

Additional Evidences and Discussions on Questioned Japan-Source Characters

10736 (D1/D2)

10736	才		才	
木				TCA
	Japan(JMK50096)		0624D	unified

This glyph is constructed by omitting the last stroke of 木 (U+00006728). It is read as “*edaoroshi*” in Japanese, meaning “tree with less branches”. It is used as a (rare) family name.

So this character is **non-cognate** with 才.

08092 (D1)

08092	川		川	
川				TCA
	Japan(JMK08674)		05DDD	unified

This character is used as a substitution of 訓 (U+00008A13). You can consider it as a variant of 訓. Its shape is distinguished from that of 川 (U+00005DDD) by significantly curving the tail of the last stroke.

This character is **non-cognate** with 川.

04239 (D1)

04239	𠵼		𠵼	discuss, study j
𠵼				Hong Kong
	Japan(JMK65062)		05523	unified, U+05523 may be unified with 04239 in ExtC1v2.

Japan believes that this character has a different abstract shape from 𠵼, as we do not unify 𠵼 (U+0000688D) and 𠵼 (U+0000688E).

Moreover, this character is dedicated to form a particular phrase pronounced as “*sawagu*”, that roughly mean 騒. So it is considered non-cognate with 𠵼, even if its shape was identical to 𠵼.

This character is **non-cognate** with 𠵼 and has a **different abstract shape** from 𠵼.

10737 (D1)

10737	十		十	
木				TCA
	Japan(JMK58711)		05341	unified

This glyph is constructed by omitting the last two strokes of 木 (U+00006728). It is pronounced as “*edanashi*”, meaning “a tree with no branches”. It is used as a (rare) family name. Dictionaries explicitly alert that it is different from 十 (U+00005341.)

This character is **non-cognate** with 十.

21333 (M1)

21333	鑢		鑢	
金				TCA
	Japan(JMK65848)		28B39	Duplicate

Japan considers this character (JMK65848) has a different abstract shape from U+00028B39 and should not be unified.

Moreover, this character is read as “*kanatsuchi*” or “*kanazuchi*” in Japanese and means a Japanese kind of a hammer. Hence, Japan believes this character (JMK65848) and U+00028B39 are non-cognate.

This character is **non-cognate** with U+00028B38 and has a **different abstract shape** from U+00028B39.

11325 (D2)

11325	榎		榎	
木				unified
	Japan(JMK65309)		23663	

If we discuss their shapes, it is questionable these two can be unified.

Moreover, this character is read as “*hoya*” or “*hoyo*”, an archaic name of a Japanese parasitic plant that is similar to mistletoe. Since it is a Japanese species, we guess they are non-cognate.

This character has a **different abstract shape** from U+00023663.

10750 (D2)

10750	杓		杓	
木				unified
	Japan(JMK65232)		233EF	

Even if only discussing their shapes, it is questionable these two can be unified.

Moreover, this character is read as “*matagi*” meaning “a forked tree”. The origin is unsure. If U+000233EF (that is a T-source character) has a totally different meaning, it will be clear that they are non-cognate.

This character has a **different abstract shape** from U+00023EF.



09373 (D2)

09373	𢦏		𢦏	
手				unified
	Japan(JMK65182)		22A66	

This character is read as “*mara*” that is an old Japanese Buddhist priests’ argot for “a man’s penis.” The component surrounding 手 is derived from a shorthand shape of a right half of 門, and is never written out-curved. On the other hand, U+22A66 is a Kangxi character (of different meaning from JMK65182) of totally different meaning. Those two should be considered as non-cognate.

This character is **non-cognate** with U+00022A66.

00294

00294				
J				unified
	Japan(JMK65006)		20628	

This character, JMK65006, is derived from a Latin character “G” that represents “grain”, a unit in troy weight system (1/480 of a troy ounce.) The shape of this character is an ideograph-mimicked G. Hence, the lower left stroke must have an inward hook, often touching with the right stroke. On the other hand, lower left stroke of U+20628 (a J-source character) always goes left.

