

UK Response to Comments on IRGN2270 WS2017 v. 0.1

11 May 2018

1. Unifications mentioned in Japan review

1.1. Characters strongly suggested to be unified with existing characters

Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
00001	UK-10019 𣎵	Withdraw, duplicate of U+2000A 𣎵.
01304	UK-10636 𣎵	Withdraw, unifiable with U+22687 𣎵.
01373	UK-10171 𣎵	Withdraw, duplicate of U+2BEF4 𣎵.
02503	UK-10973 𣎵	Withdraw, duplicate of U+3E48 𣎵.
02963	UK-10630 𣎵	Withdraw, unifiable with U+25453 𣎵.
03855	UK-10454 蜂	Withdraw, duplicate of U+272B5 蜂.
04058	UK-10629 𣎵	Withdraw, unifiable with U+2C920 𣎵.
04875	UK-10016 𣎵	Withdraw, unifiable with U+2CD8A 𣎵.

1.2. Characters with considerable similarities with existing characters

Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
00084	UK-10028 𣎵	Disagree. No rule to do this unification. UK-10028 is the 籀文 form of 差, and 𣎵 (U+22029) is the Small Seal form. It's better to encode them separately to support the Small Seal or <i>Shuowen</i> Seal mappings.
00673	UK-10178 𣎵	Disagree. UK-10178 is the variant of 徵, and 𣎵 (U+21D0D) is the variant of 𣎵 and is read as huáng (艸木妄生也, according to 康熙字典). They are non-cognate and the shapes are different.
01372	UK-10053 𣎵	Disagree. UK-10053 is the variant of 城 according to the evidence, and 𣎵 (U+621C) is read as dié, 說文:利也,一曰提也. They are non-cognate.
02957	UK-10587 岩	Disagree. No rule to do this unification. UK-10587 is a place name character in Shantou.
04849	UK-10015 𣎵	Disagree as Japan didn't provide any evidence for the meaning of U+2EAF5 𣎵 so we do not know if they are cognate or not.

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1.3. Other similarities

Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
00239	UK-10943 𠵿	Strongly object. No rule to do this unification. The evidence shows the meaning of UK-10943 very clearly, which means 山谷 and reads as gù. Their shapes are obviously different.
00327	UK-10077 𠵿	Strongly object. No rules to unify the components 千 & 𠵿 with 干 & 𠵿. UK-10077 is the variant of 𠵿 (U+22958), which is read as xié. 𠵿 (U+9097) is a place name character, which is read as hán. They are obviously non-cognate.
01021	UK-10701 𠵿	Strongly object. No rule to unify the component 失 with 矢. UK-10701 is a Hakka dialect character, which means buttocks, and the tone is 入声. 𠵿 (U+21C41) is the variant of 屎, and the tone is 舒声. They are obviously non-cognate.
01855	UK-10358 𠵿	Strongly object. No rule to unify the component 戍 with 戊. The pronunciation of UK-10358 is yuè, and the one of 𠵿 (U+23B3D) is wù.
02736	UK-10001 𠵿	Disagree. UK-10001 is the simplification of 𠵿 (U+24C8D). No rule to unify them.
03999	UK-10271 𠵿	Strongly object. No rule to unify the component 千 with 干. UK-10271 is the variant of 信, and 𠵿 (U+8A10) means "expose other's secrets, pry", which the pronunciation is jié, according to the Unihan Database. They are obviously non-cognate.

2. Evidence issues mentioned in Japan review

Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
04807	UK-10783 𠵿	Withdraw.

Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
04841	UK-10787 魍	<p>Additional evidence.</p> <p>《青浦縣志》光緒五年刻本卷二十九頁三：</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>星東北流墜於海越明年有秦璠王良之變</p> <p>正德四年秋七月丙子雨十有一日不止人民廬舍多漂沒</p> <p>先是上海有虎食人北來橫泖之上水至而去是冬極寒竹</p> <p>柏多槁死橙橘絕種數年市無鬻者</p> <p>嘉靖三年春二月地震</p> <p>八年秋七月飛蝗蔽天颶風作蝗入於海其遺種化為蟬傷</p> <p>九年旱</p> <p>十二年夏六月蛟起魍魎傷禾苗</p> <p>十八年旱蝗食禾幾盡</p> <p>二十三年夏大旱自五月至六月不雨米涌貴死者載道</p> <p>二十六年大風泖中有古木爲蜃出沒巨浪中風雨狂驟咫</p> </div> <p>青浦縣志 卷二十九 雜記 三</p>

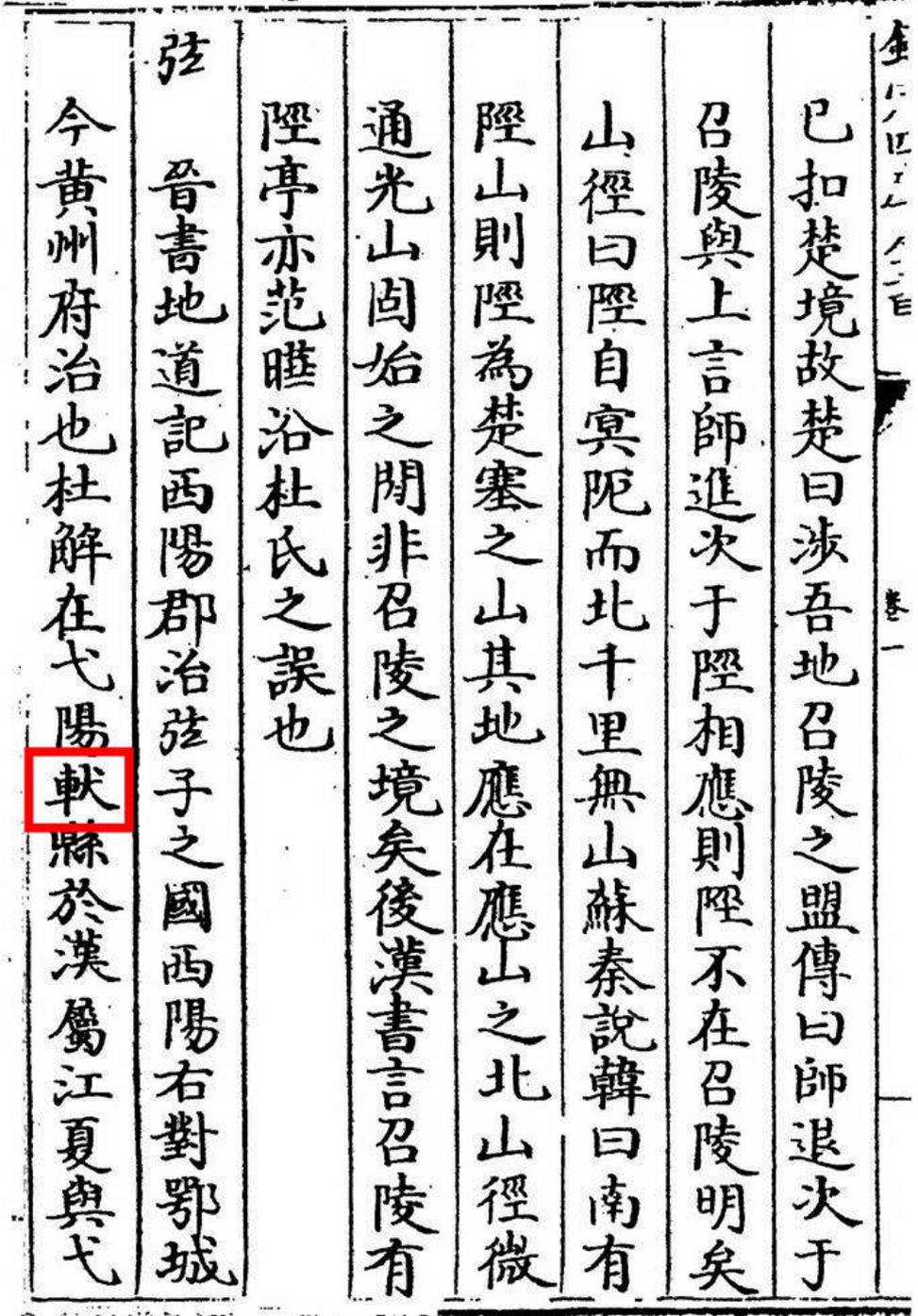
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Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
03967	UK-10791 襦	<p>Additional evidence.</p> <p>鄭賢章《漢文佛典疑難俗字彙釋與研究》成都巴蜀書社 2016 ISBN978-7-5531-0700-4 P352</p>

