

Proposal to add a new Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs block

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This document is a proposal for adding a new block named “**Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs**” to the Unicode Standard. This proposal is a revised version of my previous proposal [L2/24-125](#) following feedback from the UTC #180 meeting ([L2/24-165](#)), and is related to my previous proposal [L2/23-139R](#).

Background

CJK ideographs (漢字), which originated in China and are widely used in other regions such as Japan, Korea, and Vietnam, are often written in abbreviated forms due to their complex shapes. Most CJK abbreviations are made of the same components as regular CJK characters, but some of the relatively new abbreviations include components derived from non-Han writing systems such as **Latin**, **Katakana**, and **Hangul**, and these abbreviations are used mainly for signboards and other handwritten texts from the viewpoint of ease of writing.

Script-hybrid CJK abbreviations with CJK ideographs and other scripts simultaneously as components are particularly well-known in **Japan**, but similar example also exists in **Korea**.

Some of these abbreviations have their origins in the **Geba letters** (ゲバ文字; not to be confused with the *Geba*(哥巴) script used by the *Naxi*(纳西) people of southern China.) that was once popular, especially in university organizations with a leftist(communist) activist context, but there are now scattered examples of their use in other non-political-intent documents as simply easy-to-write characters. I would like to make it clear that this proposal is not intended to encourage such left-wing political activities. Of course, this type of writing also includes writings that do not come from left-wing political activism.

These abbreviations are not official, but are fairly commonplace in signboards and other handwritten documents. However, as they are not yet encoded in the Unicode Standard, I am proposing that they be encoded in a new block of script-hybrid CJK unified ideographs named “**Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs**”.

The block name reflects the fact that the characters are script-hybrids of Han and non-Han characters, and that the characters act as ideographs. In previous proposal, the block was named “CJK Abbreviations”, but similar script-hybrid characters (Han-Latin and Han-Sawndip) have been found in the “Sawndip” (“方块壮字” or “古壮字” in Chinese) writing system used in Zhuang (壮语) [ISO 639-3: zha] and Bouyei (布依语) [ISO 639-3: pcc], which belong to the Kra-Dai languages family (close to Thai and Lao) spoken in southern China, and since these are not abbreviations, the word “abbreviations” was removed from the block name in anticipation of future expansion.

Structure

Like ordinary CJK ideographs, the characters in the Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs proposed here function as **ideographs with sound and meaning information** at the same time. In the same way as CJK ideographs, the direction of writing is written **horizontally from left to right** with line breaks from top to bottom (e.g. Fig.11), or **vertically from top to bottom** with line breaks from right to left (e.g. Fig.12).

Character name rules













In the previous proposal, the names of each character were mainly based on Japanese, but since it is not possible to guarantee that the proposed characters are not used in languages other than Japanese (especially on Han-Latin characters), I have decided to name the characters according to the following rules.

HAN-`<script name>` IDEOGRAPH `<combining type>`-`<Han-component code>`-`<non-Han reading>`

`<script name>` is the script name of the non-Han component (e.g. LATIN, KATAKANA, HANGUL).

`<combining type>` is a two-character Latin string that indicates how the Han and non-Han components are combined. `<combining type>` corresponds to the IDS (Ideographic Description Characters) as shown in the table below.

Table 1: `<combining type>` and IDS correspondence

<code><combining type></code>	IDS	IDS code	IDS character name
LR		U+2FF0	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>L</u> EF T O <u>R</u> IGHT
AB		U+2FF1	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>A</u> BOVE TO <u>B</u> ELOW
FS		U+2FF4	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>F</u> ULL <u>S</u> URROUND
SA		U+2FF5	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>S</u> URROUND FROM <u>A</u> BOVE
SB		U+2FF6	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>S</u> URROUND FROM <u>B</u> ELOW
SL		U+2FF7	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>S</u> URROUND FROM <u>L</u> EF T
UL		U+2FF8	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>S</u> URROUND FROM <u>U</u> PPER <u>L</u> EF T
UR		U+2FF9	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>S</u> URROUND FROM <u>U</u> PPER <u>R</u> IGHT
LL		U+2FFA	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>S</u> URROUND FROM <u>L</u> OWER <u>L</u> EF T
OV		U+2FFB	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>O</u> VERLAI D
SR		U+2FFC	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>S</u> URROUND FROM <u>R</u> IGHT
LR		U+2FFD	IDEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION CHARACTER <u>S</u> URROUND FROM <u>L</u> OWER <u>R</u> IGHT

<Han-component code> is the hexadecimal representation of the Unicode code point of the Han-component. Using the semantic translation of the han character to describe a Han-component can lead to naming difficulties when it contains components that have no meaning by themselves (e.g. U+9F8B ^ㄹ), so I have decided to include the code point directly in the name.

<non-Han reading> is the reading of the non-Han component written in Latin script. For example, if the non-Han component is Katakana, the *rōma-ji* is used, and if the non-Han component is Hangeul, the reading of Hangeul in the *Revised Romanization of Korean* is used. However, if the non-Han component is Latin script, there may be a difference between uppercase and lowercase¹, so the case is specified, such as "CAPITAL A" or "SMALL B". If the non-Han component is Sawndip, it is written in its current spelling in Zhuang (for Sawndip that is not found in Zhuang but is specific to Bouyei, it is written in its Bouyei spelling).

In addition, when a non-Han component appears before a Han component in an IDS expression, the order is reversed: **<non-Han reading>-<Han-component code>**.

Character code point ordering rules

This section describes the rules that determine the ordering of the code points of each character in this block.

- ① Split characters into large groups based on what their non-Han components are, and sort them in the following order: LATIN>(HIRAGANA)>KATAKANA>HANGUL>(SAWNDIP).²
- ② Within each of the above categories, the characters are sorted by the code position of their Han components.
- ③ For characters with the same Han component code position, the characters are sorted by the code position of their non-Han components.
- ④ Finally, if the Han and non-Han components are the same and only the **<combining type>** differs, the characters are sorted by the code position of the IDS corresponding to the **<combining type>**. (The same order as Table 1)

Characters that should belong to this block may be added in the future after this proposal due to the discovery of new usage examples. In that case, the code positions of each proposed set will be determined by applying the above rules.

¹ lowercase usage is found in Sawndip

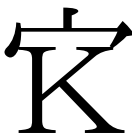



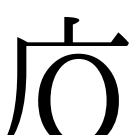

² This proposal does not include script-hybrid characters that have HIRAGANA and SAWNDIP components, but I am defining them for future expansion.

Repertoire of proposed characters

This section contains a list of the characters included in the current proposal.

As the total number of characters proposed is **22**, taking into account the range of East Asian characters recorded before and after the available region based on the official **Unicode SMP roadmap** (URL:<https://www.unicode.org/roadmaps/smp/>), the proposed code position is in the region from **U+1AF90** to **U+1AFA5**.

Table 2: list of proposed characters

code point	letter form	character names	characters information
1AF90		HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH AB- 5B80-CAPITAL K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for the word 憲法 (<i>kenpou</i>) • also represents an abbreviation of the word 警察(<i>keisatsu</i>) • see Fig.5 and 9
1AF91		HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH AB- 5B80-CAPITAL R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+5BEE 寮 (<i>ryou</i>) • see Fig.8-15
1AF92		HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL- 5E7F-CAPITAL K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+6176 慶 (<i>kei</i>) • Paired with 𠩺 as an abbreviation of 慶應大学 (<i>Keiō University</i>) • see Fig.1-3 and 8-9
1AF93		HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL- 5E7F-CAPITAL KO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviations-ligature for U+6176 U+61C9 慶應 (<i>keiou</i>) • used to describe <i>Keiō University</i>(慶應大学), a Japanese university • see Fig.2-3 and 9
1AF94		HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL- 5E7F-CAPITAL O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+61C9 應 (<i>ou</i>) • Paired with 𠩺 as an abbreviation of 慶應大学 (<i>Keiō University</i>) • see Fig.1-3 and 8-9
1AF95		HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR- 77F3-CAPITAL K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+78BA 確 (<i>kaku</i>) • Paired with 𠩺 as an abbreviation of 確認 (<i>kakunin</i>; means “to confirm”) • see Fig.5, 8-9 and 16-18

code point	letter form	character names	characters information
1AF96	訃	HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR- 8A01-CAPITAL N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+8A8D 認 (<i>nin</i>) • Paired with 𠄎 as an abbreviation of 確認 (<i>kakunin</i>; means “to confirm”) • see Fig.8 and 16-17
1AF97	飢	HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR- 98E0-CAPITAL K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+9928 館 (<i>kan</i>) • See Fig.5 and 8-9
1AF98	伝	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR- TO-4E91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese ligature of “ト 云(<i>to-iu</i>)” • used in Japanese literature from the <i>Edo</i> period (1603-1868) • sometimes regarded as a ligature of katakana (<i>gōryaku gana</i> 合略仮名), but actually is a ligature of CJK ideographs and katakana • see Fig.4 and 19-22 • see also L2/21-177, L2/23-112 and L2/24-150
1AF99	園	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH FS- 56D7-EN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+5712 園 (<i>en</i>) • see Fig.7 and 30-36
1AF9A	園	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH FS- 56D7-WE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+5712 園 (<i>en</i>) • see Fig. 7 and 47
1AF9B	控	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR- 624C-KO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+63A7 控 (<i>kou</i>) • see Fig.3 and 9
1AF9C	機	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR- 6728-KI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+6A5F 機 (<i>ki</i>) • A dot may be written in the top right-hand corner like Fig.26. • see Fig.3, 6-7, 9 and 23-26
1AF9D	構	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR- 6728-KO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+69CB 構 (<i>kou</i>) • see Fig.7 and 42-43
1AF9E	礎	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR- 77F3-SO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese abbreviation for U+790E 礎 (<i>so</i>) • see Fig.7 and 45

code point	letter form	character names	characters information
1AF9F	舫	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR- 821F-RA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> represents the word “ランチ(<i>ranchi</i>)”; it means “launch” (the name of the type of boat) used by the Imperial Japanese Navy see Fig.9 and 44
1AFA0	葯	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH AB- 8279-YA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese abbreviation for U+8515 藥 (<i>yaku</i>) and U+85AC 藥(<i>yaku</i>) see Fig.48-49
1AFA1	議	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR- 8A01-GI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese abbreviation for U+8B70 議 (<i>gi</i>) see Fig.3, 7, 9, 27-29 and 43
1AFA2	訃	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR- 8A01-KO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese abbreviation for U+8B1B 講 (<i>kou</i>) see Fig.5, 7, 9, 18 and 37
1AFA3	訃	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR- 8A01-GO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese abbreviation for U+8B77 護 (<i>go</i>) see Fig.7 and 46
1AFA4	堂	HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH AB- 9FB8-DO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese abbreviation for U+5802 堂 (<i>dou</i>) Paired with 訃 as an abbreviation of 講堂 (<i>koudou</i>; means “auditorium”) see Fig.18 and 37
1AFA5	圖	HAN-HANGUL IDEOGRAPH FS- 56D7-DO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used U+B3C4 도(<i>do</i>) to indicate pronunciation Korean abbreviation for U+5716 圖 (<i>do</i>) see Fig.38-41

