Request to Remove Huìmìzì from Unicode Draft

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Abstract

Having long been questioned by various experts, the so-called huìmìzì "characters" in the CJKUI Extension J Draft are in fact rare, obsolete free-standing symbols not meeting Unicode's criteria and violating the IRG PnP. Encoding all huìmìzì is impracticable and only renders a small fraction of all fúlù symbols possible to be expressed in plain text. The proposed inclusion of huìmìzì in Unicode is against the habits and practices of the current user community, and would have serious consequences which may destabilize the synchronization between other character sets and Unicode or ISO/IEC 10646. We request to remove the controversial huìmìzì symbols from the Extension J Draft according to comments submitted by Han character experts and professional Daoists.

(This is a slightly modified version of the August 26th document.)

1 Introduction

While digitalizing Daoism text one may often encounter many new and unique characters, like the famous Ξ (qì), the $L\check{a}oj\bar{u}n$ $B\bar{e}i$ 老君碑 characters, and \Box (kǒu mouth) radical characters used to write spells. Among all Daoist-usage characters, huìmìzì (讳秘字, sacral and secret characters or sometimes refered to as Daoist characters)¹ are probably the most controversial. They lack proununciations and are often used along with other symbols in fúlù (符箓, Daoist magic symbols and incantations, talismanic script).

3 years ago a number of these huimizi "characters" were submitted to WS2021 by the UK. Although they had been questioned multiple times, they were not moved to D set. In the recent CJKUI Extension J Draft a number of these huimizi submitted by the UK have been included, which has led to doubt and concern among experts and users. Feedback from hanzi experts and Daoists who are the most familiar with the characters all showed that huimizi are outside the scope of the IRG and unsuitable to encode as CJKUIs or as any other kind of characters. Many users from the CJKUI Extension Blocks' user community are also against encoding huimizi.

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¹Some non-Daoist cults or organizations also use characters similar to Daoist huìmìzì in spells and we would be calling them huìmìzì as well.

2 Unsuitability for Inclusion

The reason to remove huìmìzì from the Extension J Block Draft has been thoroughly explained in the article 对于英国在 IRG WS2021 提交的道教字的意见 (On Daoist Characters Submitted by the UK in WS2021). Basically:

- Huìmìzì are symbols, rather than normal hanzis.[1] IRG PnP stated that "Characters must be used in script as characters in text. Logos and images used separately from running text are not acceptable"[2], disqualifying huìmìzì "characters". Thus huìmìzì are outside the scope of IRG work.
- Huìmìzì are only small fraction of all fúlù symbols and encoding them does not mean full digitalization of all fúlù.[1]
- Throughout the history huìmìzì have almost always been created in large amounts by individuals causually. New huìmìzì would keep appearing ad infinitum, and encoding large quantities of rare huìmìzì is a waste of public resources. It is much better to use PUA characters or images instead.[1]
- The source Guǎngchéng Yízhì: Tiěguàn Shīshí Jí 廣成儀制·鐵鏆施食集(清宣統二年刊本) UK used for huìmìzì in WS2021, is unreliable.[1]
 The following is a more detailed explanation, along with some additions.

2.1 Symbols, not Characters

It should be made clear that huìmìzì has always been regarded as a part of fúlù among Daoists. Cíhǎi 辞海 states that fú (符) is "character-like figures drawn using red or black pen on paper"²[3]. Zhōngguó Fúzhòu Wénhuà Dàguān 中国符咒文化大观 (A Grand View of Chinese Charms) says that "Dàofú (道符 Daoist fú) ... albeit bearing resemblance to wénzì (文字), are already fú rather than zì (字 characters)"³[4]. According to Xiàndài Hànyǔ Cídiǎn 现代汉语词典 (Modern Chinese Dictionary), fú is "a kind of pictures or lines drawn by Daoists"[5]⁴. Obviously huìmìzì are fú and thus are symbols, and should be treated the same as the pictures and drawings used in Daoist text. The huìmìzì collection Dàojiào Huìzì Huìjí 道教諱字匯集 (Collection of Daoist Huìzì) demonstrates this more clearly: "huìzì (诗字)⁵ work as symbols allowing people to communicate with Gods"[6]⁶. It is easy to see that huìmìzì are symbols.

Sometimes huìmìzì are called 文字 (characters, script) like the fúlù wénzì (符箓文字) in [7] because the author uses the less-accepted definition of 文字 "drawings or symbols with a meaning used in information interchange"[8]⁷. It is evident that the rejected WS2021-00002 is not more similar to symbols than huìmìzì, because it

²用朱笔或墨笔在纸上画成的似字非字的图形。

³道符……尽管与文字相似,但还是"符"而不是"字"。

⁴道士所画的一种图形和线条。

⁵Huìzì means approximately the same as huìmìzì.

⁶諱字的功效是溝通某神的一種符號。

⁷人们用来传递信息的,表示一定意义的图画和符号。

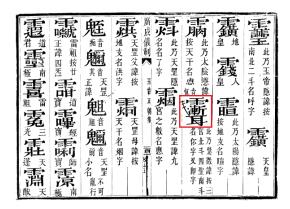


Figure 1: Excerpt of 广成仪制·玉帝正朝集 [9].

has a proununciation and is used to write a spell. The evidence Figure 1 and 2 from Guǎngchéng Yízhì: Yùdì Zhèngcháo Jí 广成仪制·玉帝正朝集 is more convincing—the so-called "characters" submitted are listed along with other obvious symbols.

It is a common fallacy to regard huìmìzì as "used in running text as characters". For instance, in Fànyīn Dǒukē 梵音斗科 huìmìzì are usually used in Daoist text in the format 書(名称)(诗秘字)(於……)(Write [name of huì (诗)] [huìmìzì] (on …)), such as the sentence 法師以令向天門書天皇至極策役號【符号】,汪真人心印【符号】⁸[10] and 又以令書天皇號 蠹,隨書隨念⁹[10]. It is apparent that every symbol can be used in this way. This does not indicate "used in running text as characters", or every symbol could be "used in running text as characters", which is ridiculous. Some of the times the evidence provided is obviously not running text, for instance the evidence for WS2021-04561.

However, by saying huìmìzì are symbols we do not mean that all Daoist-usage characters are symbols. Some □ radical characters are used to transcribe spells, are not symbols and do not incorporate symbols, so they should be encoded. This is why we do not oppose the encoding of many of the mouth radical Daoist characters in WS2021. In general, huìmìzì and normal hanzi are easy to tell apart. There are indeed some interesting cases in WS2024, which would be the scope of a future proposal.

2.2 Low Utility

Now that we have proven that huìmìzì are symbols, one may ask whether huìmìzì meet Unicode's criteria for encoding symbols? It is obvious that most huìmìzì -

- are not typically used as part of computer applications
- usually do not need be searchable or indexable

⁸Translation: "The făshī writes the Tiānhuáng Zhìjí Cèyì Hào [symbol] and the Wāng Zhēnrén Xīnyìn [symbol] according to the order." See Fig.3, the evidence of WS2021-04371 for glyphs of the two symbols.

