Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Disunification of 3 KP-source characters
Source: Kushim Jiang (姜兆勤)
Status: Individual Contribution
Action: For consideration by WG2 and IRG
Date: 2021-08-14

1 Introduction

We found three pairs of characters that should be disunified.

- U+FA99 滋 & U+6ECB 滋 (github.com/hfhchan/irg/issues/108)
- U+FAB0 練 & U+7DF4 練 (github.com/hfhchan/irg/issues/109)
- U+FAD1 栝 & U+233D5 栝 (github.com/hfhchan/irg/issues/110)

2 U+FA99

U+FA99 滋 is unified with U+6ECB 滋 according to [WG2 N2493 = L2/02-232] (U+FAA2 in file). However, according to the evidences from G-source, the two characters should be disunified.

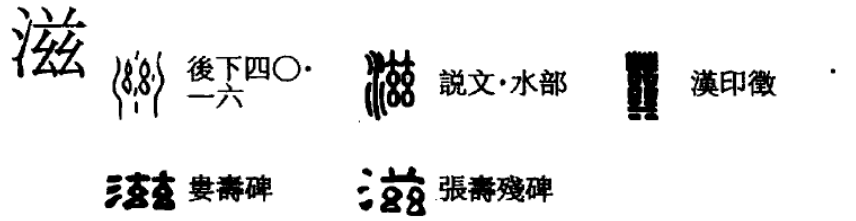
- 滋 (G0-574C, KP0-E6B3)
  - 汉语大字典, pp.1807–1808: zī, cí.
- 滋 (KP1-52B4, UTC-00777)
  - 汉语大字典, p.1829: xuán.

According to the cognition, the phonetic component of 滋 is 茲, and the semantic component of 滋 is 玆. So the two characters are phonetically, graphically and semantically different and should be disunified.

Table 1 Information of KP1-4B26

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
滋	xuán	⿰氵玆	85.9	4	玆 U+7386	KP1-52B4 UTC-00777

By the way, this character can be horizontally extended by G-source as **GHZR-31829.05**.



《説文》:"滋,益也。从水,茲聲。一曰滋水,出牛飲山白陘谷,東入呼沱。"

(一)zī 《廣韻》子之切,平之精。之部。

❶增长。《説文·水部》:"滋,益也。"《國語·齊語》:"桓公曰:'安國若何?'管子對曰:'修舊法,擇其善者而業

Figure 1 Evidence from 汉语大字典 p.1807

滋 xuán 《廣韻》胡涓切,平先匣。真部。

同"玆"。浊;黑。《玉篇·玄部》:"玆,濁也,黑也。或作滋。"《左傳·哀公八年》:"武城人或有因於吴竟田焉,拘鄭人之漚菅者,曰:'何故使吾水滋?'"杜預注:"滋,濁也。"陸德明釋文:"滋音玄,本亦作玆,子絲反。《字林》云:'黑也。'"黄焯彙校:"宋本及何校本、臧校本滋玆互易,是也。"按:《説文·玄部》:"玆,黑也。从二玄。《春秋傳》曰:'何故使吾水玆?'"段玉裁注:"按《左傳》曰'何故使吾水玆'釋文曰:'……本亦作滋,子絲反。'此俗加水作滋,因誤認為滋益字而入之'之韻'也。《艸部》茲从絲省聲……而玆滋字祇當音懸。"

Figure 2 Evidence from 汉语大字典 p.1829

3 U+FAB0

U+FAB0 練 is unified with U+7DF4 練 according to [WG2 N2493 = L2/02-232] (U+FABB in file). However, according to the evidences from G-source, the two characters should be disunified.

According to the cognition, the phonetic component of 練 is 東, and the phonetic component of 練 (see in *Qi*-system Bronze and *Qin*-system Bambooslip) is 東. So the two characters are phonetically, graphically and semantically different and should be disunified.

- 練 (G1-4137, KP0-D8AA)
  - 汉语大字典, p.3650: liàn.
- 練 (KP1-671B)
  - 齊文字編, p.337: 緟: chóng.
  - 戰國秦漢簡帛古書通假字彙纂, p.834: 灩: 緟: chóng.
  - 战国楚系简帛用字习惯研究, pp.60–61: 繟: 灩: 緟: chóng.

Table 2 Information of KP1-4B26

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
練	chóng	⿰糸 東	120.8	5	緟 U+7DDF	KP1-671B

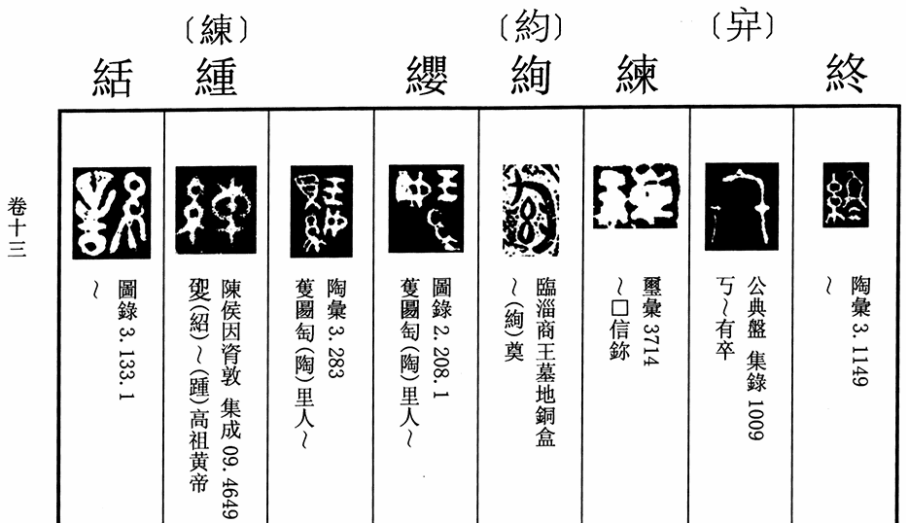


Figure 3 Evidence from 齊文字編 p.337

4 U+FAD1

U+FAD1 梂 is unified with U+233D5 𣏕 according to [WG2 N2493 = L2/02-232] (U+FADF in file). However, according to the evidences from G-source and K-source, the two characters should be disunified. This pair is also stated in [WG2 N2566] and [WG2 N2573 = L2/02-472].

- 梂 (GKX-0513.07, T5-264C, J4-2E44)
  - 汉语大字典, p.1248: 柿: fèi, bèi.
- 梂 (KP1-4B26)
  - 유니코드한자 검색시스템 (Unicode 漢字檢索 System), KC05191: 梂: qiú.

We confirm the existence of fully non-cognate semantic items for two characters, but the book to which we were able to search for evidence (圖解本草) is not in the bibliography list of the KP1-source given in WG2 N2247 = L2/00-289.

