

Source:	Jaemin Chung
Title:	G glyphs for U+25D89 and U+28BBA
Status:	Individual contribution
Action required:	To be considered by the IRG
Pages:	3

Currently, the G glyphs for U+25D89 簍 and U+28BBA 鑄 are the same as those of U+7C51 簍 and U+9459 鑄 respectively.

25D89

竹 118.15

簍

GKX-0903.28

28BBA

金 167.15

鑄

GKX-1325.26

7C51

竹 118.15

簍

GE-464C

簍

H-A06B

簍

T3-5E4C

簍

J14-736B

9459

金 167.15

鑄

GE-5248

鑄

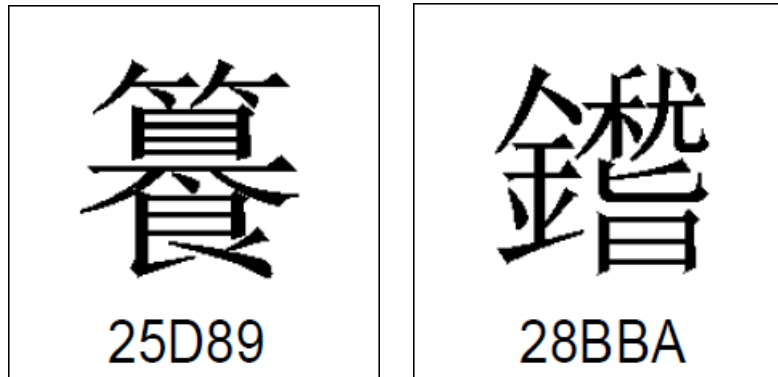
T5-765D

鑄

J1-656F

U+25D89 and U+28BBA first appear in ISO/IEC 10646-2:2001. U+25D89 had 𪗇一八 instead of 大, and U+28BBA had 禾 instead of 禾.

↓ Excerpts from ISO/IEC 10646-2:2001



But they were changed in Unicode 6.0.

↓ Excerpts from Unicode 5.2 (October 2009)

25D89  
竹 118.15

𪗇  
KX0903.28

28BBA  
金 167.15

𪗇  
KX1325.26

↓ Excerpts from Unicode 6.0 (October 2010)

25D89  
竹 118.15

𪗇  
GKX-0903.28

28BBA  
金 167.15

𪗇  
GKX-1325.26

## 1. U+25D89

This is the 28<sup>th</sup> character on page 903 of the Kangxi Dictionary (康熙字典):



(from <https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/0903.gif>, enlarged)

It has 目一八 (not 大) right under the 目. The 丿 stroke does not penetrate the horizontal stroke.

Therefore, the G glyph for U+25D89 should be changed back to 纂 (with 目一八 instead of 大).

## 2. U+28BBA

This is the 26<sup>th</sup> character on page 1325 of the Kangxi Dictionary:



(from <https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/1325.gif>, enlarged)

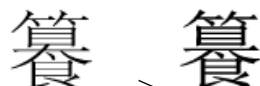
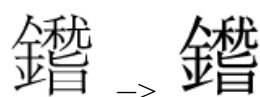
It is unclear whether the character has 禾 or 禾, because the top curved stroke of the top-middle component slightly extends to the left of its vertical stroke.

I therefore defer to the judgment of IRG experts as to what action, if any, should be taken with regard to the G glyph for U+28BBA.

(End of document)

Source:	TianHeng Shen(沈天珩, aka CheonHyeong Sim)
Title:	<b>FEEDBACK</b> for <i>G glyphs for U+25D89 and U+28BBA</i>
Subtitle:	Objection to the Glyph Changes
Status:	Individual Contribution on IRG #60
Action:	To be considered by IRG and China NB

In IRGN2609, Jaemin Chung pointed out that the G–source glyphs for U+25D89 and U+28BBA should be changed back to the UCS2003 glyphs, i.e.:

These are two characters from 康熙字典(KangXi Dictionary), while the glyphs in the version 同文書局原版 of 康熙字典 seems to be more like the ones of UCS2003, but the main issue is that the glyphs in 同文書局原版 are too blurred which may lead to erroneous judgement.

From my misunderstanding of "disunification" in [L2/21–236](#), I have been focusing on sorting out the actual shapes of the character entries(字頭) in 康熙字典 and will consider to submit for IVD later as the suggestions from Ken Lunde and Andrew West by early 2022. Admittedly, there are differences between different versions of 康熙字典, but the **major differences** can mainly be divided into two categories:

- 1. The carelessness in stencil printing, e.g.:



- 2. The revision for incipient errors, e.g.:



According to the data I sorted out, only 800+ out of 49190 character entries have differences between 同文書局原版 and 武英殿版(aka 內府版)<sup>1</sup>, while vast majority of them are **minor differences**, e.g. component 步 and 步.

Therefore, when a glyph in 同文書局原版 is blurred, we could see the other official block-printed editions for reference. What I must point out is that, U+25D89 completely looks like the G-source glyph at present, following are the evidences(from left, 武英殿版, 安永9年日本翻刻版 and 道光七年奉旨重刊版<sup>2</sup>):



What is more, although the G-source glyphs in Extension B are actually the same as the ones in URO, but the source references for the URO characters are GE-XXXX(aka 第七辅助集), which can be regarded as a pseudo-G-source due to the fact that GE-source is a horizontal extension for all the URO characters without a G-source in early years. The glyph changes from UCS2003 to the G-source glyphs at present should possibly be a revision, meanwhile, could be possibly regarded as the glyph normalization under the G-source's convention.

As a result, the glyphs have no need for changing.

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<sup>1</sup> Btw, I am going to sort out the differences between 同文書局原版 & 武英殿版 and other versions, the first one possibly will be 安永9年日本翻刻版. The achievements can be found at [https://glyphwiki.org/wiki/Group:simch-kx\\_KhangXiDict](https://glyphwiki.org/wiki/Group:simch-kx_KhangXiDict) and will be continuously updated.

<sup>2</sup> From Waseda University(早稲田大学).

Title	<b>Feedback to IRGN2609 G glyphs for U+25D89 and U+28BBA</b>
Author	Henry Chan
Type	Individual Contribution
Date	2023-03-23
Distribution	IRG
Pages	1

In IRGN2609 it is shown that the G-glyphs in Unicode 6.0 have changed, causing them to be identical to existing characters in the URO.

This is because from Unicode 6.0 and up all GKX sources use normalized forms.

Besides reverting the glyph change, another option is to change the URO references for U+7C51 from GE-464C to GKX-0903.28 and U+9459 to GKX1325.26, and then orphan U+25D89 and U+28BBA. This will better reflect that these characters were disunified in error and the code points are no longer encouraged to be used.

On another note, IRG may also want to discourage the horizontal extension of mis-disunified characters in Extension B. If two characters are semantically identical and visually look extremely similar, it will cause confusion for users and lead to spoofing attacks. Besides Unihan maintaining a list of spoofing variants, orphaning the duplicate characters will be the easiest way to encourage IME from outputting the non-desired code-point.

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