Original Feedback:

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Date/Time: Sat Dec 18 19:28:56 CST 2021
Name: Richard Hsieh
Report Type: Error Report
Opt Subject: CJK chart 4E30 mixed up
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4E30 丰 having HB1—A4A5 and T1—4464 that are the Traditional Chinese character.
The rest of the characters are the Simplified Chinese characters. They are two
different characters and cannot be mixed up. Could not come up with the
Traditional character for the name of a person and other things because of
softwares that carried both at the same time could not tell apart but to placed
the Simplified Chinese in placed of the Traditional Chinese character.

Response to Feedback (pp 4 and 5 of L2/22-022):

04) 2021-12-18 19:28:56 CST

Date/Time: Sat Dec 18 19:28:56 CST 2021
Name: Richard Hsieh
Report Type: Error Report
Opt Subject: **CJK chart 4E30 mixed up**

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softwares that carried both at the same time could not tell apart but to placed
the Simplified Chinese in placed of the Traditional Chinese character.

Comments: The group discussed this feedback, and agreed that what is being described is a non-problem and is not an isolated case. Prototypical examples of a simplified and traditional ideograph occupying the same code point and with identical, near-identical, or seemingly-identical glyphs are U+51FA 出, U+53F0 台, and U+9AA8 骨 whose code chart excerpts are shown below, along with that of U+4E30 丰:

Recommendations: The group recommends to the UTC the following disposition ⇨

Action Item for Ken Lunde: Convey to the feedback submitter the CJK & Unihan Group comments in Section 04 of document L2/22-022. See feedback [Sat Dec 18 19:28:56 CST 2021] in document L2/22-018.

Response to Response to Feedback:

From: richard hsieh
Subject: Re: CJK chart 4E30 mixed up
Date: January 31, 2022 at 14:11
To: Ken Lunde

Ken,
Thank you for the email with the useful information supplied.
Here I try to use the dictionaries to show you what I meant for the adding of the identity of the indifference should exist.
The examples supplied from your company were completely not the same relation as the specific character that I asked for the attention. Your company compared the inter changeable and the different type faces as the same relation was not the same.
The 豐 character is the variation in 繁體字 the Traditional Chinese that does not carry the rest of the set of the meanings. They are 2 different characters that carry meanings in different.
The 豐 character is only being replaced in 简体字 the Simplified Chinese.
The difference between them are great and cannot be mixed.
=====
Here are two sites that suppose to give the correct characters but not able to.
豐 (MDBG.net)
https://www.mdbg.net/chinese/dictionary?page=worddict&wdrst=1&wdqb=%E8%B1%90
It is unfortunate for such a site that could not display 繁體字 the Traditional Chinese that people copy from and use.

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豐 (中國哲學書電子化計劃)
https://ctext.org/dictionary.pl?if=gb&char=%E8%B1%90
"簡體字" Simplified Chinese in such was displacing 繁體字 the Traditional Chinese instead. No one that uses Simplified Chinese would take such as the correct writing of the character. It is unfortunate for such a site.

=====

Here are the two sites that identified the real differences but one site failed because of unable to get the correct character.
They are truly two different ones. The same dictionary in two different bases of 繁體字 the Traditional Chinese and 简体字 the Simplified Chinese.

丰 (康熙字典)

https://www.kangxizidian.com/search/index.php?stype=Word&sword=%E4%B8%B0&detail=y

This site for 康熙字典 Kang Xi Dictionary in 繁體字 the Traditional Chinese base reviewed the truth.

This page has the character 豐 followed the character 丰 with all the different meanings. Even they carry the same meaning at one point but not the rest of their own meanings.

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豐 (康熙字典)

https://www.zdic.net/hans/%E8%B1%90

Under 简繁 reviewed 简体字 the Simplified Chinese that is different from the above 繁體字 the Traditional Chinese base one.

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The attention from your company toward such characters are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,
Richard

Doc Type:	Working Group Document
Title:	Feedback on Response to Feedback on the Error Report
Source:	Kushim Jɪᴀɴɢ (姜兆勤)
Date:	2022–03–30

If my understanding is correct, Richard Hsɪᴇʜ's concern is that "characters" recording different pronunciations and meanings are "merged" under PRC's simplification policy. Therefore, in the world of "characters", there is a "丰" that records its "original" pronunciations and meanings, and a "丰" that is "just" a simplified character of "豐", so the two "丰"s should be "disunified" because of the difference in their recorded pronunciations and meanings.

Similarly, since 復複 were merged into 复, 隻祇 into 只, 彌瀰 into 弥, it seems necessary to distinguish these "characters" one by one.

