Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set

International Organization for Standardization

Organisation Internationale de Normalisation

Международная организация по стандартизации

本文档不反对/支持新编码的字符，但认为需要针对其他相关字符的 mapping 作出讨论。

This document supports encoding new characters, but it is deemed necessary to discuss mapping issue for other related characters.

既然借用苏州码子为扬琴谱字，扬琴谱字在使用时和苏州码子字形一致。

Yangqin score symbols was derived from Suzhou Numeral, so the default style should follow Suzhou Numeral.

顺四打、慢四打都是使用四的草书"乂"为计谱号，所以后来宋体排印本用 X 为记谱号是错误的，提案用字形合理。

The symbols (顺四打) (慢四打) was derived from the cursive script of 四, so 乂 would be more accurate than X which were used in the printed copies.

扬琴谱字的顺二打、顺三打和慢二打、慢三打字形一致，加底部横线以示区分。慢二打、慢三打为对齐的竖线接横线，顺二打、顺三打借用苏州码子二、三的字形竖线是不对齐的，导致顺二打和慢二打、顺三打和慢三打的字形不统一。

The glyphs of (顺二打) (顺三打) (慢二打) (慢三打) share the same shaping standard, while (慢二打)(慢三打) use align vertical lines but (顺二打) (顺三打) which follow U+3022 U+3023 are misaligned. That will result in inconsistent glyphs in the same score system.

由于苏州码子和算筹的形成源头相同，而算筹的纵式一、二、三更符合慢一打、慢二打、慢三打的字形，使用 U+1D36A U+1D36B 来指代慢二打、慢三打也是可以的，慢一打的字形也可以考虑替换。

Due to the fact that Suzhou Numeral and Counting Rod Numeral have the same origin, and the vertical two and three of Counting Rod Numeral are more in line with the shape of (慢二打) (慢三打), it is also possible to use U+1D36A and U+1D36B to refer to (慢二打) (慢三打), and add a new one for ⊥(慢一打).

UCS1	UCS2	Definition	Duration	HT1977	CD1957
U+3021 丨	U+1D369 𝍩	順一打	1/4 beat	☐	☑
U+3022 丩	U+1D36A 𝍪	順二打	1/2 beat	☐	☑
U+3023 丫	U+1D36B 𝍫	順三打	3/4 beat	☐	☑
U+3024 㐅	U+3024 㐅	順四打	1 beat	☑	☐
U+3026 亠	U+? 𝍮T(U+1D36E)	慢一打	1/2 beat	☐	☑
*U+16FF4 𖿴	U+16FF4 𝍯T(U+1D36F)	慢二打	1 beat	☐	☑
*U+16FF5 𖿵	U+16FF5 𝍰T(U+1D370)	慢三打	3/2 beats	☐	☑
*U+16FF6 𖿶	U+16FF6 𖿶	慢四打	2 beats	☑	☐
U+4E00 一	U+4E00 一	齊打	unfixed	☑	☐
U+3007 〇	U+3007 〇	密打	unfixed	☑	☐