⁹Translation: "And write the Tiānhuáng Hào \overline{a} according to the order and say as you write."

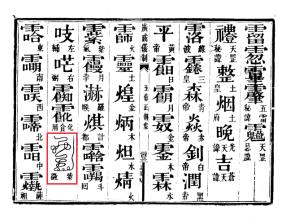


Figure 2: Another excerpt of 广成仪制·玉帝正朝集 [9].

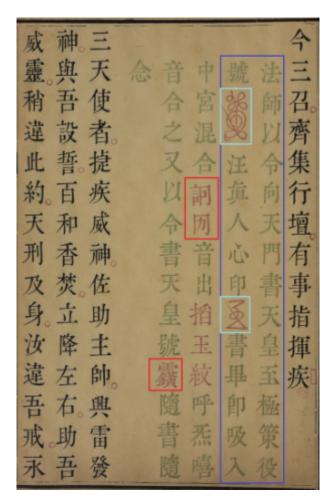


Figure 3: Evidence of WS2021-04371[10].



Figure 4: Daoist claims "unnecessary to type huimizi out" here.

- are not customarily used in tabular lists as shorthand for characteristics
- are not part of a notational system
- often do not have well-defined semantics
- do not have semantics that lend themselves to computer processing
- are primarily used freestanding (or similar to freestanding)
- are often unstable
- it is usually OK to ignore their identity in processing

Furthermore, a survey among Daoists showed that Daoists generally do not need to use characters for huìmìzì – images are much more common (c.f. Fig.4). Even when they do, a very mature solution is to use the PUA-mapped font developed by 洪百堅 Hóng Bǎijiān. Therefore huìmìzì do not meet the criteria for encoding symbols, and thus should not be encoded in principle. In addition, a non-huìmìzì character may have the same shape as an existing huìmìzì (this is common, such as 霭 which is both a normal hanzi and the 玉清讳 [6]), and a different encoding model would confuse users, like IRGN2522 mentioned.

2.3 Complex Structure and Unclear Origin

Moreover, even if huìmìzì meet the criteria for encoding symbols, it would still be not possible to encode a collection containing all or even most of them.

There are mainly 3 approaches to encoding huìmìzì: as CJKUIs, as in the 对于英国在 IRG WS2021 提交的道教字的意见 article and as in L2/23-073. The impossibility of encoding huìmìzì one by one as CJKUIs has been shown in the 意见 article. To put it simply, there are too many huìmìzì to encode because they have been coined up causually in large quantities throughout the history.

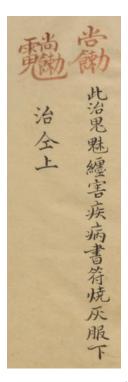


Figure 5: A set of huìmìzì in 祝由科 [12].

The author of the 意见 article proposed an approach encoding a set of combining radicals and components and using character sequences (e.g. 震 as 雨食知 or some similar mechanism) for simple huìmìzì. If the huìmìzì system had been more straightforward this approach might have been practicable, but in reality it is impossible for the following reasons:

- Huìmìzì often have unknown origins. Even the most common huìmìzì may have an unclear structure, such as
 Before encoding huìmìzì one has to analyse the structure of them, which is difficult or even impossible in many cases.
- Sometimes huìmìzì incorporate strange character components found nowhere else, which makes encoding them as character sequences difficult. E.g. k has a particularly weird component found only in itself.
- Huìmìzì often have strange, complex and ambiguous structures, such as the character in Zhùyóu Kē 祝由科 shown in Fig.5.

A typical example is the set of huìmìzì from $Zhùy\acute{o}u$ $K\bar{e}$ 祝由科 (titled 玄女避难保身符字 [12], used as a talisman) shown in Fig. 6, which has an unknown origin, contains strange and unique components, and is probably impossible to encode. The author of this document has seen more extreme examples found in manuscripts posted by online shops, cramming up to 11 characters together.

We are also against encoding huimizi or ligatures in L2/23-073 for the following reasons.

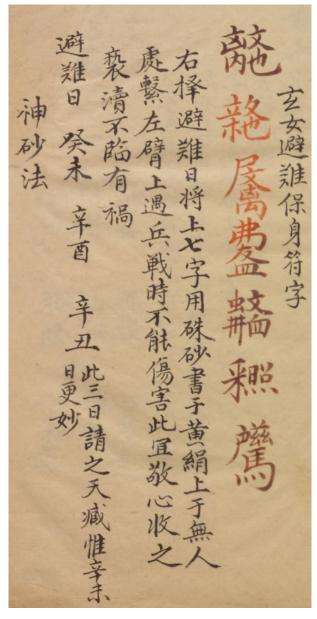


Figure 6: Another set of huìmìzì in 祝由科 [12].

For one thing, it is sometimes difficult to represent huìmìzì or ligatures using IDS. A characters may correspond to multiple IDSes as well and it is hard to decide which. A ligature of 邪 and 除 is found in Daoist sources[7]. Should one use □邪余, □牙除 or □牙阝余? The 才 shape in the 招財進寶 ligature is both 才 and ‡ and it is hard to decide which to use. Sometimes the structures of characters are quite ambiguous. Ligatures like WS2021-00267 which joins the strokes of two characters are almost impossible to describe unambiguously using IDS.

Additionly, although one can differentiate huimizi from normal hanzi most of the time, there is no clear boundary between ligatures and usual hanzi. Encoded examples include U+2A7EE, U+20350, U+31456, and U+2EDEE. Are they surname ligatures or independent normal surname characters? (This is not within the scope of this document though.)

Furthermore, any encoding model able to interperate most or all huimizi must also be able to interperate most or all normal hanzis, meaning that it would likely be subject to misuse. IVSes may also be used in sequences, so character sequences using such an encoding model would also be likely to be extremely complex and too difficult to display except using pre-made glyphs. Apparently, the objective of encoding all or most huimizi is unachievable.

2.4 Special Status in Daoism

We also have to note that, huìmìzì are often deemed as secrets among Daoists, which is why they are called mì (秘 secret). 道教諱字匯集 states that "... (huìmìzì) cannot be used causually and bìhuì (避讳 taboo) is required. Otherwise it would be considered profane." [6]. Sometimes even posting huìmìzì-related content online is considered not good. Some books about huìmìzì even state "spreading the material is strictly prohibited" (嚴禁外傳 [13]), and encoding large amounts of huìmìzì, especially those which only occured a few times in manuscripts, may lead to infrangement. (This is not a very important issue though.)

