

Request of the Submission of Song or Ming-ti Glyph Images to CJK Ext. F

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Abstract

Some submissions to CJK Extension F include the glyphs that are difficult to identify the corresponding Song or Ming-ti glyphs. The submission of the glyph images of Song or Ming-ti (or other rationales to submit without Song/Ming-ti style) is expected, as current IRG PnP notes as *the IRG only accepts submissions using a print form of glyphs (usually Song style or Ming style)* (2.1.1 Principles and Encoding).

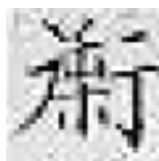
IRG N1885, the characters of TCA's submission to Extension F are collected from the "Dictionary of Chinese Character Variants" (異體字字典), which collects many variants from classical Chinese dictionaries. But this database show the referential glyph images by manually drawn pictures.

Because of Chinese Character Variant Dictionary does not restrict their source to the materials for Song or Ming-ti printed matters (e.g. "漢隸字源", "隸辨", "碑別字新編", etc), some glyph images are looking like Zhong-wen (篆文), Li-shu (隸書), Kai-shu (楷書), and cursive shape or the intermediate shapes of them.

For example, the upper-left component of T15-2372 is looking like a Li-shu style of "彳". The source shapes of T15-2732 and T15-237A are similar. But the T15-2732 had introduced new shape, and T15-237A uses the conventional shape.



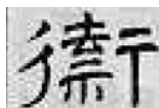
T15-2372 (IRG N1885)





(碑別字新編)



T15-237A (IRG N1885)


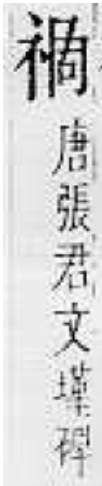

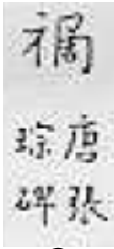


(漢隸字源)

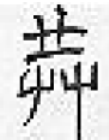
Is the direction of the first dot is so critical to be distinguished? If so, more characters could be sampled from other materials, like  (碑別字新編)  (隸辨)

Also the stability of some proposed glyph shapes are questionable. For example, T14-266F taken from 金石文字辨異 shows a strange shape, but there is a different

material (偏類碑別字) showing rather-conventional shape. It is questionable whether T14-266F is appropriate Song/Ming-Ti transformation of the original shape and it is sufficiently stabilized.

T14-266F (IRG N1885)	Evidence for T14-266F (金石文字辨異)	Other shapes taken from same origin
		<div>  <p>(碑別字新編)</p> </div> <div>  <p>(偏類碑別字)</p> </div>

In addition, most proposed glyphs seem to be designed to transliterate the shape in scanned image with hi fidelity, but some exceptions are found. For example, T14-633D is taken from 古文四聲韻, but the shape in scanned image is not Song/Ming-ti nor Kaishu. The relationship between the evidence and the proposed glyph shapes are questionable.



T14-633D (IRG N1885)



(古文四聲韻)

In summary, some manually drawn glyph images are not appropriate to use for the stable base of the discussion. It is expected that the Song or Ming-ti glyph images before starting the discussion of the unification for Extension F, or the rationales to work without them (e.g. Japan submitted the rationales to work with the shape that had ever commented as not-looking-like Song-ti, IRG N1907).

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