Proposal to add a new CJK Abbreviations block
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This document is a proposal for adding a new block named CJK Abbreviations to the Unicode Standard. Based on feedback from the UTC on document L2/23-139R and its previous version L2/23-139, along with feedback from the IRG #61 meeting in October 2023, I was encouraged to prepare this proposal.

Background

CJK ideographs, which originated in China and are widely used in other regions such as Japan, Korea, and Vietnam, are often written in abbreviated forms due to their complex shapes. Most CJK abbreviations are made of the same components as regular CJK characters, but some of the relatively new abbreviations include components derived from other writing systems such as Latin, Kana, and Hangul, as well as parts partially derived from cursive forms, and these abbreviations are used mainly for signboards and other handwritten texts from the viewpoint of ease of writing. Some of these abbreviations have their origins in the Geba letters (ゲバ文字) that was once popular, especially in university organizations with a leftist(communist) activist context, but there are now scattered examples of their use in other non-political-intent documents as simply easy-to-write characters. These abbreviations are not official, but are fairly commonplace in signboards and other handwritten documents. However, as they are not yet encoded in the Unicode Standard, I am proposing that they be encoded in a new block of script-hybrid CJK unified ideographs named 'CJK Abbreviations'.

Script-hybrid CJK abbreviations with CJK ideographs and other scripts simultaneously as components are particularly well-known in Japan, but similar example also exists in Korea.
Structure

Like ordinary CJK ideographs, the characters in the CJK Unified Ideographs Supplement proposed here function as ideographs with sound and meaning information at the same time. In the same way as CJK ideographs, the direction of writing is written horizontally from left to right with line breaks from top to bottom (e.g. Fig.14), or vertically from top to bottom with line breaks from right to left (e.g. Fig.32).

Repetoire of proposed characters

This section contains a list of the characters included in the current proposal, divided into lists according to which type of character is used in addition to the CJK ideographs and which abbreviation is used in which language, respectively.

As the total number of characters proposed is 52, taking into account the range of East Asian characters recorded before and after the available region based on the official Unicode SMP roadmap (URL:https://www.unicode.org/roadmaps/smp/), as well as discussions with Ken Lunde, the proposed code position is in the region from U+1AF90 to U+1AFC3.

Letters for which there is more than one sample are shown with a white background, and those for which I could only find a single source are shown with a gray background.

The letter name shall start with "ABBREVIATED HAN IDEOGRAPH" for the Kaishu-Cursive hybrids and "HAN-<script name> IDEOGRAPH" for the other script-hybrids. This shall be followed by a Latin character string representing the typical reading of the character. However, if there are characters of the same hybrid classification with the same reading, an English translation of the meaning of the word in which the character is often used should be written immediately before the string of characters indicating the reading.