1044 襦

《歷朝釋氏資鑑》卷八：“擁襦對芳叢，由來迥不同。髮從今日白，花是去年紅。” (X76, p0216a)

按：“襦”，大型字典失收，疑即“毳”字。《緇門崇行錄》卷一：“擁毳對芳叢，由來迥不同。髮從今日白，花是去年紅。” (X87, p0360a) 《五燈全書》卷一八：“擁毳對芳叢，由來趣不同。髮從今日白，花是去年紅。艷冶隨朝露，馨香逐晚風。” (X81, p0575c) “擁襦”即“擁毳”，其中“襦”即“毳”字。“毳”指毳袍，故俗增“衤”旁而作“襦”。

Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
04252	UK-10792 軼	<p>Additional evidence. 王夫之《春秋稗疏》四庫卷一頁三十</p>  <p>已扣楚境故楚曰涉吾地召陵之盟傳曰師退次于 召陵與上言師進次于陘相應則陘不在召陵明矣 山徑曰陘自冥阨而北千里無山蘇秦說韓曰南有 陘山則陘為楚塞之山其地應在應山之北山徑微 通光山固始之間非召陵之境矣後漢書言召陵有 陘亭亦范曄沿杜氏之誤也</p> <p>弦 晉書地道記西陽郡治弦子之國西陽右對鄂城 今黃州府治也杜解在弋陽軼縣於漢屬江夏與弋</p>
01087	UK-10793 嶼	Withdraw.

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3. IDS Check

3.1 Similar characters within WS2017 submissions

Agree with all the comments related to UK-Submitted characters in Section 1.1.

3.2 Strong similarities with existing characters (from URO to WS2015)

Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
00001	UK-10019 𠄎	Agree.
00380	UK-10970 吧	Disagree. Vietnam requested to modify the V glyph for U+20BC7 to 𠄎口己 in IRGN2240, and this request had been accepted in IRG #49. The V glyph for U+20BC7 will be modified to 𠄎口己 in Unicode, 11.0.0. Vietnam has explained the right component, the phonetic element, is 己, not 巳, 巳 or others. UK-10970 has the Chinese mathematical usage before 1949, and it is named after the sixth one of the twelve Earthly Branches (地支). Therefore, the right component of UK-10970 is 巳 without any doubt. On the other hand, the former V glyph, or the UCS2003 glyph, for U+20BC7 which the IDS is 𠄎口己 is the other character in China, which is named after the sixth one of the ten Heavenly Stems (天干). All in all, 𠄎口己, 𠄎口巳 and UK-10970 (𠄎口巳) are non-cognate, and they can't be unified with each other.
01109	UK-10759 嶼	Need discussion.
01538	UK-10130 𡗗	Agree.
02190	UK-10093 灑	Agree.
02306	UK-10954 炮	Agree.
02326	UK-10959 精	Agree.
02503	UK-10973 犖	Agree.

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Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
02762	UK-10460 症	Disagree. The evidence has shown the meaning of UK-10460 is "a feeling of nausea", which is a character used for Liuzhou Dialect. The pronunciation in Liuzhou Dialect is [nɛn44], so the phonetic element is 壬 without any doubt. 症 (U+2DF06) is a Zhuang character, which the pronunciation is ngvangh [ŋwa:ŋ6] and the meaning is "clumsy" and the phonetic element is 王. Therefore, UK-10460 and 症 (U+2DF06) are non-cognate, and they can't be unified.
03855	UK-10454 蜂	Agree.
04058	UK-10629 𪛗	Agree.
04606	UK-10838 𪛗	Disagree. UK-10838 is named after "九佳", and the pronunciation is kuàng. 𪛗 (U+49F1) is the variant of 鳩. They are non-cognate and can't be unified.
04875	UK-10016 𪛗	Agree.
04924	UK-10487 𪛗	G_PGLG3049 is pending in WS2015, so UK-10487 should be kept here.

