Evidence for Glyph Forms of U+17121 and U+17C51
(Supplement to WG2 N5237)
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In the recently-published Tangut dictionary *Xīxiàwén Cídiǎn (shìsú wénxiàn bùfēn)* 西夏文词典（世俗文献部分）(Beijing: Zhongguo Shehui kexue chubanshe, 2021), compiled by Hán Xiǎománg 韩小忙, U+17121 劍 *kjí* ‘scorched’ and U+17C51 焰 *tşıiw* ‘burnt’ are written with what appears to be a defective form of Component 34 劍 where the slanting stroke does not cross the zigzag stroke (this is Hán Xiǎománg's Radical RR14 劍).

![Glyph form](image1)

*Xīxiàwén Cídiǎn* vol. 1 p. 204
The differences in glyph forms between the Unicode 15.0 code charts (which are based on the font used for the 2008 edition of Lǐ Fànwén’s Tangut-Chinese dictionary) and Hán Xiǎománg’s 2021 Tangut dictionary are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unicode 15.0</th>
<th>Hán Xiǎománg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U+17121</td>
<td>贎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+17C51</td>
<td>燒</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The obvious first impression is that the glyph form used in Hán Xiǎománg's dictionary is based on a random or idiosyncratic glyph variant used in some primary source, and that there is no significant difference between 贎 and 燒. However, further investigation shows that U+17121 and U+17C51 are consistently written with 贎 rather than 燒 in multiple sources, whereas other characters with the 燒 component are not normally written using 燒. As U+17121 and U+17C51 are semantically related (glossed as ‘scorched’ and ‘burnt’ respectively in Lǐ Fànwén’s Tangut-Chinese dictionary), this does not seem to be a random glyph variation, but a specific glyph component deliberately used in these two related characters.

NB I have not yet had time to check the primary sources for all 547 Tangut ideographs with the 燒 component, so it is possible that there may be other characters that are semantically or phonetically related to U+17121 or U+17C51 which should use the 燒 component. Nevertheless, none of the characters that I spot-checked show the 燒 component, and characters such as 燒 and 燒 which are similar to U+17C51 are clearly written with two 燒 components in Homophones and Sea of Writing.

Both U+17121 and U+17C51 are rather rare characters, only occurring in a relatively few sources, but almost all the known sources are shown below (one source is inaccessible to me, and one other source is omitted because the hand-written character is entirely illegible). Thirteen out of the sixteen examples show the glyph forms for U+17121 and U+17C51 that are given by Hán Xiǎománg, and there are only three counterexamples:

Example 6 writes U+17121 with a 燒 component (⿱ 燒 𘢸)
Example 14 writes U+17C51 with two 燒 components (⿱ 燒 𘢸)
Example 15 swaps the positions of the 燒 and 燒 components in U+17C51 (⿱ 燒 𘢸).
Example 1: *Homophones* 龍龍 A 24A23

Example 2: *Homophones* 龍龍 A 10A37
Example 3: Homophones 犅犅 A 51A63

Example 4: Homophones 犅犅 B 38B13
Example 5: Homophones 龍麟 B 24B76

Example 6: Homophones 龍麟 B 51B57

This example shows 龍麟 龍麟
Example 7: Homophones 龍蛇 B 11A43

Example 8: Homophones 龍蛇 B 11A43 verso manuscript note
Example 9: Sea of Writing 趣麿 1:7A
Example 10: Precious Rimes of the Sea of Writing

