Proposal to add a new Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs block

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This document is a proposal for adding a new block named “Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs” to the Unicode Standard. This proposal is a revised version of my previous proposal L2/24-125 following feedback from the UTC #180 meeting (L2/24-165), and is related to my previous proposal L2/23-139R.

Background

CJK ideographs (漢字), 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 non-Han writing systems such as Latin, Katakana, and Hangul, and these abbreviations are used mainly for signboards and other handwritten texts from the viewpoint of ease of writing.

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.

Some of these abbreviations have their origins in the Geba letters (ゲバ文字; not to be confused with the Geba(哥巴) script used by the Naxi(納西) people of southern China.) 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. I would like to make it clear that this proposal is not intended to encourage such left-wing political activities. Of course, this type of writing also includes writings that do not come from left-wing political activism.

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 “Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs”.

The block name reflects the fact that the characters are script-hybrids of Han and non-Han characters, and that the characters act as ideographs. In previous proposal, the block was named “CJK Abbreviations”, but similar script-hybrid characters (Han-Latin and Han-Sawndip) have been found in the “Sawndip” (“方块壮字” or “古壮字” in Chinese) writing system used in Zhuang (壮语) [ISO 639-3: zha] and Bouyei (布依语) [ISO 639-3: pcc], which belong to the Kra-Dai languages family (close to Thai and Lao) spoken in southern China, and since these are not abbreviations, the word “abbreviations” was removed from the block name in anticipation of future expansion.
Structure

Like ordinary CJK ideographs, the characters in the Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs 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.11), or *vertically from top to bottom* with line breaks from right to left (e.g. Fig.12).

Character name rules

In the previous proposal, the names of each character were mainly based on Japanese, but since it is not possible to guarantee that the proposed characters are not used in languages other than Japanese (especially on Han-Latin characters), I have decided to name the characters according to the following rules.

\[
\text{HAN-<script name> IDEOGRAPH <combining type>-<Han-component code>-<non-Han reading>}
\]

- *<script name>* is the script name of the non-Han component (e.g. LATIN, KATAKANA, HANGUL).
- *<combining type>* is a two-character Latin string that indicates how the Han and non-Han components are combined. *<combining type>* corresponds to the IDS (Ideographic Description Characters) as shown in the table below.

**Table 1: <combining type> and IDS correspondence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;combining type&gt;</th>
<th>IDS</th>
<th>IDS code</th>
<th>IDS character name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LR</td>
<td>⼳</td>
<td>U+2FF0</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER LEFT TO RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>⾵</td>
<td>U+2FF1</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER ABOVE TO BELOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>⼱</td>
<td>U+2FF4</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER FULL SURROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>⼳</td>
<td>U+2FF5</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER SURROUND FROM ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB</td>
<td>⼳</td>
<td>U+2FF6</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER SURROUND FROM BELOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>⼳</td>
<td>U+2FF7</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER SURROUND FROM LEFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UL</td>
<td>⼳</td>
<td>U+2FF8</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER SURROUND FROM UPPER LEFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UR</td>
<td>⼳</td>
<td>U+2FF9</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER SURROUND FROM UPPER RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL</td>
<td>⼳</td>
<td>U+2FFA</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER SURROUND FROM LOWER LEFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OV</td>
<td>⼳</td>
<td>U+2FFB</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER OVERLAI D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>⼳</td>
<td>U+2FFC</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER SURROUND FROM RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LR</td>
<td>⼳</td>
<td>U+2FFD</td>
<td>IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER SURROUND FROM LOWER RIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<Han-component code> is the hexadecimal representation of the Unicode code point of the Han-component. Using the semantic translation of the han character to describe a Han-component can lead to naming difficulties when it contains components that have no meaning by themselves (e.g. U+9F8B "龸"), so I have decided to include the code point directly in the name.

<non-Han reading> is the reading of the non-Han component written in Latin script. For example, if the non-Han component is Katakana, the rōma-ji is used, and if the non-Han component is Hangul, the reading of Hangul in the Revised Romanization of Korean is used. However, if the non-Han component is Latin script, there may be a difference between uppercase and lowercase, so the case is specified, such as "CAPITAL A" or "SMALL B". If the non-Han component is Sawndip, it is written in its current spelling in Zhuang (for Sawndip that is not found in Zhuang but is specific to Bouyei, it is written in its Bouyei spelling).

In addition, when a non-Han component appears before a Han component in an IDS expression, the order is reversed: <non-Han reading>-<Han-component code>.

