Source:	TianHeng Shen(沈天珩, aka CheonHyeong Sim)
Title:	Disunification request for 8 characters
Status:	Individual Contribution on IRG #58
Action:	To be considered by IRG

Introduction

We found 8 pairs of characters that need to be disunified.

>> U+681D (栝)

>> U+6B25 (欥)

>> U+6C97 (泰)

>> U+929B (銛)

>> U+46B0 (䚰)

>> U+208B7 (𠢷)

>> U+216BA (𡚺)

>> U+2335F (𣍟)

1. U+681D (栝)

According to the regional conventions in Taiwan, the right part of "活" is different from "舌", which can be distinguished by the first stroke. These two components are non-cognate. But U+681D has both the one with the right part "舌"(shé) and the another with the right part "舌"(guā), thus the two characters need to be disunified.
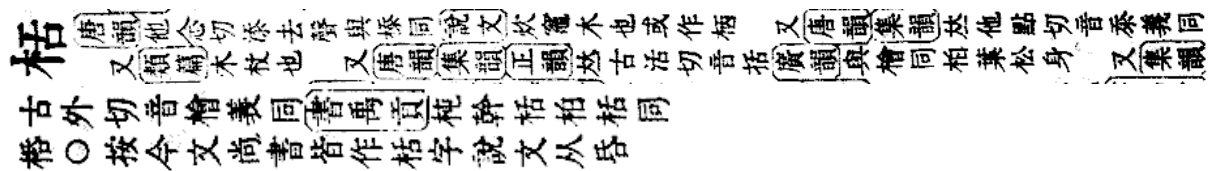

Figure 1 Evidence from 康熙字典同文書局原版 P522

栝 <small>説文·木部</small>　栝 <small>老子乙
二二五上</small>　栝 <small>趙菿殘碑</small>

《説文》：“栝，炊竈木。从木，舌聲。”

（一）tiǎn　《廣韻》他玷切，上忝透。談部。

❶撥火棍。《説文·木部》：“栝，炊竈木。”桂馥義證：“炊竈木者，《六書故》：‘栝，進火木。’”段玉裁注：“炊竈木，今俗語云竈橾是也。《廣韻》云：‘橾，火杖。’栖（栝）、橾古今字也。”元尹廷高《車中作古乐府》：“停車少憩日又出，束栝營炊道傍屋。”

❷木杖。《集韻·忝韻》：“栝，木杖也。”唐李白《大獵賦》：“擺樁栝，開林叢。”《農政全書·農器·圖譜一》：“（耙）其桯兩端木栝，長可尺三，前稍微昂，穿兩木楅，以繫牛鞁鈎索。”

（二）kuò　《廣韻》古活切，入末見。月部。

❶櫽。《集韻·末韻》：“栝，《説文》：‘櫽也。’”

❷箭末扣弦处。《集韻·末韻》：“栝，矢栝築弦處。”《莊子·齊物論》：“其發若機栝，其司是非之謂也。”《淮南子·兵略》：“夫栝，淇衛箘簵，載以銀錫，雖有薄縞之幨，腐荷之矰，然猶不能獨射也。”高誘注：“栝，箭栝。”《樂府詩集·橫吹曲辭五·隔谷歌》：“弓無弦，箭無栝。”

❸木名，即桧。《廣雅·釋木》：“栝，栢也。”王念孫疏證：“栝，與檜同。《爾雅》云：‘檜，柏葉松身。’是栝即栢之別種，故以栝為栢也。”《玉篇·木部》：“栝，木名。栢葉松身。”《書·禹貢》：“杶榦栝柏。”孔傳：“柏葉松身曰栝。”唐杜甫《別張十三建封》：“雖當霰雪嚴，未覺栝柏枯。”

Figure 2　Evidence from 汉语大字典第二版 P1285

According to the evidences listed above, U+681D has two completely different pronunciations and meanings. The pronunciation tiǎn corresponds to the phonetic component “甜省”(i.e. 舌); while the pronunciation kuò corresponds to the phonetic component “舌”. So the two characters are phonetically, graphically and semantically different and need to be disunified.

681D
木 75.6
栝 栝 栝 栝 栝
G0-6869　HB2-D1EB　T2-2F6D　J13-755F　K1-596E

Figure 3　U+681D in CodeCharts of Unicode 14.0

In order not to affect the use of the regions where "舌" and "舌" are not distinguished, we suggest to retain kuò(i.e. 栝) on U+681D and encode tiǎn(i.e. 栝) separately.

