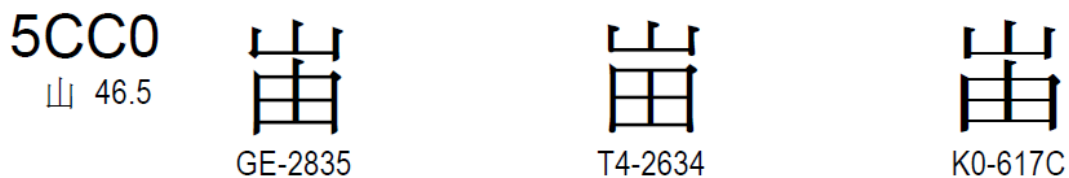


Doc Type: Ideographic Rapporteur Group Document
Title: Comments on U+5CC0 & U+2F936
Source: Eiso Chan (陈永聪), Gienwen Chau (趙瑾昀), Xieyang Wang (王谢杨)
Author: Eiso Chan (陈永聪)
Status: Individual Contribution to IRG #48
Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG and UTC
Date: 2017-06-08

1. Disunification for U+5CC0

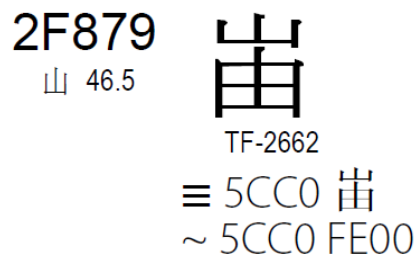
The IDS of the current G-source glyph and K-source glyph for U+5CC0 is 𠵿山由, but the IDS of the current T-source glyph for U+5CC0 is 𠵿山田. Please see Fig. 1.1.

Fig. 1.1 U+5CC0 on the Unicode Standard, Version 9.0



The compatibility ideograph of U+5CC0 is 𠵿山由, too. Please see Fig. 1.2.

Fig. 1.2 U+2F879 on The Unicode Standard, Version 9.0



According to UCV #94, 𠵿山田 should be unified with 𠵿山由. Please see Fig. 1.3.

Fig. 1.3 UCV #94

94	岫 岫			092/192 5CC0	岫 E-2835 E-0621	岫 4-2834 4-0020	岫 0-617C 0-6592	岫 2F879
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However, this UCV is not well. 山田 and 山由 are different ideographs. 《中华字海》, 《康熙字典(增订版)》, “만자옥편” and R. O. Korean’s CJK Ideographs Search System show the pronunciation of 山由 is xiù, 수, and meant “mountain peak; cave, cavern”, so we could know 山由 is the variant form of 岫 (U+5CAB). Please see Figs. 1.4 through 1.8.

Fig. 1.4 山由 on Zhōnghuá Zìhǎi

冷玉龙, 韦一心 等 (Lěng Yùlóng, Wěi Yìxīn, et al): 《中华字海》 (Zhōnghuá Zìhǎi), 北京: 中华书局 (Běijīng: Zhonghua Book Company) & 北京: 中国友谊出版公司 (Běijīng: Friendship Publishing Corporation of China), 1994, ISBN 7-5057-0630-6/H·1, p. 440

岫 同“岫”。见《直音篇》。

Fig. 1.5 山由 on Kangxi-Plus Unicode Han Dictionary

张玉书, 陈廷敬, 王宏源等 (Zhāng Yùshū, Chén Tíngjìng, Wáng Hóngyuán, et al): 《康熙字典(增订版)》 (Kangxi-Plus Unicode Han Dictionary), 北京: 社会科学文献出版社[Běijīng: Social Sciences Academic Press (CHINA)], 2015, ISBN 978-7-5097-7093-1, p. 358

岫 13512 u2F879
 xiù_5.8 同岫13477清·韓騏補瓢存稿·卷三古今體
 詩·自西涇循陸家渚登小宴嶺 振策登崇岡, 山花遍岩
 岫。麗日照芳叢, 嫣紅媚晴晝。

Fig. 1.6 岫山由 on Manja Okpyeon

高丽语言研究院/고려언어연구원 (Koryo Language Institute): 《万字玉篇》/“만자옥편”

(Manja Okpyeon), 牡丹江: 黑龙江朝鲜民族出版社/무단장 시: 흑룡강조선민족출판사

(Mǔdānjiāng: Hēilóngjiāng Korean Nationality Press), 2008, ISBN 978-7-5389-1519-8, p. 135

