ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRGN2512EisoFeedback 2021-09-09

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set International Organization for Standardization Organisation Internationale de Normalisation Международная организация по стандартизации

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Date:	2021-09-09

ROK NB submitted <u>IRGN2512</u> to request to do the K-Source horizontal extensions for 51 characters based on the discussions of CJKF, WS2015 and WS2017. When I check the datafile, I found that there are some entries which are needed to re-consider. I show them as below.

1. U+59AD and KC-04955

KC-04955 is okay to unify to U+59AD without any doubt, but K2-2B76 has been the K-Source reference under U+59AD as Fig. 1.2 shows, and the K2-2B76 is better than KC-04955 for U+59AD.

Fig. 1.1 KC-04955

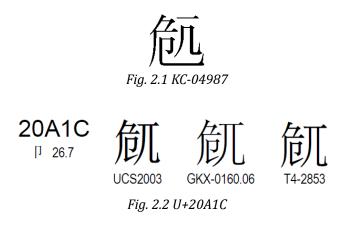


On the other hand, KC-04955 could be horizontal extension to U+302FC with SAT-90292.



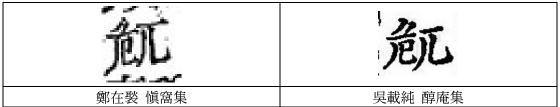
2. U+20A1C and KC-04987

KC-04987 is okay to unify to U+20A1C without any doubt.



However, we can find out the glyph like GKX-0160.06 and T4-2853 is also needed in the Korean ancient books.

Table 2.1 Glyphs like GKX-0160.06 and T4-2853 in Korean ancient books



If KC-04987 is accepted for the horizontal extension for U+20A1C, the end users and the type designers will think IRG and ROK NB confirm the KC-04987 form is the Korean orthographic form for this character, that will misread them, so the K glyph in Table 2.1 will be better. I suggest that ROK assigns the new source reference for the glyph in Fig. 2.3, and add both of two to IVD as Table 2.2 shows.



Fig. 2.3 Suggested K glyph for U+20A1C

Table 2.2 Suggested IVSes under U+20A1C

1	飣	Kx-xxxxx or KU-20A1C (tentative)
2	甔	KC-04987

3. U+21C08 and KC-07005

KC-07005 is okay to unify to U+21C08 without any doubt.



However, we can find out the glyph like GHZ-80012.22 is also needed in the Korean ancient books.

Table 3.1 Glyphs like GHZ-80012.22 in Korean ancient books



The situation is similar to KC-04987 in Section 2. I suggest that ROK assign the new source reference for the glyph in Fig. 3.3, and add both of two to IVD as Table 3.2 shows.



Fig. 3.3 Suggested K glyph for U+21C08

66		
1	甈	Kx-xxxx or KU-21C08 (tentative)
2	甈	KC-07005

Table 3.2 Suggested IVSes under U+21C08

4. U+2E516 and KC-03766

KC-03766 is okay to unify to U+2E516 without any doubt.



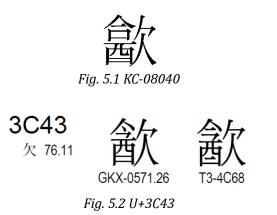


Maybe ROK should normalize the KC-03766 glyph as below according to KR Norm. 168-1.



Fig. 4.3 Suggested KC-03766 glyph

5. U+3C43 and KC-08040 KC-08040 is okay to unify to U+3C43 without any doubt.



However, we can find out the glyph like GKX-0571.26 and T3-4C68 is also needed in the Korean ancient books.

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131	HV.	1217	et.>
申綽 石泉遺稿	金正喜 阮堂全集	李胤永 丹陵遺稿	柳得恭 泠齋集

Table 5.1 Glyphs like GKX-0571.26 and T3-4C68 in Korean ancient books

The situation is similar to KC-04987 in Section 2. I suggest that ROK assign the new source reference for the glyph in Fig. 5.3, and add both of two to IVD as Table 5.2 shows.



Fig. 5.3 Suggested K glyph for U+3C43

Table 5.2 Suggested	IVSes under	U+3C43
	1,000 41100	0.0010

1	酓欠	Kx-xxxxx or KC-03C43 (tentative)
2	歐	KC-08040

I also suggest adding U+2882D \triangleq and U+9153 \triangleq as the unifiable pair to UCV only for etymological relation with U+9153 \triangleq . And we can add the disunified examples as below.

Table 5.3 Examples for the suggested UCV		
U+76EB 盫	U+76E6 盦	

I find out only one example which maybe U+2882D 畲 is totally different from U+9153 畲 in Pu Songling's (蒲松齡) book 《日用俗字》 and he wrote the pronunciation of U+2882D 畲 is similar to 賀.

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