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
栝	tiǎn	⿰木舌	75.6	1	桥 U+3B87	GKX−0522.19

Table 1   Information of GKX−0522.19

2. U+6B25（欥）

The left part of U+6B25 is "曰"(yuē). It is also used for the another one with the left part "日", however, they are non−cognate.
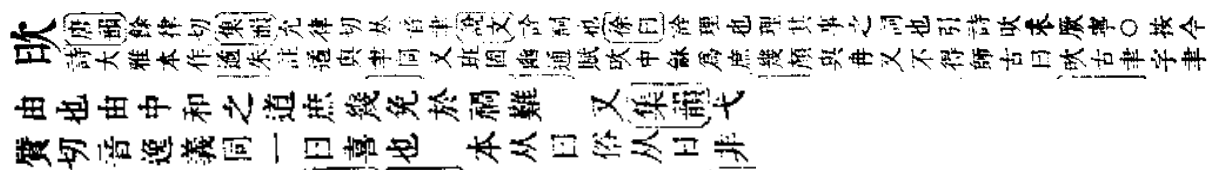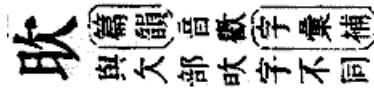

Figure 4   Evidence from 康熙字典同文書局原版 P566

Figure 5   Evidence from 康熙字典同文書局原版 P1600

Figure 6   Evidence from 文字情報基盤検索システム(JMJ−014753)

According to the evidences listed above, the phonetic component of U+6B25 is "曰"; while the semantic component of GKX−1600.50 is "日". So the two characters are phonetically, graphically and semantically different and need to be disunified.
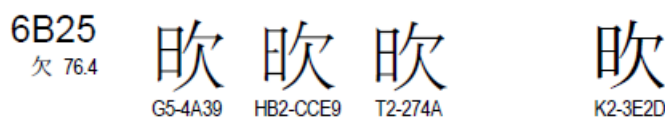
Figure 7 U+6B25 in CodeCharts of Unicode 14.0

If GKX−1600.50 is separately encoded, we suggest China, TCA and ROK change the glyph of U+6B25 to distinguish one from another if necessary.

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
㬊	huān	⿰日欠	72.4	3	/	GKX−1600.15

Table 2 Information of GKX−1600.15

3. U+6C97 (㲗)

GE−3F28, J14−6E3E and UTC−00763 is now unified with T3−2963 and MD−6C97. However, the one with the bottom part "氺" is non−cognate with the another one with the bottom part "水".
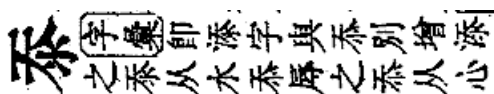

Figure 8 U+6C97 in CodeCharts of Unicode 14.0

Figure 9 Evidence from 康熙字典同文書局原版 P611

Figure 10 Evidence from 康熙字典同文書局原版 P1592

㲗 pāng 《字彙補·大部》："㲗,坡雙切。見《海篇》。"

㲗 (一)tiān

同"添"。增加。《字彙·水部》："㲗,即添字。與忝字不同,增㲗之㲗从水;忝辱之忝从心。"

Figure 11 Evidence from 汉语大字典第二版 P1667

Figure 12 Evidence from 文字情報基盤検索システム(JMJ−015148)

Figure 13 Evidence from 文字情報基盤検索システム(JMJ−015147)

According to the evidences listed above, the two characters are phonetically, graphically and semantically different and need to be disunified. By the way, this character can be horizontally extended by J−source as JMJ−015147 if necessary. In addition, if this character is separately encoded, the M−source should probably change MD−6C97 to MD−XXXXX(XXXXX for the new codepoint).

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
泰	pāng	⿱天水	37.5	1	滂 U+6EC2	GKX−1592.28 T3−2963 MD−6C97 *(JMJ−015147)*

Table 3 Information of GKX−1592.28

4. U+929B（銛)

According to the regional conventions in Taiwan, the right part of "活" is different from "舌", which can be distinguished by the first stroke. These two components are non−cognate. But U+929B has both the one with the right part "舌"(shé) and the another with the right part "舌"(guā), thus the two characters need to be disunified.
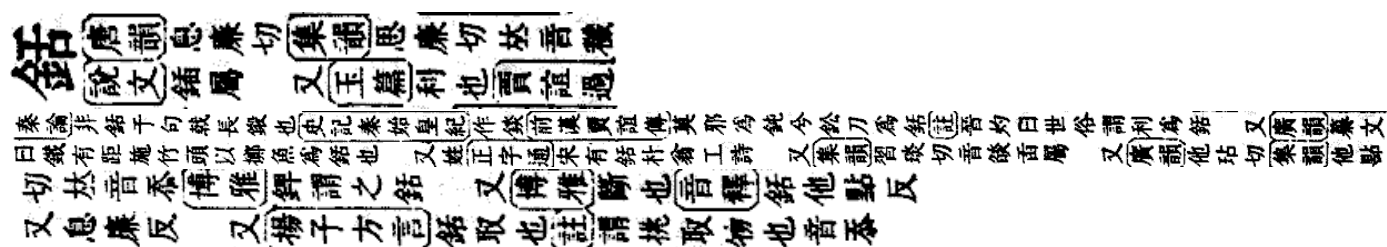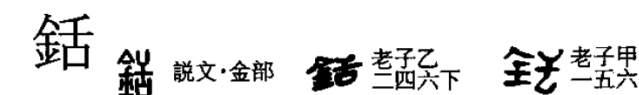

Figure 14 Evidence from 康熙字典同文書局原版 P1305

《説文》:"銛,鍤屬。从金,舌聲。讀若棪。桑欽讀若鐮。"段玉裁注:"舌者口舌字,非聲,當作𠯏,舌皃也,他念切,此臿屬之銛,皆用為聲。"按:《六書故·地理一》:"舌非聲,乃甜省聲也。"

