ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2/**IRG N2843**

Date: 2025-05-03

Source: Judith Chen

Title: Request for consideration to revise the glyphs for 18 G-source characters

Status: Individual Contribution

Action: To be considered by China NB and IRG

Reference: IRG N2257, IRG N2788, IRG N2803R2

This document requests that China consider revising the representative glyphs for 18 G-source characters. Of these, 17 characters currently have G-source glyphs that do not align with the shapes as presented in China's national standard GB 18030—2022, while one character has a G-source glyph that was suggested to be updated during IRG #59.

1. U+2A917, U+2AA30 and U+2B536

U+2A917, U+2AA30 and U+2B536 are three G-source characters included in the *Table of General Standard Chinese Characters* (通用规范汉字表), but the current G-source representative glyphs for these characters do not align with the shapes in both 通用规范汉字表 and GB 18030—2022, as illustrated in Table 1. I recommend updating the G-source representative glyphs for these characters to the shapes in GB 18030—2022.

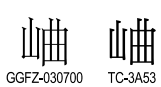
Unicode 16.0	通用规范汉字表	GB 18030—2022
2A917 土 32.11	7638	
2AA30 山 46.6 	6839	
2B536 门 169'.10	7580	

Table 1: Summary of the glyphs for U+2A917, U+2AA30 and U+2B536

It is noteworthy that the current G-source representative glyphs for U+2A917 (⿰) and U+2AA30 (⿰) were added as a horizontal extension based on IRG N2257 (*Request for China's Horizontal Extension and Updating 11 G Glyphs*), but they differ from the bitmaps in IRG N2257, which conform to the shapes in 通用规范汉字表, as shown in Figure 1.

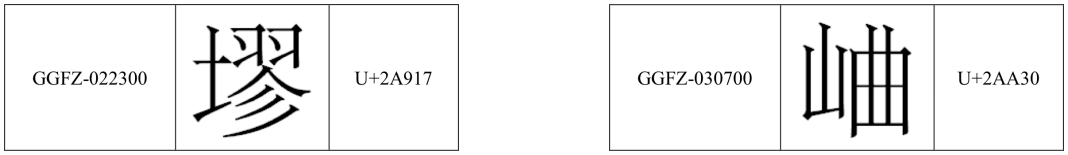


Figure 1: Excerpts from IRG N2257

In addition, the normalized glyph for U+2B536 (阑) does not align with the shape 阑 in its original evidence, the *Gǔdài Hànyǔ Cídiǎn* (古代汉语词典), as shown in Figure 2. Therefore, I suggest that the G-source reference value of U+2B536 be revised to GGFZ-026700, as shown in Figure 3.

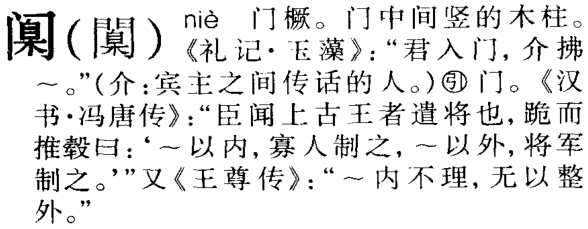

阑（闌）niè 门橛。门中间竖的木柱。《礼记·玉藻》："君入门，介拂～。"（介：宾主之间传话的人。）㊁门。《汉书·冯唐传》："臣闻上古王者遣将也，跪而推轂曰：'～以内，寡人制之，～以外，将军制之。'"又《王尊传》："～内不理，无以整外。"

Figure 2: Excerpt from 古代汉语词典

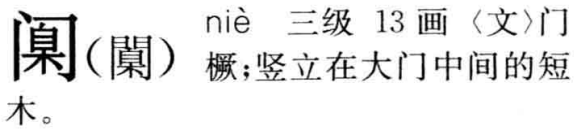

阑（闌）niè 三级 13画〈文〉门橛；竖立在大门中间的短木。

Figure 3: Excerpt from 通用规范汉字字典

2. U+59C9

The current G-source representative glyph for U+59C9 is 姊, and so is the shape in 通用规范汉字表, while the shape in GB 18030—2022 is 姊, as illustrated in Table 2.

