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

Doc Type: **Working Group Document**
Title: **Proposal to encode two marks for ancient Chinese texts**
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Status: **Individual Contribution**
Action: **For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC**
**Date:** **2017-09-07**

1. Introduction

This is a proposal to encode two marks that are commonly used in ancient Chinese texts. These marks are used in silk manuscripts (*bóshū* 帛書) and in books made out of bamboo or wooden slips (*jiǎndú* 簡牘) dating to the Warring States period (475–221 BC), the Qin dynasty (221–206 BC), and the Han dynasty (206 BC–220 AD).

One character is an iteration mark, and the other is a general punctuation mark. The two marks frequently occur together in the same texts. These characters are not used in modern Chinese, but are required for encoding as they are used by scholars for transcribing ancient Chinese texts.

1.1 Iteration Mark

The iteration mark is shaped like a small equals sign (＝). When placed after a character it indicates that the preceding character is reduplicated (e.g. Fig. 1 where 水＝ represents 水水). When two successive characters are each followed by an iteration mark it indicates that the sequence of two characters is reduplicated (e.g. Fig. 1 where 玄＝牝＝ represents 玄牝玄牝). This mark is occasionally written as two dots, like the Chinese ideograph 冫 (see Fig. 5).

Iteration marks in Mawangdui Silk Manuscript B (cf. Fig. 1)
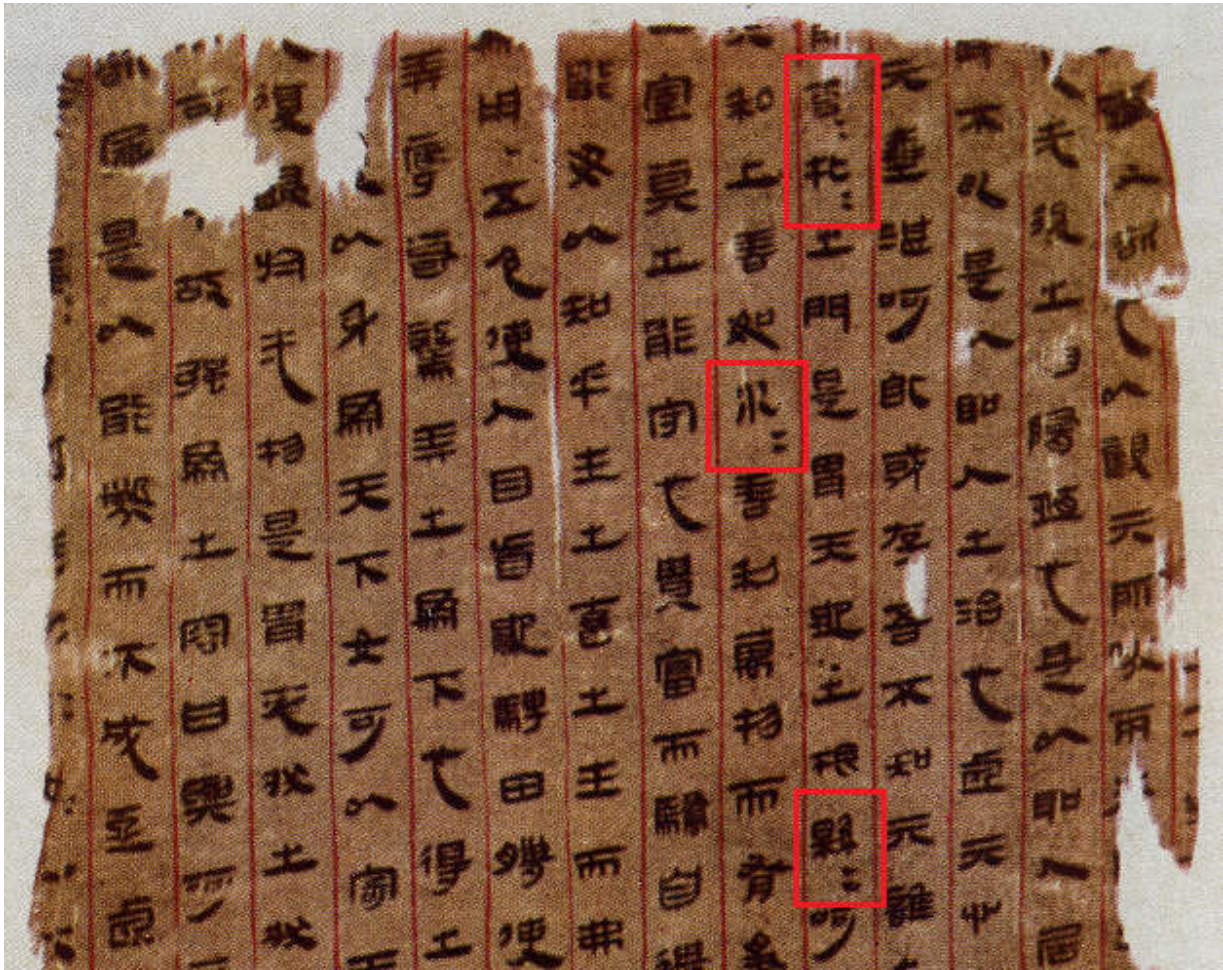
In modern transcriptions of ancient Chinese texts, in vertical layout the iteration mark is placed at the top right corner of the em-square (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2), whereas in horizontal layout the iteration mark is placed on the baseline (see Fig. 3 and Fig. 4).

A very similar double-dotted form of iteration mark can also be found in handwritten texts from later times, for example in the calligraphy of Sū Dōngpō (1037–1101) and Zhào Mèngfǔ (1254–1322) shown in Fig. 10 and Fig. 11, and in the 1548 preface shown in Fig. 12. This later usage is probably unifiable with the iteration mark proposed here. From the Yuan dynasty onwards the iteration mark is most commonly shaped like 〭 or 𠃊 in Chinese printed texts. We do not consider that these two forms of iteration mark are unifiable with the =-shaped iteration mark, but they are not proposed for encoding in this document.