This character is **non-cognate** with U+00020628.



00212

00212				
乙				Singapore
	Japan(JMK77007)			radical wrong?

This character is derived from a cursive variant of 也. Japan sees no problem classifying it under 乙 radical.

The original radical is **correct**.

17629

17629		17630		
舟				Japan
	Japan(JMK65553)		China(zjw01483)	dup

If only discussing the shape, we agree that these two should be unified (i.e., having a same abstract shape.)

However, we have some doubt that they are non-cognate.

This Japanese character means, and is derived from, a Chinese Buddhism term 般若 (transliteration of Sanskrit “*prajna*”). Although we know that the proposed character JMK65553 is used in several Buddhism literatures in Japan, we are unsure whether it is Japan-originated or imported from China. So, we want to hear from China on the meaning and the origin of zjw01483. If these two share same meaning and origin, they probably are related, and it’s fine to unify them.

Japan **needs further input** from China.

10168

10168				
方				TCA
	Japan(JMK65202)		08A2A	unified

This character is read as “*hakata*”, the name of a particular part of a Japanese sword. on the other hand, 訪 (U+00008A2A) is a common character with totally different meaning. Japan believes there is no possibility that these two characters are related in historical derivation.

Moreover, the left part of this character is derived from a cursive form of 刃 and is not from 言. Hence the abstract shapes of these two should be considered different. (By the way, with this origin in mind, you may say this character should be classified under 刀 radical; However, for whatever reason, dictionaries put it under 方 radical.)

This character is **non-cognate** with and has a **different abstract shape** from 訪 (U+00008A2A)

18896

18896	𧈧	18954	𧈧		
虫				TCA	
	VietNam(V04-536E)	Japan(JMK65710)		duplicate	

If only discussing the shape, we agree that these two shares same abstract shapes and should be unified. However, we have some doubt about they are non-cognate.

This character JMK65710 is read as “*sakenohae*” or “*sakabae*” that is an archaic name of a larva of a kind of drosophilae. Japanese dictionaries say nothing about its origin. If the Vietnamese character V04-536E means the same (or sufficiently similar) insect, they probably are related, and it’s fine to unify them.

Japan **needs further input** from Vietnam.

APPENDIX

The following are excerpts from a Japanese dictionary 国字の字典 by Yoshifumi Tobita (飛田良文) and Yoshizo Sugawara (菅原義三). They are here just for your reference.

川	咆	十	録	楨	羽	凡	ん	𧈧	𧈧	𧈧
【くん】(新字源・国字) 【解説】大字典に「我が国の古文書にては、訓の略字として用いたり」とある。	【解説】「騒(さわ)ぐ。」と同じ。	【えだなし】◆(日本姓氏大辞典) 【解説】漢字の十ではない。木に八がないところから「えだなし」と読ませる。	【かなずち】(新撰字鏡・和字) 【解説】「鉄栢(かなずち)」と同じ。	【はや】(新撰字鏡・和字) 【解説】「寄生木(やどりぎ)」のこと。ほい。ほや。ほよ。とびつた。	【まら】◆(語源の文化誌)もと僧の隠語。陰受。(高嶋政雄氏 京都市)	【グレン】◆(大辞典)「①通常グレンと称す。衡の最低単位の名。○・○六四八グラム。②粒子のこと(下略)」とある。(芦田芳孝氏 東京都)	【なり】(大漢和辞典・国字)「也の草体。仮名書きに用いる。」とある。	【はんにゃ】(皇朝造字攷・造字) 【解説】「般若(はんにゃ)」と同じ。「般若の省画と若」の合字か。	【はかた】◆(文教温故)「明暦三年鈔本の刀剣鑑定書に用いるところの造り字。」とある。 【解説】「刃方(はがた)」のこと。刃の鋤(し)のき)から、刃先に至る間の部分。	【さけのはえ】(新撰字鏡・和字) 【解説】「酒の蠅」と同じ。さかばえ。