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3.3 Similarities with existing characters (from URO to WS2015)

Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
00576	UK-10120 譽	<p>Agree, but we think the current G glyph for U+2BB01 doesn't match the source. 《殷周金文集成引得》, P. 564 (No. 1493):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1493 譽(譽)</p> <p>1.271 譽(與)鄂之民人 都畷(鄙)</p> <p>1.272-8 戠戠譽譽(譽 譽)</p> <p>1.285 戠戠譽譽(譽譽)</p>
00673	UK-10178 嶡	<p>Disagree because their glyphs are obviously different. UK-10178 is the variant of 徵, so the original form of the bottom is 壬 (U+2123C), and the original form of the top is the abbreviated form of 微 or 豈 not 𠂇 (U+37A2), 𠂇 (U+21CFF) or others. 嶡 (U+21D0D) is the variant of 呈 (U+5448) according to Kangxi Dictionary. The original form of the bottom is 壬 (U+2123C) as well, but the top is 𠂇 (U+21CFF) according to HYD v2, P. 1095. They are non-cognate, so they should be disunified.</p>
01231	UK-10389 韶	<p>Agree, but we think the current G glyph for U+22466 韶 doesn't match the PRC conventions.</p>
03502	UK-10923 宜	<p>Agree.</p>

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3.4 Weak similarities

Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
00030	UK-10524 𠄎	Disagree. UK-10524 is a Cantonese ideograph used for Yangjiang dialect, which means to cheat someone and the pronunciation in Yangjiang dialect is [lut]. And 用 (U+7528) is a common character, which the pronunciation in Yangjiang dialect is [joŋ]. The meanings, pronunciations and glyphs of UK-10524 and 用 (U+7528) are too different. They are non-cognate and can't be unified.
00227	UK-10609 𠄎	Disagree. UK-10609 is a Min ideograph used for Leizhou dialect, which means cold, so the left component is 冫 without any doubt. 順 (U+2944E) is the variant of 順 (U+9806) used in the period of Taiping Rebellion (太平天國) according to the modern version of Kangxi Dictionary, so the left component is the abbreviated form of 川 (U+5DDD). They are non-cognate and can't be unified. 
00895	UK-10655 姒	Disagree. UK-10655 is a Hakka ideograph used for New Territories dialect in Hong Kong, which 妣~ (U+216BF,UK-10655) means daughter-in-law and its pronunciation is as the same as 舅 (U+8205). 姒 (U+2A968) is a person's name character used in Taiwan and the Mandarin pronunciation is ri according to IRGN1232 Part 1, Page 7.
01395	UK-10445 𠄎	Agree.
01439	UK-10008 𠄎	Disagree. UK-10008 is an ideograph used for Sichuan dialects, which means to cover and the pronunciation is kǎng. 搪揆 and 唐突 are a pair of Chinese heteromorphic words (异形词), and 𠄎 (U+22B55) is a person's name character used in Taiwan, which the pronunciation is jiù according to cns11643.gov.tw. The meanings, pronunciations and the glyph shapes are different obviously, so they are non-cognate and can't be unified.
01735	UK-10030 𠄎	Agree.
01889	UK-10108 𠄎	Disagree. UK-10108 is the variant of 梁, so the right component, 𠄎, is the variant of 創. The fanqie of 𠄎 (U+3CBD) is 奴甸切 according to 廣韻 and it's the ancient name of a river according to 說文.
02945	UK-10834 𠄎	Disagree. UK-10834 is a Hakka ideograph used for Yingde dialect, which is the variant of 低. 𠄎 (U+2E00B) is a Zhuang character, which means weight (秤砣) and its Chinese original form is 砣. They are non-cognate and can't be unified.