（一）xiān 《廣韻》息廉切,平鹽心。談部。

❶臿屬。《説文·金部》:"銛,臿屬。"段玉裁注:"臿即上文田器之銚也,其屬亦曰銛。"《廣雅·釋器》:"鏵謂之銛。"王念孫疏證:"《説文》:銛,臿屬也。"按:《集韻·脂韻》:"鏵,犂錧也。"《論衡·幸偶》:"等之金也,或為劍戟,或為鋒銛。"

❷捕魚具。《廣韻·鹽韻》:"銛,《纂文》曰:'鐵有距,施竹頭以擲魚,為銛也。'"

❸利器。北齊劉晝《新論·適才》:"棠谿之劍,天下之銛也,用之穫穗,曾不如鈎鐮之功也。"元薩都剌《范㑞事幽居》:"山人頭如雪,對客口如銛。"

❹鋒利。《廣雅·釋詁二》:"銛,利也。"《正字通·金部》:"銛,刃利也。"《墨子·親士》:"今有五錐,此其銛。"唐元稹《開元觀酬吳侍御》:"結盟金劍重,斬魅寶刀銛。"明堵允錫《救時二十議疏·明忠義之訓四》:"制器必銛,選藝必精。"

❺姓。《正字通·金部》:"銛,姓。宋銛朴翁,工詩。"

（二）tiǎn 《廣韻》他玷切,上忝透。

挑,挑取。《方言》卷三:"銛,取也。"郭璞注:"謂挑取物。"清翟灏《通俗編·雜字》:"銛,俗失鑰鑰而以他物探之。"章炳麟《致伯仲书·七》:"无钥,可令铜匠銛开。"

（三）guā 《廣韻》古活切,入末見。

斷。《廣雅·釋詁一》:"銛,斷也。"王念孫疏證:"《説文》:'銛,斷也。从金,昏聲。'隸省作銛。"

Figure 15 Evidence from 汉语大字典第二版 P4520

According to the evidences listed above, U+929B has two completely different pronunciations and meanings. The pronunciation xiān/tiǎn correspond to the phonetic component "甜省"(i.e. 舌); while the pronunciation guā corresponds to the phonetic component "舌". So the two characters are phonetically, graphically and semantically different and need to be disunified.
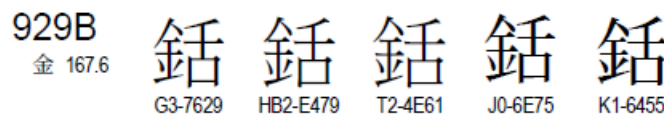

Figure 16　U+929B in CodeCharts of Unicode 14.0

In order not to affect the use of the regions where "舌" and "舌" are not distinguised, we suggest to retain guā(i.e. 銛) on U+929B and encode xiān/tiǎn(i.e. 銛) separately.

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
銛	xiān tiǎn	⿰金舌	167.6	1	錟 U+931F	GKX−1305.11

Table 4　Information of GKX−1305.11

5. U+46B0（訨）

G5−7152 is now unified with T3−2F2D. However, the one with the right part "匕" is non-cognate with the another one with the right part "匕". These two characters have the same case as "叱" and "叱", which was mentioned in IRGN2447 by Kushim Jiang(姜兆勤) and was already disunified in September, 2021 along with the official release of Unicode 14.0.
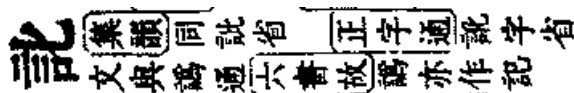

Figure 17　U+46B0 in CodeCharts of Unicode 14.0

Figure 18　Evidence from 康熙字典同文書局原版 P1146

訛 (一)pǐ 《集韻》普弭切,上紙滂。
同"訛"。言具。《集韻·紙韻》:"訛,言具也。或省。"
(二)é

同"訛"。《正字通·言部》:"訛,訛字省文。"

Figure 19　Evidence from 汉语大字典第二版 PP4195－4196

字形資訊

本機字型

訛 訛 訛
楷體　黑體　宋體

全字庫字型

訛 訛 訛
明體　楷體　宋體

發音/拼音

注音	注音二式	通用	漢語	耶魯	威妥瑪
さ´	e2	e2	e2	e2	ê2
	é	é	é	é	ê2
ㄆㄧˇ	pi3	pi3	pi3	pi3	p'i3
	pǐ	pǐ	pǐ	pǐ	p'i3

CNS	Unicode	EUC	部首
3－2F2D	46B0 訛	8EA3AFAD	言

筆畫	倉頡
9　　2	卜口心（YRP）
總筆畫　部首外	

Figure 20　Evidence from TCA－CNS 11643(T3－2F2D)

Figure 21–22　Evidence from 教育部異體字字典(B00951, A03801)

Figure 23　Evidence from 文字情報基盤検索システム(JMJ−004545)

Figure 24　Evidence from 文字情報基盤検索システム(JMJ−004544)

According to the evidences listed above, the two characters are phonetically, graphically and semantically different and need to be disunified. By the way, this character can be horizontally extended by J−source as JMJ−004544 if necessary.