[岫] ₁₄₇₃ **【去·宥】 xiù 메부리**
수 ①메부리 山有穴(訓蒙字會) 野雪
連遠~(鄭麟趾詩) ②구멍 山穴(全
韻玉篇) ◇같은 자 岫
[岫] 岫와 같은 자

Figs. 1.7 through 1.8 𡵓 on CJK Ideographs Search System

<http://www.koreanhistory.or.kr/newchar/>

http://yoksa.aks.ac.kr/jsp/hh/HHBottom1.jsp?hh10_no=0-5CC0

U unicode BMP			
자형	𡵓		
부수	山	유니코드	U+ 5CC0
획수	5	총획수	8
KS코드	E1 FC	JIS코드	
GB코드		BIG5코드	
한국뜻			
한글음가	수	한글로마자	SWU
영어뜻	mountain peak, cave, cavern		
한어병음	XIU4		
일본어 훈독		일본어 음독	SHUU, YUU
사각호마	2260,7264	파자	
비고			



○한자자형전거 상세화면 가+ 가-

	음	총획수	부수	내머지획수
𡵓	수	8	山	5
	UNI CODE	KS CODE	BIG5 CODE	JIS CODE
	5CC0	K0-617C	GE-2835	

의미독음정보	
음	슈
뜻	산구멍 수
출전	자전석요 상(字典釋要 上)
출전면	0053
간행연대	1909
음	수
뜻	외 뿌리
출전	초학요선(初學要選)
출전면	005
간행연대	1918

The Master Ideographs Seeker, 《汉语大字典》V2, 《中华字海》, 《康熙字典(同文)》 and 《康熙字典(增订版)》 show 𡵓 is the variant form of 邦. Please see Figs. 1.9 through 1.13. 《福建、广东、广西地名生僻字表》 provides the other pronunciation of 𡵓: *yīng*. Please see Fig. 1.14. According to Fig. 1.14, we know 𡵓 is a useful place name character in

P. R. China, and 𪔐山由 is an important character which has been included in GB 18030. If 𪔐山田 is unified with 𪔐山由, the people who need to use 𪔐山田 as their place name will be put in a tight spot.

Fig. 1.9 U+5CC0 on the Master Ideographs Seeker

全字庫字型	發音		
𪔐 𪔐 𪔐 明體 楷體 宋體	与尤 男聲 女聲		
拼音	漢語 bāng		
字義	筆畫	部首	倉頡
相關詞	8	山	UW
部件	山, 田, 部件版本(CNS11643_2_94)		
筆順序	丨, 丿, 丨, 丨, 丿, 一, 丨, 一, 筆順序版本(CNS11643_1_94)		
漢字國屬性	台灣(T4-2634) 中國(GE-2835) 韓國(K0-617C) 北韓(KP0-E3E3)		
歷代法帖	<input type="text" value="-選擇碑帖-"/> <input type="text" value="-選擇作者-"/> <input type="button" value="開始搜尋"/>		

Fig. 1.10 𪔐山田 on Hànyǔ Dàzìdiǎn V2

汉语大字典编辑委员会(Hànyǔ Dàzìdiǎn Biānjí Wěiyuánhui): 《汉语大字典(第二版)》(Hànyǔ Dàzìdiǎn V2), 武汉: 湖北长江出版集团崇文书局 (Wūhàn: Chongwen Publishing House of Hubei Changjiang Publishing Group) & 成都: 四川出版集团四川辞书出版社 (Chéngdū: Sichuan Reference Press of Sichuan Publishing Group), 2010, ISBN 978-7-5403-1744-7, p.791

𪔐 同“邦”。《字彙補·山部》：“𪔐，古邦字。見《韻會小補》。”

Fig. 1.11 𪗇山田 on *Zhōnghuá Zìhǎi*

冷玉龙, 韦一心 等 (Lěng Yùlóng, Wēi Yìxīn, et al): 《中华字海》 (*Zhōnghuá Zìhǎi*), 北京: 中华书局 (Běijīng: Zhonghua Book Company) & 北京: 中国友谊出版公司 (Běijīng: Friendship Publishing Corporation of China), 1994, ISBN 7-5057-0630-6/H·1, p.440