The order of the letters is roughly divided into those classified as ABBREVIATED first and those classified as HAN-<script> second, with those classified as ABBREVIATED further sorted according to the Latin letter of their reading. On the other hand, those classified as HAN-<script> are first sorted in the order of the code position of the Unicode block to which the <script> belongs (LATIN, HIRAGANA, KATAKANA, HANGUL) to make the major classification. It is then further sorted in the code order of the non-Han part used as the reading, and then sorted in the radical order of the Han part for letters whose readings and script classes are same.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>code point</th>
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| 1AF90      |              | ABBREVIATED HAN IDEOGRAPH O-GO | • Japanese abbreviation for U+5FA1 御  
• derived from cursive form  
• some variants exist  
• the usage is very common in Japan  
• see Fig.51-55 |
| 1AF91      |              | ABBREVIATED HAN IDEOGRAPH MAE | • Japanese abbreviation for U+524D 前  
• derived from cursive form  
• the usage is very common in Japan  
• see Fig.46-49 |
| 1AF92      |              | ABBREVIATED HAN IDEOGRAPH SOROE | • Japanese abbreviation for U+63C3 揃  
• derived from cursive form  
• see Fig.50 |
| 1AF93      |              | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH GUN | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8ECD 軍 (gun)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• see Fig.11 |
| 1AF94      |              | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KAKU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+78BA 確 (kaku)  
• Paired with 証 as an abbreviation of 確認 (kakunin; means “to confirm”)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• see Fig.8, 11-12 and 19-21 |
| 1AF95      |              | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KOREA KAN | • Japanese abbreviation for U+97D3 韓 (kan)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• see Fig.11 |
| 1AF96      |              | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH RETURN KAN | • Japanese abbreviation for U+9084 還 (kan)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• see Fig.11 |
| 1AF97      |              | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KEN | • Japanese abbreviation for U+9928 館 (kan)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• See Fig.8 and 11-12 |
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| 1AF98      | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KENPOU | $j$ | • Japanese abbreviation for the word 憲法 (kenpou)  
• also represents an abbreviation of the word 警察 (keisatsu)  
• see Fig. 8 and 12 |
| 1AF99      | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KEI | $¥$ | • Japanese abbreviation for U+6176 慶 (kei)  
• Paired with .showToast as an abbreviation of 慶應大学 (Keio University)  
• see Fig. 1-3 and 11-12 |
| 1AF9A      | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KEIOU | $円$ | • Japanese abbreviations-ligature for U+6176 U+61C9 慶 (keiou)  
• used to describe Keio University (慶應大学), a Japanese university  
• see Fig. 2-3 and 12 |
| 1AF9B      | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH NAWA | $糸$ | • Japanese abbreviation for U+7E04 縄 (nawa)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• see Fig. 11 |
| 1AF9C      | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH NIN | $証$ | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8A8D 認 (nin)  
• Paired with .showToast as an abbreviation of 確認 (kakunin; means “to confirm”)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• see Fig. 11 and 19-20 |
| 1AF9D      | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH OU | $方$ | • Japanese abbreviation for U+61C9 慶 (ou)  
• Paired with .showToast as an abbreviation of 慶應大學 (Keio University)  
• see Fig. 1-3 and 11-12 |
| 1AF9E      | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH COLLEAGUE RYOU | $傍$ | • Japanese abbreviation for U+50DA 僚 (ryou)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• see Fig. 21 |
| 1AF9F      | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH DORMITORY RYOU | $寮$ | • Japanese abbreviation for U+5BEE 寮 (ryou)  
• mainly used for university signage, especially at Kyoto University (京都大学)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• see Fig. 11-18 |
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| 1AFA0      | 疳 | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH MEDICAL RYOU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+7642 療 (ryou)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• see Fig.11 |
| 1AFA1      | 記 | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH RON | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8AD6 論 (ron)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• see Fig.30 |
| 1AFA2      | 松 | HAN-HIRAGANA IDEOGRAPH KI | • Japanese abbreviation for U+6A5F 機 (ki)  
• see Fig.29 |
| 1AFA3      | 囲 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH ONE-LETTER GARDEN EN | • Japanese abbreviation for U+5712 囲 (en)  
• see Fig. 10 |
| 1AFA4      | 園 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH TWO-LETTERS GARDEN EN | • Japanese abbreviation for U+5712 囲 (en)  
• see Fig.10 and 32-38  
• **the usage is very common in Japan** |
| 1AFA5      | 泛 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH PERFORM EN | • Japanese abbreviation for U+6F14 演 (en)  
• see Fig.8 |
| 1AFA6      | 枠 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH MACHINE KI | • Japanese abbreviation for U+6A5F 機 (ki)  
• A dot may be written in the top right-hand corner like Fig.28.  
• **the usage is very common in Japan**  
• see Fig.3, 9-10, 12 and 25-28 |
| 1AFA7      | 起 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH UPRISING KI | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8D77 起 (ki)  