3 Anticipated Objections (Feedback of IRGN2522)

It might be argued that, "the encoding of Daoist-usage characters is no different to the encoding of Buddhist-usage characters, except that the number of Daoist-usage characters required for encoding is tiny compared with the thousands of Buddhist-usage characters that have already been encoded." [14]

We would like to point out that this might not be very accurate. First, "the number of Daoist-usage characters required for encoding is tiny" is completely wrong. The huìmìzì collection Dàojiào Huìmìzì Zàozìjí 道教諱秘字造字集 (Collection of Daoist Huìmìzì Gaijis), attached at the end of this document, contains thousands upon thousands of huìmìzì collected from Zhōnghuá Dàozàng 中华道藏 (Collection of Chinese Daoism Text), which is only a tip of the iceberg of existing huìmìzì. In L2/24-179 Wang Xieyang claims to have already collected over 5000 huìmìzì "characters"[16]. In contrast, although Buddhists may have borrowed some

^{10……}不可輕呼,皆需避諱,否則視爲大不敬。

characters from Daoists[17], most so-called "Buddhist-usage characters" submitted by the SAT are rare, obsolete ézì (光学 erroneous characters, corrupted characters) that happened to appear in Buddhist sources. In reality, the total number of huìmìzì dwarfs that of Buddhist-usage characters, not the opposite. Secondly, "the encoding of Daoist-usage characters is no different to the encoding of Buddhist-usage characters" is also false because of the reasons mentioned earlier in this document. UK-submitted characters are fundamentally symbols, not hanzi and of course would require a special encoding model, or they would be a de facto violation of the IRG PnP.



Figure 7: A small excerpt of 道教諱秘字造字集 [15].

It might also be argued that, "The characters under consideration are used in the same context as other CJK unified ideographs and have the typical character structure of CJK unified ideographs, and therefore should be considered to be CJK unified ideographs. There is nothing abnormal about the structure of the UK-submitted characters which necessitates a special encoding model." [14]

This is not precisely correct. The characters under consideration are not used in the same context as other CJKUIs, but used as symbols, often freestanding, which has been pointed out by various hanzi experts. See also Section 2.1 of this document, which should have illustrated this clearly. Having "typical character structure of CJK unified ideographs" does mean that huimizì are suitable for inclusion, because self-created characters, wrong characters and even Jianzi notation characters also "have the typical character structure of CJK unified ideographs" sometimes, which does not change the fact that they should not be encoded as CJKUIs. We would like to stress that, UK-submitted characters are fundamentally symbols, not hanzi and would require a special encoding model.

Sometimes may argue that, "It is impossible to artificially distinguish Daoist-usage characters from ordinary CJK unified ideographs, any more than Buddhist-usage characters or Zhuang-usage characters could be separately encoded from the main set of CJK unified ideographs." [14]

Although this might be the case for non-huimizi Daoist-usage characters, it is incorrect when it comes to huimizi. In actuality, huimizi are symbols and ordinary CJK unified ideographs are characters, and they should be and can be distinguished, as in Appendix A.

A plausible excuse for encoding huimizi is that, "Many Daoist-usage characters have already been encoded, and in many cases the characters requested by the UK complement already encoded characters. It makes absolutely no sense to treat the UK-submitted characters any differently to related already-encoded characters." [14]

One may also argue, "Some of the UK-submitted Daoist characters (or non-cognate characters with the same structure) have also been submitted by other national bodies based on other sources. Some of the other UK-submitted Daoist characters are also attested in unrelated non-Daoist sources. It is quite possible that other UK-submitted Daoist characters with a mouth radical are also used for Vietnamese, Zhuang, or Chinese dialect usage."[14]

This is a problematic argument. Sometimes non-Daoist text may seem to contain huìmìzì. Often the character in non-Daoist text is unrelated to the huìmìzì used in Daoist text, like 憲 meaning 幽深貌 (deep) or 水名 (river name) [18] and 憲 meaning 玉清讳. The two glyphs are fundamentally different - one is a character while the other is a symbol. When handling these tóngxíngzì (同形字 identical characters), the huìmìzì in Daoist sources should be ignored during the review process. Sometimes non-Daoist text uses huìmìzì as fúlù, and in these cases they are not used any differently to the way they are used in Daoist texts. It remains an open question whether to encode huìmìzì in non-Daoist text, but for now the most rational decision would be to reject them. Whether to encode huìmìzì or other similar "characters" in normal text could be the topic of a future proposal.

Finally, it might be questioned that, "If Daoist-usage characters were to be encoded in a separate block or using a novel encoding model (something which we believe is highly improbable that the UTC or WG2 would ever agree to) then this would create all sorts of problems for software implementations and text processing. For

example, would the Daoist characters have the Unicode "unified ideograph" property? If yes, then why are they not encoded in a standard CJK Unified Ideograph Extension block? If no, then what happens when a non Daoist character with exactly the same structure as an existing Daoist character (e.g. a mouth radical and the same phonetic component) is proposed for encoding as a CJK unified ideograph?" [14]

This is indeed true and we are all aware of these issues, and that is also why we oppose encoding huìmìzì. This is another piece of evidence that huìmìzì should not be encoded at all.

4 Consequences of Inclusion

It should be noted that the inclusion of huìmìzì would lead to grave consequences. IRG experts have already been blamed for not rejecting huìmìzì, and users have begun to question the IRG, UTC and some experts (c.f. comments below [1]). The inclusion of huìmìzì is in practice a violation of the IRG PnP and opens up the Pandora's box of symbols, rare, obsolete yìxiězì (异写字 non-structural variant) characters, and unstable characters. If UTC insists on encoding huìmìzì, the Chinese national body may take the advice of some experts, refuse to incude huìmìzì characters in future versions of GB18030 and stop being in sync with Unicode and ISO/IEC 10646, as it could have done in its Amendment 2. Disappointed users may submit their huìmìzì collections with peculiar symbols, which would be a burden for future working set reviewers.

5 Conclusion

In conclusion, we consider that huìmìzì are symbols with little need to encode. It is both in theory and in practice unreasonable and unnecessary to encode huìmìzì such as those submitted by the UK as CJK unified ideographs or any other kind of characters or character sequences. Encoding huìmìzì would lead to serious consequences, including but not limited to users' dissatisfaction, various issues for software implementers, implementers' refusal to support new CJKUI blocks, slow review of future working sets, and desynchronization between other standards and ISO/IEC 10646. For the sake of Unicode and ISO/IEC 10646 we request that the UK submitted characters listed in Appendix A be rejected for inclusion in future drafts or versions of Unicode and ISO/IEC 10646. If UTC insists on encoding huìmìzì it would be putting Unicode and ISO/IEC 10646 at risk.

We hope the issues raised in this document would be addressed.

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Appendix A: List of Invalid Huìmìzì

Below is a list of invalid huìmìzì to delete from the draft. Sometimes only one source reference should be deleted, such as 啁 whose V source is non-problematic. In the following table F refers to 梵音斗科, H is 道教諱字匯集 and T 廣成儀制・鐵鏆施食集.

