

Universal Coded Character Set UCS

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 IRG N2889R2

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Meeting:	IRG #65
Actions required:	To be considered by IRG
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1. Response to [IRGN2884](#) and [IRGN2838](#)

Thank Ms. CheonHyeong Sim (沈天珩) and Judith Chen for their contribution to the revision of G-source glyph.

The characters Sim mentioned in IRGN2884 and Judith mentioned in IRGN2838 do indeed have the issues with their glyph design.

1.1 Revision for 57 G-source glyphs

There is no doubt that the revision suggestion for the G-glyphs below is correct and persuasive:

IRGN2884

U+2A735, U+2A790, U+2A7AB, U+2A853, U+2A8BD, U+2A8CF, U+2A8D8, U+2A906, U+2A90C, U+2A91A, U+2A966, U+2A967, U+2A96C, U+2A970, U+2A9A4, U+2A9D8, U+2AA56, U+2ABBE, U+2ABE8, U+2AC9B, U+2ACD0, U+2AD15, U+2AD38, U+2AD73, U+2ADA2, U+2ADB8, U+2AE0D, U+2AE12, U+2AE47, U+2AE6E, U+2AE73, U+2AE9B, U+2AFE8, U+2AFF4, U+2B04D, U+2B0D5, U+2B13A, U+2B150, U+2B17C, U+2B1DC, U+2B210, U+2B22E, U+2B26F, U+2B2A0, U+2B2FB, U+2B37A, U+2B392, U+2B5D7, U+2B6BC

U+2B42D needs to be revised but doesn't follow the suggestion of IRGN2884. (see 1.3)

IRGN2838

U+2AD51, U+2B46B

IRGN2884 and IRGN2838

U+2AC7E, U+2AD81, U+2ADE4, U+2B077, U+2B416

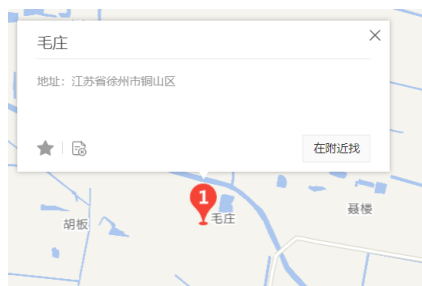
1.2 Disunify the original glyph 𠩺 of U+2A790 𠩺 to a new code point in the future

The actual usages of U+2A790 𠩺 in maps and geographical literatures are not included as the evidences in extension C. As a GCYY-glyph, the source submitted by Chinese Academy of Surveying and Mapping (中国测绘科学院) is an irregular record of 𠩺庄 which located in Jiangsu Province during its field investigation process.

Wang Xieyang showed the character is replaced by 毛 in digital maps such as 天地图 and 中国国家地名信息库.



中国国家地名信息库



天地图

We can also find this place-name in the literatures, written as 𡩵𡩵子, 𡩵𡩵子 and 𡩵𡩵子:

