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1. Introduction

R. O. Korea NB has submitted KC-04205 to IRG in WS2015, which the IDS is 金末. Please see Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 Current 04396 on WS2015 v4

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|----|---|----------|--|--|--|
| 04396 | 167 金 | | 銖 | KC-04205 | | | |
| | 金末 | | | | | | |
| | 5 | 13 | | | | | |

The evidence is from 《咸鏡北道吉州牧邑誌》(下卷), P. 177 according to IRGN2114. The evidence shows this character appears in the sentence “.....雙帳幕樑柱四百九十五個，鐵銖六百六十六個，鉛鐵二百二十斤.....”. The Korean meaning of “鐵銖” is “쇠말뚝” according to CJK Ideographs Search System in R. O. Korea. Please see Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 KC-04205 on CJK Ideographs Search System

ㅇ 신출판자

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| 자형 | 銖 | | | 이체자 보기 |
| 부수 | 金 | 통합코드 | KC04205 | |
| 획수 | 5 | 총획수 | 13 | |
| KS코드 | | JIS코드 | | |
| GB코드 | | BIG5코드 | | |
| 한국뜻 | 쇠말뚝 | | | |
| 한글음가 | 말 | 한글로마자 | | |
| 영어뜻 | | | | |
| 한어병음 | | | | |
| 일본어 훈독 | | 일본어 음독 | | |
| 사각호마 | | 파자 | 金+ 末 | |
| 문자이미지파일 | 金+ 末 | 기관명 | | 국사편찬위원회 |
| 사업차수 | 2003년 4차 | 관련DB | | 한국사료총서 |
| 출전서명 | 여지도서 | 출전 묶음 | | hllsa_010-1-1 |
| 출전위치 | 177-1 | 출전파일명 | | |
| 전후문맥 | 鐵★六百六十箇 | 원문이미지파일명 | | |
| 강희자권 | 1303.101 | 인코딩스킴 | F496A0000 | |

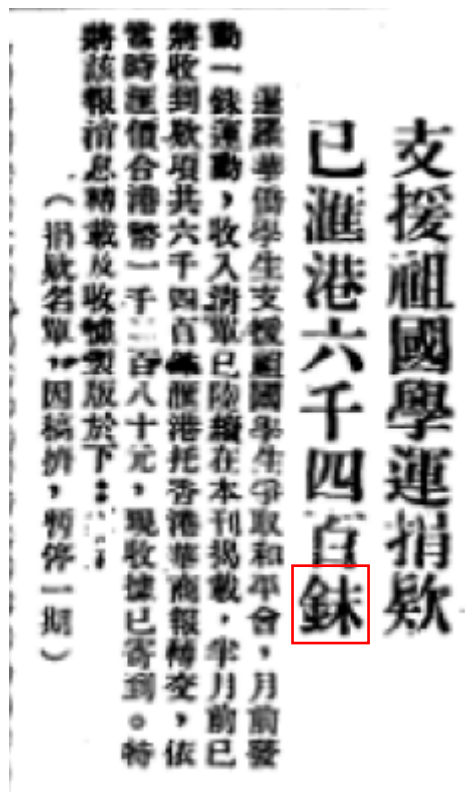
2. Evidences

In addition to the evidence provided by R. O. Korea NB, I have found out more use cases in other countries or regions. A Thai Hanzi, a Zhuang character and a Nom character all share this same shape with KC-04205 glyph, but the meanings are different.

2.1. Evidences for the Thai Hanzi

Baht (บาท, pronounced /bà:t/) is the current currency of Thailand, and it is translated into “銖” or “銖” nowadays. However, we can find the former glyph for this word is “銖” (𠬞金末). Note: Tical is the old name of Baht. Please see Figs. 3 through 11.

Fig. 3 《支援祖國學運捐款 已滙港六千四百銖》，《民主新聞》(Min Chu), 曼谷: 民主新聞社 (Bangkok: Min Chu Press), 1947.7.19, P. 4



Figs. 4 through 10 Previous Currencies in Thailand









Fig. 11 陈丽君 (Chen Lijun): 《泰“铢”释义》 (*An Explanation of Thailand Monetary “铢”*),
《广播电视大学学报 (哲学社会科学版)》 [Journal of Radio & TV University (Philosophy &
Social Sciences)], 2011.03, ISSN 1008-0597, P. 82

联系呢? 俞忠鑫老师的泰国朋友 Saowalak 先生就老师关于“铢”的困惑询问了她的父亲以及她学生的父亲, 在 2006 年 11 月 29 日来信中作了简要回答: 早期华人来到暹罗一带做生意时针对“Baht”发明了“𨾏”字, 发音为“Puak”, 但后来发现这个字在中国没有, 于是就改成字形相近的“銖”(原文有关内容: I could not find any reference to answer your question. But my father and the father of my student give this explanation. When the Chinese people came to slam to trade, they invented a new Chinese character 𨾏 which pronounces “Puak” to refer to the Thai currency. The character 𨾏 does not exist in Chinese. Later when the trade was formalized, they changed to the Chinese character “銖” which pronounces “Zhu” and means “valuables, ancient money”).

