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In the code chart, code U+5F50 have 2 kinds of glyphs with the last stroke comes out or not. The radical and the following characters shows that this is the head of 录.

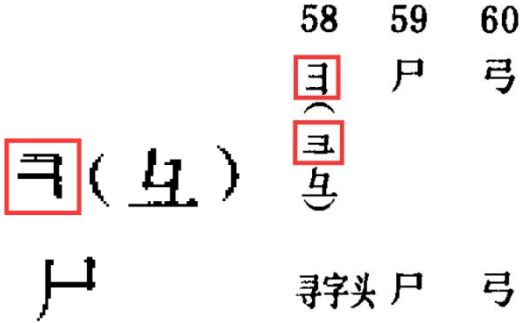


Glyphs of U+5F50 in code chart

The G source glyph is quite different with the others, which is come from GB2312-1980, and surely has been decided as the shape of the head of 录 with two variants follow behind. So it's

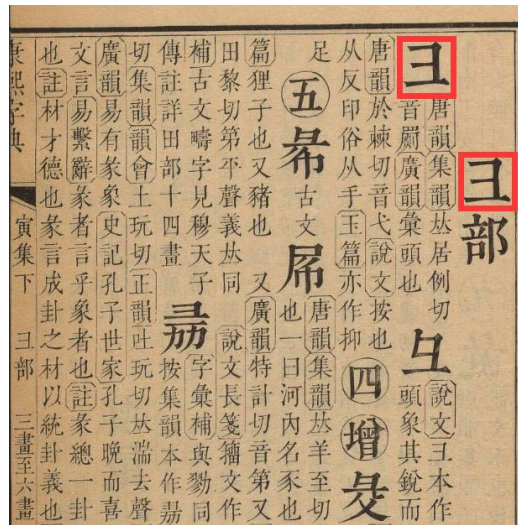
sure that GB 2312-1980 unified these 3 glyphs to ㄣ, which is chosen as the standardized form of this character.

69	区	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01	}	澮	澧	澹	澴	濂	濡	濮	滂	濠	濯	瀚	濯	瀛	滄	瀛	灏	灏	宀	宀
19																				
20	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀
39																				
40	宀	迦	迳	迨	迨	逢	逋	逋	逋	逋	逋	逋	逋	逋	逋	逋	逋	逋	逋	逋
59																				
60	宀	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘	遘
79																				
80	宀	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮	屮
94																				



But checking this character in the ancient Chinese dictionaries, one thing should be realized that

most of the dictionaries choose 彡 over 彡 as the radical character.



彡 部

彡 彡 說文·彡部

《說文》：“彡，豕之頭，象其銳而上見也。讀若園。”
j 《廣韻》居例切，去祭見。月部。

- ①猪头。《廣韻·祭韻》：“彡，《說文》作彡，云：‘豕之頭。’”
- ②鬣屬。《玉篇·彡部》：“彡，彡類也。”按：《爾雅·釋獸》“彡”宋邢昺疏：“彡即鬣也。”

彡 彡 說文·彡部

同“彡”。《說文·彡部》：“彡，豕之頭。”《廣韻·祭韻》：“彡，《說文》作彡。”

² 歸 “歸”的簡化字。

³ 歸 夬七四 彡 乙一〇〇 彡 說文·印部

录 粹一二十七六 彡 宰出彡 彡 厂叔多父彡
彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡

《說文》：“录（旧字形作‘彡’），刻木录录也。象形。”按：甲骨文、金文像井上轆轤打水之形，当为轆轤之“轆”的初文。

li 《廣韻》盧谷切，入屋來。屋部。

- ①[录录]一一可数貌。《說文·录部》：“录，刻木录录也。”徐鍇繫傳：“录录，猶歷歷也，一一可數之兒。”
- ②本。《廣韻·屋韻》：“录，本也。”
- ③刻木。《廣韻·屋韻》：“录，刻木也。”
- ④姓。《集韻·屋韻》：“录，姓。”
- ⑤今为“錄”的简化字。

彡 同“录”。按：此为“录”的旧字形。

彡 zǎo 《字彙補》子老切。
早晨。《字彙補·田部》：“彡，晨也。”

彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡
彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡

《說文》：“彡，彡豪獸。一曰河内名彡也。从彡，下象

彡 部

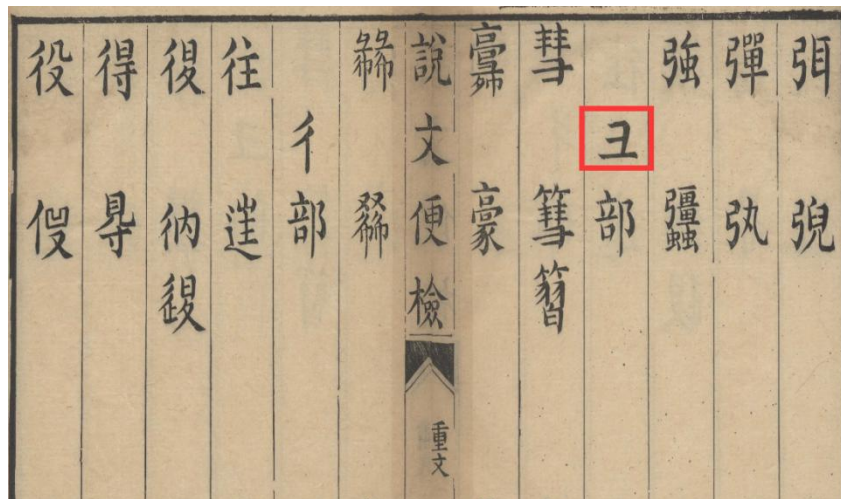
彡 彡

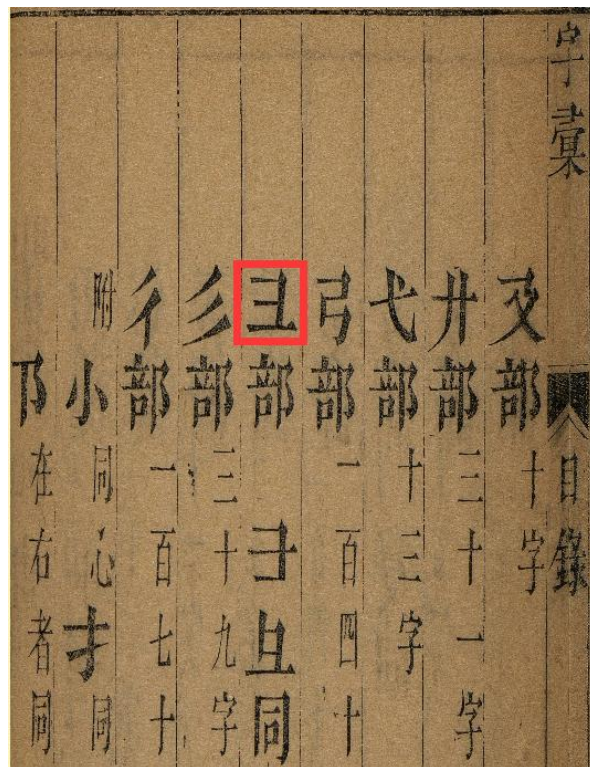
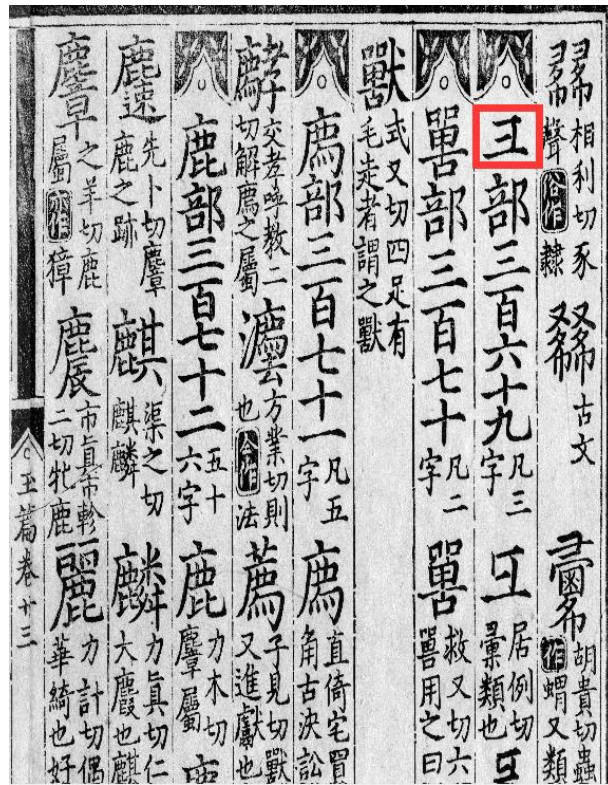
五 画

彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡

八 画

彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡



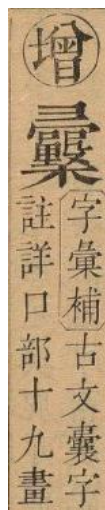


The only reason why is 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 are always mix used mistakenly in ancient times, and Ministry of Culture and Reform and arrangement Committee of Chinese characters of China released a document called 《印刷通用汉字字形表》 in 1965 to solve this chaotic situation in general use. This document use 𠂔 instead of 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 (examples attached

behind), so that the dictionaries and GB2312-1980 followed that decision.

彗 huì 雪 xuě 寻 xún 当 dāng 扫 sǎo

But the chaos is not ended when the use of Han characters is out of general situation. Not to mention the publishing of ancient books, HanYu DaZiDian also couldn't set a uniform standard to determine the shape of tens of thousands of characters.



𠂔 𠂔 說文·富部
古文

同“良”。《說文·富部》：“𠂔，古文良。”

So China decides to move the G glyph and source reference out of the code point and put it in the next working set, and submit a new one for U+5F50 to match the common view.