The character is similar in function to U+3005 々 IDEOGRAPHIC ITERATION MARK and U+303B 〻 VERTICAL IDEOGRAPHIC ITERATION MARK, but it has a distinct glyph shape, so cannot be represented by either of these two characters. We therefore propose to encode the ancient Chinese iteration mark as separate character called OLD CHINESE ITERATION MARK in the Ideographic Symbols and Punctuation block.

1.2 Punctuation Mark

A common punctuation mark found in ancient texts written on silk, bamboo and wood is a hook-shaped mark placed after a Chinese character. This hook mark (Chinese *gōuzhìhào* 鉤識號) indicates a pause or break in the text, although its exact function varies across different texts. In bamboo books from the Chu region, these marks generally mark the end of a section (see Fig. 14 and Fig. 17). On the other hand, in the silk manuscripts from Mawangdui the marks occur more frequently, marking the end of a clause or a sentence within the body of the text (see Fig. 16).

Punctuation marks in Mawangdui Silk Manuscript A (cf. Fig. 16)
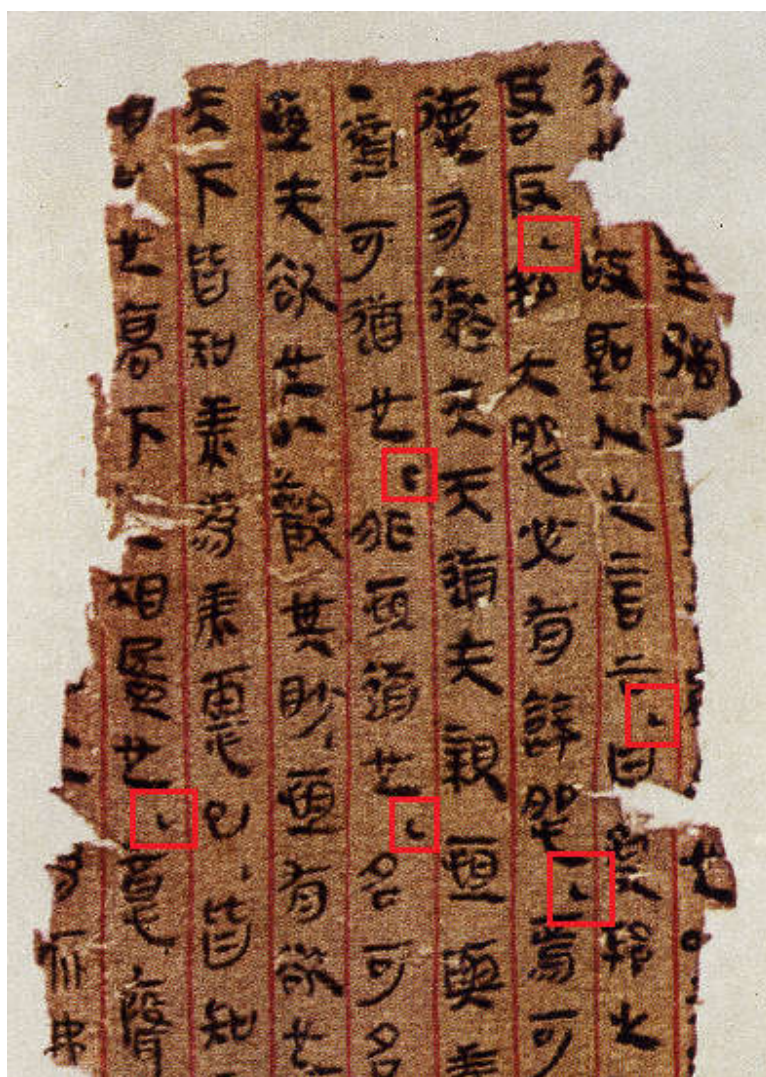
The glyph shape of the punctuation mark varies somewhat between manuscripts or even within the same manuscript. It may be L-shaped or ∠-shaped, and the vertical stroke may be longer or shorter than the horizontal stroke. In some texts the lower part of the mark is thicker than the upper part, and it has a more squiggly shape (see Fig. 14), and the mark is

therefore sometimes referred to as a "tadpole mark" (see Allan 2015: 47, 67; Meyer 2012: 139–140).

Examples of punctuation marks on bamboo slips

Fig. 26. Section and text terminator marks in *Xing zi ming chu* and *Xing qing lun*

Regardless of whether the punctuation mark is a straight hook shape or an angled hook shape or a tadpole shape, and whether it occurs between characters or only at the end of a section, we consider that the examples shown in Figures 5 through 9 are all basically the same punctuation mark, and only a single character needs to be encoded to represent it.

A variety of different glyph forms have been used in modern printed transcriptions of ancient Chinese texts, mostly due to the fact that there is no existing punctuation character to use, and so authors or publishers have had to resort to borrowing some unrelated character that looks similar. For example, the hook mark used in Fig. 17 is actually U+3134 ㄴ HANGUL LETTER NIEUN. Encoding a new character for the hook mark will make such hacks unnecessary, and facilitate the textual processing, electronic interchange, and publication of ancient Chinese texts. We therefore propose to encode the ancient Chinese punctuation mark as a character called OLD CHINESE HOOK MARK in the Ideographic Symbols and Punctuation block, with a right-angled representative glyph (ㄴ).

