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Title:	Some Further Research on U+2EA07
Status:	Individual Contribution on IRG #67
Action:	To be considered by IRG and various member bodies

In IRGN2786, I proposed to disunify U+FACB (KP1-869A) and U+2F9FF (T6-6430). The disunification was accepted, however, in IRGN2834, Eiso Chan and Lee Collins discovered an opportunity to unify this disunified character to U+2EA07, and gave out many pieces of evidences. This makes U+2EA07 look like:

頤 頤 頤 頤
T6-6430 JMJ-059024 SAT-05888 KP1-869A
(=U v10.0-12.1)

Recently, In IRGN2929R, China proposed to do a horizontal extension to U+2EA07:

6714	GCW-86725	頤		U+2EA07	Ext.F
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The new glyph (GCW-86725) looks like the J- and SAT-source of U+2EA07, which contains one more dot than the T- and KP-source. Also, as mentioned in IRGN2786, G-source could have the glyph without that dot, which could be GKX-1402.14; the same for J-source, which could be JMJ-028162 (currently IVS of U+980B).

This raises a question: is it really safe to unify these two glyphs?

If they are both the variant of 頤 and **could only be** the variant of 頤, it would be undoubtedly unifiable. But it is not that simple. Let us first check what the left side with a dot could be.

啟

𠂇 邑、攴

← U+2D8EA(Ext F) →

支部6畫 共10畫

Sources 各源例字

啟

SAT-02105
(=U v10.0-12.1)

啟

𠂇 辰

又 𠂇

Meaning 字義

(統)同「啟」 皮日休《悼賈》「既轉啟以召之兮，遂位之於上庠」。四庫本啟作啟。

→啟 chen2

(1) 击声

(2) 同「殷」

→殷 chen2

(2) 喜而动貌

𩇛 同“𩇛”。《龍龕手鑑·欠部》：“𩇛，時忍反。指而笑也。”

Both of them show 辰. Actually, that is just an avoidance (避让) of 辰, like 食 and 食. What is more, U+2D8EA is also an SAT-source character in CJK-ExtF, the same as U+2EA07. A natural thought would be, may U+2EA07 be also a variant of 𩇛?

Take steps along these paths, I found something interesting on 教育部異體字字典:

C16139 𩇛 頁-07-16

解 說

異體字

異體字

𩇛

𩇛

說 明

異體字

C16139-001 𩇛 頁-07-16

[關鍵文獻]

內 容

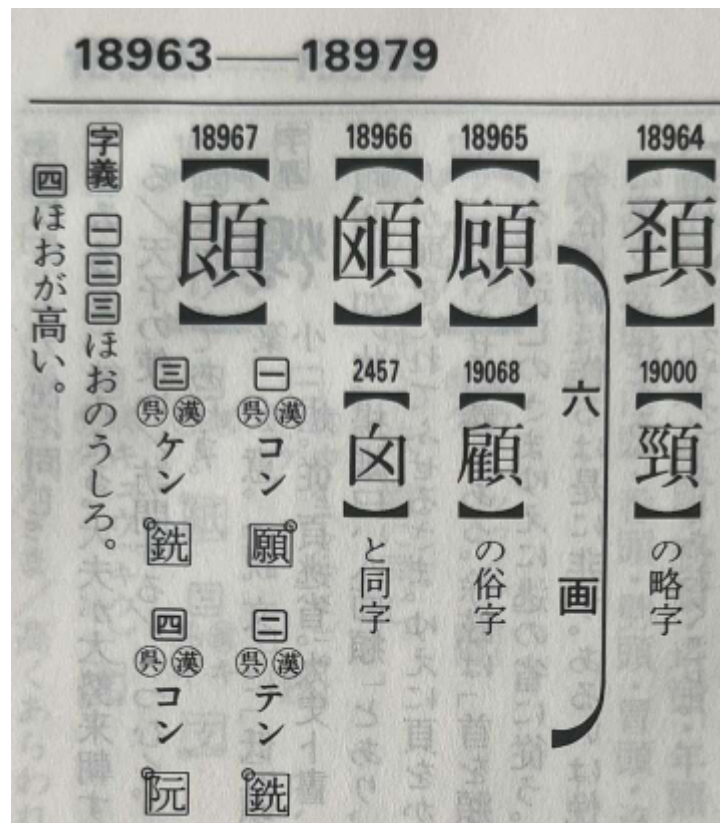
《字學三正》。

凡同此偏旁，文獻多見類似變化，可視為異體演變之例。

It could really be a variant of 願 – the only difference is that it does have an avoidance. This does not matter, if we check IRGN2834 carefully, we could find Fig.3 (P5) and Fig.4 (P6) also look like the one without an avoidance, but those are the variant of 願.

Based on the evidences we have discussed above, this issue involves three shapes: a 14-stroke one (T- and KP-source of U+2EA07), a 15-stroke one (J- and SAT-source of U+2EA07), and a 16-stroke one (the one without an avoidance). The 14-stroke one could only be a variant of 顧 (a special evolution, see P5 of IRGN2786); meanwhile, the 15-stroke one and the 16-stroke one are undoubtedly unifiable (the only difference is the avoidance), and could be the variant of either 顧 or 顧.

To determine what the 15-stroke one in the CodeCharts really is, let us check the materials of the J- and SAT-source. The JMJ site says that JMJ-059024 could be found in 新大字典:



It is 顧. However, I could not find any useful information from the SAT-source. I wonder if SAT could check the evidences in the early years when submitting characters to CJK-ExtF.

Personally I do not have a strong opinion on how to deal with this issue. I hope a meaningful and valuable discussion from various member bodies during the IRG meeting.

(End of document)