Supplementary information on the selection of character repertoire

- Regarding U+1AFA3 HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-GO, CheonHyeong Sim of Unihan WG suggested in his proposal [L2/24-126](#) that “it should be encoded by adding a U+3099 COMBINING VOICED SOUND MARK to U+1AFA2 HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-KO.” However, since “講” and “護” have different meanings, and there is a concern that “護” may be misdetected when searching for “講” during an in-document search, I propose to encode each of them atomically.

2. Regarding the **Han-Katakana hybrid letters (U+1AF98-1AFA4)** and the **Han-Hangul letters (U+1AFA4 HAN-HANGUL IDEOGRAPH FS-56D7-D0)**, [L2/24-126](#) suggested that “Katakana and Hangul have the same stroke components as Han characters, and there are already examples of Han-Katakana³ and Han-Hangul⁴ characters being encoded as normal CJK unified ideographs, so these should be proposed as normal CJK Unified Ideographs.” However, on the other hand, the Recommendation of IRG Meeting #61 ([Recommendation IRG M61.18](#)) pointed out that “Script-specific hybrid and abbreviated CJK Letters (IRGN2637): IRG does not consider the proposed characters belong to CJK unified ideographs. The proposer can take feedback from IRG experts for further processing at UTC/WG2.” Therefore, based on the discussions with Ken Lunde, I have decided to follow the IRG recommendation and not treat these characters as normal CJK Unified Ideographs in this proposal.

Properties

The following are the character properties:

