

**ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2
Coded Character Set
Secretariat: Japan (JISC)****Doc. Type:** Input to ISO/IEC 10646:2003**Title:** Clarification concerning Hangul syllable method**Source:** Michel Suignard, Project editor**Project:** JTC1 02.18**Status:** For review by WG2**Date:** 2005-09-15**Distribution:** WG2**Reference:****Medium:****Overview**

The Hangul syllable composition method description in clause 26.1 of ISO/IEC 10646:2003 needs clarification concerning the definition of Hangul syllable block. For example, one could read that Hangul Syllable (composed of a Choseong, Jungseong, and the optional Jongseong) can be only be made of only one Jamo character per class, while in fact each class can be represented by several characters.

In addition, the normalization process described in clause 24 of the standard creates an equivalence between the pre-composed Hangul syllable in the range AC00-D7A3) equivalent to their Jamo sequences in the context of determining a complete Hangul syllable block. An informative note should be added in the standard to make clear that the pre-composed syllable can be part of a complete syllable block.

The following text is a proposed clarification of the sub-clause 26.1.

New text**26.1 Hangul syllable composition method**

In rendering, a sequence of Hangul Jamo (from HANGUL JAMO block: 1100 to 11FF) is displayed as a series of syllable blocks. Jamo can be classified into three classes: Choseong, Jungseong, and Jongseong. A complete syllable block is composed of a Choseong and a Jungseong, and optionally a Jongseong.

A Choseong is made of one or more syllable-initial character (1100-1159). A Jungseong is made of one or more syllable-peak character (1161-11A2). A Jongseong is made of one or more syllable-final character (11A8-11F9).

NOTE 1 – Hangul syllables characters in code positions AC00-D7A3 are, by clause 25, equivalent to their Choseong, Jungseong, and optional Jongseong for the purpose of determining a complete Hangul syllable block.

An incomplete syllable is a string of one or more characters which does not constitute a complete syllable (for example, a Choseong alone, a Jungseong alone, a Jongseong alone, or a Jungseong followed by a Jongseong). An incomplete syllable which starts with a Jungseong or a Jongseong shall be preceded by a CHOSEONG FILLER (115F). An incomplete syllable composed of a Choseong alone shall be followed by a JUNGSEONG FILLER (1160).

The implementation level 3 shall be used for the Hangul syllable composition method.

NOTE 2 – Hangul Jamo are not combining characters.

NOTE 3 – When a combining character such as HANGUL SINGLE DOT TONE MARK (302E) is intended to apply to a sequence of Hangul Jamo it should be placed at the end of the sequence, after the Hangul Jamo character which completes the syllable block.

Current text (for reference):

Hangul syllable composition method

In rendering, a sequence of Hangul Jamo (from HANGUL JAMO block: 1100 to 11FF) is displayed as a series of syllable blocks. Jamo can be classified into three classes: Choseong (syllable-initial character), Jungseong (syllable-peak character), and Jongseong (syllable-final character). A complete syllable block is composed of a Choseong and a Jungseong, and optionally a Jongseong.

An incomplete syllable is a string of one or more characters which does not constitute a complete syllable (for example, a Choseong alone, a Jungseong alone, a Jongseong alone, or a Jungseong followed by a Jongseong). An incomplete syllable which starts with a Jungseong or a Jongseong shall be preceded by a CHOSEONG FILLER (115F). An incomplete syllable composed of a Choseong alone shall be followed by a JUNGSEONG FILLER (1160).

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