Table 3 Information of KP1-4B26

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
梂	qiú	⿰木朮	75.5	1	梂 U+6882	KP1-4B26

By the way, this character can be horizontally extended by K-source as **KC-05191**.

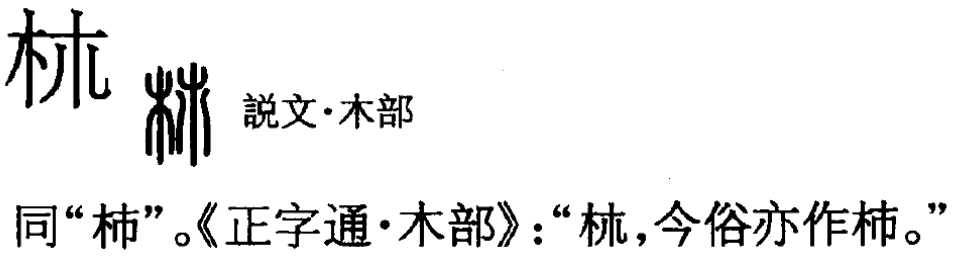


Figure 4 Evidence from 汉语大字典.

기관명 (機關名)	한국한의학연구원 (韓國韓醫學硏究院)
관련 DB (關聯 Database)	한의학고문헌 (韓醫學古文獻)
출전서명 (出典書名)	도해본초 (圖解本草)
전후문맥 (前後文脈)	月開華成叢淡紫色結實如楓栜而小蕚上細刺

Figure 5 Evidence from 유니코드한자 검색시스템 (Unicode 漢字檢索 System).

本草綱目 卷十五 > 草之四 隰草類上五十三種 > 惡實 《別錄》中品 > 〔集解〕
時珍曰：牛蒡古人種子，以肥壤栽之．剪苗汋淘爲蔬，取根煮曝爲脯，云甚益人，今人亦罕食之．三月生苗，起莖高者三四尺．四月開花成叢，淡紫色．結實如楓栜而小，蕚上細刺百十攢簇之，一栜有子數十顆．其根大者如臂，長者近尺，其色灰黲．七月采子，十月采根．

Figure 6 Evidence from 한의학고전 DB (韓醫學古典 Database).

Chau Gienwen (趙瑾昀) provides the evidence in Figure 3. Sim Cheon-hyeong (沈天珩) points out the possibility of U+FAD1 being disunified.

(End of Document)

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG
Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) – ISO/IEC 10646
Secretariat: USA

TITLE:	Proposal to add the 122 compatibility Hanja code table of the D P R of Korea into the CJK Compatibility Ideographs of ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000
SOURCE:	Takayuki K.Sato(Japan),Tatsuo L. Kobayashi(Japan), Pak Tong Gi(DPRK)
STATUS:	Contribution of experts
DISTRIBUTION:	Members of ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2
DATE:	2002-05-22
REFERENCE:	ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000**,** ISO/IEC 10646-2:2001, N2478, N2375

We reviewed the proposed Hanja characters of the D P R of Korea thoroughly against existing CJK Compatibility Ideographs block of ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000 and 10646-2:2002 during the WG2 # 42 meeting.

Consequently, we propose to add 122 compatibility Hanjas of the D P R of Korea among the 160 compatibility Hanja code table of the D P R of Korea already proposed into PDAM 2 of ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000. (Table 1)

Remaining 38 characters already mapped in the existing CJK Compatibility Block in the BMP and Plane 2. (Table 2)

Table 1: New compatibility Hanjas (122 characters)
1st column: New code position
2nd column: Unified code position
3rd column: KP1 code position (KPS 10721-2000)

0FA70 04E26 KP1-341D	0FA80 05944 KP1-3CAF	0FA90 0614A KP1-441D
0FA71 051B5 KP1-347E	0FA81 05954 KP1-3CB2	0FA91 061F2 KP1-4486
0FA72 05168 KP1-34D0	0FA82 05A62 KP1-3D45	0FA92 06234 KP1-4505
0FA73 04F80 KP1-35DE	0FA83 05B28 KP1-3DFC	0FA93 06350 KP1-45D5
0FA74 05145 KP1-3714	0FA84 05ED2 KP1-414E	0FA94 063C4 KP1-469B
0FA75 05180 KP1-3740	0FA85 05ED9 KP1-416B	0FA95 0641C KP1-46C4
0FA76 052C7 KP1-383E	0FA86 05F69 KP1-41FB	0FA96 06452 KP1-46F9
0FA77 052FA KP1-3862	0FA87 05FAD KP1-4244	0FA97 06556 KP1-480E
0FA78 0559D KP1-39E5	0FA88 06081 KP1-42C8	0FA98 06674 KP1-4994
0FA79 05555 KP1-39EF	0FA89 060D8 KP1-4348	0FA99 06717 KP1-4A42
0FA7A 05599 KP1-3A42	0FA8A 0614E KP1-437E	0FA9A 0671B KP1-4A4B
0FA7B 055E2 KP1-3A48	0FA8B 06108 KP1-4399	0FA9B 06756 KP1-4ABD
0FA7C 05606 KP1-3A92	0FA8C 06148 KP1-43C1	0FA9C 06852 KP1-4B5D
0FA7D 05668 KP1-3AA3	0FA8D 0614C KP1-43D2	0FA9D 06B79 KP1-4F27
0FA7E 0585A KP1-3BEE	0FA8E 0618E KP1-43FF	0FA9E 06BBA KP1-4FA9
0FA7F 058B3 KP1-3C51	0FA8F 06160 KP1-4410	0FA9F 06C9B KP1-510B

