ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG N2223

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Title: Comment on UTC-01950 (IRG WS2015 #03555)

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As shown below, at least two different kinds of dictionaries have included $\[\]$ (U+82B2) and $\[\]$ (UTC-01950) as two different entries at the same time. The IDSes for them are different on PRC conventions, which the IDS of $\[\]$ (U+82B2) should be $\[\]$ "个上,and the IDS of $\[\]$ (UTC-01950) should be $\[\]$ "个.

Fig. 1 《汉语大字典》(第二版), P. 3392

Note: This is the original UK's evidence as well.

之同"花"。《篇海類編·花木類·艸部》:"苍,音花, 義同,俗用。"金董解元《西廂記諸宫調》卷一:"東風驚 落滿庭苍,玉人不見朱扉亞。"

芯"斋"的类推简化字。

Figs. 2 through 3 汤友祥:《难僻字字典》, 杭州:浙江大学出版社,2001年5月第1版, 2002年5月第2次印刷,ISBN 7-308-02694-9/H·137, PP. 181 and 182

⊜ (shì 试) 同"嗜"。爱

4461

花(pā趴)①花。如:奇~ 花异草。②华美;繁盛。

4462

拳) ①古代初

。②地名用名

1君) ①-志:0: 了一种。b. 吳凯

即"牧菜"。就

名,即"车部"。

g 杏)同·自

格) - 意: -书 俗叫"楚意"

1) 草名. 月中

极人药。

山东省)。

考(gǒu 苟) 同"耇"。(见 **万**下)

看(gǒu 苟) 年老, 高寿。 亦作"耈"。(见上) **古力**(jié 洁) ①努力,勤勉。 亦见于人名。②稳固,坚 定。③谨慎。

芳(qí 奇) 地名用字。如: ~菜主山(山名,在台湾

药(di弟) 古书上指莲子。

店(huā 花) "花"的异体

計(bù 部)①遮蔽。②古代 历法称十九年为一章,四 章为一~。

4464

芍艾(qī欺) 倾斜。如: ~侧| ~嘴(嘴歪向一边)。

世 (què 鹊) ①树皮粗裂似鳞状。②皮肤皴裂。③方 言。扁担等因负荷过大而开裂。 如:扁担~了,请扎上一根绳 子。

启辛(b)壁) ~ 荔: 木质藤本植物, 果近圆, 多汁, 俗 叫"木莲"。

莳⊖ (shì是) 移植, 栽种。 如:~秧。

⊜ (shí 时) ~ 萝: 一种 多年生草本植物。即"小茴

上版 (xuān 宣) "萱" 的异体 古发字。亦作"蕿"。

4466

士士(zhé 哲) "哲"的异体 口口字。亦见于人名。

首 (jiào 叫) 薤 (xiè) 的鳞 白白茎叫"~头"。

丰 (líng 灵) ①药草名。② 口口通"零"。零落。

苗 (lěi 全) ①葛~: 木质藤 田田木植物,为"野葡萄"的 一种,可入药。②同"蕾"。花 苞。

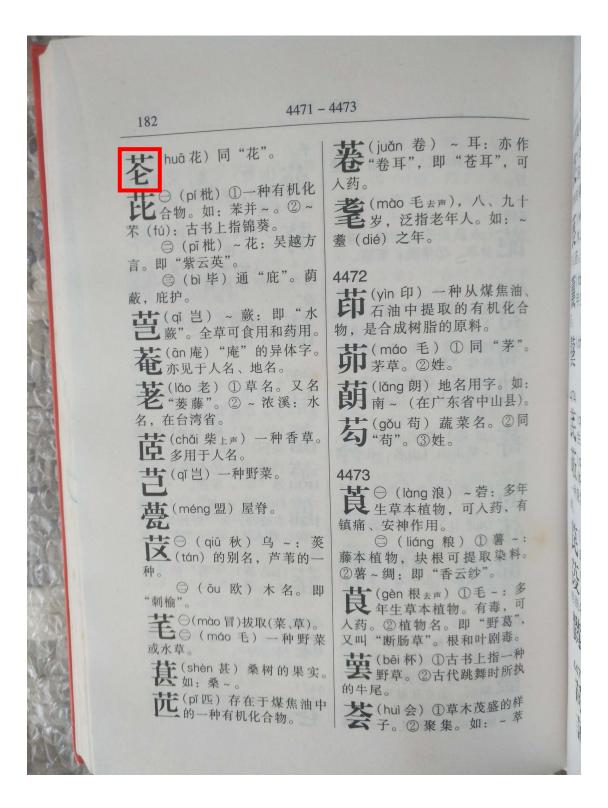
(shǔ 署) "薯"的异体 百字。

4469

菋(wèi 味)植物名。即 "五味子"。

4471

苍(lùn 论) ①木名。②草名。



These two characters are included in China's national standard.

82B2 94 140.4

苍 GE-3A38

苔

芲

3-2A6C J14-7

The G reference for U + 82B2 is GE-3A38, which means this character has been included in GB 16500-1995. We can find out that UTC-01950 has been included in GB/T 7589-1987 as well.