笔者检阅《汉语方音字汇》, 发现厦门话“抹”、“沫”、“末”都念为“buat”^[4], 正与“Baht”的发音接近。由此, 关于“铢”的来历已很清楚: “𨾏”是“Baht”的音译字, 但由于在中国没有这个字, 使用起来不方便, 便改成了“铢”。这两字只相差一撇, 而且“铢”在泰国也是货币的衡重计值单位, 如王伟民 (1988)^[5]提到“素可泰王朝 (建立于 1238 年) 对货币的单位也作出明确规定, 有斤、两、铢和钱 (士令) 之别”; 又如王铭洛 (2004)^[6]认为: 中国五铢钱诞生之后, 其商贸活动通过海上陶瓷之路进入泰国, 五铢钱币作为文化载体和交换媒体亦融入泰国经济和社会。泰王朝在创立钱币时直接引用中国钱币的“铢”作主币的衡重计值单位。所以, 人们把读音为“Puak”的“𨾏”字改为“铢”, 是很自然的事情。

2.2. Evidence for the Zhuang character

The Zhuang word “mwɬ” which means “blunt” is a Sino-Zhuang cognate word. This word reads as /mən²⁴/ in Pinghua of Nanning (南宁平话). We call this appearance “陽入對轉” in linguistics. Please see Figs. 12 through 13.

Fig. 12 苏永勤 (Sū Yǒngqín), et al: 《古壮字字典》 (*Sawndip Sawdenj*), 南宁: 广西民族出版社 (Nanning: Guangxi Nationalities Publishing House / Gvangjsih Minzcuz Cuzbanjse), 1989, ISBN 7536306148, P. 337

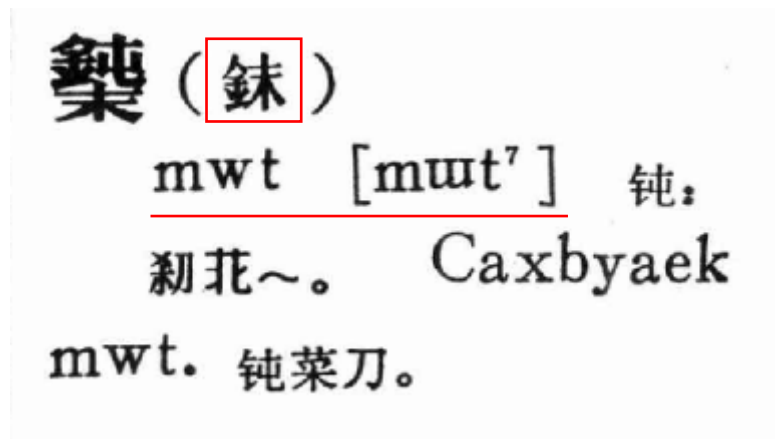


Fig. 13 覃遠雄, 韋樹關, 卞成林 (Qin Yuanxiong, Wei Shuguan, Bian Chenglin): 《南寧平話詞典》 (*Nanning Pinghua Cidian*), 南京: 江蘇教育出版社 (Nanjing: Jiangsu Education Publishing House), 1997, ISBN 7-5343-3119-6/Z·83, P. 236

【𣎵】mən 鈍, 不鋒利: 刀~ | 針~ | 筆頭
~

2.3. Evidences for the Nom character

Fig. 14 Vũ Văn Kính: *Đại Tự Điển Chữ Nôm*, TP. Hồ Chí Minh: Nhà xuất bản Văn Nghệ, 1998,

P. 778

| | | | | | |
|------------|----------|----|----------|----------|---|
| MÁC | 沫 | HT | Băng 冫 | + Mạt 末 | Từ rằng thấy - thấy đòng (DTHM), Xuân huyền chéch - se sua ai nhờ (DTHM), Nỗi buồn man - biết là về đâu (KVK), Giáo -, Mũi -, Nét - |
| | 相 | HT | Mạt 末 | + Mục 目 | |
| | 鉢 | HT | Kim 金 | + Mạt 末 | |
| | 呖 | HT | Khẩu 口 | + Mạch 脈 | |
| | 漠 | GT | Ả HV Mạt | | |
| | 戡 | HT | Mạt 莫 | + Qua 戈 | |
| | 檣 | HT | Mộc 木 | + Miệt 戔 | |
| | 鎔 | HT | Kim 金 | + Mạt 莫 | |

Fig. 15 韦树关 (Wěi Shùguān), 颜海云 (Yán Hǎiyún), 陈增瑜 (Chén Zēngyú): 《中国京语词

典》 (Chinese Jing Language Dictionary), 广州: 世界图书出版广东有限公司 (Guangzhou:

World Publishing Guangdong Corporation), 2014, ISBN 978-7-5100-5206-4, P. 126

ma:k

鉢 [ma:k⁷] 图钵

3. Suggestion

This Zhuang word and this Zhuang character are very common and useful, so I request for consideration to do a China's horizontal extension in WS2015. The possible reference information is “GZ-3372302”.

Table 1 Information for a Possible New Requested G-Source Ideograph

| Glyph | IDS | Radical | Radical Form | Strokes | First Stroke | Simplified Form | Variant Form | Variant Code Point | G-Source Reference |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 𑜄𑜂𑜆 | 𑜄𑜂𑜆 末 U+2FF0, U+91D2, U+672B | 183 | 金 | 5 | 1 | N/A | N/A | N/A | GZ-3372302 |

4. Acknowledgements

Thanks to Prof. Lin Yi (林亦) and John Knightley (李忠士) for their help on the issue for Zhuang character and Pinghua of Nanning.

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