

HanWangHeiLight (Wang_han_zong_Slim_boldface_Font-Traditional_Chinese.ttf dated 2004/04/03)

This Traditional Chinese Hei (Sans) font covers Traditional Chinese, and English. It has only unaccented letters for Greek, making that unusable for normal purposes.

For languages not using the Latin, Cyrillic, or monotonic Greek alphabets I merely display the digits if not common 0..9, and Article 1 of the UDHR (that is traditional!).

Sources:

http://unicode.org/udhr/assemblies/first_article_all.html

<http://www.omniglot.com/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org>

For Chinese it is impossible to know exactly which codepoints you are likely to encounter. I have started by assuming that older fonts are probably adequate for common usage and so I have ignored coverage of CJK Extension B and later when trying to determine if a font is likely to be adequate.

I am primarily concerned with informal postings online, but I have tried to estimate which items might be found in more formal texts.

This font, like some others, omits several codepoints which I use to test for basic Traditional Chinese coverage using selected zhlipsum paragraphs from Nanshanjiang (U+44D8, U+4A3C, U+59AC, U+7328, U+9DC4) and (U+9B2C) from xiangyu.

CJK languages use an ellipsis codepoint to shown omissions or tailing-off in speech. The codepoint is ideally placed at mid-level (most old CJK fonts do that if they do not cover non-English Latin languages), but in Unicode 14 the mid-level ellipsis (a mathematical symbol) was recommended for this purpose. Before that, Japanese fonts tended to ignore that mathematical symbol because it was not in the JIS tables of glyphs. This font places both ellipses on the baseline.

This document was prepared using X_YTEX and fontspec. Missing glyphs will be replaced by a full-width blank space.

This font has only a regular weight.

This font lacks the OpenType tag 'hani' needed to use polyglossia for CJK scripts.

1 CJK scripts

The mid-line horizontal ellipsis (U+22EF) is positioned on the baseline instead of mid-level. That is technically wrong.

1.1 Traditional Chinese

In some of my files I use 'TW' as a shorthand for Traditional Chinese used in Taiwan. This is the Mandarin version of Article 1:

人人生而自由，在尊嚴和權利上一律平等。他們賦有理性和良心，並應以兄弟關係的精神互相對待。

However, the common dialect in Taiwan, Taiwanese Hokkien (臺語) or Minnan, is different and was what the abandoned UKai and UMin fonts were hoping to support. This is its Article 1, and this font fits one less ideogram on the first line for this text when using XeLaTeX.

人皆生而自由；在尊嚴及權利上均各平等。人各賦有理性良知，誠應和睦相處，情同手足。

2 Quotation-marks, etc.

In real-world usage, particularly when looking at news sites, the presence or absence of the correct quote characters will make a difference. As a coder, I use '...' or "... " but in good text there are variations and this font supports:

left and right single quotes `...`	angle brackets <...>
left and right double quotes “...”	double angle brackets «...»
single turned comma, ,	corner brackets 「...」
with right single quote `...`	white corner brackets 『...』
angle quotes <...>	

3 Symbols

3.1 Currency Symbols

Many countries have symbols for their currencies. In alphabetic order:

Cedi (Ghana)	Manat (Azerbaijan)
Cent (many places)	Naira (Nigeria)
Colon (Costa Rica, El Salvador)	£ Pound Sterling
Cruzeiro (Brazil)	Rouble (Russia)
\$ Dollar (many places)	Tenge (Kazakhstan)
Dong (Vietnam)	Turkish Lira
Euro	Won (Korea)
Hryvnia (Ukraine)	Yen (Japan)

3.2 Other symbols in text

Copyright	Pilcrow
Dagger	Registered
Double Dagger	§ Section
Per mille	Trademark