## Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set UCS

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG N2213

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Source:	Jaemin Chung
Title:	Request for consideration to correct four K glyphs
Status:	Individual contribution
Action required:	To be considered by the IRG (or by the Korean National Body)
Pages:	4

I would like to ask the Korean NB to correct the following four K glyphs.

1. K1-6B6B at U+8C6C 豬

(This error was found by Eiso Chan (陈永聪).)

The components 豕 and 豸 are not unifiable. The current K glyph is identical to U+27CEF 貉.

Request: In K1-6B6B (at U+8C6C), change to 豕.

2. K1-5B7D at U+8641 夔

8641 艸 140.19 (GE-3B73) (E-3B73) (E-3B75) (E-5B7D) (E-5B7D) (E-5B7D)

The extra  $\,{}^{''}$  right below  $\,{}^{'''}$  needs to be removed. The current K glyph is identical to U+27144  $\,$ 

Request: In K1-5B7D (at U+8641), remove the extra '' right below '''.

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3. K0-7D6E at U+56CD 囍



当二口 and 古 are not unifiable. The current K glyph is identical to U+21155 囍.

Request: In K0-7D6E (at U+56CD), change the two 古 to two 宣节口.

4. K0-4D26 at U+7A3D 稽



The components 匕 and 上 are not unifiable. The current K glyph is identical to U+25874 稽.

Request: In K0-4D26 (at U+7A3D), change  $\pm$  to  $\angle$ .

I thought of some arguments that Korea might come up with, and wrote my counterarguments to those.

**Expected argument #1**: "That is the correct form in Korean."

There is no Han character glyph standard in the Korean language. No one can really say "that is the correct form in Korean."

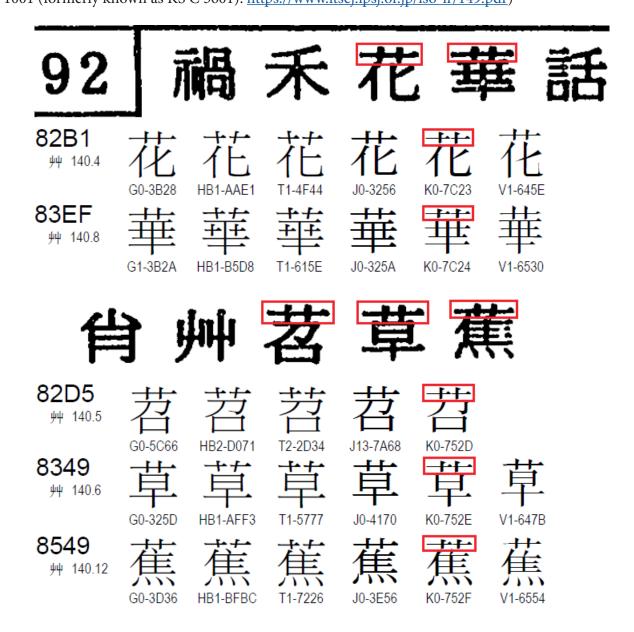
Even in 한문 교육용 기초 한자 (<a href="http://www.textbook.or.kr/boardEditStd/filedownload.do?bfId=15&bId=22">http://www.textbook.or.kr/boardEditStd/filedownload.do?bfId=15&bId=22</a>; also see IRG N2199), 告 (고) does not protrude but 造 (조) protrudes; and under 채, you can see 菜 and 彩 but 採. No consistency whatsoever.

Even if the forms 豬, 虁, 囍, and 稽 are indeed used in Korean, that cannot be a reason to leave the current K glyphs at U+8C6C, U+8641, U+56CD, and U+7A3D unmodified. In that case, what Korea simply needs to do is to propose a horizontal extension to U+27CEF, U+27144, U+21155, and U+25874, with the forms 豬, 虁, 囍, and 稽 respectively.

Expected argument #2: "That is the form appearing in the KS standard (KS X 1001 and KS X 1002)."

Korea has already altered some glyphs. Some K0 glyphs do not match the ones in KS X 1001. I do not even need to mention K1 glyphs and KS X 1002, as all the Han characters in KS X 1002 are handwritten.

1) All (or most) of characters with <sup>++-</sup> in them have the three-stroke form in KS X 1001, but have the four-stroke form in Unicode K glyphs. Here are some examples: (KS X 1001 (formerly known as KS C 5601): <a href="https://www.itscj.ipsj.or.jp/iso-ir/149.pdf">https://www.itscj.ipsj.or.jp/iso-ir/149.pdf</a>)



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2) Other characters with different glyphs:



Therefore, there is no reason to stick to the forms appearing in a KS standard, since even Korea itself does not always follow the forms in a KS standard.

Keeping the current K glyphs for the four characters I mentioned in this document (especially with no valid reason) will only negatively affect the quality of Unicode / ISO/IEC 10646. I would like to ask the Korean NB to correct them.

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