ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2N4689

Title: Request for the Reconfirmation of the Required Distinction in Nushu

Code Chart

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Action: Discussion by WG2 experts and Nushu users

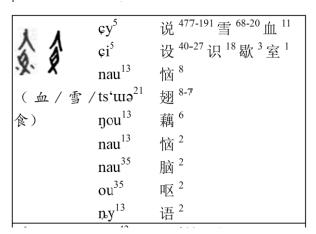
In the disposition of ISO/IEC 10646:2015 CD (5th CD), UK commented that there are almost no rationale to postpone the characters even if a Nushu user could not identify. And the draft disposition keeps the proposed Nushu character set as it was. In this document, I request the reconfirmation of the required distinction, by giving an example of unclearly distinguished.

There are 3 characters with similar shapes in current CD;

1B1B9	\$	NUSHU CHARACTER-1B1B9
1B223	X	NUSHU CHARACTER-1B223
1B227	X	NUSHU CHARACTER-1B227

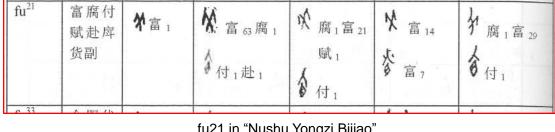
In WG2 N4341 (and Nushu Duben), they are distinguished as;

梦	fu^{21}	富 ⁷ 祸 ¹
文	fu ³⁵	附 ⁹
(火/合)	fu ¹³	妇 ¹ 负 ¹

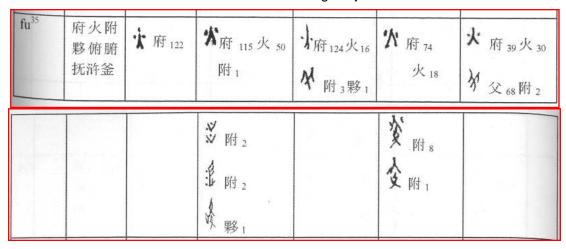


Although I am unfamiliar with how Nushu users distinguish by the glyph shapes, it would be reasonable to have 2 characters because the significant different phonetics,

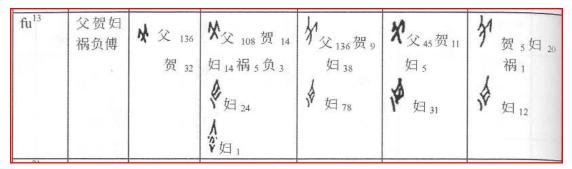
meaning. But if we track how they are investigated in Nushu Yongzi Bijiao, the requirement of the distinction is unclear.



fu21 in "Nushu Yongzi Bijiao"



fu35 in in "Nushu Yongzi Bijiao"



fu13 in "Nushu Yongzi Bijiao"

Apparently, the glyph shape for U+1B223 is not the most frequently used glyph for any Nushu users. It seems that U+1B1B9 is more widely used by multiple Nushu users for same context. It is unclear which the purpose U+1B223 glyph shape is the best representative. I'm afraid that U+1B223 was chosen because WG2 N4341 (and Nushu Duben) orders the characters by the stroke count without clear unification rule.

I wish that Nushu users revisit the proposed Nushu character set to check the distinctive characters.

(end of document)