Unicode 16.0	GB 18030—2022
59C9 女 38.5 姊 姊 姊 姊 姊 姊 姊 GE-3560 H-FBA6 T3-283F J0-3B50 K0-6D2B KP0-E6AC V0-3474	姊 59C9
通用规范汉字表	
0921 姊 [姊]	

Table 2: Summary of the glyphs for U+59C9

The current G-source glyph is from GB/T 16500—1998, as shown in Figure 4. The asterisk in the upper right corner indicates that this character is listed in the *First List of Processed Variant Chinese Characters* (第一批异体字整理表) as a variant form of 姊, as shown in Figure 5.

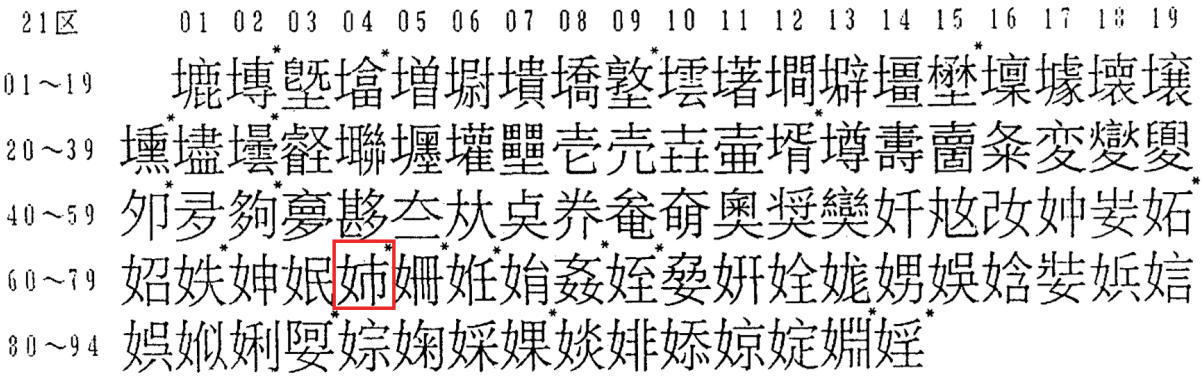


Figure 4: 21-64 (0x3560) in GB/T 16500—1998

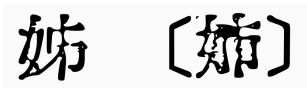


Figure 5: Excerpt from 第一批异体字整理表

However, since the early versions of 第一批异体字整理表 were published in traditional forms (旧字形), the right component of U+59C9 is actually U+5E02 市 (市) rather than U+5DFF 巿. A similar situation occurs with U+67FF, where the traditional form 柿 was adopted by 第一批异体字整理表, while the new form (新字形) 柿 is used as the G-source representative glyph, as illustrated in Table 3.

Unicode 16.0								第一批异体字整理表
67FF 木 75.5	柿 G0-4A41	柿 HB1-AC55	柿 T1-5158	柿 J0-3341	柿 K2-3A47	柿 KP1-4B0C	柿 V1-5965	柿 〔柹〕

Table 3: Summary of the glyphs for U+67FF

Therefore, the current G-source representative glyph for U+59C9 姊 does not follow China's regional convention, and I recommend updating it to 姊, as presented in GB 18030—2022.

3. U+6FF2 (redux)

In IRG N2788, I mentioned that the current G-source representative glyph for U+6FF2 is 濲, while the shape in GB 18030—2022 is 濲, as illustrated in Table 4.

Unicode 16.0					GB 18030—2022
6FF2 水 85.14	濲 GE-4037	濲 HB2-ED58	濲 T2-5D44	濲 K2-4327	濲 6FF2

Table 4: Summary of the glyphs for U+6FF2

The original evidence, GB 16500—1998, also used the shape 濲, as shown in Figure 6.

