1. Current status

The unified ideograph U+5FF9 that has two sources (G3-5137 and T3-2623) is shown below:

(see ISO/IEC 10646:2003, p.477)

The unified ideograph U+225D6 that has two source (V2-7551 and KP1-4294) is shown below:

(see ISO/IEC 10646:2003, p.1049 and CJKU_SR.TXT)

And the compatibility Ideograph U+2F89F that was unified to U+5FF9 is shown below:

(see ISO/IEC 10646:2003, p. 1310 and CJKC_SR.TXT)

2. Source information

We have no pronunciation and meaning information for the ideograph U+225D6. We only know that the glyph of U+225D6 is similar to both of the glyphs of G3-5137 and T3-2623. The pronunciations and meanings of G3-5137 and T3-2623 are provided below.
2.1 The glyph, pronunciations and meanings of G3-5137

The image below shows the glyph of U+5FF9 in G3 (GB 7589-87):

![Image of the glyph U+5FF9](image)

The ideograph was selected from p.2277 in *Hanyu Da Zidian* (漢語大字典):

![Image of the entry for U+5FF9 in Hanyu Da Zidian](image)

It is considered as a variant of 恩 (U+6041) which is pronounced “ren” (meaning “thinking about”). See p.2291 in *Hanyu Da Zidian*:

![Image of the entry for 恩 in Hanyu Da Zidian](image)

While the character 任 (currently coded in U+5FF9) is pronounced “kuang” (meaning “crazy”) or “wang” (meaning “evil, irregular”), see p.2275 of *Hanyu Da Zidian*:
2.2 The glyph, pronunciations and meanings of the character T3-2623

The CNS Character Database (http://www.cns11643.gov.tw) provides attributes of ideographs encoded in CNS 11643, and the Dictionary of Chinese Character Variants (http://140.111.1.40/main.htm) provides glyphs, pronunciations and meanings of 106,230 ideographs and the variantal relationships among them. Both of the websites are build and maintained by Taiwan’s government. It means that all information provided by those websites are officially.

By means of the CNS Character Database, the pronunciation of the character T3-2623 can be found as either “ren (ㄖㄣˋ)” or “nin (ㄋㄧㄣ)”, as shown following:

(see http://www.cns11643.gov.tw/AIDB/query_general_view.do?page=3&code=2623)
Most of Chinese characters have radical-phonetic structure, i.e., each of them consists of a radical part and a phonetic part. For a radical-phonetical structured Chinese character, the radical part (namely radical) determines its class of meaning and the phonetic part (namely phonetical) determines its pronunciation and sometime more specific meaning. It’s a common rule for a radical-phonetical structured Chinese character that the pronunciation of the character always similar to the pronunciation (or accient pronunciation) of its phonetical.

By means of the Dictionary of Chinese Character Variants, the meaning of the character T3-2623 with pronunciation “ren” is relative to “think about”, and the meaning with pronunciation “nin” is “you (in good manners)”, as shown below.

![Character B01102](http://140.111.1.40/yitib/frb/frb01102.htm)

2.3 The glyph, pronunciations and meanings of the character T5-2438

By means of the CNS Character Database, the pronunciation of the character T5-2438 can be found as either “wang(ㄨㄤ)” or “kuang (ㄎㄨㄤ)”. In both of the CNS 11643:1992 and CNS 11643:2007, the character T5-2438 is consisted of the radical “亠” and the phonetical “王” with pronunciation “wang”, as shown following:
By means of the Dictionary of Chinese Character Variants, the meaning of the character T5-2438 with pronunciation “wang” is relative to “wicked”, and the meaning with pronunciation “kuang” is relative to “undisciplined” or “crazy”, as shown below.

3. Suggestion

3.1 For U+2F89F

The compatibility ideograph U+2F89F shall be disunify from U+5FF9, because they are non-cognate. We suggest:
(1) Suggest WG2 to remove the entry “U+2F89F” from the electronic insertion file “CJKC_SR.txt” of ISO/IEC 10646:2003.

(2) Add the ideograph T5-2438 to CJK-E set or next extension.

3.2 For U+225D6

Before we do something, the glyphs of V2-7551 and KP1-4294 need to be conformed. If both glyphs are same as that of U+225D6, it seems that it need to be unified with U+5FF9.