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
訛	é	⿲言匕	149.2	1	訛 U+8A1B	GKX−1146.14 T3−2F2D *(JMJ−004544)*

Table 5　Information of T3−2F2D

6. U+208B7（䢇）

It is widely known that "来" is the simplification form of "來" and shouldn't be unified. But GKX−0149.39 is unified with T5−5A7C, that seems to be strange.

Figure 25　U+208B7 in CodeCharts of Unicode 14.0

In CNS 11643, only "䢇" exists; in 教育部異體字字典, both "䢇" and "䢇" exist, but all the documentary evidences listed on the page show the glyph "䢇" while no one shows "䢇". Thus we request TCA to give the evidence of "䢇", and disunify these two characters; or TCA should probably change the glyph in order to match the evidences.

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
䢇	kǔn	⿱�困	19.15	1	閫 U+95AB	T5−5A7C

Table 6　Information of T5−5A7C(if disunify)

7. U+216BA（妜）

According to the regional conventions in Hong Kong and Taiwan, the right part of "執" is different from "丸", which can be distinguished by the relative position of the first stroke and the last stroke. These two components are non−cognate. This is also mentioned in the Appendix A of [IRGN2225](). But U+216BA has both the one with the right part "丸"(wán) and the another with the right part "丸"(jǐ), thus the two characters need to be disunified.

Figure 26−27　U+216BA in CodeCharts of Unicode 14.0/5.2

Appendix A: Rationale for Inclusion of Z3-03

Z3-03 丸 is included as a separate component from U+4E38 丸. First, they are considered different components in the Taiwan and Hong Kong locale. For characters whose etymology is U+4E2E 丮 (to hold), the glyph shape Z3-03 with the dot protruding is used. For characters whose etymology is U+4E38 丸 (small round object), the T/H glyph shape of U+4E38 with the dot not protruding is used.

Figure 28　U+216BA in the Appendix A of IRGN2225

In both 康熙字典 and 汉语大字典, this character is interpreted as the variation of "㛇", which has the pronunciation fàn and the component "丸"(wán). In HKSCS, it is read jyun4 in Cantonese, which is as same as "丸". But in CNS 11643, it gives the pronunciations fàn and zhí, while the latter is the variation of "執" and the right component is "丮"(jǐ). The T−source glyph in Unicode 5.2 is "妧"(fàn), but since Unicode 6.0, it has changed to "妢"(zhí).

Figure 29　Evidence from TCA−CNS 11643(T6−2443)

We can see that 明體 has the component "丸"(wán) while 楷體 and 宋體 have the component "丸"(jǐ).

Figure 30　Evidence from 教育部異體字字典(A00784)

In 教育部異體字字典, the evidence of "㚢"(zhí) refers to 古文四聲韻. Below is the evidence from 古文四聲韻.
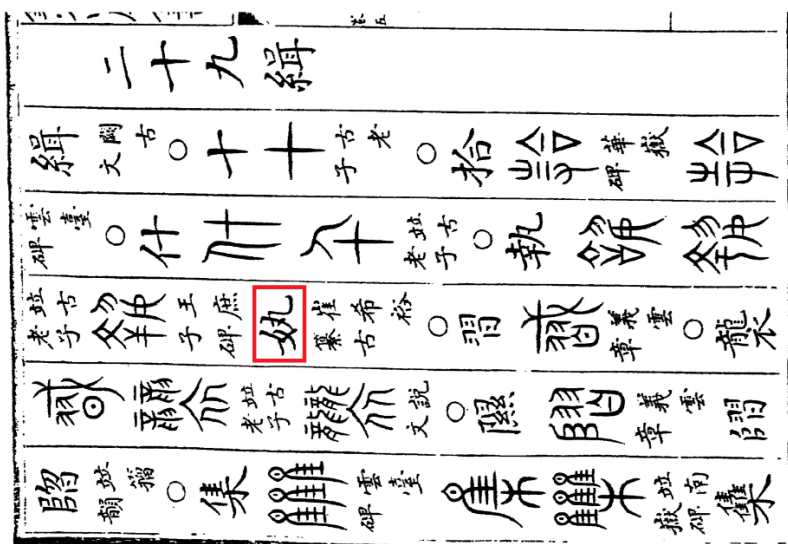
Figure 31　Evidence from 欽定四庫全書 古文四聲韻 卷五 P51

The evidence shows that this character has the same vowel as "緝" in Ancient Chinese, in other words, its Mandarin pronunciation should be zhí. Thus, we suggest TCA consider restoring the glyph on U+216BA to the one in Unicode 5.2, and disunifying "奿" from "奿".

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
奿	zhí	⿰女丸	38.3	3	執 U+57F7	T13−XXXX

Table 7　Information of 奿(zhí)

8. U+2335F（冐）

U+2F980 冐 is unified with U+2335F 冐 according to <u>WG2 N2159R</u>. However, according to the evidences from G−source and T−source, the two characters need to be disunified. U+2335F has the bottom component 月 and the pronunciation wěi, while U+2F980 has the bottom component 肉 and the pronunciation kěn. Disunifying the characters with the opposition of 月 and 肉 also appeared in <u>IRGN2239</u>, and following 4 characters was successfully disunified in March, 2020 along with the official release of Unicode 13.0.