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1AF90;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH AB-5B80-CAPITAL K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF91;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH AB-5B80-CAPITAL R;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF92;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL-5E7F-CAPITAL K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF93;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL-5E7F-CAPITAL K0;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF94;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH UL-5E7F-CAPITAL O;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF95;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR-77F3-CAPITAL K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF96;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-CAPITAL N;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF97;HAN-LATIN IDEOGRAPH LR-98E0-CAPITAL K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF98;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-T0-4E91;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF99;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH FS-56D7-EN;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9A;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH FS-56D7-WE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9B;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-624C-K0;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9C;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-6728-KI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9D;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-6728-K0;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9E;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-77F3-S0;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AF9F;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-821F-RA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA0;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH AB-8279-YA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA1;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-GI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA2;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-K0;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA3;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH LR-8A01-G0;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA4;HAN-KATAKANA IDEOGRAPH AB-9FB8-D0;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFA5;HAN-HANGUL IDEOGRAPH FS-56D7-D0;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;

```

In addition, Script=Hani for all characters, Script_Extensions={Hira, Kana} for all characters except 1AFA5, and Script_Extensions={Hang} for 1AFA5.

³ See <https://www.unicode.org/notes/tn43/tn43-2.pdf#page=26>

⁴ See <https://www.unicode.org/notes/tn43/tn43-2.pdf#page=8> and [U+20B9D](#) □|

References

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Acknowledgment

I would like to acknowledge Dr. Ken Lunde, Eiso Chan, Andrew West, CheonHyeong Sim and the members of the IRG for their help in preparing this proposal.

Examples

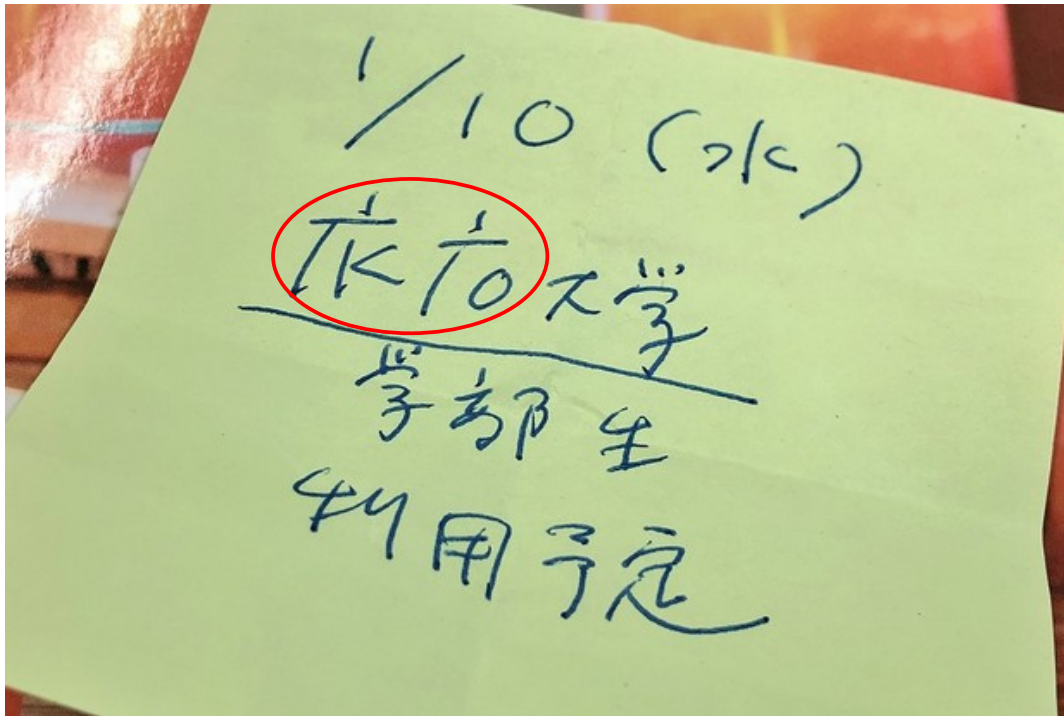


Fig. 1: “慶應大学”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @ketokate on 10 January, 2018 URL : <https://twitter.com/ketokate/status/951049551393177600>

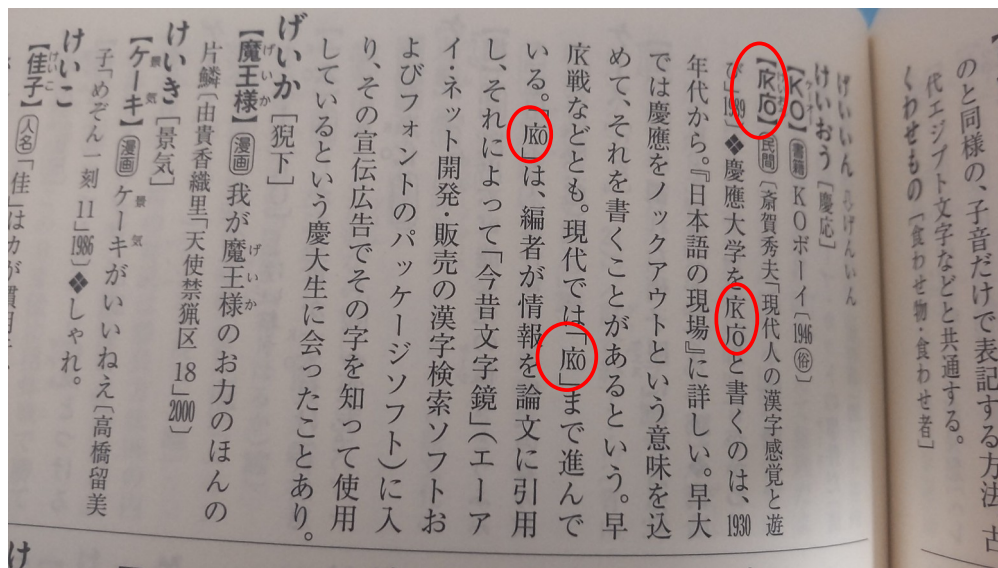


Fig. 2: 笹原宏之『当て字・当て読み 漢字表現辞典』, 株式会社三省堂, 2010, p.247

「**庀**」(慶應)」という異体字は、一九三六年にはすでに学生間の「はやり文字」として用いられていたことが、かつて読売新聞社会部による取材によって明らかになっている。今日でも、慶應義塾大学などの学生を中心に「**庀**大」や「**早庀**」などと用いられている。これらは、大學生のみならず、書籍中や漫画家の署名にも広がった。また、「**庀**」に横書きで「**庀**」と入れる合字化の例も、少なくとも一九九三年には現れた。さらに、筆者が一九九三年に記した小論を典拠として文字検索ソフト「今昔文字鏡」がこれを採用し、パンフレットなどでも示したため、逆にそれを見た慶應義塾大学の学生が使うという新たな事例まで確認された。期せずして位相文字の普及に手を貸してしまったわけである。「**庀**」の広がり方は、武家の礼服である「**かみしも**」を「**上下**」と書き、意味を明確化する、つまり表意性を強化するために「**社袴**」と衣偏を付し、さらにそれを一語一字化して合字の「**袴**」が生じた過程と符合している。

漢字の簡略化のために、前述の「**囧**」のように仮名を構成要素に代入することはすでに江戸時代にあったが、戦前のノートや孔版(ガリ版)で「**扣**」(控)、「**杵**」(機)、「**評**」(議)などの字が用いられている。これらの造字の方法と定着には、複数のルートがあったことが考えられる。片仮名は、「**機**」の「**幾**」から片仮名の「**キ**」が生まれたように、元が漢字の部分を抽出したものであるため、形態の上では平仮名やローマ字よりも漢字との親和性が高い。「**機**」の旁に平仮名の「**き**」を置く場合と比べれば「**杵**」には違和感が少ないだろう。

Fig. 3: 笹原宏之『日本の漢字』, 岩波新書, 2006, p.124

(こざと偏)「𠂔」(おおざと)も同様であり、ひいてはやはり万葉仮名から平仮名が生じたことと共通性を見出せるであろう。「手」が「扌」(手偏)、「心」が「忄」(立心偏)、「肉」が「月」(にくづき)となるのも、美観と筆記の労を省く経済化による。かつては、「肉」をそのまま左に書いた文献もあるが、そうした方法は廃れた。

漢文の訓読に多用される文字列も、二字以上を一文字にまとめる「合字」化されることでスペースと筆記の手間が省略されるようになっていた。「トキ」「トモ」「ト云」などは合字「𠂔」「𠂔」となり一画を共有することで、字間がなくなり筆を運ばず距離もわずかながら短縮する。「コト」「シテ」などは訓読の符号等から「𠂔」「𠂔」という略字が造られた。「して」は「𠂔」と混同される形で書かれることもある。平仮名でも「こと」「より」「さま」のような頻出する語には連綿体のような合字「と」「た」「ぢ」が生まれ、活字でも明治期以降、しばしば使われた。これらを読めない層が広がってきたが、「た」はなおも三行広告に息づいている。

Fig. 4: 笹原宏之『日本の漢字』, 岩波新書, 2006, p.28

体字とともに使われていたが、運動の特殊性の強調につながるようで、人々からの批判の声もかえって多く、活動の退潮とともに減少してきた。それでも、「**記**注(講演)」のように、特定の社会や筆記場面において定着したものの(第一字)や臨時的に生じたと考えられるもの(第二字)などがなお「立て看(看板)」を中心に見られた。そのほか、一般の学生や各層の社会人に移ったものがある。

ほかにも「**碇**実(確実)」「**図**書**館**(館)」など、ローマ字で表記した場合の頭文字を取る場合がある。「**宀**」は憲法を表すが、同時に「**警**(K)察(六)」の二字からなる略合字でもある。これは別個に発生したものである。こうした略字には簡略化だけでなく、他集団との差別化や新しさの追求という狙いがあるだろう。

ガリ版文字や立て看文字は、ことに書風のレベルで、特定の政治的な内容を記す際に個性を埋没させ、筆記者を不明にさせるものであり、その意味で文字とメディアとは密接していた。そうした筆記者は企業等に就職すると、次第に日常の字体、書風へと変わっていったという。

【暴走族】 暴走族という集団は、一九七〇年前後から世間を騒がせるようになった。その衣装の「特攻服」などの胸や背中に記された名には、「**塵**」(塵みなごろし)「**國**」のように、画数の多い漢字やマイナスの意味を有するものを探し当ててきたケースが目立つ。一般社会との背反、

Fig. 5: 笹原宏之『日本の漢字』, 岩波新書, 2006, p.127

7 隊↓〔隊〕 例、**杆** 幼隊（機動隊）〔**杆**〕は後掲(2)
 8 動↓〔動〕 例、運動（運動）〔運〕は後掲(2) a の
 9 導↓〔導〕 例、導入（導入） 後掲(2) c K の 13 参
 10 標↓〔標〕 例、目標（目標）
 11 婦↓〔婦〕 例、妇人（婦人） 後掲(2) c K の 15 参
 いわゆる中国派では右の他にさらに多くの中国簡体
 に用いられたものを挙げた。

3・4 は漢字の部分の部分を採ったもので、その部分は最
 たものであるが、その際に部首は省略しない。残る 5
 る。そのうち、7「隊」は、新会意文字である。

次に、(1) b の例を挙げる。

1 議↓〔議〕 例、抗議（抗議） 後掲(2) c K の 3
 中国簡体字は言偏を「簡化偏旁」にするが、日本で
 に分類する。この他に、先に見た「導↓〔導〕」(1) a

Fig. 6: 蜂矢真郷「一九六五～一九七五年度頃の略字」（『国語文字史の研究』8、2005年3月、和泉書院）p.202

- そして、(2) c R の例である。これらは、
- 1 慶 ↓ 㒺 例、㒺㒺 (慶応)
 - 2 応 ↓ 㒺 [㒺] 例、同右
 - 1 は「K」が声符、2 は「O」が声符で
 - 3 確 ↓ 㒺 [㒺] 例、㒺㒺 (確認) 前掲
 - 4 認 ↓ 㒺 [㒺] 例、同右 前掲
 - 3 「確」は、頭子音が k で、かつ、韻尾
- は、それなりに理由があると言ったことが、その意味において、ニンを表す声符に「N」
- 5 還 ↓ 㒺 [㒺] 例、㒺㒺 (返還) 前掲
 - 6 館 ↓ 㒺 [㒺] 例、㒺㒺 (本館)
 - 7 韓 ↓ 㒺 [㒺] 例、㒺㒺 (韓国) [㒺]
 - 8 軍 ↓ 㒺 例、㒺㒺 (軍事)
 - 9 寮 ↓ 㒺 例、㒺㒺 (寮)
 - 10 療 ↓ 㒺 [㒺] 例、㒺㒺 (医療) 前掲
 - 11 縄 ↓ 㒺 例、㒺㒺 (沖縄)

Fig. 8: 蜂矢真郷「一九六五～一九七五年度頃の略字」(『国語文字史の研究』8、2005年3月、和泉書院) p.208

他方、「**扣**」は基本字「**控**」とある。「**囧**」は、同じく「**圖**」とあり音「**ズ**」とある。「**軛**」は、基本字はなく訓「**とらつく**」と、「**舫**」も、基本字はなく訓「**かたつ**」と、「**舫**」も、基本字はなく訓「**らんち**」とある。

同じく、(2)cRのもので、右にとり挙げたものとして「**庀**・「**庀**」・「**𠂔**」・「**𠂔**」」が、右にとり挙げていないものとして「**庀**」・「**𠂔**」が収載されている。

「**庀**」は、基本字「**慶**」とあり音「**ケイ**」とある。「**庀**」は、基本字が確認できず「**應**」ないし「**応**」であろう。音「**オウ**」とある。「**𠂔**」は基本字「**確**」と、「**𠂔**」は同じく「**館**」とある。「**𠂔**」は、基本字「**察**」とあり訓「**りょう**」とある。

