Title: Comments on JCS Proposals **Source:** Unicode Technical Committee

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Action: For Review and Response by JCS

Date: November 23, 1999

The members of Unicode Technical Committee (UTC) wish to thank Kohji Shibano, Chairman, JIS Coded Character Set (JCS) Committee, Japan Standards Association for forwarding the JCS proposals for our consideration. These proposals were reviewed at UTC #81, the week of October 26-29, 1999. The UTC took a number of actions with regards to the proposed JCS characters and had a number of questions for which we would welcome answers.

The UTC had major concerns with aspects of these proposals and the recently balloted standard JIS X 0213:

- Ÿ JIS X 0213 gives character mappings to unassigned Unicode characters. These mappings are invalid and use of them is not conformant to the Unicode Standard or to ISO/IEC 10646. As is made apparent in the detailed results which follow, the UTC has accepted only a few of the JCS characters at their proposed code positions.
- Ÿ The UTC strongly discourages encoding further precomposed characters which can be represented with combining characters already in the standard. A new normalization form, canonical composition, was defined in the Unicode Standard, Version 3, based on the Unicode Version 3 Character Database. Many companies and organizations (including the W3C) are adopting this new normalization form, and it is expected that most programs will use normalized data. For stability, the normalized form of new precomposed characters will be the decomposition to a base character plus combining characters. Thus there is little value in adding new precomposed characters. For more information, see Unicode Technical Report #15 (http://www.unicode.org/unicode/reports/tr15/).

The detailed results of the UTC discussions follow, organized by proposal.

1) Fifty Six Kanji Compatibility Ideographs. Because the UTC had originally proposed the addition of the fifty six Kanji compatibility characters during the development of the URO, the UTC now supports the addition of the fifty six Kanji characters and will relay this position to the IRG. We also support the proposed code positions given in your proposal (FA30..FA67).

We request that you provide us with the compatibility mappings, as these mappings are required for the Unicode Standard.

2) Seven Hiragana Characters. The UTC accepted the two small Hiragana characters at the proposed code sequences:

```
HIRAGANA LETTER SMALL KA 3095
HIRAGANA LETTER SMALL KE 3096
```

Such acceptance is provisional, since the Unicode consortium and ISO/IEC SC2/WG2 maintain synchronization between the Unicode Standard and ISO 10646. This requires that both organizations agree to the characters before they will be added to the respective standards.

The five extended Hiragana characters were not accepted because they are already represented in the Unicode Standard by the following character code sequences:

```
HIRAGANA LETTER KA WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
HIRAGANA LETTER KI WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
HIRAGANA LETTER KU WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
HIRAGANA LETTER KE WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
HIRAGANA LETTER KO WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
304B 309A
304B 309A
304B 309A
304B 309A
```

3) *Twenty Five Katakana Characters*. The UTC accepted the sixteen small Katakana characters at the following code sequences:

KATAKANA LETTER SMALL KU	31F0	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL SI		31F1
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL SU	31F2	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL TO	31F3	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL NU	31F4	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL HA	31F5	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL HI	31F6	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL HU	31F7	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL HE	31F8	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL HO	31F9	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL MU	31FA	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL RA	31FB	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL RI	31FC	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL RU	31FD	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL RE	31FE	
KATAKANA LETTER SMALL RO	31FF	

Such acceptance is provisional, since the Unicode consortium and ISO/IEC SC2/WG2 maintain synchronization between the Unicode Standard and ISO 10646. This requires that both organizations agree to the characters before they will be added to the respective standards.

Note: The code position allocations are not the same as those in the JCS proposal. The extended small Katakana character was not accepted because it will be represented in the Unicode Standard by the following character code sequences:

The eight extended Katakana characters were not accepted because they are already represented in the Unicode Standard by the following character code sequences:

```
KATAKANA LETTER KA WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
KATAKANA LETTER KI WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
KATAKANA LETTER KU WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
KATAKANA LETTER KE WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
KATAKANA LETTER KO WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
KATAKANA LETTER SE WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
KATAKANA LETTER SE WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
KATAKANA LETTER TU WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
KATAKANA LETTER TO WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
KATAKANA LETTER TO WITH SEMI-VOICED SOUND MARK
30C8 309A
```

- 4) Forty Enclosed Numbers. The UTC will discuss in the future a general mechanism for applying a mark to a sequence of characters. This general mechanism will address the JCS proposal for additional circled numbers. This topic will be an agenda item to be covered at a future UTC meeting.
- 5) Sixteen Publishing Characters. The UTC accepted the following four characters at the proposed code sequences:

DOUBLE QUESTION MARK	2047
WHITE SHOGI PIECE	2616
BLACK SHOGI PIECE	2617
RETURN SIGN	2618

Such acceptance is provisional, since the Unicode consortium and ISO/IEC SC2/WG2 maintain synchronization between the Unicode Standard and ISO 10646. This requires that both organizations agree to the characters before they will be added to the respective standards.

The remaining twelve characters were not accepted due to insufficient information on their usage. Please provide to the UTC examples of usage in documents (not just in code charts), and explain if any of these twelve characters are used for emphasis or as combining characters.

- 6) Twenty Seven Dentist Characters. The UTC will consider the ten double circled numbers as part of the general mechanism to be defined in the future. See 4) above. The remaining seventeen dentist symbols were not accepted due to insufficient evidence of usage. Please provide documents with examples of usage, and explain if any of these characters are combining, or if any extend across other symbols to delineate quadrants of the jaw.
- 7) Fourteen Linguistic Education Characters. The nine precomposed Latin characters were not accepted because they are already represented in the Unicode Standard by the following character code sequences:

LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE	00E6 0301
LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O WITH GRAVE	0254 0300
LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O WITH ACUTE	0254 0301
LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED V WITH GRAVE	028C 0300
LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED V WITH ACUTE	028C 0301
LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA WITH GRAVE	0259 0300

LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA WITH ACUTE	0259 0301
LATIN SMALL LETTER HOOKED SCHWA WITH GRAVE	025A 0300
LATIN SMALL LETTER HOOKED SCHWA WITH ACUTE	025A 0301

The two spacing modifier letters were not accepted because they are already represented in the Unicode Standard (see *The Unicode Standard*, *Version 2*, page 6-13) by the following character code sequences:

RISING SYMBOL 02E9 02E5 FALLING SYMBOL 02E5 02E9

The two arrow characters (RISING ARROW and FALLING ARROW) will be added to the Math and Technical Symbols proposal for future encoding. Code positions were not assigned.

- 8) 313 New Kanji Characters. The UTC took no action on these proposed ideographic characters due to a number of serious concerns:
- Ÿ Many of the proposed radicals are already encoded, such as AB99 (encoded at 2ECC), AB6C (encoded at 2ECO), AB6D (encoded at 2EBF), and ABBE (encoded at 2EDE).
- Ÿ There are glyph variants of unified characters
- Ÿ It is unclear if these 313 new ideographs already included in Extension B for encoding in Plane 2.
- Ÿ If these characters are not in Extension B, then they must be proposed to the IRG for resolution