No	Glyph	Draft Codepoint	WS2021 No.	Notes
1	霉	3328C	04371	Huì, 天皇号 (F), 地皇讳 (H)
2	魑	3333E	04563	Unclear, rarely used
3	魑	33341	04566	Unclear, rarely used
4	龗	3328E	04373	Huì, very unstabe glyph, 紫薇讳 (F,H)
5	霮	3325F	04324	Huì, 姥 霮 being 斗母令秘 (F)
6	虢	3328F	04374	Huì, 雷祖讳 (H)
7	電	33283	04358	Huì, very unstable glyph, 玉皇号 (F), 玉帝讳 (H)
8	裠	33255	04313	Fúlù, rarely used
9	瘪	3325B	04319	Fúlù, extremely rare, suspicious glyph
10	霚	33275	04348	Fúlù, also huì as a 五帝讳 (H)
11	疐	33281	04356	Fúlù, rare, hanzi-yijing-hexagram hybrid
12	巍	33265	04332	Fúlù, extremely rare, suspicious glyph
13	蘎	33257	04315	Fúlù, extremely rare, suspicious glyph
14	阜	32E76	03204	Huì, suspicious glyph and usage, 万神号 (F)
15	蹇	3327E	04359	Huì, 上清讳 (F,H)
16	霘	3326A	04340	Huì, 太清讳 (F,H)
17	癋	33286	04365	Fúlù, rarely used
18	皷	33271	04345	Fúlù, rarely used, or huì as 南极讳 (H)
19	震	33269	04339	Fúlù, rarely used
20	癦	33290	04375	Fúlù, rarely used
21	霯	33277	04350	Fúlù, rarely used, suspicious glyph
22	酃	33272	04335	Fúlù, rarely used
23	髹	33266	04333	Fúlù, rarely used
24		33287	04366	Fúlù, rarely used
25	電	33249	04301	Fúlù, rarely used
26	霾	33292	04377	Fúlù, rarely used, suspicious glyph
27	礷	33288	04367	Fúlù, rarely used
28	霞	33246	04298	Fúlù, rarely used
29	霓	3328A	04369	Fúlù, rarely used
30	酮	33267	04336	Fúlù, rarely used
31	鰛	33293	04378	Fúlù, rarely used, or huì as 救苦讳 (H)
32	瘇	33284	04363	Fúlù, rarely used, or huì as 朱陵讳 (H)
33	鬉	33289	04368	Fúlù, rarely used
34	曧	3327A	04353	Fúlù, rarely used
35	魒	3327D	04357	Fúlù, rarely used
36	뼲	33291	04376	Fúlù, rarely used

37	驪	33296	04381	Fúlù, rarely used
38	ح	3327B	04354	Fúlù, rarely used, or huì as 青华讳 (H)
39	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	3324D	04305	Fúlù, rarely used, strange glyph
40	甂	33285	04364	Fúlù, rarely used
41	靋	33295	04380	Fúlù, rarely used
42	電	3324F	04307	Fúlù, rarely used
43	配	33252	04310	Fúlù, rarely used
44	뤫	3328D	04372	Fúlù, rarely used
45	氰	3326B	04330	Fúlù, or huì as 玉帝上帝讳 (H),
46	- 	3326C	04341	rarely used, suspicious glyph
	部			Fúlù, rarely used, or huì as 莲花讳 (H)
47		33282	04362	Fúlù, one of 化食用讳 (H)
48	配	33274	04347	Fúlù, one of 化食用讳 (H)
49	高	3325C	04320	Huì, one of 五方讳 (F,H)
50		33268	04337	Huì, one of 五方讳 (F,H)
51	需	33273	04346	Huì, one of 五方讳 (F,H)
52	明	33253	04311	Huì, one of 五方讳 (F,H)
53	柔	3326F	04344	Fúlù, one of 五帝讳 (H)
54	扊	3325A	04318	Fúlù, rare, one of 五帝讳 (suspected), more commonly written 霧
55	重	3324E	04306	Huì, one of 五帝讳 (H)
56	藰	33260	04326	Huì, one of 五帝讳 (H)
57	澶	3327F	04360	Huì, one of 五帝讳 (H)
		2222	0.4555	Huì, one of 南斗六星讳 (H) or 南斗诀 (T),
58	鰛	33338	04555	both G and UK sources to be removed
59	魼	33331	04547	Huì, one of 南斗六星讳 (H) or 南斗诀 (T)
60	魌	33344	04569	Huì, one of 南斗六星讳 (H) or 南斗诀 (T)
C1	由	22242	0.45.67	Huì, one of 南斗六星讳 (H) or 南斗诀 (T),
61	鬼勝	33343	04567	both G and UK sources to be removed
62	魁	33335	04551	Huì, one of 北斗诀 (T), rare, also 四渎讳 (H)
63	鬼	33332	04548	Huì, one of 北斗诀 (T), rare
64	魋	33339	04557	Huì, one of 北斗诀 (T), rare
65	魓	3333F	04564	Huì, one of 北斗诀 (T), rare
66	鬼	33337	04554	Huì, one of 北斗诀 (T), rare
67	艦	33340	04565	Huì, one of 北斗诀 (T), rare
68	魎	33346	04561	Huì, one of 北斗九星讳 (T), rare
69	魎	33345	04570	Huì, one of 北斗九星讳 (T), rare
70	整	Ø	03224	Fúlù component
1	1	I .	-	r

Table 1: List of WS2021 Characters to Reject

The huimizi listed below have suspicious or problematic glyphs or usages, and should be postponed for further research. As for now they should be removed from the Extension J Draft.

No.	Glyph	Draft Codepoint	WS2021 No.	Notes
				Suspicious glyph and usage,
1	詗	3306C	03765	unification issue, glyph issue, huì
				as 帝讳 (道法會元卷九十四)
2	組	32503	00414	Suspicious glyph, unification issue
3	団	Ø	00265	Suspicious glyph, unification issue
3	咽	3251B	00436	Suspicious glyph, unification issue
4	闸	32593	00595	Suspicious glyph, unification issue
5	嘝	325FC	00721	Suspicious glyph, unification issue
6	噠	Ø	00687	Freestanding, rarely used
7	明	32544	00498	Suspicious usage, V source is fine

Table 2: List of WS2021 Characters to Postpone

We recommend that the UK should not submit any huimizi to future working sets. Huimizi in WS2024 should be postponed for further discussion. As previously mentioned this could be the scope of a future proposal.

If the above characters are rejected, characters in L2/24-179 should be rejected as well, and vice versa.

市 was the WS2021-00264 from version 1.0 to 6.0. In WS2021 version 7.0, the glyph was updated and the new evidences were accepted. However, the two characters are actually different. The 市 with a | stroke in the middle is a symbol in a fúlù, whose origin is the hole in the middle of ancient coins, while the 市 with a j in the middle is a variant of 丐. During the review process the submitter in fact changed the submitted "character" to a different one. Although bearing resemblance to each other the two characters are non-cognate. The act of replacing 市 with a different character is also against the IRG PnP.