Char.	Unicode	Radical	Char.	Unicode	Radical
肭	U+4DBA	月	肭	U+80AD	肉
肬	U+4DBB	月	肬	U+43D9	肉
脮	U+4DBC	月	脮	U+440B	肉

| 腜 | U+4DBD | 月 | 腜 | U+6721 | 肉 |

Table 8 Characters with Radical 月 disunified in Unicode 13.0

This character has the same case as the four characters above.
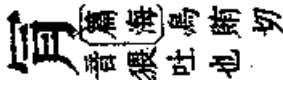

Figure 32 Evidence from 康熙字典同文書局原版 P504
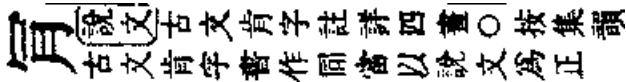
Figure 33 Evidence from 康熙字典同文書局原版 P973
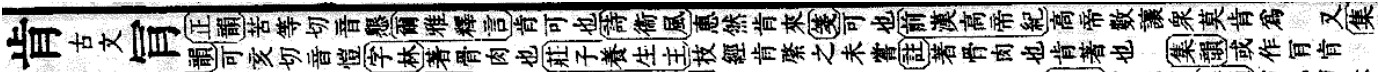
Figure 34 Evidence from 康熙字典同文書局原版 P976

The glyph in P504 has the radical 月, the right side of the two strokes "一" in the component "月" do not contact the stroke "乛"; while the glyphs in P973 and P976 have the radical 肉, the right side of the two strokes "一" in the component "月" do contact the stroke "乛". This method is commonly used in 康熙字典 in order to distinguish Radical 月 and Radical 肉.

Figure 35 Evidence from 汉语大字典第二版 P2194

Although it says "說文・肉部" in the total start, "改併四聲篇海・月部" is written when interpreting the character with the pronunciation wěi.

Figure 36　Evidence from TCA-CNS 11643(T5-2444)
Figure 37　Evidence from TCA-CNS 11643(T6-287B)

Figure 38-39　Evidence from 教育部異體字字典(C04968, A03307)

Figure 40   Evidence from 文字情報基盤検索システム(JMJ−037876)

Figure 41   Evidence from 文字情報基盤検索システム(JMJ−037877)

We can see both the Japanese pronunciation and the radical of the two characters are completely different in 文字情報基盤検索システム; in addition, these two characters are also separated in 大漢和辞典, with the serial numbers 14334 and 29258 respectively.

Figure 42−43   U+216BA/U+2F980 in CodeCharts of Unicode 14.0

According to the evidences listed above, the two characters are phonetically, graphically and semantically different and need to be disunified. By the way, this character can be horizontally extended by G−source as GKX−0973.20 and J−source as JMJ−037877 if necessary. In addition, the T−source of U+2F980 needs to change to TU−2F980 and the radical needs to change to 肉.

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
冐	kěn	⿱二月	130.3	4	肯 U+80AF	GKX−0973.20 T6−2F2D *(JMJ−037877)*

Table 9　Information of GKX−0973.20

(End of document)

Source:	TianHeng Shen(沈天珩, aka CheonHyeong Sim)
Title:	**ADDITION** for *Disunification request for 8 characters*
Status:	Individual Contribution on IRG #58
Action:	To be considered by IRG and China NB

After we had already published the document IRGN2537, we found a 9th character �put
肢(U+43E2) which should also probably to be disunified.

In 康熙字典, there are two characters with the actual shape 􏿿月皮, the abstract shape of the 1st one should be 􏿿{且}{皮}, while the 2nd one should be 􏿿{肉}{皮}, they are completely different and non−cognate.

Figure 1−2   Evidences from 康熙字典
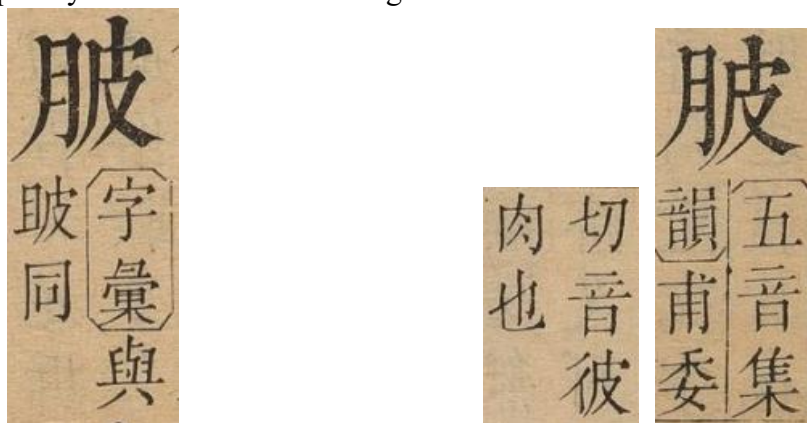
In 康熙字典, the normal 月 and the 月{肉} are distinguished by whether the two strokes inside touched the right or not, and we can see that the 􏿿{且}{皮} one uses the normal 月 while the 􏿿{肉}{皮} one uses the 月{肉} form, it seems that 康熙字典 also consider these two characters are different and cannot be mixed. Here is the evidence about the distinguishing rules in 康熙字典:
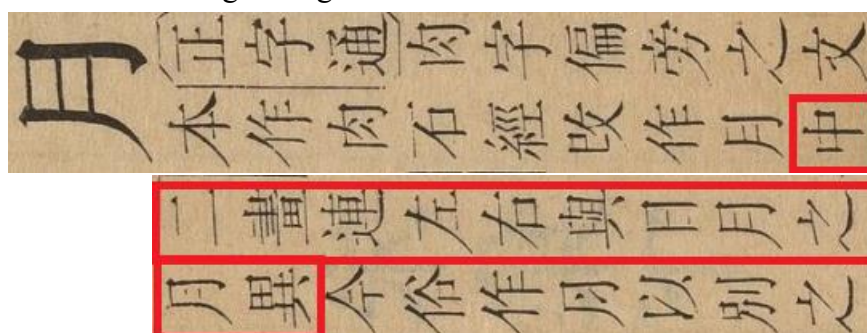
Figure 3   Evidence from 康熙字典

