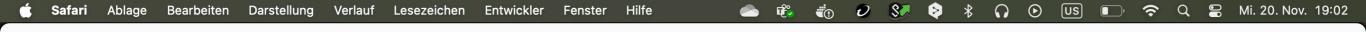


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normal italic

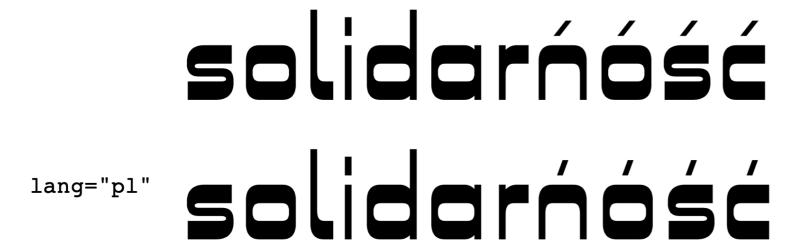
ТОПЛА ВОДА топла вода

lang="sr" ТОПЛА ВОДА топла вода

lang="bg" топла вода топла вода

lang="bg" топла вода топла вода

топла вода rendered in Source Serif Variable – without and with language declaration Serbian/Bulgarian



solidarńóść rendered in Kommune Regular* – without and with language declaration Polish

Disclaimer: I know that the correct spelling is solidarność without kreska on n and o.

^{*} Thanks to Verena Gerlach.

Polish Diacritics

[Introduction] [Kropka] [Kreska] [Ogonek] [Stroke]

-kreska not exactly acute

You might have heard that the *acute* accent is used in Polish language. Wrong! The Polish **kreska** in a 8 point face seems similar to acute but if you look closer, you'll discover that a Polish kreska, when designed according to the requirements of Polish typography, is differently shaped and placed than the usual acute.

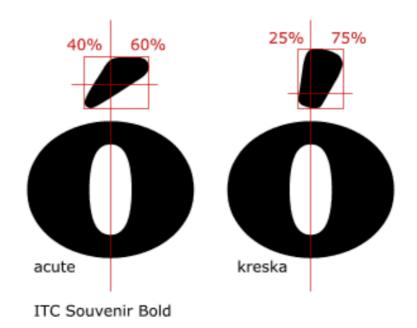
The Polish accent is mostly known as *kreska* or *kreseczka*, yet having no "official" name. The word *kreska* means *stroke*. *Kreseczka* is a diminutive, meaning *little stroke*.

The Polish kreska runs steeper and is shifted more to the right rather than centered above the base glyph. The middle of its "impact" resides lower than that of the acute.

The obvious problem visible here is the problem of two glyphs for the same character. The Unicode standard and all other encoding tables usually identify the Polish accents as acutes, there's *cacute*, *nacute*, *sacute*, *zacute* and -- of course -- *oacute*. While the designer might try to draw the accent above the Polish soft consonants differently (as these characters don't appear in other languages), he still has to cope with the problem: where to put the "Western" oacute and the "Polish" oacute.

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ITC Souvenir Bold



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