Appendix B: 道教諱秘字造字集

The author of 道教諱秘字造字集 is 洪百堅. The majority of the characters in this document are huimizi collected from 中华道藏. Note that 中华道藏 is a small fraction of all Daoist text (e.g. 廣成儀制 and 梵音斗科 are both absent from the collection), and there are a large number of unencoded huimizi in manuscripts. Note that this huimizi collection contains some errors.

道教諱秘字專用造字集(BIG5)

造字者:洪百堅

序號	雨君
內碼	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F
8 E 4	潮澄生炎到供專肴晅明料臺證集潤雪
8 E 5	<u>雪雲雪</u> 雲雪雲雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪雪
8 E 6	電電電電電電電電電電電電電電電電電電車 集主光光中煥雲淨昌廊阿阿浮票精大 集真上量員明 三 生邈奕濫丘黎奕上覺
8 E 7	囊囊室那竇房屋哈得明帝烔阳烟氓 X
8 E A	X型電影電影電影電影電影電影電影電影響響響
8 E B	
8 E C	靏 購 智犀霍莉晃霆病猖閒愚聚曊曛芼
8 E D	瑤漂遤龒靁闟闙鬛鸖軧鸖餭蝕餎髲翸
8 E E	霨宝房荏職哥葆雯樞福蓮竇花凝祎竇
8 E F	震影影繁星麗霓乳秀完對景重電報 X
8 F 4	雯淵霓雚滅爆逐雹髼鬄陚舌熨寞霚熏
8 F 5	聚壓寒寒寒寒寒寒雨寒雨寒雨寒雨寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒寒
8 F 6	煮泡豐豐伊達哩布咤凡及運孝成驅費
8 F 7	震笑緊張電影電影影響聚影電影 X
8 F A	X覆箋趘瘓霞霡霯啂鬖廐麌伄霷髼顓
8 F B	爾 <mark>智</mark> 賓森羅雷霰運囊季電電鴉運瘴气
8 F C	壓 案零 下 運體 喬清顯我 蒙 宝 風 家 弱 弱

8 F D حقيقة والقالمة والمنامة والقالمة والقا 8 F E 5万字更氮冕瓢吾屬形壓則威孚學X 8 F F 9 0 4 905 幸配克飛坞浮客寒瓤霉腻霡寚腻燝 906 電源電影響影響電影電影響電影影響 907 9 0 A X電靈霉事靈霉霉電電電電力光應 唇誓壟壓<mark>靠48</mark>邔唇顰躬覵熞穃洮淍咡 9 0 B **靊翆魙墮霮霓<mark>Ұ</mark>霜鏨混霍**扂霓屢篗 9 0 C 9 0 D 霎署<mark>醫</mark>霧關標應停策精罰濕如默騰電 90E 霧影8E霧鶥尾鶥昇荊室烈修熊爛鋌 90 F 83B 83C 靐盾貳**戛**≲瞏篜実置罴癨雸鬠靐氋霡 83D 電經集變差第季第季<mark>8E8E</mark>數<mark>908F</mark>索數 83E 86E 溪冀禛雀糟冬那庵尚鼎鬘鐵璋竦 ^{電影電影響} 86 F 雨君鬼臣 123456789ABCDEF 8 1 4 **常生,但是一种的人,但是一种** 8 8 16 **東明 屏鑿 屏鑿 屏滅 屏巡 屏葱 屏馗 屏域 屏邃 屏丞 屏藏 屏野 屏散 屏奸** 8 17 Α 1 B **尔琴用希尔斯尔娅尔娅尔克尔克尔罗尔克尔克尔克尔克尔克尔克尔克尔** 8 8 1 C 信念信念信念信念信念信念信念信念信念信念信念信念信念信念信念 肝攝 肝神 肝恋 肝吒 肝淵 肝機 用乞 肝皇 肝臭 肝灵 肝灵 肝薬 肝電 肝淵 肝失 肝离 1 D 8 8 1 E 1 F 2 4 界炎用惡用畢用英用醜用荒用喪用風用离用吃用兔用廣用寬用黃用範用夜 8 2 5 8 2 6 8 2 7 東旦東四東土東多東重東就東苦東國東科東帝東亞東被東禧東採東標 82A 2 B 果幾果里里里里里 8 <u>東久東允東狀東越東温東</u>加東越東泥東度東楊東湯東墨東路東峯東逢東哲 82C 82D 82E 82 F 3 4 3 5 8 **屍煙燻燻燻燻燻熏面燥腻**腻 8 3 6

8 3 7	<u> </u>
8 3 A	X 完全 第 4 7
874	京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京
8 7 5	京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京
876	京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京京
877	「京学」では「京学」では「京学」では「京学」である。「京学」では、「では、「京学」では、「では、「では、「では、「では、「では、「では、「では、「では、「では、「
	鬼將
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F
8 9 6	鬼光用鬱用昊鬼舌用連用落用震用變用生 <mark>含量</mark> 用煋用烟用盾用烘用脑 <mark>含含</mark>
897	思想,用法,用这是是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一
8 9 A	X SAR互用因用在用滑尾電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電用電
8 9 B	鬼。 鬼。 鬼。 鬼。 鬼。 鬼。 鬼。 鬼。 鬼。 鬼。 鬼。 鬼。 鬼。 鬼
8 9 C	鬼。 鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼
8 9 D	界地界實鬼羅鬼廣<mark>魯曼</mark>界份界啊,果た,果娃果對果冷果幾果樣果僅鬼虎果 籤
8 9 E	<u> </u>
8 9 F	肥大鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼鬼 <mark>X</mark>
8 A 4	<u> </u>
8 A 5	<u> </u>
8 A 6	児文児廉児武児破児雀鬼孫児焱鬼兀光斗光半光權光衡光畢光甫光票光 暄
8 A 7	光明界焱光抖光泓光明光电光昌光鹽光建光穩光曜光程光柱,用亨界斯
8 A A	X 門那
8 A B	型

用淵門是用建門強用或用了<mark>各身</mark>門門保服命用記門土門軍門書門 8 A C 8 A D **规川界發界石界洪界崩界沓界湯界先界真界羅界洪界電界風界雲界雨界電** 8 A E 界舀甲敬果絃果融果溪果顯果號果億果婁果識界七果一果轟果張果暉果懸 8 A F 界霆界班界灼界爍界律界貨界昌界白界言界當界中界尚界夕界昶界荀界言 8 B 4 界室用温用或用今用彙用矢用泉用使用心用著用載用拱用護用翟用參用壘 8 B 5 界日界月界顛界乞界亥界轉界卷界佐界化界書界星界飛界睪界由界信果美 8 B 6 界芬用艷用嬰用亨用骨用勳用辣用救用軟用仁用貴用音用忠用正用立用詹 8 B 7 8 B A 界六界已界堯界淹界共界垣界或界烹界弗界急界政界赤界順界爰界章界或 8 B B 8 B C 8 B E 界碎用動用緊用確用崑界崙界項用効用煞用前用幾用維用的用渝用暴用紫 8 B F 8 C 4 8 C 5 界欽界致界全界收界漆界墨界九界曳界疾界勅界煞界車界夷界出界括界奏 8 C 6 界初界亶用鹿用森界可用山界寅用魏用忝界單界弋用思用导用侯界毛用貌 <u>擺鼆鼆貾뫴뾌贉鷪灩灩</u>癨癊魓黷<mark>X</mark> 8 C 7 8 C A 8 C B 8 C C **界三界三界三界三界三界三界三界三界三界** 8 C D 8 C E **界死界震鳴。男子將俞那雲界祥界霞門陽界泰界右,時為界帶界東,門里明牙**