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Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
03358	UK-10499 𧇗	Disagree. UK-10499 is a Cantonese ideograph used for Yangjiang dialect, which means to conceal in the mud and the pronunciation in Yangjiang dialect is [mei]. The shapes between 𧇗 (U+2B0B5) and UK-10499 are too different. We don't know what the meaning of 𧇗 (U+2B0B5) is, that is a ROK submitted character, but it would difficult to use for the Chinese dialect if they are unified.
03359	UK-10549 糶	Disagree. UK-10549 is a Min ideograph used for Hokkien, which means elastic and 臼 is the phonetic element. 糶 (U+2E1C7) is a person's name character according to Korean CJK Ideograph Search System, and the right component is 日. They are non-cognate and can't be unified.
03434	UK-10250 縲	Disagree. UK-10250 is the variant of 擊. 縲 (U+2603A) is a Nom character, which means to spin thread and the Vietnamese word is xe, so it's right component is 車 without any doubt. They are non-cognate and can't be unified.
03502	UK-10923 𧇗	Not unify with 𧇗 (U+26295), but could unify to 𧇗 (U+262A8).
03616	UK-10013 皇	Disagree. UK-10013 is the ancient variant of 埋, which is a 會意字. 皇 (U+573C) is a common character, which is the variant of 埤 & 涅. They are non-cognate and can't be unified.
03999	UK-10271 訐	Disagree. UK-10271 is the variant of 信. 訐 (U+8A10) means to expose other's secrets according to Unihan Database. They are non-cognate and can't be unified.
04039	UK-10632 讞	Disagree. UK-10632 is the simplification of 讞, and the right component is 𠄎 not 义 (義). 讞 (U+8BAE) is a common Chinese simplification, which the right component is 义 (義) not 𠄎. They are non-cognate and can't be unified.
04252	UK-10792 𧇗	Disagree. UK-10792 is an ancient place name character. The new evidence shows the right component is 犬 very clearly. 𧇗 (U+8EDA) & 𧇗 (U+8ED1) is a pair of variants, the right components are 太 & 大 without any doubt. They are non-cognate and can't be unified.

4. Problematic IDS found by ids-check

Serial No.	Source Ref.	Response
00091	UK-10094 𧇗	This IDS is OK.
00303	UK-11000 𧇗	Change to 𧇗勿頑.

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5. Eiso Review

We agree with all comment in the review of Eiso Chan.

6. Additional Evidence for Other Similar Characters

03728 UK-10998 熊 nài “three-legged turtle”

This character is similar in glyph shape to these two characters, but is not cognate with either:

U+718A 熊 xióng “bear”

U+21B99 熊 nài “small bear” (《集韻》：小熊《類篇》：乃代切，小能也。)

A. *Shǐjì* 《史記·夏本紀》(《武英殿二十四史》本)

山襄陵下民其憂堯求能治水者羣臣四嶽皆曰鯀可
堯曰鯀為人負命毀族不可四嶽曰等之未有賢於鯀
者願帝試之於是堯聽四嶽用鯀治水九年而水不息
功用不成於是帝堯乃求人更得舜舜登用攝行天子
之政巡狩行視鯀之治水無狀鯀言無功狀乃殛鯀於羽山
以死鯀音紀力反鯀之羽山化為黃熊入于羽淵
熊音乃來反下三點為三足也東哲發蒙記云鼈
三足曰熊天下皆以舜之誅為是於是舜舉鯀子禹而使續
鯀之業堯崩帝舜問四嶽曰有能成美堯之事者使居
官皆曰伯禹為司空可成美堯之功舜曰嗟然命禹女
平水土維是勉之禹拜稽首讓於契后稷臯陶舜曰女

熊音乃來反，下三點為三足也。鼈三足曰熊。

"Nai has three dots below for three feet. A turtle with three feet is called a nai."

From this description it is clear that 熊 is not the same character as either 熊 "bear" or 熊 "little bear". 熊 is written like 熊 but with three dots to represent three feet, whereas 熊 is constructed as 小 "small" below 能 "bear" to indicate the meaning of "small bear". Therefore 熊 is not unifiable with 熊 or 熊.