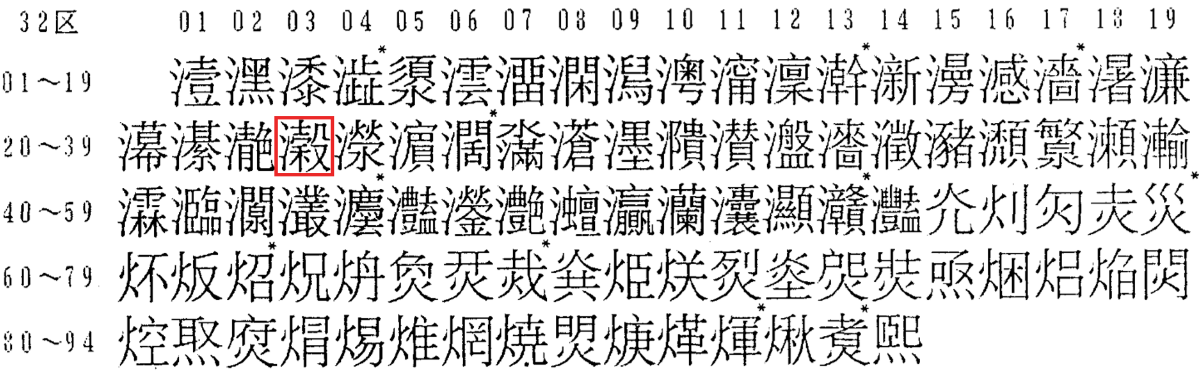


Figure 6: 32-23 (0x4037) in GB/T 16500—1998

However, in IRG N2803R2, China responded that they preferred to keep the current G-source representative glyph for U+6FF2 as it is found in the *Kāngxī Zìdiǎn* (康熙字典). Instead, they proposed to update the G-source reference value of U+6FF2 to GKX-0657.26.

China's proposed solution above cannot resolve the discrepancy between the G-source representative glyph for U+6FF2 and the shape in GB 18030—2022. Does this imply that China

does not intend for the G-source representative glyphs in the UCS Code Charts to align with those in GB 18030—2022?

Besides, there has been some recent discussion in the ORT regarding the reliability of certain definitive IRG references, such as 康熙字典, in terms of the glyph. Please refer to Section 5 for a similar case.

Therefore, I recommend that China reconsider the solution proposed in IRG N2803R2 and update the G-source representative glyph for U+6FF2 to 瀫, as presented in GB 18030—2022.

4. U+81A5

The current G-source representative glyph for U+81A5 is 臠, while the shape in GB 18030—2022 is 臠, as illustrated in Table 5.

Unicode 16.0	GB 18030—2022
81A5 肉 130.12 臠 臠 GH-1110 H-99A8	臠 81A5

Table 5: Summary of the glyphs for U+81A5

The current G-source glyph is from GB/T 15564—1995, as shown in Figure 7. This is actually a wrong shape inherited from the pseudo-GB1, as shown in Figure 8.

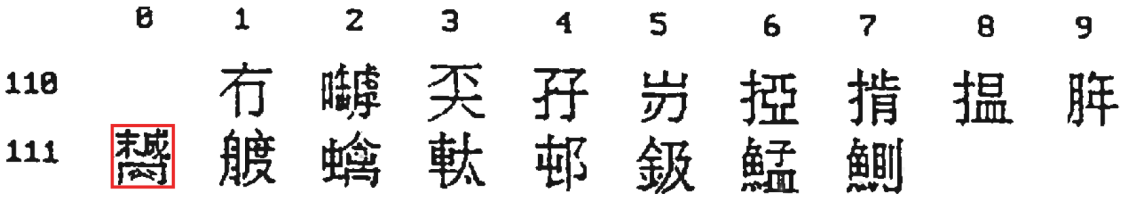


Figure 7: 11-10 in GB/T 15564—1995

Figure 8: 92-59 (0x7C5B) in the pseudo-GB1

The correct shape for U+81A5 should be 臠, as it is a 会意 character composed of “未” (not yet), “成” (become) and “肉” (meat) and means “eggs” in Cantonese. In addition to GB 18030—2022, the correct shape is also found in the *Hànyǔ Fāngyán Dà Cídiǎn* (汉语方言大词典), SJ/T 11239—2001, and on a street sign in Guangzhou, as shown in the following figures.

