Proposal to Encode the Characters Occurring in the Man'yōshū

Individual Contribution

For consideration by UTC

Alexander Zapryagaev

24 May 2021

rudetection@gmail.com

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This document proposes for incorporation as U-Source the following characters:

No.	Character	IDS	kRSUnicode value	JTI code	Similar Character for the Purposes of WS
1	楄	⿰木皿	75.7	≠ M!	U+2BB71 圫
2	㼟	⿰瓦缶	98.6	P	U+7F3B 瓻
3	霂	⿱雨流	173.10	V	U+2E99B 霥
4	祽	⿰礻呆	113.7	Y	U+4FDD 保
5	霉	⿱雨徹	173.13	c	U+973A 霺
6	幈	⿰卓夸	37.11	o	U+5E79 幹 U+2D16A 㵪
7	縠	⿲士冖糸殳	120.9	q	U+7E20 縠
8	繇	⿰糸⿱厶乀氺	120.13	も	U+7E3F 繿
9	葍	⿱艹ヨヨ	140.6	を	U+84AD 蒭

The explanation and evidence are expounded below.

2. The Overview of the Text

Man'yōshū, 'The Collection of Ten Thousand Leaves', is the oldest surviving anthology of vernacular language poetry in Japan and a vital source of knowledge about Old Japanese language. [Vovin 2009, pp. 10–12] gives an overview of the various manuscripts and printed editions and the transmission of the text. This document uses the collation offered by the *Japanese Text Initiative* (JTI), available on the Web at http://jti.lib.virginia.edu/japanese/.

The compilation of the *Man'yōshū* as given by JTI is primarily based on the Nishi-Hongwanji Bon (西本願寺本) from late Kamakura period, which is the oldest complete manuscript known today; the variants from other versions, both earlier ones, more important for transmission, and later, are given in footnotes.

I have checked the 外字表 provided by the JTI against the current state of Unicode and found the following candidates for inclusion. Wherever possible, I illustrated those with scans from various manuscripts of the text which were accessible to me.

3. Characters and Explanations

1) The glyph 'M' with the IDS ⿱土皿.

The occurrence from a 1'709 copy from Waseda (cited as "Waseda" from now on; available at https://www.wul.waseda.ac.jp/kotenseki/html/he04/he04_00090/index.html) is as follows:

The usage is semantical, in poem 2.182, word 鳥M *togura* 'bird-cage'. This character is encoded as U+2BB71 㭱, with the right side represented by ⿱而一 instead for an unclear reason (which possible has to do with the appearance of the character as 'koseki-058780' in Japan's naming lists in this particular form; adding ⿱土皿 at least as an IVS is desirable.)
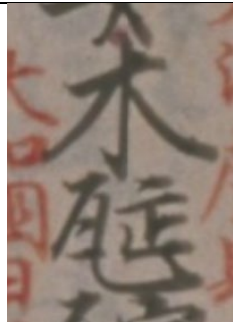
In other sources, such as [Vovin 2020, p. 179] gives the character with the left side 木. This ⿰木皿, not encoded, is being currently proposed. This form stems at least from 新編日本古典文学全集 (the so-called *SNKBZ*) edition of the Man'yōshū (1994–6, Figure 1) and occur also in Kinoshita's CD-ROM edition of the Man'yōshū [Osterkamp 2021]. Based on the discussions in PMJS mailing list, this solution also has merit; anyway, the form obviously occurs in scholarly works in print and thus merits encoding.

Evidence for Character 1 ⿰木皿	
	本文・Original Text (1) 鳥楠立 (2) 飼之鴈之兒 (3) 栖立去者 (4) 檀岡尔 (5) 飛反來年
新編日本古典文学全集	[Vovin 2020, p. 179]

2) The character "P" with the IDS ⿱瓦缶.

The GlyphWiki identity of the character is "shincho-09224," where it is listed as a version of U+7F3B 缻. It occurs in the poetic sequence of 2.196–8 only, specifically to render the place-name 木 P , *Kwinope*. The concordance does not give any variant spellings; however, [Bentley 2016, p. 282] silently replaces it with U+7F3B 缻, with explanation thereof unclear. He defines it as "[an] extremely rare usage is a kungana, calling to mind OJ *pe* 'jar.' "

The image is provided from Waseda, from the *Manshuin-bon* (曼朱院本, 1607; both show an alternate, but well-known form for 缶 – see U+26222 叾 and its IVD, also UCV #390). It is supplemented by a scholarly quote from [Vovin 2020], showing the character in a modern context.