But in 《国家语委十五科技攻关资助项目 － ISO/IEC 10646:2003 CJK 汉字与康熙字典关联表》, the two characters are mixed and both of them are corresponded to U+43E2, so we think that a disunification should be done.

Figure 4　Evidence from 《国家语委……康熙字典关联表》 P212

Additionally, according to 《汎用電子情報交換環境整備プログラム成果報告書》, the two characters are separated, with the serial number #3791 and #3792, and the references referred to 平成明朝, 戸籍統一文字, 登記統一文字 and 大漢和辭典 are all different. The pronunciations are also different.

Figure 5　Evidence from 《汎用電子……成果報告書》 P316

Meanwhile, 文字情報(aka the successor of 汎用電子) also considers that these two characters are different and they are both encoded in there IVD with the different IVS but the same shape. And it seems to be inappropriate to consider the actual shape ▢月皮 purely as a polyphonic character(多音字), because the genuine polyphonic characters are not separated with the different serial number. For example:

Figure 6　Evidence from 《汎用電子……成果報告書》 P2129

"車" is a common used polyphonic character regardless whether it is in China, Japan or Korea, while 《汎用電子情報交換環境整備プログラム成果報告書》 put the pronunciations シャ(sha; Chinese: chē; Korean: cha) and キョ・コ(kyo/ko; Chinese: jū; Korean: geo) together after the same character/glyph/references.

Following is the information about ⬚{且}{皮} if a disunification is accpeted. The ⬚{肉}{皮} one should stay in its original place because the radical of U+43E2 is 肉.

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
肔	cū	⬚月皮	107.4	3	䏚 U+24FDA	GKX−0790.27

Table 1　Information of GKX−0790.27

We suggest China consider disunifying this character.

(End of document)

Doc. Type:	Member body contribution
Title:	TCA's Feedback to IRGN2537
Source:	TCA
Status:	Input to IRG meeting 58
Action:	For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG
Distribution:	IRG Members and Ideographic Experts
No. of pages:	8
Appendixes	None
Medium:	Electronic

IRGN2537 proposed 8 pairs of characters for separate coding, TCA invited experts to discuss and concluded that. This is a very complex issue, TCA hope we can discuss it one group at a time.

1. U+681D (栝)

TCA thought that the glyphs of U+681D are exactly the same and there is no problem of disunified. If experts want to apply for a new character, they can do so at the next open application for a new character set.

(1.1) U+820C「舌」和「舌」

This item also mentions the glyphs "舌" and "舌". These two characters are worth discussing. According to Shuowen Jiezi, Kangxi and 漢語大字典 say that these are two characters with different phonetic and meanings. **TCA thinks that the coding can be separated,** and looking forward to IRG experts discussing.

The relevant evidences are as follows.

舌 shé	舌 guā
舌	昏

舌

舌在口所呂言別味者也。言下各本有也剩字者依韵會補口下曰人所以言食也

昏 塞口也。廣雅釋詁曰昏塞。易六二括囊

无咎无譽即此昏字也。从口氒省聲。氒者郎氏岸字隸變或作昏亦作毕。戴先生曰古文氒不省誤前云昏从昏聲此云昏从昏省聲誤。凡昏聲字隸變皆為舌如括刮之類。古文從甘。按汗簡古文四聲韵...古活切十五部

Figure 1 段玉裁《説文解字注》(上海古籍出版社影印經韵樓刻本)

昏　　姑馮句鑃　　説文古文　　説文·口部

《説文》:"昏,塞口也。从口,氒省聲。昏,古文从甘。"段玉裁注:"凡昏聲字,隸變皆為舌,如括、刮之類。"薛傳均答問疏證:"昏,塞口也,是正字。古文作昏,與昏形混;隸書作舌,與舌形混……凡從昏從舌之字,今多不分。"

guā　《集韻》古活切,入末見。月部。

塞口;塞。《説文·口部》:"昏,塞口也。"《廣雅·釋詁三》:"昏,塞也。"

Figure 2 漢語大字典

Figure 3 Kangxi Dictionary

2.U+6B25 (欥)   6B25
欠 76.4

欥 欥 欥   欥
G5-4A39 HB2-CCE9 T2-274A   K2-3E2D

After reading this document, TCA thought it was mainly talking about the fact that there are two glyphs in this group of characters, one is "欥" and the other is "⿰曰欠". U+6B25 should be corrected to "⿰曰欠" and it is suggested that a new code be given to "欥".