2. *Unicode Properties*

16FE2;OLD CHINESE HOOK MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;;N;;;;;
16FE3;OLD CHINESE ITERATION MARK;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;

Script: Han

16FE2	16FE3
OLD CHINESE HOOK MARK	OLD CHINESE ITERATION MARK
∟	＝

3. *Examples of Iteration Marks*

Fig. 1: *Mǎwángduī Hànmù Bóshū* 馬王堆漢墓帛書 **(Wenwu chubanshe, 1980) p. 115**

將欲拾之必古張之將欲弱之□□強
之將欲去之必古與之∠將欲奪之必
古予之是胃微明∠垂弱勝強魚不脫
於瀟邦利器不可以視人∠

道恒无名∠侯王若守之萬物將自愿
=而欲□□□□□□=名=之=
榣=夫將不=辱=以情天地將自正

將欲擒之必古張之將欲弱之必古○
強之將欲去之必古與之將欲奪之必
古予□是胃微明柔弱朕強魚不可說
於淵國利器不可以示人

道恒无名侯王若能守之萬物將自化
=而欲作吾將闐=之=以=无=名
=之=樸=夫將不=辱=以靜天地
將自正　道　二千四百廿六

Fig. 3: Olivia Milburn, "The *Xinian*: An Ancient Historical Text from the Qinghua University Collection of Bamboo Books" *Early China* 39 (2016) p. 91

Fig. 4: Edward L. Shaughnessy, " Varieties of textual Variants: Evidence from the Tsinghua Bamboo-Strip *Ming Xun* Manuscript" *Early China* 39 (2016) p. 122

Fig. 5: Lín Suìfāng 林穗芳, *Biāodiǎn Fúhào Xuéxí Yǔ Yìngyòng* 标点符号学习与应用 (Beijing, 2000) p. 69

一种非常古老至今仍在使用的标点是重文号,有二短横(＝)、冰点(冫)、双点(:)等多种形式。用于文中代替重复出现的文字大概是为了节省刻写之劳。最初前后两个字相同时后一个字用重文号取代,后来发展到重语都可用重文号。例如银雀山汉简《孙子兵法》"前不能救后＝不能救前也",读作"前不能救后,后不能救前也",这是重字;另一处"而罚之则不＝服＝则难用也",读作"而罚之则不服,不服则难用也",这是重语。冰点号(冫)形似冰字左旁两点水,为古冰字。汉简"臣光奉职无状顿冫首冫死冫罪冫"(《永始三年诏书册》第三简),读作"臣光奉职无状,顿首顿首,死罪死罪"。

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Fig. 6: Yuán Huī 袁晖, *Biāodiǎn Fúhào Cídiǎn* 标点符号词典．太原：书海出版社 (Taiyuan, 2000) p. 238

【重文 二短横号】
前人用以代替重复出现的文字。例如:古本《庄子·胠箧》:故田成子有乎盗跖之名,而身处尧、舜之安,小国不敢非,大国不敢诛,世＝有齐国。|《武威汉代医简》第四十六简:大黄＝芩勺药各一两。(按:"世＝有齐国"读为"世世有齐国"、"大黄＝芩"读为"大黄、黄芩"。古代文字直行,＝短横号作于字的右下方。)

Fig. 7: Tán Bùyún 谭步云, "Chūtǔ wénxiàn suǒjiàn gǔhànyǔ biāodiǎn fúhào tàntǎo" 出土文献所见古汉语标点符号探讨; *Journal of Sun Yatsen University (Social Science Edition)* 中山大学学报（社会科学版）1996: 101

（四）重文号（重叠号）　重文号以及下面即将谈到的合书号、专名号，陈初生先生已有专文论述[8]，读者可参阅。

重文号是汉语中最古老而又最有生命力的标点符号之一。自殷商至隋唐，重文号的形式、功能均没有改变：作 ＝ 表示单字或多音节词组（或句子）的重复。例如：

"诸侯之子称公＝子＝，不得玺，先君公子之子称公＝孙＝，不得祖诸侯，此自卑别于尊者也。"（《武威汉简·甲本服传》）

应读为："诸侯之子称公子，公子不得玺，先君公子之子称公孙，公孙不得祖诸侯，此自卑别于尊者也。"

又如：

"为父何以再也，妇＝人＝不＝贰＝，斩＝也者何也。"（《武威汉简·甲本服传》）

应读为："为父何以再也，妇人不贰；妇人不贰，斩；斩也者何也。"

使用重文号可免却书写之烦，而在书写材料紧缺的古代，则是相当经济的。这也难怪今天的人们私底下仍有使用重文号的。

Fig. 8: Xiāo Shìmín 萧世民 and Xiāo Shìjūn 萧世军. 1999. "Xiānqín shíqī biāodiǎn fúhào kǎolüè" 先秦时期标点符号考略; *Journal of Ji'an Teachers College* 吉安师专学报 1999: 47

（1）"＝"除了作为重文符号使用外，还可作为合文符号使用(前引《甲骨文编》"又又"条应是重文符号，而不是合文符号)。作重文符号的例子如：陕西扶风县 1976 年发现的西周铜器伯公父壶盖(76FYH1：7)铭文："白(伯)公父乍(作)叔姬醴壶，万年子＝孙＝(子子孙孙)永宝用。"同时发现的另几器铭文中的"子子孙孙"也是用重文号表示的。伯公父盨盖(76FYH1：6)有铭文 2 行，13 字："白(伯)公父乍旅盨，子＝孙＝永宝用。"

Fig. 9: Táng Lán 唐兰, "Yǒngyú míngwén jiěshì" 永盂铭文解释; *Cultural Relics* 文物 1972: 58

一九六九年陕西省蓝田县出土的永盂腹内有铭文十二行，一百二十三字，是长篇铜器铭文之一，对研究西周中期历史有十分重要的价值。郭沫若同志有释文，今再略为解释。

原文

佳十又二年初吉丁卯益公（一行）内即命于天子公迺出氒（二行）命易界师永氒田溓易洛（三行）疆眔师俗父田氒昜公出（四行）氒命井白燹白尹氏师俗父（五行）遣中公迺命西嗣徒畣父（六行）周人嗣工眉敊史师氏邑（七行）人奎父毕人师同付永氒（八行）田氒□氒疆宋句永搿（九行）顒首对訊天子休