他方、「**庀**」は、基本字「**慶**」とあるが訓「**けいおう**」とある。「**𠂔**」は、基本字はなく訓「**けんぼう**」とある。「**今昔文字鏡**」に収載されているところから見ても、(2)cKの「**𠂔**」・「**𠂔**」・「**𠂔**」・「**𠂔**」は、ある程度一般に認識されていると見るのができよう。「**𠂔**」は、第五節に述べたように、あまり用いられないものであったので、ここに入っているのは些か意外である。「**𠂔**」は、訓「**としかん**」とあり「**囧**」の略字というより「**囧**」の意で認識されていると言えよう。なお、笹原氏ら前掲書は、「**囧**」は日本では「**囧**」が一部で使われる」と述べられる。⁽¹³⁾

他方、「**扣**」は、「**控**」の略字で「**コ**」がコウを表す声符である新形声文字と見られるが、恐らく、例えば「**控訴**」を「**扣訴**」のように表記するなど、例えば裁判に関する分野で用いられていたのではないかと想像される。「**𠂔**」は、音「**ズ**」とあり、「**圖**」の略字で「**ヅ**」が声符である新形声文字と見られるが、例えば「**地図**」を「**地𠂔**」のように表記したものであろうか。ズを声符「**ヅ**」で表すのは字音仮名遣に合っているが、これでは画数が増えていて略字とは言い難いかと思われる。「**軛**」も、「**舫**」も、それぞれ車や船を扱う分野で用いられていたかと推定されるが、トラックを声符「**ト**」で、カッターを声符「**カ**」で、ランチを声符「**ラ**」で表すのには無理がある。

同様に、(2)cRの「**庀**」・「**庀**」・「**𠂔**」・「**𠂔**」も、ある程度一般に認識されていると見るのができよう。こ

Fig. 9: 蜂矢真郷「一九六五～一九七五年度頃の略字」(『国語文字史の研究』8、2005年3月、和泉書院) p.212



Fig. 10: “吉田寮見学案内” and “吉田寮の”

this picture is posted on Twitter by @CNaka163 at Kyoto University on 30 November 2018 URL: <https://twitter.com/CNaka163/status/1068327942449582081>



Fig. 11: “駒場には寮を”

this picture is posted on Twitter by @sukalar223_ACK at Tokyo University on 11 August 2022 URL: https://twitter.com/sukalar223_ACK/status/1557577365282508800



Fig. 12: “熊野寮前”

this picture is posted on Twitter by @Baron_Fukushima at Kyoto University on 19 March 2023 URL: https://twitter.com/Baron_Fukushima/status/1637338390747303937

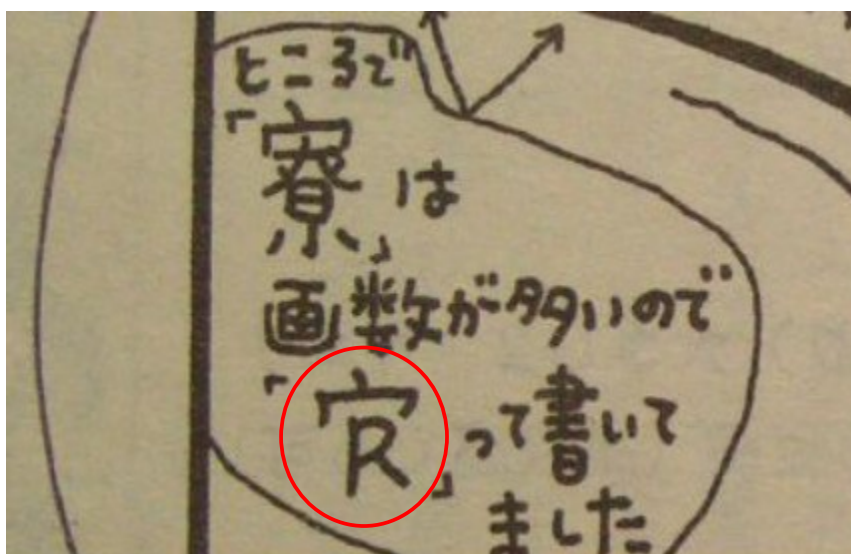


Fig. 13: “ところで「寮」は画数が多いので「寮」って書いてました”

from 『週刊文春』 09.11.26 pp. 107



Fig. 14: this picture is posted on Twitter by @tsun_tsun_dayo at Kyoto University on 27 January 2021 URL: https://twitter.com/tsun_tsun_dayo/status/1354321839703564289/photo/1



Fig. 15: “吉田寮自治会は150212 確約に基づく”
 this picture is posted on Twitter by @junior_synonym at Kyoto University on 16 March 2023 URL: https://twitter.com/junior_synonym/status/1636193964255744001/photo/1

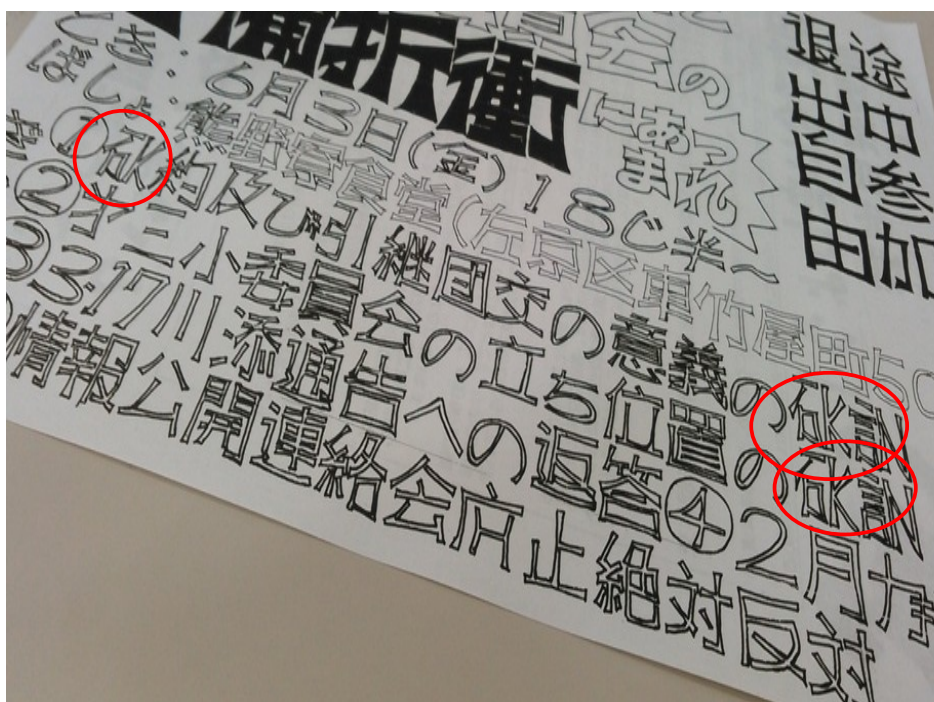


Fig. 16: “確約及び”, “意義の確認” and “立ち位置の確認”

This picture is posted on tumblr on 17 December, 2016, from “熊野寮自治会ピラ”, URL : <https://moji.tumblr.com/post/154570024094/%E7%86%8A%E9%87%8E%E5%AF%AE%E8%87%AA%E6%B2%BB%E4%BC%9A%E3%83%93%E3%83%A9-via>



Fig. 17: “入稿確認!!メール受領”

This image is posted on Twitter by @10boi_ on 20 August, 2020 URL : https://twitter.com/10boi_/status/1296296804082831360

それは当然でしょう

現代日本戯曲大系／責任編集／三一書房編
集部／全8巻

〔東京新聞〕5月30日1三一書房広告

全学連漢字

自阻隊 官状 官俵 碓実 蛭赶

訂帯 打殺 阶尻 炒动 紗紘

〔週刊ポスト〕5月21日号40「輯、餽、織を読めない人は時代おくれ」

Fig. 18:

『週刊ポスト』1971年5月21日号
from : <https://ameblo.jp/khancyz/entry-12755337976.html>

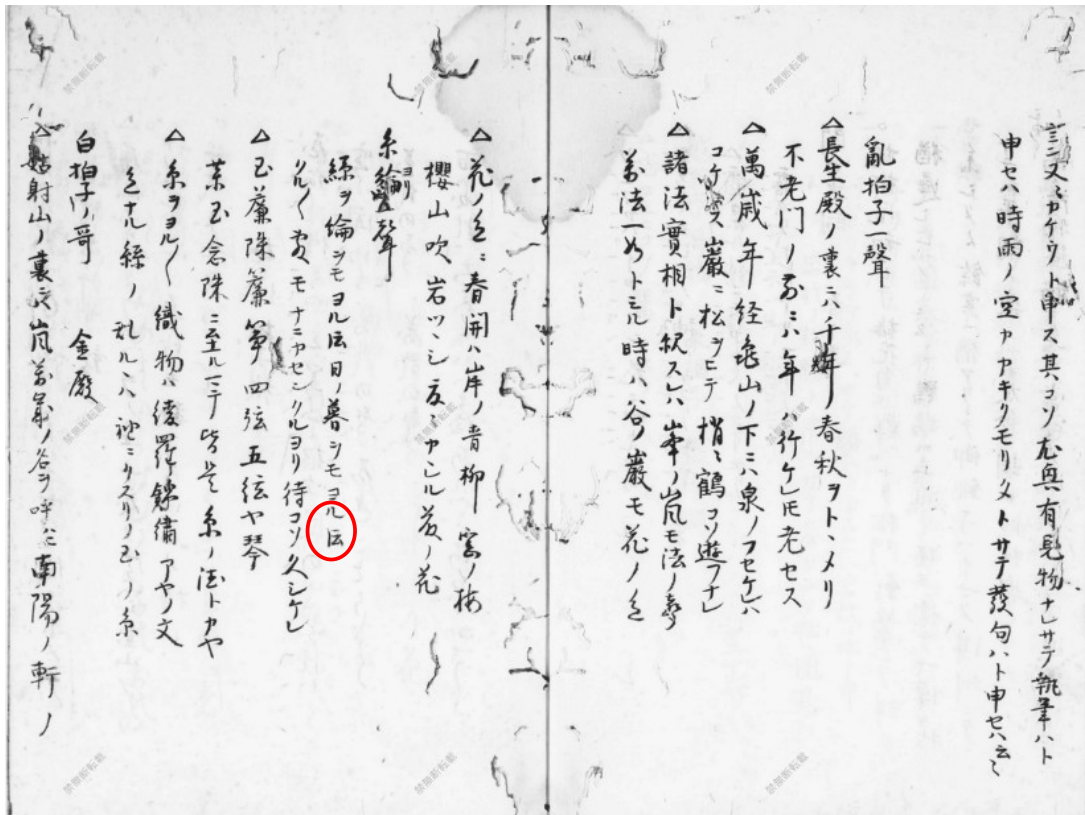


Fig. 19: “...ヲモヨルト云日ノ暮ヲモヨルト云”

『興福寺延年舞式』, p11-12, 元文4 (1739) 年.
http://base1.nijl.ac.jp/iview/Frame.jsp?DB_ID=G0003917KTM&C_CODE=0099-021604&IMG_SIZE=&PROC_TYPE=null&SHOMEI=%E3%80%90%E8%88%88%E7%A6%8F%E5%AF%BA%E5%BB%B6%E5%B9%B4%E8%88%9E%E5%BC%8F%E3%80%91&REQUEST_MARK=null&OWNER=null&BID=null&IMG_NO=6

字

<p>古 ヲ 申 之 訓 ス</p>	<p>訓 タ フ</p>	<p>上</p>	<p>如 之 全 草</p>
<p>合</p>	<p>訓 日 給 之 省</p>	<p>上</p>	<p>體 ゴ ト シ</p>
<p>人</p>	<p>訓 タ 給 之 省</p>	<p>下</p>	<p>草 以 之 全</p>
<p>人</p>	<p>訓 タ 給 之 極 草</p>	<p>下</p>	<p>雖 之 省</p>
<p>可</p>	<p>訓 タ 下 之 省</p>	<p>申</p>	<p>假</p>

古筆後撰集歌の片假字書孳さへ

ト云フ人之類 此類おほ多し

フルニキ乃ミロコロニチキツ
 ハリキニケリトヲトコカシ又ル
 ヲ年ニセ礼アヌサヘフハサハミツ
 七サハラムトモカセカチ
 ク冬シヲハテシカチ
 トシツカハレコヒモ
 子カチ

○假字本末下卷

○廿七

Fig. 21: “ト云フ人之類”

假字本末 下卷 p.27 伴信友 1850 年