3

吹 (yù) is from *Shuowen Jiezi*，〝詮詞也。从欠，从曰，曰亦聲.〞So the left part is "曰" form. In the past, the left side of the transcription process was written as "吹". because the "曰" and"日" form is close, which caused a mix-up.

TCA suggests that U+6B25 should remain unchanged. And IRG's experts can discuss whether to accept "□曰欠" as a new character.

6C97
水 85.4

泰
GE-3F28

泰
T3-2963

泰
J14-6E3E

泰
MD-6C97

泰
UTC-00763

3. U+6C97 (泰)

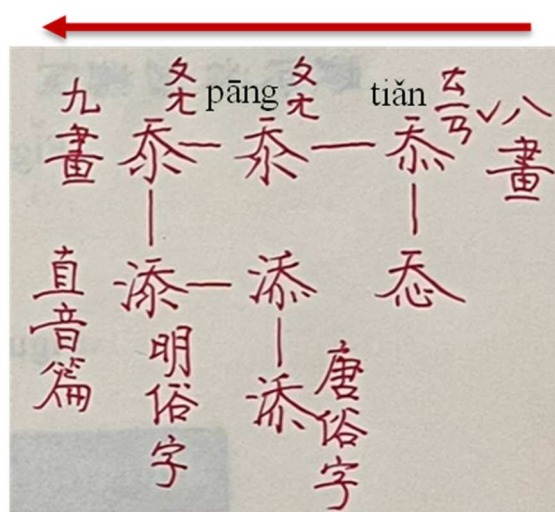Regarding the evolution of " □天氺"和"□天水", it is clear from the figure below that both forms are from " 泰 ".

Figure 4 the evolution of □天氺和□天水(許學仁老師手稿)

In the《字彙補》, these two characters have the same sound and meaning, and their radicals are classified as 大(37.0)and 水(85.0), see below.
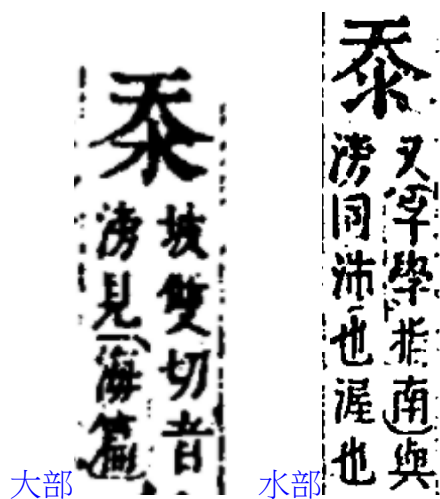
Figure 5 《字彙補·丑集·大部》、《字彙補·巳集·水部》

Therefore, TCA believes that "☐天氺" and "☐天水" are originally the same character and do not need to be coded separately.

4.U+929B (銛)

TCA thought that the glyphs of" U+929B 銛" are exactly the same and there is no problem of disunified. If experts want to apply "☐金舌"for a new character, they can do so at the next open application for a new character set.

5. U+46B0 (訖)

Please see the following figure for the relationship between the three forms: "匕", "𠤎" and"七". "匕" and "𠤎" were later mixed. The character U+46B0 are the same glyphs and **do not need to be coded separately.**
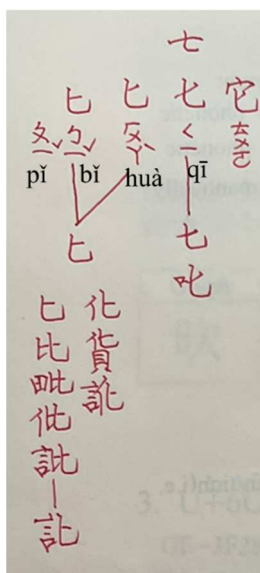
Figure 6 relationship between 匕、匕 and 七(許學仁老師手稿)

6. U+208B7 (䂷)

TCA has no specific comments on whether U+208B7 should be coded separately.

7. U+216BA (奺)

Regarding U+216BA"奺", the TCA expert meeting decided that the T glyphs remain unchanged. The glyph was"奺"in CNS 11643:1992 version and changed to"奺" in CNS 11643:2007 version.

The reason for TCA's revision of the glyphs is that these two glyphs are now mixed, and TCA has chosen the Kangxi form.

From the figure below, we can clearly see that the Kangxi dictionary and

《字彙補》, the meaning of both characters" 姚 "and"姚 " are the same.

