

## ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG N2170

**Title:** Error G-source glyph of U+3B9D & Disunification of U+228C1

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**Status:** Individual Contribution

**Action:** For consideration by ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG and UTC

### 1. Error G-source glyph of U+3B9D

The current G-source glyph of U+3B9D is error:

3B9C 木 75.9	榧 GKX-0542.01	榧 T3-415F
3B9D 木 75.9	榭 G3-4247	榭 T4-4423
3B9E 木 75.9	榭 G3-4249	榭 T4-3076
3B9F 木 75.9	榭 GHZ-21246.05	榭 T3-4160

The right glyph should be 榭木部, as shown in original source G3-4247(GB/T 7589-1987):

34	区	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01																				
19																				
20																				
39																				
40																				
59																				
60																				
79																				
80																				
94																				

So the G-source glyph of U+3B9D(G3-4247) should be corrected to 榭木部. Also, 榭木部 should be treated as an unencoded ideograph, should be encoded in the future(中华字海 page 765,number 23):

榭 同“榭”。见《直音篇》。

### 2. Disunification of U+228C1

According to ISO/IEC 10646 Annex S.1.4.2, Different relative positions of components should not be unified:

ISO/IEC 10646:2014 (E)

**S.1.4.2 Different relative positions of components**

The examples below illustrate rule b). Although the two ideographs in each pair have the same number of components, the relative positions of the components are different.

峰•峯, 荊•荊

The T source and H-source of U+228C1 have different relative positions of components, but they are encoded at one code point:

228C1 心 61.13	憶 UCS2003	憶 TF-5A27	憶 H-FCA8
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According to ISO/IEC 10646, they should be encoded separately, so I suggest to disunify U+228C1 and give a new code point of T-source(TF-5A27).

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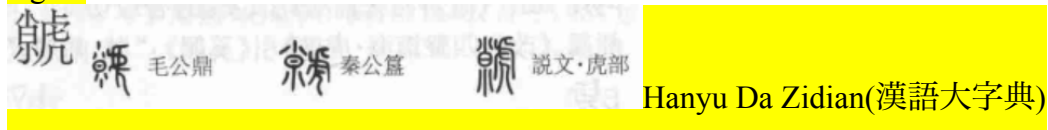
Title: China Responses to IRGN2170 and IRGN2174  
Date: 2016-10-20  
Source: China

The G-source Glyph for U+8669 may be in error:

**8669**  
𧇗 141.12 𧇗 𧇗 𧇗 𧇗 𧇗  
G3-6151 HB2-F0BA T2-6326 J1-5A45 K2-5B37

The same left hand component is also found in characters such as 隙 𧇗 𧇗 𧇗 𧇗.

Agree



The Unification of u53FD G-source and T-source is likely in error.

Description

53FD  
𠂇 30.2 𧇗 𧇗  
G0-5F34 T4-216A

Agree

Radical for U+266B9 should be moon, instead of meat.

266B8 肉 130.6	𧇗	𧇗	𧇗
	UCS2003	TF-3E4C	
266B9 肉 130.6	𧇗	𧇗	𧇗
	UCS2003	GHZ-32066.09	T5-2F68
	UCS2003	GHZ-32067.02	T5-2E24

Agree

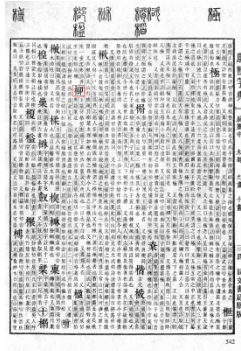
53FD  
𠂇 30.2 𧇗 𧇗  
G0-5F34 T4-216A

According to the evidence, the two should be separated.

1. Error G-source glyph of U+3B9D

The current G-source glyph of U+3B9D is error:

3B9C 木 75.9	榧	榧
3B9D 木 75.9	榭	榭
3B9E 木 75.9	榭	榭
3B9F 木 75.9	榭	榭



Agree. But changing the resource of 榭 to Kangxi Zidian(康熙字典): 0542.081.

The T source and H-source of U+228C1 have different relative positions of components, but they are encoded at one code point:

228C1 心 61.13	憶	憶	憶
	UCS2003	TF-5A27	H-FCA8

According to ISO/IEC 10646, they should be encoded separately, so I suggest to disunify U+228C1 and give a new code point of T-source(TF-5A27).

Agree.

## Title: Design for 龜 (qiu1) component

The right hand side for 秋 (穉, 穉, 穉, 穉, 穉, 穉, 穉, 穉, 穉) and the like have always been thought to be 龜. However, recent oracle bone script studies indicate that the right hand side is not a turtle but likely locusts instead.

Encode 龜 as a new character. And 龜 unifies to 龜.

### 1. 龜 is not a normal writing.


The author of this book 《甲骨文字典》頁783：徐中舒主編，四川辭書出版社，1989 also writes 龜







(U+9F9C, tortoise) likes 龜.

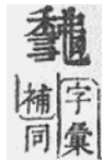
Comparing with 龜 as the transcription of 龜, 龜 should be transcribed to 龜 but not

龜 [囟] is the normal writing but 目 not.

In fact,  has been transcribed to 龜 by Tang Lan (唐蘭) who firstly pointed that

 means autumn(秋) in 1934.

Furthermore,  is written as  which is the part of   in clerical script(Li style, 隸書).  is coded as  (U+258E8) which is form Kangxi Zidian (康熙字典):



[囟] is the normal writing but 目 not.

And 龜 also is written as  in clerical script(Li style, 隸書).

## 2. 龜(U+2A4D4) in the ancient documents is not the variant with 秋.

<sup>3</sup> 龜 同“虯”。《廣雅·釋魚》：“有角曰龍龍。”王念孫疏證：“虯與龍同。”《集韻·幽韻》：“虯，《說文》：‘龍子有角者。’或作龍。”

qiú 《廣韻》渠幽切，平幽羣。幽部。

① 传说中的有角龙。《說文·虫部》：“虯，龍子有角者。”

qiū 《廣韻》七由切，平尤清。幽部。

① 庄稼成熟。《說文·禾部》：“秋，禾穀孰也。”

In the modern pronunciation system, 龜 pronounces **qiú** and 秋 pronounces *qiū*. Both of them pronounce *qiu*. But their pronunciations are different in the ancient pronunciation



system.

qiú 《廣韻》渠幽切，平幽羣。幽部。 The initial is g.

qiū 《廣韻》七由切，平尤清。幽部。 The initial is ts'.

Generally speaking, a word pronounced g cannot pronounce ts'. Although many contrary examples can be found, these contrary examples are very credible. But there is no other evidence to prove that 龍 can pronounce ts' as 秋.



海



In my opinion, 龍 is just form 2·25 which is the variant of 虯, but not form 虯.



龍子有角者

3. But sometimes 龍(U+2A4D4) can be used as variant with 龍



Some researchers should use 龍(U+2A4D4) as the transcription of 龍. Sometimes, the distinction between 龜 and 黽 is not very obvious. For example, 鼈=鼈.



鼈 also is coded as 龜 (U+25920) and 龜 (U+2A501).

For more example, 囧(U+211A5) is the variant with 囧(U+56DA, prison) and also is the

transcription of 囧 囧(disaster or worry).