• Paired with 蜂 as an abbreviation of 蜂起 (houki; means “to rise in revolt”)  
• see Fig.21 |
| 1AFA8      | 講 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH GI | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8B70 講 (gi)  
• the usage is very common in Japan  
• see Fig.3, 10, 12, 30-31 and 57  
• **the usage is very common in Japan** |
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| 1AFA9      | 𚾫           | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH KEN | • Japanese abbreviation for U+6B0A 権 (ken)  
• see Fig.10 and 12 |
| 1AFAA      | 𚾦           | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH REFRAIN KOU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+63A7 拘 (kou)  
• see Fig.3 and 12 |
| 1AFAB      | 𚾩           | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH ESTABLISH KOU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+69CB 構 (kou)  
• derived from Geba letters (leftist usage)  
• see Fig.10 and 56-57 |
| 1AFAC      | 𚾩           | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LESSON KOU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8B1B 講 (kou)  
• see Fig.8, 10, 12, 21 and 39 |
| 1AFAD      | 𚾵           | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH KONKURIITO | • Japanese abbreviation for word “コンクリート (concrete)”  
• see Fig.40 |
| 1AFAE      | 𚾵           | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH GO | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8B77 護 (go)  
• see Fig.10 and 62 |
| 1AFAF      | 𚾵           | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH ZU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+5716 圖 (zu)  
• see Fig.12 |
| 1AFB0      | 𚾵           | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH SEMENTO | • Japanese abbreviation for word “セメント (cement)”  
• see Fig.41 |
| 1AFB1      | 𚾵           | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH SEN | • Japanese abbreviation for U+717D 砌 (sen)  
• see Fig.21 |
| 1AFB2      | 𚾵           | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH FOUNDATION SO | • Japanese abbreviation for U+790E 礩 (so)  
• see Fig.10 and 63 |
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| 1AFB3      | 組          | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH ORGANIZATION SO | • Japanese abbreviation for U+7D44 組 (so)  
               • see Fig.21 |
| 1AFB4      | 阻          | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH PREVENT SO | • Japanese abbreviation for U+963B 阻 (so)  
               • see Fig.59 |
| 1AFB5      | 迴          | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH CHI | • Taiwanese usage as 迴 (which is pronounced as “chito” and means “to play” “amuse oneself”)  
               • In the sample, U+8FC1 迴 is substituted instead  
               • see Fig.60-61 |
| 1AFB6      | 辻          | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH TO | • Taiwanese usage as 辻 (which is pronounced as “chito” and means “to play” “amuse oneself”)  
               • see Fig.60-61 |
| 1AFB7      | 伝          | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH TOIU | • Japanese ligature of “伝”(to-iu)”  
               • commonlly found in books of the Edo era  
               • sometimes regarded as a ligature of katakana, but actually is a ligature of CJK ideographs and katakana  
               • see Fig.4 and 22-24  
               • see also L2/21–177 and L2/23–112 |
| 1AFB8      | 導          | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LEADING DOU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+5C0E 導 (dou)  
               • see Fig.10 |
| 1AFB9      | 堂          | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH HALL DOU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+5802 堂 (dou)  
               • Paired with 堂 as an abbreviation of 講堂 (koudou; means “auditorium”)  
               • see Fig.21 and 39 |
| 1AFBA      | 江          | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH NIE | • multiple kana letter compounds  
               • Japanese ligature of “江”(nie)”  
               • found in sword books of the Edo era  
               • see Fig.7 |
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| 1AFBB      | 妻 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH WOMAN FU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+5A66 婦 (fu)  
              • see Fig.10 |
| 1AFBC      | 戸 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH GOVERNMENT FU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+5E9C 府 (fu)  
              • see Fig.10 |
| 1AFBD      | 卜 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH SKIN FU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+819A 膚 (fu)  
              • see Fig.58 |
| 1AFBE      | 蟲 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH UPRISING HOU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8702 蜂 (hou)  
              • Paired with 脦 as an abbreviation of 蜂起 (houki; means “to rise in revolt”)  
              • see Fig.21 |
| 1AFBF      | 打 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH MATSU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+62B9 抹 (matsu)  
              • see Fig.21 |
| 1 AFC0     | 幌 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH YAKU | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8515 藥 (yaku)  
              • see Fig.5-6 |
| 1 AFC1     | 船 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH RANCHI | • represents the word “ランチ(ranchi)”; it means “launch” (the name of the type of boat)  
              • see Fig.12 |
| 1 AFC2     | 杜 | HAN-HANGUL IDEOGRAPH DO | • used U+B3C4 도(do) to indicate pronunciation  
              • Korean abbreviation for U+5716 圖 (do)  
              • see Fig.42-45 |
Properties

