

Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Disunification of 3 KP-source characters
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1 Introduction

We found three pairs of characters that should be disunified.

- ♦ U+FA99 滋 & U+6ECB 滋 (github.com/hfhchan/irg/issues/108)
- ♦ U+FAB0 練 & U+7DF4 練 (github.com/hfhchan/irg/issues/109)
- ♦ U+FAD1 梳 & U+233D5 梳 (github.com/hfhchan/irg/issues/110)

2 U+FA99

U+FA99 滋 is unified with U+6ECB 滋 according to [WG2 N2493 = L2/02-232] (U+FAA2 in file).

However, according to the evidences from G-source, the two characters should be disunified.

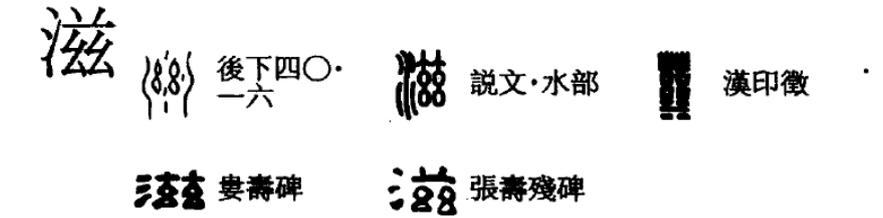
- ♦ 滋 (G0-574C, KP0-E6B3)
 - [汉语大字典, pp.1807–1808](#): zī, cí.
- ♦ 兹 (KP1-52B4, UTC-00777)
 - [汉语大字典, p.1829](#): xuán.

According to the cognition, the phonetic component of 滋 is 兹, and the semantic component of 滋 is 兹. So the two characters are phonetically, graphically and semantically different and should be disunified.

Table 1 Information of KP1-4B26

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
	xuán		85.9	4	 U+7386	KP1-52B4 UTC-00777

By the way, this character can be horizontally extended by G-source as **GHZR-31829.05**.



《說文》：“滋，益也。从水，茲聲。一曰滋水，出牛飲山白陘谷，東入呼沱。”

(一) zī 《廣韻》子之切，平之精。之部。

① 增长。《說文·水部》：“滋，益也。”《國語·齊語》：“桓公曰：‘安國若何？’管子對曰：‘修舊法，擇其善者而業

Figure 1 Evidence from 汉语大字典 p.1807

滋 xuán 《廣韻》胡涓切，平先匣。真部。

同“茲”。渌；黑。《玉篇·玄部》：“茲，濁也，黑也。或作滋。”《左傳·哀公八年》：“武城人或有因於吳竟田焉，拘鄭人之漚菅者，曰：‘何故使吾水滋？’”杜預注：“滋，濁也。”陸德明釋文：“滋音玄，本亦作茲，子絲反。《字林》云：‘黑也。’”黃焯彙校：“宋本及何校本、臧校本滋茲互易，是也。”按：《說文·玄部》：“茲，黑也。从二玄。《春秋傳》曰：‘何故使吾水茲？’”段玉裁注：“按《左傳》曰‘何故使吾水茲’釋文曰：‘……本亦作滋，子絲反。’此俗加水作滋，因誤認為滋益字而入之‘之韻’也。《艸部》茲从絲省聲……而茲滋字祇當音懸。”

Figure 2 Evidence from 汉语大字典 p.1829

4 U+FAD1

U+FAD1 杣 is unified with U+233D5 杣 according to [WG2 N2493 = L2/02-232] (U+FADF in file). However, according to the evidences from G-source and K-source, the two characters should be disunified. This pair is also stated in [WG2 N2566] and [WG2 N2573 = L2/02-472].

- ◆ 杣 (GKX-0513.07, T5-264C, J4-2E44)
 - 汉语大字典, p.1248: 柿: fèi, bèi.
- ◆ 杣 (KP1-4B26)
 - 유니코드한자 검색시스템 (Unicode 漢字檢索 System), KC05191: 棣: qiú.

We confirm the existence of fully non-cognate semantic items for two characters, but the book to which we were able to search for evidence (圖解本草) is not in the bibliography list of the KP1-source given in WG2 N2247 = L2/00-289.

Table 3 Information of KP1-4B26

Glyph	Mandarin	IDS	RS	FS	Variant	Source Reference
杣	qiú	𣎵木杣	75.5	1	棣 U+6882	KP1-4B26

By the way, this character can be horizontally extended by K-source as **KC-05191**.

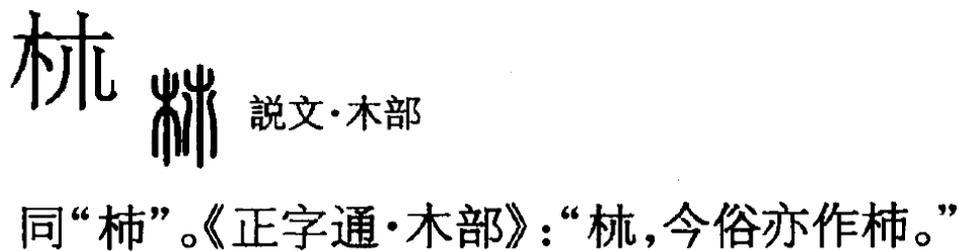


Figure 4 Evidence from 汉语大字典.

기관명 (機關名)	한국한의학연구원 (韓國韓醫學研究院)
관련 DB (關聯 Database)	한의학고문헌 (韓醫學古文獻)
출전서명 (出典書名)	도해본초 (圖解本草)
전후문맥 (前後文脈)	月開華成叢淡紫色結實如楓 _椶 而小萼上細刺

Figure 5 Evidence from 유니코드한자 검색시스템 (Unicode 漢字檢索 System).

本草綱目 卷十五 > 草之四 隰草類上五十三種 > 惡實 《別錄》中品 > [集解]
 時珍曰：牛蒡古人種子，以肥壤栽之。剪苗洶淘爲蔬，取根煮曝爲脯，云甚益人，今人亦罕食之。三月生苗，起莖高者三四尺。四月開花成叢，淡紫色。結實如楓_椶而小，萼上細刺百十攢簇之，一椶有子數十顆。其根大者如臂，長者近尺，其色灰黪。七月采子，十月采根。

Figure 6 Evidence from 한의학고전 DB (韓醫學古典 Database).

CHAU Gienwen (趙瑾昀) provides the evidence in Figure 3. SIM Cheon-hyeong (沈天珩) points out the possibility of U+FAD1 being disunified.

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