0FAA0 06D41 KP1-5128	0FAB9 07C7B KP1-659F	0FAD2 0927C KP1-80AD
0FAA1 06EDB KP1-5281	0FABA 07D5B KP1-66BA	0FAD3 09276 KP1-80CE
0FAA2 06ECB KP1-52B4	0FABB 07DF4 KP1-671B	0FAD4 0967C KP1-8340
0FAA3 06F22 KP1-5336	0FABC 07D63 KP1-6725	0FAD5 096E3 KP1-8404
0FAA4 0701E KP1-53FA	0FABD 07F3E KP1-6873	0FAD6 09756 KP1-84E4
0FAA5 07070 KP1-54B7	0FABE 08005 KP1-69B1	0FAD7 097DB KP1-862D
0FAA6 0716E KP1-5559	0FABF 08352 KP1-6DBB	0FAD8 097FF KP1-866A
0FAA7 077A7 KP1-561F	0FAC0 083EF KP1-6E6C	0FAD9 0980B KP1-869A
0FAA8 07235 KP1-5678	0FAC1 08779 KP1-7250	0FADA 0983B KP1-8705
0FAA9 072AF KP1-5786	0FAC2 08941 KP1-7451	0FADB 09B12 KP1-8BAB
0FAAA 0732A KP1-57FE	0FAC3 08986 KP1-74C8	0FADC 09F9C KP1-927F
0FAAB 07471 KP1-597A	0FAC4 08996 KP1-74D4	0FADD 2284A KP1-441C
0FAAC 07506 KP1-5A5D	0FAC5 08ABF KP1-769A	0FADE 22844 KP1-443E
0FAAD 0753B KP1-5ABB	0FAC6 08AF8 KP1-769E	0FADF 233D5 KP1-4B26
0FAAE 0761D KP1-5BF5	0FAC7 08ACB KP1-76A4	0FAE0 03B9D KP1-4CE2
0FAAF 0761F KP1-5BF9	0FAC8 08B01 KP1-76B3	0FAE1 24735 KP1-57D0
0FAB0 076CA KP1-5D48	0FAC9 08AFE KP1-76C2	0FAE2 04018 KP1-5DF6
0FAB1 076DB KP1-5D5C	0FACA 08AED KP1-76F1	0FAE3 04039 KP1-5E2B
0FAB2 076F4 KP1-5D91	0FACB 08B39 KP1-76FD	0FAE4 25249 KP1-5EBB
0FAB3 0774A KP1-5DF3	0FACC 08B8A KP1-77CB	0FAE5 25CD0 KP1-654F
0FAB4 07740 KP1-5E08	0FACD 08D08 KP1-7976	0FAE6 27CA8 KP1-78AC
0FAB5 078CC KP1-6083	0FACE 08F38 KP1-7CAE	0FAE7 27ED3 KP1-7A0A
0FAB6 07AB1 KP1-6330	0FACF 09072 KP1-7DF1	0FAE8 09F43 KP1-91E5
0FAB7 07AEE KP1-639A	0FAD0 09199 KP1-7F3E	0FAE9 09F8E KP1-9273
0FAB8 07BC0 KP1-6435	0FAD1 092D7 KP1-8054	

Table 2: Existing compatibility Hanjas (38 characters)

1st column: Existing CJK Compatibility code position
2nd column: KP1 code position (KPS 10721-2000)
3rd column: Unified code position

2F804 KP1-34EE 04F60	2F8E0 KP1-4B46 06785	2F959 KP1-6246 07A40
2F805 KP1-3534 04FAE	2F8E2 KP1-4B57 06885	2F99F KP1-6E4B 08457
2F833 KP1-38CF 0537F	2F8E5 KP1-4BF7 0681F	0F936 KP1-70DC 0865C
2F84F KP1-3AD2 05674	2F8E6 KP1-4C6C 06914	2F9B8 KP1-7168 08688
2F852 KP1-3BAF 057CE	2F8FE KP1-511E 06C67	2F9BA KP1-71CD 086E2
2F855 KP1-3BD5 0578B	2F900 KP1-5145 06D3E	2F9DB KP1-7AAD 08DBC
2F887 KP1-40D3 05E69	2F901 KP1-5150 06D77	2F9DC KP1-7B04 08DF0
2F88B KP1-412C 05EB0	2F907 KP1-51C4 06D34	2F9EE KP1-8255 0958B
2F899 KP1-41F8 05F62	2F912 KP1-53B8 06FC6	2FA00 KP1-8703 09829
2F8AD KP1-4462 061A4	2F922 KP1-56A8 07250	2F8D0 KP1-49C3 03B08
2F8B1 KP1-44A4 061F6	2F936 KP1-5AC6 0753E	2FA0D KP1-8E7E 04CCE
2F8B4 KP1-4539 0625D	2F938 KP1-5AF0 07570	2FA1B KP1-9190 09F16
2F8BA KP1-462A 062FC	2F94E KP1-6043 0784E	

[end]

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2
Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) – ISO/IEC 10646
Secretariat: USA

TITLE:	Report of DPRK compatibility characters ad hoc meeting
SOURCE:	DPRK compatibility characters ad hoc group
STATUS:	Expert Contribution
DISTRIBUTION:	Members of ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2
DATE:	2002-12-11
REFERENCE:	**WG2 N2375, N2493, N2540, N2541, N2566**

During the WG2 meeting #43, DPRK ad hoc group consisting of experts from relevant national bodies was organized to address the issues, primarily raised by the US asking for removal of DPRK compatibility characters from FA70 to FAE9 as part of FPDAM ballot comments.

This is a summary report from the DPRK compatibility characters ad hoc group.

1. Errors in FPDAM code table containing 122 DPRK compatibility characters

The group reviewed the document from the contributing editor and confirmed that the corrected code table for DPRK compatibility characters in WG2N2540 is exactly what is intended and should have been used for FPDAM. Those errors in FPDAM code table were introduced during editing process and it doesn't mean the original input from DPRK was unstable.

2. Categorization of Comments

The group reviewed 23 characters according to WG2N2566 and 2 characters in US comment (T.8) and found two of them are just a mere mistake in WG2N2566.
As a result of our discussion on the rest of 23 characters, the group addressed four categories of issues regarding these characters.

Type-1: Considering the nature of compatibility characters being used solely for round-trip mapping, we should make use of assigned code positions for compatibility characters of one national standard source for those compatibility characters from another national standard as long as the same unified counter part is shared and there's no confusion for the intended shape.

Type-2: Even if the same shape of a proposed compatibility character happens to be found in existing CJK unified repertoire and its extensions, in principle we should not use the code position in the unified repertoire, or otherwise the normalization information between the intended variant and the unified counter part will be lost.

Type-3: If we find the unifiable shape of a proposed compatibility character in CJK Ext-C candidates and if the Ext-C candidate is considered a new character in terms of unification procedure adopted by the IRG, then the same character should not be encoded as a compatibility character.

Type-4: If a proposed compatibility character is considered a new character in terms of unification procedure adopted by the IRG and it does not appear in the Ext-C candidates, then the character should be proposed as an Ext-C candidate and should not be encoded as a compatibility character.

3. Recommendation from the Ad hoc Group

Based on the discussion according to four categories described above, the group recommends removing 15 characters from the original proposal for encoding 122 DPRK compatibility characters and encode the rest of 107 DPRK compatibility characters in 10646-1 Amendment 2.