The following are the character properties:

1AFF0; ABBREVIATED HAN IDEOGRAPH 0-GO; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFF1; ABBREVIATED HAN IDEOGRAPH MAE; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFF2; ABBREVIATED HAN IDEOGRAPH SOROE; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFF3; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH GUN; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFF4; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KAKU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFF5; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KOREA KAN; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFF6; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH RETURN KAN; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFF7; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KEN; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFF8; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KENPOU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFF9; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KEI; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFFA; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH KEIOU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFFB; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH NAWA; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFFC; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH NIN; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFFD; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH OU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFFE; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH COLLEAGUE RYOU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AFFF; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH DORMITORY RYOU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF00; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH MEDICAL RYOU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF01; HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH RON; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF02; HAN-HIRAGANA IDEOGRAPH KI; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF03; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH ONE-LETTER GARDEN EN; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF04; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH TWO-LETTERS GARDEN EN; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF05; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH PERFORM EN; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF06; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH MACHINE KI; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF07; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH UPRISING KI; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF08; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH GI; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF09; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH KEN; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF0A; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH REFRAIN KOU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF0B; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH ESTABLISH KOU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF0C; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LESSON KOU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF0D; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH KONKURIITO; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF0E; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH GO; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF0F; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH ZU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF10; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH SEMENTO; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF11; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH SEN; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF12; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH FOUNDATION SO; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF13; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH ORGANIZATION SO; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF14; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH PREVENT SO; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF15; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH CHI; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF16; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH TO; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF17; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH TOIU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF18; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LEADING DOU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF19; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH HALL DOU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF1A; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH NIE; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF1B; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH WOMAN FU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF1C; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH GOVERNMENT FU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF1D; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH SKIN FU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF1E; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH UPRISING HOU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF1F; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH MATSU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF20; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH YAKU; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF21; HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH RANCHI; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
1AF22; HAN-HANGUL IDEOGRAPH DO; Lo; 0; L; ; ; ; ; ; N; ; ; ;
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Acknowledgment

I would like to acknowledge Dr. Ken Lunde, Eiso Chan, Andrew West and the members of the IRG for their help in preparing this proposal.
Examples

Fig. 1: “慶應大学”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @ketokate on 10 January, 2018 URL:
https://twitter.com/ketokate/status/951049551393177600

Fig. 2: 筍原宏之『当て字・当て読み漢字表現辞典』, 株式会社三省堂, 2010, p.247
「廃廃」という異体字は、一九三六年にすでに学生間の「はやり文字」として用いられていたが、かつて読売新聞社会部による取材によって明らかになっている。今日でも、学生のみならず、書籍や漫画家の署名にも広がっている。また、「広」と横書きで用いる例も多い。

図3『日本の漢字』 笹原宏之 『日本の漢字』 岩波新書 2006年12月

「廃廃」を「廃廃」と書き、意味を明確化する。「廃廃」の横書きは、武家の礼服である「結び」時代にあったが、戦前のノートやパリ版（カリ版）で拡張し、模倣に用いる。「廃廃」は、元が漢字の一部を抽出したため、元が漢字の部分を抽出した「機」に近い。

