

Title: A Supplementary Proposal to Encode the Jurchen Characters in UCS

Source: China

Contributors: Sun Bojun, Nie Hongyin, Jing Yongshi

Action: For review by JTC1/SC2/WG2

References: WG2n3628, WG2n3696, WG2n3720

## 1. Introduction




In the previous proposal on encoding Jurchen characters (WG2N3628) which was proposed by China at WG2#54 in Dublin, 2009-04, we referred to the table of Jurchen characters. Then, according to the requirements in WG2N3639 in the Jurchen Ad hoc report, we provided additional information of the pronunciations based on Jin Qizong's dictionary and a revised version of the table showing the correlation between the Jurchen font from China NB and Jason's font (WG2n3720).













In 2015, a new Jurchen inscription was found in the Huashiya town of Shenmu County, Shaanxi Province, on which there are 15 glyphs not found in previous records. This proposal intends to add these glyphs to the previously submitted proposal(WG2n3720).

The Jurchen inscription found in the Huashiya is on the outer cliff of a grotto located at 60 kilometers to the south of Shenmu County, Yulin City, Shaanxi Province, which was known to the academic realm in 2015. In the Ming dynasty, the grotto was turned into Qingliang Temple. From the perspective of the existing form and its content, the Jurchen inscription must have been engraved in the same time with the Chinese one on the right side which was carved in 1228 of Jin Dynasty, but the two inscriptions are not originally in accordance with each other, ie., the Jurchen one proves to be an imperial edict given to the magistrate of Michuan County. The inscription is the first Jurchen relic found in the North Xi'an region, the ancient Jin-Xia borderland.

Because of the 15 glyphs not found in previous records and not be included in Jin Qizong's dictionary, we attached them separately at the end of the table.

## 2. The new Jurchen characters table

Serial No following WG2N 3720	Glyph	Original Pictures	Place in the Huashiya Jurchen inscription	Stoke	Pronunciation
X-1377	𐰇		14-04; 25-01	4	Ir-
X-1378	𐰈		06-04	5	unknown
X-1379	𐰉		11-10	6	ʃir

X-1380	赤		09-10	6	go
X-1381	夾		24-02	6	bie
X-1382	早		06-03	6	Pi
X-1383	采		06-05	7	unknown
X-1384	傘		08-08	7	unknown
X-1385	戾		09-02	7	gə
X-1386	乚		07-13	7	xa
X-1387	舍		05-11	8	niru
X-1388	阜		02-07; 04-14; 05-11; 06-04	8	bu
X-1389	差		25-01	8	e
X-1390	采		01-01; 10-10	9	michuan
X-1391	乘		06-10	10	michuan

### 3. The picture of the Huashiya Jurchen inscription



### 4. References

[1] Shaanxi grottoes content compilation committee ed. (陕西石窟内容总录编纂委员会编),

*Shaanxi Grottoes Content Compilation, Yulin Volume* (《陕西石窟内容总录 榆林卷》上), Shaanxi People's Publishing House (陕西人民出版社), 2017.

[2] Shi Jiangang (石建刚), “A Proofread and Research on the New Chinese Inscription of Jin Dynasty Found in Qingliang Temple Grottoes of Shenmu in Shaanxi” (陕西神木清凉寺石窟新发现金代汉文题刻校录及研究), Xixia Institute of Ningxia university ed. (宁夏大学西夏学研究院编), Proceedings of the 5<sup>th</sup> International Academic forum on Tangutology (第五届西夏学国际学术论坛论文集), Alashan, 2017, pp. 388-394.

[3] Aisin Gioro Ulhicun (乌拉熙春), *The Ink Inscription of Jurchen Large Script on the side Of the Arhara River in Russia* (ロシア・アルハラ河畔女真大字の墨书), Kyoto: Friends Bookstore (朋友书店), 2017, pp. 107-78.

[4] Sun Bojun (孙伯君), “A Textual Research on the Jurchen Inscription Found in the Huashiya Cliff of the Shenmu County” (神木县花石崖女真文题刻考释), Journal of Minzu University of China (中央民族大学学报), 2018(6):146-156.