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Title: Suggestions to correct representative glyphs of 4 CJKUIs

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Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG

1. Introduction

I found out 4 encoded CJKUIs having wrong representative glyphs in the process of studying Chinese place name used characters. 3 of them has only G-source reference while 1 has only UK-source. I suggest correcting the representative glyphs and the characters are as follows.

2. Character list

Number	Unicode	Pronunciation	Original Glyph	Suggested Glyph	Source
1	U+2B92C	gàng	2B92C 八 12.4 GIDC-005	非	G
2	U+2BBEE	xié	2BBEE 大 37.9 GIDC-015	颀	G
3	U+2BD9A	ān	2BD9A 山 46.13 村引 GIDC-023	痸	G
4	U+32268	guàn	32268	進	UK

3. Evidence and others

3.1 U+2B92C 兆

It is a dialectal character of 沟(溝). It is created based on the shape of ditches. All glyphs of this character found in books use two 丨 in the middle instead of 八. So I suggest China to change the glyph to ¾ to match the evidences in Fig 2-4. What's more, there is a variant ‡ seen in a sign, 《库外字代码对照表》 and 《SJ/T 11239-2001 信息技术 信息交换用字符集 第八辅助集》. I suggest China to submit it as a special variant of U+2B92C 兆 and IRG to encode it separately. The evidences of ‡ are shown in Fig 5-6.

Fig.1 Original evidence in IRGN1519_5_ChinaCJK_D_EvidencesIDsystem.pdf

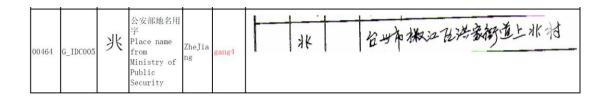


Fig.2 《浙江省椒江市地名志》, 1987年, page143

上 非 Shànggàng 行政村。223户,770人。以驻地上 非自然村而得名。1951年土改时为洪家乡上 非村。1956年合作化时与烟墩坝、大路王、山头墩、小板桥村合并为第一高级社。1961年为利群大队。1981年更名为上 非大队。1983年体制改革时为上 非村民委员会。辖2个自然村,有耕地658亩,以种植水稻为主。

上 * Shànggàng 自然村。193户,667人。系上 * 村民委员会驻地。该村有一条小浦,形状象个"上"字,"* 当地意为水沟,读音"刚"(gàng),故名。

若干地名字的方言读音与浅释

2

- 1.坤 如 卷桥公社汝泉大队的"围坤里",头陀公社小里灰大队的"汇坤村"等。"坤"(Kūn)字,方言读去声,是"底"的意思。凡山岙深处(叫山岙坤)或河流弯曲最甚处都叫"坤"。
- 2.坦 方言音同"但"、"弹",大安切。"坦"有两种义,一是"低"的意思,如横街公社"坦田村",又"荒坦"、"草坦"、"瓦砾坦"都指一片荒芜的地方,如沙北公社"草坦洪"大队。
- 3.选 如:茅畲公社山卡大队的"塔蓬"。"遥"旧同"往",发音亦同方言的"往"。 山坡一上一下叫"一選"。
- 4. **林** 如: 洪家公社的"上<mark>林</mark>村"和下陈公社明星大队的"横<mark>林</mark>村"。 "<mark>林"</mark>,方言读轧项切,与"刚"音近。耕地上两垄之间的沟,俗称"<mark>林"</mark>。
- 5.**垟** 如:上垟公社的"上垟村",宁溪公社上前垟大队的"前垟村"等。"垟",方言字,音(yống),指大片田地。浙江许多乡村地名,有用"垟"的。又"垟"与"山区"相对而言,旧时本县西乡山区群众对东乡或东南乡平原,泛指为"垟"。
 - 6.甲 如:甲北公社飞龙大队的"小甲里"。"甲"(Jiǒ)当地此字含义为河浜、小

Fig.4 《浙江省丽水市地名志》, 1986 年 12 月, page379

方言地名注音表

·字	方 言 注 音 (近音或同音)	字 义	地名举例
J n]	(月) Yuè	、 沟 渠	圳头
蛛	(奔) bèn	田 畈	火烧蛛
坳	(香) ào	山 凹	吴山坳
仁·	(银)yín	仁 爱	亲仁巷
	(堕) duo	"大"的意思	驮 坳
₽.	(胆) dǎn	岩石类山体	硅 埠
按	(胆) dǎn	土石相间山体	神 垓
圩	(于) yu	河流冲积地	花园圩
	(岙) ào (要) yào	山弯处平地	马
冰	(嘎) gà	水冲的深沟	龙水
峡	(嘎) gà	两夹水水地带	胡田峡

Fig.5 A sign seen in 浙江省椒江区, i.e. 椒江市 in Fig.2





It is a dialectal character of 斜(U+659C). It is created based on the meaning of "不顺".

