

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set  
UCS

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG N1907

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Source:	Japan
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At a very first stage of CJK E work (at IRG #28, the set was called CJK "D" at that time), some J-source characters are questioned because they had cursive strokes as a part, unlike Song/Ming style. IRG asked Japan to re-consider and Japan withdrew these for the moment.

After re-study by Moji-Joho-Kiban Project, Japan decided re-submitting such characters as below for proposal to CJK F and put them in IRG N1882.

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JMJ-056850   MJM-056853   MJM-057460   MJM-057632   MJM-057652   MJM-058412   MJM-059446

Reasons to include those characters are:

- All these characters are intended to be used in e-government system and indispensable.
- These glyphs are developed to be used as a Mincho-Style (明朝体) in the project. It is no mean to modify shape.
- All these characters have evidences from dictionaries. This means:
  - These characters are real.
  - Shapes are correct as is.

On the other hand, as a practical point of view, so many ideographs which has cursive-like stroke are already encoded as CJK Unified Ideographs.

201AD 人 9.3				201C7 人 9.4			2034B 人 9.11		
	UCS2003	GHZ-10111.01	T6-2235		UCS2003	TF-2176		UCS2003	TF-403B
211A2 口 31.1				219B9 𠂔 40.1			219D1 𠂔 40.4		
	UCS2003	TF-2137			UCS2003	T6-2169		UCS2003	TF-2372
22013 工 48.1				26B99 𠂔 140.6			26E57 𠂔 140.11		
	UCS2003	T6-2170			UCS2003	T6-3B62		UCS2003	TF-516A
2724D 虫 142.4									
	UCS2003	GKX-1079.05	T5-302F						

Japan believes all of these are appropriate encoded as CJK Unified Ideographs.

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