Evidence 1: 江苏省铜山县地名录,铜山县地名委员会,1982 年 10 月,第 34 页

团结大队 Tuánjiē Dàduì

驻胡坑。原属秦楼大队。耕地3020亩，人口1250人，2个自然村。

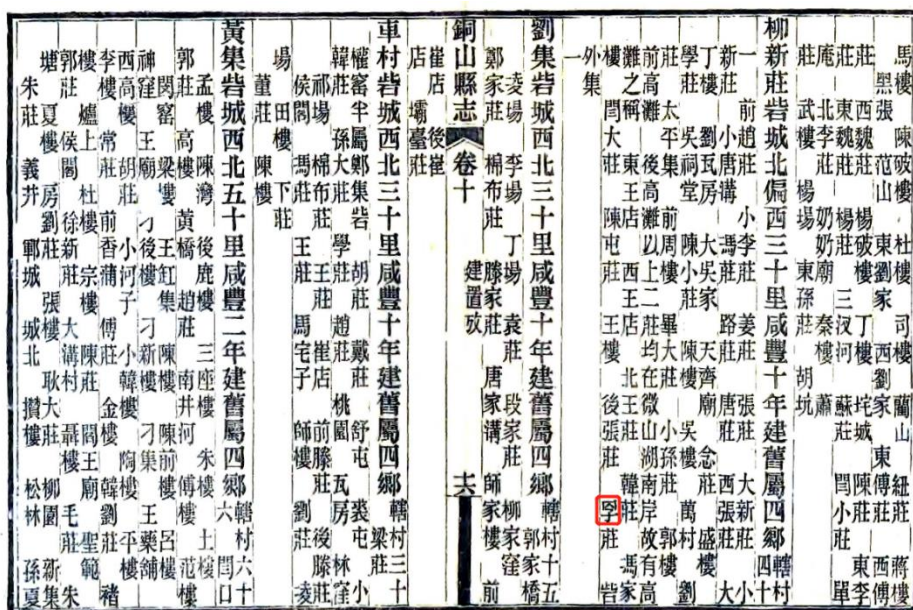
胡坑 Húkēng

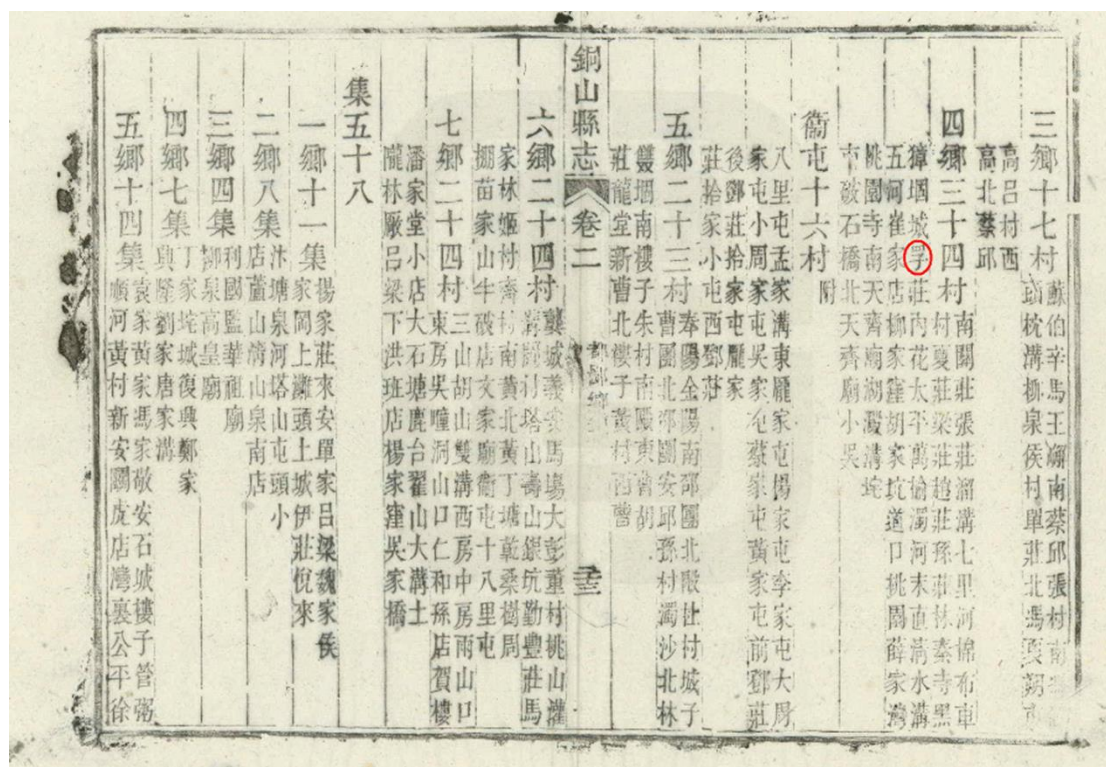
村周围坑洼，胡姓居住，取名胡坑。

𡩵庄 Mǎozhuāng

古时俗称渔民为𡩵，渔民船泊于此成村，取名𡩵庄。

Evidence 2: [民国]铜山县志,七十五卷,余家谟,民国 15 年[1926]刻本,卷十,第十六页





While we know that these three components 𠂇/𠂈/𠂉 are often used interchangeably, and the earliest version [道光]铜山县志 shows the most standard glyph, we can reasonably infer that 𠂇𠂈子/𠂇𠂉子 are the variation of 𠂇𠂈子 which was submitted to IRG in the file IRGN1366 and later withdrawn.

For 𠂇𠂈子 is the actually used glyph in the modern times, China would like to revise the glyph of U+2A790 from 𠂇𠂈子 to 𠂇𠂈子, and disunify the original glyph 𠂇𠂈子 to a new codepoint.

1.3 Be cautious in the unification of the new-old glyphs(新旧字形) on the same code point

The new-old glyphs(新旧字形) is an outdated concept in philology that combines issues of heterogeneous, different handwriting, unification and simplification of CJK characters.