命永用（十行）乍朕文考乙公障盂永其（十一行）迈年孙＝子＝永其密宝用（十二行）

释文

唯十有二年初吉丁卯，益公入即命于天子。公乃出厥命，锡界师永厥田阴阳洛疆阜师俗父田。厥稟公出厥命，邢伯、荣伯、尹氏、师俗父、遣仲。公乃命郑司徒畣父、周人司工眉、敊史、师氏、邑人奎父、毕人师同，付永厥田。厥率□厥疆宋句。永拜稽首，对扬天子休命。永用作朕文考乙公尊盂。永其万年孙＝子＝永其率宝用。

解释

西周时代，武王、成王、康王、昭王、

Fig. 10: *Sòng Sū Dōngpō Chìbìfù* 宋苏东坡赤壁赋 (Shanghai, 1988) p. 6

声呜𠕁然如怨如慕如

泣如訴餘音嫋二不絶如

縷舞幽壑之潛蛟泣孤

舟之嫠婦蘇子愀然正

襟危坐而問客曰何為其
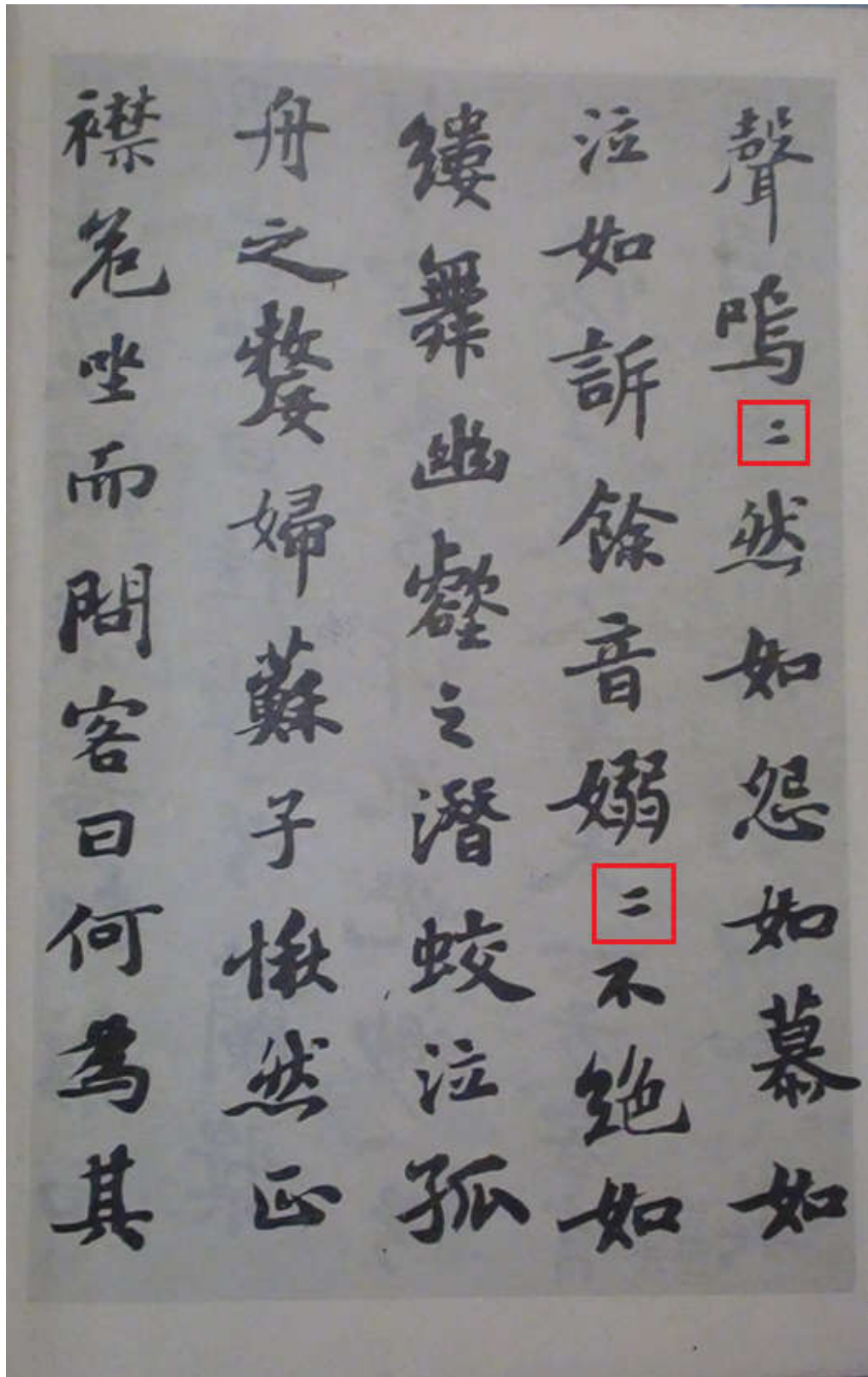
Fig. 11: *Zhào Mèngfǔ Dàkǎi Zìtiè* 赵孟頫大楷字帖 **(Hefei, 1988) p. 25**
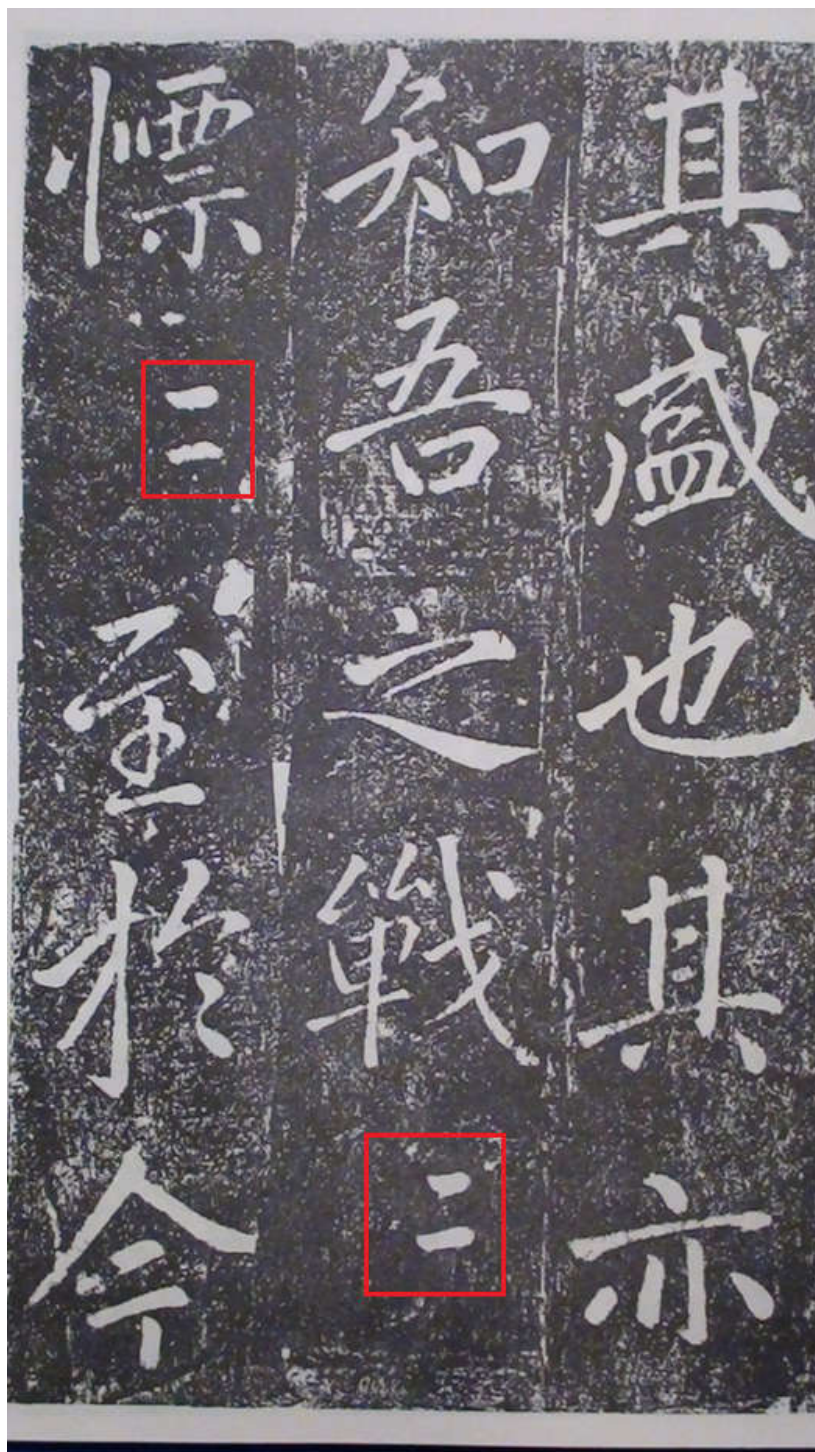
Fig. 12: 1548 preface to a woodblock edition of *Xīnkān tōngsú yǎnyì Sānguó shǐzhuàn*
新刊通俗演義三國史傳
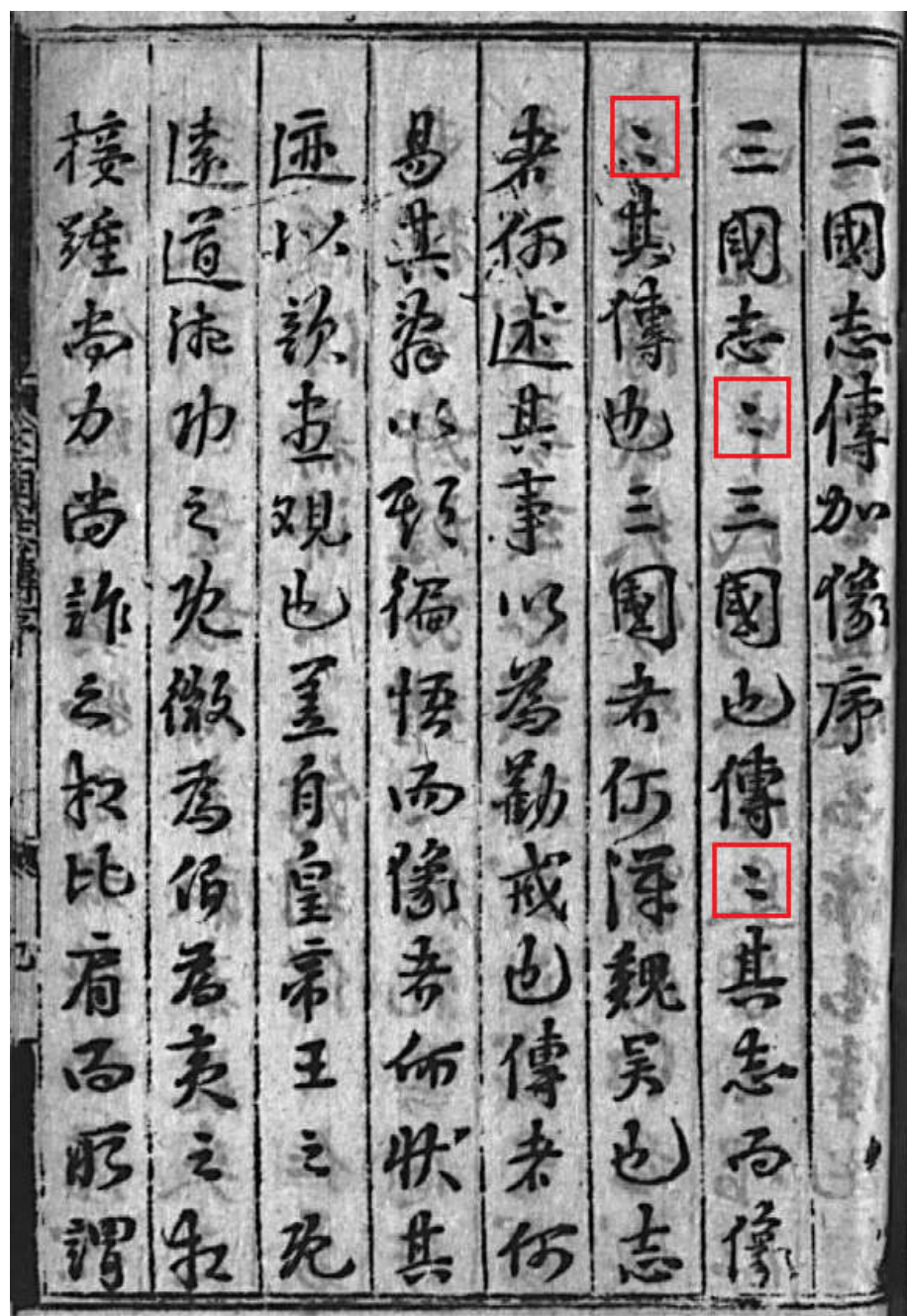
4.   *Examples of Punctuation Marks*