- 魠鴨児魖瞾则贘魈粗赹蒄粗<mark>腎</mark>鴨膈<mark>Ⅹ</mark> 8 C F 8 D 4 咒宗咒譽界樞咒旋咒盍咒願咒只咒木界徒咒威咒霪咒焉咒霖咒霊咒蒸咒霧 8 D 5 明線界脑界框界靏界條界が用黑界零界霰界雰界防用電界電界電界鑿界瀏 8 D 6 界奏用蟲用蠹用負用分用臣用仲用宜用超用萬用卿用艮用廷用珥用兹用劫 8 D 7 8 D A XSCTTTERESTER TO THE TELEST TO 8 D B 8 D C 8 D D 8 D E 8 D F 口部
 - 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F
- 87A X 哈丘峽鸡 吗 揭 乘 鄭 জ 暉 嘢 低 氐 听 咳
- 87C 咣嚁唠谎哧唦哄嚑吶坊吇揱嗂陁硧勇
- 87D 哎嘪啐嚎咊嚄禹唨哵嘣喊囁嚅嘐嘤嘪
- 87E 嘈珺嗔嘀喋<mark>貋</mark>、哩<mark>剁</mark>啾啾咇噰啊<mark>剁</mark>啐遲
- 87F 陽嘀咏吼嚉<mark></mark>景砥匜呎噴帜哘伐墩X
- 9 D 4 噍蠟嗒隄啫唎唧嘚薩喽曦唓嚤啹嗻輪

軒嘙唹嘋啹疊唌嚁爩降釋革呹魂哦X X前迁哒曉嚛開唧速幀嗶墘虩喼哴迦 9 D A 9 D B 唏呼喊唧唧喊嘴嘶喊嚷呐咚淼嗷嘀嘭 9 D C 9 D D 9 D E 雷囉嚺哷嚜唄唪嘌吔咦囁嚂啒咜떍X 9 D F 弦界<mark>器</mark>唏擎呾姪呓恶哇離厄妙宿鳴盤 9 E 4 修熟咕噶嚒曞阷祒呱埬曪吼哜ভ□舞曞 9 E 5 9 E 6 蒙咤噼森噴嘚唬嗷嘁嚓昄噃囕憜唋 9 E 7 康嚟和烟應遷丏嗵唀普現震喴喡啵X X哪煙呶嗒喧哪叵噇喯呻運嘍瓨吲鴏 9 E A 9 E B **昆嘴嘮唀哳嘞囐嗲塓哪啃呌翑皫鮚暰** 9 E C 9 E D 呼順暎哨呼呼咳噴噴噌鳴鳴呼响响 9 E E 喊吧嚑嗮偏뗵吲彃嘣唗曨碖蟮喰屽嵄 光哥慰閱啓動帕遊幽宴內伴歡唫號X 9 E F 9 F 4 唱戏唱鬼恙霐嫴쩇쩇蝬蠘焜娳爐嘩 9 F 5 嚇**疊**唲囐嗅嘇贗曢幓麡慆咔囇暯棭仴 斪嘥嚺嚋嚛唌嚷<mark>酱</mark>唞艰嚙<mark>貋</mark>囋灖倷 9 F 6 9 F 7 幣噌噴朝樹<mark>琴</mark>忠風嗐蓬夔星壘霆嚋X 9 F A

9 F B 哨時蟲噗嚪螂뻫噝嚎噱嵣哐螂鐖嘄欙 9 F C 高噏嗡<mark>辨</mark>哩專<mark>智</mark>喔嘟<mark>們</mark>嗷嗽<mark>怨</mark>哆购晾 9 F D 計<mark>252525</mark>" 噗嘘<mark>智</mark> 吹 喂 亮 川 噸 <mark>35</mark> 鄭 知 章 9 F E 9 F F 吡哄啰瓊嚄喑嚁<mark>智程</mark>城嘘頭暣感<mark>器</mark>喭 A 0 4 A05啘侲嘋倀侀噡巙止吓硧媡嚌噧心喠礖 A 0 6 崚囄碅咁咵<mark>弩</mark>嚛瘟嘪瞮<mark>Ұ</mark>隙<mark>犸</mark>螅嗷Х A 0 7 X性受受頭后室叩尤宗噺嚷咒咖蜂碰 A O A啜嚟<mark>等</mark>导嗷嗷嗷嗪猛咀贼噾久诏岫追 A 0 B 坡溫收响臣嗄炁吲嬀哩昕喊呙嚛宮囔 A O CA O D23 啊唱<mark>EPBBEB</mark>以嗌啁咴嘧嗷啖吠嘌嚩 A O E感叫啄啼<mark>犸</mark>嘿啞啀零嘷囄啞<mark>昝</mark>餶潵X A O F

一般

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F

FAA X旗靝愷虬氳牀燃盂丛牀歷恝訊疃羗 **架**集鉢膏璝琨喜稉众蒸蟲嶡嵗峩蒓鈈 FAB 幽舞鏡冊 支毛漁藥 木轁病 寬熔 襍 澗 鷽 FAC FAD FAE **浦廖顧饋餘餘僑優餎覻鮯龗凉却飜**垗 転揮瑠瓈坂覼<mark>槩</mark>剏拏়湖鄉園增田園X FAF F B 4 牕燌襹狥彌蘷躭鬛滸鐄玘脆坆眘麏餪 F B 5 龍堡无冗瑊劚聕珝瓃琿晡졼烱皇泉菉 是裝置滯天咖拿望敕德德電軥因發賬 F B 6 禮看扂媁悧姹蛿闙閦闄閌閮闕閌閌X F B 7 FBA FBB 35 3章 15 3章 FBC FBD 餦<u>畐歘烣轜號鐅</u>霣刢憃煛嫉鷐冞릛 FBE FBF F C 4 F C 5 M/KL/烽火烧/城/徐/精/温/雷/速/迸/及錠eeeeifefife F C 6 餘鬼魂魄痲勞枀烐熪燉姒潴濣凇纏燦X F C 7 X 烂惷轉輔輓輔蚪畃轋輖轒軖輄轀羗 FCA 螳輑輔轒軠朝뢪鯌紫帳輎輣齈魽蚖軖 FCB

