

Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Disunification of U+2F83A
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1 Introduction

U+2F83A 呗 is unified with U+53F1 呬 according to [WG2 N2159R](#). However, according to the evidences from G-source and T-source, the two characters should be disunified.

- ◆ 呌 (G0-5F33, T1-4639)
 - [汉语大字典](#), p.619: chì.
 - [常用字表](#), 00495.
 - [異體字字典, 正字](#) A00495: chì.
- ◆ 呬 (T5-2160)
 - [汉语大字典](#), p.619: huà, é.
 - [罕用字表](#), 00996.
 - [異體字字典, 正字](#) C00996: huà.

According to the cognition, the phonetic part of 呌 is 七 (qī), but the phonetic part of 呬 is 儿 (huà). So the two characters are non-cognate and should be disunified.

Table 1 Information of T5-2160

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
𠂇	huà	𠁧	30.2	2	𠂇 U+542A	T5-2160

By the way, this character can be horizontally extended by G-source as GHZR-20619.05.

2 Reference

汉语大字典编辑委员会. 2010. 汉语大字典 (第二版, 九卷本) [GHZR]. 湖北长江出版集团·崇文书局, 四川出版集团·四川辞书出版社.

丁度, et al. 集韻. 上海圖書館藏述古堂景宋鈔本 (學海).

司馬光, et al. 類篇. 光緒丙子姚觀元重刊三韻本 (北京中華).

張自烈. 正字通. 清康熙戊午 17 年劉炳刊正本 (臺大善本).

3 Figures

叱 叱 說文·口部

《說文》：“叱，訶也。从口，七聲。”

chì 《廣韻》昌栗切，入質昌。質部。

❶大声呵斥、责骂。《說文·口部》：“叱，訶也。”唐玄應《一切經音義》卷四引《蒼頡篇》：“大呵爲叱。”《玉篇·口部》：“叱，呵也。”《公羊傳·莊公十二年》：“(仇牧)遇之(宋萬)于門，手劍而叱之。”唐柳宗元《古東門行》：“當街一叱百吏走，馮敬胥中函匕首。”鲁迅《彷徨·弟兄》：“他一听到这低微高兴的吟声，便失望，愤怒，几乎要奔上去叱骂他。”

❷呼喊；吆喝。《呂氏春秋·至忠》：“王叱而起，疾乃遂已。”唐白居易《賣炭翁》：“手把文書口稱敕，迴車叱牛牽向北。”老舍《骆驼祥子》十三：“好容易等到天亮，街上有了大车的轮声与赶车人的呼叱，他坐了起来。”

❸象声词。宋陸游《岳池農家》：“春深農家耕未足，原頭叱叱兩黃犢。”張天翼《儿女们》：“他把烟杆塞到嘴里，叱的吹了一下。”

❹叹词。1.呵斥的声音。《集韻·質韻》：“叱，聲也。”《莊子·大宗師》：“子犁往問之，曰：‘叱！避！無怛化。’”2.呼唤的声音。《太平御覽》卷九百六十五引《漢武內傳》：“上以所持杖擊未央前殿檻，呼朔曰：‘叱！叱！先生來！來！先生知此筐中何等物也？’”

叱 (一) huà 《集韻》火跨切，去禡曉。

开口貌。《集韻·禡韻》：“叱，開口兒。”

(二) é

同“叱(訶)”。《正字通·口部》：“叱，同叱，通作訶(訶)。”

Figure 1 Evidence from 汉语大字典.

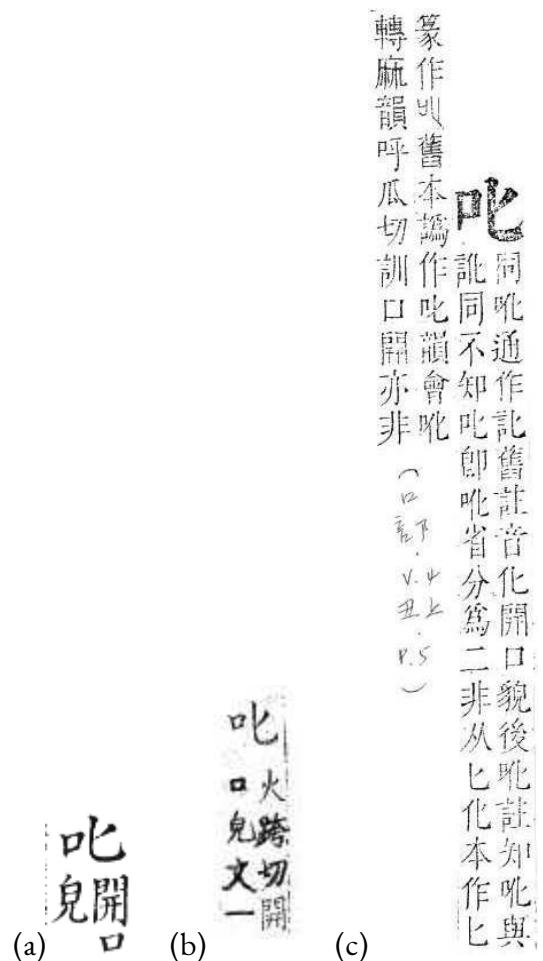


Figure 2 Evidence from 集韻, 類篇 and 正字通. (DCCV)