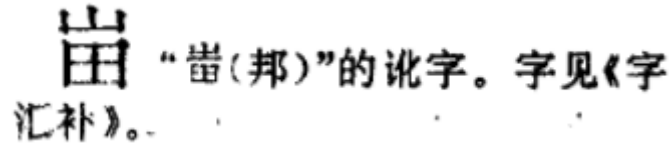


Fig. 1.12 𪗇山田 on 《康熙字典 (同文)》, p. 1594

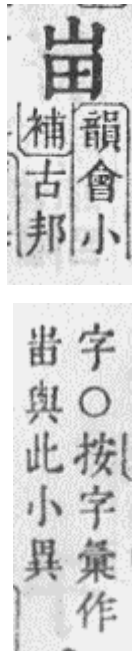


Fig. 1.13 𪗇山田 on *Kangxi-Plus Unicode Han Dictionary*

张玉书, 陈廷敬, 王宏源等 (Zhāng Yùshū, Chén Tíngjìng, Wáng Hóngyuán, et al): 《康熙字典 (增订版)》 (*Kangxi-Plus Unicode Han Dictionary*), 北京: 社会科学文献出版社[Běijīng: Social Sciences Academic Press (CHINA)], 2015, ISBN 978-7-5097-7093-1, p. 358

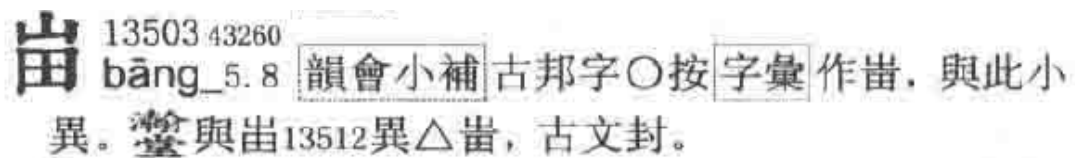


Fig. 1.14 𡵓山田 on the Table of Uncommon Characters for the Place Names in Fujian,

Guangdong and Guangxi

中国文字改革委员会汉字处 (Chinese Characters Division of the Chinese Characters Reform Committee of P. R. China): 《福建、广东、广西地名生僻字表》 (*The Table of Uncommon Characters for the Place Names in Fújiàn, Guǎngdōng and Guǎngxī*), 北京: 中国文字改革委员会 (Běijīng: Chinese Characters Reform Committee of P. R. China), 1984, p. 9

岍	nián	1
岍	lè	1
岑	dòng	2
𡵓	yīng	3
岍	rěn	3
岍	chǎn	2
岍	xǔ	1
降	gāng	54

According to the above explanation, we can acquire the information that 𡵓山田 couldn't be unified with 𡵓山由 clearly.

Possible action items:

- 1) Encode T4-2634 to a new code point. Maybe URO+.
- 2) Move TF-2662 to U+5CC0.
- 3) Assign a new UCI number to U+2F879.
- 4) Remove UCV #94.



2. Request to recode UTC-01159 back to WS 2015

UTC had withdrawn UTC-01159 & UTC-01162 in IRG N2091R (aka L2/15-223R), UTC said “Two characters that were in the original version of this submission have been withdrawn because they are identical to existing characters and sequences, and unifiable with existing characters”. Please see Fig. 2.1. I think it was right to withdraw UTC-01162, but possible wrong for UTC-01159.

Fig. 2.1 Withdrawn Characters Information in IRG N2091R

Withdrawn Characters

Two characters that were in the original version of this submission have been withdrawn because they are identical to existing characters and sequences, and unifiable with existing characters. These are noted in the table below:

Source Reference	Glyph	Unification	Explanation
UTC-01159		U+753E	Identical to U+2F936 and <U+753E, U+FE00>, and unifiable with U+753E.
UTC-01162		U+7DC7	Identical to U+2F96E and <U+7DC7 U+FE00>, and unifiable with U+7DC7.



When I review IRG N2091 (aka L2/15-233), I found the evidence for UTC-01149 was a famous dictionary *Grammata Serica Recensa* written by Bernhard Karlgren (高本漢), which had been translated to Chinese by Pān Wùyún (潘悟雲) and his team, and named 《漢文典》 by Chinese. However, this evidence only provided the glyph, we couldn't get more information from it. I checked the Chinese version of 《漢文典》, and then I found Mr. Karlgren had told us 田 and 田 were different possibly. Please see Fig. 2.3.