Character code point ordering rules

This section describes the rules that determine the ordering of the code points of each character in this block.

① Split characters into large groups based on what their non-Han components are, and sort them in the following order: LATIN>(HIRAGANA)>KATAKANA>HANGUL>(SAWNDIP).  

② Within each of the above categories, the characters are sorted by the code position of their Han components.

③ For characters with the same Han component code position, the characters are sorted by the code position of their non-Han components.

④ Finally, if the Han and non-Han components are the same and only the <combining type> differs, the characters are sorted by the code position of the IDS corresponding to the <combining type>. (The same order as Table 1)

Characters that should belong to this block may be added in the future after this proposal due to the discovery of new usage examples. In that case, the code positions of each proposed set will be determined by applying the above rules.

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1 lowercase usage is found in Sawndip
2 This proposal does not include script-hybrid characters that have HIRAGANA and SAWNDIP components, but I am defining them for future expansion.
Repertoire of proposed characters

This section contains a list of the characters included in the current proposal.

As the total number of characters proposed is 22, 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/), the proposed code position is in the region from U+1AF90 to U+1AFA5.

Table 2: list of proposed characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>code point</th>
<th>letter form</th>
<th>character names</th>
<th>characters information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1AF90      | 𚾞 (HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH AB-5B80-CAPITAL K) | • Japanese abbreviation for the word 憲法 (kenpou)  
• also represents an abbreviation of the word 警察 (keisatsu)  
• see Fig.5 and 9 |
| 1AF91      | 𚾟 (HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH AB-5B80-CAPITAL R) | • Japanese abbreviation for U+5BEE 寮 (ryou)  
• see Fig.8-15 |
| 1AF92      | 𚾤 (HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL-5E7F-CAPITAL K) | • Japanese abbreviation for U+6176 庆 (kei)  
• Paired with 𚾟 as an abbreviation of 慶應大学 (Keiō University)  
• see Fig.1-3 and 8-9 |
| 1AF93      | 𚾢 (HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL-5E7F-CAPITAL KO) | • Japanese abbreviations-ligature for U+6176 U+61C9 慶應 (keiou)  
• used to describe Keiō University (慶應大学), a Japanese university  
• see Fig.2-3 and 9 |
| 1AF94      | 𚾣 (HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL-5E7F-CAPITAL O) | • Japanese abbreviation for U+61C9 應 (ou)  
• Paired with 𚾣 as an abbreviation of 慶應大学 (Keiō University)  
• see Fig.1-3 and 8-9 |
| 1AF95      | 𚾲 (HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR-77F3-CAPITAL K) | • Japanese abbreviation for U+78BA 確 (kaku)  
• Paired with 𚾲 as an abbreviation of 確認 (kakunin; means “to confirm”)  
• see Fig.5, 8-9 and 16-18 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>code</th>
<th>letter form</th>
<th>character names</th>
<th>characters information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1AF96 | 記 | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-CAPITAL N | - Japanese abbreviation for U+8A8D 認 (nin)
|       |            |                 | - Paired with 確 as an abbreviation of 確認 (kakunin; means “to confirm”)
|       |            |                 | - see Fig.8 and 16-17 |
| 1AF97 | 食 | HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR-98E0-CAPITAL K | - Japanese abbreviation for U+9928 館 (kan)
|       |            |                 | - See Fig.5 and 8-9 |
| 1AF98 | 伝 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-TO-4E91 | - Japanese ligature of “ト.cloud (to-iu)”
|       |            |                 | - used in Japanese literature from the Edo period (1603-1868)
|       |            |                 | - sometimes regarded as a ligature of katakana (gōryaku gana 合略仮名), but actually is a ligature of CJK ideographs and katakana
|       |            |                 | - see Fig.4 and 19-22
|       |            |                 | - see also L2/21–177, L2/23-112 and L2/24-150 |
| 1AF99 | 園 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH FS-56D7-EN | - Japanese abbreviation for U+5712 園 (en)
|       |            |                 | - see Fig.7 and 30-36 |
| 1AF9A | 雲 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH FS-56D7-WE | - Japanese abbreviation for U+5712 園 (en)
|       |            |                 | - see Fig. 7 and 47 |
| 1AF9B | 打 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-624C-KO | - Japanese abbreviation for U+63A7 控 (kou)
|       |            |                 | - see Fig.3 and 9 |
| 1AF9C | 杵 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-6728-KI | - Japanese abbreviation for U+6A5F 機 (ki)
|       |            |                 | - A dot may be written in the top right-hand corner like Fig.26.
|       |            |                 | - see Fig.3, 6-7, 9 and 23-26 |
| 1AF9D | 杵 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-6728-KO | - Japanese abbreviation for U+69CB 構 (kou)
|       |            |                 | - see Fig.7 and 42-43 |
| 1AF9E | 砦 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-77F3-SO | - Japanese abbreviation for U+790E 礎 (so)
<p>|       |            |                 | - see Fig.7 and 45 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>code point</th>
<th>letter form</th>
<th>character names</th>
<th>characters information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1AF9F      | 舶 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-821F-RA | • represents the word “ランチ(ranchi)”; it means “launch” (the name of the type of boat)  
• used by the Imperial Japanese Navy  
• see Fig.9 and 44 |
| 1AFA0      | キ | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH AB-8279-YA | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8515 薬(yaku) and U+85AC 薬(yaku)  
• see Fig.48-49 |
| 1AFA1      | 詳 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-GI | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8B70 議(gi)  
• see Fig.3, 7, 9, 27-29 and 43 |
| 1AFA2      | 訂 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-KO | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8B1B 講(kou)  
• see Fig.5, 7, 9, 18 and 37 |
| 1AFA3      | 訂 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-GO | • Japanese abbreviation for U+8B77 護(go)  
• see Fig.7 and 46 |
| 1AFA4      | 堂 | HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH AB-9FB8-DO | • Japanese abbreviation for U+5802 堂(dou)  
• Paired with 訂 as an abbreviation of講堂(koudou; means “auditorium”)  
• see Fig.18 and 37 |
| 1AFA5      | 圖 | HAN-HANGUL IDEOGRAPH FS-56D7-DO | • used U+B3C4 도(do) to indicate pronunciation  
• Korean abbreviation for U+5716 圖(do)  
• see Fig.38-41 |