The list of 15 characters for removal is as follows:

Code positions in WG2N2540	KP code	Category
FA7C	KP1-3A92	Type-1
FA88	KP1-42C8	Type-1
FA8C	KP1-43C1	Type-1
FA8D	KP1-43D2	Type-1
FA93	KP1-45D5	Type-1
FA9C	KP1-4B5D	Type-1
FAA5	KP1-54B7	Type-1
FAB7	KP1-639A	Type-1
FABC	KP1-6725	Type-1
FAD1	KP1-8054	Type-1
FAD2	KP1-80AD	Type-1
FAE1	KP1-57D0	Type-1
FAE6	KP1-78AC	Type-1
FA90	KP1-441D	Type-4
FA9F	KP1-510B	Type-4

More detail information about characters discussed by the ad hoc group is attached in this document.

Attachment

Total # of characters reviewed: 25

WG2N2566 errors: 2

FA96, FA7E

C1 candidates: 8

1. Existing C1candidates should be unified: 6
   The following six characters were claimed to be unified to Ext-C candidates. Ext-C is now under extensive review and the group considered that the corresponding Ext-C candidate characters are suspicious to be remained in the final Ext-C set. The group hence recommends to keep these six characters in DPRK compatibility ideographs.
   (There were no Type-3 characters and therefore all 6 characters should remain in the compatibility character proposal.)

   FABB, FA9B, FA86, FAB3, FAAD, FA8A

2. New character proposal (Type-4): 2
   The following two characters were claimed to be rather unified ideographs than compatibility ideographs. The group recognized that there two characters are more appropriate as candidates for unified ideographs and recommends to remove from DPRK compatibility ideographs.

   FA90, FA9F

Ext-B character: 1

The character FA7D was claimed to be unified with U+20F96. The group considered that, per the unification rule for CJK unified ideogrpahs, suggested unification of FA7D and 20F96 is inappropriate. The group recommends to keep it in DPRK compatibility.

FA7D should not be mapped to U+20F96 (Type-2)

Map to plane 2 compatibility characters (Type-1): 13

The following 13 characters were claimed to be same as those in (pre-existing) compatibility ideographs. The group recognized that each of the following characters is appropriate to be mapped to its corresponding compatibility ideograph in plane 2 and recommends to remove from DPRK compatibility ideographs.

FA7C, FA88, FA8C, FA8D, FA93, FA9C, FAA5, FAB7, FABC, FAD1, FAD2, FAE1, FAE6

Compatibility character as in the original proposal: 1

The following character was claimed to be considered as a candidate for a future extension work of unified ideographs since it cannot be unified with any of existing unified ideographs. The group considered that the following character is to be unified with 233D5 per the unification rule, if it is proposed as a unified ideograph candidate. The group hence recommends to keep the following character in DPRK compatibility ideographs.

FADF

Character by character analyses follow:

WG2N2566 errors: 2

FA96 U+6452 = U+2F8BA
Resolution: WG2N2566 indicates that U+2F8BA is a possible candidate for mapping from KP1-46F9, but they don't share the same unified counter part.

52	摒	KP1-46F9	摒	KP1-4670	U+06452

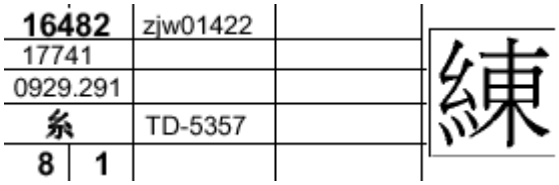
(->U+62FC)

FA7E U+585A => U+585C
Resolution: WG2N2566 indicates the unified counter part of FA7E should be U+585C, but apparently this is a false alarm.

21	塚	KP1-3BEE	塚	KP0-EEA9

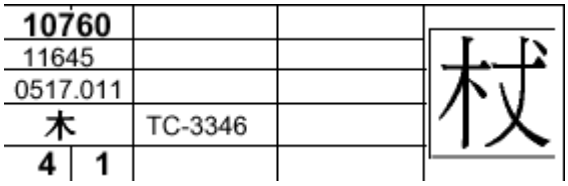
Existing C1 candidates: 6
FABB EXT. C2, p 423, No. 16482:
Resolution: according to Annex S, this C1 candidate should be unified with U+7DF4

練	KP1-671B	練	KP0-D8AA	U+07DF4, U+0F996



FA9B EXT. C2, p.216, No. 10760:
Resolution: the C1 candidate should be unified to U+6756, and add this example to the IRG's standing document on unification examples..

杖	KP1-4ABD	杖	KP0-E6EA	U+06756



FA86 EXT. C2, p. 223 NO. 8662
Resolution: the C1 candidate should be unified to U+5F69, and add this example to the IRG's standing document on unification examples.

彩	KP1-41FB	彩	KP0-EFBA	U+05F69

08662			彩
09438			
0363.171			
彡	TC-4837		
7 **3**			

095/105	彩	彩	彩	彩	彩
5F69	0-324A	1-5A33	0-3A4C	0-7374	1-5456
	0-1842	1-5819	0-2644	0-8384	1-5254

FAB3 EXT. C2, p. 377 NO. 14673
Resolution: according to Annex S, this C1 candidate should be unified with U+774A

睄	KP1-5DF3	睊	KP1-5E1A	U+0774A, U+2F948

14673	HYD42489		睄
15804			
0807.080			
目			
6 **5**			

119/074	睊	睊	睊	睊	
774A	3-596C	2-3E43	1-4E73	2-4B3C	
	3-5776	2-3035	1-4683	2-4328	

FAAD EXT. C2, p. 66 NO. 2568:
Resolution: the pair are already unified. IRG should follow up to make sure this one is to be removed from C1 candidate.

画	KP1-5ABB	画	KP1-5ABA	U+0753B

02568			画
02789			
0135.161			
凵	TC-2F24		
6 **1**			

FA8A EXT. C2: pick one of NO.9007,9025 or 9026
Resolution: the C1 candidates should have unified counter parts, and KP1-437E should not proposed as an Ext-C candidate.

慎	KP1-437E	慎	KP1-43C0	U+0614E, U+2F8A8

097/078	慎	慎	慎		慎
614E	0-4977	1-637C	0-3F35		1-556E
	0-4187	1-6792	0-3121		1-5378

09007			愼
09789			
0396.071			
心	TD-3A6B		
9 | 1			
09025			愼
09808			
0396.071			
心	TD-266C		
9 | 3			
09026			愼
09809			
0396.071			
心	TD-2675		
9 | 3			

Ext-B character: 1
FA7D U+5668 = U+20F96
Resolution: This is Type-2. KP1-3AA3 should not be mapped to U+20F96.

