

NanumMyeongjo (NanumMyeongjo.ttf from NanumFont\_TTF\_ALL)

This Korean font covers English and Dutch (including the ij glyphs), and it has some accented letters for other European Latin languages – but not complete coverage for any of them. In the Cyrillic alphabet it covers Russian, but with excessive space between the letters. It also covers Korean (of course). For variations of the Latin, Cyrillic, and Greek alphabets I attempt to show the whole alphabet, followed by Article 1 of the UDHR (it is traditional!). For the other scripts and languages I merely display the digits (if not common 0..9) and Article 1.

Sources:

[http://unicode.org/udhr/assemblies/first\\_article\\_all.html](http://unicode.org/udhr/assemblies/first_article_all.html)

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

<https://en.wikipedia.org>

This document was prepared using Xe<sub>La</sub>TeX and fontspec. Depending on the font, missing glyphs will be replaced either by nothing at all (occasional fonts do that), a blank space, an empty box, or some other symbol indicating a missing glyph.

## 1 Latin Alphabet (European variants)

### 1.1 Dutch

As well as the standard 26 letters, the IJ digraph IJ ij may be encountered.

Alle mensen worden vrij en gelijk in waardigheid en rechten geboren. Zij zijn begiftigd met verstand en geweten, en behoren zich jegens elkander in een geest van broederschap te gedragen.

## 2 CJK scripts

### 2.1 Korean

모든 인간은 태어날 때부터 자유로우며 그 존엄과 권리에 있어 동등하다. 인간은 천부적으로 이성과 양심을 부여받았으며 서로 형제애의 정신으로 행동하여야 한다.

## 3 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 ‘...’	and for traditional Chinese and Japanese
left and right double quotes “...”	corner brackets 「...」 and
single turned comma, right single quote ’...’	white corner brackets 『...』
...	
guillemets «...» and angle quotes <...>	

In Spanish languages, the inverted exclamation–mark ¡ and inverted question–mark ¿ are necessary.

## 4 Symbols

### 4.1 Currency Symbols

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cedi (Ghana)                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Naira (Nigeria)    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cent (many places)              | <input type="checkbox"/> Pound Sterling     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colon (Costa Rica, El Salvador) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rouble (Russia)    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cruzeiro (Brazil)               | <input type="checkbox"/> Tenge (Kazakhstan) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$ Dollar (many places)         | <input type="checkbox"/> Turkish Lira       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dong (Vietnam)                  | <input type="checkbox"/> ₩ Won (Korea)      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> € Euro                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Yen (Japan)        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hryvnia (Ukraine)               |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manat (Azerbaijan)              |   |

### 4.2 Other symbols in text

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
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| † Dagger        | § Section    |
| ‡ Double Dagger | ™ Trademark  |
| ‰ Per mille     |              |
| ¶ Pilcrow       |              |