Supplementary information on the selection of character repertoire

1. Regarding U+1AFA3 HAN–KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR–8A01-GO, CheonHyeong Sim of Unihan WG suggested in his proposal L2/24-126 that “it should be encoded by adding a U+3099 COMBINING VOICED SOUND MARK to U+1AFA2 HAN–KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR–8A01-KO.” However, since “講” and “護” have different meanings, and there is a concern that “護” may be misdetected when searching for “講” during an in-document search, I propose to encode each of them atomically.
2. Regarding the Han-Katakana hybrid letters (U+1AF98-1AFA4) and the Han-Hangul letters (U+1AF4 HAN-HANGUL IDEOGRAPH FS-56D7-DO), L.2/24-126 suggested that “Katakana and Hangul have the same stroke components as Han characters, and there are already examples of Han-Katakana³ and Han-Hangul⁴ characters being encoded as normal CJK unified ideographs, so these should be proposed as normal CJK Unified Ideographs.” However, on the other hand, the Recommendation of IRG Meeting #61 (Recommendation IRG M61.18) pointed out that “Script-specific hybrid and abbreviated CJK Letters (IRGN2637): IRG does not consider the proposed characters belong to CJK unified ideographs. The proposer can take feedback from IRG experts for further processing at UTC/WG2.” Therefore, based on the discussions with Ken Lunde, I have decided to follow the IRG recommendation and not treat these characters as normal CJK Unified Ideographs in this proposal.

Properties

The following are the character properties:

1AF90;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH AB-5B80-CAPITAL K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF91;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH AB-5B80-CAPITAL R;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF92;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL-5E7F-CAPITAL K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF93;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL-5E7F-CAPITAL KO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF94;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL-5E7F-CAPITAL O;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF95;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR-77F3-CAPITAL K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF96;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-CAPITAL N;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF97;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR-98E0-CAPITAL K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF98;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-TO-4E91;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF99;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH FS-56D7-EN;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9A;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH FS-56D7-WE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9B;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-624C-KO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9C;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-6728-KI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9D;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-6728-KO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9E;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-77F3-SO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9F;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-821F-RA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA0;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH AB-8279-YA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA1;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-GI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA2;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-KO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA3;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-GO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA4;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH AB-9FB8-DO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA5;HAN-HANGUL IDEOGRAPH FS-56D7-DO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;

In addition, Script=Hani for all characters, Script_Extensions={Hira, Kana} for all characters except 1AFA5, and Script_Extensions={Hang} for 1AFA5.