17	器	KP1-3AA3	器	KP0-D2BB	U+05668, U+0FA38

086/104	器	器	器	器	器	**20F96** 06623 06623 0209.151 口 **12**	T4-4932	器 器 器 器
5668	0-4677 0-3887	1-7042 1-8034	0-346F 0-2079	0-506F 0-4879	1-5021 1-4801			

Map to plane 2 compatibility characters (Type-1): 13
FAA5 U+7070 = U+2F835

78	灰	KP1-54B7	灰	KP0-F5E8

灰
2F835

FA7C U+5606 = U+2F84C

16	嘆	KP1-3A92	嘆	KP0-F0A6	U+05606, U+0FA37, U+2F84C

嘆
2F84C

FA88 U+6081 = U+2F8A0

34	恾	KP1-42C8	悁	KP1-4302	U+06081, U+2F8A0

FA8D U+614C = U+2F8A7

39	慌	KP1-43D2	慌	KP0-F6E1	U+0614C, U+2F8A7

FA93 U+6350 = U+2F8B7

48	捐	KP1-45D5	捐	KP0-F8E4	U+06350, U+2F8B7

FA9C U+6852 = U+2F8E1

61	菜	KP1-4B5D	菜	KP1-4B07	U+06852, U+2F8E1

FAE1 U+24735 = U+2F926

156	狒	KP1-57D0	狒	KP1-579D	U+24735, U+2F926

FAB7 U+7AEE = U+2F95F

103	誏	KP1-639A	誏	KP1-6395	U+07AEE, U+2F95F

FABC U+7D63 = U+2F96C

108	絣	KP1-6725	絣	KP1-66C0	U+07D63, U+2F96C

FAE6 U+27CA8 = U+2F9D3:

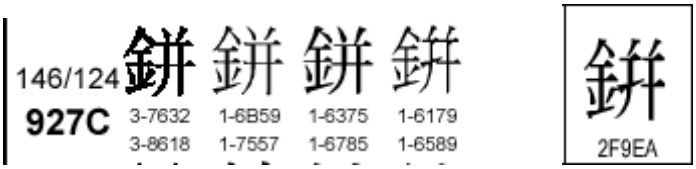
159	豜	KP1-78AC	豜	KP1-789B	U+27CA8, U+2F9D3

FAD1 U+92D7 = U+2F9E8

135	銷	KP1-8054	鋗	KP1-8089	U+092D7, U+2F9E8

FAD2 U+927C = U+2F9EA

136	鉼	KP1-80AD	鉼	KP1-8041	U+0927C, U+2F9EA



FA8C

38	慈	KP1-43C1	慈	KP0-E6B2	U+06148, U+2F8A6

New character proposal (Type-4): 2

FA9F != U+6C9B

Resolution: This is a non-unifiable pair in terms of unification rule adopted by the IRG. KP1-510B should be submitted to the IRG as a new character.

67	沛	KP1-510B	沛	KP0-F2A5	U+06C9B

FA90

Resolution: This is a non-unifiable pair in terms of unification rule adopted by the IRG. KP1-441D should be submitted to the IRG as a new character.

42	憺	KP1-441D	慊	KP0-CFA7	U+0614A

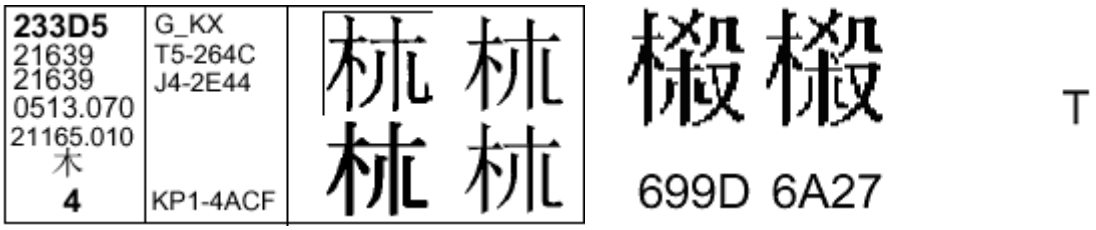
Compatibility character as in the original proposal: 1

FADF != U+233D5

WG2N2566 indicates that KP1-4B26 may be a candidate as a new character, but the IRG experts confirmed that they should be unified. The IRG is asked to add this example to the standing document on unification examples..

155	栜	KP1-4B26	栜	KP1-4ACF	U+233D5

Annex S example



ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/**IRG N2510 Feedback**

Date: 2021-09-02

Title: **Feedback to IRGN2510 Disunification request for 3 characters**

Source: **Wang Xieyang(王谢杨)**

Status: **Individual Contribution**

Action: **To be considered by IRG**

Date: **2021-09-02**

1. I don't agree to disunify 栜(U+FAD1) and 栜(U+233D5). The "栜" in《图解本草》is aparently a wrong glyph of "梂" and used orphanly. An orphan wrong glyph can't be the reason of disunification. Provided I find a glyph of "怪" is miswritten as the Japanese glyph of character "径(U+5F84, 径)", for example, it is rediculous that I would disunify 徑 from 径.

2. I don't think disunifying 練(U+FAB0) and 練(U+7DF4) is a good idea. 《齐文字编》 is a book published in China and 練 is an orphan Lidingzi Character(隶定字) while 練(U+FAB0) is a KP character in CJKUI. I think it's better if China submit 練 using 《齐文字编》 as evidence in following IRG working sets, but I don't see the necessity.

(End of Doc)

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set UCS

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/IRGN510_TCA Feedback

Date: 2021-9-10

Doc. Type:	Member body contribution
Title:	TCA's feedback to IRGN2510 Disunification request for 3 KP-source characters
Source:	TCA
Status:	Input to IRG meeting 57
Action:	For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG
Distribution:	IRG Members and Ideographic Experts
No. of pages:	1
Appendixes	None

1. U+FAB0 練

According to the 金文編, 練 is the same as 緟, see Figure 1.

If U+FAB0 is to be disunified, does J0-4E7D in U+7DF4 agree to be encoded with U+FAB0? If not, what should we do?

