

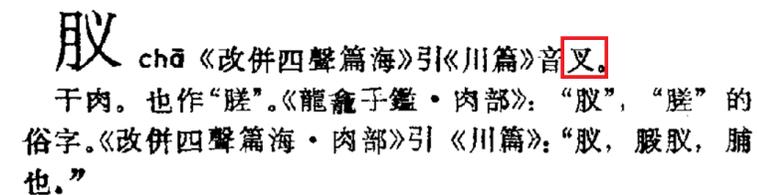
Issue 2

The representative glyphs for U+809E and U+21D4C do not conform to the general normalized glyph shapes of the PRC.

U+809E in the code chart:



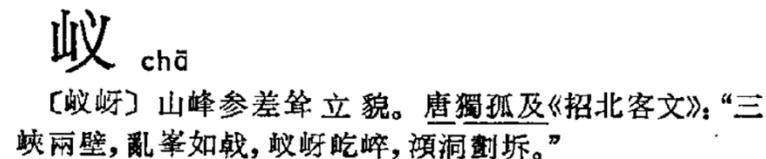
According to Hanyu Dazidian, the character is pronounced as cha1 and its phonetic is 叉.



U+21D4C in the code chart:



According to Hanyu Dazidian, this character is also pronounced as cha1:



In the past, 义 is a common variant form of 叉. However, in modern China, 义 is the simplified form of 義 and it is not commonly recognized as a variant of 叉 anymore.

Suggested Action Item

Adjust the G-source normalized glyph shapes of these two characters to use 叉.

Issue 3a

The representative glyph for U+9AAA may need adjustment.

U+9AAA in the code chart:

9AAA 骨 188.3	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	GE-4643	T4-4221	J1-6956	K1-6966

U+9AAA is a variant of 𠂔. Its source is from KX 1448.020. The right hand component is

supposed to be Kangxi's rendering of 𠂔 (𠂔, U+2007D), instead of 𠂔 (U+51E1), which is a completely unrelated component.

U+2007D in the code chart:

2007D 、 3.2	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	UCS2003	GKX-0080.14	T6-2132

Suggested Action Item

Amend the G-source glyph for U+9AAA to take on the form of 𠂔 U+2007D instead of 𠂔 (U+51E1).

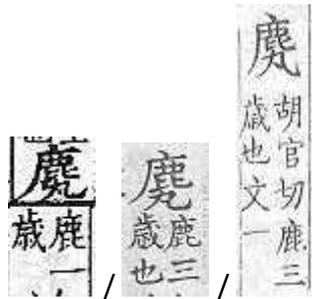
Issue 3b

The glyph for U+4D1F should bear same treatment with Issue 2a.

U+4D1F in the code chart:



As seen in Guangyun, Jiyun and Leipian (From the MOE Dictionary, http://dict2.variants.moe.edu.tw/variants/rbt/word_attribute.rbt?quote_code=QzE3ODY2)



Unfortunately, Kangxi (KX 1509.050) has messed it up:



And also Hanyu Dazidian (HYD 74727.060):

³麇 huán 《廣韻》胡官切，平桓匣。

鹿一岁名。《玉篇·鹿部》：“麇，鹿一岁。”一说鹿三岁名。《集韻·桓韻》：“麇，鹿三岁也。”

The phonetic root of 胡官切 is 山攝. The phonetic root of 丸 is also 胡官切 hence 山攝.
However, the phonetic root of 凡 is 符芝切 which is 咸攝 which does not rhyme with 山攝.
Therefore, it can be confirmed that the correct shape is the one found in
Guangyun/Jiyun/Leipian and not Kangxi/HYDZD.

Therefore, U+4D1F can be determined to be etymologically 丸.

Suggested Action Item

- a) Modify the glyph of U+4D1F to the form of 𠂔 U+2007D instead of 凡 (U+51E1); or
- b) Modify the glyph of U+4D1F to the form of 丸 U+4E38 instead of 凡 (U+51E1).

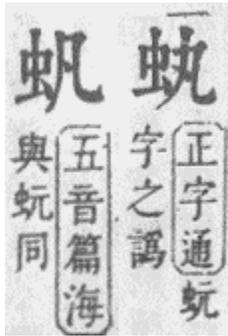
Issue 3c

The glyph for U+45A0 should bear same treatment with Issue 2a.

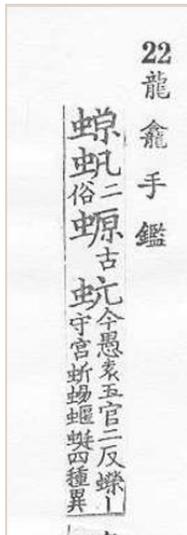
U+45A0 in the Code Charts:

45A0
虫 142.3
𧈧 𧈧
GKX-1077.10 T3-2F22

Relevant entries in KangXi: (𧈧 is encoded at U+2722E)



The source is first seen in Longkan:



The phonetic root given by Longkan is 五官反 which rhymes with 丸 instead of 凡.

In Longkan, 凡 is written as 𠂔 (with inner dot):



Therefore, U+45A0 can be determined to be etymologically 𠂔.

The modification of U+45A0 is particularly important as there exists U+2C7F5:

2C7F5
虫 142.3
𧈧
V4-535A

Which may indicate an existence of a true 𧈧虫凡. In that case, U+45A0 should be modified to avoid the clash of same glyph shape for non-cognates (同形異字).

Suggested Action Item

Modify the glyph of U+45A0 to the form of 𠂔 U+2007D instead of 凡 (U+51E1).

Addendum for Issue 3

The modification of the normalized form of these glyphs will help distinguish the different etymology of characters. As these characters are rarely used in modern text, the negative effects on existing systems are low. However, the glyph normalization will aid in the classification of characters especially for 中華字庫 to avoid the accidental merging non-cognates with similar shape (同形字).

The decision to modify the normalized glyph forms or not can be deferred to after the official release of 中華字庫, if deemed more appropriate.