³ See https://www.unicode.org/notes/tn43/tn43-2.pdf#page=26
⁴ See https://www.unicode.org/notes/tn43/tn43-2.pdf#page=8 and U+20B9D 𠮝
References

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8. 『週刊ポスト』1971年5月21日号
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Acknowledgment

I would like to acknowledge Dr. Ken Lunde, Eiso Chan, Andrew West, CheonHyeong Sim 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: 笹原宏之『当て字・当て読み 漢字表現辞典』, 株式会社三省堂, 2010, p.247
Fig. 3: 笹原宏之『日本の漢字』, 岩波新書, 2006, p.124
共通性を見出せるであろう。「手」が「手偏」、「心」が「心偏」、「肉」が「肉偏」、「月」が「月偏」となるのも、美観と筆記の労を省く経済化による。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。

漢文の訓詁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と筆記の手間が省略されるようになっていた。トキ、「トモ」、「ト云」などが合字、「月」、「月偏」となり、一画を共有することで、字間がなくなったり筆を運ばず距離もわずかながら短縮する。「コト」、「シテ」などは訓詁の符号等から「コト」、「シテ」という略字が造られた。そしては、「偏」と混同される形で書かれることがある。平仮名にも「こと」、「より」、「さま」のような頻出する語には連綿体のような合字「と」「か」「か」が生まれ、活字でも明治期以降、しばしば使われた。これらを読めない層が広がってきたが、「か」はなおも三行広告に息いている。

Fig. 4: 笹原宏之『日本の漢字』, 岩波新書, 2006, p.28
第4章 文字から見える社会

かえって多く、活動の退潮とともに減少してきた。それでも、「立って看看板」を中心に見られた。そのほか、一般の学生や各社の社会人に移ったものがある。

ほかに一つは、厳実（確実）、「図書館（館）」など、ローマ字で表記した場合の頭文字を取る場合新しくの追求とされる。確かに文字の発見の存在がある。これが別個に発生したものである。こういった略字には簡略化だけでなく、他集団との差別化や

暴走族

暴走族という集団は、一九七〇年代前半から、社会を騒がせるようになっていた。その衣装の「特攻服」などの胸や背中に記された名は、戦争（戦」）などにおける画数の多い漢字や、マイナスの意味を含むものを探してきてきたケースが目立つ。一般社会との背反、
Fig. 6: 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.202
Fig. 7: 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. 8: 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. 9: 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. 10: "吉田寮見学案内" and "吉田寮の"
URL: https://twitter.com/CNaka163/status/1068327942449582081

Fig. 11: "駒場には寮を"
URL: https://twitter.com/sukalar223_ACK/status/1557577365282508800
Fig. 12: “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/163733890747359937

Fig. 13: “ところで「寮」は画数が多いので「寂」って書いてました”
from 『週刊文春』09.11.26 pp. 107
Fig. 14: this picture is posted on Twitter by @tun_tun_dayo at Kyoto University on 27 January 2021 URL: https://twitter.com/tun_tun_dayo/status/1354321839703564289/photo/1

Fig. 15: “吉田寮自治会は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. 16: “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/15457024994/%E7%86%8A%E9%87%AC%E8%AF%A8%E8%AE%BE%E6%9C%89%E5%8D%81%E5%8C%96

Fig. 17: “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. 18:
『週刊ポスト』1971年5月21日号
from: https://ameblo.jp/khanczy/entry-1275531778.html
Fig. 19: “…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.nii.ac.jp/view/Frame.jsp?DB_ID=G0003917KTM&C_CODE=0099-621604&IMG_SIZ=&PROC_TYPE=null&HOMEI=%E3%80%90%E8%88%8F%E7%A6%8F%E5%AF%BA%E5%BB%B6%E5%B9%B4%E8%88%9E%E5%BC%8F%E3%80%91&REQUEST_MARK=null&OWNER=null&BID=null&IMG_NO=6
Fig. 20: “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=oZcAPFPcEvFv&newbks=1&hl=ja&pg=PP2&v=onepage&q&f=false
Fig. 21: “ト云フ人之類”
仮字未未 下巻 p.27 伴信友 1850年
https://books.google.co.jp/books?id=OslZAAAAcAAJ&pg=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false
Fig. 22: “ト云”
藤方 著ほか『宝慶記聞解・随聞記』乾, p.4, 森江佐七, 明11.7. 国立国会図書館デジタルコレクション (参照 2024-08-05)
https://dl.ndl.go.jp/pid/823490/3
Fig. 23: "自動販売機コーナー"
this picture is posted on Instagram by leom036 at Nakano Broadway, Tokyo on 17 September 2021 URL: https://www.instagram.com/p/CT6BYQwfb4/