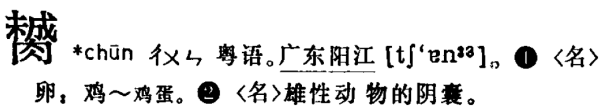


Figure 9: Excerpt from 汉语方言大词典

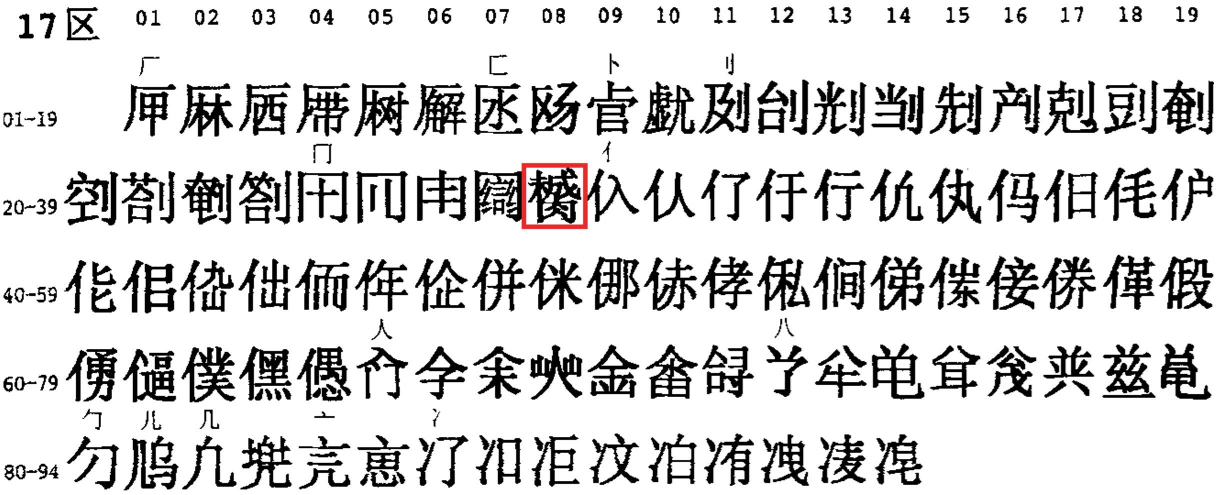


Figure 10: 17-28 in the SJ/T 11239—2001

Figure 11: 鸡膥巷, a street in Panyu District, Guangzhou

Therefore, I recommend updating the G-source representative glyph for U+81A5 to 膥.

5. U+211AE

The current G-source representative glyph for U+211AE is 𡆮, as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12: U+211AE in Unicode 16.0 Code Charts

The current G-source glyph is from the *Hànyǔ Dà Zìdiǎn* (汉语大字典), as shown in Figure 13.

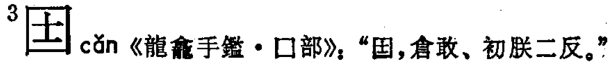


Figure 13: Excerpt from 汉语大字典

However, according to China's comment dated 2022-09-19 in the ORT for IRG Working Set 2021 #00764[1], the G-source representative glyph for U+211AE should be updated to 囷, and its G-source reference value should be updated to GHZR-10766.06 accordingly.

6. GZFY-source characters

The current G-source representative glyphs for U+2CE4B, U+2CE4C and U+2CE4E are inconsistent with the corresponding shapes in GB 18030—2022, as illustrated in Table 6.

Unicode 16.0	GB 18030—2022
2CE4B 麦 199'.8 GZFY-00647	2CE4B
2CE4C 麦 199'.8 GZFY-00686	2CE4C
2CE4E 麦 199'.12 GZFY-00687	2CE4E

Table 6: Summary of the glyphs for three GZFY-source characters

The original evidence, the *Hànyǔ Fāngyán Dà Cídiǎn* (汉语方言大词典), also used the shapes found in GB 18030—2022, as shown in Figure 14.

