

Universal Coded Character Set  
International Organization for Standardization  
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**Doc Type:** Ideographic Research Group Document  
**Title:** Request for consideration to modify G glyph for U+28B48  
**Source:** Eiso Chan (陈永聪, Culture and Art Publishing House)  
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**Action:** For consideration by IRG, China NB and UTC  
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In current UCS and Unicode code chart, the G glyph for U+28B48 is shown below (𨮩金𦍋苗).

28B48      𨮩𦍋苗  
金 167.12      GHZ-64258.01

Fig. 1 U+28B48

The G-Source reference value is GHZ-64258.01, which means it is sited from 《汉语大字典》 (Ed. 1), and the source reference is also equivalent to GHZR-84577.04. We show the corresponding entry of 《汉语大字典》 (Ed. 2) below.

𨮩𦍋苗 同“𨮩”。明焦竑《俗書刊誤·俗用雜字》：“船上拏泥鐵器曰𨮩。”明方以智《通雅·諺原》：“船上鐵猫曰𨮩。”

Fig. 2 《汉语大字典》 (Ed. 2), p. 4577

The explanation shows this is the variant of 𨮩 (U+9328), that means the left part (金) is the semantic element, and the right part should be the phonetic element. However, is it the right part (𦍋苗) a certain ideograph? The answer is not.

The kFanqie property values of 猫 (U+732B)/貓 (U+8C93), 苗 (U+82D7) and 𦍋 (U+82D6) is shown below. It is very easy to know that 苗 (U+82D7) or 𦍋 (U+732B) is more proper for the phonetic element.

UCS	Char.	Fanqie
U+732B/U+8C93	猫/貓	武瀾
		莫交
U+82D7	苗	武瀾
U+82D6	𦍋	丑六 徒歷

The entry of 《汉语大字典》 (Ed. 2) shows this character is sited from two books, and we can check the glyphs on the original books. The following pieces of evidence all show the glyph is 𨮩金猫. (Figs. 3-5)

There is one more piece of evidence cited from *Kangxi Dictionary*, and the glyph is also 𨮩金猫. (Fig. 6)

《汉语大词典》 and the pocket edition of 《汉语大字典》 have modified the glyph to 𨮩金猫. (Figs. 7 & 8)

骨鯁在喉曰𪔐

苦假切

手足病曰癘

茹音

燒餅曰饅

一作𪔐

磨音

瘡痕曰𪔐

巴音

補其不足之數曰找

爪音

撐小舟曰划

音華俗呼小舟為划子

船上拏泥鐵器曰錨

茅音

盛飯竹器曰箒箕

甕器漆器光澤曰𪔐

右音或作𪔐

人浮水面以手足撐水曰余一作泗又作𪔐人沉

水中曰溺一作𪔐

又音寐

俗云打火頭矢溺之溺音徒弔

切與此異

任身傭作曰傷

絢音

猪膜脂可洗絹帛曰

脰子

脰音移

小鍋曰𪔐一作𪔐

掉音

造屋承桁條之木

Fig. 3 焦竑: 《俗書刊誤》, 文淵閣四庫全書, juan 11, folio 5B

兒吐乳曰哕音峴風中楊穀去穢曰犇音封穢言曰迦譟音

皂音斯爪有蘇音斯大口曰顰音擔鐵束物曰鑿音錫物穿曰

窻音冲掘出汁曰齏音上切草刀曰鋤音扎物未精曰𦉰音去𦉰音去

補不足曰找音爪船上鐵猫曰錨音錨鎡漆光曰𦉰音去或作𦉰音去

小兒留髮曰鬢音周簡妝曰匱粧耳垂曰𦉰音去皮寬曰𦉰音俱

荅猪發土曰𦉰音厰門鍵曰釘吊屋梁曰𦉰音洞今呼積物曰

積僂手足生堅皮曰𦉰音呼𦉰音滌今泥坐瓦曰𦉰音五𦉰音化布列

曰拏音擺手足指紋曰𦉰音羅牛犢曰𦉰音切於博納頭水中曰

Fig. 4 方以智：《通雅》，文淵閣四庫全書，juan 49, folio 31B







於音管玉篇車具也儀禮既夕木鎗疏其車鎗常用金喪用木  
釋文鎗音管又正韻與轄同孟子題辭五經之鎗鎗又廣  
韻集韻於古玩切音貫義同又字林田器爾雅釋樂疏鎗田器也自江而南呼犁刀爲鎗  
苗玉篇器也焦竑俗書刊誤船上鐵猫曰鎗或曰鎗鎗同卽今  
船首尾四角又用鐵索貫之投水中使船不動搖者俗讀若茅  
茅苗音別其用一也鎗字彙齒良切鎗集韻他典切音腆說文朝鮮  
言鎗北燕朝鮮洌水之閒或謂之鎗註音腆又廣韻多殄切  
音典義同又集韻吐袞切音黠博雅重也揚子方言東齊之  
閒曰鎗宋魯曰錫古文鎗唐韻先擊切集韻韻會先的切  
錫註鎗吐本反錫古文鎗唐韻先擊切集韻韻會先的切  
聲餘曰銀色而鉛質也詩衛風如金如錫傳金錫鍊而精爾雅  
釋器錫謂之釧疏錫金白釧也一名釧又博雅赤銅謂之錫  
又爾雅釋詁錫也易師卦王三錫命書堯典師錫帝曰傳錫  
與也左傳莊元年王使榮叔來錫桓公命註錫賜也禮緯文九

Fig. 6 《康熙字典》，康熙五十五年武英殿本，戌集上, folio 39B

11 錨 [máo] 用以罾泥的铁制器。明焦竑《俗书刊误·俗用杂字》：“船上拏泥鐵器曰錨。音茅。”

Fig. 7 汉语大词典编辑委员会汉语大词典编纂处：《汉语大词典（第十一卷）》，上海：汉语大词典出版社，1993.3, ISBN 7-5432-0010-8/H·11, p. 1382

錨 同“錨”。

Fig. 8 宛志文：《汉语大字典（袖珍本第二版）》，武汉：崇文书局 & 成都：四川辞书出版社，2020.12, ISBN 978-7-5403-5661-3, p. 1586

### Conclusion

China should update the G-Source glyph for U+28B48 as 錨 and keep the current source reference value.

We can also consider adding the following UniHan property value based on Fig. 7.

U+28B48 kMandarin	máo
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On the other hand, current kCantonese property value of 錨 (U+9328) is “naau4”, but “naau4” is the vulgar reading, and the regular reading should be “maau4” based on 《广州音字典》, and *List of Graphemes of Commonly-used Chinese Characters: 2007 Re-arranged with Cantonese and Putonghua Pronunciations and Simple English Explanations* (《常用字字形表》) shows “naau4” and “maau4” at the same time. There is not urgent to add the kCantonese property value for U+28B48 at this stage.

(End of Document)