「廃廃」の横書きは、武家の礼服である「結び」時代にあったが、戦前のノートやパリ版（カリ版）で拡張し、模倣に用いる。「廃廃」は、元が漢字の一部を抽出したため、元が漢字の部分を抽出した「機」に近い。
（こさと偏）「項」（おおさと偏）も同様であり、ひいてはやはり万葉仮名から平仮名が生じたことと共通性を見出せであろう。「手」が「の手偏、「心」が「の（立心偏）、「肉」が「の（肉偏）に書いた文献もあるが、そうした方法は廃れた。漢文の訓読に多用される文字列も、二字以上を一文字にまとめる「合字」化されることがスベース的に記述の間違いを省略化する。かつては、「肉」をそのまま左に書いた文献もあるが、そうした方法は廃れた。「項」は万葉仮名から平仮名に書いた文献もあるが、そうした方法は廃れた。漢文の訓読に多用される文字列も、二字以上を一文字にまとめる「合字」化されることがスベース的に記述の間違いを省略化する。かつては、「肉」をそのまま左に書いた文献もあるが、そうした方法は廃れた。「項」は万葉仮名から平仮名に書いた文献もあるが、そうした方法は廃れた。
第2章 「円」から「円」へ

「円」は、別の簡易な表記を用いて代用する方法も多くなっている。「円」は、常常用漢字以前の規範であった当用漢字（昭和二十三年六月の新字表）を用いるものであり、構成は単一文字である。漢字の表記は、多くの場合、漢字の部分を用いるが、特殊な場合、特殊な漢字を用いることもある。

Fig. 5: 笹原宏之『日本の漢字』 岩波新書 2006 p.31
Fig. 6: 笹原宏之『日本の漢字』、岩波新書、2006、p.32
江戸時代以降の位相文字

江戸時代に位相文字が多く現れたのは、たとえば蘭学書では、主に実用と用語・表記体系の再編が目的だったのだろう。特に宗教書の用字は神化に用いられるものである。こうした中世以降、明末清以前は、旧体制の崩壊とともに各種の組織の改編も行われ、位相文字の多くが変容、消滅した。もっとも刀剣の世界はほぼそのまま位相文字が継承され、先の「鉦」などが実用の

Figs. 7: 笹原宏之『日本の漢字』, 岩波新書. 2006. p.111
第4章 文字から見える社会

【暴走族】
暴走族という集団は、一九七〇年代後半から若者を騒がせたようなことcategorieの一つで、背中に記された名前には、『錦』『錦』『国』のような、画数の多い漢字や、メイナスの意味を有するものを探し当ててきたケースがある。一般社会との反

Fig. 8: 笹原宏之『日本の漢字』, 岩波新書, 2006, p.127
Fig. 9: 蜂矢真郷「一九六五〜一九七五回度頃の略字」（『国語文字史の研究』8、
2005年3月 和泉書院） p.202
Fig. 10: 蜂矢真郷「一九六五～一九七五年度頃の略字」（『国語文字史の研究』8、2005年3月、和泉書院） p.205
Fig. 11: 蜂矢真郷「一九六五~一九七五年度頃の略字」(『国語文字史の研究』8、2005年3月、和泉書院) p.208
Fig. 12: 蜂矢真郷「一九六五～一九七五年度頃の略字」（『国語文字史の研究』8、2005年3月、和泉書院）p.212
Fig. 13: “吉田寮見学案内” and “吉田寮の”
this picture is posted on Twitter by @CNaka163 at Kyoto University on 30 November 2018 URL: https://twitter.com/CNaka163/status/1068327942449582081

Fig. 14: “駒場には寮を”
this picture is posted on Twitter by @sukalar223_ACK at Tokyo University on 11 August 2022 URL: https://twitter.com/sukalar223_ACK/status/1557577352825998800
Fig. 15: “熊野寮前”
this picture is posted on Twitter by @Baron_Fukushima at Kyoto University on 19 March 2023 URL: https://twitter.com/Baron_Fukushima/status/1637338390747303695

