

Irish comments on FCD ISO/IEC 10646-1/PDAM 30 (Additional Latin and other characters)

Reference: SC2 N3210

Closes: 1999-02-05

Date: 1999-01-20

Q1: Ireland approves the PDAM registration.

Q2: Ireland disapproves the draft with the technical comments given below. Appropriate changes to the text in accordance with these comments will change our vote to Yes.

Technical:

1. Several characters should be added to this PDAM. These characters are related to other characters in the PDAM. Our negative vote indicates our view that the changes to relevant sections of the UCS proposed in this PDAM will be inadequate unless the following related characters are also added.

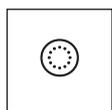


03D8 GREEK CAPITAL LETTER NUMERIC KOPPA



03D9 GREEK SMALL LETTER NUMERIC KOPPA

Though the historical source of the Q-shaped KOPPA and the Z-shaped KOPPA is identical, in the course of Greek typographical history, the two have diverged in usage and are no longer considered by Greeks to be glyph variants of the same character (see SC2/WG2 N1938). Q-shaped KOPPA (03DE, 03DF) can be used alphabetically and numerically; Z-shaped KOPPA is only ever used numerically.

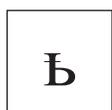


0487 COMBINING CYRILLIC TEN THOUSANDS SIGN

This character cannot be unified with 20DD COMBINING ENCLOSING CIRCLE because 20DD can be used generically with any Cyrillic character with non-numeric semantics. COMBINING CYRILLIC TEN THOUSANDS SIGN is used specifically to indicate that the character so encircled has a numeric value, but it would be possible to use the COMBINING ENCLOSING CIRCLE to encircle any Cyrillic letter for use as a dingbat or whatever.



048C CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SEMISOFT SIGN



048D CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SEMISOFT SIGN

In the original analysis of Kildin Sámi orthography, it was assumed that this character could be unified with CYRILLIC LETTER YAT. One source (Kert 1986) shows the character with a YAT glyph. However, many more sources clearly show the character as a SOFT SIGN WITH STROKE. YAT, which is a vowel, has a long typographical history, and is often drawn with a tall, sometimes baroque bifurcated ascender, and a long serifed crossbar; SEMISOFT SIGN has the

low x-height of SOFT SIGN, and its unserifed crossbar has the same narrow width as the top serif in a Times/Latinskij-style Cyrillic font.

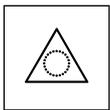


20AF DRACHMA SIGN

This is a currency sign developed in Greece, primarily for use in conjunction with the EURO SIGN, and has been proposed also for addition to ISO/IEC 8859-7 (see ISO/IEC FCD 8859-7:1998). As the Currency Symbols block is being amended by this PDAM, and because of the impending implementation of the EURO SIGN, it is sensible to add the character now rather than in a future amendment.

2. At the entry for page 701, Annex B, the numbers 0487 and 0488 must be changed to 0488 and 0489.

3. The names of the characters at 048E and 048F should be changed from ER WITH TICK to ER WITH DESCENDER. These characters generally have the tick glyph through the bowl of the ER, but the capital can be shown with the usual Cyrillic descender on the right of its base.



20E2 COMBINING UPWARD POINTING TRIANGLE OVERLAY

This character was approved by the UTC and was proposed to WG2 in N1941 on 1998-12-07. As it is a character with a great deal of utility, we suggest that it be added to the repertoire of this PDAM in order to facilitate its publication in the second edition of ISO/IEC 10646.