Proposal to Add Four UTC-Source Ideographs to UAX #45

Individual Contribution

For consideration by UTC

Alexander Zapryagaev

01 April 2020

rudetection@gmail.com

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1. Introduction

While perusing the new ABC Cantonese-English Comprehensive Dictionary (ABC 粵語英語大詞典 ABC Jyut6jyu5 Jing1jyu5 Daai6ci4din2) by Prof. Robert S. Bauer, I became aware of four glyphs present in it that are not encoded in Unicode and were never previously offered for encoding. Lacking further evidence beside the dictionary for now, I am yet unable to verify whether the reasoning for their inclusion was based on some evidence of existing use, or whether Prof. Bauer introduced them anew to use in Written Cantonese; and, if the second is correct, whether they have caught/will catch on by the community. However, I believe their presence in a respected dictionary by the preeminent specialist on Written Cantonese allows to request at least their incorporation as U-Source glyphs, until some additional evidence will allow to present them to the IRG.

2. The Characters

The characters under consideration are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>IDS</th>
<th>BabelStone Han PUA Codepoint</th>
<th>kRSUnicode Value</th>
<th>Reading (in Jyutping)</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>剋</td>
<td>⽋⼝剋</td>
<td>F393</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>gwak⁶</td>
<td>One of the ways to spell ngaang⁶gwak⁶gwak⁶ ‘to be undesirably hard’ (normally 硬𡃈𡃈𡃈)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>側</td>
<td>⽋⼝梃</td>
<td>F396</td>
<td>30.11</td>
<td>ting²</td>
<td>ting² ‘kind, type, sort’ (such as in bin¹ting² 邊.XtraBars ‘which kind, which type, which sort’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>嗅</td>
<td>⽋⼝捰</td>
<td>F395</td>
<td>30.12</td>
<td>dap⁶</td>
<td>One of the ways to spell dap⁶ ‘to beat’ (also 捋)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>嘈</td>
<td>⽋⼝壁</td>
<td>F394</td>
<td>30.16</td>
<td>bek⁶</td>
<td>nam¹bek⁶bek⁶ 脣嘔嘔 ‘to be soft and muddy’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. The Evidence

The following are the screenshots of the online version of the ABC Dictionary confirming the characters.

1. 

 ngaang6 gwak6 gwak6 硬嘅嘅 R.F. 〈a.p.a. 硬□□ ngaang6 gok6 gok6; a.w.a. 硬嘅嘅 ngaang6 gwak6 gwak6〉 

   【See also 寶嘅嘅 sat6 gwak6 gwak6, 死寶嘅嘅 sei2 sat6 gwak6 gwak6】

to be undesirably hard || di1 min6 baa1 ngaang6 gwak6 gwak6 dim2 sik6 aa3 唸麵包硬嘅嘅點食啊? These pieces of bread are awfully hard, so how can I eat them?

2. 

   ►ting2 嘖 M. 〈a.w.a. 停 ting4/2, 挺 ting2; can be derog.〉【See also 邊嘖 bin1 ting2, 款 fun2, 味 mei6】kind, type, sort (of per., matter, thing) || ni1 ting2 jan4 mat1 dou1 zou6 dak1 ceot1, fong3 fo2 syun3 hai6 mat1 嘖人 乜都做得出, 放火 算係也. This kind of person can do anything and arson is nothing to him || ni1 ting2 ce1 jat1 gaa3 ce1 baa3 sing4 loeng5 go3 ce1 wai6/2 嘖喼車三車頓火車, 三車頓火車. This damned type of car takes up two parking spaces

3. 

   ►dap6 搾 V. ①〈a.w.a. 嘁 dap6, 搫 dap6, 掛 dap6, 搪 dap6〉【See also 包剪樁 baa1 zin2 dap6, 齁骨 ce4 gwat1, 拿 dam2, 搫骨 dap6 gwat1〉 to beat, hit, smash, crush, strike, pound, thump || keoi5 jung6 go3 ceoi4 zai2 dap6 seoi3 gei2 zek3 wun2 佢用個錘仔搗碎幾隻碗 He used a hammer to smash several bowls into pieces || keoi5 dap6 haa5 tiu4 jiu1 佢撻條腰 He pounds his waist || keoi5 bei2 dit3 lok6 lai4 ge3 faa1 pun4 dap6 can1 zek3 goek3 佢俾跌落嘅花盆搗黐佢隻腳 He was hit on the foot by the falling flower pot 【See also 躲 daat3, 躲低 daat3 dai1, 拽 dan3, 躲低落地 gwaan3 dou2 lok6 dei6, 跳 leoi1. 躲低 leoi1 dai1, 躲低 luk1 dai1, 佢喺 puk1 can1, 佢低 puk1 dai1】 ②to fall down, fall on the ground || m4 hou2 kam4 soeng5 heoi3, jan1 zyu6 soeng6 min6 di1 je5 dap6 lok6 lai4 唸唔搭上去, 因住上面嘅話搗落嘅 Don't climb up there, and be careful as something might fall down

4. 

 nam4 bek6 bek6 脆嘅嘅 R.F. S.V. 〈coll.; a.p.a. nam4 bet6 bet6; a.w.a. 脆嘅嘅 nam4 bek6 bek6〉 

   【See also 脆 nam4, 脆嘅嘅 nam4 be4 be4】

①to be soft and muddy || hoeng1 haa6/2 dei6 fong1, jat1 lok6 jyu5 zau6 zau1 wai4 dou1 nam4 bek6 bek6 鄉下地方, 一落雨就周圍都脆嘅嘅 In rural villages, as soon as it rains everywhere becomes soft and muddy
Acknowledgements
The author wishes to thank Andrew West for the design of the glyphs and Ken Lunde for helpful suggestions.

Bibliography