Fig. 16: “ところで「寮」は画数が多いので「飲」って書いていました”
from 『週刊文春』09.11.26 pp. 107
Fig. 17: This picture is posted on Twitter by @tsun_tsun_dayo at Kyoto University on 27 January 2021.
URL: https://twitter.com/tsun_tsun_dayo/status/1354321839703564289/photo/1

Fig. 18: “吉住寮自治会は150212 確約に基づく”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @junior_synonym at Kyoto University on 16 March 2023.
URL: https://twitter.com/junior_synonym/status/1636193964255744001/photo/1
Fig. 19: “確約及び”，“意義の確認” and “立ち位置の確認”
This picture is posted on tumblr on 17 December, 2016, from “熊野寮自治会ビラ". URL:
https://moji.tumblr.com/post/15457024010/%E7%86%8A%E9%87%8E%E5%AF%AE%E8%87%AA%E6%B2%BB%E4%BC%9A-via

Fig. 20: “入稿確認!メール受領”
This image is posted on Twitter by @10boi__ on 20 August, 2020. URL:
https://twitter.com/10boi__/status/1296296804082831360
Fig. 21: from https://amblilo.jp/advca/story/1755333796.html
Fig. 22: “…ヲモヨルト云日ノ暮ヲモヨルト云”
『興福寺延年舞式』, p11-12, 元文4 (1739) 年。
http://base1.nijl.ac.jp/iview/Frame.jsp?DB_ID=G0003917KTM&C_CODE=0099-031604&IMG_SIZE=&PROC_TYPE=nul&SHOME=%E3%80%90%E8%88%8F%E5%A3%81%E5%BB%BA%E5%BB%BA%E8%88%9E%E5%BC%8F%E3%80%91&REQUEST_MARK=null&OWNER=null&BID=null&IMG_NO=6
Fig. 23: “移り香ト云ニ”
『菅家百首解』, p.32-2, 岩田友靖

https://books.google.co.jp/books?id=0ZevghC&newbk=1&hl=ja&pg=PP2&v=onepage&q&f=false
Fig. 24: “ト云フ人之類”
仮字本末 下巻 p.27 伴信友 1850 年
https://books.google.co.jp/books?vid=019744412441&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false
Fig. 25: "自動販売機コーナー"
this picture is posted on Instagram by leon036 at Nakano Broadway, Tokyo on 17 September 2021 URL: https://www.instagram.com/p/CT6BYQy6thb/

Fig. 26: “自販機では使用できませんので”
this picture is posted on Twitter by @kirnura on 4 October 2022 URL: https://twitter.com/kirnura/status/1577237099841459905

Fig. 27: “自動販売機”
this picture is posted on Twitter by @inchorin on 26 July 2017 URL: https://twitter.com/inchorin/status/890157780125935656
Fig. 28: “販売機”

this picture is posted on Twitter by @nagatorowo2 on 8 April 2023 URL: https://twitter.com/nagatorowo2/status/1644589500832894132
Fig. 29: “耕耘機　脱穀機　籽摺機　防除機”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @hakkaku_culture on 13 May, 2018 in signage of “ヤンマーディーゼル”. URL:
https://twitter.com/hakkaku_culture/status/995334947077435393
Fig. 30: "議論したい人"
This picture is posted on Twitter by @fletsadsman on 15 August, 2018 URL:
https://twitter.com/fletsadsman/status/10296279996741615616

Fig. 31: "紛議ハ"
This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKYO on 4 October, 2021 URL:
https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKYO/status/1444813052537311234
Fig. 32: “幼稚園”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @rzeka_52 on 4 May, 2018 URL : https://twitter.com/rzeka_52/status/992210773234397283

Fig. 33: “横浜霊園”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @yuki_523 on 14 October, 2022 URL : https://twitter.com/yuki_523/status/15807117604807888
Fig. 34: “...園”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @kabenomudagaki1 on 20 June, 2021 URL:
https://twitter.com/kabenomudagaki1/status/1406577565999363175