GE-3A38 (芲, U+82B2) is a common variant form of $\overline{\tau}$ in China, we can see it everywhere, so it can't be changed like the characters mentioned on IRGN2257. GE-3A38 (芲, U+82B2) means "flower/ $\overline{\tau}$ ", and UTC-01950 is the simplified form of $\overline{\tau}$ which means "tree and grass/树, $\overline{\tau}$ ". Confusing the meanings of flower and tree isn't a good idea.

On the other hand, I have checked all the use cases of 苍 on cnki, they are all the variant forms of 花 very clearly, such as 樱苍 is 樱花, 苍好月圆 is 花好月圆, 苍茶 is 花茶, 野生苍木 is 野生花木, 荷苍 is 荷花, 牵牛苍 is 牵牛花, 杜鹃苍 is 杜鹃花 and so on. Please see the following figure.

Note: If any member or expert doesn't know the introduction of cnki, please click here(<u>Wikipedia</u>, 百度百科).



I have checked the use cases of 苍 (UTC-01950) as well.

The name of one of the authors of the article 《子痛治验 4 则》 is only used as 王菕 on cnki, because 苍 (UTC-01950) has not been encoded in Unicode. The original article had shown his name is 王苍 not 王芲 clearly.



子痛治验4则

贾海骅·王苍·

男科常见病证。多见于慢性附睾炎、睾丸炎、精索炎及 服上方并改黄芪 30g、加菟丝子 10g、14 剂。20 天后患 一些原因不明的睾丸、附睾疼痛等疾病。现将治验 4 者就诊时,自述症状已基本消失,唯虑其久病初愈、嘱 例介绍如下。

温肾通经法

齐某,男性,32岁,农民。1993年8月16日初诊。 润,脉沉弦。治宜温肾散寒,理气止痛。方用麻黄附子 细辛汤加味。处方:灸麻黄 6g、淡附片 10g、细辛 3g、川 止痛。方用四逆散加味:柴胡 12g、枳壳 10g、白芍 15g、

子痛是以睾丸慢性疼痛为主要临床特点的一种 有下坠感,稍事休息,既可回复原位,为巩固疗效,继 其继服补中益气丸1月以巩固疗效。

疏肝理气法

宋某,男性,38岁,工人,1993年5月11日初诊。 患者自述睾丸冷痛已3年,遇寒则疼痛加重,自觉阴 患者自述左侧睾丸胀痛1月余,时作时止,每次持续 囊、睾丸、小腹冰冷,畏寒肢冷,小便清长,舌淡苔白 10~20分钟,稍作休息则缓解,无明显诱困,伴有心 烦易怒,舌淡苔薄白,脉弦细数。治宜疏肝理气,通络

The name of one of the authors of the article 《灰色 DEA 模型与灰色多目标规划模型的一致 性》 is only used as Yin Lun on cnki, because 苍 (UTC-01950) has not been encoded in Unicode. The original article had shown his name is 尹苍 not 尹苍 clearly.



灰色 DEA 模型与灰色多目标规划模型的一致性

尹 苍1) 金明爱1) 盛国辉2)

(1)延边大学理工学院 延吉,133002; 2)北京煤炭学校 北京,110000)

摘要 利用 Grey 解的概念, 讨论灰色 DEA 模型与灰色多目标规划模型的一致性. 从而为深入研究 不确定性 DEA 理论提供理论基础.

关键词 DEA 模型;多目标规划; Grey 解

分类号 0141.4

第 1 期 石云孙: 论 俗 字 。 97°

通》增加 13595字。此书虽是官修书,但仍收相承已久的俗字,除收上述字书所录俗字,又收了其他书中的俗字,如《篇海》的"抚、斋、炉、耍、芒",《五音集韵》的"灶",《韵会》的"双、禀、脉、剩",《增韵》的"村"。诸如此类俗字流传至今不废。自《说文》至《康熙字典》一千六百多年,字数增加了四倍,其中有历代大众创造的大量俗字,一代又一代的小学家悉心收录入典。自《康熙字典》后又过了近三百年,《汉语大字典》出,收 56000字;过后不久,《中华字海》面世,录86000字,增字近三万,除正字外,相承俗字皆收录,且多转俗为正,又增加新创字。俗字世代相传,代有创制,且有变革。综上所述,中华汉字中作为新生代的俗字史迹是清晰可见的。

书名《天工开物》四个字,在古今汉语里均为最常用的字。对这四个字,可以说人人会读,个个会写,但是要真正弄清它们的出处和含义,却又谈何容易!这正如有许多人弄不清《论语》的"论"为何读"[un(伦)"不读"[un(苍)"一样。

What I wrote above has proved quite a few Chinese people need to use these two characters as different separate characters at the same time and they can distinguish the differences between the two characters because they know they are non-cognates clearly.

Therefore, I request for consideration to encode them separately. They will be useful to process the information.

(End of Document)