Fig. 13: Qin dynasty wooden tablet (*Tàiyuán yǒu sǐzhě* 泰原有死者)

Fig. 14: Guodian *Laozi* A

也 ye3 (yeh) (a pause)

功 gong1 (kung) achieve through hard work

遂 sui4 (sui) satisfy, fulfill

身 shen1 (shen) the human body, one's physical self

退 tui4 (t'ui) retreat, back off, retire

天 tian1 (t'ien) sky, heavens, nature

之 zhi1 (chih) 's (denotes possesive) his, hers, its, theirs

道 dao4 (tao) Dao; Way

也 ye3 (yeh) (a pause)

A "tadpole" symbol (possibly denotes the end of a section)

(http://daoisopen.com/A18toA20Chapters44409.html)

Fig. 15: *Mǎwángduī Hànmù Bóshū* 馬王堆漢墓帛書 **(Wenwu chubanshe, 1980) p. 110**

馬王堆漢墓帛書〔壹〕

以爲□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□夫唯□故不宵∠

若宵∠細久矣我恒有三葆之∠一曰

茲二曰檢□□□□□□□

□□故能廣不敢爲天下先故能爲

成事長∠今舍亓茲且勇∠舍亓後且

先則必死矣夫茲□則勝以守則固

天將建之女以茲垣之

善爲士者不武∠善戰者不怒∠善勝

敵者弗□善用人者爲之下□胃不諍

之德是胃用人是胃天古之極也

爲人己俞有既以予人矣己俞多故天

之道利而不害人之道爲而弗爭

天下□胃我大＝而不宵夫唯不宵故

能大若宵久矣亓細也夫我恒有三㻄

市而琛之一曰茲∠二曰檢三曰不敢

爲天下先夫茲故能勇檢敢能廣不敢

爲天下先故能爲成器長今舍亓茲且

勇舍亓後且先則死矣夫

茲以單則朕以守則固天將建之如以

茲垣之

故善爲士者不武善單者不怒善朕敵

者弗與善用人者爲之下是胃不爭□

德是胃用人是胃肥天古之極也

Fig. 16: *Mǎwángduī Hànmù Bóshū* 馬王堆漢墓帛書 **(Wenwu chubanshe, 1980) p. 114**
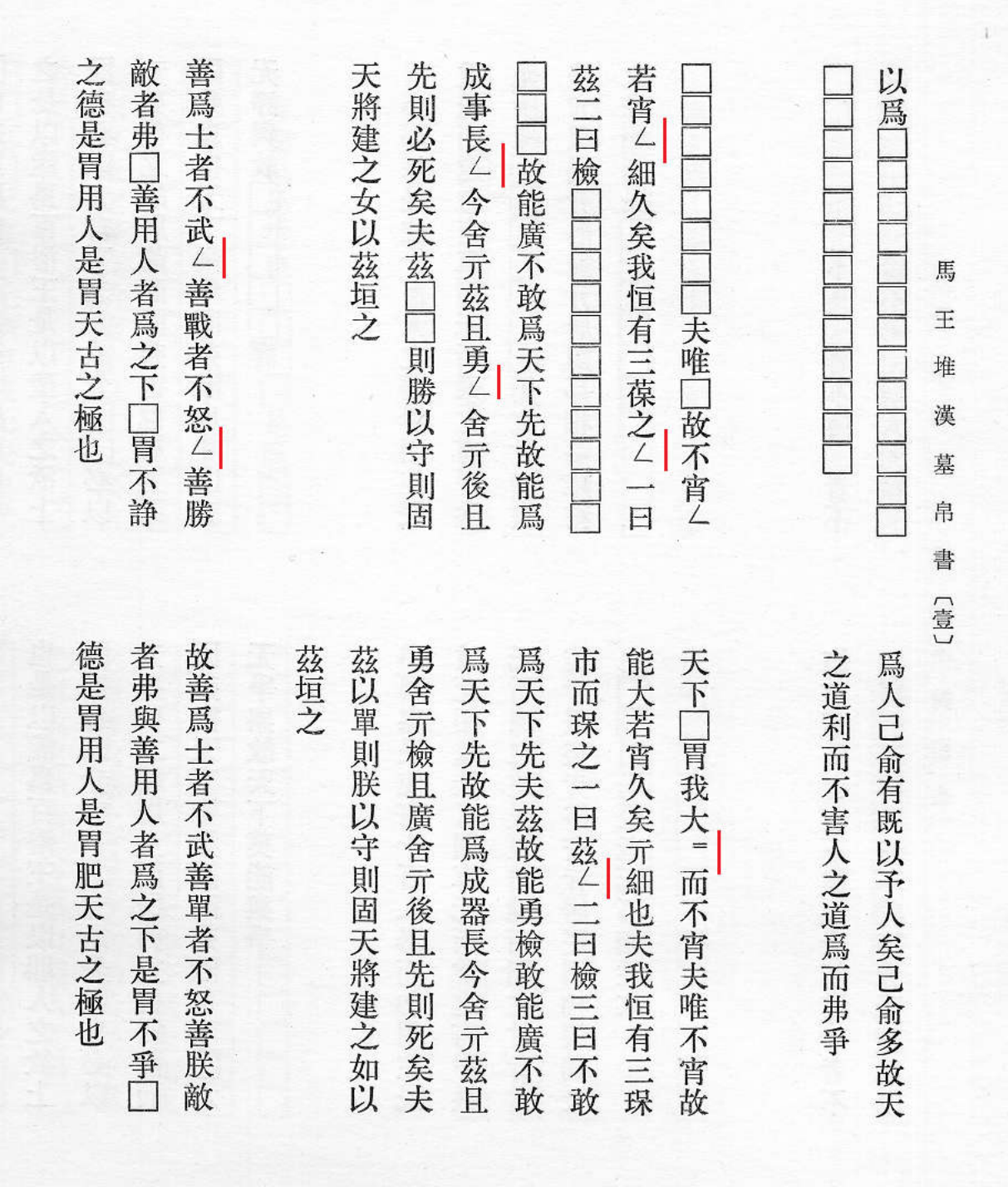