Fig. 35: “横山園”
This picture is posted on Twitter by skn0825 on 15 March, 2015 URL:
https://www.instagram.com/p/0PZa6vQYsn/
Fig. 36: “教育学園斗争”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @mosukoke on 16 July, 2015 URL:
https://twitter.com/mosukoke/status/621598335317639168

Fig. 37: “多摩川園子供プール”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @coeos on 13 July, 2018, from "学童新聞(昭和25年8月7日号)" URL:
https://twitter.com/coeos/status/1017753059164807168

Fig. 38: “公園”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @prime371 on 18 August, 2018, URL:
Fig. 39: “ここから講堂の屋根に登る事を厳禁する”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @atsatsatsa on 29 April, 2016, at Kyoto University URL: https://twitter.com/atsatsatsa/status/725864175033966592
Fig. 40: “タケイ式コンクリート乾燥化防水”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKOY on 8 May, 2023, from “セメント界図報”タケイ工業㈱
URL: https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKOY/status/1655582551996788736

Fig. 41: “セメント土量の少ない” and “夫よりもセメント土量の多い”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKOY on 8 May, 2023, from 日本ボルトランドセメント同業会
URL: https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKOY/status/1655586776440795138
Fig. 42: “韓国道路地図”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @XUAUOaeBookxpCU on 13 July, 2020 URL: https://twitter.com/XUAUOaeBookxpCU/status/1282674520004816896

Fig. 43: “仁川案内図”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @mutsuosa on 2 October, 2019, from “仁川市統計年報”, 韓国国会図書館蔵 1964 URL: https://twitter.com/mutsuosa/status/1179085111502884864
Fig. 44: “乙支路商街 아파트 鳥瞰圖”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKYO on 4 October, 2021 URL:
https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKYO/status/144481305253731234

Fig. 45: “案內圖”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @RCAVictorCo on 3 October, 2021 URL:
https://twitter.com/RCAVictorCo/status/144456142814547970
Fig. 46: “階段前の”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @Palf_s on 19 March, 2020 URL: https://twitter.com/Palf_s/status/1240352325891284992

Fig. 47: “左前足・左諸手上段”
from “Bamboo Blade” Episode 22 AIC ASTA broadcast on 3 March 2008
**Fig. 48:** “RB20DET 前期”  
This picture is posted on Twitter by @taku_laurel33 on 17 October, 2022 URL:  
https://twitter.com/taku_laurel33/status/1581973893056966657

**Fig. 49:** “駅前”  
This picture is posted on Instagram by nukoaz on 7 December, 2019 URL:  
https://www.instagram.com/p/B5xPzR0B_8g/
Fig. 50: “抹茶品揃”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @siberia_3128_ on 18 February, 2019 URL: https://twitter.com/siberia_3128_/status/1097434273202692096/photo/1
Fig. 51: “心から御礼を申し上げます”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @kadoya1 on 23 August, 2021 at “中華料理ひかり”, 淡路町, 東京.
Fig. 52: “御入浴方法順序”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @YURODORI on 6 September, 2021 at 酸ヶ湯温泉，青森県青森市大字荒川字南荒川山国有林小字酸湯沢50番地
URL: https://twitter.com/YURODORI/status/1434883107744673802/photo/3
Fig. 53: “御自由に御覧下さい”
This picture is posted on blog by shohe on 12 January, 2011 at 京都陶雅会, 京都府京都市東山区 五条橋東 4 6 1
URL: http://nihongodekiru.blog62.fc2.com/blog-entry-132.html

Fig. 54: “御飯もの”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @Torenji_Garando on 22 October, 2023
URL: https://twitter.com/Torenji_Garando/status/1716022996740300881/photo/1
Fig. 55: “御礼申し上げます御買ひ…” “ありませんが次回御来場下さいます…”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @rum_raisin on 2 October, 2021
URL: https://twitter.com/rum_raisin/status/1444168333285150727
Fig. 56: “本部構内へ進軍せよ”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @jyunku on 3 November, 2020, from "京都大学大学文書館だより Kyoto University Archives Newsletter #28, 京大闘争関係資料” URL: https://twitter.com/jyunku/status/1323377721183928320

