

JTC1/SC2/WG2

IRGN2240

Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Request to Change Ten V-Source Glyphs
Source: VNPF
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Date: 2017-08-06

Vietnam would like to request changes to the glyphs of ten V-source characters. Six of the glyph change requests are in response to comments provided by other IRG participants. The comments, backed with detailed information, are found in the two documents: L2/17-049 and L2/17-070. The six characters in question, shown with V-Source code:

2017B	瘡	V2-6E46
204AF	窺	V0-4422
21846	嫫	V0-3521
21BC0	鬱	V2-7456
235F1	梨	V0-354D
244C7	燠	V3-337D

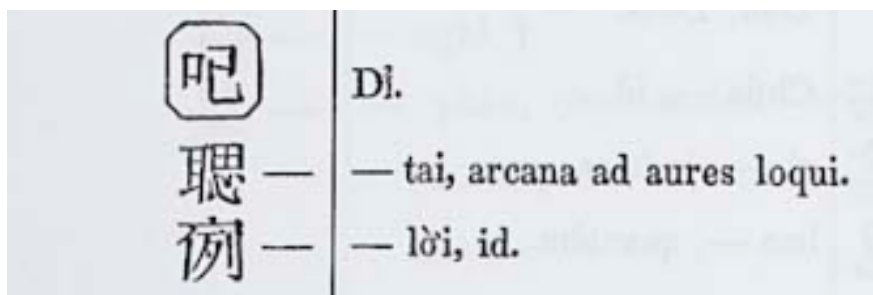
We have conferred with scholars in Vietnam and conclude that the six glyphs above were incorrect when originally proposed.

The remaining changes are based upon our own research concerning these characters:

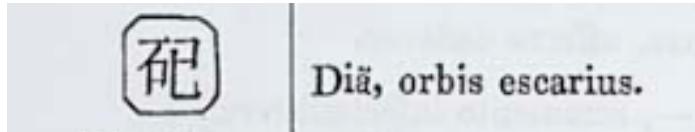
20BC7	吧	V0-3069
25426	砒	V0-3F27
25483	砒	V2-7E66
2B47E	醱	V4-562C

Justification

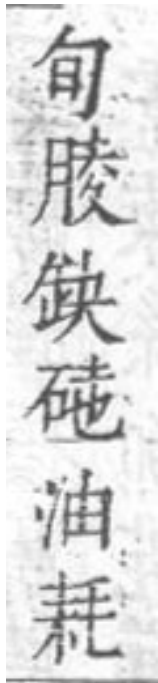
1. In the charts currently, the glyph for 20BC7 is shown with the phonetic element 己. This is incorrect. Phonetic elements in *chữ nôm* usage typically approximate the Sino-Vietnamese readings that were in effect when the characters were borrowed. For 己 (Sino-Vietnamese reading *kỉ*), we would expect to see reflected a velar *c*, *g*, *gh* or *k*, such as *kỉa* for the V-Source character 𠵹. However, the valid readings for 20BC7 are *dě*, *dě̃*, *dĩ*, *rě*, *rĩ*, and, *rỉ*. These readings are only expected for the phonetic 𠵹 (Sino-Vietnamese *dĩ*). The correct shape of the character 20BC7 is shown in Taberd's *Dictionarium Annamitico Latinam*, with 𠵹, not 己.



2. The same situation holds for 祀 25426, read *dĩa*. Again, with this reading we expect the phonetic 巳, not 己. This is also attested in Taberd.



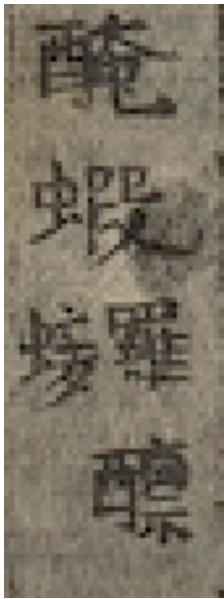
3. 礎 25483, read *dĩa*, is a variant of 礎 *dĩa* in which the phonetic element 地 *dĩa* has been arranged to place radical 32 土 above 也. The charts currently show radical 33 土 above 也, this is an error. The right side should be identical to 2D37D 礎 土也. This can be seen clearly in line 251 of the 1902 version of *Truyện Kiều*.