However, in my understanding, the so–called "disunification" here is completely different from what IRG is undertaking. My view of unification is based purely on the analysis of the abstract shapes of the actual shapes, where pronunciations and meanings are used only to find the abstract counterpart to which each actual shape and its actual component really refers.

Therefore, even though "侾" is pronounced as *go* in Korea for "confession" and *hataraku* in Japan for "(mental) work", the two actual shapes are analyzed as ⬚[亻][考] and thus correspond to the same codepoint.

If a distinction between the two is felt to be necessary, because codepoint only gives information at the purely abstract shape level and is not directly related to its pronunciations or meanings, I think it would be appropriate to consider introducing new structure on top of the character set for representation. Similar practices have been adopted in some dictionary headings (e.g., 现代汉语词典).

This is my note to "what is being described is a non–problem and is not an isolated case".

(End of Document)

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG

Ideographic Research Group

(IRG)

Source/Contribution Identifier: Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China

Meeting: IRG Meeting No. 59, Online Meeting
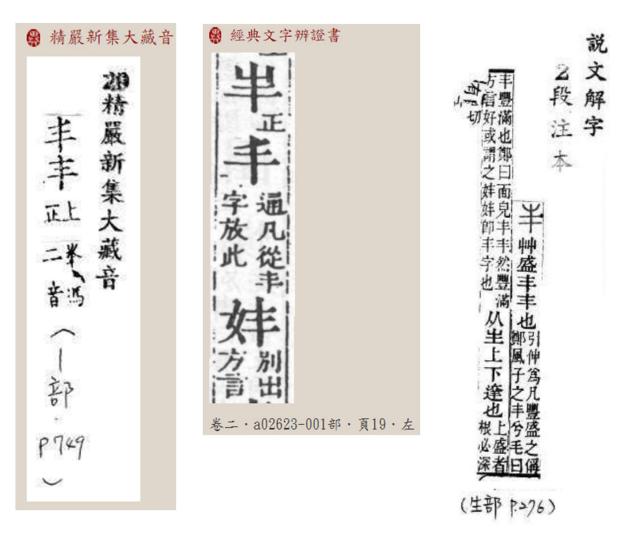
Title: Feedback on IRGN2539 on Error Report: CJK Chart 4E30 Mixed Up

Status: Member Body Submission

Action: For consideration by IRG

Feedback on IRGN2539 on Error Report: CJK Chart 4E30 Mixed Up

1.   The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) considers that there is no need for disunification in respect of the H-source glyph of U+4E30 丰.

2.   Some references show that both glyphs, 丰 (FS=1) and 丰 (FS=3), are referring to the same character (《精嚴新集大藏音》 and《經典文字辨證書》), both have the meaning of 豐 (《說文解字》).

3.   The H-source glyph of U+4E30 丰 (HB1-A4A5) is a traditional Chinese character.   Part of its meaning overlaps with another traditional Chinese character U+8C50 豐.   The two characters have the same pronunciation, with separate entries in major dictionaries such as KangXi Zidian (《康熙字典》) and Hanyu DaZidian (《漢語大字典》) (see figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1: *KangXi Zidian*

丰	豐

| 丰 | ³丰 [甲二九〇二] [明藏六三三] [佚四二六] [康矦丰鼎] [矦馬盟書] [説文·生部]

《説文》：“丰，艸盛丰丰也。从生，上下達也。”按：甲骨文“丰”和“封”同，像植樹為界且加土堆形。

fēng 《廣韻》敷容切，平鍾敷。東部。

❶草木茂盛。《説文·生部》：“丰，艸盛丰丰也。”《集韻·東韻》：“丰，丰茸，艸盛皃。”漢司馬相如《長門賦》：“羅丰茸之遊樹兮，離樓梧而相撐。施瑰木之欂櫨兮，委參差以槺梁。”

❷丰滿。《詩·鄭風·丰》：“子之丰兮，俟我乎巷兮！”毛傳：“丰，豐滿也。”鄭玄箋：“面貌丰丰然豐滿。巷，門外也。”

❸人的儀表舉止。也作“風”。宋史達祖《東風第一枝·燈夕清坐》：“東風不動，照花影、一天春聚。耀翠光、金縷相交，苒苒細吹香霧。羞醉玉、少年丰度……”《醒世恒 | 言·張淑兒巧智脱楊生》：“那女子窺見母親情慌無措，扯他到房中説道：‘其實那晚見他丰格超羣，必有大貴之日。’”清洪昇《長生殿·定情》：“昨見宮女楊玉環，德性溫和，丰姿秀麗。卜兹吉日，冊爲貴妃。已曾傳旨，在華清池賜浴，命永新、念奴伏侍更衣，即著高力士引來朝見。想必就到也。”

