

Korea JTC1/SC2, Committee on Character Codes

**Subject: KR Response to IRG N2881, Request to revise 2 K-source glyphs by MA Shijie**

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## 1. Introduction

Historically, Korea has used Chinese characters for over 2,000 years, and during this period, many variant characters(異體字) and irregular forms(異形字) unique to Korea have been developed. Considering this, the KR Normalization Rule was created in 2015 to integrate these variant and irregular characters. All Korean Hanja proposed to international standard character codes have applied this Rule. Based on these points, the two glyphs mentioned in the IRG N2881 document can be judged as follows:

## 2. The upper component of U+2DF89 𪛈

Even if U+2DF89 is considered a variant of 𪛈, it is judged that ‘由’ cannot be normalized to ‘虫’. This is because the KR Normalization Rule(currently V1.6) was agreed upon within the IRG to be applied starting from the WS 2017(Ext.G) proposals, whereas U+2DF89 falls within the Ext.F block. Furthermore, as there are no other cases where ‘由’ can be normalized to ‘虫’ apart from this one, it would be ambiguous to add it as a new item to the KR Normalization Rule.

## 3. The glyph of U+313B5 𪛈

The evidence for this glyph appears in 『韓國史論』 「1. 青銅器時代」, where a researcher interpreted oracle bone script and converted it into a regular script form such as U+313B5(𪛈). However, in IRG N2881, the researcher’s interpretation was presented in a form like 𪛈.

It seems necessary to respect the opinions of each researcher. KR will appreciate if IRG experts would give opinions on this issue so that we can reach a consensus.

#### **4. Conclusions**

KR suggests to keep the first character in Section 2 above unchanged. For the second character in Section 3 above, KR will accept the IRG decision.

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