【老子甲本】

· 道可道也∠非恒道也∠名可名也

非恒名也无名萬物之始也∠有名萬

物之母也□恒无欲也以觀其眇∠恒

有欲也以觀其所噭兩者同出異名同

胃玄之有玄衆眇之□

Fig. 17: Olivia Milburn, "The *Xinian*: An Ancient Historical Text from the Qinghua University Collection of Bamboo Books" *Early China* 39 (2016) p. 90

PERICOPE TWENTY-ONE

114/114 楚柬[簡]大王立七年, 宋悼公朝于楚, 告以宋司城㺵之約公室. 王命莫囂[敖]昜為衍[率] 115/115自[師]以定公室, 城黃池, 城甕[雍]丘. 晉魝[魏]卑[斯], 芍[趙]关[浣],155 軏[韓]啟章衍[率]自[師]回[圍]黃池, 遉[週]而歸之 116/116 於楚. 二年, 王命莫囂[敖]昜為衍[率]自[師]戠[侵]晉, 墩[奪]宜昜[陽], 回[圍]赤壄以遉[復]黃池之自[師]. 魝[魏]卑[斯], 芍[趙]关[浣], 軏[韓]啟 117/117 章衍[率]自[師]救[救] 赤壄. 楚人豫[舍]回[圍]而還, 與晉自[師]戠[戰]於長城. 楚自[師]亡工[功], 多云[棄]幬[旆]莫[幕], 肖[宵]斄[遁]. 楚以 118/118 與晉固為肻[怨].∟

Fig. 18: Edward L. Shaughnessy, " Varieties of textual Variants: Evidence from the Tsinghua Bamboo-Strip *Ming Xun* Manuscript" *Early China* 39 (2016) p. 122

This phrase comes in the context of doing various activities to excess. The fuller context reads as follows:

T1: 亟褐則民=㤇=民㤇則遥=祭=皮豪∟ 【8–9】

T2: 極禍則民畏，民畏則淫祭，淫祭 罷家。

Y: 極禍則民鬼，民鬼則淫祭, 淫祭則罷家。

T: If misfortune is pressed to the limit, then the people will *be terrified*, and if the people are terrified then they will sacrifice excessively, and sacrificing excessively will ruin their households.

Y: If misfortune is pressed to the limit, then the people will turn *to ghosts*, and if the people *turn to ghosts* then they will sacrifice excessively, and sacrificing excessively *then* will quit their households.

1.2　早期的标点

　　早在殷商时代，我国就出现了标点的萌芽。有些甲骨刻辞以钩识号、线条或间空来分辞分段。以间空来划分语言层次的实例有："北土受年吉　西土受年吉　东土受年吉……"(《殷契粹编》九〇七)　使用较多的是钩识号(丨)，这种右向钩从先秦至汉代常用来切分不同的语言层次。有一块龟板的两条卜辞共78个字，在第五十和第五十一个字之间刻有钩识号表示两条卜

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辞的分界："癸巳卜……侵我西鄙田丨 癸卯卜……圈田。"(郭沫若《卜辞通纂》512号片卜骨)。在金文中的用例有《永盂铭文》："……厥率旧厥疆宋句丨永拜稽首……"中间用钩识号切分两个句群。1982年在陕西南晏村出土"两诏铜椭量"，其中所刻的秦二世诏书中也有钩识号。1975年出土的睡虎地秦简，有一简讲到"土正月壬丨 二月癸丨 三月申丨 四月乙丨 五月戊丨 六月壬丨 七月丙丨 八月丁丨 九月戊丨 十月庚丨 十一月辛丨 十二月乙不可为土攻"(《日书》)，全句并列成分都加钩识号分隔。《流沙坠简·屯戍丛残》："隧长常贤丨 充世丨 缙丨 鸹等候庱粟郡界中门戍卒王韦等十八人皆相从。"(《汉语大词典》第1卷第576页)连续写了四个隧长的名字，有的两个字(如"常贤")一名，有的一个字(如"缙")一名，如不点断，就难以判断一串字包含几个人名。原简前三个人名的右下侧加了三个钩识号(丨 丨)，起今顿号的作用。王国维解释："隧长四人，前三人名下皆书丨以乙之，如后世之施句读。盖以四人名相属，虑人误读故也。"《汉语大词典》引用此简时在四个隧长和一个戍卒的名字下边都加了专名号，读起来就更清楚了。

