

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set  
 International Organization for Standardization  
 Organisation Internationale de Normalisation  
 Международная организация по стандартизации

**Doc Type:** Unicode Technical Committee Document  
**Title:** Proposal to add two ideographs to UAX #45  
**Source:** Eiso Chan (陈永聪, Culture and Art Publishing House)  
**Status:** Individual Contribution to UTC #171  
**Action:** For consideration by UTC  
**Reference:** [IRGN2240](#) & [EisoFeedback](#), [L2/20-080](#)  
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## 0. Background

Việt Nam requested to update the V-Source glyphs for U+20BC7 (𠂇) and U+25426 (𠂈). IRG and WG2 accepted these requests. I once pointed out the original UCS2003 glyphs for these two characters were incorrect for Việt Nam uses, but those two ones (𠂇 & 𠂈) are real non-cognate characters for other Chinese uses. Dr. Ken Lunde also mentioned the original UCS2003 glyphs would mislead the users after the V-Source glyphs had been modified in Section 4 of L2/20-080. All the UCS2003 glyphs in CJK Ext. B block have been removed, so it's a good time to add them to UAX #45 as the separate characters.

## 1. Proposal

The U-Source references suggestions for these two characters and the related information are listed as below.

SN	Ref.	Glyph	IDS	RS	TS	FS
1	UTC-03296	𠂇	𠂇口己	30.3	6	5
2	UTC-03297	𠂈	𠂈石己	112.3	8	5

## 2. Evidence

The following pieces of evidence have been shown in my feedback for IRGN2240. I just copy them to this document.

### 2.1. Evidence for UTC-03296

In Fig. 1 and 2, this character is used for the mathematical uses in 19th and early 20th centuries. The mathematicians used the Heavenly Stem elements (天干) as

the right part with the radical mouth as the left part, so the right part for this use must be 巳 not 已, 巳 or others.

