

HKSAR Comments on N1475 (Draft) — Updated List of  
Unification/non-unification Examples

Point 1

圣• 𡗗

Regarding SU016 , we are not sure about this pair being considered as having the same abstract shape.

‘圣’ (U+5723) is found in Kangxi Dictionary (KX index: 223.060). It means ‘to dig’ when pronounced ‘ku1’ and means ‘holy’ and ‘sacred’ when pronounced ‘sheng4’. It is now used as the simplified character of ‘聖’ (U+8056).

‘𡗗’ (U+22016) is not found in Kangxi and is believed to be the simplified form of ‘𡗗’ (U+5DE0) when used as a component, for example ‘經’ (U+7D93) vs ‘经’ (U+7ECF). ‘𡗗’ is the same as ‘經’ when pronounced ‘jing1’ and it is a place name when pronounced ‘xing2’.

Obviously, ‘圣’ and ‘𡗗’ are *non-cognate* and we are not sure if example ‘SU016’ is valid or not.

## Point 2

Can we merge the pair ‘ $\begin{matrix} \text{义} \cdot \text{叉} \\ \text{SU009} \end{matrix}$ ’, with ‘ $\begin{matrix} \text{叉} \cdot \text{叉} \\ \text{SU033} \end{matrix}$ ’, and produce a triplet example?

A similar case is ‘ $\begin{matrix} \text{缶} \cdot \text{缶} \\ \text{SU056} \end{matrix}$ ’, and ‘ $\begin{matrix} \text{缶} \cdot \text{缶} \\ \text{SU057} \end{matrix}$ ’,

Will merging in this manner lead to *over-unification* and unification mistakes?

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