

Annex S Corrections

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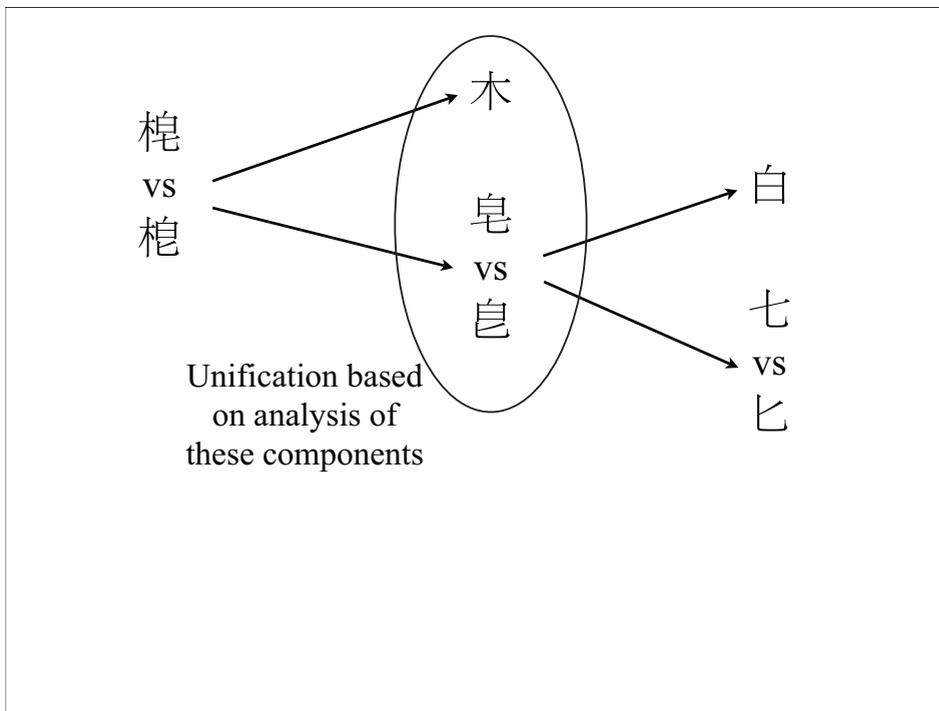
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S.1.3.2 Analysis of component features

The process of determining if two similar ideographs are unifiable begins with the topmost nodes of the component trees immediately below the root nodes. Considering the components at these nodes only, the ideographs are considered unifiable if and only if:

- a) the number of components is the same,
- b) the relative positions of corresponding components within the full ideographs are the same, and
- c) the corresponding components are themselves unifiable.

Note that some graphic elements used in drawing ideographs are unifiable when they occur as subcomponents of ideographs although they are not unifiable when



they occur as independent ideographs.

If current unification rules are insufficient to determine whether or not the corresponding components are unifiable, the process may proceed recursively further along the component trees.

Figure S.2 Analysis of component features

Figure S.2 illustrates this process. First component trees are generated for the ideographs 梘 and 梘. Then the components at the highest nodes of the trees below the root nodes are considered. Each component tree as two nodes at this level, and the relative position of the components in the nodes is the same (one component at the left and one at the right). Finally, the individual pairs of components are considered, in this case 木 vs 木 and 皂 vs 皂. The components in the former pair are identical, but the components in the latter pair are not unifiable, so the two ideographs are not unifiable as wholes.

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S.1.4.3 Nonunifiable components

The examples below illustrate rule c). The structure of one (or more) corresponding components within the two ideographs in each pair is different, and they are considered nonunifiable.

S.3 Rewrite:

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.