《字彙補》女部　　康熙字典
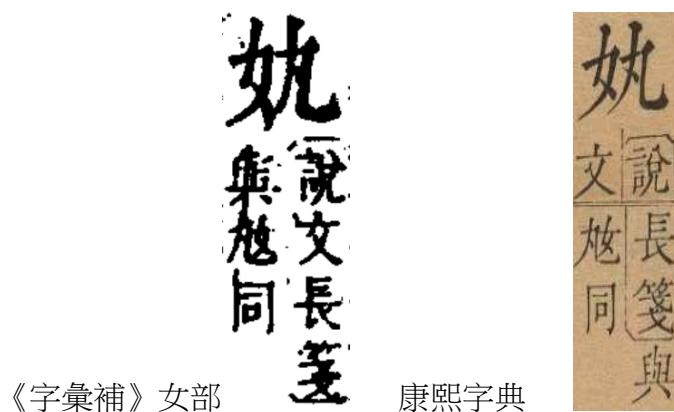
Figure 7 姚 in the 字彙補 and 康熙字典
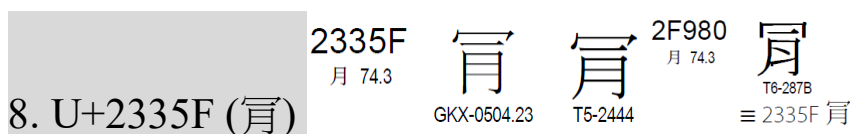
8. U+2335F (肎)

The TCA agrees with the proposal to disunified 2F980 and U+2335F, because they are two characters with different sounds and meanings.

As we can see from the figure below, U+2F980 is the ancient character for "肯", with the sound kěn, the radical is 肉(130.0). In the book 四聲篇海, the radical is 月(74.0), with the sound wěi, which means "吐"(to spit).
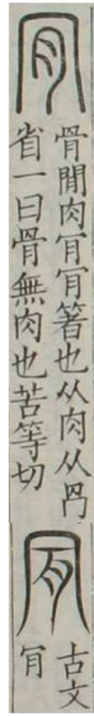
Figure 8《說文解字·卷四·肉部》

Figure 9《四聲篇海・月部》

（*End of document*）

Source:	TianHeng Shen(沈天珩, aka CheonHyeong Sim)
Title:	**FEEDBACK** for *Disunification request for 8 characters*
Status:	Individual Contribution on IRG #58
Action:	To be considered by IRG

In the feedback of TCA, the disunification for U+6B25(欥) is not accepted. It is not hard to accpet their reason for not disunifying the character since T2-274A on U+6B25 is yì/yù, which refers to the abstract shape 􏿿{曰}{欠}, even if its actual shape is 􏿿日欠. Actually, unlike IRGN2519, IRGN2537 is not only proposed to TCA, so we are also looking forward to the decisions of other participants, but before that, we would like to apply for encoding 􏿿{曰}{欠} as an **URGENTLY NEEDED CHARACTER**.

Firstly, in the feedback of TCA, they also said that "U+6B25 should be **corrected to 􏿿日欠** and it is suggested that **a new code be given to 􏿿日欠**". Since it is obviously that the two characters are phonetically, graphically and semantically different, it is necessary to encode separately.

Secondly, it will be the only unencoded character in 康熙字典 if the character is not encoded. The another character with a same situation(aka U+2335F) is already accepted by TCA for disunification so it is likely to be encoded as an urgently needed character. In [L2/21-236](#), 14 characters in 康熙字典 were proposed to have a horizontal extension or to be encoded separately. Although these characters have large differences with the characters already included in Unicode, but due to the cognition they are finally unaccepted by UTC. We firmly believe that except for the characters mentioned in IRGN2537 and L2/21-236, all the characters in 康熙字典 are already included in Unicode, since the characters in L2/21-236 are all rejected due to the cognition and suggested to submit as IVDs(indeed, we are preparing the IVD collection for 康熙字典 on Glyphwiki, and about 20 thousand characters are done so far, see [the edit records of simch-kx](#) for reference), and U+2335F is accepted by TCA for disunification, 􏿿日欠 is certainly the only one remaining unencoded. Also, unlike the characters in L2/21-236, 􏿿日欠 is non-cognate with 􏿿日欠, which cannot be rejected for the similar reason.

Finally, according to 《国家语委十五科技攻关资助项目 - ISO/IEC 10646:2003 CJK 汉字与康熙字典关联表》, 􏿿日欠 was wrongly unified to 􏿿日欠, so it was not included in the appendix for the unencoded characters at that time and was not submitted to any working set later. We have reasons to believe that, current G5-

4A39 mixed up 〿日欠 and 〿日欠. We believe that T2−274A only refers to 〿日欠 and we do not know whether K2−3E2D mixed up or not, but at least, G5−4A39 mixed up so, besides applying for the UNC, we also hope China to consider disunifying G5−4A39 and encoding GKX−1600.50 at the end of CJK−ExtC.

Figure 1　Evidence from 《国家语委……康熙字典关联表》 P65

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
㬵	huān	〿日欠	72.4	3	/	GKX−1600.50

Table 1　Information of GKX−1600.50 (There was a typo in the original file)

Given the importance of 康熙字典, and the convenience for the preparation of 康熙字典−IVD−collection, we sincerely hope that **the only** unencoded character 〿日欠 can be included in Unicode15.0 as an **URGENTLY NEEDED CHARACTER**.

(End of document)