

**ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2
Coded Character Set
Secretariat: Japan (JISC)**

Doc. Type: Draft disposition of comments

Title: Draft disposition of comments on SC2 N 3817 (PDAM text for Amendment 2 to ISO/IEC 10646:2003)

Source: Michel Suignard (project editor)

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Comments were received from Ireland, Japan, United Kingdom, and USA. The following document is the disposition of those comments. The disposition is organized per country.

Note – The full content of the ballot comments (minus some character glyphs) have been included in this document to facilitate the reading. The dispositions are inserted in between these comments and are marked in **Underlined Bold Serif text**, with explanatory text in *italicized serif*.

Ireland: Negative

Ireland **disapproves** the draft with the technical and editorial comments given below. Acceptance of these comments and appropriate changes to the text will change our vote to approval.

Technical comments

T1. Page 10 - Row 1C: Lepcha.

Recalling a WG2 request for input on two Lepcha characters, Ireland notes the following. The name of U+1C35 LEPCHA CONSONANT SIGN NYIN-DO is similar to the names of U+0F35 TIBETAN MARK NGAS BZUNG NYI ZLA and U+0F82 TIBETAN SIGN NYI ZLA NAA DA, where *nyin-do* and *nyi zla* both mean ‘sun-moon’; compare also U+0901 DEVANAGARI SIGN CANDRABINDU ‘moon-dot’. The dot in the NYIN-DO is called *nyin-do kup* ‘sun-moon dot’ (lit. ‘child’). Sign lists and alphabet charts routinely list NYIN-DO in isolation alongside U+1C35 LEPCHA CONSONANT SIGN KANG.

Kang is another name for the dot in NYIN-DO, and is the name of the diacritical mark itself.

(Source: Mainwaring & Grünwedel’s *Dictionary of the Lepcha Language*, pp 10 and 106.)

Both of these characters must be encoded separately or it will be impossible to discuss them in isolation; there is no moon-glyph fragment encoded which could be used to construct the NYIN-DO, even if context (in terms of proximity to letters bearing or not bearing vowel matras) could determine which one of the two is used in ordinary text. Ireland reiterates its support for the retention of both of these characters in PDAM-3.

WG2 decision

See US comment T.1

T2. Page 14 - Row 2C: Latin Extended-C.

With reference to ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N3028 “Proposal to add Mayanist Latin letters to the UCS”, Ireland requests that the two characters U+2C6F LATIN LETTER TRESILLO and U+2C70 LATIN LETTER CUATRILLO be deleted from the PDAM, because their names imply a caselessness which has not been demonstrated. In order to support Mayanist Latin characters, Ireland requests the addition of eight characters,

- ◌̈ U+2C78 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TRESILLO,
- ◌̉ U+2C79 LATIN SMALL LETTER TRESILLO,
- ◌̊ U+2C7A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CUATRILLO,
- ◌̋ U+2C7B LATIN SMALL LETTER CUATRILLO,
- ◌̌ U+2C7C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CUATRILLO WITH COMMA,
- ◌̍ U+2C7D LATIN SMALL LETTER CUATRILLO WITH COMMA,
- ◌̎ U+2C7E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TZ, and
- ◌̏ U+2C7F LATIN SMALL LETTER TZ.

Ireland believes that the scholarly use of these characters in modern contexts requires that these be encoded in casing pairs, as these letters are used in ordinary text, for proper names which are conventionally capitalized, and which need to be used in title-casing and all-capital contexts just like any other letters. Ireland notes that WG2 has accepted casing pairs for archaic Coptic characters for exactly this reason; we do not believe that the Mayanist letters differ in any way from the Coptic letters in the context of case requirements.

WG2 decision

See also UK comment T1.

T.3. Pages 18-21 - Rows A5-A6: Vai.

Ireland requests the insertion of thirteen characters to the Vai character set:

- ◌̈̈̈ VAI SYLLABLE EEN, to be inserted after ◌̈̈̈ VAI SYLLABLE EE;
- ◌̈̈̈̈ VAI SYLLABLE IN, to be inserted after ◌̈̈̈̈ VAI SYLLABLE I;
- ◌̈̈̈̈̈ VAI SYLLABLE OON, to be inserted after ◌̈̈̈̈̈ VAI SYLLABLE OO;
- ◌̈̈̈̈̈̈ VAI SYLLABLE UN, to be inserted after ◌̈̈̈̈̈̈ VAI SYLLABLE U; and
- ◌̈̈̈̈̈̈̈ VAI DIGIT ZERO,
- ◌̈̈̈̈̈̈̈̈ VAI DIGIT ONE,
- ◌̈̈̈̈̈̈̈̈̈ VAI DIGIT TWO,