Fig. 24: "自販機では使用できませんので"
this picture is posted on Twitter by @kimura on 4 October 2022 URL: https://twitter.com/kimura/status/157723709841509905

Fig. 25: "自動販売機"
this picture is posted on Twitter by @inchorin on 26 July 2017 URL: https://twitter.com/inchorin/status/89015779012593558
Fig. 26: “販売機”
this picture is posted on Twitter by @nagatorowo2 on 8 April 2023 URL: https://twitter.com/nagatorowo2/status/1644508959185096432

Fig. 27: “代議員”
this picture is posted on X by @asteroid_36 on 13 April 2024 URL: https://x.com/asteroid_36/status/179158298149536117
Fig. 28: “議論したい人”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @fletsadslman on 15 August, 2018 URL:
https://twitter.com/fletsadslman/status/1029627996741615616

Fig. 29: “紛議ハ”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKYO on 4 October, 2021 URL:
https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKYO/status/1444813052537311234
Fig. 30: “幼稚園”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @rzeka_52 on 4 May, 2018 URL: https://twitter.com/rzeka_52/status/99221922324639233

Fig. 31: “横浜霊園”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @yuki_523 on 14 October, 2022 URL:
https://twitter.com/yuki_523/status/1580711176048037888
Fig. 32: “...園”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @kabnomudagaki1 on 20 June, 2021 URL:
https://twitter.com/kabnomudagaki1/status/1406577565993631756

Fig. 33: “横山園”
This picture is posted on Twitter by skn0825 on 15 March, 2015 URL:
https://www.instagram.com/p/0PZa6vQYsn/
Fig. 34: “教育学園斗爭”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @mosukoke on 16 July, 2015 URL:
https://twitter.com/mosukoke/status/621598335317639168

Fig. 35: “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. 36: “公園”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @prime371 on 18 August, 2018, URL:
https://twitter.com/prime371/status/103070159724534208
Fig. 37: “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. 38: “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. 39: “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/117908511502884864
Fig. 40: “乙支路 商街 아파트 鳥瞰圖”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKO on 4 October, 2021 URL :
https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKO/status/1444813052537411344

Fig. 41: “案内圖”
This picture is posted on Twitter by @RCAVictorCo on 3 October, 2021 URL :
https://twitter.com/RCAVictorCo/status/1444813052537411344
Fig. 42: “本部構内へ進むせよ”
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. 43: “協議会の「拒否権」全面拒否”，“限スト体制を構築せよ！”
Fig. 44: GHQ/SCAP Records, Civil Information and Education Section “Japanese Military and Technical Terms” (1945), p.217
https://dl.ndl.go.jp/pid/13695517/1/228

Fig. 45: 自治擁護
This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKYO on 11 September, 2022
URL: https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKYO/status/1568924703896772615/photo/1

Fig. 46: 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
Fig. 47: “扇町公園”
URL: https://assert.jp/archives/5084
第2章 『圓』から『円』へ

常常用漢字においては、漢字を別の漢字によって代用する方法が存在する。たとえば「年齢」を用いる方法が存在する。

＜参照＞ 笠原宏之『日本の漢字』 岩波新書 2006, p.31
Fig. 49: This picture is posted on X by @minami_ph5 on 24 April, 2022
URL: https://x.com/minami_ph5/status/1518165324767842304/photo/1
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.


Please ensure you are using the latest Form from http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html.

See also http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html for latest Roadmaps.

A. Administrative

1. Title: Proposal to add a new Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs block
2. Requester's name: Gen Kojitani
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): Individual contribution
4. Submission date: 2024/08/05
5. Requester's reference (if applicable): 
6. Choose one of the following:
   a. This is a complete proposal: yes
   b. More information will be provided later: yes

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:
   a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): yes
      Proposed name of script: Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs
   b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: 
      Name of the existing block: 
      Number of characters in proposal: 22
   c. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
      A-Contemporary X B.1-Specialized (small collection) B.2-Specialized (large collection) C-Major extinct D-Attested extinct E-Minor extinct F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?
   a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document? yes
   b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? yes

5. Fonts related:
   a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard? Gen Kojitani (the author of this proposal)
   b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.): genkjtn@gmail.com

6. References:
   a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? yes
   b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? yes

7. Special encoding issues:
   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)? no

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 for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database (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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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes/No/Reference</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 relations to my previous proposals L2/21-177, L2/23-139R, and L2/24-125.</td>
<td></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? IRG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If YES, available relevant documents: IRG N2637</td>
<td></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? Reference: Japan and Korea</td>
<td></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, is 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, is 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, is 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, is 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, is 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>