

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

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This document includes only one character which is used for one kind of bird in Cantonese. The corresponding traditional form (U+2A0B9 鶇) had been encoded in CJK Ext. B, which was submitted by China, Chinese Hong Kong SAR and TCA. *Kangxi Dictionary* includes the traditional form as one kind of bird, but the meaning is not clear enough; on the other hand, this character could be used as the clear meaning as one of the morphemes for the word “quail” in Cantonese, that is why Chinese Hong Kong SAR included it in HKSCS and submitted to IRG.

### 1. Proposal

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

Glyph	IDS	RS	TS	FS	Traditional form	Putonghua	Cantonese
鶇	[[春鸟]]	196'.9	14	1	U+2A0B9	chūn	ceon1
					鶇		

There are kMandarin and kCantonese properties values of U+2A0B9 (鶇) in UniHan DB, which could be both inherited to the new character.

Singapore once submitted this character to CJK Extension C1 project as RW9246 (C1-25701) 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.

1505.141	1	鶇
鳥	9	
RW9246		

## 2. Brief introduction

Quail is one common kind of bird all over the world, and it is also common in Guangdong, Guangxi, Hong Kong and Macao. The official name is 鹌鹑/鶇鶇 in modern Chinese, but there are many ancient and local names, such as 鶇/鶇, 鶇鶇/鶇鶇, 鶇鶇/鶇鶇, 鶇鶇/鶇鶇, 鶇/鶇, 鶇/鶇, 鶇/鶇 and so on.

In the movie [All's Well, End's Well](#) (《家有喜事》), Shang Foon (常歡) played by [Stephen Chow](#) (周星馳) was hit by a quail egg and caused a concussion. In the real world, a quail egg doesn't have so much power to injury the human brain so seriously, that is just a comedy expression to achieve a kind of artistic tension.



*Fig. 2.1 Quail Eggs in the Movie*

(Screenshot quoted from [the Bilibili video](#), 00:59:00)

However, quail and quail egg are very common edible in Guangdong, Guangxi, HK, Macao and so on, that has also become the classic dishes in Cantonese cuisine. Fig. 2.2 shows quail eggs baked with salt. This kind of vendor was once very common on the street. Fig.2.3 shows one kind of [Cantonese tong sui](#) (糖水 or 甜汤, which could be translated to “desert soup”), and there are the quail eggs as the ingredients. The photo was taken in one Cantonese cuisine restaurant in Beijing by my friend.



*Fig. 2.2 Quail eggs baked with salt*



Fig. 2.3. One kind of Cantonese tong sui

The current kFangjie property value for U+9D89 (鶉) is 常倫, that means the reading of the character should follow 禪母臻攝諄韻三等合口平聲, and its homophonic commonly-used Hanzi should be 純, 蕪, 醇 and so on, that means the most suitable Cantonese reading for U+9D89 (鶉) and U+9E51 (鶉) is seon4 which has been included in Unihan DB. However, the Cantonese colloquial word of “quail” is “am1 ceon1” not “am1 seon4”.

UCS	Char.	fangjie	聲母	攝	韻	等	開合	調
U+9D89	鶉	常	禪	宕	陽	三	開	平
		倫	來	臻	諄	三	合	平

In 2007 edition of *List of Graphemes of Commonly-used Chinese Characters* (《常用字字形表》), the authors provided two Cantonese readings, one is ceon1<sup>1</sup> which the homophonic Hanzi is 春, the other one is seon4 which the homophonic Hanzi is 純.

4688	8	19	Ⓟ chún
鶉			Ⓒ ceon [春] seon4 [純]
			part of the word “quail”

Fig. 2.4 SN #4688 of 2007 re-arranged edition of “List of Graphemes of Commonly-used Chinese Characters” (p. 383)

<sup>1</sup> The tone is missing in the original book.

In 2003 edition of *Guǎngzhōuyīn Zìdiǎn* (《广州音字典》) also provided two Cantonese readings, one is cên<sup>11</sup> (=ceon1) which the homophonic Hanzi is 春, the other one is sên<sup>4</sup> (=seon4) which the homophonic Hanzi is 纯.

鶉 chún 𠵿 [ cêu<sup>1</sup> 春, ② sên<sup>4</sup> 纯] 鶉 (ān) 鶉。[鶉衣] ③ 破烂的旧衣服。

Fig. 2.5 2003 edition of “Guǎngzhōuyīn Zìdiǎn” (p. 422)

There is not the separate entry for 鶉 in the 1964 edition of *Chinese-Portuguese Dictionary* (*Dicionário Chinês-Português*, 《中葡字典》) which is a dictionary published in Macao, but we can find it under the entry of 鶉, and the reading is also the same as 春.

196,8  
鶉 .ôṁ — Codorniz.  
3655  
鶉鶉 .ôṁ .ch'ôn — Codorniz.

Fig. 2.6 1964 edition of “Chinese-Portuguese Dictionary” (p. 493)

I also checked the readings of 鶉/鶉, 春 and 纯/純 in other surrounding dialects, such as Theater Mandarin for Nanning Yongju Opera (邕剧戏棚官话), Nanning Yue-dialect (南宁粤方言) and Nanning Mandarin-dialect (邕州官话/南宁下郭街官话方言).

Dialects	鶉/鶉	春	纯/純
Theater Mandarin for Nanning Yongju Opera	ts <sup>h</sup> en <sup>55</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> uen <sup>55</sup>	ts <sup>h</sup> en <sup>55</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> uen <sup>55</sup>	ts <sup>h</sup> en <sup>11</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> uen <sup>11</sup>
Nanning Yue-dialect	ts <sup>h</sup> en <sup>55</sup>	ts <sup>h</sup> en <sup>55</sup>	ten <sup>222</sup>
Nanning Mandarin-dialect	tɕ <sup>h</sup> yn <sup>35</sup>	tɕ <sup>h</sup> yn <sup>35</sup>	ɬən <sup>31</sup>

I understand some researchers hope to block the real reading in the daily life and the regular Hanzi (that means 正字 here) together, but the people often don't accept. If it is not easy to use the requested one in this document (aka 鶉), they would choose the homophonic form as 春. Fig. 2.7 shows the situation in the vegetable market in Guangdong, and Fig. 2.8 shows the situation in the Cantonese dimsum restaurant (广式茶楼). I also found the relevant form is used in other places, such as Guiding County, Qiannan Bouyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, Guizhou Province (贵州省黔南布依族苗族自治州贵定县). Please see Fig. 2.9. On the other hand, there are other meanings for 鶉/鶉 which is not only used as “quail”. If we block the same reading of 春 with 鶉/鶉, the reading will not match other meanings; and the only one clear meaning of the submitted character is related to “quail”, that is why I don't request for the semantic variants information in Section 1. Fig. 3.7 also shows the homophonic implication used in Cantonese cuisine. If we use 鶉/鶉, the implication would be not easy to understand.

<sup>1</sup> The original book shows cêu<sup>1</sup> (=ceoi1), I modified the reading based on the homophonic Hanzi.

<sup>2</sup> This is an exceptional reading to imitate the reading of 顿 or 沌 in Nanning Yue-dialect.

广州：1) 万·[饅]头。万 = 饅 [man<sup>22</sup>]。2) 豆付[腐]。付 = 腐 [fu<sup>22</sup>]。3) 云[馄]吞[饨]。“吞”、“饨”广州话同音：吞 = 饨 [t'ən<sup>53</sup>]，普通话音近。4) 鹌春[鶸]。春 = 鶸 [tʃ'ən<sup>53</sup>]。5) 鸡比[髀] {鸡腿}，鸡肫[髀]。“肫”为“髀”的异体字。《集韵》：“髀，股也。或作肫。”比 = 髀 [pei<sup>35</sup>]。6) 王[黄]花鱼。王 = 黄 [wɔŋ<sup>11</sup>]。7) “芫荽”[jim<sup>21</sup>ʃei<sup>53</sup>]、[jyn<sup>21</sup>ʃei<sup>53</sup>]两读。前者写成同音的“盐西”，后者写成“元西”或“芫茜”。“盐”、“芫”普通话音近。其中“茜”是受前字类化而增加“艹”头。

Fig. 2.7 詹伯慧, 钟奇, 甘于恩, 高然, 甘甲才, 唐莉, 涂良军: 《广东地区社会语言文字应用问题调查研究》, 广州: 暨南大学出版社, 2000.8, ISBN 7-81029-916-6, p. 115

百年前，广州盛行斗鹌鶸（广州话叫鹌春）。每年七八月间，四乡捕鶸人将猎物带到魅巷（在今解放中路）售卖，至午市，人多巷满，车马都为之堵塞不能通行。这些鹌鶸都是雄性的，人们买来作打斗赌钱之用。大抵新鹌鶸而善斗的，每只可卖几两白银；而久经沙场、具强战斗力的，则可卖到百两之巨。当时纸行路、海珠中路一带居民多喜这一玩意。他们有一套调教鹌鶸的方法，当

Fig. 2.8 黄国声; 岭南文库编辑委员会, 广东中华民族文化促进会: 《羊城谈旧录》(岭南文化知识书系), 广州: 广东人民出版社, 2015.12, ISBN 978-7-218-10512-3, p. 122

贵定县有鸬鹚(木老鸬)、池鹭(鹭丝)、鸳鸯(花鸭)、中华沙鸭(尖嘴鸭)、凤头鸬鹚、鸢(老鹰)、松雀鹰(铁鸬子)、金鸬(岩鹰)、燕隼(铁鸬子)、鸬鹚(棒棒鸡)、鹌鶸(鹌春)、灰胸竹鸡、雉鸡(野鸡)、红腹锦鸡(金鸡)、蓝胸秧鸡(秧鸡)、红胸田鸡(秧鸡)、白腹苦亚鸟(秧鸡)、黑水鸡、红骨顶(红骨顶)、红嘴鸥(水鸽子)、山斑鸠(麻斑鸠)、珠颈斑鸠、鸽鸠、火斑鸠、红翅凤、头鸬、鹰鸬(阳雀)四声杜鹃、大杜鹃(布谷鸟)、小杜鹃、翠金鸬、乌鸬、噪鸬、草鸬(猴面鹰)、斑头鸬鹚(猫头鹰)、灰林鸬(猫头鹰)、普通夜鹰、冠鱼狗(打鱼郎)、普通翠鸟(打鱼郎)、蓝翡翠(打鱼郎)、三宝鸟、戴胜(帽子雀)、大似啄木鸟(啄木鸟)、姬啄木鸟(啄木鸟)、黑枕绿啄

Fig. 2.9 贵州省贵定县史志编纂委员会: 《贵定县志》, 贵阳: 贵州人民出版社, 1995.7, ISBN 7-221-03642-X/K·279, p.170

### 3. Evidence

There are 7 pieces of evidence here, which is sufficient to encode the character.

## 149. 鹌 鹑

*Coturnix coturnix* (Linné)

别 名 鹌鹑、鹌鹑。

形 态 体长约16厘米，体重约100克，重的150克。  
体形象小鸡。头小。尾很短。头顶黑色，有栗色细斑。头顶  
中央和两侧有棕白色的纵冠纹。上背栗色，散布黑色横斑和

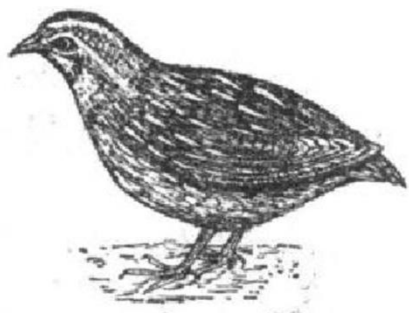


图149 鹌 鹑（雄科）

蓝灰色羽缘。两肩、下背和尾  
黑色，密盖着栗黄色纤细的横  
斑。背面两侧各有一纵列的棕  
白色大形羽干纹。额、头侧和  
颈、喉都是淡砖红色。胸栗黄  
色。下体两侧栗色，散有黑  
斑。眼栗褐色。嘴黑褐色。脚  
淡黄褐色。（图149）

生 态 生活在空旷平  
原、溪流岸边和矮山起伏的山脚及有矮树丛和草多的地方。  
惊起时飞得很快，直上直下。公的好斗。以草类的种子和植  
物的嫩枝、幼芽为食料，兼吃昆虫。春来迁往北方，冬季南  
来避寒。每次产卵7~14个。母鹌鹑可进行人工饲养，基本  
上每天都能产卵。人工孵化17天可孵出小鹌鹑，母的孵出后  
42天，开始产卵。

产 地 广西各地都有出产，邕宁的吴圩、苏圩和蒲

每一层都设一“吊煲炉”，经常保持水滚。倘人客发现某家茶楼水未滚即行泡茶，一经传开，那间茶楼便很容易门庭冷落。

以前茶楼不设筵席，除饼食饱糕点心外，还有碟头饭和粉面供应，而面条也是本店师傅自制的。且属手工操作。今天凡上了年纪的人，都曾见到茶楼用大竹升骑上跳压面条。著名的茶楼都是以全蛋面作号召。

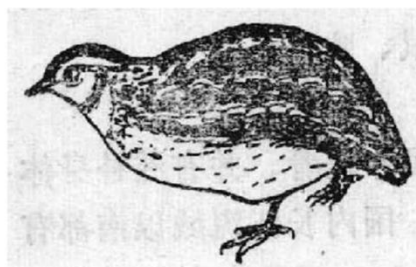
过去茶楼中有一忌是客人以揭盅盖敲击茶盅。如果被老板或巡场等见到，则认定是企堂懒于冲水。又传闻初时是企堂主动替人客揭盅盖冲水的。后因发生一起勒索事件（一茶客放一鹤在茶盅里，当企堂揭开盅盖鹤飞掉，发生勒索案），以后才改为茶客自己揭盅盖，未知有否此事，姑且一并录出，作为存疑。

Fig. 3.2 邓广彪：《广州饮食业史话》//

中国人民政治协商会议广东省广州市委员会文史资料研究委员会：《广州文史资料选辑 第十八辑》，广州：广东人民出版社，1980.3，书号：11111·60，p. 290

## 鹌 鹑

鹌鹑，又叫鹌鹑。肉味美可食，脯为佐酒佳肴，并有补虚益脏、利水消肿的功效。广西各地均有出产。国内遍布于东部和南部。



鹌 鹑

鹌鹑是一种小鸟，体长近6寸，体重2~3两，似小鸡。头小尾短，头顶黑色，有栗色细斑；额、头侧、颈和喉等均淡红色；胸栗黄色；上背栗色，两肩、下背和尾黑色。周身羽毛都有白色羽干纹。从整体看毛色麻

黄。栖息于近山平原和溪流岸边的杂草灌木丛中。以谷类和草籽为食，也捕食昆虫。每年9月开始出现，12月最多。可用网捕，或用粉枪猎击。

未受伤的鹌鹑，可用有布遮盖的扁竹笼饲养。饲料需用浸湿的稻谷或粟，日喂2~3次，并经常喂水，缺水一天常可致死。饲喂期间注意防鼠、防猫。

Fig. 3.3 张乃忠, 陈庆芳, 单永才, 曹仕良: 《农家副业顾问》, 南宁: 广西人民出版社, 1982.8, p. 266

## 鹌 鹑

鹌鹑是一种营养价值极高的小鸟。鹌和鹑本是两种动物，因同类异种，状亦相似，久而久之混为一谈，也就统称“鹌鹑”了。广西有的地方叫“鹌鹑”。早在战国时期，鹌鹑肉、蛋就作为名贵菜肴出现在宫廷宴席上，如今也常用来款待贵宾。广西桂林、南宁、柳州等地的各大饭店都有鹌鹑名菜。如“椒盐鹌鹑（鹑）脯”、“菜片鹌鹑（鹑）松”、“挂丝鹌鹑（鹑）脯”、“银耳鹌鹑（鹑）蛋”等，深受外宾和侨胞的欢迎。

鹌鹑体长约十六厘米，体重约二三两。形状象小鸡。头小尾秃，头顶黑色，有栗色细斑，眼栗褐色，嘴黑褐色，脚淡黄褐色。周身羽毛都有白色羽干纹，背毛的白斑更明显。鹌鹑喜生活在溪流的岸边或矮山起伏的山脚，有矮树丛和草多的地方，以草类的种子和植物嫩枝、幼芽为食，兼吃些昆虫，春来迁往北方，冬季南来避寒。捕捉方法多在夜间用网撒捕，白天用扣捕，也有的用粉枪猎击。

鹌鹑肉和蛋，被人称为“动物人参”。人参是众所周知的滋补强壮剂，而鹌鹑的肉和蛋除了营养丰富，有滋补作用外，还对多种疾病有明显的疗效。据元代忽思慧的《饮膳正要》记载：“鹌鹑味甘，温平，益气，补五脏，实筋骨，耐寒暑，消结热”。明代李时珍的《本草纲目》也说，鹌鹑“和小豆、生姜煮食，止泄痢；酥煎食，令人下焦肥。小儿患疳，及下痢五色，旦旦食之，有效。”有的医药书籍上还说，鹌鹑味甘，性

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Fig. 3.4 本社：《广西特产风味指南》，南宁：广西人民出版社，1985.1，书号：17113·51，p. 172

## 清炖鹌鹑

鹌鹑，别称鹑、赤喉鹑、鸚鹑、**鹌鹑**等。近年来家养较

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Fig. 3.5 陈毅楠:《康疗食谱》，西安:陕西科学技术出版社,1986.5, 统一书号:15202·111,  
p. 116

### 19. 鹌鹑

**别名:** 这鹑、花鸡。

**产地:** 桂林地区各县都有出产。

**性能:** 鹌鹑肉性温，味甘，其成分含蛋白质，脂肪，多种氨基酸、维生素和矿物质等。

**作用:** 鹌鹑肉嫩，鹌鹑汤滋味更加鲜美，有滋补五脏，补益心力、润肺化痰等功效。

### 20. 鹌鹑

**别名:** 鸚鹑、**鹌鹑**。

**产地:** 桂林地区各县山区均有出产，近几年已经有人工饲养的鹌鹑供应市场。

**性能:** 鹌鹑肉性温平，味甘，其成分含蛋白质，脂肪、多种维生素、氨基酸和矿物质等。

**作用:** 明代李时珍在《本草纲目》中记载，鹌鹑肉滋味鲜美，食用后，有滋补五脏，益中续气，实筋骨、耐寒暑，消结热，补肾消炎，强壮腰膝等功效。

Fig. 3.6 秦永焰, 段仕洪:《桂林滋补菜谱》，桂林: 广西师范大学出版社, 1989.9, ISBN 7-5633-0528-9/Z·004, p. 257



#### 4. Appendix

This part shows the encoding status of the Singapore-submitted characters in C1 project.

SG Src.	UCS	Char.	IDS	Current Src.	IRG WS SN
RW0804 (GS-2824)	U+2B416	𪛗	𪛗车𪛗	GCH-4018.68	C1-20458
RW0875 (GS-286B)	U+2B11B	𪛗	𪛗𪛗今	GCH-4011.54	C1-16692
RW1247 (GS-2C4F)	U+308FC	𪛗	𪛗广积	UK-02664	<a href="#">WS2015-02626</a>
RW1303 (GS-2D23)	U+2EDD7	𪛗	𪛗车太	GIDC23-488	
RW1407 (GS-2E27)	U+2B2B8	𪛗	𪛗虫乔	GCH-2014.79	C1-18767
RW1421 (GS-2E35)	U+30F75	𪛗	𪛗𪛗光	UK-02218	<a href="#">WS2015-04486</a>
RW1424 (GS-2E38)	U+2CCFF	𪛗	𪛗马余	GCH-3024.86	D/E-09633
RW1425 (GS-2E39)	U+2B626	𪛗	𪛗马甸	GCH-5024.96	C1-23016
RW1488 (GS-2E78)	U+30F72	𪛗	𪛗𪛗吉	UK-02680	<a href="#">WS2015-04483</a>
RW9082 (GS-7A72)			𪛗𪛗鱼孟	UTC-03336	
RW9084 (GS-7A74)	U+2B6A7	𪛗	𪛗𪛗鱼曹	GCH-1027.09	C1-23635
RW9085 (GS-7A75)	U+2B812	𪛗	𪛗𪛗鱼章	GZH-1716.17	UNC2007-243
RW9086 (GS-7A76)	U+2B6AD	𪛗	𪛗𪛗鱼𪛗	GCH-4027.31	C1-23673
RW9109 (GS-7B29)	U+30F5E	𪛗	𪛗𪛗厄	UK-02678	<a href="#">WS2015-04461</a>
RW9209 (GS-7C29)	U+2B5AF	𪛗	𪛗𪛗兆页	GXC-5023.25 UTC-00677	C1-22509
RW9232 (GS-7C40)	U+2B2BB	𪛗	𪛗𪛗虫寻	GCH-2014.82	C1-18779
RW9235 (GS-7C43)	U+2B5EB	𪛗	𪛗𪛗𪛗胡	GXC-3024.06 UTC-00678	C1-22775
RW9246 (GS-7C4E)			𪛗𪛗春鸟		
RW9272 (GS-7C68)	U+2B4FD	𪛗	𪛗𪛗𪛗宗	GBK-1021.02	C1-21575
S0-212C (GS-212C)			𪛗𪛗𪛗救心	UK-20252	<a href="#">WS2021-01362</a>
S0-223D (GS-223D)	U+2AA78	𪛗	𪛗𪛗巾贲	GCH-2004.50	C1-08222

SG Src.	UCS	Char.	IDS	Current Src.	IRG WS SN
S0-2250 (GS-2250)	U+9FCE	碇	𠄎石达	GFC-022	
S0-2422 (GS-2422)	U+2B583	𠄎	𠄎面贵	GCH-3022.58	C1-22278
S0-243F (GS-243F)	U+2B594	𠄎	𠄎韦荀	GCH-4022.97	C1-22374
S0-2446 (GS-2446)	U+321FA	𠄎	𠄎𠄎匡	GXM-00192	<a href="#">WS2017-04479</a>

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