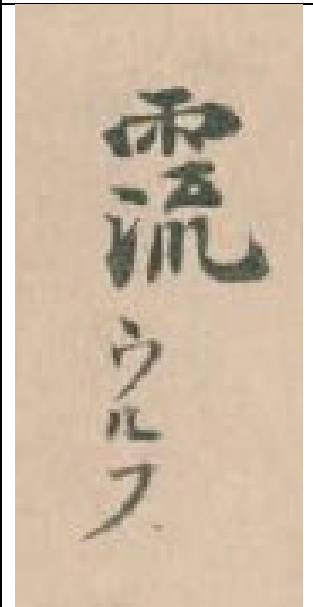| Evidence for Character 2 ⿱瓦缶	
Waseda (1'709)	*Manshuin-bon* (1607)
本文・*Original Text* 明日香皇女木﨣殯宮之時柿本朝臣人麻呂作歌一首并短歌	
[Vovin 2020, p. 193]	

3) The character "V" with the IDS ⿱雨流.

GlyphWiki is aware of it as "waseikanji-no-jiten-2233." 和製漢字の字典 (2014) explains that the character occurs in *Ruiju Myōgishō* and *Jikyōshū* dictionaries, with the definition 「ウルフ」 "to be, become moist (vi); to moisten (vt)." It occurs in 2.230, in the semantographic spelling V 霖 of the word *kwosame* 'little rain,' in some manuscripts, including the Nishi Hongwanji-bon itself.

However, other manuscripts show the first character of this compound as 霂 (as these include [金] *Kanazawa-bon* 金沢本 from late Heian, a very fragmentary but fourth oldest manuscript and [類] *Ruiju koshū* 類聚古集 from late Heian, which rearranges the poems it includes in a totally different order, which are apparently the earliest two manuscripts to contain 2.230, 霂 can plausibly be the archetype). This 霂霖 has a flawless textual pedigree, occurring in 弘贊法華傳 (T.2067, 706)

by Huixiang 慧祥: 「更讀一百遍。弘仁流汗澿澿。所患都愈。平復如常。信知福力誠不可量也」 (T51n2067_p0041c03). Other spellings (霡霂, 靂霂) are also attested in Chinese.

I do not have access to Nishi Hongwanji-bon, hence I will illustrate the character with the *Ruiju Myōgishō* entry 法下 72.2 (Figure 2, to the right) and the excerpt from the 和製漢字の字典 dictionary.

Evidence for Character 3 ⿱雨流	
	2726【⿱雨流】雨部 10 画　総画 18 画　国字あるいは「霤」の異体字 〔読み〕うるう 〔解説〕『観智院本類聚名義抄』・『龍谷大学本字鏡集』に「ウルフ」とある。「霤（うるおう）」のくずれた字か。降った雨が流れて川となり大地を潤すと考えて、「雨＋流」で作ったのであれば、国字と言える。
Ruiju Myōgishō 法下 72.2	和製漢字の字典 (2014, excerpt)
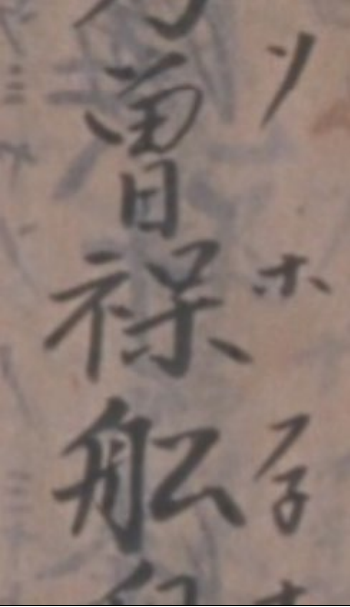
4) The character "Y" with the IDS ⿰衤呆.

This character occurs in the text of 3.270, used phonographically:

赤乃曽 Y 船 ake no sopopune 'a red clay-ship'

as a phonogram for *po,* at least in the Nishi Hongwanji-bon. Others show 保 instead. To the right I provide evidence from *Konoe Bunko-bon* (近衛文庫, late Muromachi, found by Sven Osterkamp).

The character ⿰衤呆 has another usage supporting its encoding: TC-5D33 from Taiwan (https://www.cns11643.gov.tw/wordView.jsp?ID=810291) is graphically identical. It is defined as a character that occurred in Taiwanese names with the reading bǎo. For an unclear reason, it was not proposed by Taiwan neither for WS2017, nor for WS2021.

Evidence for Character 4 ⿰⻂呆

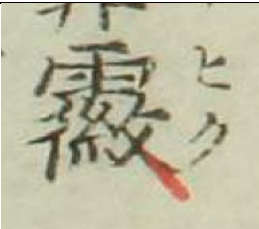| Konoe Bunko-bon (late Muromachi)	CNS database

5) The character "c" with the IDS ⿳雨徹.