Fig. 2.2 The Evidence for UTC-01159 on IRG N2091 (aka L2/15-233)

Fig. 92: *Grammata Serica Recensa* 965-973 [UTC-01159, UTC-01162]

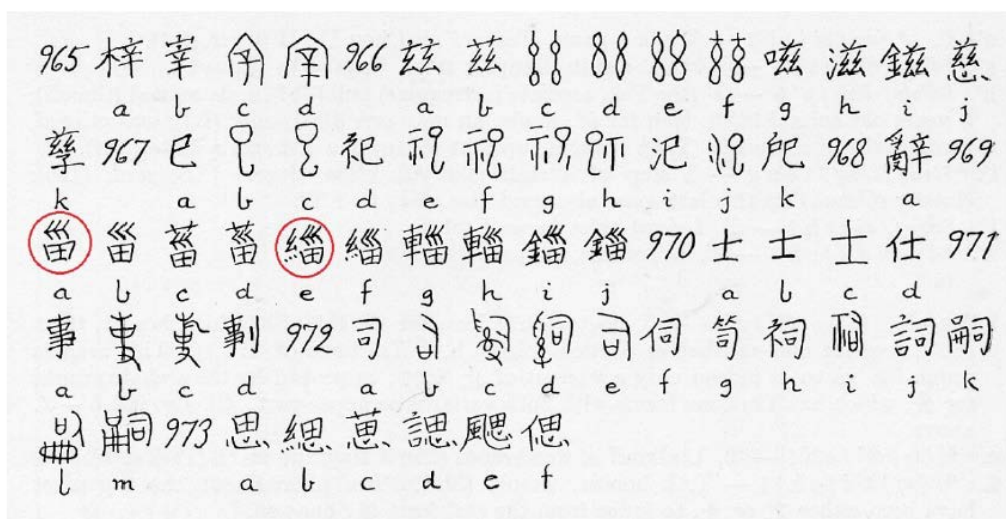


Fig. 2.3 田 and 田 on 《漢文典（修訂版）》

高本漢 (Bernhard Karlgren), 潘悟雲 (Pān Wùyún), et al: 《漢文典（修訂版）》 [*Grammata Serica Recensa (Revised Edition)*], 上海: 上海辭書出版社 (Shànghǎi: Shànghǎi Lexicographical Publishing House), 1997, ISBN 7-5326-0214-1/H·27, pp. 432 - 433

969

田 (田) tɕiəŋ/tɕi/zī

這裏有兩個字, 《說文》認為前字是“田”的初文(無書證), 另外注明後字是“缶”義的同義詞(無書證)。本諧聲系列的聲符可隨意寫作這兩個字中的任何一個。也可能這兩字是兩個獨立的同

音字。如果前字是初文(後字是訛字), 那麼940組“災”的殷甲文(A2: 22, 2)就是其聲符; 另一方面, 如果後字是初文(前字是訛字), 那麼它可能是一個合體字, 从“田”(新翻的土地)从“𣶒”(流水, 即灌溉)。

《說文解字(大徐本)》, 《汉语大字典》V1, 《辭源(第三版)》 and 《說文解字考證》 all

show 𠄎田 and 𠄎田 are different clearly, so it wasn't well to make them become one ideograph. The evidence from 《玉篇》 and 《類篇》 could prove my opinion as well. Please see Figs. 2.4 through 2.13. According to 《说文解字》 and 《汉语大字典》 V1, the small seal script form of 𠄎田 is 𠄎, which means 不耕田 (not plowing), and 𠄎田 is 𠄎, which explains 東楚名缶曰甗 (甗 was Eastern Chu's character for jar), so we can affirm they are totally different.

Fig. 2.4 𠄎田 on 《说文解字》

许慎 (Xǔ Shèn): 《说文解字》 (*Shuōwén Jiězì*), 北京: 中华书局 (Běijīng: Zhonghua Book Company), 1963, 统一书号: 9018·65 (Uniform Book Number: 9018·65), p. 24