旬朧缺礎油耗

Tu ần trắng khuyết, đĩa d`âu hao

4. The character 醃, read *mắm*, is one of many Nôm characters composed with the phonetic element 稟. This element should normally be drawn with 囙, but the example shown in the chart uses 囙. Below is an example from the Chinese-Vietnamese dictionary *Nhật Dụng Thường Đàm*, showing the typical form of 稟, composed of 囙示, not 囙示.



醃蝦羅稟 虫妾

yêm hà là mắm tép

Below are the changes we propose in the charts:

2017B
灬 8.11

滄 瀆

UCS2003 V2-6E46



滄
V2-6E4

204AF
儿 10.12

覓 覓

UCS2003 V0-4422



覓
V0-4422

21846
女 38.11

媪 媪

UCS2003 V0-3521



媪
V0-3521

21BC0
小 42.29

鬱 鬱

UCS2003 V2-7456



鬱
V2-7456

235F1
木 75.10

梨 梨

UCS2003 V0-354D



梨
V0-354D

244C7
火 86.19

燠 燠

UCS2003 V3-337D



燠
V3-337D

20BC7
口 30.3

吧 吧

UCS2003 V0-3069



吧
V0-3069

25426
石 112.3

砒 砒

UCS2003 V0-3F27



砒
V0-3F27

25483
石 112.6

砒 砒

UCS2003 V2-7E66



砒
V2-7E66

2B47E 醜
西 164.14
V4-562C



醜
V4-562C

An updated version of the Nom Na Tong Light font will be made available to for the purpose of modifying the charts.

References:

<http://appsrv.cse.cuhk.edu.hk/~irg/irg48/IRGN2197.pdf>

<http://www.nomfoundation.org/nom-tools/Taberd-Dictionary>

<http://www.nomfoundation.org/common/show.php?detail=1109>

Doc Type: Ideographic Rapporteur Group Document
Title: Feedback on IRGN2240
Source: Eiso Chan (陈永聪)
Status: Individual Contribution to IRG #49
Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG
Date: 2017-08-11

Vietnam requested to update ten V-Source glyphs, 6 were pointed out on [IRGN2197](#) by me, and 4 were pointed out by themselves. Now I give my opinion about V0-3609 glyph and V0-3F27 glyph as following.


1. U+20BC7

So far as I know, It's correct that the IDS for V0-3609 glyph should be 𠵹𠵹𠵹𠵹. Please see Figs. 1.1 through 1.5. The phonetic component is 已 (dĩ) which the letter “d-” means /z~j/ not /t/ or /d/ by IPA in Vietnamese language as we know. Fig. 1.4 shows this character share the same pronunciation with 姨 and 夷, and we know the pronunciation of 已 is similar to 姨 and 夷.

Fig. 1.1 Father Anthony Trần Văn Kiêm: *Giúp Đọc Nôm Và Hán Việt*, Đà Nẵng: Đà Nẵng

Publishing House & North Carolina: The Vietnamese Nôm Preservation Foundation (aka VNPF),

2004, ISBN 1-881608-06-9, P. 349



Dē* (Hv: di; khẩu dĩ)

- Mịn chặt, hết xốp: *Đất
dễ khó cày*

- Còn nói là Giẽ*

Fig. 1.2 Father Anthony Trần Văn Kiêm: *Giúp Đọc Nôm Và Hán Việt*, Đà Nẵng: Đà Nẵng

Publishing House & North Carolina: The Vietnamese Nôm Preservation Foundation (aka VNPF),

2004, ISBN 1-881608-06-9, P. 703

吧 啞 嚙
Rĩ* (Hv khẩu đĩ)
(khẩu xi; khẩu xi)
Nói khẽ: *Rĩ tai*

Fig. 1.3 Father Anthony Trần Văn Kiêm: *Giúp Đọc Nôm Và Hán Việt*, Đà Nẵng: Đà Nẵng

