

SAT Feedback on “Request to move SAT-60289 from U+2E30B to U+809E” (IRG N2854)

Source: SAT Committee

Status: Member Submission

Action: For consideration by IRG

1. Response and analysis

We appreciate the valuable contribution on U+2E30B, including new pieces of evidence, in [IRG N2854](#). However, after our inspection, the new facts seem to create no changes in the situation we originally described in [IRG N2218 Response](#).

IRG N2854, citing 《漢文佛典疑難俗字彙釋與研究》, points out that the character which appears in the original text of 慧琳一切經音義 vol. 45, where the SAT character is sourced, is probably a variant of 𠂔 (U+6748) or 𠂔 (U+29540). We agree with this and believe that the latter is more probable.

At the same time, 《漢文佛典疑難俗字彙釋與研究》 recognizes that the same character appears in 龍龕手鏡, where it is a synonym of 𠂔 (U+4424). It concurs with the Kangxi Dictionary’s definition of 𠂔 (U+809E). As of Unicode 17.0, the G source glyph of U+809E derive from 龍龕手鏡, and the T and J sources from Kangxi.



That being said, be noted that the semantic link between the 慧琳一切經音義 character and the 龍龕手鏡 character is not established except for the fact that 《漢文佛典疑難俗字彙釋與研究》 combines them in the same entry without explanation. IRG N2854 argues that SAT-60289 should be unified with U+809E on the grounds that it has 𠂔 in its right component, as opposed to 𠂔 (爪), which the JMJ-058379 glyph apparently has. However, as we confirmed in IRG N2218 Response, the JMJ database assigns it an on’yomi pronunciation シャ (*sha*), which matches that of 𠂔 but unlikely that of 爪 (which would be ソウ (*sō*, or historically サウ *sau*)). Thus, U+2E30B and U+809E are likely to have identical abstract components.



コピーフィールド


𠂔

MJ文字図形名	MJ058379
MJ文字図形バージョン	1.0
総画数	8
音読み	シャ
訓読み	
部首内画数	肉部4画

Since UCV #127 allows unification of 𠂔 and 𠂔, and UCV #247 of 𠂔 and 𠂔, we are not immediately sure which of U+809E or U+2E30B is clearly better to encode SAT-60289.

As for the character recommended as the alternative representative glyph in IRG N2854, it is clearly an error form of 𠂔 (U+4011) that we are currently reluctant to opt for encoding. (Actually, that is the original source of glyph we replaced with the current one.)

2. Possible actions

- Any inputs from Japan are welcome.
- If IRG experts see fit, we can also assign a new SAT source to the 慧琳一切經音義 vol. 37 character for U+2E30B, acknowledging that it is an error form, and move the current source to U+809E.
- As a speculation, U+2E30B might be a duplicate of U+809E. The G-source glyph of U+809E (𠂔月𠂔) is only introduced on Unicode 12.0 (2019), following [IRG N2376](#). Code charts from 5.2 (2009) through 11.0 (2018) all show 𠂔月𠂔 forms consistently, though those before 5.1 (2008) have 𠂔月𠂔 as single-slot glyphs.

809E
 肉 130.3

 GE-3952


 T4-2470


 J1-556E


 809E

Hence, at the point U+2E30B was encoded, experts are possibly unaware of U+809E being in a unifiable range. If that is the case, a cleaner solution would be mark U+2E30B as a duplicate character in any way.

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