<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center">Universal Multiple- Octet Coded Character Set
UCS</td></tr>
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ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG N2309R

Date: 2018-10-15

Source:	TCA
Title:	TCA response to Henry & UK
Meeting:	IRG #51, Hanoi, Vietnam
Status:	Member's Submission and Ideographic Experts
Actions required:	To be considered by IRG
Distribution:	IRG
Medium:	Electronic
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Appendix:	None

PART 1: Response to Henry

Q1: Henry say "To avoid unnecessary coding of variants, it is suggested that submitters would put the variant forms in an IVD submission."
TCA: Please refer to IRGN 2340.

Q2.Henry say, "These characters are submitted for digitization of ancient manuscripts. The main target of digitization is preservation instead of general-purpose use. "
TCA: For this opinion, we provide three explanations, as follows.

A. Refer to the annex A and the annex M of ISO/IEC 10646, there were a lot of non-modern language collections had been included in ISO/IEC 10646, such as Linear B Syllabary (U+10000~U+1007F), Linear B Ideograms (U+10080~U+100FF), Cuneiform (U+12000~U+123FF), Phags-pa (U+A840~U+A87F), etc. All of those non-modern language collections are not general purpose used. It is clear that the purpose of preservation does not conflict with the goal of ISO/IEC 10646。

B. It is understood that in Korea and Vietnam, ideographs are not used in daily life, so ideographs are mostly used as academic purpose. Currently, most of the ideographs proposed by Korea are normalized from calligraphy to ideographs (document transfer), but IRG had accepted those ideographs.

C. Since the 6th version of MOE's Dictionary of Chinese Character Variants was announced in October 2017, it has been used by more than 3.33 million man-times (excluding the counting of the legacy 5th version), not only in Taiwan, but also

overseas. Many Chinese online dictionaries cite the MOE's Dictionary of Chinese Character Variants.

Q 3. Henry say "Also, the difference in shape from the submitted character and proposed unification target should be considered with the relevant context; often tens or more different variations are included in the submitted evidence, and it would not be appropriate to cherry pick those that look most different without considering the whole spectrum. "

TCA: For the evolution and derivation of ideographs, Xu Shen calls that "孳乳" (漢・許慎〈說文解字序〉:「文者，物象之本；字者，言孳乳而浸多也。」). We do not understand what means of "spectrum" that Henry refers to.

For recommending TCA to provide a "spectral grouping" of each character. IRG PnP does not stipulate that "spectrum" attribute should be provided. If you think this is necessary, please propose to revise IRG PnP.

PART 2: Response to UK

For the opinions from UK,

- The T source 佛教難字字典 provides a handwritten list of variant character forms. We do not consider that these handwritten forms are convincing evidence, and we would like to see additional evidence of actual use in printed texts.

- C. Clerical Script and Ancient Script Character Forms: We do not consider that it is appropriate to encode normalized forms of clerical script or ancient script characters without evidence of the normalized forms being used in printed texts.

- D. Epigraphic Character Forms: We recommend using IVD to represent epigraphic, calligraphic and ancient forms of existing encoded characters if there is no evidence of actual use in printed texts.

TCA:
1. 佛教難字字典 has been compiled by experts and has its authority.
2. The first copy of all the dictionaries should be handwritten (even by using computer), including the Kangxi Dictionary that was just finalized. In ancient time, it is very expensive to print a book; only books that are common on demand will be printed.

3. If these ideographs are personally copied, without expert identification, we all agree that they should not be coded, but the ideographs proposed by TCA are from MOE's Dictionary of Chinese Character Variants, rather than a single inscription. The MOE's Dictionary of Chinese Character Variants is edited by more than 30 authors and scholars in Taiwan. After more than 30 years of collation and research (continuous maintenance), every ideograph included in this dictionary is studied by experts. It is a resolution after collective discussion by experts. The dictionary is available in electronic form and used by more than 3 million man-time per year. The following figure shows the research instructions and the researcher.

In the process of inclusion in this dictionary, each ideograph has a major researcher who will explain the evolution of the ideograph and the principle of inclusion.

済 A02354-016

部首筆畫	水 - 08 - 11
內容	〔關鍵文獻〕 《偏類碑別字‧水部‧濟字》引〈齊宋買造象〉。

研訂說明

注音	(1)ㄐㄧˇ (2)ㄐㄧˋ
漢語拼音	(1)jǐ (2)jì
研訂者	金周生
內容	「済」為「濟」之異體。濟，《說文解字‧水部》：「濟，水出常山……，從水，齊聲。」《偏類碑別字‧水部》「濟」下引〈齊宋買造象〉作「済」，《金石文字辨異‧去聲‧霽韻》「濟」下收済字，引自〈北齊雋脩羅碑〉。《中華字海‧水部》亦收「済」字，注云：「同济（濟）。」按：濟所從之齊，異體亦有作「斉」者，參見「斉」，故「済」當為「濟」之異體字。