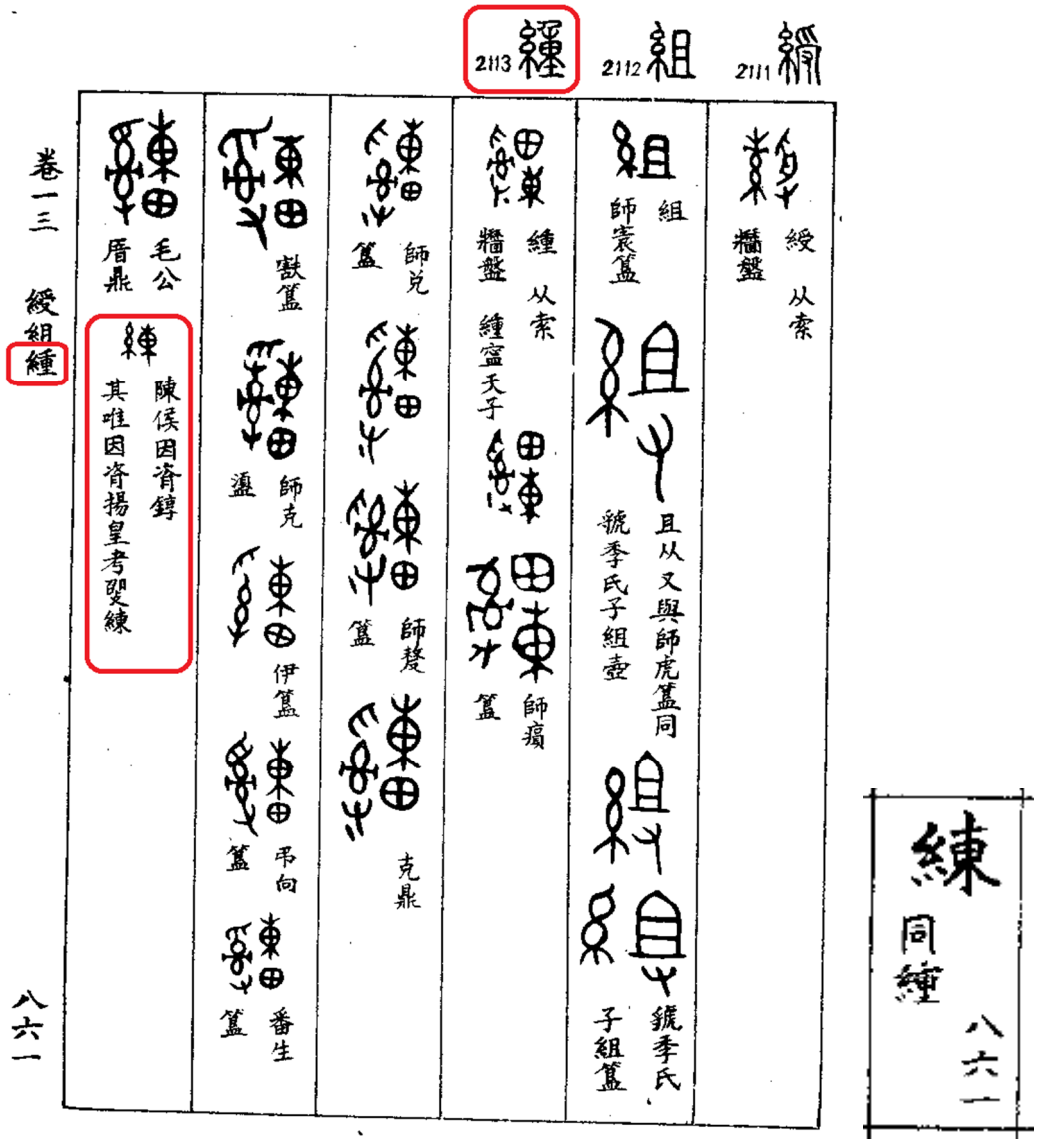


Figure 1 Evidence from 金文編, p.861& p.1479

Figure 2 U+7DF4

2. U+FAD1

From IRG N2510's Figure 5&6, we can't confirm whether the character in IRG N2510's Figure 5 is a variant or a incorrect character. TCA suggest to provide more evidences to make a decision, and then confirm whether we can disunify.

기관명 (機關名)	한국한의학연구원 (韓國韓醫學硏究院)
관련 DB (關聯 Database)	한의학고문헌 (韓醫學古文獻)
출전서명 (出典書名)	도해본초 (圖解本草)
전후문맥 (前後文脈)	月開華成叢淡紫色結實如楓栘而小萼上細刺

Figure 5 Evidence from 유니코드한자 검색시스템 (Unicode 漢字檢索 System).

本草綱目 卷十五 > 草之四 隰草類上五十三種 > 惡實 《別錄》中品 > 〔集解〕
時珍曰: 牛蒡古人種子, 以肥壤栽之. 剪苗汋淘爲蔬, 取根煮曝爲脯, 云甚益人, 今人亦罕食之. 三月生苗, 起莖高者三四尺. 四月開花成叢, 淡紫色. 結實如楓栘而小, 萼上細刺百十攢簇之, 一栘有子數十顆. 其根大者如臂, 長者近尺, 其色灰黯. 七月采子, 十月采根.

Figure 6 Evidence from 한의학고전 DB (韓醫學古典 Database).

Figure 3 From IRGN2510

（End of document）

Subject: [irgeditors] IRG N2510 comments
From: irgeditors@ml.comp.polyu.edu.hk
Date: 9/11/2021, 9:58 PM
To: Qin Lu <csluqin@comp.polyu.edu.hk>
CC: irgeditors@ml.comp.polyu.edu.hk

Dr. Lu,

Please post this email as my comments against IRG N2510:

In addition to the comments from Wang Xieyang and TCA, I found two major problems with the proposed disunifications in IRG N2510:

1) The proposed disunification of U+FAB0 from U+7DF4 練 needs to take into account—or at least reference—U+F996 (K-Source) and U+FA57 (J-Source). These two additional CJK Compatibility Ideographs also decompose to U+7DF4 練. The same is true of the proposed disunification of U+FA99 from U+6ECB 滋 that does not reference U+2F90B (T-Source) that shares the same decomposition.

2) All three proposed disunifications involve single-source KP-Source CJK Compatibility Ideographs from the KPS 10721 standard that no one outside of DPRK has ever seen. In other words, the IRG is effectively operating blind when it comes to dealing with issues related to ideographs in this particular standard. If these CJK Compatibility Ideographs were not single-source, that would be another matter altogether.

Until DPRK provides to the IRG copies of their national standards—KPS 9566 and KPS 10721—I would recommend that single-source KP-Source ideographs be placed on a "do not touch" list in terms of disunification. This is more important for the latter standard, because the former one can be glimpsed through ISO-IR-202, though it cannot be considered the actual KPS 9566 standard, and is certainly out-of-date with a registration date of 1998-06-22:

https://www.itscj-ipsj.jp/ir/202.pdf

In summary, no meaningful action can be taken on this particular proposal.

Regards...

-- Ken

Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Response to three feedbacks to IRG N2510
Source: Kushim Jiang (姜兆勤)
Date: 2022–02–17

The document is the response to:

- IRG N2510 feedback by Wang Xieyang
- IRG N2510 feedback by TCA
- IRG N2510 feedback by Ken Lunde

1 Additional Evidence

We found additional evidence for the cognition of the three pairs.