Publishing House & North Carolina: The Vietnamese Nôm Preservation Foundation (aka VNPF),

2004, ISBN 1-881608-06-9, P. 703

吧
Rĩ* (Hv khẩu đĩ)
- Tiếng to và vang:
Rên rĩ
- Loại hạt ăn được:
Ý rĩ (hạt bo bo)

Fig. 1.4 竹内 与之助 (Yonosuke Takeuchi): 《字喃字典》(*Từ Điển Chữ Nôm*), 東京: 大学

書林 (Tokyo: Daigakusyorin), 1988, P. 121

dì 姨 : dì の変音, 同義。 dì ghẻ. 姨疍。
夷 : 音 (dì) の借用。又は, (父の妾, 継母)
姨の略字。
吧 : 字喃(dĩ)の借用。

Fig. 1.5 竹内 与之助 (Yonosuke Takeuchi): 《字喃字典》 (*Từ Điển Chữ Nôm*), 東京: 大学
書林 (Tokyo: Daigakusyōrin), 1988, P. 121

dī 𠄎: 囁と已(dī)の組合せ。 dī tai. 吧聰。
(耳を寄せ合ってひそひそ
話をする)
dī は rī ともいう。

However, UCS2003 glyph for U+20BC7 can't be changed. And I found some use cases of 𠄎 in China. Please see Figs. 1.6 through 1.7. The 𠄎 glyph on Figs. 1.6 through 1.7 is used for mathematics.

Fig. 1.6 李善蘭 (Li Shanlan): 《代微積拾級》 (Daiweiji Sheji), 墨海刊本, 1859 (aka 咸豐

九年), P. 9

イイラニ角ノ方

微積

乘等于中二率相乘故有式 乙辛丁乙天=辛元 所以 乙上辛 即知所容正方之邊等

于底與中垂線相乘以底垂和約之 如底爲十二尺中垂線

爲六尺則得所容方邊四尺

華蘅芳曰 乙辛丁天=乙天 即 乙辛==辛天乙天 即 乙辛==天(乙) 即 乙辛==天

李鳳苞曰乙與丙相乘爲 乙天 與三率相乘之積 乙天 等各加乙

爲 乙天 即 天(乙)=乙天 移乘作除得 乙辛

今有三角形之底與中垂線求所容長廣有定率之矩形

如圖呷呷呷三角形叮 吧 爲所容矩形命底呷呷爲乙中垂線

呷呷爲辛矩形之廣叮 啖爲天其長叮 噉爲地又設天地定率

若一與卯即地等于 卯天 吧 呷與呷呷二三三角形相似故

顯其上面。縱面投影圖。可顯其傍面。側面投影圖。可顯其餘一傍面。於橫面上畫長方體。上面之長方形甲乙丙丁。為橫面投影圖。從甲、乙、丙、丁。作投影線。隔庚丑而畫其一傍面之長方形吃吧啖。即為縱面投影圖。

以啖丑為縱面與側面之界線。

自橫面投影圖之各點。作庚丑之平行線。而與啖丑之引長線相交。則得甲'乙'二點。以丑'為心。以丑'甲'及丑'乙'為半徑。畫四分圓。即一象限之弧。則得甲''乙''二點。於庚丑'之引長線上。

次自甲'乙'二點作投影線。

又自縱面投影圖之各點。作庚丑'之平行線。則得交點呷、噉、吃、吧。點呷、噉、吃、吧。則得其側面投影圖。

再觀二十七圖。更易明其理。

圖題十四 三等邊柱體。其軸線正立於橫面上。求作投影圖。(二十

If Vietnam updated the V-glyph, two non-cognate characters which have the different shapes look like to be unified. Ext. B has been published and used widely for so many years. We should treat cautiously of the request to change the glyph shape in Ext. B. The 𠂇𠂇𠂇 glyph has also been used in GB18030-2005. Please see Fig. 1.8. So I hope this glyph should be kept and Vietnam resubmits V0-3069 glyph as a new character to the future IRG Working Set.

