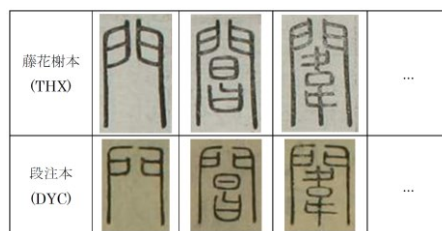


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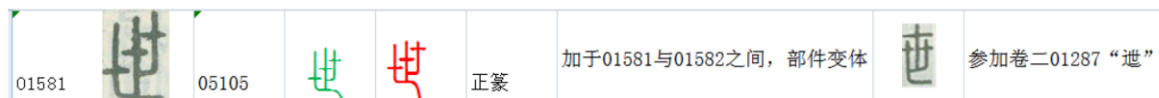
I appreciate the discussion by TCA and Chinese experts about my proposal, WG2 N4716. However, further clarification is needed. This document is the initial response, and more comments would be submitted after WG2 65th meeting. In this document, the 2 sections of WG2 N4755, and one point which might not be discussed in WG2 N4755, are focused.

“(2) Why do not encode all of version?” seems to be saying as the version-dependent glyph differences are subtle and there would be no need to preserve such difference in the coded character. Figure 1 of WG2 N4755 quotes my comparison of 藤花樹本 (THX) and 陳正治本 (CCZ). I’m not sure the position of the experts about this figure. Are the experts understanding that such differences should be unified? If so, the “門” differences between THX and 段注本 (DYC) (given in WG2 N4716) should be unified too?



Systematic Glyph Difference between THX and DYC (WG2 N4716, Fig. 2)

Also, the differences in the earlier submission WG2 N4634 should be unified too?



Example of Shape Difference For Separate Encoding, in WG2 N4634

And, if the current discussion is concluded to unify all of such differences, a request to distinguish such difference should be cared with the variation selector?

“(3) Why we do not choose other versions, but Tenghuaxie version?”

In the earlier proposal, THX was chosen as the least-modified reprint of Song dynasty version. This assumption is questionable, because I could not find any referential studies comparing THX and PJG and Song dynasty version (if there is, please give some bibliographic information).

There are 3 most popular versions of *Daxu Ben Shuowen Jiezi*: Tenghuaxie version (額勒布藤花樹本), Pingjinguang version (孫星衍平津館本) and Chen Changzhi version (陳昌治單行本, revised in accordance with Pingjinguang version). Both Tenghuaxie version and Pingjinguang version were made following original Song Dynasty printed books, while Pingjinguang version was revised. To retain the original contents as much as possible, Tenghuaxie version was selected first when the proposal was drafted.

Background of the Selection of THX Described in WG2 N4634

But no such policy is found in WG2 N4755. If such policy was already cancelled or not important, why CCZ or Jiguge was not considered? There are existing dictionaries or implementations use CCZ (like 漢語大字典) or Jiguge (like 華東師範大學's Shuowen font). It is questionable whether the dictionaries or font products using THX are the majority (if not, please give some examples). If my observation is not incorrect, dividing CCZ or Jiguge glyphs into "THX-compatible part" and "THX-incompatible part" would be a technical barrier for the people to migrate from existing implementation to the standardized one.

If the glyphic differences between THX and CCZ/PJG/etc are already concluded as negligible (or non-negligible but unifiable), it would be OK, because the migration could be very easy. How the glyphic difference between THX and other versions (of DaXu, before DYU's correction) are regarded by TCA and Chinese experts?

Duplicated Character?

WG2 N4755 responded most of WG2 N4716, but there is a section which was not responded; the section 4 of WG2 N4716. Following 2 entries of Shuowen should be unified? Or coded separately? If they should be coded separately, what is the rationale?

189	00939			右	口	22	Zhengzhuan
560	02078			右	又	76	Zhengzhuan

(end of document)