❹階梯。《廣雅·釋宮》：“丰，梯，階也。”
❺“豐”的简化字。 |
| 豐 | 豐〔丰〕 [京津一九五] [豐分簋] [衛盉] [宅簋] [説文古文] [説文·豐部] [蒼頡篇五] [䌛·易·豐] [淮源廟碑]

《説文》：“豐，豆之豐滿者也。从豆，象形。一曰鄉飲酒有豐侯者。䮾，古文豐。”按：“豐”和“豊”的古文字，均像二玉在器之形。

fēng 《廣韻》敷隆切，平東敷。東部。

❶豆器所盛丰滿。《説文·豆部》：“豐，豆之豐滿者也。”徐灝注箋：“豐謂豆所盛豐滿。”《書·高宗肜日》：“典祀無豐于昵。”《左傳·桓公六年》：“絜粢豐盛。”《淮南子·齊俗》：“故禮豐不足以效爱，而誠可以懷遠。”

❷滿。滿足。《廣雅·釋詁一》：“豐，滿也。”《論衡·自紀》：“故時進意不為豐，時退意不為虧。”《文選·劉琨〈答盧諶〉》：“竿翠豐尋，逸珠盈椀。”李善注：“豐尋，言節長盈尋也。”《説文》曰：“豐，滿也。”北魏賈思勰《〈齊民要術〉序》：“杜畿為河東，課民畜牸牛、草馬，下逮雞、豚，皆有章程，家家豐實。”

❸大。如：丰碑；丰功偉绩。《方言》卷二：“朦、厖、豐也。自關而西秦晉之間凡大貌謂之朦或謂之厖，豐，其通語也。”《玉篇·豐部》：“豐，大也。”《周禮·考工記·弓人》：“角欲青白而豐末。”《莊子·山木》：“豐狐文豹。”成玄英疏：“豐，大也。”《三國志·魏志·任城陳蕭王傳》：“近者漢世廣建藩王，是則連城數十，約則饗食祖祭而已。”又高大。《列子·楊朱》：“豐屋美服，厚味姣色。”北魏楊衒之《洛陽伽藍記·秦太上君寺》：“並豐堂崛起，高門洞開。”宋王安石《杭州修廣師法喜堂》：“豐車肥馬載豪傑。”

❹增大；扩大。《易·豐》：“象曰：豐，大也。”王弼注：“音閡大之大也。”孔穎達疏：“豐之稱大乃闓大之大，非自然之大，故音之也。”《國語·周語中》：“奉義順則謂之禮，畜義豐功謂之仁。”漢班固《西都賦》：“樹中天之華闕，豐冠山之朱堂。”晉張協《七命》：“南箕之風，不能暢其化；離畢之雲，無以豐其澤。”

❺厚。丰厚。《周禮·地官·大司徒》：“其民豐肉而庳。”鄭玄注：“豐，猶厚也。”孫詒讓正義：“豐滿則厚，故引申為凡厚之稱。”《國語·周語上》：“樹於有禮，艾人必豐。”韋昭注：“豐，厚也。”又使丰厚。晉陸機《辨亡論》下：“卑宮菲食，以豐功臣之賞；披懷虛己，以納謀士之筞。”《後漢書·胡廣傳》：“臣竭其忠，君豐其禄。”宋孫光憲《北夢瑣言》卷一：“處高位而妨賢，享厚禄以豐己。” | ❻丰腴；丰满。《楚辭·大招》：“豐肉微骨，體便娟只。”漢司馬相如《美人賦》：“奇葩逸麗，淑質豐光。”唐韓愈《送李愿歸盤谷序》：“曲眉豐頰，清聲而便體。”

❼多；丰富。如：丰衣足食。《詩·周頌·豐年》：“豐年多黍多稌。”鄭玄箋：“豐年，大有年也。”《荀子·君道》：“上好貪利，則臣下百吏乘是而後豐取刻與，以無度取於民。”《文選·潘岳〈楊荆州誄〉》：“多才豐藝，强記洽聞。”李善注：“《尚書》周公曰：‘不若旦多才多藝，洽聞强記。’”晉陸機《辨亡論》下：“其野沃，其兵練，其器利，其財豐。”魯迅《彷徨·幸福的家庭》：“投稿的地方，先定為幸福月報社，因為潤筆似乎比較的丰。”又使丰富。《國語·晉語一》：“義以生利，利以豐民。”《昌言·損益篇》：“急農桑以豐委積，去末作以一本業。”