FCC 車一車三車位車天車九車皇車玉車弯車府車共車集車太車玄車耽車觜車員 FCD 車遣車傳車是車名車梵車絡車若車王車扶車引移が現りますが一震震劇第 FCE 震震驚露異響區熾奏滅炬蟆ध蠕贖脫 諓鷓觼矄矄蕳鯺鱑讗삃鶀煹鬬閪<mark></mark>Х FCF F D 4 闄饍袇鵬<u>觀順瘵</u>瘃횼瘶煅쬻綠巵珏劚 竚湬輆蛊懞麄膋腒鱬菲膰奣凩瘻珉畊 F D 5 鍮醻曮婺罙峫姢邥昕飤戞懯涖涘톻荒 F D 6 遲嵡鬐敔浆齅滅琛竮覿岅麈畾羃闖X F D 7 X滬閜閦閇閶闙閚鸉閚櫽閮閱 FDA FDB 麗閔闄閥閃闊閹粡閒闥門開闆軏蕊 FDC 藥闊纖鬉觹觹髖鰷撓農園閻灖祒奫囷 FDD FDE FDF F E 4 F E 5 鄭軒軒轉軸郵軒料覘季查拿套套 F E 6 寮帶橐噐腠炽炽炯熘爖秌烁秌胂煪 禮禮捬藁枕因郄麮釼奣餺飥尠顋矣X F E 7 X蜣熭侫澤暳巹笼槅肶瘂蟮萘喆黓玎 FEA FEB 腭惣貟鐦鸗惼碸躧苘鐧倮罇彠糠痎霯 FEC 鏁張擴挒胬癯陛怷瑧孥蕖孥攵縠肳髴 FED

FEE 陁椀匳踈里局弎杣棊弊譌蘩摉剽摉槯 FEF 磔 旁 関 令 邶 往 含 零 付 聻 榮 种 聖 槐 糵 X 83F 醙 超 體 工 道 镇 は 知 時 祇 影 煌 が 郷 位 と 。 8 4 4 8 4 5 盭膡濶船煙礆飰飵紙宒酛嫝桵黅蚗萢 8 4 6 辣縝犧僰堋鬆晤慕菍曅暠凾穒黊秤X 8 4 7 X閈斃鼁虅臒剽雞雔麘椶鯞鮭牪摴騣 8 4 A 鶼髽嗂湂蠂蔖魻魒<mark>ВЗ</mark>鷰塊螐冤鼤鎈魮 8 4 B 8 4 C 睽遣鼵鮨鯔魠鮪蛢狢矔馠猵膷鵮腎蟡 8 4 D 颱予淀糈魱鴷駅駮豨袹貗瘦<mark>骪</mark>薷橭畎 84E 開難臭備和組驗腎蜣庳猇孽梟飄驓跐 8 4 F 884 財狀蘇軄烖酐<mark>器</mark>協碘餳酥疽蔃謊蘵貒 885 **蕈**戴麝ી: 實來鏊飰减尒芍癌癌污蟅 886 887 棋燉煊騫芝瘯箽駘燺纂眒空焃炦韈 X X類別焓燆辯詽鸓킳蘷惌脜闢難訶攴 88A 傳錄 區 蔥煉 多 致 靀 腊 愐 軽 禮 楤 磓 砕 Eg 88B 88C 88E 脉畐徧迭拨箕歘螎滛袇郡槽軻淖煙X 88F

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8 9 4
                    葉凌瘉黬嬚駒輁譽榮恒貱騂距熄燃烣
8 9 5
                    㸌塪扈燮沉鵙誺帳片叒克嫆斚遻軪
                    麥糟黏絲儲睞讓殊煙綽約乞鷽懰澌
9 1 6
                    嚌赿颮閴葜璘蔵迯囶脜墛蟩胋螎磔郬
                    實<mark>認</mark>確鹺吧脗馽泫享顦鶇勌締頟豇X
917
                    X張驤鯥飭撉評蹐鱉趩姄梎楷傄顤飪
91A
91B
                    選目脗炲擪壠泚愩霮誛髪妊鴁駸楉酁
                    91D
                    91E
                    糓蕩၏<br/>
裴閔添麟<br/>
新型<br/>
課題<br/>
整面奏<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
爾面里<br/>
<br/>
影響<br/>
<br/>
<br/
91F
                    <u></u>
列膳高商駥媙跐槭১ 機均媙粒脈刦 X
924
                    925
                    專脯管痘麴箣衻驤舒<mark>眢</mark>齐艖鋒齚缉奣
926
927
                    92A
                    X媙矡憐牊鱓刧跐蹺溟圶痗雲烗猩羆
92B
                    爴取炜痧跚名孟錇蓙鵵莹毀熻峒东撘
                    髮斷就優軥똮芿篶眦垍繳徂榫路處襾
92C
92D
                    字  
劉  
蘭  
蒙  
蒙  
震  
朝  
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92E
                    曹浩杲宣<mark>巹</mark>穪灌鍼瘇蒗鑩鮧鮎鯶蕒X
92F
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9 3 4 9 3 5 936 塩诏砩弴积鏉蹹噐罿뿵敽汳庱卆淾嫙 937 礦饠饆<mark>驲</mark>癴魭際鲌棷裩瓆病<mark>鸳</mark>教聖X 93A 93B 93C 機螆躃順餘<mark>計</mark>瀌褚<mark>智</mark>哥玦吭蕌爏道於 93D **亭**華 字 唱 卓 鷺 捹 莀 蠹 雙 鐵 濞 艍 眂 焫 瑾 薬繭惾媌<mark>裎</mark>伢躈皡嵡姕韄尭樻惔整擭 93E 35 棕逈均炽鞸鉅閪甿茎癏喔堰塊器 X 93F 9 4 4 9 4 5 **籌灣뼪鏃**篇 鼻 鮔 突 風 靁 縣 獋 攷 隸 淳 燦 較初桑蓝豆豆遆迪虫目谠禔歟的<mark>B</mark>旗 9 4 6 泪<mark>怨</mark>敭<mark>怨訝</mark>郍燩蠹雵蹶臺隽鐵禑摄X 9 4 7 X飅抱擲歕糴趼煗簽諊憤逅輭뼗闔闥 9 4 A 9 4 B 暑牊凪彇湸凥騴闏覑閪髾閛闦闧鶦惃 <mark>路程</mark>笼璃偶<mark>台</mark>徇髻溪盞蚿袠弢儞睩飄 9 4 C 9 4 D 慘睩肁瘱惥膔諞掑闗賏愡恐麨颾樃瀺 94E **数投川剾剔剞漻刳揧辠廐礖袠鵚瓌琢** 醛隨問閻関與關關丑閉於際慗電關X 94 F 954 **層閶閶闥闄熊騫顭衘貳胊蠒**蹪憣簥穒 **%** 傲耀赋炉視躭<mark>%</mark> 插耕戟<mark>猩</mark>懒笪皣搌 9 5 5

