richard Compton
Kiuna College	Dr. Jimena Terraza
Emily Carr University	Robin Mitchell Cranfield
First Nations University	Dr. Arok Wolvengrey

9 References

[0]   The Unicode Standard, Version 1.1
         Code points cited were originally encoded in Unicode Version

[400]   The Unicode Standard, Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics. Range: 1400-167F Version 15.1

[401]   The Unicode Standard, Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics Extended. Range: 18B0-18FF Version 15.1

[601]   Wikipedia : " Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics "
        https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Aboriginal_syllabics
        accessed 2024-02-24

[611]   University of North Dakota, William Joseph Jancewicz 2013 Grammar enhanced bibiteracy : Naskapi language structures for facilitating reading in Naskapi. Naskapi Syllabic Chart & Keyboard Layout : Page 61
        https://commons.und.edu/theses/1440/
        accessed 2024-05-27

[612]   SIL International : Naskapi Keyboard
        https://help.keyman.com/keyboard/bj_naskapi_classic/2.1.2/bj_naskapi_classic
        accessed 2024-05-27

[613]   Cree School Board, Marie-Odile Junker et al. East Cree Language resources
        https://www.eastcree.org/syl-keyboard.html
        accessed 2024-05-27

[614]   Wikipedia : Eastern Cree Syllabics
        https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Cree_syllabics
        accessed 2024-05-27

[615] Omniglot : East Cree (ᐄᔨᔫ ᐊᔨᒫᐦ / Îyiyû Ayimûn)
https://www.omniglot.com/writing/eastcree.htm
accessed 2024-05-27

[616]   Algonquian Linguistic Atlas : Eastern Cree Syllabics
https://resources.atlas-ling.ca/media/East-Cree-syllabic-Chart.pdf
accessed 2024-05-27

[701] PointQuébec, Section 8 "Permissible Characters" in General Registration
Policies,
https://registry.quebec/legal/
accessed 2024-02-24