<https://books.google.co.jp/books?id=QsIZAAAcAAI&pg=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>

千年モクライニコツテ闇ハノクマイト思ヘモソコニ蠟
 燭一挺ツケルト闇ガノカ又伝ハナイ闇カ蠟燭カ来タ
 トテノクコトノナラ又伝ワヌ又蠟燭モラレガキタニヨ
 ツテノケーハ云ハスト同シ今日惠燈ヲ点スルト無量劫来
 煩惱ガ手ノカラカヘサヌウチニナフナルコレヲコ、ニ
 引ノハ開山ノ日本ニコサツテ疑ノアリシコトヲ尋子ナ
 サレルトゾウトラチガアク開山ノ闇室ニ如淨祖ノ燈ヲ
 点スルユヘニ朗カニナラヌ又伝ハナイ遍界一タトヒ開
 山ノ疑ガ三千世界ニ満ル様ニアツテ闇ヲスヘタ様ニナ
 ツテ通ラヌニ撥寸一挾ハ琵琶撥ヲ曰振トアリテ琵琶ヲ
 ハダクバチノヲ云上タリ下タリヲサヘタリスルナリ
 コ、デ寸撥伝寸ハ開ノクワンスキノカキガ子ノ一、外カ
 ラ入一ナラスツノカキガ子ハヤツト一寸ホドアルコレ
 ヲトルト開門カクワラリトアク也疑ハ法關ハ譬也永祖
 ノ疑開ヲ淨祖ノ少シ斗リノカキガ子ヲ取テヤラレタレ
 バ開タ伝コト所以一如来ノ一ヲ黄面伝コト月氏ハ天竺
 ノ異名利見伝ハ易ノ宇利見大人トアル利見伝ニ大人伝
 心ヲフクム如来ハ大人ユヘニ月氏ニ應見ナサレテ一々
 拜シ上ルモノハ煩惱業障カナフナル碧眼一二十八達磨
 大師眼ノ底カ青クタヘテ千尺モアル洲ノ様ナユヘニ
 一伝也赤縣ハ史記孟軻列傳云中國名曰赤縣神丹伝トア
 リ支那ノ一ヲ云來蕪ハ書經ノ字后来其蕪コレハ夏桀殷

Fig. 22: “ト云”

瑞方 著 ほか『宝慶記聞解：一名・随聞記』乾, p.4, 森江佐七, 明 11.7. 国立国会図書館デジタルコレクション (参照 2024-08-05)
<https://dl.ndl.go.jp/pid/823490/1/5>



Fig. 23: "自動販売機コーナー"

this picture is posted on Instagram by leon036 at Nakano Broadway, Tokyo on 17 September 2021 URL: <https://www.instagram.com/p/CT6BYQwlfhD/>

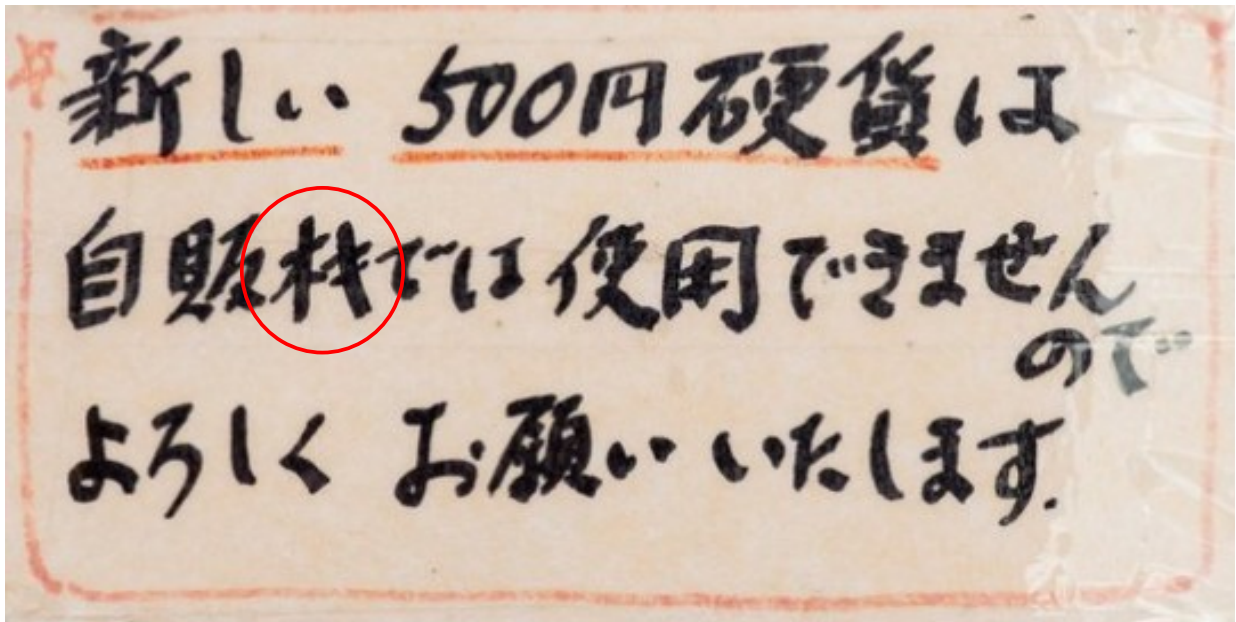


Fig. 24: "自販機では使用できませんので"

this picture is posted on Twitter by @kimura on 4 October 2022 URL: <https://twitter.com/kimura/status/1577237089841659905>



Fig. 25: "自動販売機"

this picture is posted on Twitter by @inchorin on 26 July 2017 URL: <https://twitter.com/inchorin/status/890157700125933568>



Fig. 26: “販売機”

this picture is posted on Twitter by @nagatorowo2 on 8 April 2023 URL: <https://twitter.com/nagatorowo2/status/1644589501828964352>



Fig. 27: “代議員”

this picture is posted on X by @asteroid_36 on 13 April 2024
URL: https://x.com/asteroid_36/status/1779156298149536117

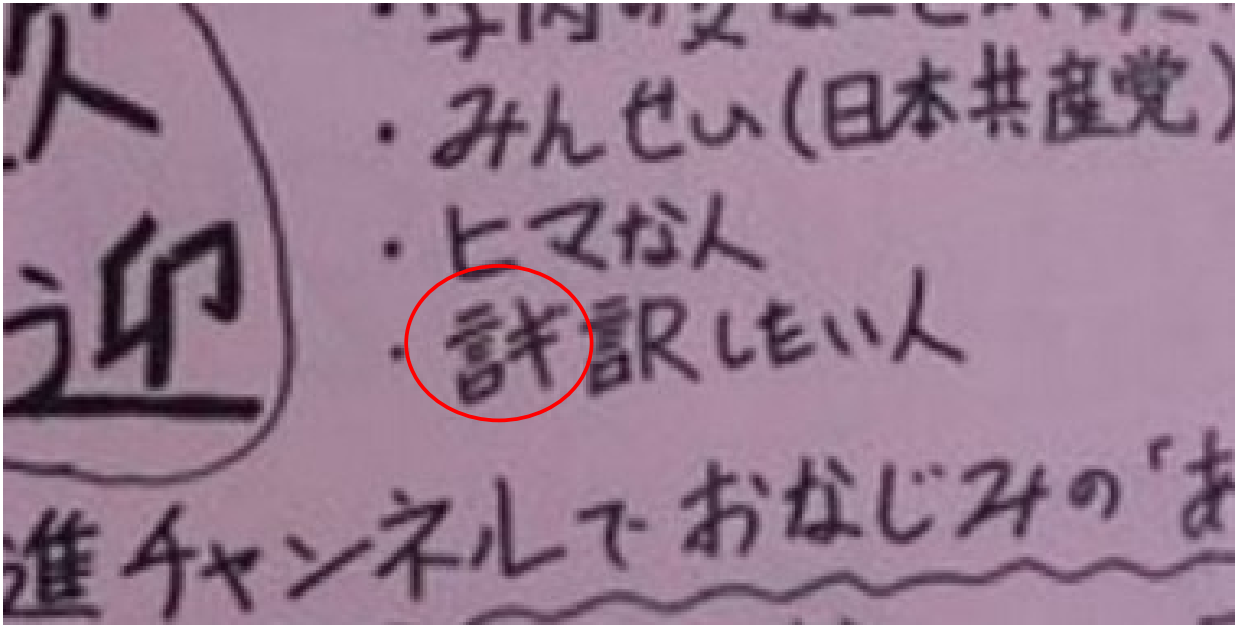


Fig. 28: “議論したい人”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @fleetsadslman on 15 August, 2018 URL : <https://twitter.com/fleetsadslman/status/1029627996741615616>

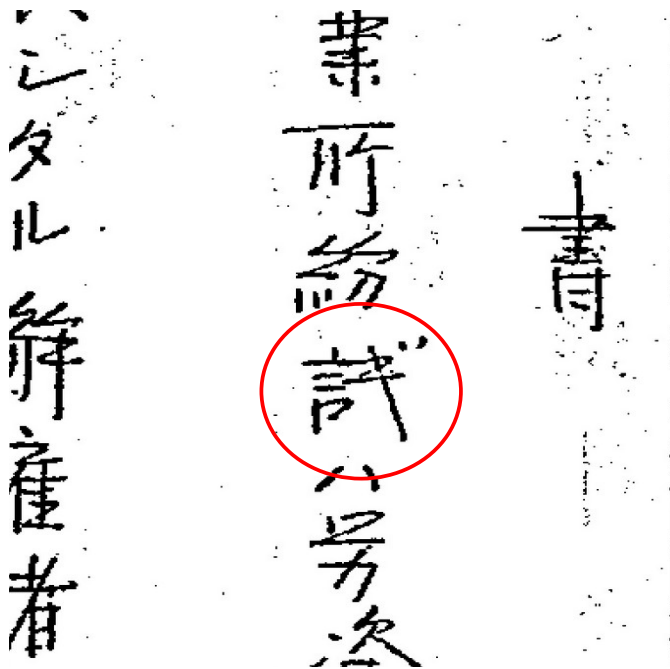


Fig. 29: “紛議ハ”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKYO on 4 October, 2021 URL : <https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKYO/status/1444813052537311234>



Fig. 30: “幼稚園”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @rzeka_52 on 4 May, 2018 URL : https://twitter.com/rzeka_52/status/992219223324639233

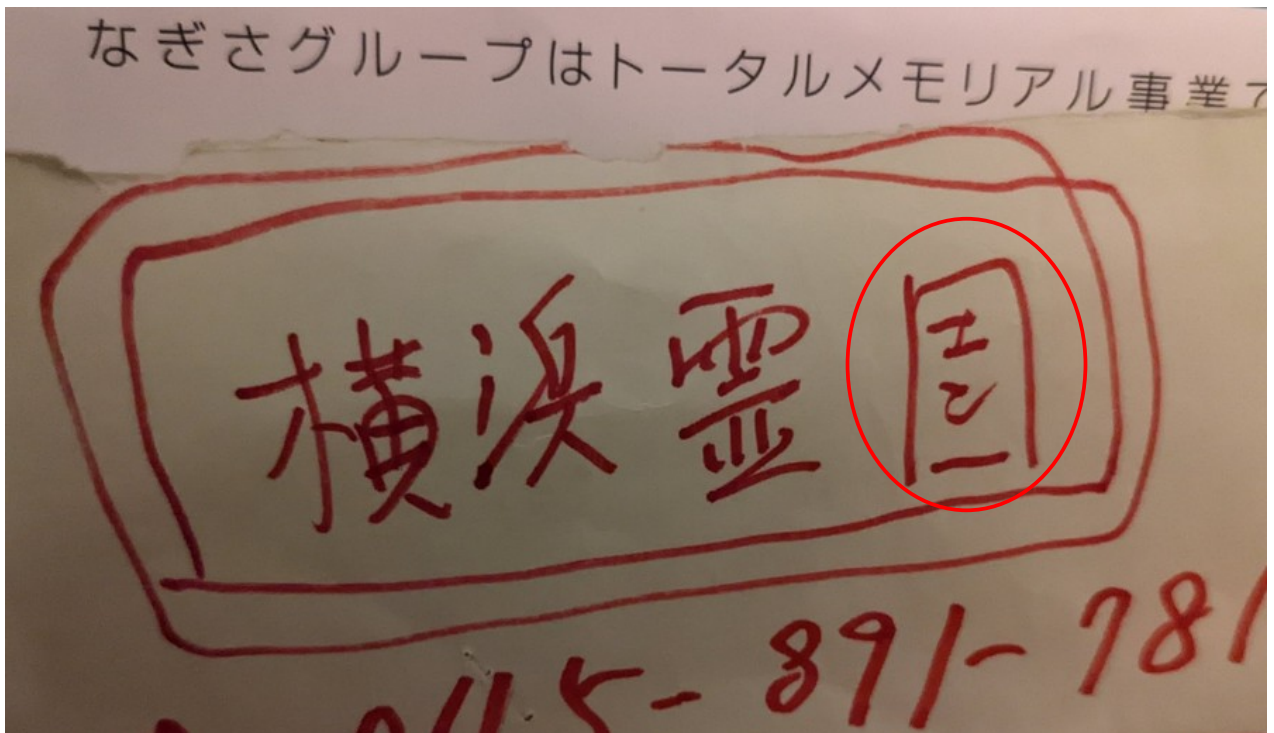


Fig. 31: “横浜霊園”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @yuki_523 on 14 October, 2022 URL : https://twitter.com/yuki_523/status/1580711176048037888



Fig. 32: “...園”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @kabenomudagaki1 on 20 June, 2021 URL : <https://twitter.com/kabenomudagaki1/status/1406577565993631756>



Fig. 33: “横山園”

This picture is posted on Twitter by skn0825 on 15 March, 2015 URL : <https://www.instagram.com/p/0PZa6vQYsn/>

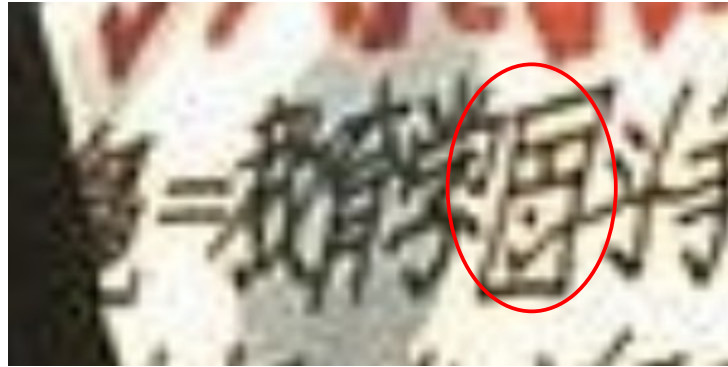


Fig. 34: “教育学園斗争”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @mosukoke on 16 July, 2015 URL : <https://twitter.com/mosukoke/status/621598335317639168>



Fig. 35: “多摩川園子供プール”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @coeos_ on 13 July, 2018, from “学童新聞(昭和25年8月7日号)” URL : https://twitter.com/coeos_/status/1017753059164807168



Fig. 36: “公園”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @prime371 on 18 August, 2018, URL : <https://twitter.com/prime371/status/1030781597245534208>

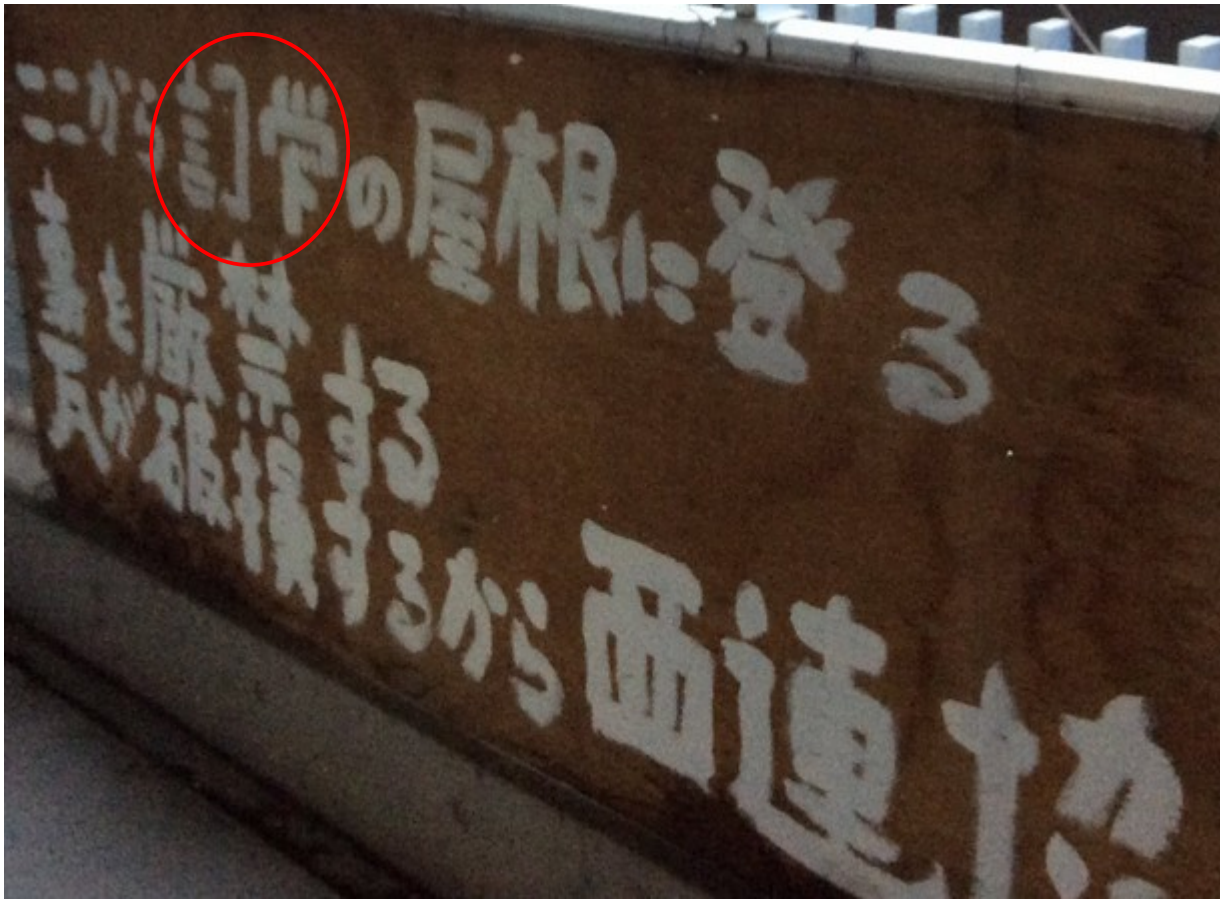