塡挽菥鮬擋<mark>₹</mark>襫珣蹥恥藍慙蟻穚熆狄 9 5 6 9 5 7 邈濤瀘簅現醫碼骪抋嶋<mark>恕</mark>
灭癀飅剪X 9 5 A X圍軛澶忱鍸鏳辬鐗飃颹颹歗翍璩瘬 9 5 B **邁**爆城珮膭鈋歠媇屭欚嘡墹埬韈**亣**撪 95C 95D 單域襈结被簸髮坦矟稅咜敦鞮娭癏痯 95E **焐挐礘厖隲骬頸膉康拯贔腏跰襟骷**穒 棄室季季重爾奏搗忠抵边閨闆閂閹 X 95 F 要唏韛端犽躚独蜧癳癳癕籿臰匇腀譶 964 965 966 淹壓雞播<mark>智</mark>潡炭麵<mark>星</mark>縈醢嬤敻<mark>と</mark>炭 967 X博驅摩摩藟襟橡燿汪烴敫踤嵺 96A **鋁**窓約壈鈝脷<mark>丝</mark>臁廉症箍逭鏬蚘糂薷 96B 96C 璨흄髼溪鬊佩炋轱皫梅磠燖蔛莇敧荂 96D 皷幞碽搖魦珔疈箢穽躰篇馸泌誗嵰瑈 96E 是噚饍絬醵疃綦贃耣鱘顁矂搈脥礖瞙 96 F 刺溪禁簽鶶岌弢追쨞醾刕甊麡璖琿X 974 975 體的密度計量淡讀目叡麗滯<mark>智</mark>嗷叚郿 夲**뭬憰恑猜**陊顝儶槖虊叅甒孏肹窜籂 976 窪烼眎濙썇嬠蔦嵓坬硹黢熹蒭鮧莀X 977

97A 97B 艖據<u>肾鰕</u>鶅鴍鴟檿鎩豨駅硊袳鸜駚狼 坌獜軲筒弞삂彵騺邸毚櫾鴧<u>鼺</u>藐<₩

□ 97C 97D 苗鰞櫄黱餥葇楷鸚麏蘴廑默荒涹頟譼 97E 厲難獸糟鱔峳磹犲眒狪嵣偹汿鰄沢姕 97F 鱅螽茞鄸辣鱯鸐濩彇滯鮥蜸鷶鯞訆X 984 声悬玹坛倻縧雙礶幞籠搲踪癗緜膭衅 985 灑灙峻莅亘嵬玤蕍睅 986 晶晶剗蕋灎羉懀館儀點曩醴鈎紏訠碽 987 98A X嫲俣穚斅峷牂朞润兩戹艷壍岂髬磵 98B 裀裭帊褊懎籌痕瘎痟冐銙謌忓駞淊徤 98C 镍鴝鴉徑敦眙蚪悺軬慜臢彣僣飡苽綟 <u>各鷗纯丱痘</u>品綱絙懺壃鯮淎顂盤敤 98D 誷簾客芯33團牎躃侊鏨蹙瞹稸腢娫鼣 98E 98F 糺 屋 管 隅 屋 殚 熼 燉 崕 屋 技 整 抻 炲 虐 X 994 被妬抈朆譶霐瓓捻嚚祮蒝廕擕膒纚鵂 9 9 5 閶暎籂醎攟腨隟菓栢諠燯鑅炡炋闂鎁 996 甿躶霡胓腂鏧弽餭蘵䓖褖袿馃濖屖蚛 997 突黯筋碍碪鮃眗麨癩磓樜訅悋角峽X 99A 99 В 礕脇衛循徭違邤脇麏禑玦袴鈗素嶿笇

会垪碱市猨鱬譼鴧頀閡贃耤蓉<mark>咢</mark>稾怍 99C 99D 99E **洇**樂棄鵵鵝鰠鴽魮鴖鵕蠚薲獔矔疏朕 漨鱓鵺魳蜰壝狕郁脖狍浴鸄鷼觛賱X 99F 9 A 4 9 A 5 鎮餐碍跨峸雖為壓瘄誾畑和環農園園 9 A 6 關曚瑇訶瞳綢欙瓽恊陮爦瞯堏阻瞀 X 9 A 7 X養藤善籅籅匠祭琴話存題旅뼓驊颲 9 A A 9 A B 證際寫試驗呼標勢師證剛意際零十靴 9 A C 9 A D 载

< 姓氓贑胨骬臟藥䐃契蜌讌款科<mark>智</mark>望 9 A E 肌鮷髮僰肌匳篡崏猌躰睽<mark>翏</mark>莾芰뾖X 9 A F 9 B 4 9 B 5 草蜉囟蘕蕺潏膏糗齏薬囏漌籅寓鲖詵 9 B 6 炊<mark>器</mark>燵煇園蝀轤槆毗翞蒜畾蘽琲輻X 9 B 7 X焓髄髄髄髄色衐混島陀食菁揑瘨癗 9 B A 爜鰡鰓癲瘺骬薑<mark>腎</mark>囎護塵蚏饠鹠齱饟 9 B B 9 B C 9 B D

9 B E 造場「日蓮海」」と表記を表現を表現を表現を表現している。 烘坊懶鉢坙熏膦褩痩鬐鬡棹聻濙被X 9 B F 9 C 4 禮樂譜組悅垻喜岆䠷羔韣膭灊痻簏顬 9 C 5 9 C 6 髎倮努痞蹞錣衉慉痯馤粌撸骴晨 9 C 7 闕闄鷵閛闧閾闄閛턡腠琿琒爈X 9 C A 9 C B 整儒拍語僑膅賠魠骬骶骺壪鉖峷磂轊 9 C C 疟遽鮇竮聤妝涬瞎巭餗蠓氂퍘覹農箮 9 C D 9 C E

符號

C 7 6 哩BS嚥障噶咕啋嚑吺獨坊哘焚嚜 C 7 7 啷呟叽嚬雙啷哵嚍咯遙退嚋嘛噅嘭X X中野幣限牽鈴狼囪噿哂听藥囁師權 C 7 A C 7 B 嘴辛喈吁叶咕咕啪咕嘀咕咕嘴嘴嘴 C 7 C 嘐啋嗍唓呒呮帡囇咚唂竱唲嶉喛哰 C 7 D C 7 E C 7 F 雯醎鉡荫蘈瑭蕒轜蚝叝藳莃嚹蓒侬 X C 8 4 炒灣咸學沙溜箈璠恓燸焃焇駦蝀橇赀 C 8 5 C 8 6 界昔用黨用迷用速用雲用彖用器用戌用魂用里用莫用胥用非用添用鬱用蛇 C 8 7 **是** 用縛用集用工用火用舀用舍用舀用膏用軸用瓊用含用桌用箕用挖 X C 8 A C 8 B C 8 C 蕳**攳**飦猧庯榮禮廐噿畧諬鍊夸蓁蒵蕀 C 8 D C 8 E C 8 F