At first, Fig.8 shows the name of the 黑牛村廠沟组 in book 《卢氏县志》(1998). 泶 pronounces xué, which is the same as the pronunciation in IRGN1519.

Secondly, Fig.9 shows the name of 黑牛村廠沟组 in book 《河南省卢氏县第三次人口普查手工汇总资料汇编》(1982). The name of the village is 歪沟. The character 歪 is wrong because the character 藏 is difficult to input by normal people and the pronunciation of 歪 is wāi which is not related to xué. But this indicates the top of the character should be 不 instead of 大.

To sum up, 裔 should be an error form of 颀, hence the necessity to correct its glyph. However, "大顺" means exactly the opposite of "不顺" meanwhile "大" and "不" are not unifiable. So it is also reasonable to change the source reference of 裔 to GU and suggest China to submit 颀 in the next IRG working set.

Fig.7 Original evidence in IRGN1519_5_ChinaCJK_D_EvidencesIDsystem.pdf

01848	G_IDC015	颀	公安部地名用字 Place name from Ministry of Public Security		xue2	11	쥮	KNE	三门峡市广风县官渔口镇思斗村藏沟组
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Fig.8 《卢氏县志》, 郑州: 中州古籍出版社, 1998年 10月, page112

رحد		
	车家岭	后凹、任家窝、西村、上凹、冯家沟、车家岭、瓦后头、黄路坡
	杨眉河	瓮观、岭南河、石榴窝、樊家沟、亢家沟、杨眉河、虎狼坨、前河、凸
	初月代	子、崔家庄
	黑 华	黑牛、陈家岭、前坡、 <mark>米沟</mark> 、吴家岭、麻窝岭、转凸、进水凹、黄汉窝、
	黑 牛	吴家坡、四道沟、羊圈凹
П	北磨上	磨上、湾子沟、麻窝、小磨上、孙家沟、张家河、傅家河、竹园、前岭、
		西马蹄沟



Fig.10 《地名库外字代码对照表》, 中国测绘科学研究院, 2000年 11月, page1

盃	xie	A023
/'IV		

The right glyphs are shown in Fig.12-14. There is a $\,$ 言 in the bottom part rather than $\,$ 吉. The character is still used as last name for about 260 people who lives in Xihua County, Henan

Province(河南省西华县). I suggest China to change the glyph of U+2BD9A 糊 and submit the

simplified form in the next IRG working set.

Fig.11 Original evidence in IRGN1519_5_ChinaCJK_D_EvidencesIDsystem.pdf

02575	G_IDC023	켐	Ministry of Public	an	糊 an 周中市西华县艾尚乡耥庄
			Security		

See http://www.zhld.com/content/2021-09/06/content 951435.html

周口日报·周道客户端记者 张猛 张志新 通讯员 苏韵棠

你可能从来都没有见过、听说过,在西华艾岗乡。事这样一个"活化石"级的姓氏,全国仅有200余人,而且新字典和百度搜索不出,电脑打不出来,实属全国罕见。然而,在西华县艾岗乡境内,这个姓氏已经生活了600多年。

这个罕见的姓氏总人口仅有236人,比百度搜索中全国人口最少的"贶"姓姓氏多了100多人,属于全国第二个人口最少的姓氏,这个姓氏就是古老的(图一、图二) (an) 姓。



湖(謝)[譽]Án 《集韵》 **命**河南西华等地。❸譽,出《姓氏寻源》引《姓苑》。

西华县志

艾	岗乡				'		
姓名	生卒年月	性别	籍贯	参加革 命年月	党团	牺牲地点	牺牲时所在单位、职务
任发喜	1909~ 1945	男	祁庄	1945.8	-	鄢陵县城	一二八部队战士
沈书林	1926~ 1947	男	潘岗	1945		太康县 岗店	西华县大队班长
胡青云	1922~ 1941	男	都城岗	1939		永城县 梅庙集	新四军四师警卫排战士
侯岗寨	1929~ 1947	男:	陵头岗	1947.3		太康常 岗店	豫皖苏二分区老一团二营 机枪连战士
李芳林	1922~ 1947	男	都城岗	1937.8	党员	渡黄河 牺牲	太行军区排长
侯中秀	1921~ 1938	男	陵头岗	1938.2		西华县 七里仓	西华抗日自卫军战士
侯 孟	1923~ 1948	男	陵头岗	1947.8		临颍县	临颍县大队文书
侯存周	1901~ 1938	男	陵头岗	1937		郾城 芝麻陈	西华抗日自卫军战士
樊心志	1921~ 1941	男	潘岗	1937		永城县 梅庙集	新四军四师二总队副排长
陈好仁	1921~ 1941	男	潘岗	1939	党员	江苏省 杨集	新四军三师九团三营七 连连长
蔚权贵	1930~ 1951	男	潘岗	1949.11	党员	朝鲜战场	志愿军三十四师一〇一团 二营营部通讯员
马大臣	1900~ 1948	男	白庙			西华县 白庙	西华白庙村村长
金国安	1941~ 1967	男	洪山庙	1964.3	,	甘肃省 广河	八〇六九部队战士
李全德	1943~ 1969	男	半截楼	1965.3		湖北省 蒲圻	后勤部二十一中队战士
郭初	1920~ 1948	男	苗陵岗	1947		临颍县 黄连城	临颍县大队班长
和本善	1909~ 1942	男	白庙	1938		永城县	新四军四师第二总队