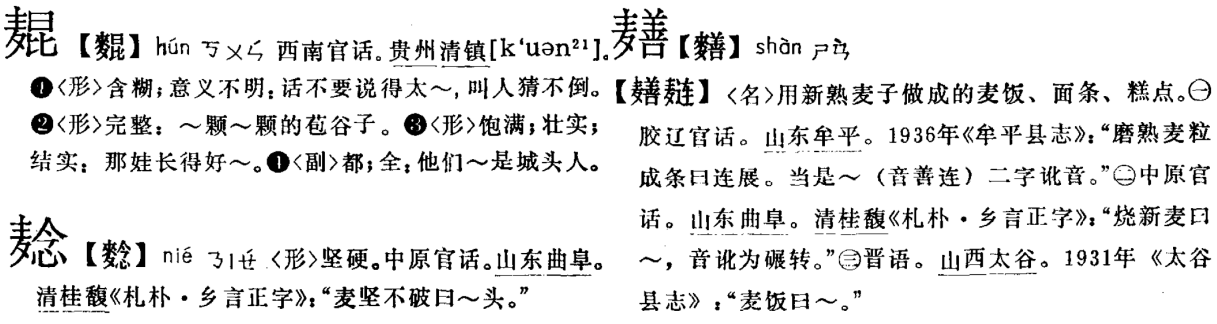


Figure 14: Excerpts from 汉语方言大词典

Therefore, I recommend updating the G-source representative glyphs for these characters to the shapes in GB 18030—2022.

[1] https://hc.jsecs.org/irg/ws2021/app/?id=00764#c9046

7. GZJW-source characters

The current G-source representative glyphs for U+2A942, U+2A945, U+2A94F, U+2A9DE, U+2A9E7, U+2AAB8, U+2BFB0 and U+2C6F6 are inconsistent with the corresponding shapes in GB 18030—2022, as illustrated in Table 7. I recommend updating the G-source representative glyphs for these characters to the shapes in GB 18030—2022.

Unicode 16.0	GB 18030—2022	Unicode 16.0	GB 18030—2022
2A942 大 37.2 刃 GZJW-00207	刃 2A942	2A9E7 宀 40.12 窒 GZJW-00921	窒 2A9E7
2A945 大 37.4 戉 GZJW-00210	戉 2A945	2AAB8 廾 55.14 㚇 GZJW-01000	㚇 2AAB8
2A94F 大 37.6 㞢 GZJW-00213	㞢 2A94F	2BFB0 支 66.6 攷 GZJW-00393	攷 2BFB0
2A9DE 宀 40.10 寖 GZJW-00907	寖 2A9DE	2C6F6 至 133.14 臻 GZJW-01469	臻 2C6F6

Table 7: Summary of the glyphs for eight GZJW-source characters

In addition to GB 18030—2022, the shape 攷 is also found in the *Yīnzhōu Jīnwén Jíchéng* (殷周金文集成), as shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Excerpt from 殷周金文集成

Acknowledgements

Mr. Ken Lunde proposed the idea of updating the G-source representative glyphs for U+59C9, U+6FF2, U+81A5 and U+211AE, and provided some evidence for these characters.

Mr. Andrew West proposed the idea of updating the G-source representative glyphs for GZFY- and GZJW-source characters.

References

- PRC standards and specifications
  - 中华人民共和国教育部, 国家语言文字工作委员会. 通用规范汉字表, 2013.
  - 中华人民共和国工业和信息化部. GB 18030—2022 信息技术 中文编码字符集, 2022.
  - 中华人民共和国电子工业部. GB/T 16500—1998 信息交换用汉字编码字符集 第七辅助集, 1998.
  - 中华人民共和国文化部, 中国文字改革委员会. 第一批异体字整理表, 1956.
  - 中华人民共和国广播电影电视部. GB/T 15564—1995 图文电视广播用汉字编码字符集 香港子集, 1995.
  - 中国电子技术标准化研究所. SJ/T 11239—2001 信息技术 信息交换用汉字编码字符集 第八辅助集, 2001.
- Books
  - 《古代汉语词典》编写组. 古代汉语词典. 北京: 商务印书馆, 1998.
  - 商务印书馆辞书研究中心. 通用规范汉字字典. 北京: 商务印书馆, 2013.
  - 许宝华, 宫田一郎. 汉语方言大词典. 北京: 中华书局, 1999.
  - 汉语大字典编辑委员会. 汉语大字典. 成都: 四川辞书出版社, 1986.
  - 中國社會科學院考古研究所. 殷周金文集成. 北京: 中華書局, 1984.
- Websites
  - https://www.zhihu.com/question/57187022/answer/514458865
  - https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/MAUf2ZyWQ5jdBWHaQvKWmw

(End of Document)