

Title: Reply L2/22-115 Annotations for CJK strokes used as Hangul strokes
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 Status: Individual Contribution
 Action: For consideration by UTC
 Date: 2022-09-05

This is against L2/22-115 Annotations for CJK strokes used as Hangul strokes.

1) Different Creations of Hangul and Hanzi.

The following quote is from the book Xunmin Zhengyin (训民正音, AD 1444):
 “正音二十八字，各象其形而制之。初声凡十七字。牙音ㄱ，象舌根闭喉之形。舌音ㄴ，象舌附上腭之形。唇音ㅁ，象口形。齿音ㅇ，象齿形。喉音ㅇ，象喉形。ㅋ比ㄱ，声出稍厉，故加划。ㄴ而ㄷ，ㄷ而ㅌ，ㅁ而ㅂ，ㅂ而ㅍ，ㅇ而ㅈ，ㅈ而ㅊ。其因声加划之义皆同，而唯ㅇ为异。半舌音ㄹ，半齿音ㄷ，亦象舌齿之形而异其体，无加划之义焉。”

“There are 28 syllables, each of which is modeled after its shape. The first syllable (Choseong, initial consonants) is about seventeen letters. The fang sound ㄱ forms the shape of closing the throat at the base of the tongue. The lingual consonant ㄴ is shaped like a tongue attached to the tongue. Labial ㅁ forms the shape of the mouth. Dental sound ㅇ represents a tooth profile. The laryngeal sound ㅇ represents the shape of the throat. Compared to ㄱ, ㅋ is a little louder, so it adds a picture. ㄴ and ㄷ, ㄷ and ㅌ, ㅁ and ㅂ, ㅂ and ㅍ, ㅇ and ㅈ, ㅈ and ㅊ, add a picture based on the voice. Although they are all the same in principle, they are different. Half-lingual sound ㄹ and half-dental sound ㄷ are also shaped like teeth of the tongue, but their bodies are different, and there is no reason to add strokes.”

According to the above quotation, “The basic stroke style of Hangul script is derived from Hanzi/Hanja, so the best way to handle the Hangul strokes is to unify them to CJK strokes (L2/22-115)” is inappropriate.

2) Inappropriate usage of strokes

The following Hangul strokes are different to those of Hanzi:



자

vs

31D2



CJK STROKE P

- 1st stroke of 4E4F 乏

의

vs

31C0



CJK STROKE T

- 2nd stroke of 51B0 冰

의

vs

31E3



CJK STROKE Q

- 6th stroke of 3514 加

Note: Mr. Xuan Longyun (玄龙云) is the Director General of the Korean Language IT Society of China, the vice leader of Korean IT Standardization Working Group of China.