【亅】

旧时用来表示语言层次的符号。
《说文·亅部》："亅．钩识也。"段玉裁
注："钩识者，用钩表识其处也。褚先
生补《滑稽传》：'东方朔上书，凡用
三千奏牍，人主从上方读之，止，辄
乙其处，二月乃尽。'此非甲乙字，乃
正亅字也。今人读书有所钩勒即此。"
《流沙坠简·屯戍丛残》："隧长常贤亅
充世亅缩亅羽等候廋槀郡界中门戍卒
王韦等十八人皆相从。"王国维注：
"隧长四人前三人名下皆书亅以乙之，

【钩识号】

形为直角或锐角"L""亅"．前人用
以分割词句乃至段落等语言单位。见
"钩识号的作用"。

（一）段落号（章号）　　在殷墟甲骨文中，段落号是以横线、直线作标识的。甲骨文的所谓"段"，是指每一节记述某日占卜及其占卜后效的文字。即便是同一天占卜而占卜内容、序次不同的文字也以横直线（偶尔以曲线）分隔。例如《菁》5，以两直线分隔出三段文字；而《藏新》475则以十横线分隔开十一段文字（骨残，否则不止此数）。一般说来，肩胛骨上的卜辞以直线分段，肋骨上的卜辞以横线分段，龟甲上的卜辞分段则横线直线兼用。甲骨文的这种区分段落的方式仍处于幼稚阶段。虽然早在武丁时代的甲骨文就用"线"划分段落，但并非所有龟甲兽骨上均有这类标识，哪怕版面上的文字乱成一团也是如此。

西周铜器铭文上的段落标识罕见，仅永盂一例。永盂铭分为两大段，以 ⌐ 符号分隔，⌐ 位于第九行[3]。段落号作 ⌐，是段落号渐趋成熟的标志。许慎云："乁，钩识也"（《说文》卷十二．乁部）虽然小篆的形体稍异，然亦去之未远。直至秦代，铜器铭文仍时见 ⌐ 的踪影。例如"秦两诏北私府椭量"、"秦两诏铜钩权"、"秦两诏铜椭量"等。其中，"秦两诏铜钩权"竟出现了四个段落符号 ⌐ [4]。

（2） '└┘' ——段落号。1969 年陕西蓝田县出土的西周共王时的"永盂"腹内有铭文 12 行，123 字，其中第 9 行"句"字左下方有一个钩识号。铭文释文如下：

佳（唯）十又二年初吉丁卯，益公
入即命于天子。公乃出厥
命，锡矢师永厥田阴阳洛。
疆眔师俗父田。厥眔公出
厥命，邢伯、荣伯、尹氏师俗父、
遣仲。公乃命郑司徒函父、
周人司工屠、攰史、师氏邑
人奎父、毕人师同，付永厥
田。厥率旧厥疆眔句└┘永拜
稽首，对扬天子休命。永用
作朕文考乙公尊盂。永其
万年孙＝子＝永其率宝用。

人奎父，毕人师同，付永厥
田，厥率旧厥疆宋 L 句。永拜
颀首，对扬天子休命。永用
作朕文考乙公尊盂，永其
万年孙孙子子，永其率宝用。

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6. Proposal Summary Form

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">

SO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646[1]
Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.
Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html **for guidelines and details before filling this form.**
Please ensure you are using the latest Form from http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html **.**
See also http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html **for latest *Roadmaps*.**

</td></tr>
</table>

A. Administrative

1. **Title:** *Proposal to encode two marks for ancient Chinese texts*
2. Requester's name: *Andrew West and Eiso Chan (Chén Yǒngcōng 陈永聪)*
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): *Individual contribution*
4. Submission date: *2017-09-07*
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):
6. Choose one of the following:
   This is a complete proposal: *YES*
   (or) More information will be provided later:

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:
   a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): *NO*
      Proposed name of script:
   b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: *YES*
      Name of the existing block: *Ideographic Symbols and Punctuation*
2. Number of characters in proposal: *2*
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
   A-Contemporary **X**   B.1-Specialized (small collection)   B.2-Specialized (large collection)
   C-Major extinct   D-Attested extinct   E-Minor extinct
   F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic   G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided? *YES*
   a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines"
      in Annex L of P&P document? *YES*
   b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? *YES*
5. Fonts related:
   a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?
      Andrew West
   b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):
      Andrew West
6. References:
   a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? *YES*
   b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources)
      of proposed characters attached? *YES*
7. Special encoding issues:
   Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input,
   presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? *YES*

8. Additional Information:
Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at http://www.unicode.org for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database (http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

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[1] Form number: N4102-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? **YES**
   If YES explain   *The iteration mark was proposed in L2/04-029 (no WG2 number)*
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body,
   user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? **YES**
       If YES, with whom?
       If YES, available relevant documents:
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example:
   size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? **NO**
   Reference:
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) *rare*
   Reference:
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? **YES**
       If YES, where? Reference:
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely
   in the BMP? **NO**
           If YES, is a rationale provided?
           If YES, reference:
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)? **YES**
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing
   character or character sequence? **NO**
       If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
       If YES, reference:
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either
   existing characters or other proposed characters? **NO**
       If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
       If YES, reference:
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function)
    to, or could be confused with, an existing character? **YES**
       If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? **NO**
       If YES, reference:
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? **NO**
    If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?
       If YES, reference:
    Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?
       If YES, reference:
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as
    control function or similar semantics? **NO**
       If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters? **NO**
    If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?
       If YES, reference: