This document includes only one character which is used for one kind of Hakka snack in Heyuan City, Guangdong Province (广东省河源市), PRC to UAX #45. The corresponding form has also not encoded yet, but it is included in TCA-CNS 11643.

1. Proposal
This character is needed for this common Hakka snack for various festivals and commemoration days in Hakka regions, so I propose it to include into UAX #45 for the future IRG WS submission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glyph</th>
<th>IDS</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>TS</th>
<th>FS</th>
<th>Traditional form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>糀</td>
<td>米達</td>
<td>119.7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>TE-367B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TCA-CNS 11643 includes the traditional form as 14-367B, and they show the reading is dá.
2. Brief introduction

In May of the year of 1930, Chairman Mao published his famous article, *Xunwu Investigation* (《寻乌调查》). He mentioned one kind of local food called 铁勺板.

Fig. 2.1 毛泽东, 中共中央文献研究室: 《毛泽东文集》,第一卷（一九二一年一月——一九三七年六月）, 北京: 人民出版社, 1993.12, ISBN 7-01-001833-2/A·196, p. 167

Xunwu County (寻乌县) is a part of Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province (江西省赣州市) now, which is a Hakka county. This food is a kind of Hakka snack in most Hakka regions in Chinese mainland, but not common in Western Guangdong (粤西), Southern Guangxi (桂南), Eastern Guangxi (桂东), Western Fujian (闽西), Shenzhen City and so on in Chinese mainland. I don’t know if it is common in Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR, Taiwan Province, South-eastern Asia and other Hakka regions around the world. If any experts know more information, please let me know.

There are several names and the corresponding alternative forms for the same food. I collected some forms as below. The form I request (铁勺) is only commonly used in Heyuan City, especially in Longchan County (龙川县) and Heping County (和平县).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Alternative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>铁勺 (tièd⁵ sog⁶ lad⁵)</td>
<td>铁勺挞, 铁勺哒, 铁勺粏, 铁勺喇, 铁勺辣, 铁手米达</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>铁勺板 (tièd⁵ sog⁶ ban³)</td>
<td>铁勺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>铁勺米粿 (tièd⁵ sog⁶ mi³ guo³)</td>
<td>铁勺米果</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>铁勺饼 (tièd⁵ sog⁶ biang³)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>铜勺饼 (tung² sog⁶ biang³)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月亮粑 (ngiad⁶ liong⁴ ba¹)</td>
<td>月亮巴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

粄 (ban³) is a common class name for rice product in Chinese Hakka-dialects, but 粄 (lad⁵) and 粄 (lad⁵) are not totally the same. Fig. 2.2 shows 粄 (lad⁵) is needed to be deep-fried (the authors used 喇 as the Hanzi form), that means 粄 (ban³) is not the best choice for the name of this kind of snack. Figs. 2.3 and 2.4 show the differences between 粄 (ban³) and 焱 (lad⁵) more clearly. 粄 (lad⁵) is the specific form (n.) for the food of the second definition of 焱 (lad⁵) mentioned in Fig. 2.4, aka “burnt” for the food (adj.). Note that 焱 (U+242B6) has been included in the so-called 《“教育部本土語言”成果參考字表》 as #6680 in Taiwan Province.

粄 (lad⁵) has not been encoded, and it is very hard to find it in the publications and papers, or the authors just use the alternative forms, but the local people know which one is correct.
**Fig. 2.2** 严修鸿，侯小英，黄纯彬，侯精一，李守业，曹宇架：《梅州方言民俗图典》（中国方言民俗图典系列），北京：语文出版社，2014.12, ISBN 978-7-80241-942-1, p. 239

**Fig. 2.3** 张维耿：《客方言标准音词典》，广州：中山大学出版社，2012.11, ISBN 978-7-306-04342-9, p. 9

**Fig. 2.4** 张维耿：《客方言标准音词典》，广州：中山大学出版社，2012.11, ISBN 978-7-306-04342-9, pp. 146-147
3. Evidence

3.1. Journal article

Fig. 3.1 陈文武: 《河源土特产包装设计现状及改进对策》，《美术大观》, 2012.2, p. 133

3.2. Food packaging

Fig. 3.2 Products sold on Taobao
Fig. 3.3 Products sold on Taobao
Fig. 3.4 Products sold on Taobao
Fig. 3.5 Products sold on Pinduoduo
Fig. 3.6 One article on WeChat Official Account
Fig. 3.7 Products sold on SMZDM
Fig. 3.8 Products sold on SMZDM
Fig. 3.9 Picture on Baidu Zhidao
Fig. 3.10 Picture on Sina Weibo
Fig. 3.11 Picture on Sina Weibo
Fig. 3.12 Picture on Sina Weibo
Fig. 3.13 Picture on Sina Weibo
3.3. **Social media**

Some end-users asked how to input 米 on the different social media.

![Image of Baidu Zhidao question and answer](#)

**Fig. 3.14 One request on Baidu Zhidao**
Fig. 3.15 One request on Baidu Zhidao
Fig. 3.16 One request on Sina Weibo
One request on Sina Weibo

Fig. 3.17

One request on Sina Weibo

Fig. 3.18
Fig. 3.19 One request on Sina Weibo
4. **Acknowledgement**
Mr. Xieyang Wang (王谢杨) mentioned this character to me.
Mr. Feng Jun (冯军) provided the basic definition and reading.
Mr. Chen Ken (陈恳), Mr. Hill Hakka and his Hakka group, Mr. Huang Junliang (黄俊亮), Miss Sue Lee (练静怡) and her relatives, Miss Lian Jingyi, Ms. Liao Xiaojun (廖晓君), Miss Liu Yue (刘越), Mr. Ma Liangyou (马良友), Ms. Wen Dong (温冬), Mr. Yao Kaiwang (姚开望), Miss Ada Yiu (姚平), Mr. Jerry You (游程宇) and his friends, Miss Zhou Ting (周婷), Ms. Zhu Genfeng (朱根凤) and her husband and their upcoming child, and other friends provided the basic local information.

*(End of Document)*