𐌶 VAI DIGIT THREE,

𐌷 VAI DIGIT FOUR,

𐌸 VAI DIGIT FIVE,

𐌹 VAI DIGIT SIX,

𐌺 VAI DIGIT SEVEN,

𐌻 VAI DIGIT EIGHT, and

𐌼 VAI DIGIT NINE,

to be inserted in a new column beginning at A620. These characters are predicated on Figures 11 and 16 of N2948R “Proposal for encoding the Vai script in the BMP of the UCS”; further justification for these additions will be the subject of a forthcoming document.

WG2 decision

T.4. Page 24 - Row A8: Saurashtra. With reference to ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N3058 “Correction of a Saurashtra character name in PDAM3”, Ireland requests that the name of U+A8B4 to be changed from SAURASHTRA LETTER UPAKSHARA to SAURASHTRA LETTER HAARU. This change also needs to be made in Annex B.1. We would also like WG2 to consider whether the character name were better changed to SAURASHTRA CONSONANT SIGN HAARU since this is not an independent letter (such a name would seem to be more appropriate for Annex B.1).

WG2 decision

Editorial comments

E.1 Page 4 - Row 03: Greek and Coptic. Ireland notes that the glyph in the ballot at U+037E GREEK QUESTION MARK is now incorrect. We would like to take this opportunity to propose a complete replacement of the Greek font used in the UCS, to which a number of inconsistencies in glyph design have accrued over the years. We are prepared to offer the editor a font as shown in the tables given at the end of this document.

Noted

*It is noted that the character U+037E which is **not** under ballot was incorrectly represented in that page. This will be fixed in the next phase of this amendment. However this does not affect ISO/IEC 10646 and the editor is not in favor of a wholesale replacement of the Greek characters because this could potentially affect many other blocks (Latin, Cyrillic, and Coptic extension) which are correlated with the Greek blocks from a glyph design point of view.*

E.2 Page 18 - Row A5: Vai.

The glyph for U+A553 (new U+A555) VAI SYLLABLE KPAN is incorrect. It should have an x-shape, not a +-shape.

Accepted

The new shape is:



Japan, Yes with comments

Editorial Comments

J1 The title of the amendment should read "Lepcha, Ol Chiki, Saurashtra, Vai and other characters" (i.e., no comma before "and".)

Not accepted

The change from previous amendments titles was intentional and is consistent with practice in the standard text itself and with common English editorial style (such as documented by the Chicago Manual of Style).

J2 On page 1, left column, fifth line from the bottom, the name of the table should read "Modifier Tone Letters" (i.e., capital L for "Letters".)

Accepted

J3 On page 1, right column, third line, the heading should read "2. New tables" (i.e., no period after "tables".)

Accepted

United Kingdom: Yes with comments:

Technical comments:

T1. Page 14 Table 103 : LATIN LETTER TRESILLO and LATIN LETTER CUATRILLO

The UK requests that the two characters U+2C6F LATIN LETTER TRESILLO and U+2C70 LATIN LETTER CUATRILLO be removed from the PDAM, and replaced by the following eight characters, as proposed in N3028:

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TRESILLO

LATIN SMALL LETTER TRESILLO

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CUATRILLO

LATIN SMALL LETTER CUATRILLO

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CUATRILLO WITH COMMA

LATIN SMALL LETTER CUATRILLO WITH COMMA

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TZ

LATIN SMALL LETTER TZ

Our view is that in principle the Latin script is a casing script, and that letters should be encoded as casing pairs unless there is very good reason not to do so. Other letters that are historically caseless have been encoded as casing pairs, because in modern contexts people do apply casing. For example, scholars may wish to use tresillo, cuatrillo, etc. in titles or as the initial letters of proper names, where upper case forms of letters are customarily used. As there is no evidence that tresillo, cuatrillo, etc. are fundamentally different in nature to ordinary Latin letters, we strongly support the encoding of these letters as casing pairs.

WG2 decision

See Irish comment T.2

USA: Yes with comments:

Technical comments:

T.1 Lepcha character needing clarification

The following character 1C35 LEPCHA CONSONANT SIGN KANG requires further explanation beyond what is currently provided in WG2 N2947R to justify its encoding.

WG2 decision

See Irish comment T.1