Fig. 57: “協議会の「拒否権」全面拒否”、“限スト体制を構築せよ！”
Fig. 58: “内科・放射線科・皮膚科”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @kirnura on 17 August, 2019 at 茅場町 共同ビルクリニック
URL: https://twitter.com/kirnura/status/1162616308506095616

Fig. 59: “緑化阻止”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @japanese_bobcat on 8 August, 2019; this is the capture of the news whose title is “芸術祭を妨害か 銀色バケツを持つヘルメット男、脅迫FAX送ったトラック運転手相次ぎ逮捕 あいちトリエンナーレ「少女像」展示中止問題 “中京テレビNEWS”
URL: https://twitter.com/japanese_bobcat/status/1159419029192183810
第5章 漢字の受容と仮名文字をつくった独創

日本語で育った世代の知識人たちが日本語を忘れず、現代でも俳句や和歌。川柳の愛好会を作って日本語を使っているのだ。しかし、どんより禁止されてきた日本語、謙虚に受容され、現代でも俳句や和歌。川柳の愛好会を作って日本語を使っているのだ。しかし、どんより禁止されてきた日本語、謙虚に受容され、現代でも俳句や和歌。川柳の愛好会を作って日本語を使っているのだ。しかし、どんより禁止されてきた日本語、謙虚に受容され、現代でも俳句や和歌。川柳の愛好会を作って日本語を使っているのだ。しかし、どんより禁止されてきた・

Fig. 60: 黄文雄『日本語と漢字文明』(WAC, 2008), p.199
Fig. 61: from: https://www.babelstone.co.uk/CJK/Evidence/FBCC-FBCD.jpg
Fig. 62: 自治擁護の
This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKYO on 11 September, 2022
URL : https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKYO/status/156892470389677261
5/photo/1

Fig. 63: 人を基礎に
This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKYO on 11 September, 2022
URL : https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKYO/status/1568924703896772615/photo/2
### A. Administrative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Title:</th>
<th><strong>Proposal to add a new CJK Abbreviations block</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Requester's name:</td>
<td>Gen Kojitani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):</td>
<td>Individual contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Submission date:</td>
<td>2024/04/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Requester's reference (if applicable):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Choose one of the following:</td>
<td>This is a complete proposal: <strong>yes</strong> (or) More information will be provided later:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Technical – General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Choose one of the following:</th>
<th>a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): <strong>yes</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proposed name of script:</td>
<td>CJK Abbreviations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:</td>
<td>Name of the existing block:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Number of characters in proposal:</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&amp;P document):</td>
<td>A-Contemporary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?</td>
<td><strong>yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&amp;P document?</td>
<td><strong>yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?</td>
<td><strong>yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fonts related:</td>
<td>a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):</td>
<td><a href="mailto:genkjtn@gmail.com">genkjtn@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. References:</td>
<td>a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? <strong>yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?</td>
<td><strong>yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Special encoding issues:</td>
<td>Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? <strong>no</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8. Additional Information:

Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at [http://www.unicode.org](http://www.unicode.org) for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database ([http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/](http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/)) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

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## C. Technical - Justification

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES explain</td>
<td>the ligature of &quot;ト雲&quot; was included in my past proposal L2/21-177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, with whom?</td>
<td>IRG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, available relevant documents:</td>
<td>IRG N2637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)</td>
<td>common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, where?</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&amp;P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, a rationale provided?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, reference:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, a rationale for its inclusion provided?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, reference:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, a rationale for its inclusion provided?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, reference:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to, or could be confused with, an existing character?</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, a rationale for its inclusion provided?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, reference:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, a rationale for such use provided?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, reference:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, reference:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, reference:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>