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

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	cuisine to UAX #45
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This document includes only one character which is used for one kind of rice porridge commonly in Cantonese cuisine ( 學 菜 ) in Guangdong Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, PRC. The corresponding traditional form had been encoded in UCS and Unicode as a pseudo-GB1 character long ago, and China NB had changed the source reference to GH one since Unicode, 7.0.0; Hong Kong SAR included it in HKSCS, and did the horizontal extension in Unicode, 4.0.1; TCA also did the horizontal extension for other variant use.

#### 1. Proposal

The simplified form is used commonly in Guangdong and Guangxi nowadays, so I propose it to include into UAX #45 for the future IRG WS submission.

UTC Src.	Glyph	IDS	RS	TS	FS	Traditional form
UTC-03336	魣		195'.8	16	5	U+9BED
		[]]鱼孟				魚子

There are kMandarin and kCantonese properties values of U+9BED (鯭) in Unihan DB, that the kMandarin property value is used for other meaning mentioned in 《集韻》, but the kCantonese property value is just used for the use I mentioned in this document. It is OK to copy the kMandarin and kCantonese properties values of U+9BED (鯭) to this character. Singapore once submitted this character to CJK Extension C1 as RW9082 (C1-25270) in IRGN725 and IRGN899, but they didn't submit any acceptable evidence at that time, and this character has not been encoded in later CJK Ext. C block.

1480.511	5	カズ
魚	8	田士
RW9082		

#### 2. Brief introduction

This character is often used for two kinds of fishes mainly, one is 泥鯭 (nai4 maang1), the other is 深海泥鯭 (sam1 hoi2 nai4 maang1), which are the common seafoods in Guangdong Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR, but there are other local names used in Fujian Province, Taiwan Province and other regions.

The Chinese academic/technical name of 泥鯭 is 褐篮子鱼 (hèlánziyú) and the corresponding Latin name is Siganus fuscescens.



## Fig. 2.1 Siganus fuscescens (https://www.sohu.com/a/222882412 262564)

The Chinese academic/techinial name of 深海泥鯭 is 点篮子鱼 (diǎnlánziyú) and the corresponding Latin name is Siganus guttatus. This kind of fish is also called as 金鼓鯭 (gam1 gu2 maang1) in Zhuhai City (珠海市).



#### Fig. 2.2 Siganus guttatus

(郭建谊:《金鼓鯭低盐度土塘养殖技术小结》,《海洋与渔业》,2014.5, p. 71) In Miaowan Island (庙湾岛) of Zhuhai, there is one traditional fishing technique called 浸泥鯭 (zam3 nai4 maang1) to catch these two kinds of fish, which has been recognized as the municipal intangible cultural heritage of Zhuhai City now. This technique was introduced in Episode 3 of a documentary named <u>《传承》 (*Chuánchéng*, Season 3)</u>, which is produced by <u>CCTV-4</u>. Please also see <u>here</u>. The following photo shows the cages for this technique.



*Fig. 2.3 Cages for this traditional fishing technique* (<u>https://www.zhfyk.com.cn/index.php/sgjy/41.html</u>)

泥蜢 (nai4 maang1) is often used when cooking with several kinds of rice porridge. We can call them 泥蜢粥 (nai4 maang1 zuk1) in general.



Fig. 2.4 nai4 maang1 zuk1

(猫叔食堂 2020-3-3 https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1LE41177ns/)

In the TVB drama <u>《超能使者》 (*I've Got The Power*</u>), the mother acted by <u>Fung So Bor (馮素</u> <u>波</u>) told her son acted by <u>Sammy Sum (沈震軒</u>) that she could cook this kind of rice porridge. The following picture is screenshotted from <u>the mainland China version</u>. The simplified form has not been encoded, so they just used the traditional form in the subtitle.



Fig. 2.5 Episode 19 of the TVB drama I've Got The Power

In the other TVB drama 《輕 · 功》 (*Go With The Float*), the man acted by <u>Willie Wai (韋家雄</u>) told his friend acted by <u>Wayne Lai (黎耀祥</u>) that he just took a tour group to see someone fishing for this kind of fish. The following picture is screenshotted from <u>the mainland China version</u>. The submitted character was replaced to other similar character as 蜢 in the subtitle. This is a common temporary method to handle the unencoded character in mainland China, but this method seriously damages the accuracy of data to cause more data troubles later. Please also see more about my comment on this harmful method on Section 3 of <u>my feedback on IRGN2551</u>, but, at the same time, I totally understand this is a very helpless approach for the common end users.



#### Fig. 2.6 Episode 2 of the TVB drama Go With The Float

This kind of fish could be also cooked differently, such as 陈皮蒸泥鯭 (can4 pei4-2 zing1 nai4 maang1). As the right simplified form has not been encoded, and some persons don't want to use the traditional form in the simplified Chinese running texts, so they tried to use 猛 as the other one to replace the right one. 猛 reads as maang5 in Cantonese, so the young people would read the wrong pronunciations as nai4 maang5, even nai4 maang5-2 not nai4 maang1 when they know the fish name from the wrong word form 泥猛 first. I once heard one of my younger cousin sisters read nai4 maang5, and all the elders couldn't understand what she meant.



Fig. 2.7 can4 pei4-2 zing1 nai4 maang1 (小喵粑粑 2021-11-6 <u>https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV11Q4y1m75d/</u>)

In Foshan City (佛山市), 深海泥鯭 could be cooked as one kind of sashimi.



*Figs. 2.7 & 2.8 sashimi* (《品城记本地版》2022-8-8 <u>https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1Ma411P7wN/</u>)

#### 3. Evidence

There are 5 kinds of evidence here, which are literary works, linguistic book, aquiculture paper, cookbooks, and posts in social media.

#### 3.1. Literary works

日本侵略军曾占香港三年八个月,最后一年似乎相对的宁静。我六岁多了,依稀记得不知打哪儿学来一些日本字母,SaSiSuSeSo的念个不停,日本粗话"白架鸦老"自然最先学会,《支那之夜》的靡音也哼得有点滋味。可谓文化侵略,最容易体现在孩子身上。当竟月也没有遇上轰炸,我就耐不住斗室的寂寞,溜到街上去。记得那时候最远来的高士打道海旁,在杜老志道的尽头,每边一个有盖码头,见有人在码头边钓流锰,好运气的,可以找来一天的菜。

何紫:《战争,我正当童年》//《大系》编辑委员会:《崛起的山梁——台港澳暨海外华文 文学大系·散文卷(二)》,北京:中国友谊出版公司,1993.8, ISBN 7-5057-0387-0/I·206, p. 538

(This author is an essayist lived in Macao SAR, but his ancestral home is in Shunde, Foshan, also see <u>here</u>.)

年轻厨师给女友写情书:"亲爱的,无论在煮汤 或炒菜的时候我都想念你!你简直像味精那样缺少 不得。看见蘑菇,想起你的圆圆的眼睛;看见猪肺想 起你红润柔软的脸颊;看见鹅掌,想起你那纤长的手 指;看见绿豆芽想起你的腰肢。你犹如我的围裙,我 不能没有你。答应嫁给我吧,我会像侍候熊掌般侍 候你。"

女友给他写了封回信:"我也想过你那像鹅掌般 的眉毛、像绿豆芽的眼睛、像蘑菇的鼻子、像味精的 嘴巴,还想起你那像雌鲤鱼的身材。而我,像鲜露笋 那么嫩,未够火候,出嫁还早哩! 顺便告诉你,我不 打算要个像熊掌的丈夫。其实,我和你就像蒸泥 鱼放姜那样。相信你明白我的意思。"

晓畅:《情人幽默》,北京:东方出版社,1995.7, ISBN 7-5060-0594-8/G·99, p. 166

#### 3.2. Linguistics

The pronunciation provided by Prof. Hou, my teacher, and Dr. Wu doesn't match the common one, but it reflects the possible consequences in future if the wrong forms become more and more stable in our daily life.

	泥艋 泥鯭 nai <sup>4</sup> maang <sup>5-2</sup> 583	0
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侯兴泉, 吴南开: 《信息处理用粤方言字词规范研究》, 广州: 广东人民出版社, 2017.5, ISBN 978-7-218-11766-9, p. 185

3.3. Aquiculture

近年来我国海水鱼养殖大发展,养殖的品种分布于 鲷科、石首鱼科、军曹鱼科、鲆科、笛鲷科和石鲈科 等,具体的品种有:大黄鱼、小黄鱼、金鲳、海鲈、青 斑、老虎斑、巨石斑(龙趸)、大菱鲆、鲫鱼、军曹鱼、 真鲷、流鯭、海鲳、花尾胡椒鲷(假包公)、包公鱼、海 鳗、美国红鱼等。随着养殖规模的扩大、单位面积养殖 产量的提高,加上海湾富营养化等因素,近年来病害多 发,死亡量大,经济损失惨重。

曹鼎雄, 王玉群, 罗强, 谢海波: 《海水鱼大救星套餐的使用》, 《科学养鱼》, 2011.6, p.79 3.4. Cookbooks

### 生滚泥鲑鱼粥

**用料**: 白米六两,花生仁二两,鲜活泥<mark>艋</mark>鱼二斤,冲菜 一片,芫荽、葱、生油,生抽、盐、糖各适量。

做法:①白米洗净,以盐稍腌,水滚后与花生仁一起先 煲粥;

②将泥**蜢**鱼剪去背刺及鳍,除去内脏,洗净,沥干水, 用少许生油、盐、生抽和糖拌匀;

③粥煲好后,调味,放下拌好之泥<mark>鯭鱼滚熟即成。食用</mark> 时可撒下冲菜粒、芫荽和葱花。

陶令光:《粥 100 种》, 广州: 科学普及出版社广州分社, 1985.7, 17051.60396, p. 30

### 泥鯭鱼茸粥

**用料**: 白米六两, 鲜活派 <mark>氫 鱼二斤五两, 冲菜一片, 芫 荽、葱、熟油、生抽各适量, 胡椒粉少许。</mark>

做法: ①白米洗净,以盐稍腌,水滚后下米煲粥;

②剪去泥**蜢**鱼之刺及鳍,去掉内脏,洗净,沥干水,下 油镬内煎香,随即注入一大汤碗清水,将泥**蜢**鱼烩熟;

③取起派<mark>ៅ重</mark>鱼拆肉, 鱼骨放回锅内熬汤, 熬成之鱼汤倒 入粥内同煲,

④沉**鯭**鱼肉用少许熟油、生抽拌匀,粥煲好时再调味, 放入沉**鯭**鱼肉再滚即可。吃时下冲菜粒、芫荽、葱花和胡椒 粉。

### 咸泥鲑鱼粥

**用料**: 白米六两,花生仁二两,流<mark>鯭</mark>鱼二斤五两,盐、 生抽、姜丝、葱丝各适量。

做法: ①派 懂 剪去背刺及鳍、除去内脏,用盐腌一夜备用,

②白米洗净,和花生仁一起先煲粥,煲好后,调味,放入泥**蜢**(最好将鱼放在布袋里封口),再滚后抽出布袋,拣出鱼骨,将鱼肉放回粥里,吃时加入芫荽、葱等香料。

附注:本粥品降虚火功效甚佳。

陶令光:《粥 100 种》, 广州: 科学普及出版社广州分社, 1985.7, 17051.60396, p. 31

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# 泥<mark>鯭</mark>鱼粥

- 用料:米半杯,瑶柱 25 克浸软,红枣 8 粒去核,陈皮 1/4 个浸 软洗净,姜一片,姜丝、葱丝各适量,细条沉 500 克, 稍大的沉 鱼适量,冲菜适量浸淡切碎。粟粉一汤匙半, 水 4 汤匙。
- 制法:1、将细条沉<mark>鬙</mark>鱼内脏去除,洗净抹干水;下油稍煎,以 去腥味,放入布袋内。
  - 2、将稍大的沉**蜢**鱼内脏去除,洗净抹干水,用少许胡椒 粉擦匀。
  - 3、米洗净,用清水浸半小时至一小时。
  - 4、把水9杯或适量烧滚,放入米、姜、红枣、瑶柱、陈 皮、布袋的鱼烧滚,慢火煮2小时。粥煮成后,取起 布袋不要。
  - 5、把稍大的沉**蜢**鱼放在滚粥中煮熟,取起鱼盛碟上。鱼 不能一次放得太多,否则难熟,鱼肉易散。
  - 6、姜丝、葱丝放在鱼上,淋上油及生抽。
  - 7、冲菜放入粥内煮滚,埋芡。
  - 8、碗中放入小许胡椒粉、油、生抽,倒入滚粥,与沉 鱼伴食。
- 关梦:《益补粥品大全》,广州:广东旅游出版社, 1993.3, ISBN 7-80521-388-7/Z·29, p. 10

# 泥<mark>鯭</mark>鱼茸粥

- 用料:白米 300 克,鲜活派 量 (或生鱼) 1250 克,酱油适量, 冲菜一片,胡椒粉少许,芫荽适量,葱适量,熟油适量。
  制法:1、把米洗净,以盐稍腌,4000 克水煮沸后下米煮粥。
  - 2、流**鯭**鱼去背刺及鳍,去掉内脏,洗净,滤干水,下油 锅煎香,随即倒入清水,将流**鯭**鱼烩熟。
  - 3、取出沉壁鱼拆肉,鱼骨入回锅内熬汤,熬好的鱼汤倒入粥内同煮。
  - 4、派 量 鱼肉用少许熟油、酱油拌匀。粥约煮 30 分钟时调味,然后放入派 量 鱼肉再煮开一下。吃时放入冲菜粒、 芫荽、葱花和胡椒粉。

咸泥鯭鱼粥

- 用料: 白米 300 克,花生仁 100 克,沉鯭鱼(或生鱼) 1250 克, 葱丝适量,盐适量,芫荽适量,酱油适量,姜丝适量。
- **制法**:1、派<mark>鯭</mark>鱼剪去背刺及鳍,除去内脏,洗净后用盐腌一夜 备用。
  - 2、白米洗净后,和花生米一起放在4000 克水中煮,约30 分钟粥煮好,调味,放入泥鰛鱼(最好将鱼放在布袋 裹封口),待粥再滚后抽出布袋,挑出鱼骨,将鱼肉放 回粥内。吃时加入芫荽、葱、姜等。

关梦:《益补粥品大全》,广州:广东旅游出版社,1993.3, ISBN 7-80521-388-7/Z·29, p. 11

## 生滚泥艋鱼粥

- 用料: 白米 300 克, 花生仁 100 克, 酱油适量, 鲜活流 艋鱼(或 生鱼) 1000 克, 冲菜(头菜)一片, 生油适量, 葱、芫 荽适量, 盐、糖适量。
- 制法:1、把米洗净,以盐稍腌。待4000克水煮沸后,加入米 与花生仁一起先煮。
  - 2、将流鯭鱼去背刺及鳍,除去内脏,洗净,滤干水,用 少许生油、盐、酱油和糖拌匀。
  - 3、粥煮约30分钟好后,调味,放入拌好的沉<u></u>量片煮熟 即可吃。食时可撒下冲菜粒、芜荽和葱花。

关梦:《益补粥品大全》,广州:广东旅游出版社,1993.3, ISBN 7-80521-388-7/Z·29, p. 12

### 陈皮蒸泥。

提起食沉**鯭**鱼,人们自然会联想起煲泥蜢,彩。泥蜢,粥其 味鲜甜,肉滑可口,是其他蛇、鱼、肉粥都无法相比的。

座落于广州大道五羊村口的起凤台鱼翅海鲜酒家,对制 作派 量有一定的研究和心得。除派 量 將外,其制作的"陈 皮蒸派 量"亦称一绝。该莱选用大小均匀的鲜活派 量 鱼,洗 后配以陈皮、河塘冲菜、味料,用猛火蒸至刚熟。由于配料 特殊,既集了冲菜的野味,又食出了鱼的鲜味,的确令人回 味无穷。

除了陈皮蒸沉锰<sup>小</sup>,还有盐油水浸沉锰 椒盐炸泥锰 茄 汁泥锰 美极沉遥 起凤泥锰球等,各有特色,风味独特。 沉锰鱼虽然是属中下档次的海鲜类,但制作得当亦不失 为一个好菜。

高兵, 彭秀英: 《最新家庭营养菜谱大全》, 广州: 华南理工大学出版社, 1997.5, ISBN 7-5623-0467-X/TS972·1, p. 42

### 原豉蒸泥鯭

[用料]

①生猛沉 달 600 克, 芫荽2棵。

②阳江豆豉 20 克,陈皮 1 小块,盐、酒各 1 茶匙,蒜茸、 姜丝各半汤匙,生抽、花生油各 1 汤匙。

〔制作方法〕

 1. 流量割洗净,滤干水分;豆豉原粒洗过,陈皮切碎; 芫荽洗净切碎。

2. 取一深盘,放进沉<mark>艋</mark>加②料拌匀,罩上耐热保鲜膜, 用高热蒸 5 分钟。

3. 取出上碟, 撒上芫荽即可。

千川: 《微波炉家常食谱》, 广州: 广东人民出版社, 1997.7, ISBN 7-218-02371-1/R·50, p. 58



### \$ 用料:

i to

小乐 Z

大米		生抽王少许
活泥鳕鱼…	750克	精盐 适量
陈皮		花生油 适量
冲菜头	1片	白糖少许
芫茜	适量	葱花 适量
腐竹	40克	

### \$ 做法:

1. 大米洗净, 用少许油、盐腌拌, 用 3500 克水连同弄 碎的腐竹先煮, 水滚后下米煲;

2. 陈皮洗净,用清水浸软,切成细丝。冲菜头洗净, 切成丝。粥煲至 30 分钟时把陈皮丝,冲菜丝放入,再煮 30 分钟便可;

3. 将泥<mark>鰛</mark>鱼去除背刺及鳍尾,清去内脏,洗净滤干水、切片,用少许生抽王、精盐、生油及少许白糖拌匀;

 将煲好的粥用旺火放入泥鲇鱼片,用勺轻轻搅拌, 粥再滚起,用精盐调味,下葱花、上碗后撒上芫茜即可。
 <sup>荣坤, 瑞桓:</sup>《广东生滚靓粥》,广州:广东经济出版社,1999.5,ISBN 7-80632-335-X/TS·7, p. 36

- 说明:1.本品适合感冒发热时及缺钾患者作食疗。
  - 2. 柑为芸香科植物柑树的成熟果实。含有极丰富的维生素C、B、B、P、烟酸,钾盐,以及合成维生素A所必需的胡萝卜素。还含有大量的葡萄糖、果糖、因此吃起来特别甜。
  - 甜肉可食,果皮也是一种十分常用的中药、特别是新 会柑皮,晒干后放一段时间便成陈皮。陈皮可药用, 亦可调味。柑核也是中药的一种。
  - 4. 陈皮可烹制陈皮鸭,还是煲绿豆糖水及蒸泥盖的必备 配料之一。陈皮有健胃、止呕、下气化痰的作用,用 大片陈皮煲粥,可治小孩子食滞。过年后的积滞,亦 可以此作食疗。

黄卓雄:《鼻喉肺病食疗》,福州:福建科学技术出版社,2002.10, ISBN 7-5335-2066-1, p. 57

厡豉蒸淲<mark>鱕</mark>

大条生猛泥 錳约 640 克,陈皮半个,靓豆豉约 20 克,芫荽 3 棵。

夏秋之间吃流量鱼合时。鱼的肉质幼嫩,特别鲜美,正是 不时不食。用剪刀小心剪去它的刺,去肠脏。陈皮浸软,切丝 混入豆豉内,下些幼糖、生抽、油拌过,加在流量鱼上蒸熟。熟 后取出,倒去部分鱼水,淋滚油、生抽王,加芫荽。

