

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
(UCS)

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG IRG N1527D
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Title: Suggested Revision of Annex S Example

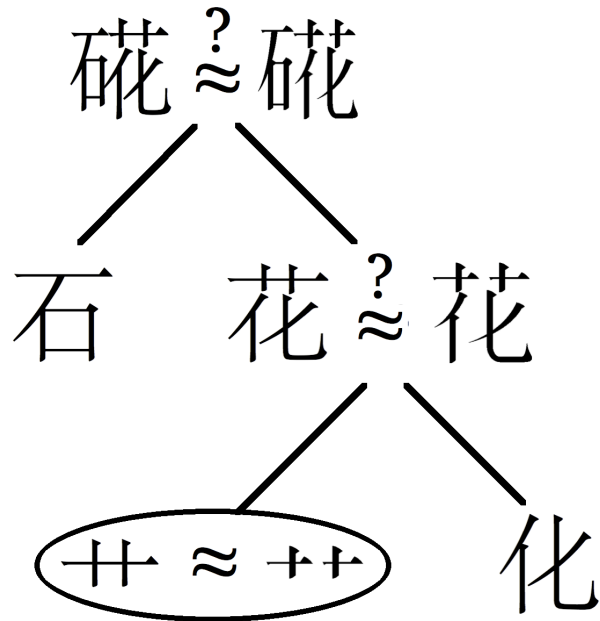
Source: Tom Bishop, Annex S Ad Hoc

Action: For review by the IRG

Distribution: IRG Members and Ideographic Experts

Reference: IRG N1527

The illustration and text on the following page are suggested for revision of Annex S.



In the illustrated example, we want to determine whether the first two characters (at the top of the illustration) have the same abstract shape. First we see that each can be analyzed into left and right sides. The left sides have the same abstract shape (石), which needs no further analysis. If the right sides had already been established to have the same abstract shape (花), then we would immediately conclude that the first two characters had the same abstract shape. Suppose we have not yet established whether the right sides have the same abstract shape; then we analyze them. Each has a top and a bottom. The bottoms obviously have the same abstract shape (化), which needs no further analysis. Finally, we compare the remaining components (circled in the illustration). Although one has three strokes and the other has four, we recognize them to be stylistic variants of the "grass" component with the same abstract shape (艹). We conclude that the first two characters have the same abstract shape (礮), since they have the same analysis into components with the same abstract shapes and relative positions.

(Note: the pair of "grass" components appears in a list of examples later in this document, which serves to remind us that we have previously judged them to have the same abstract shape. Otherwise, we would need to make a new judgment, based on various factors, some of which are described in this document. After we make such judgments, we may add new pairs to our lists for future reference, but the lists are not exhaustive and there may always be cases requiring new judgments.)