Fig. 37: “ここから講堂の屋根に登る事を厳禁する”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @atsatsatsa on 29 April, 2016, at Kyoto University URL : <https://twitter.com/atsatsatsa/status/725864175033966592>



Fig. 38: “韓国道路地圖”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @XUAUOaeBookxpCU on 13 July, 2020 URL : <https://twitter.com/XUAUOaeBookxpCU/status/1282674520004816896>



Fig. 39: “仁川案内圖”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @mutsuosa on 2 October, 2019, from “仁川市統計年報”, 韓國国会図書館蔵 1964 URL : <https://twitter.com/mutsuosa/status/1179085111502884864>

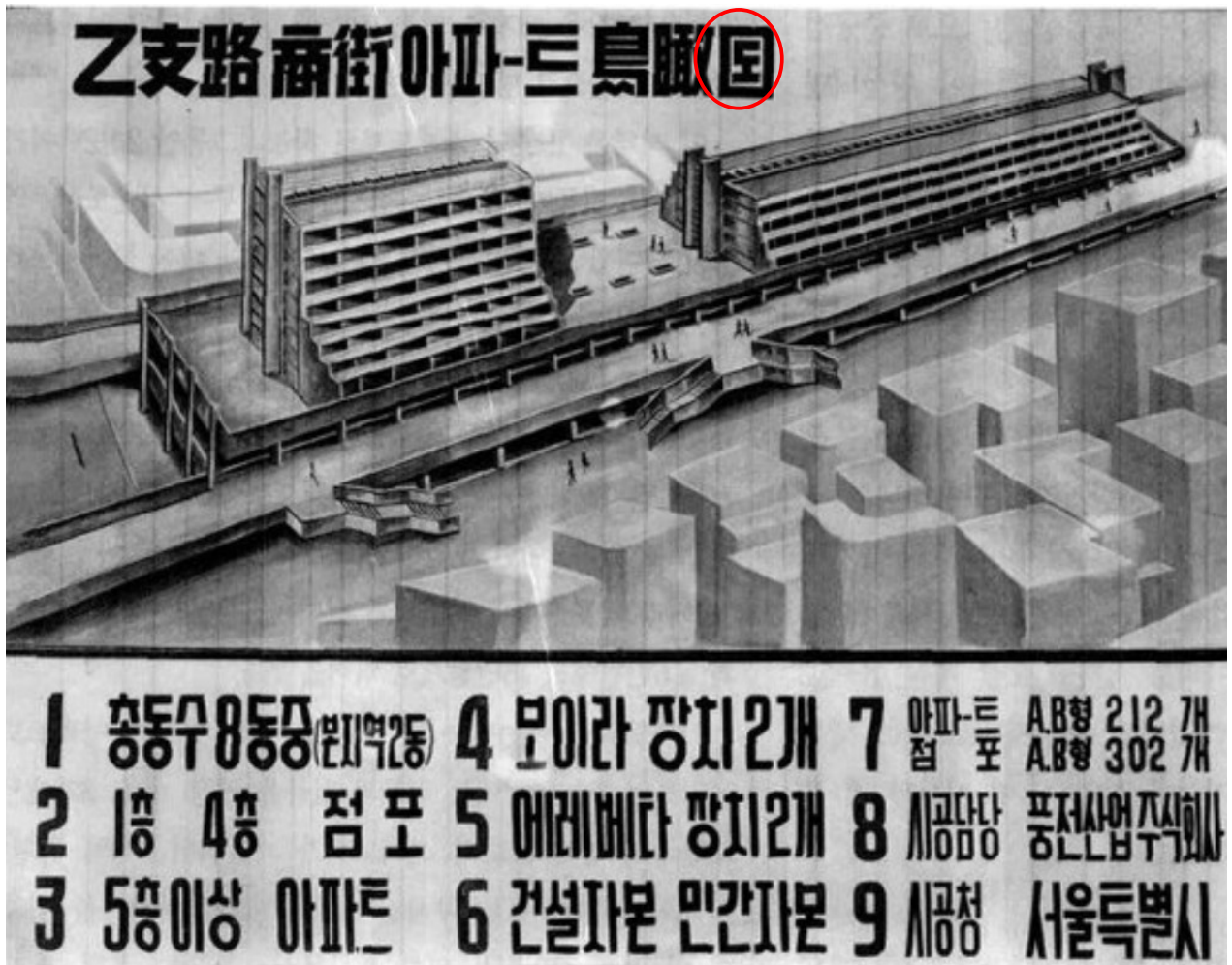


Fig. 40: “乙支路 商街 아파트 鳥瞰圖”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKYO on 4 October, 2021 URL : <https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKYO/status/1444813052537311234>



Fig. 41: “案内圖”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @RCAVictorCo on 3 October, 2021 URL : <https://twitter.com/RCAVictorCo/status/1444563142814547970>

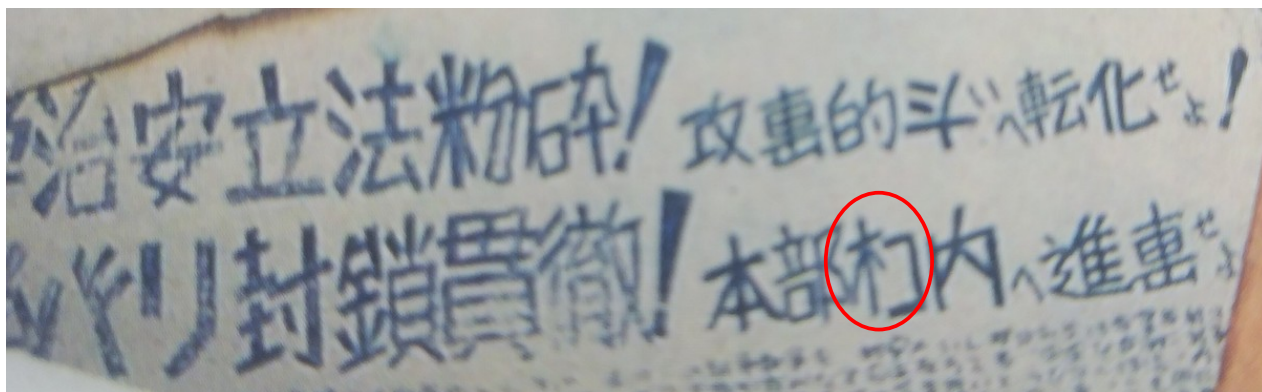


Fig. 42: “本部構内へ進軍せよ”

This picture is posted on Twitter by @jyunku on 3 November, 2020, from “京都大学 大学文書館だより Kyoto University Archives Newsletter #28. 京大闘争関係資料” URL : <https://twitter.com/jyunku/status/132337721183928320>

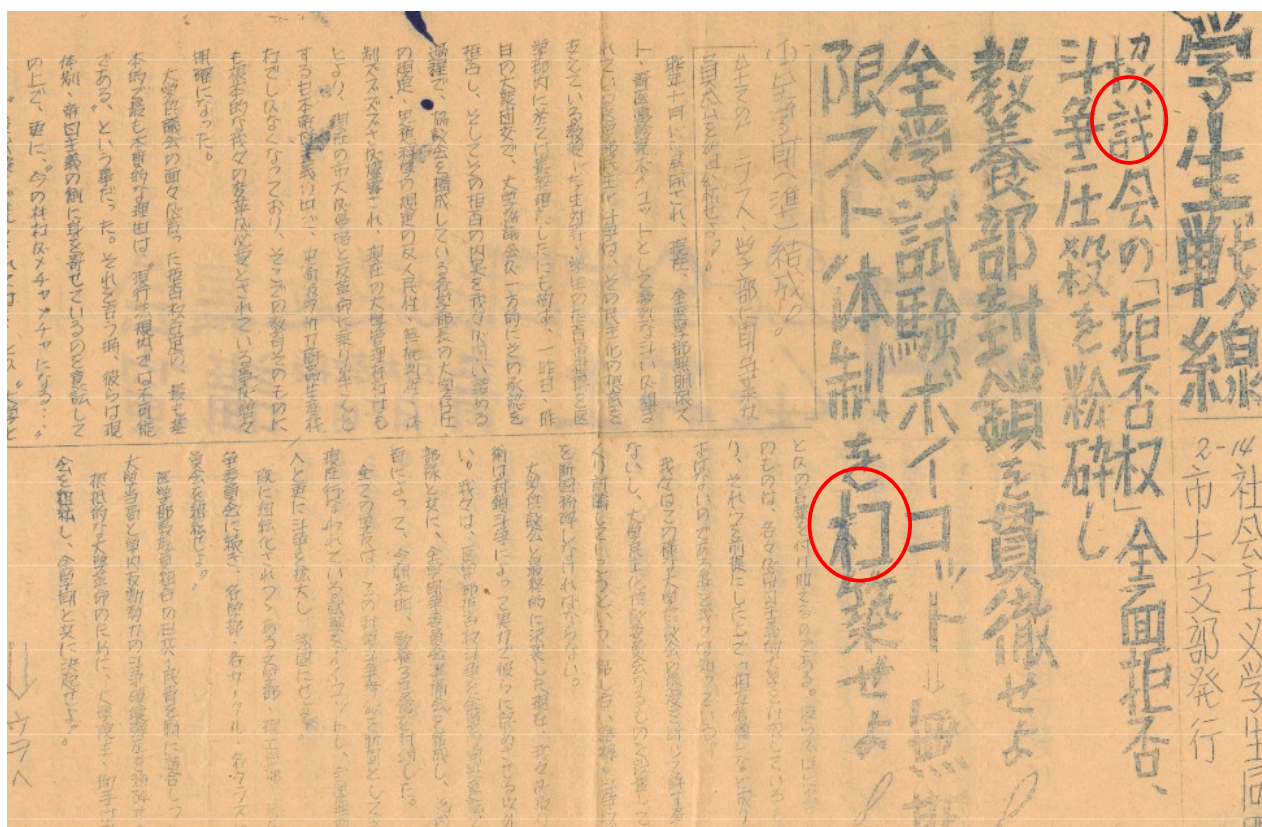


Fig. 43: “協議会の「拒否権」全面拒否”、“限スト体制を構築せよ！”

from '69 社学同市大支部, “学生戦線2.14”, 大阪市立大学, URL : <https://assert.jp/wordpress/data/bira/196901/sgs19690214.pdf>

RANCHI	射 (ランチ)	launch
RANCHŌ	亂調	radio hunting (for a frequency)

Fig. 44: GHQ/SCAP Records, Civil Information and Education Section “Japanese Military and Technical Terms” (1945) , p.217
<https://dl.ndl.go.jp/pid/13695517/1/228>

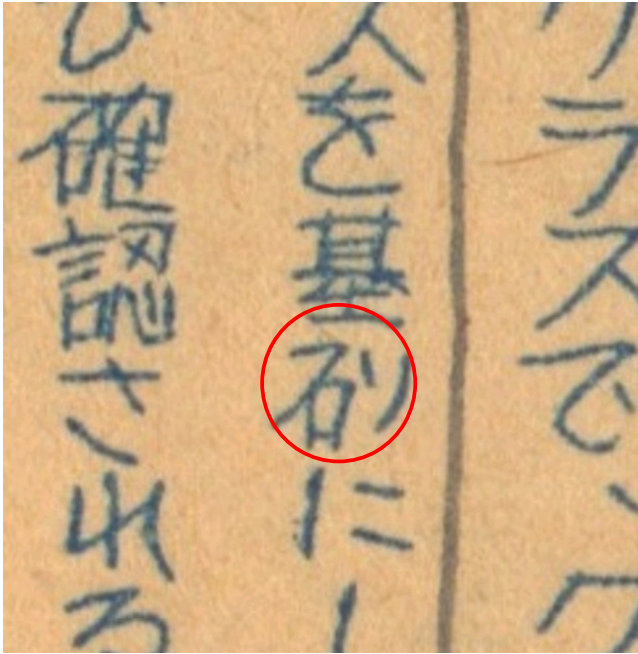


Fig. 46: 人を基礎に

This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKYO on 11 September, 2022

URL :

<https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKYO/status/1568924703896772615/photo/2>

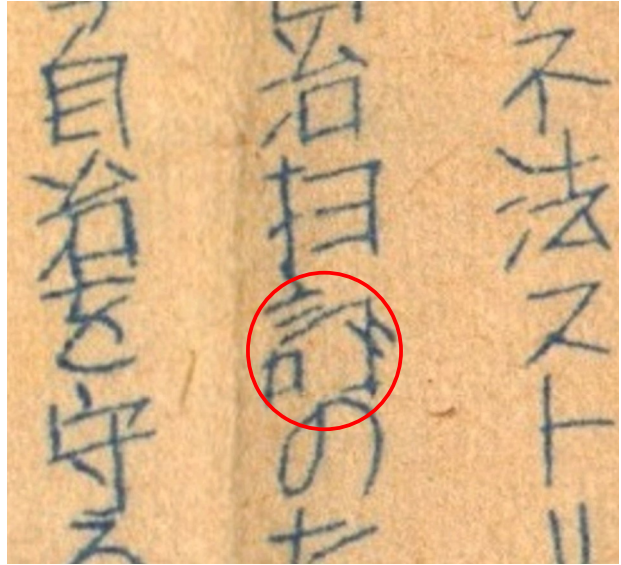


Fig. 45: 自治擁護の

This picture is posted on Twitter by @JUMANJIKYO on 11 September, 2022

URL :

<https://twitter.com/JUMANJIKYO/status/1568924703896772615/photo/1>

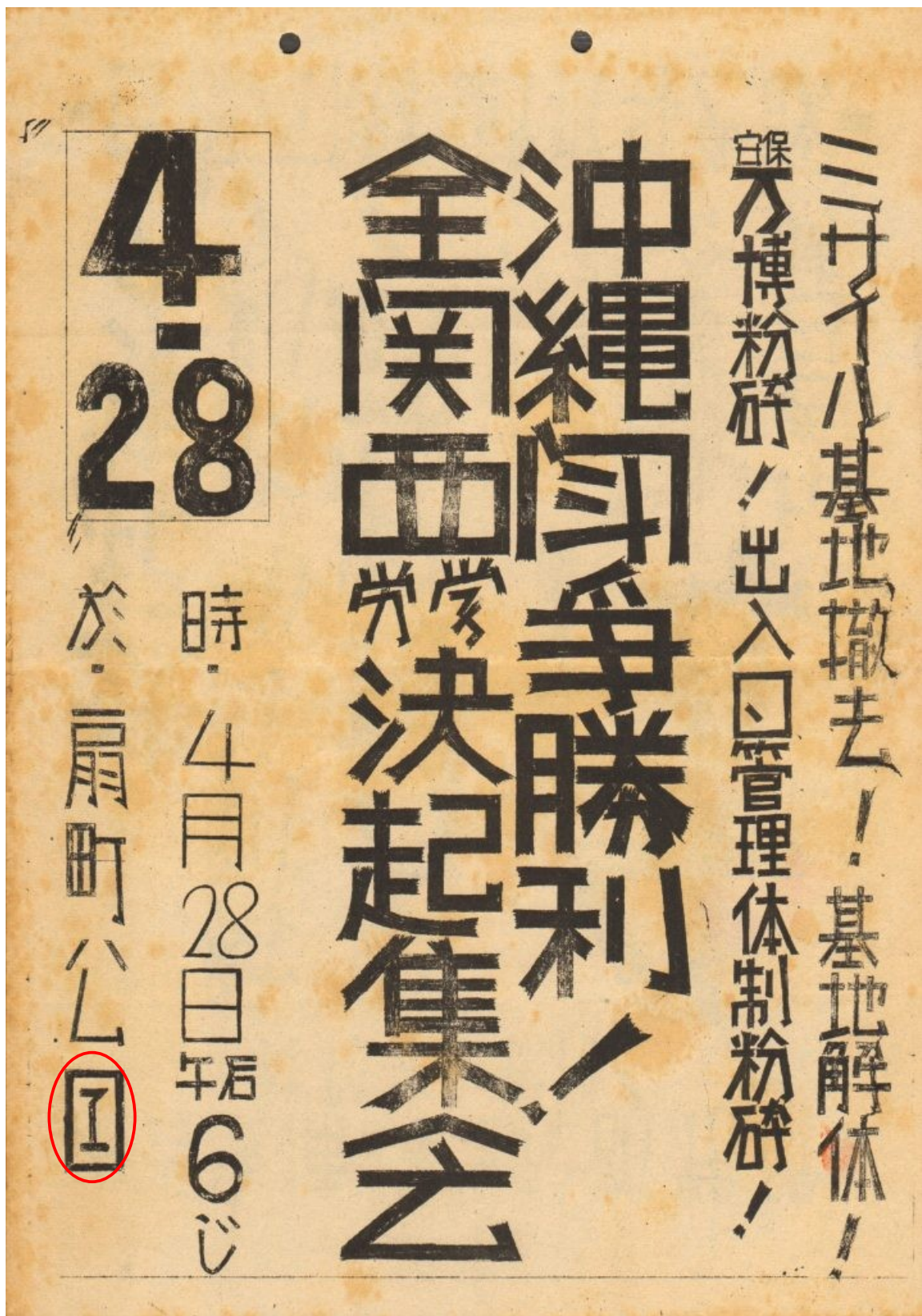


Fig. 47: “扇町公園”
URL : <https://assert.jp/archives/5084>

る漢字の読みを繰り返すという機能しかもたないので、漢字でも文字でもなく、記号に分類されるためである。

漢字を、別の簡易な漢字によって代用する方法もとられることがある。たとえば「年齢三歳」は、「年令三才」と書かれることが多い。「齡」「歳」ともに常用漢字だが、同音の別の常用漢字によって略記されている。これは、習慣化されていて、NHKでも字幕で読み取りやすいようにこれを使うことを認めていた。

常用漢字以前の規範であった当用漢字(昭和二一(一九四六)年内閣告示、一八五〇字)では、多くの俗字を新字体として採用したが、そもそも俗字を元に略したのも、「畫」の俗字「畫」に対する新字「画」のようにある。画数が多すぎるものは略されたが、それほどではないものはそのままとされたものがある。「賣」は「売」となり、類形をもつ「讀」も「読」と略字が採用されたが、「賣」の下の部分であった「買」そのものは旧来の形で採用され、画数が逆転した。「鑑」「議」など画数の多いものでも、略字で採用されなかったものが残った。「関」「職」なども、有力な略字があったが、採用されなかった。「関」は、「門」を書いてから「門」と「关」の「点」をまとめて上に出し、次の「ノ」もそれに揃える「関」という略し方も散見される。省略をさらに進めたものである。

現在、薬にかかわる職種では、何度も書かなくてはならない「薬」について「葯」と片仮名

Fig. 48: 笹原宏之『日本の漢字』, 岩波新書, 2006, p.31

K ATP ch 肉口薬
薬耐性生じにくい (血圧低下や反射性頻脈が起きにくい)
N: 硝酸薬 K: KATPch 肉口薬

Fig. 49: This picture is posted on X by @minami_ph5 on 24 April, 2022
URL : https://x.com/minami_ph5/status/1518165324767842304/photo/1

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646⁵.**

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.
Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html> for guidelines and details before filling this form.
Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.
See also <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest Roadmaps.

