

## **IRG N1397**

### **Annex S Review Discussions**

The following general points were agreed upon:

- It was generally agreed upon that some specific high-level components should not be unified (such as the radical or phonetic unit, which is a significant part of the character forms in question). See IRG N1350 Appendix B, Part 2 for examples. On the other hand, if the difference in the components is insignificant, then the characters may be unifiable. See IRG N1383 for additional notes on the discussions among members with regard to “significance” or lack thereof, “high-level,” and other conditions to consider for unification or dis-unification.
- Members must provide information and good reasons 1) if they want to unify characters for which the rules specify dis-unification; or 2) if they want to dis-unify characters for which the rules specify unification. Note that “information and good reasons” can include a wide variety of source references, such as readings, meanings, and other information that can help to distinguish them as separate characters (to dis-unify), or to assert that they are the same abstract character (to unify).
- Members agreed that the list in Annex S, Part S.3 needs thorough checking to determine whether they have the same abstract shape, and if necessary, to create separate lists to distinguish them.
- In view of the lack of time, members agreed to review documents related to the Annex S discussion, as follows, to include their appendixes: IRG N1350, IRG N1354, IRG N1371, IRG N1383, IRG N1387, IRG N1391, IRG N1395, and IRG N1396.
- By end of 2007: TCA to supply examples of unification and dis-unification for future discussion.
- By end of January 2008: Complete First Draft of a revised Annex S, with new and changed text, three new tables (unification examples, dis-unification examples, and errata), and a revised figure.
- By March 15, 2008: Members submit feedback, to include additional examples for the three tables (with comments) to John Knightley.
- By April 15, 2008: Complete Second Draft of a revised Annex S.
- By May 15, 2008: Members submit feedback to John Knightley.
- By June 2, 2008: Complete Third Draft of a revised Annex S for discussion at IRG #30.

## **IRGN1350 AppendixB non-unifiable**

- The 143 pairs of standardized non-simplified (traditional) and simplified characters shown in “Jianhuazi Zongbiao,” and currently not in Annex S, were proposed in an attempt to make the example cases of dis-unification in Annex S more exhaustive, and in some cases, explicit.
- According to Japanese members, there is no systematic way to simplify characters in Japan, meaning that there is no official table or publication as there is in China.
- The change of the existing rule to accept both simplified and traditional forms of a character is still a pending discussion because some members have a strong objection to accepting any further submission of this kind.

The proposed pairs of possible dis-unification examples were discussed by members.

The examples with numbers 131 through 281 have been discussed and accepted in principle by members with the following exceptions:

- 137 Suggest to postpone because it is not a good example.
- 138 Not concluded, and postpone for further discussion.
- 152 Postpone for further discussion.
- 227 Accepted, but to correct the character on the left, i.e. the traditional form of the “執” (U+57F7).
- 275 Correct the glyph of the character on the left, but postpone to check for verification.
- 279 Postpone and check further.

## **IRGN1350 AppendixA unifiable Part02.pdf**

The following unification examples 076 through 130 have been discussed and accepted in principle by members with the following exceptions:

- 078 add a note to the example:  
“It is unifiable if the component is serving as ‘hand’; otherwise it is not unifiable.”
- 087 add U+56EA as one more example component in the list.
- 101 add U+5C02 as one more example component in the list.
- 112 pending as the case may be limited to certain characters only.
- 113 pending as K-column (4<sup>th</sup> char) of 5313 may be added to the case.
- 117 remove the “hand” component to make the reference example more clear.
- 122 remove the “hand” component to make the reference example more clear.
- 124 pending images rework due to images not clear

125 accepted but remove the note “However note 將 ≠ □ according to S5.2.3”.  
129 Pending to check if it is possible using the characters in the Notes as examples  
130 pending

### **IRGN1350 AppendixD errors.pdf**

Error01 – Fig. S.2

- John Jenkins has produced a revised version of S.1.3.2, and redrew the diagram for Figure S.2 - the most superior node of a component.
- Members will review and give feedback on the document “AnnexS-Rewrite” (IRG N1396).

Error02 – S.3 Source code separation examples

The suggested revision to S.3 in Annex S is as below, and is also reflected in the document “AnnexS-Rewrite” (IRG N1396):

“The pairs (or triplets) of ideographs shown below are examples of disunification due to the source separation rule described in clause S.1.6. Inclusion in this list does not imply that these ideograph pairs (or triplets) should otherwise have been unified or disunified, and additionally does not imply that these pairs (or triplets) are cognates, though many of them clearly are cognate.”

### **IRGN1350 AppendixA unifiable Part01**

Only part of the document was gone through with the following decisions arrived at in principle by members:

001 – pending

003 – non-cognate

008 – non-cognate component. Pending a redraw of the glyph

010 – postpone (the pair are non-cognate as characters but confused cognate as the component is sometimes interchangeable)

## **IRGN1371 AnnexSissues**

IRG N1371 was gone through. The example of U+4E11 and U+4E12 was specifically discussed, and it was agreed upon that all examples in the document will go into pending for further discussion and review. The second example is proposed for dis-unification, and the third and fourth for unification, though there is also the issue of dis-unification when used stand-alone versus when used as a component.

### **Other examples discussed**

- For the simplified version of “gate” 門 (U+9580) as used in China and Japan, it is agreed upon to unify the simplified versions of “gate” (U+95E8) as used in China and Japan for future submissions. These two simplified forms of “gate” will be accepted for unification as long as they are in complementary distribution. An example of a “two-dot” simplified form was also given as a topic of further discussion, shown below:

The image shows two simplified Chinese characters for 'gate'. The first character is a standard simplified form with a radical on the left and a 'gate' radical on the right. The second character is a 'two-dot' simplified form, which has two dots above the radical on the left, making it look like a 'two-dot' radical.

- For China’s request to add “D-03030 and U+614C” as one more dis-unification example to Annex S (see IRG N1384), it needs more discussion to be certain.
- For TCA’s suggestion of the “D-06985 versus D-08413” pair (see IRG N1385), to ignore the radical on top and put as an example in Annex S for dis-unification, it has been agreed to move to pending.
- A table that uses the concepts of cognate/non-cognate and abstract/actual shape was proposed as an addition to Annex S, pending further discussion (IRG N1387).