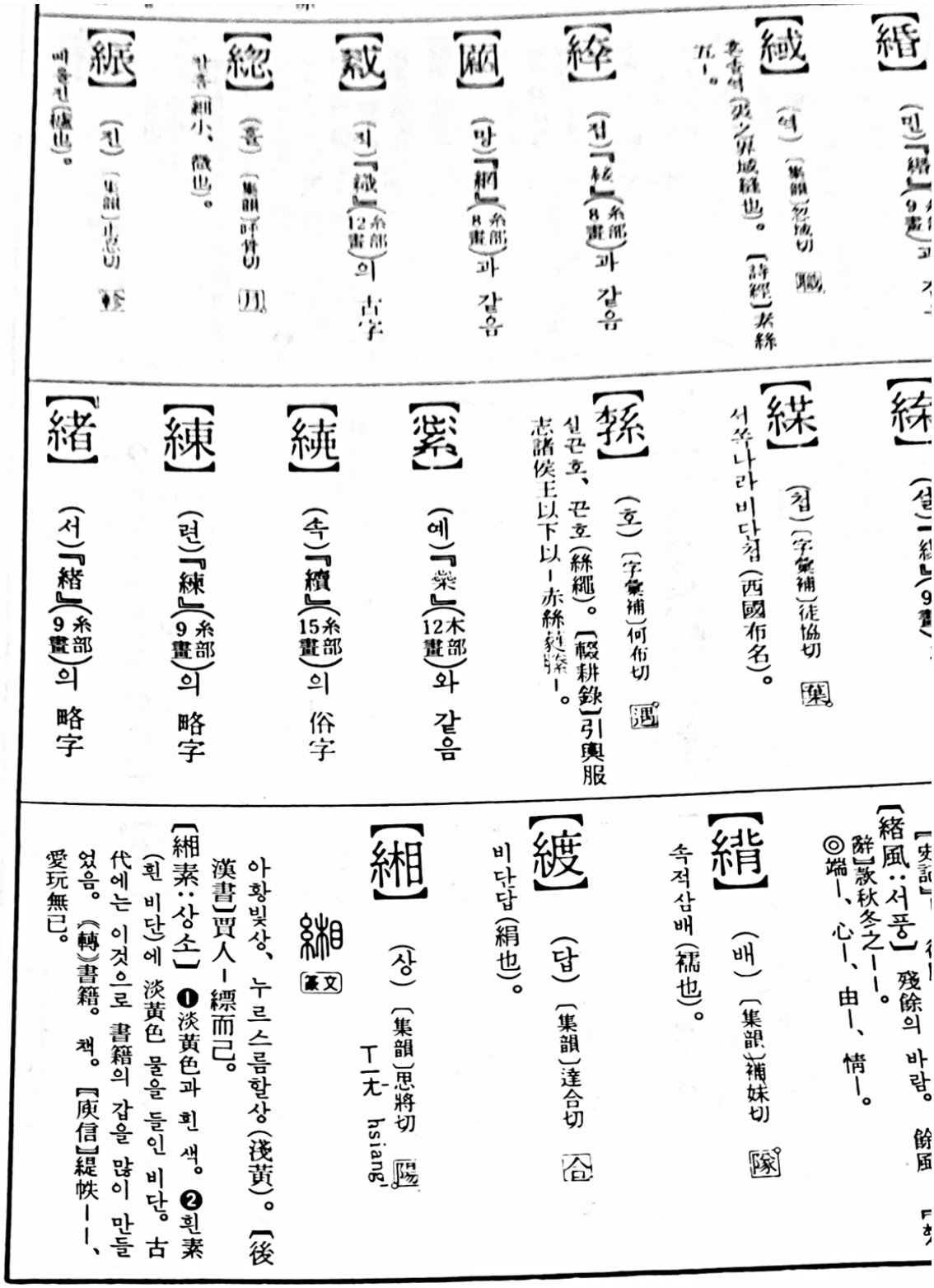
- 滋 (KP1–52B4)
  - 字典釋要, p.199: 滋: ᄌᆞ
- 練 (KP1–671B)
  - 大字源, p.1367: 練: 련
- 柹 (KP1–4B26)
  - 字典釋要, p.162: 柿: 폐

The arrangement of characters in KP1–source also confirms the cognition. According to [Shen, 2022], characters with the same radical and the same residual stroke count are arranged in phonetic order.

4B23	枰	평	52B1	湒	식	6718	綡	량
4B24	柿	포	52B2	滲	심	6719	緉	량
4B25	柀	피	52B3	滖	쇠	671A	綟	려
4B26	柹	폐	52B4	滋	자	671B	練	련
4B27	柙	합	52B5	滓	작	671C	綠	록
4B28	柺	효	52B6	滇	전	671D	緑	록
4B29	柌	화	52B7	準	준	671E	綹	류

Therefore it is reasonable for DPRK to place all the three characters in the compatibility block, and the characters they are unified to are correct too. There is no necessary action for DPRK.

Figure 1　Evidence from 字典釋要 p.199



【緝】(집)『緝』(9畫)과 같음

【緘】(함) (集韻)古咸切 (咸) 封書繩也。【詩經】束絲五兩。

【綌】(격) (集韻)呼骨切 (忽) 細葛(織也)。

【綏】(수) (集韻)息遺切 (脂) 車中把手索(繩也)。

【綜】(종) (集韻)子宋切 (宋) 機縷(織也)。

【綴】(철)『綴』(8畫)과 같음

【綮】(경)『綮』(14畫)의 古字

【綱】(강)『網』(8畫)과 같음

【綷】(취)『綷』(8畫)과 같음

【綵】(채) (集韻)倉宰切 (海) 雜繒(色也)。

【綸】(륜)『綸』(8畫)과 같음

【綬】(수) (集韻)殖酉切 (有) 印組(帶也)。

【綯】(도) (集韻)徒刀切 (豪) 糾繩(索也)。

【綽】(작) (集韻)昌約切 (藥) 寬緩(貌)。

【綾】(릉) (集韻)力膺切 (蒸) 文繒(織也)。

【綺】(기) (集韻)墟彼切 (紙) 文繒(織也)。

【綻】(탄) (集韻)丈莧切 (諫) 縫解(裂也)。

【綫】(선)『線』(9畫)과 같음

【綽】(첩) (字彙補)徒協切 (葉) 서쪽나라 비단첩(西國布名)。

【綫】(호) (字彙補)何布切 (遇) 실끈호、끈호(絲繩)。【輟耕錄】引輿服志諸侯王以下以一赤絲綫綫一。

【綮】(예)『綮』(12畫)와 같음

【純】(속)『續』(15畫)의 俗字

【練】(련)『練』(9畫)의 略字

【緒】(서)『緒』(9畫)의 略字

【緝】(배) (集韻)補妹切 (隊) 속적삼배(褊也)。

【綾】(답) (集韻)達合切 (合) 비단답(絹也)。

【緗】(상) (集韻)思將切 (陽) 丁一九 hsiang¹

緗 (古文)

