

Title: Feedback to IRG N2984
Source: Wang Xieyang (王谢杨)
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On 2016-03-16, I received feedback from CheonHyeong on IRG N2929. It contained a total of 105 suggestions for glyph changes and 13 reminders for retaining certain glyphs unchanged. I greatly appreciated her feedback and carefully reviewed each of her suggestions and reminders. On 2026-03-18, I also explained to her the reasons why some of her suggestions were not adopted. Since there was no further reply from her, I assumed she was satisfied with our response. The related records are as follows.

Order	Character	Code Point	CheonHyeong's Suggestion	Our Reply
1	娉	U+217B2	粤竖改不出头	Approved.
2	溥	U+23F40	按 V 源正形，因其来源为现代字书康增，字义即喃字，显然康增的字形用了现代的字体，其跟了 V 源的旧形，但 V 源旧形是错形，且不合字理	不改，与 RKXX 字体 U+EBDA 字形保持一致。
3	置	U+262D8	直改成陆标新字形	Approved. Decided not to change later.
4	藭	U+26FE8	笛去横（新字形化）	暂时不改，现在能找到的两个用例均有横。
5	葦	U+270B4	羊头改革头，ref. 26EE7 的横扩，字理上即该字的下半部分（也是羊头）但同样写作草头	保留羊头。

6	覆	U+27803	上改𠂔（大陆新字形已统一𠂔&𠂔部件）	暂时不改，现在能找到的两个用例上方均为𠂔（古字书）。
7	逕	U+28545	右上改𠂔，因其来源为现代字书康增，显然康增的字形用了现代的字体，which 跟了 T 源，但陆标新字形𠂔上面就是𠂔	未改，与 RKXX 字体 U+EEDB 字形保持一致。 Decided to change it after rechecking.
8	𩇛	U+28908	-	-
9	𣎵	U+2DF40	最后一笔捺改点	捺改点的原因是？
10	𩇛	U+2E68B	𠂔两撇改不出头	暂时不改，与历史文献中字形保持一致。
11	頤	U+2EA07	建议参考 IRGN2786，字形去点（GKX-1402.14），T/KP 源该形已于 U18.0 移动至此	暂时不改。
12	鷄	U+31243	左下黑改黑，左为「熏」异体，当中应作撇点而不是横	暂时不改，未见大藏经以外用例。
13	鵠	U+31286	兔避让（竖折钩改竖提），ref. 二辅 —— 顺便其繁体 9D75（which 提交源为三辅）需要同样修改	Approved. Decided not to change later.
14	拋	U+317F6	中间部分尤改九，此为「拋」异体，「拋」新字形从九	暂时不改，与汉大和历史文献字形保持一致。
15	祭	U+3297F	木按陆标正形	下方部件改为朮。

Although the feedback IRG N2984 arrived later than we had expected, we still consider it valuable. After carefully examining the suggestions one by one in it, we decided that the glyphs of the following two characters should be changed as suggested:

1. 娉 U+217B2

The component 𠂔 should be modified as suggested.

2. 逕 U+28545

After rechecking the glyph of this character, we confirmed that it should be changed to 𠂔逕. The glyph at U+EEDB in the font *Founder Song – Population Information* is in fact 𠂔逕. The character had previously been incorrectly displayed in our database due to font configuration error.

We would like to thank CheonHyeong once again for her contribution to our work.

Personally, I would like to offer some further explanation. In today's China, various glyph styles and glyph standards are still in use. Therefore, NOT all of China's representative glyphs need to strictly follow any particular standard; some of them may be adapted according to actual uses. In the process of developing encoded character set standards, we generally regard ourselves as organizers and collectors of existing characters and glyphs, rather than as creators or approvers of new characters or glyphs. We believe that our work consists of organizing characters and glyphs that already exist, not of inventing new ones. Consequently, for characters that currently lack a concrete glyph standard, have relatively few attested uses, and still stably retain so-called "non-standard" forms in modern materials, we usually select that "non-standard" form as the representative glyph, because it better reflects how they are actually used in China. This selection criterion is unlikely to change in the near term.

In addition, I would like to clarify the following special cases:

1. 潁 U+23F40

I did not say that "the glyph from 康熙字典(增订版) looks exactly like this, so we refuse to modify it." What I said was: "The glyph should not be changed because the current glyph aligns with the glyph of U+EBDA in the font *Founder Song – Population Information*." You may check our chat record to confirm this.

2. 𪛗 U+28908

After discussion with Mr. Tao Yang, we decided that it is preferable to use 𪛗 in the middle, since this is a liding character (隶定字) used mainly by scholars. Using 𪛗 in the middle will be helpful to scholars when they illustrate the shape.

3. 鸚 U+31286

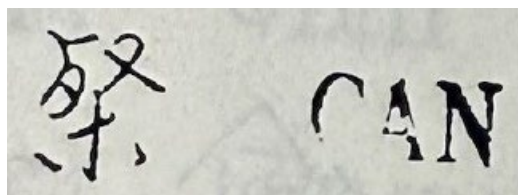
It is reluctant for China to change the representative glyph of 鸚 (U+9D75), as it is encoded in the URO. In order to keep the glyph style consistent within the standard, we do not intend to change the representative glyph of U+31286 either. This won't prevent people from making the characters' glyphs with 兔 yielded.

9D75	鸚	鸚	鸚	鸚	鸚	鸚
鳥 196.8	G3-5D66	HB2-F3E6	T2-6853	JMJ-029573	K2-7262	KP1-8ED5

Furthermore, I would like to point out that the standard number of 《古籍印刷通用字规范字形表》 is GB/Z 40637-2021, not GB 40637-2021. GB/Z denotes a guidance standard, whereas GB denotes a mandatory standard; the two are fundamentally different. GB/Z standards apply to projects on which consensus has not yet been reached, and they are not compulsory. Therefore, whether the component 兔 should yield for the right component is purely a matter of glyph choice.

4. 祭 U+3297F

The glyph was changed to match the form given in the 《查姓字拼音、四角号码对照簿》.



(End of Doc)