The unification method for most of the characters containing the new-old glyph components (新旧字形部件) is reasonable, except for the part of the case where the variant issue is mixed into the new-old glyph issue.

In principle, these pairs of glyph forms, such as 争-爭, 臼-臼, 𠂇-𠂈, etc., should be treated as variant character issues. However, integrating them into one code based on the table of new-old glyphs has caused confusion in the application.

So, China hopes to take a long-term perspective on this topic and temporarily refrain from revising U+2B42D and U+2B5B1, but normalizing the component 𠂇 to 𠂈 in U+2B42D.

Code point	UCS	GB 18030—2022	Suggested glyph	Actual usage
U+2B42D				1093 3.596 郅始逄母鑄其羞 鬲
U+2B5B1				 【顚】gēn ㄍㄣˋ〈动〉低着(头)。吴语。江苏常州 [gən ²⁴] ~头婆婆整天低着头的人。宋王洙、司马光等《类篇》：“顚，高也。俚俗以俯首为~。” 现代汉语方言大词典 gjz00231, #1410.451, 2FB41, #06, 5
				Refer to the glyph issue of 顚

1.4 The table of glyph revision:

Code point	UCS	GB 18030—2022	Other standards	Actual usage	Revised glyph
U+2A735					
U+2A790				孚 庄 Mǎozhuāng 脏	
U+2A7AB					
U+2A853					
U+2A8BD					
U+2A8CF					

U+2A8D8	𡇗	𡇗			𡇗
U+2A906	𡇖	𡇖			𡇖
U+2A90C	𡇜	𡇜			𡇜
U+2A91A	𡇚	𡇚			𡇚
U+2A966	𡇞	𡇞			𡇞
U+2A967	𡇟	𡇟			𡇟
U+2A96C	𡇢	𡇢			𡇢
U+2A970	𡇤	𡇤			𡇤
U+2A9A4	𡇬	𡇬			𡇬
U+2A9D8	𡇰	𡇰			𡇰
U+2AA56	𡇶	𡇶			𡇶

U+2ABBE	𢵵	𢵵			𢵵
U+2ABE8	𢵸	𢵸			𢵸
U+2AC7E	𢶒	𢶒			𢶒
U+2AC9B	𢶓	𢶓			𢶓
U+2ACD0	𢶔	𢶔			𢶔
U+2AD15	𢶕	𢶕			𢶕
U+2AD38	𢶘	𢶘			𢶘
U+2AD51	𢶙	𢶙			𢶙
U+2AD73	𢶛	𢶛			𢶛
U+2AD81	𢶜	𢶜			𢶜
U+2ADA2	𢶝	𢶝			𢶝

U+2ADB8		潦			潦
U+2ADE4		凇			凇
U+2AE0D		炆			炆
U+2AE12		烺			烺
U+2AE47		煖			煖
U+2AE6E		熏			熏
U+2AE73		爍			爍
U+2AE9B		𤇗			𤇗
U+2AFE8		砒			砒
U+2AFF4		碓			碓
U+2B04D		窠			窠

U+2B077		𪛗			𪛗
U+2B0D5		𪛓			𪛓
U+2B13A		𪛐			𪛐
U+2B150		𪛒			𪛒
U+2B17C		𪛛			𪛛
U+2B1DC		𪛝			𪛝
U+2B210		𪛐			𪛐
U+2B22E		𪛞			𪛞
U+2B26F		𪛞			𪛞
U+2B2A0		𪛠			𪛠
U+2B2FB		𪛡			𪛡

U+2B37A		𪛗			𪛗
U+2B392		𪛙			𪛙
U+2B416		𪛖			𪛖
U+2B42D		𪛝			𪛝
U+2B46B		𪛛			𪛛
U+2B5D7		𪛟			𪛟
U+2B6BC		𪛠			𪛠

2. Response to CheonHyeong Sim about the issue of disunifying 𪛗曰欠 and 𪛗日欠

In the file IRGN2876, China has accepted Ms. Shen's suggestion to disunify 𪛗曰欠/𪛗日欠 and set 𪛗日欠 on a new code point.

Based on her strong suggestion, this document lists the glyph and attributes of 𪛗日欠.

Source	Glyph	IDS	RS	TS	FS	Reading	Variant	Evidence
GCESI-00550	𪛗	𪛗日欠	72.4	6	3	huan1, xin1, chui1, yao3, yi4, yu4	U+6B61, 歡 U+6615, 𪛗 U+5439, 吹 U+2695E, 𪛗 U+6B25, 𪛗	See table 5 and 3.4 in IRGN2743, page 12-14

(EOF)