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字形資訊

本機字型
全字庫字型









發音/拼音

注音	注音二式	通用	漢語	耶魯	威妥瑪
ㄏㄨㄚˋ	hua4 huà	hua4 huà	hua4 huà	hwa4 hwà	hua4 hua4

Figure 3 Evidence from TCA-CNS 11643. (TCA-CNS 11643)

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
UCS

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/IRGN2447_TCA Response
Date: 2021-3-12

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Appendices	None
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1. Response

For the IRG N2447, the relative T-source ideograph is shown in the following table. Based on the comments in IRGN2337, these two characters have different pronunciations and meanings, and 叱 stands for two different roles, one denotes “someone open mouth”, another one is the variant of “口+匕”. According these facts, TCA agrees to separate encode “叱” and “口+匕”.

UCS-code / T-Source	USC font	Pronunciation	Meaning
U+2F83A/ T5-2160	2F83A □ 30.2 T5-2160 ≡ 53F1 叱	huà (匕 is the phonetic)	someone open mouth (開口貌)
U+53F1/ T1-4639	53F1 □ 30.2 G0-5F33 HB1-A577 T1-4639 J0-3C38 K0-726A V1-4E3E	chi (匕 is the phonetic)	Yell (大聲斥責、吆喝)

2. References & Figures

MOE's dictionary of Chinese character variants (教育部《異體字字典》).



Figure 1 Evidence from MOE's dictionary of Chinese character variants
(教育部《異體字字典》-咤)

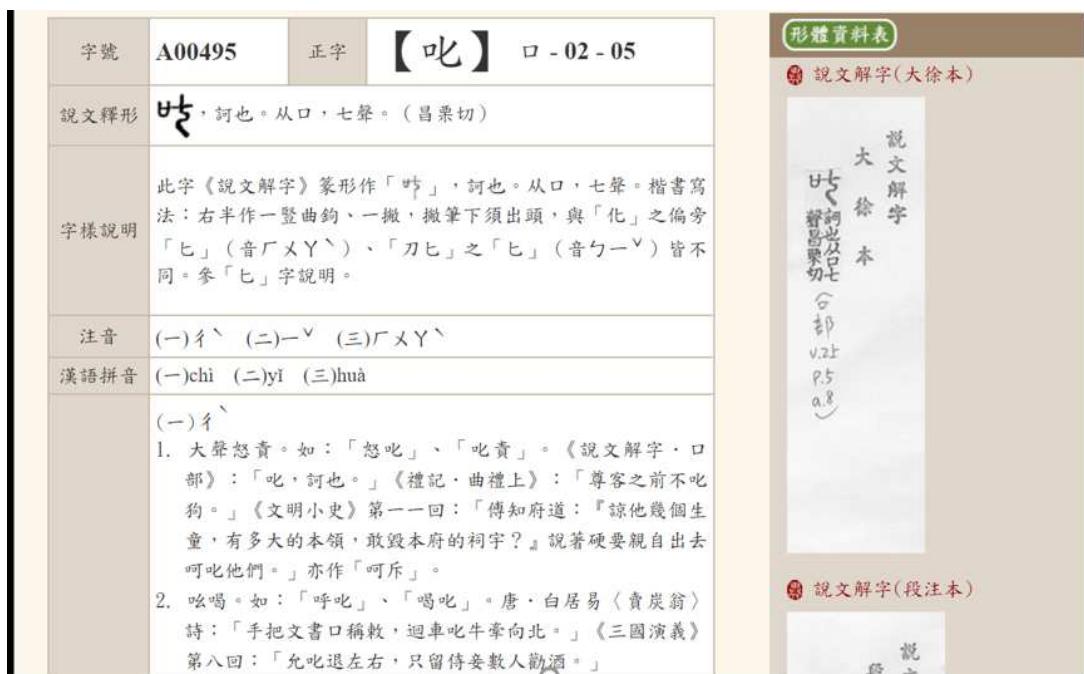


Figure 2 Evidence from MOE's dictionary of Chinese character variants
(教育部《異體字字典》-咤)

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