Fig. 1.8 GB18030-2005, P. 254

B3	𠂇 20BBC	𠂇 20BBD	𠂇 20BBE	𠂇 20BBF	𠂇 20BC0	𠂇 20BC1	𠂇 20BC2	𠂇 20BC3	𠂇 20BC4	𠂇 20BC5
B4	𠂇 20BC6	𠂇 20BC7	𠂇 20BC8	𠂇 20BC9	𠂇 20BCA	𠂇 20BCB	𠂇 20BCC	𠂇 20BCD	𠂇 20BCE	𠂇 20BCF
B5	𠂇 20BD0	𠂇 20BD1	𠂇 20BD2	𠂇 20BD3	𠂇 20BD4	𠂇 20BD5	𠂇 20BD6	𠂇 20BD7	𠂇 20BD8	𠂇 20BD9

Possible action items:

- 1) Change the reference for U+20BC7 from V0-3069 to G9-B431, the evidences are Figs. 1.6 through 1.7.
- 2) Vietnam resubmits the V0-3069 glyph to the future IRG Working Set.
- 3) Move the original Unihan property information for U+20BC7 to the new code point.

2. U+25426

So far as I know, It's correct that the IDS for V0-3F27 (đĩa) glyph should be 𠄎石已. Please see Figs. 2.1 through 2.3. The phonetic component is 已 (dĩ).

Figs. 2.1 through 2.2 竹内 与之助 (Yonosuke Takeuchi): 《字喃字典》(Từ Điển Chữ Nôm), 東京: 大学書林 (Tokyo: Daigakusyōrin), 1988, PP. 121 through 122

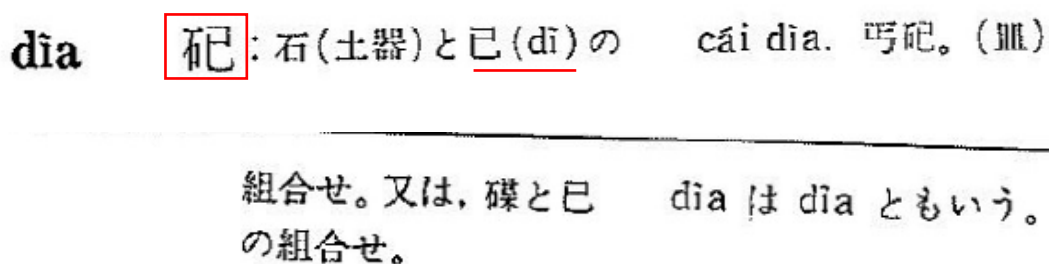
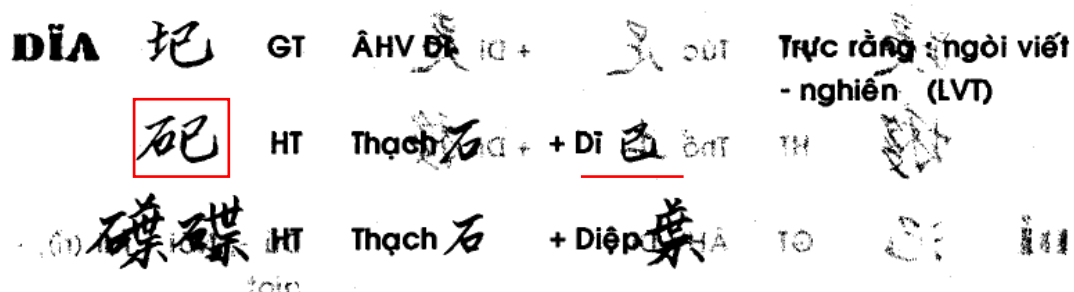


Fig. 2.3 Vũ Văn Kính: *Đại Tự Điển Chữ Nôm*, TP. Hồ Chí Minh: Nhà xuất bản Văn Nghệ, 1998,

P. 334



However, UCS2003 glyph for U+25426 can't be changed. I also found out some use cases of 𠄎石已 in China. Please see Figs. 2.4 through 2.5. The 𠄎石已 glyph on Fig. 2.4 is a limited variant form of 已, so the phonetic component is 己 (jǐ) not 已 (yǐ). *Shenmengzi* is a classic Confucian article in Tang Dynasty. Fig. 2.5 shows Lin Changyi's pseudonym (別號) is 磻祀山人, which he is an important scholar in Qing Dynasty.