It occurs in 3.429:

嶺霏 c mine ni tana**biku** 'floats among the peaks'

As 霏霺 is a well-attested word, and, in fact, such manuscripts as [矢] *Ōya-bon* 大矢本 (complete, late Muromachi) and [京] *Kyoto University* 京大本 (complete, early Edo) versions contain 霏霺, it is clear that ⿳雨徹 is a version of 霺. However, it is non-unifiable.

Waseda contains the glyph, as shown below.
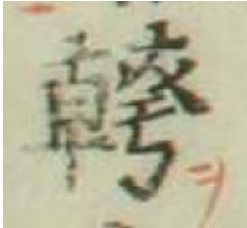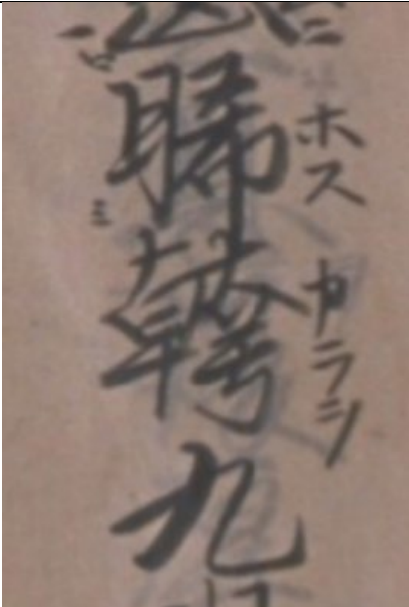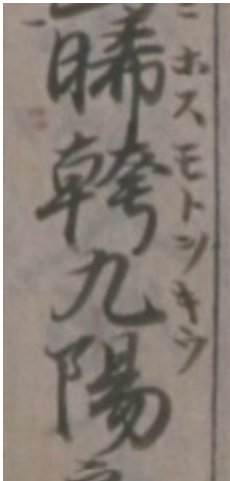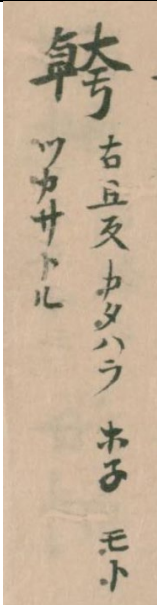
Evidence for Character 5 ⿳雨徹

Waseda (1'709)

6) The character "o" with the IDS ⿰卓夸.

It occurs in the preface to 5.810:

晞 o 九陽之休光 'I have dried my trunk in the beautiful sunrays'

The character in other manuscripts is instead 幹 "trunk." The form is on GlyphWiki as 'u2ff0-u2099d-u5938,' and similar forms such as 'shincho-03092' ⿰卓⿱𠆢亏 proliferate. I provide a close glyph found in Waseda, in the *Konoe bunko-bon*, and in the *Manshuin-bon*. The specific form encountered in the first two at least is encoded as U+2D16A 𭅪. For the lack of a clear ⿰卓亏 evidence, which would be neither 𭅪, nor 幹, I also attach the glyph from the *Myōgishō* dictionary (Kanchiin ms.), which shows the same character up to a unifiable (UCV #93) 亐 <> 亏.
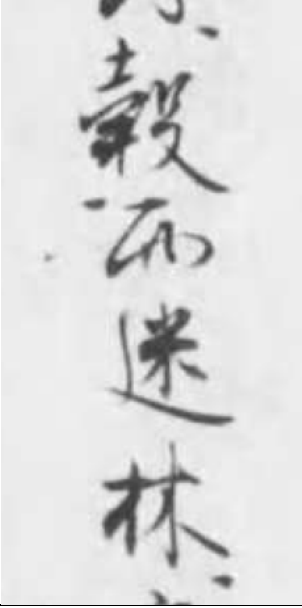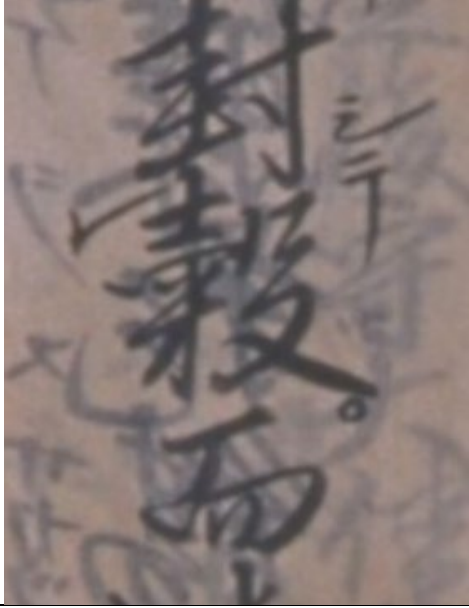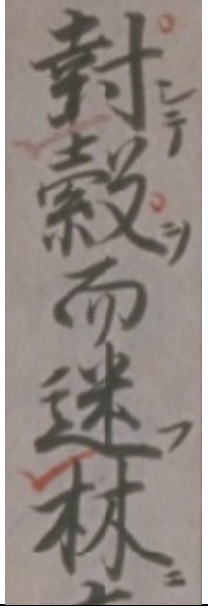
Evidence for Character 6 ⿰卓亏	
Waseda (1'709)	*Konoe bunko-bon* (late Muromachi)
Manshuin-bon (1'607)	*Myōgishō* (Kanchiin ms.)