3.4 U+32268 推

It is a variant of $\overline{\mathbf{m}}$ (U+24BB3) which is also a variant of $\overline{\mathbf{m}}$ (U+7F50, meaning pot in Chinese). So it is non-cognate with \mathbf{m} (U+49F1) which means a kind of bird. As a variant of $\overline{\mathbf{m}}$, the glyph of the

character is better to be (□九隹) in stead of (□九隹).

Fig.16 shows the evidence of U+32268 魋. It is used in place names of Jixi County, Anhui Province(安徽省绩溪县). The pronunciation is kuàng which can be the dialectal pronunciation of 罐. Fig.17 shows another place name found in She County, Anhui Province(安徽省歙县). The paragraph in the evidences says 刺葹葹 is a kind of wild shrub with small fruit clusters resembling lanterns and it turns red and is edible with a sweet and sour taste when mature. The plant actually is 金樱子(Cherokee Rose) and also known as 刺罐(a pot with thorns). The scientific name of it is Rosa laevigata Michx. Fig.15 shows the fruit of Cherokee Rose. It looks really like a pot with thorns.

Fig.15 A picture of the fruit of Cherokee Rose

Source: https://www.xiaohongshu.com/explore/61d3c32e000000002103bd0e



字	语	方	读		音	含	使	分	地	保	·
			当	普	折		用	布	名	留	**
			地读	通	合		次	. 情	举	理	注
形	种 	言	音	话	音	×	数	况	9 1	由	
塝	汉	绩溪方	胖	pà	ng	护	4	华阳镇 浩寨乡 板桥头乡	河塝岱塘塝上	约定俗	
		言				坡		旺川乡	大塝坑	成	
堨	汉	绩溪方言	喝	h	è	拦水坝	2	瀛洲乡 北村乡	堨 头 毕家堨桥	约定俗成	
尴	汉	绩溪方言	矿	kuð	àng	把手(提)	3	金沙乡北村乡	高培 <mark>進</mark> 石 <mark>進</mark>	约定俗成	. ,

Fig.17 《安徽省歙县地名录》, 1987年3月, page48

To conclude, U+32268 魋 is a variant of 醝(U+24BB3). The 隹 of U+32268 趡 is simplified from 雚(U+96DA). And U+31F86 葹 is a variant of U+32268 趡 with 艹 indicating it is used to represent a kind of plant.

Fig 18 shows the glyph of a variant of Λ (U+74E6) found in 《篇海类编》which was published in later Ming Dynasty (Collected by the Library of the University of California, Berkeley, USA). The character is exactly 九 if both the bar on the top and the two dot in the middle are missing. Fig 19 shows the major glyph difference of this case. So I suggest UK to change the glyph of U+32268 \pm to match the glyph in Fig 19-20.

Fig.18 The glyph of a variant of 瓦(U+74E6) found in 《篇海類編》



Fig.19 Major glyph difference between different glyphs



Fig.20 The cover of the book 《石進村志》

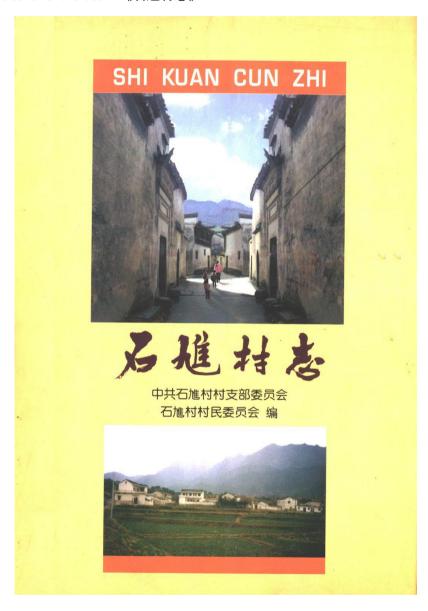


Fig.21 A signboard found in 石進村

Source: https://hc.jsecs.org/irg/ws2017/app/?id=04606