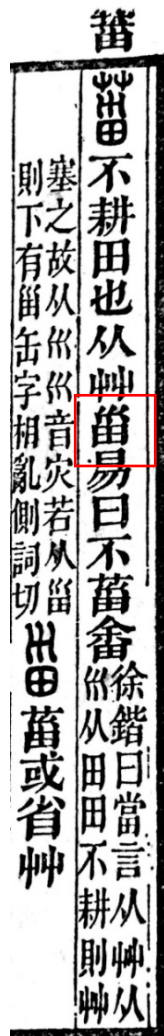


Fig. 2.5 田 on 《说文解字》

许慎 (Xǔ Shèn): 《说文解字》 (*Shuōwén Jiězì*), 北京: 中华书局 (Běijīng: Zhonghua Book Company), 1963, 统一书号: 9018·65 (Uniform Book Number: 9018·65), p. 268

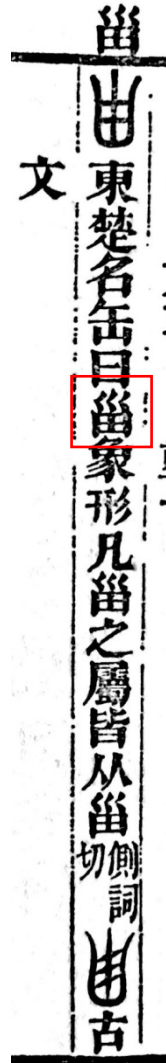


Fig. 2.6 𪔐 on *Sòngběn Yùpiān*

《宋本玉篇》 (*Sòngběn Yùpiān*), 北京: 中國書店 (Běijīng: China Bookstore), 1983, p. 34

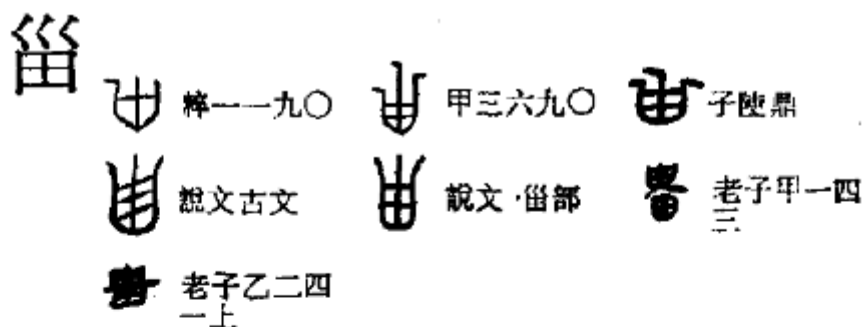
𪔐
側飢切與菑同爾雅曰田一歲曰菑
郭璞云今江東呼初耕地反草爲菑

Fig. 2.7 田 on Lèipiān

司馬光 (Sīmǎ Guāng), et al. 《類篇》 (Lèipiān), 北京: 中華書局 (Běijīng: Zhonghua Book Company), 1984, p. 15

<p>切說文菜也似 藿文一重音一 芝 真而切說文 神艸也文一 苗 莊持切說 文不耕田</p>	<p>類篇一中 六</p>	<p>引易不苗畬徐鍇曰从艸𠂔田田不耕則艸塞之或 省苗又將來切說文天火曰裁亦作苗又子冀切剖 裂也周禮居幹之道苗粟不迤沈重讀又側吏切植 物地中謂之苗又初吏切苗又將來切廣雅苗矜業 也又側吏切田一歲 菑 莊時切博雅 耕也文一 菑 莊時切 山名漢</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Fig. 2.8 田 on 《汉语大字典》 VI, p. 2531



《說文》：“田，東楚名缶曰田。象形。由，古文。”徐灝注箋：“隸變作田。”

(一) zī 《集韻》莊持切，平之莊。之部。

①古代一種盛酒漿的陶器。《說文·田部》：“田，東楚名缶曰田。”段玉裁注：“缶下曰瓦器，所以盛酒漿……象缶之頸少殺。”

②水名。后作“淄”。在今山東省境內。《漢書·地理志上》：“嶠夷既略，惟、淄其道。”顏師古注：“淄水出泰山萊蕪縣……淄字或作淄，古今通用也。”

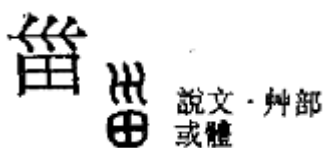
③同“雛(鷓)”。雉的一種。清高翔麟《說文字通》：“田即雛，東方雉也。”《周禮·天官·染人》“秋染夏”漢鄭玄注：“夏狄(翟)是其(指雉)總名，其類有六：曰翟、曰搖、曰鬲、曰田、曰希、曰蹲。”