周凡:《夏日清爽家常菜谱》,南宁:广西科学技术出版社,2003.7,ISBN 7-80619-804-0/TS·49, p. 41

## 生灼沉鯭

### 【材料与用量】

沉锰 750 克,果皮1块,生抽、熟油各适量。

### 【制作与说明】

(1)小心剪去沉蜢的刺,去肠脏,洗净沥干水分。

(2)另方面,浸软果皮,放在沸水中滚着,洗净的流量即放下, 搅拌一下,加盖,待镬内之水再滚时,即捞起流量上碟。另备好一 碟生抽、熟油用以蘸流量吃。这样泡制的流量,鲜美非常,值得 一试。

于珧:《新编简易家常菜精选》,南宁:广西科学技术出版社,2003.8,ISBN 7-204-05199-8, p. 119

# 苦瓜黄豆泥鯭汤

- **用料:** 泥 艋 500 克, 苦瓜 400 克, 黄豆 100 克, 油、盐、酒、陈皮丝各 适量。
- **做法:**\*将泥 艋 先净;苦瓜开边去核, 洗净切片。
- \*油、盐、酒、陈皮丝起镬,煎泥<mark>蜢半生熟;将</mark>黄豆用 水浸透再炒香。
  - \* 煲一锅滚水,加入全部材料,猛火滚1分钟,再慢火 煲1小时,调味便成。

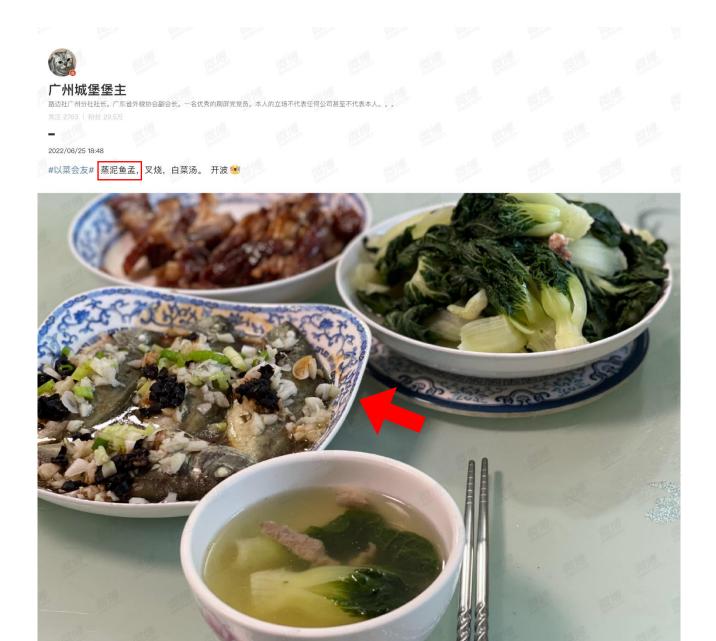
方姐:《天天家庭靓汤》,广州:广东旅游出版社,2007.3, ISBN 978-7-80653-867-8, p. 104

#### 3.5. Social media

In Sina Weibo, I found two posts related on the submitted character. They both use "鱼孟", and one of them mentioned this character can't be inputted now.

裸影 记者。我们都需要帮助。言论与供职单位无关。 2012/06/17 02:00 捷克 VS 波兰。熬夜辛苦,赠送大家宵夜。别谢我,哥有分享精神 @小眼晒太阳 @昕闻莲菠 椒盐濑尿虾、 清蒸泥鱼孟 (这字打不出,rabbitfish)鱼、榄菜饭。宝 灵顿街上的明记大排档,味极美,并且可以很辣,居然善解人意滴可以抽烟。每次到hk总会去吃上一次。首推·辣酒东风螺 该博主还有2886条精彩微博 快来微博一起看看吧





#### 4. Acknowledgements

🛛 1 🗔 20 🖒 56

快来微博一起看看吧

该博主还有76511条精彩微博

Kushim Jiang (姜兆勤), Jerry You (游程宇) and Chen Yanfei (陈燕飞) provided some helps.

♂@广州城堡堡

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