❽富饶。《文選·張衡〈西京賦〉》：“地沃野豐，百物殷阜。”李善注引薛綜曰：“沃，肥也。豐，饒也。”《南史·梁簡文帝諸子傳·南郡王大連》：“會稽豐沃，糧仗山積。”

❾茂盛；茂密。《詩·小雅·湛露》：“湛湛露斯，在彼豐草。”朱熹注：“豐，茂也。”南朝宋顔延之《應詔觀北湖田收》：“樓觀眺豐穎，金駕映松山。”明袁宏道《新安江十首》之八：“草豐不辨樹，山隱却如烟。”又使丰茂。《國語·周語下》：“鍾水豐物。”韋昭注：“鍾，聚畜水潦，所以豐殖百物也。”漢班固《東都賦》：“豐圃草以毓獸。”漢張衡《東京賦》：“植華平於春圃，豐朱草於中唐。”

❿兴盛；昌盛。《國語·楚語下》：“夫事君者，不為内外行，不為豐約舉。”韋昭注：“豐，盛也。”《吕氏春秋·當染》：“從屬彌衆，弟子彌豐，充滿天下。”高誘注：“豐，盛也。”《論衡·累害》：“處顛者危，勢豐者虧。”

⓫古代礼器，形状像豆，用以承酒觶。《儀禮·公食大夫禮》：“飲酒實于觶，加于豐。”鄭玄注：“豐，所以承觶者也，如豆而卑。”

⓬蒲草。《書·顧命》：“東序西嚮，敷重豐席，畫純。”孔傳：“豐，莞。”

⓭六十四卦之一，卦形為䷶，離下震上。《易·豐》：“象曰：豐，大也。”

⓮地名。1.周文王旧都。字也作“鄷”。在今陝西省西安市长安区西北沣河以西。《詩·大雅·文王有聲》：“既伐於崇，作邑於豐。”朱熹注：“作邑，徙都也。豐即崇國之地，在今鄠縣杜陵西南。”2.秦沛县之丰邑，汉置县。今江蘇省丰县。《史記·韓信盧綰列傳》：“盧綰者，豐人也，與高祖同里。”《漢書·高帝紀上》：“高祖，沛豐邑中陽里人也。”顔師古注：“應劭曰：‘沛，縣也。豐，其鄉也。’孟康曰：‘後沛為郡而豐為縣。’師古曰：‘沛者，本秦泗水郡之屬縣。豐者，沛之聚邑耳。’”

⓯姓。《通志·氏族略四》：“豐氏，《左傳》鄭穆公子豐之後，以王父字為氏，望出松陽。”宋代有豐稷。 |

4.　　It is not uncommon to see simplified and traditional ideographs with identical or similar glyphs that are not separately coded.　Apart from U+4E30 丰, U+51FA 出, U+53F0 台 and U+9AA8 骨 as mentioned in IRGN2539, below are some more examples:

a.　干 U+5E72 : represent the traditional Chinese character of 干 and the simplified forms of Chinese characters 乾, 幹, 榦 and 干.


```
5E72
干 51.0       干        干        干        干        干        干
            G0-3849   HB1-A47A  T1-445B   J0-3433   K0-4A4E   V1-5379
```

b.　丑 U+4E11: represent the traditional Chinese character of 丑 and the simplified forms of Chinese characters 醜 and 丑.


```
4E11
一 1.3        丑        丑        丑        丑        丑        丑
            G0-3373   HB1-A4A1  T1-4460   J0-312F   K0-7564   V1-4A2C
```

c.　松 U+677E: represent the traditional Chinese character of 松 and the simplified forms of Chinese characters 鬆 and 松.


```
677E
木 75.4       松        松        松        松        松        松
            G0-4B49   HB1-AA51  T1-4E34   J0-3E3E   K0-6166   V1-5946
```

d.　系 U+7CFB: represent the traditional Chinese character of 系 and the simplified forms of Chinese characters 係, 繫 (tide) and 系.


```
7CFB
糸 120.1      系        系        系        系        系        系
            G0-4F35   HB1-A874  T1-4B37   J0-374F   K0-4D27   V1-6244
```

e.　板 U+677F: represent the traditional Chinese character of 板 and the simplified forms of Chinese characters 闆 and 板.


```
677F
木 75.4       板        板        板        板        板        板
            G0-3065   HB1-AA4F  T1-4E32   J0-4844   K0-7779   V1-5947
```

5.	Same as the above examples, we consider that it is fine to have 丰 (FS=1) and 丰 (FS=3) maintained in the same code point (U+4E30) and they should not be separately coded.

End of document