Doc Type: ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG
Title: Vietnam Response to IRG N2795

Source: Vietnam

Status: National Body Proposal

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Action: For consideration by the IRG

Date: 2025-03-09

Here are our comments on the remaining characters discussed in IRG N2795.

1. 韉 (u31673 / VN-F17D2)

We agree that $\overline{\pi}$ (*bi*) is a possible component to represent the phonetic $v\phi$, however, $\overline{\pi}$ ($b\tilde{o} > v\phi$) is equally valid, as for example \overline{m} (U+218BC / V2-7379). No evidence is given for the assertion that the abstract shape should be $\overline{\pi}$ instead of $\overline{\pi}$, which is found in the TĐCNDG. Hence, we see no need to change this.

2. 頫 (u22E49 / V0-392F)

3. 啡 (ws2024-00617, VN-F1DFE)

> hòng Bộ: □, Nét: 30.13-16 • Âm: 雄 (hùng), □ (khẩu): dấu nháy. (1) 雄 là một dạng khác của 雄 (hùng). ✿ 裊自 生准水宫、婦人退意易囃固仁。 Nẻo từ sinh chốn thủy cung, Phụ nhân thói ấy dễ hòng có hai (Thiên Nam, c. 97-98).

Bô: □, Nét: 30.12-15 Âm: 雄 (hùng), 口 (khẩu): dấu nháy. ☆ 俸兠体事过卤、体凫陣竈雌雌當悲。 Bổng đầu thấy sự quá hung, Thấy một trận gió hùn hùn đương bay (Thạch Sanh, c. 787-788).

We prefer to keep them distinct.

杷

- Loại cây ăn trái: Tì bà (loquat)

4. 瞬 (ws2021-01713 / VN-F191D)

The rationale for the current shape has already been explained here in the ORT.

5. 杷 (u6777)

IRG N2795 suggests unifying 杷 and 杷 (u2030A / V4-4739) based on the shared reading trai. 杷 has two main usages in Vietnamese: the Sino-Vietnamese bà means "loquat",

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and the Vietnamese reading, trai, has the meaning "young male" as given by IRG N2795 in the citation from TĐCNDG. 杷 awaits horizontal extension. IRG N2795 suggests unification with u2030A. But since 架 is pure Nôm and never used in the sense of "loquat", to preserve that sense it would be best to unify with u6777. Further, we can find no justification for IRG N2795's assertion that the abstract shape of 杷 in the sense of trai should be □來巴. It is true that the compound of 巴 and 來 provides evidence for what we understand to be the pronunciation of Vietnamese trai < *blai at the time of the translation of the Phât thuyất đại báo phu mẫu ân trọng kinh (佛說大報父母恩重經經). However, the author of that translation also used 杷 (u6777), as shown below.

We do not know the contemporary pronunciation of 杷, but that it was close to the word *blai. is valuable evidence and should be preserved.





We agree with IRG N2795 that this is a variant of 激 (u6F61) and plan to support it via IVS.

The variant 勖 (u52D6 / V1-4D47) already has a Vietnamese source and at some point we will probably horizontally extend VN-06702 to 朂 u6702. As shown below in page 471 of *Giúp đọc Nôm và Hán Việt*, both characters appear in Vietnamese. Since they are separate in Unicode we see no reason to not not keep them separate in the horizontal extension.



8. 孏 (u218BC / V2-7379)

The situation here is similar to that of u31673 discussed above. We do not see a compelling argument to change the glyph at this time.

9. 鱑 (ws2021-04622 / V4-5773) and 擠 (ws2021-01487 / VN-F18F6)

擠 (ws2021-01487 / VN-F18F6) contains the phonetic element 杳 (vi), which it shares with other characters such as 噲 (u20E20 / V2-7075) and 樒 (u2359E / V2-793B). 杳 is the simplification of 竜, read thí. It's not clear whether the reading may have been similar to ví at the time of borrowing, or whether this might be a kunyomi (訓読み).

Proposed Changes

Here are the characters we propose to change.

Code	TCVN	Current	New
U+2A7E6	V4-4249	雅	雅
U+2AC61	V4-4A6F	月 余	脎
WS2021-03268	VN-F1953	頗	頗
	VN-F188D	泒	派

Data Changes

Code	Tag	Old	New
WS2021-03268	kRSUnicode	130.17	130.18
WS2021-03268	kTotalStrokes	21	22