7) Character "q" with the IDS ⿰⿱士冖糸殳 (that is, exactly the right side of U+261CD 𦇍).

It occurs before 5.815, in the famous preface to the plum sequence which was used as a source to the 令和 era name:

夕岫結霧鳥封 q 而迷林 'In the evening, the fog covered mountain peaks, and birds being engulfed in the gauze[-like mist] were lost in the forest'

As it is clear from the definition of 縠 in Hanyu Da Zidian and the context, the character is a variation of U+7E20 縠 'fine silk gauze,' which is in fact used instead of it in Vovin's edition. The GlyphWiki alias is 'u7e20-itaiji-001.' Probably, the character could be encoded as an IVS; however, a mismatch of 1 in the stroke count would be apparent. Evidence is provided in the form of the *Kishū-bon* (紀州本, Books 1-10 of late Kamakura, books 11-20 of late Muromachi) rendering of the character, which is too rapid to be clearly determinable. The *Konoe bunko-bon* version and, being the clearest, the *Manshuin-bon* version is also given.

Evidence for Character 7 ▨▨士宀糸殳

Kishū-bon (late Kamakura)	*Konoe bunko-bon* (late Muromachi)	*Manshuin-bon* (1'607)

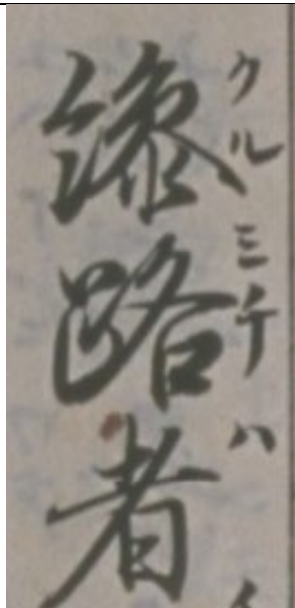8) The character "も" with the IDS ▨糸▨厽へ氺.

It is used in 11.2421:

も路者 kuru miti pa "On the path proceeding here"

The character is clearly a variation of 縿. Only the 參 vs. 叅 variation is unifiable.

Here are the attestations (granted, very abbreviated) from the *Kishū-bon* and also the *Manshuin-bon*. Currently I lack a clearer form (the 厽 are apparently turned to just a 厶), but the presence of 氺 is quite definite.

Evidence for Character 8 ⿲糸⿱厶ㄥ氷

| Kishū-bon (late Muromachi) | Manshuin-bon (1'607) |

9) The character "を" with the IDS ⿱艹ヨヨ.

It occurs in 13.3336:

若を之 wakakusano "of young grass"

Kishū-bon and typical later editions have 蒻 instead. I do not have an image from Nishi Hongwanji-bon, but am able to confirm the existence of such a variant of 蒻 in texts from Dunhuang. Hence, I confirm the character by a *Ruiju Myōgishō* entry 僧上 4.6 and with *Zhonghua Zihai,* 261.45:

Evidence for Character 9 ⿱艹ヨヨ

| *Ruiju Myōgishō* 僧上 4.6 | *Zhonghua Zihai* p. 261.45 |

4. Acknowledgements

Bibliography

[Bentley 2016] Bentley, John R. *ABC Dictionary of Ancient Japanese Phonograms.* University of Hawai'i Press (2016)

[Osterkamp 2021] Osterkamp, Sven. Private correspondence (02.04.2021); see at https://twitter.com/schrift_sprache/status/1377734513544077313

[Vovin 2009] Vovin, Alexander (Ed.). *Man'yōshū* (Book 15). Global Oriental (2009)

[Vovin 2020] Vovin, Alexander (Ed.). *Man'yōshū* (Book 2). Brill (2020)