$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{ JTC1/SC2/WG2 } N\underline{\quad .} \\ \mbox{ JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG } N428 \\ Date: 16^{th} \mbox{ Jan., } 1997 \end{array}$

ISO-IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG Ideographic Rapporteur Group

Source: IRG

Meeting: At ISS, Singapore

Title: Supplement to Ideographic Components and Composition Schemes

Reference documents:

N310, N409 (N365), N406 (N366), N407 (N367)

- 1. The sequence definitions given in this document are in BNF (Backus Normal Form) and use prefix notation. They are evaluated from left to right in order to avoid ambiguity.
- 2. The "Combined Ideograph Sequence" (CIS) is renamed "Structured Ideograph Sequence" (SIS).

The definition of SIS is defined as follows:

$$SIS::=|<::=|::= coded_ideograph | coded_radical | coded_component < symbol2> ::= LTR | ATB | OVA | DTE | UTE | RTE | RDE | LDE | RUE | RUE$$

or



3. Ideograph Variation Sequence (IVS) is an ideograph structured sequence with Ideographic Variation Mark and its definition is

4. For electronic processing, we defined a Canonical Ideographic Structure Sequence (CSIS) for a given ideograph. CSIS's are used to decompose ideographs uniquely.

A CSIS is either a coded ideograph, or an SIS which conforms the following additional rules:

It contains no Ideograph Variation Marks.

All structure operators are as far leftwards as possible.

The character is decomposed right-to-left, bottom-to-top, and inside-to-outside, selecting the largest possible component at each stage.