Fig. 2.4 林慎思 (Lin Shensi): 《伸蒙子》(Shenmengzi), 叢書集成初編(王雲五主編)[Congshu

Jicheng Chubian chief edited by Wang Yunwu], 上海: 商務印書館 (Shanghai: Commercial

Press, Limited), 1940, P. 7

球 洵
記 道
安本 蓋本
能注 有注
刺槐 樂槐
犀里 水里
截有 之有
鐵求 辯知
君已 凡道
子先 居先
晦生 處生
迹陋 視自
不巷 聽謂
磨固 以進
礪窮 泉退
其學 源有
道道 池時
安無 沼吾
能倦 爲不
顯嘗 樂妄
揚曰 故動
故莫 字是
號邪 從以
求器 水自
已成 表謂
先不 德知
生磨 也道
字礪
從其
石刃

Fig. 2.5 邹自振 (Zou Zizhen): 《林昌彝及其〈射鹰楼诗话〉》(*Lin Changyi and His Work: Notes on Poets and Poetry by Sheying Tower*), 《福建乡土》 (Fujian Hometown Magazine), 2003.01,

ISSN: 1006-074X, P. 40

林昌彝(1803——1876年),字蕙常,又字芑溪,别号茶叟。晚取《伸蒙子·碇碇篇》之义,又号碇碇山人,福建侯官(今福州市)五虎山人,家住城内南后街。其父林高汉,本系儒生,后往外洋经商。林昌彝少从母亲吴氏授读,吴氏督促甚严,使其学业日臻进步。年长后,林昌彝曾绘《一灯课读图》,清同邑林则徐等人题咏,以纪念母亲辛勤督课之劳。后来,他又拜

If Vietnam updated the V-glyph, two non-cognate characters which have the different shapes look like to be unified. Ext. B has been published and used widely for so many years. It's best to process the historical personages' names more stably. The 碇碇 glyph has been used in GB18030-2005. Please see Fig. 2.6. So I hope this glyph should be kept and Vietnam resubmits V0-3F27 glyph as a new character to the future IRG Working Set.

Fig. 1.8 GB18030-2005, P. 342

8D	𠄎 25414	𠄏 25415	𠄐 25416	𠄑 25417	𠄒 25418	𠄓 25419	𠄔 2541A	𠄕 2541B	𠄖 2541C	𠄗 2541D
8E	𠄘 2541E	𠄙 2541F	𠄚 25420	𠄛 25421	𠄜 25422	𠄝 25423	𠄞 25424	𠄟 25425	𠄠 25426	𠄡 25427
8F	𠄢 25428	𠄣 25429	𠄤 2542A	𠄥 2542B	𠄦 2542C	𠄧 2542D	𠄨 2542E	𠄩 2542F	𠄪 25430	𠄫 25431

Possible action items:

- 1) Change the reference for U+25426 from V0-3F27 to G9-8E38, the evidences are Figs. 2.4 through 2.5.
- 2) Vietnam resubmits the V0-3F27 glyph to the future IRG Working Set.
- 3) Move the original Unihan property information for U+25426 to the new code point.

(End of Document)

UCS	Glyph	V-Source
U+2017B	瘡	V2-6E46
U+204AF	窺	V0-4422
U+21846	媼	V0-3521
U+21BC0	懣	V2-7456
U+235F1	犁	V0-354D
U+244C7	燠	V3-337D
U+20BC7	吧	V0-3069
U+25426	砒	V0-3F27
U+25483	砒	V2-7E66
U+2B47E	醱	V4-562C