Example 11: Precious Rimes of the Sea of Writing
Example 12: Precious Rimes of the Sea of Writing 𠠍𠠝𠠞𠠟𠠠𠠡𠠢𠠣𠠤𠠥𠠦𠠧𠠨𠠩𠠪𠠫𠠬𠠭𠠮𠠯𠠰𠠱𠠲𠠳𠠴𠠵𠠶𠠷𠠸𠠹𠠺𠠻𠠼𠠽𠠾𠠿𠡀𠡁𠡂𠡃𠡄𠡅𠡆𠡇𠡈𠡉𠡊𠡋𠡌𠡍𠡎𠡏𠡐𠡑𠡒𠡓𠡔𠡕𠡖𠡗𠡘𠡙𠡚𠡛𠡜𠡝𠡞𠡟𠡠𠡡𠡢𠡣𠡤𠡥𠡦𠡧𠡨𠡩𠡪𠡫𠡬𠡭𠡮𠡯𠡰𠡱𠡲𠡳𠡴𠡵𠡶𠡷𠡸𠡹𠢀𠢁𠢂𠢃𠢄𠢅𠢆𠢇𠢈𠢉𠢊𠢋𠢌𠢍𠢎𠢏𠢐𠢑𠢒𠢓𠢣𠢤𠢥𠢦𠢧𠢨𠢩𠢪𠢫𠢬𠢭𠢮𠢯𠢰𠢱𠢲𠢳𠢴𠢵𠢶𠢷𠢸𠢹𠢺𠢻𠢼𠢽𠢾𠢿𠣀𠣁𠣂𠣃𠣄𠣅𠣆𠣇𠣈𠣉𠣊𠣋𠣌𠣍𠣎𠣏𠣐𠣑𠣒𠣓𠣔𠣕𠣖𠣗𠣘𠣙𠣚𠣛𠣜𠣝𠣞𠣟𠣠𠣡𠣢𠣣𠣤𠣥𠣦𠣧𠣨𠣩𠣪𠣫𠣬𠣭𠣮𠣯𠣰𠣱𠣲𠣳𠣴𠣵𠣶𠣷𠣸𠣹𠤀𠤁𠤂𠤃𠤄𠤅𠤆𠤇𠤈𠤉𠤊𠤋𠤌𠤍𠤎𠤏𠤐𠤑𠤒𠤓𠤔𠤕𠤖𠤗𠤘𠤙𠤚𠤛𠤜𠤝𠤞𠤟𠤠𠤡𠤢𠤣𠤤𠤥𠤦𠤧𠤨𠤩𠤪𠤫𠤬𠤭𠤮𠤯𠤰𠤱𠤲𠤳𠤴𠤵𠤶𠤷𠤸𠤹𠥀𠥁𠥂𠥃𠥄𠥅𠥆𠥇𠥈𠥉𠥊𠥋𠥌𠥍𠥎𠥏𠥐𠥑𠥒𠥓𠥔𠥕𠥖𠥗𠥘𠥙𠥚𠥛𠥜𠥝𠥞𠥟𠥠𠥡𠥢𠥣𠥤𠥥𠥦𠥧𠥨𠥩𠥪𠥫𠥬𠥭𠥮𠥯𠥰𠥱𠥲𠥳𠥴𠥵𠥶𠥷𠥸𠥹𠦀𠦁𠦂𠦃𠦄𠦅𠦆𠦇𠦈𠦉𠦊𠦋𠦌𠦍𠦎𠦏𠦐𠦑𠦒𠦓𠦔𠦕𠦖𠦗𠦘𠦙𠦚𠦛𠦜𠦝𠦞𠦟𠦠𠦡𠦢𠦣𠦤𠦥𠦦𠦧𠦨𠦩𠦪𠦫𠦬𠦭𠦮𠦯𠦰𠦱𠦲𠦳𠦴𠦵𠦶𠦷𠦸𠦹𠧀𠧁𠧂𠧃𠧄𠧅𠧆𠧇𠧈𠧉𠧊𠧋𠧌𠧍𠧎𠧏𠧐𠧑𠧒𠧓𠧔𠧕𠧖𠧗𠧘𠧙𠧚𠧛𠧜𠧝𠧞𠧟𠧠𠧡𠧢𠧣𠧤𠧥𠧦𠧧𠧨𠧩𠧪𠧫𠧬𠧭𠧮𠧯𠧰𠧱𠧲𠧳𠧴𠧵𠧶𠧷𠧸𠧹𠧺𠧻𠧼𠧽𠧾𠧿𠨀𠨁𠨂𠨃𠨄𠨅𠨆𠨇𠨈𠨉𠨊𠨋𠨌𠨍𠨎𠨏𠨐𠨑𠨒𠨓𠨔𠨕𠨖𠨗𠨘𠨙𠨚𠨛𠨜𠨝𠨞𠨟𠨠𠨡𠨢𠨣𠨤𠨥𠨦𠨧𠨨𠨩𠨪𠨫𠨬𠨭𠨮𠨯𠨰𠨱𠨲𠨳𠨴𠨵𠨶𠨷𠨸𠨹𠩀𠩁𠩂𠩃𠩄𠩅𠩆𠩇𠩈𠩉𠩊𠩋𠩌𠩍𠩎𠩏𠩐𠩑𠩒𠩓𠩔𠩕𠩖𠩗𠩘𠩙𠩚𠩛𠩜𠩝𠩞𠩟𠩠𠩡𠩢𠩣𠩤𠩥𠩦𠩧𠩨𠩩𠩪𠩫𠩬𠩭𠩮𠩯𠩰𠩱𠩲𠩳𠩴𠩵𠩶𠩷𠩸𠩹𠩺𠩻𠩼𠩽𠩾𠩿︹︺︹︹︺︹︺︺︺︺︺InterruptedException: 例 12:《海内文心》有关例 2:2B
Example 14: Homonyms

This example shows ⿱ 𘢸 ⿰ 𘠡 𘠡
This example shows 𗴮𘊳 with the 𘠡 and 𘠡 components swapped.
Example 16: Bāoding 保定 dhāraṇī pillar 石幢 A