B. 庄寿雨 著:《我知道的地名 被遗忘的历史》,香港:时代文化出版社,2011年12月第1版,ISBN 978-988-18455-5-9, p135:

一、古人对海豹的第一个名称—熊(nai),第二个名称—三足鳖

大禹在治水中曾变为熊,鲧在死后化为黄熊,也有人认为是化为黄熊(nai),熊(nai)是什麼动物?《述异记·卷上》认为“陆居曰熊,水居曰熊(nai)”。或有人认为熊(nai)即三足鳖。很多人由于只翻古书不考察实际,因而想象不出熊(nai)与三足鳖到底是什麼动物,所以大部分人认为是古人写错了字,不过康有为的出生地在广东省新会县熊(nai)村,因此熊(nai)字不是错字。

今天我想试证一下熊(nai)和三足鳖它们是什麼动物。先看看鲧死后化为熊或熊(nai)的羽渊是什麼地方。《淮南子·地形训》中说“北方曰积冰,曰委羽”。又说“烛龙在雁门北,蔽于委羽之山,不见日。”也就是说委羽山的羽渊是冰雪世界,不见太阳,有烛龙。这正是高纬度北极地区的写照。

C. 李冬生 著:《中国古代神秘文化》,合肥:安徽人民出版社,1993年10月第1版,1994年3月第1次印刷,ISBN 7-212-00966-0, p177:

《五帝本纪》集解),以熊为图腾。又一说,有熊氏应为有熊氏,“熊”字生僻,因而误以为“熊”。熊即元鼯,乃三足鳖。《左传·昭公七年》记载:“昔尧殛鲧于羽山,其神化为黄熊,以入于羽渊。”熊是不能下水的,古代有学者考据,“熊”当作“熊”字下三点即鳖之三足。黄熊一作黄能(见《论衡·无形》)。据

D. 吴荣臻 总主编：《苗族通史（一）》，北京：民族出版社，2007年11月第1版，2007年11月第1次印刷，ISBN 978-7-105-08982-6, p276:

第四，从训诂来看：有一个极像“熊”字的“熊”，读 néng，是“三足怪物即三足龙也”^①。《史记·夏本纪》曰：“乃殛鯀于羽山死《正义》、鯀之羽山，化为黄熊。入于羽渊，熊音乃来反，下三点为三足也，东晋《发蒙记》云：‘鳖三足曰’。”^②“黄熊”是不能“入渊”的，可见“熊”与“熊”有种类的区别。董必武诗《游崖门返舟中望风山龙子塔》自注：“龙子塔（广东新会县）地方人又呼为熊子塔，熊子塔的‘熊’下面是三点，不是四点”，^③“龙”与“熊”相通也。

值得一提的是，《史记·五帝本纪》曰：“（黄帝）教熊、罴、貔貅、貔虎以与炎黄战于阪泉之野”。这个“熊”疑是“熊”。理由是：一、我国熊类只有三种：狗熊、棕熊、大熊猫。二、黄帝的足迹离狗熊生活区远，翻过燕山去大、小兴安岭还有千余里路（指从地图标尺计算），等于从涿鹿到淮河即黄帝南征的全部路程。故“熊”不可能是专指“狗熊”。三、“熊”与“龙”相通，说黄帝教“龙”与炎帝战斗，是极符合上古人的思维的，此所谓中国人都说自己是“龙（熊）的传人”而未闻是“熊的传人”。我们可以把“熊”看成是已经灭绝的一类凶兽动物。此外，苗族有“熊 neng”的说法，“熊 neng”即蛇，所谓龙亦即蛇的一种，也许上古时期苗语与古汉语中的蛇所说相一致，这对我们理解“熊 neng”即龙是有帮助的。

所以，将“有熊氏”的“熊”当“熊”解释，正好符合黄帝部族有“龙图腾”的崇拜。这就是说，楚尊号“熊”与黄帝号“有熊”、“教熊”之