아황빛상、누르스름할상(淺黃)。【後漢書】賈人一縹而已。

【緗素:상소】❶淡黃色과 흰 색。❷흰素(흰 비단)에 淡黃色 물을 들인 비단。古代에는 이것으로 書籍의 갑을 많이 만들었음。《轉》書籍。책。【庾信】緹帙一一、愛玩無已。

【史記】徐廣曰、緒風:서풍】殘餘의 바람。餘風。【緒風:서풍】辭】歎秋冬之一一。◎端一、心一、由一、情一。

Figure 2 Evidence from 大字源 p.1367

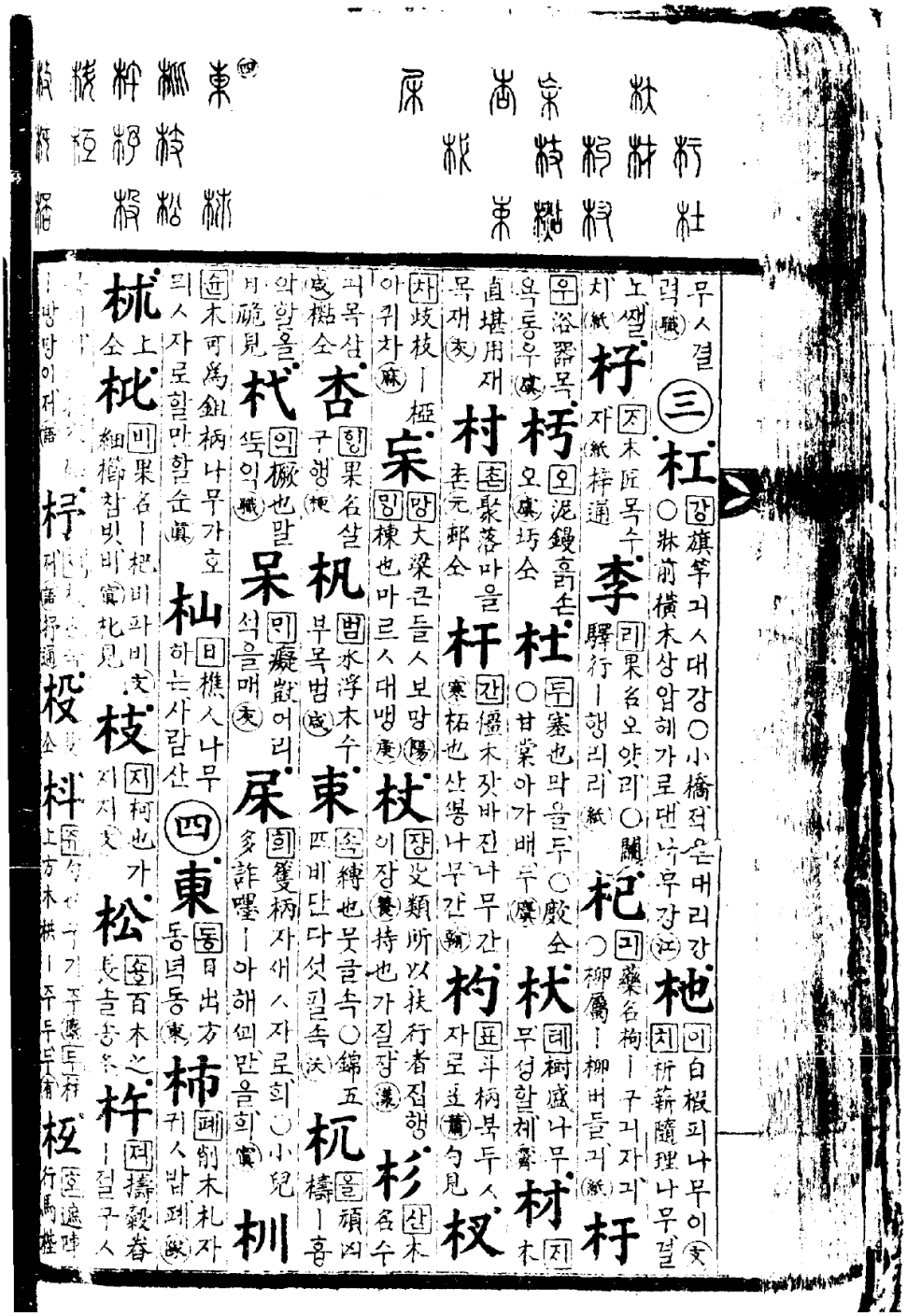


Figure 3　Evidence from 字典釋要 p.162

2 Cross–regional unification

The main issue of concern in the feedback documents is the cross–regional unification process, which requires a review of existing unification mechanisms.

For each actual shape submitted by each submitter source, its abstract shape can be analyzed using its evidence. As we know from practice, evidence only serves to point out the abstract shape to which each actual shape (and its components) corresponds, regardless of whether it functions as a semantic part or a phonetic part, as long as the abstract shape is the same, they correspond to the same codepoint.

The main questions are:

- Due to the convention of the region where each submitter source is located, multiple abstract shapes may be analyzed for the same actual shape by different submitter sources, vice versa.
- The abstract shape of the variant character is poorly defined.
- The abstract shape of the character with extremely limited evidence (personal name, etc) is poorly defined.

It is difficult for me to make decisions on the complicated actual shape–abstract shape correlation, so here are just a few examples for consideration by experts.

Part one:

- The G–source actual shape 胶 and J–source actual shape 胶 can be both analyzed as ⿰{月}{交} and ⿰{肉(月)}{交}.
- The pseudo G–source actual shape 耆 (*diǎn*, <耆<耆<耆) can be analyzed as ⿱{老}{口}, the K–source actual shape 耆 (*nom*) can be analyzed as ⿱{老}{口}.
- The pseudo G–source actual shape 軙 (Zhuang *boek*) can be analyzed as ⿰{車}{卜}, the pseudo J–source actual shape 軙 (*torakku*) can be analyzed as ⿰{車}{卜}.

Part two (assume that characters with different writing or structure are analyzed by cognition):

- The T–source actual shape 夅 can be analyzed as {奕}.
- The T–source actual shape 兽 can be analyzed as {鲁} and {曾}.
- The G–source actual shape 艼 (*kǎi*) can be analyzed as {芎}=⿱{艹}{丂}, the V–source actual shape 艼 (*lều*) can be analyzed as ⿱{艹}{了}.
- The pseudo G–source actual shape 跂 can be analyzed as {跛}, the SAT–source actual shape 跂 can be analyzed as {跂}.

(End of Document)