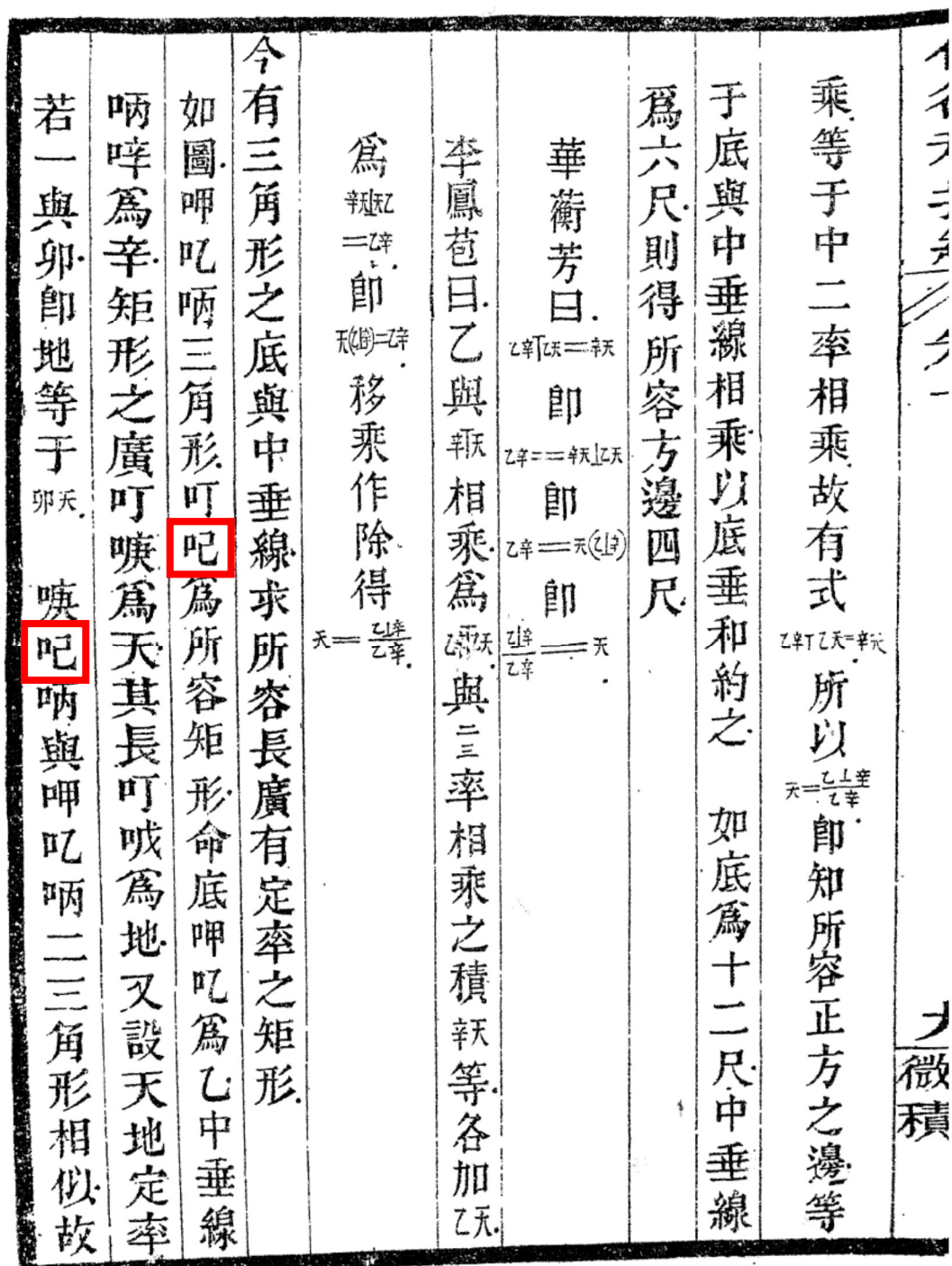


Fig. 1 李善蘭 (Li Shanlan): 《代微積拾級》 (Daiweiji Sheji), 墨海刊本, 1859, folio 9

顯其上面、縱面投影圖，可顯其傍面、側面投影圖，可顯其餘一傍面，於橫面上畫長方體，上面之長方形甲乙丙丁，爲橫面投影圖。從甲、乙、丙、丁，作投影線，隔庚丑而畫其一傍面之長方形**吃吧**，**吃吧**即爲縱面投影圖。

以**啖丑**爲縱面與側面之界線。

自橫面投影圖之各點，作庚丑之平行線，而與**啖丑**之引長線相交，則得甲'、乙'二點，以**丑**爲心，以**丑甲**及**丑乙**爲半徑，畫四分圓（即一象限之弧），則得甲''、乙''二點，於庚丑之引長線上。

次自甲'、乙'二點作投影線。

又自縱面投影圖之各點，作庚丑之平行線，則得交點**呷**、**呷**、**吃**、**吃**，**吃吧**再觀二十七圖，更易明其理。

圖題十四 三等邊柱體，其軸線正立於橫面上，求作投影圖。 (二十

Fig. 2 孫鉞 (Sun Yue): 《最新中學教科書用器畫》 (*Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry for Middle Schools*), 上海: 商務印書館 (Shanghai: Commercial Press, Limited), 1914, p. 29

### 2.1. Evidence for UTC-03297

In Fig. 3 and 4, 碌配 is the pseudonym (別號) of Lin Changyi (林昌彝), and it is the heteromorphic words of 求己, which this word is cited from *Shenmengzi*, so the right part for this use must also be 己 not 已, 巳 or others.

球	洵
記	道
安本	蓋本
能注	有注
剗槐	樂槐
犀里	水里
截有	之有
鐫求	癖知
君已	凡道
子先	居先
晦生	處生
迹陋	視自
不巷	聽謂
磨固	以進
礪窮	泉退
其學	源有
道道	池時
安無	沼吾
能倦	爲不
顯嘗	樂妄
揚曰	故動
故莫	字是
號邪	從以
求器	水自
已成	表謂
先不	德知
生磨	也道
字礪	
從其	
石刃	

Fig. 3 林慎思 (Lin Shensi): 《伸蒙子》 (Shenmengzi), 叢書集成初編 (王雲五主編) [Congshu Jicheng Chubian chief edited by Wang Yunwu], 上海: 商務印書館 (Shanghai: Commercial Press, Limited), 1940, p. 7

林昌彝( 1803——1876年 ), 字蕙常, 又字芑溪, 别号茶叟。晚取《伸蒙子·砢砢篇》之义, 又号砢砢山人, 福建侯官( 今福州市 ) 五虎山人, 家住城内南后街。其父林高汉, 本系儒生, 后往外洋经商。林昌彝少从母亲吴氏授读, 吴氏督促甚严, 使其学业日臻进步。年长后, 林昌彝曾绘《一灯课读图》, 清同邑林则徐等人题咏, 以纪念母亲辛勤督课之劳。后来, 他又拜

Fig. 4 邹自振 (Zou Zizhen): 《林昌彝及其〈射鹰楼诗话〉》 (*Lin Changyi and His Work: Notes on Poets and Poetry by Sheying Tower*), 《福建乡土》 (*Fujian Hometown Magazine*), 2003.01, ISSN : 1006-074X, p. 40

### 3. Spoofing Variants

These two characters are suitable to include the `kSpoofingVariant` property values with U+20BC7 (吧) and U+25426 (砢) when they are encoded in future.

### 4. Acknowledgement

The glyphs used in this document are included in BabelStoneHan.

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