(二) zāi

①灾。清毛奇齡《徐公墓表》：“今兵耗于邊，饑亡于田。”清徐榮慶《遊百泉記》：“水旱昆蟲草木不為田。”

②有机化合物的一類，廣泛存在于動植物體內。膽固醇和很多種激素(如性激素)都属于田類化合物。田類化合物在醫藥上應用很廣。

Fig. 2.9 田 on 《汉语大字典》 VI, pp. 2532-2533



同“蓄(災)”。《說文·艸部》：“蓄，不耕田也。田，蓄或省艸。”《玉篇·田部》：“田，與蓄同。”

Fig. 2.10 𣶒 on Cíyuán

何九盈 (Hé Jiǔyíng), 王寧 (Wáng Níng), 董琨 (Dǒng Kūn): 《辭源 (第三版)》(Cíyuán: the

Third Edition), 北京: 商務印書館 (Běijīng: Commercial Press), 2015, ISBN

978-7-100-11424-0, p. 2798

𣶒^{1.} zī 集韻 莊持切, 平, 之韻, 照二。
尸 之部。

水名。同“淄”。在山東境內。漢書地理志上:“嶧夷既略, 惟淄其道。”注:“惟淄, 二水名。……淄字或作淄, 古今通用也。”書禹貢、史記夏紀作“淄”。詳“淄水”。

2. zāi 祖才切, 平, 哈韻, 精。之部。
尸

禍難。通“災”。史記秦始皇紀二十九年之罽刻石文:“闡并天下, 淄害絕息, 永偃戎兵。”

【淄川】漢郡國名。見“菑川”。

Fig. 2.11 𪔐田 on *Cíyuán*

何九盈 (Hé Jiǔyíng), 王寧 (Wáng Níng), 董琨 (Dǒng Kūn): 《辭源 (第三版)》 (*Cíyuán: the Third Edition*), 北京: 商務印書館 (Běijīng: Commercial Press), 2015, ISBN 978-7-100-11424-0, p. 2800

𪔐 zāi
𪔐 𪔐
同“蓄”。

Fig. 2.12 𪔐田 on *Shuōwén Jiězì Kǎozhèng*

董蓮池 (Dǒng Liánchí): 《說文解字考證》 (*Shuōwén Jiězì Kǎozhèng*), 北京: 作家出版社 (Běijīng: Writers Publishing House), 2005, ISBN 7-5063-3157-8, pp. 30-31

蓄 𪔐 zī

不耕田也。从艸、𪔐。《易》曰：“不蓄畬。”（徐鍇曰：當言从艸、从𪔐、从田。田不耕則艸塞之，故从𪔐，𪔐音灾。若从𪔐，則下有𪔐缶字相亂。側詞切）𪔐 蓄或省艸。

In Fig. 2.12, Prof. Dǒng quoted what Xu Kai wrote to explain they couldn't be confused.

Fig. 2.13 𪗇 on *Shuōwén Jiězì Kǎozhèng*

董莲池 (Dǒng Liánchí): 《说文解字考证》 (*Shuōwén Jiězì Kǎozhèng*), 北京: 作家出版社
(Běijīng: Writers Publishing House), 2005, ISBN 7-5063-3157-8, p. 505

𪗇 𪗇 zī
東楚名缶曰𪗇。象形。凡𪗇之屬皆从
𪗇。(側詞切) 𪗇 古文。

U+2F936 is the compatibility ideograph of U+753E, but USourceData.txt showed UTC-00121 was from DYC (aka《說文解字注》), that the book could prove my opinion as well. Please see Fig. 2.14. I can't find out the evidence or use case for T4-2A44 and KP1-5AC6, so I don't know the meaning of them.

Fig. 2.14 U+2F936 on *The Unicode Standard, Version 9.0*

2F936 𪗇 102.3
T4-2A44 KP1-5AC6 UTC-00121
≡ 753E 𪗇
~ 753E FE00

Possible action items:

- 1) Make UTC-01159 back to WS2015.
- 2) Withdrawn UTC-00121.

3) TCA and CSK need to confirm the information of T4-2A44 and KP1-5AC6. If T-source or KP-source glyph is as the same as U+753E, the current situation for U+2F936 should be kept. Otherwise, they should be changed like UTC-01159.

(End of Document)