Universal Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
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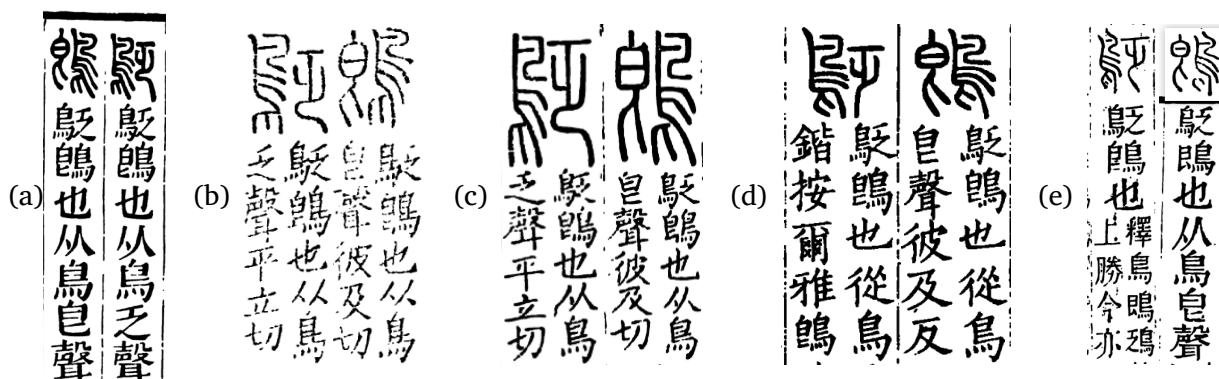
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In IRG N2800, Andrew and Eiso consider disunifying 鶝 (􊊅阝鳥) and 鸥 (􊊅阝鸟) to 􊊅皀鳥 (u9D56) and 􊊅皀鸟 (u3125D), because the two pairs have different readings (with different M. C. status and different phonetic components) and meanings (representing different kinds of birds). We have the opposite view, that is, to unify the two pairs of characters.

We recognize that there are two different readings (with different M. C. status and different phonetic components) and two different meanings (representing different kinds of birds). For the *Upupa epops*, the M. C. status is 幫緝三 B 入 (TUPA *pyip*), and the phonetic component is 皀. For the genus *Oenanthe*, the M. C. status is 精職開三入 (TUPA *tsyk*), and the phonetic component is 卽. Also, it should be noted that 皀 is also a component of 卽 (c.f. O-B king Li class 􊊅, SS THX 􊊅). This indicates that the abstract shape of both pairs of characters are identically 􊊅[皀][鳥].

As a similar example, we can refer to the character 柵. We know that there are two different readings (with different M. C. status and different phonetic components). The first one has the M. C. status 初陌開三入 (TUPA *tsrhyaek*) and the phonetic component is 冊, the second one has the M. C. status 生删開二去 (TUPA *sraenh*) and the phonetic component is 删. And 冊 is also a component of 删 (c.f. O-B non-king Wu group 􊊅, SS THX 􊊅). This indicates that the abstract shape of both pairs of characters are identically 􊊅[木][冊]. It seems we do not disunify this pair of 柵 now.

Furthermore, we suspect that the two pairs of characters are diametrically opposed. We consider CCZ, SXY, THX, QJZ and DYC of *Shuowen,* and notice that DYC used two variants of 􊊅阝鳥.

(a)　(b)　(c)　(d)　(e)

(End of Document)