Doc Type: ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG

Title: IRG N2798 Update of Vietnamese Glyphs with 戎 (nhung)

Source: Vietnam

Status: National Body Proposal

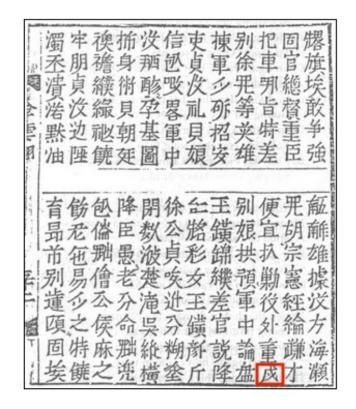
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Action: For consideration by the IRG

Date: 2025-2-28

The Vietnamese reference font has used a non-standard design for the character and component (U+620E) from the beginning. Compare the design of V1-5635 to that of the glyphs from other sources shown below:

This is not actually the prefered form in Vietnamse usage. We believe now that the current shape evolved from some confusion with two similar characers, 戌 (U+620C) and 戍 (U+620D), as found in some texts. An example is in line 2454 of the 1866 edition of Kiều, shown below.



The context and other editions clearly indicate that 戎 is the correct character, since the reference is to fighting.

便宜扒勦役外董戎

Tiện nghi bát tiễu, việc ngoài đổng nhung.

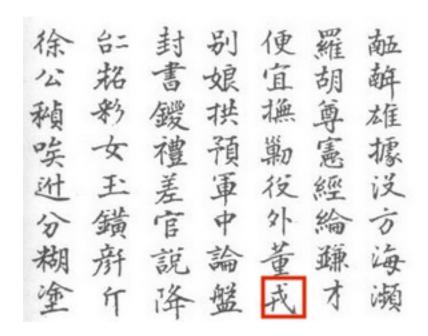
We know this because the Kiều is written in a meter known as *lục bát* which requires that the last character in this 8 word line should rime with the last character in the following 6 word line. In this case 雄 (hùng):

別徐咢等英雄

Biết Từ là đấng anh hùng

If 戌 were correct, we would expect a rime related to its reading, tuất.

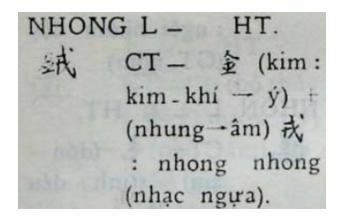
Indeed, we see the correct image in the 1870 version of Kiều shown below:



The phonetic element is a key part of compound Nôm characters, so it's important that reasonable phonetic values match the Vietnamese word that is being represented. The phonetics are typically related to the original Sino-Vietnamese reading of the character being used as phonetic. In the case of 戎, the Sino-Vietnamese reading is *nhung*. In composite characters, it can be used to represent similar sounds including *chòng*, *nhong*, *ngồng*, etc.

Problems arise when the Nôm characters are mapped to Unicode characters with the wrong phonetric. In the case of the phonetic 戎, we have found two such mismappings: notably U+928A and U+241F3.

In the case of U+928A, the original source for Vietnamese V0-4633 was Vũ Văn Kính's $T\psi$ Điển $Ch\tilde{v}$ Nôm, p. 582. That work shows that the character should be composed of \hat{x} and phonetic \hat{x} , with a reading, *nhong*.



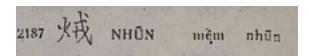
However, it was mapped in error to a character with the Sino-Vietnamse reading, tuất.



It should have been mapped to U+2CACD, which has the correct phonetic.



Similarly, the original source for V2-7B48 was Bảng Tra Chữn Nôm, # 2187, read *nhũn*, with phonetic 戎 (*nhung*) shown below.



This was mapped to U+241F3, which is composed of 火 and 戌.

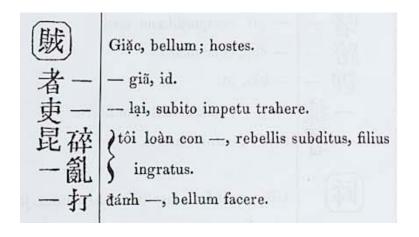


In fact, we have yet to find an example of U+241F3 used in a Vietnamese document, and therefore no corresponding reading. The correct mapping should have been U+241FD. This was somewhat rectified later by mapping the correct shape to U+241FD.

There are a number of cases where the semantic is mapped correctly, but the V-Source image is not appropriate. For example, U+8CCA.



As shown below, the Vietnamese form should not differ significantly from that of the reference glyphs for other regions.



Altogether, we have identified ten characters in which the design of the phonetic component \Re should be changed to clarify the reading and the semantic. This includes U+620E itself and two characters from IRG Working Set 2024, $\underbrace{WS2024-03139}_{}$ and $\underbrace{WS2024-04542}_{}$. We propose to change the glyphs for the following encoded characters.

Code	TCVN	Old	New
U+620E	V1-5635	戌	戎
U+27295	V2-827D	虫戏	螆
U+8319	V1-6473	茂	茙
U+8CCA	V1-682E	貝戌	賊
U+2020B	V2-6E4A	媄	侙
U+27EEA	V2-8438	越	越
U+2803B	V0-4460	斑	斑
U+2A01A	V2-8836	島戊	島戎

Along with the glyph changes, we propose several changes to the Unihan data for four characters.

code	tag	current	new
U+928A	kIRG_VSource	V0-4633	VN-0928A
U+928A	kVietnamese	nhong	tuất
U+2CACD	kIRG_VSource		V0-4633
U+2CACD	kVietnamese		nhong
U+241F3	kIRG_VSource	V2-7B48	VN-241F3
U+241F3	kVietnamese	nhũn	
U+241FD	kIRG_VSource	VN-241FD	V2-7B48
U+241FD	kVietnamese		nhũn