A. Administrative

1. **Title:** Proposal to add a new Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs block

2. Requester's name: Gen Kojitani

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): Individual contribution

4. Submission date: 2024/08/05

5. Requester's reference (if applicable): _____

6. Choose one of the following:
This is a complete proposal: yes
(or) More information will be provided later: _____

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): yes
Proposed name of script: Script-Hybrid CJK Ideographs
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: _____
Name of the existing block: _____

2. Number of characters in proposal: 22

3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
A-Contemporary B.1-Specialized (small collection) _____ B.2-Specialized (large collection) _____
C-Major extinct _____ D-Attested extinct _____ E-Minor extinct _____
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic _____ G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols _____

4. Is a repertoire including character names provided? yes
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document? yes
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? yes

5. Fonts related:
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard? Gen Kojitani (the author of this proposal)
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.): genkjtn@gmail.com

6. References:
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? yes
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? yes

7. Special encoding issues:
Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? no

8. Additional Information:

Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <http://www.unicode.org> for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database (<http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/>) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

⁵ ? Form number: N4502-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES explain	<u>yes</u> <i>relates to my previous proposals L2/21-177, L2/23-139R, and L2/24-125.</i>
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? If YES, with whom? If YES, available relevant documents:	<u>yes</u> <i>IRG</i> <i>IRG N2637</i>
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference:	<u>no</u>
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference:	<u>common</u>
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? If YES, where? Reference:	<u>yes</u> <i>Japan and Korea</i>
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference:	<u>no</u>
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	<u>yes</u>
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	<u>no</u>
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	<u>no</u>
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to, or could be confused with, an existing character? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	<u>no</u>
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? If YES, is a rationale for such use provided? If YES, reference: Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided? If YES, reference:	<u>no</u>
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	<u>no</u>
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters? If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified? If YES, reference:	<u>no</u>