Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Response to three feedbacks to IRG N2510
Source: Kushim Jiang (姜兆勤)
Date: 2022–02–17

The document is the response to:

- IRG N2510 feedback by Wang Xieyang
- IRG N2510 feedback by TCA
- IRG N2510 feedback by Ken Lunde

1 Additional Evidence

We found additional evidence for the cognition of the three pairs.

- 滋 (KP1–52B4)
  - 字典釋要, p.199: 滋: ᄌᆞ
- 練 (KP1–671B)
  - 大字源, p.1367: 練: 련
- 柮 (KP1–4B26)
  - 字典釋要, p.162: 柿: 폐

The arrangement of characters in KP1–source also confirms the cognition. According to [Shen, 2022], characters with the same radical and the same residual stroke count are arranged in phonetic order.

4B23	枰	평	52B1	溰	식	6718	綡	량
4B24	柿	포	52B2	滲	심	6719	緉	량
4B25	柀	피	52B3	滾	쇠	671A	綟	려
4B26	柮	폐	52B4	滋	자	671B	練	련
4B27	柙	합	52B5	滓	작	671C	綠	록
4B28	柺	효	52B6	滇	전	671D	緑	록
4B29	柌	화	52B7	準	준	671E	綹	류

Therefore it is reasonable for DPRK to place all the three characters in the compatibility block, and the characters they are unified to are correct too. There is no necessary action for DPRK.

Figure 1　Evidence from 字典釋要 p.199

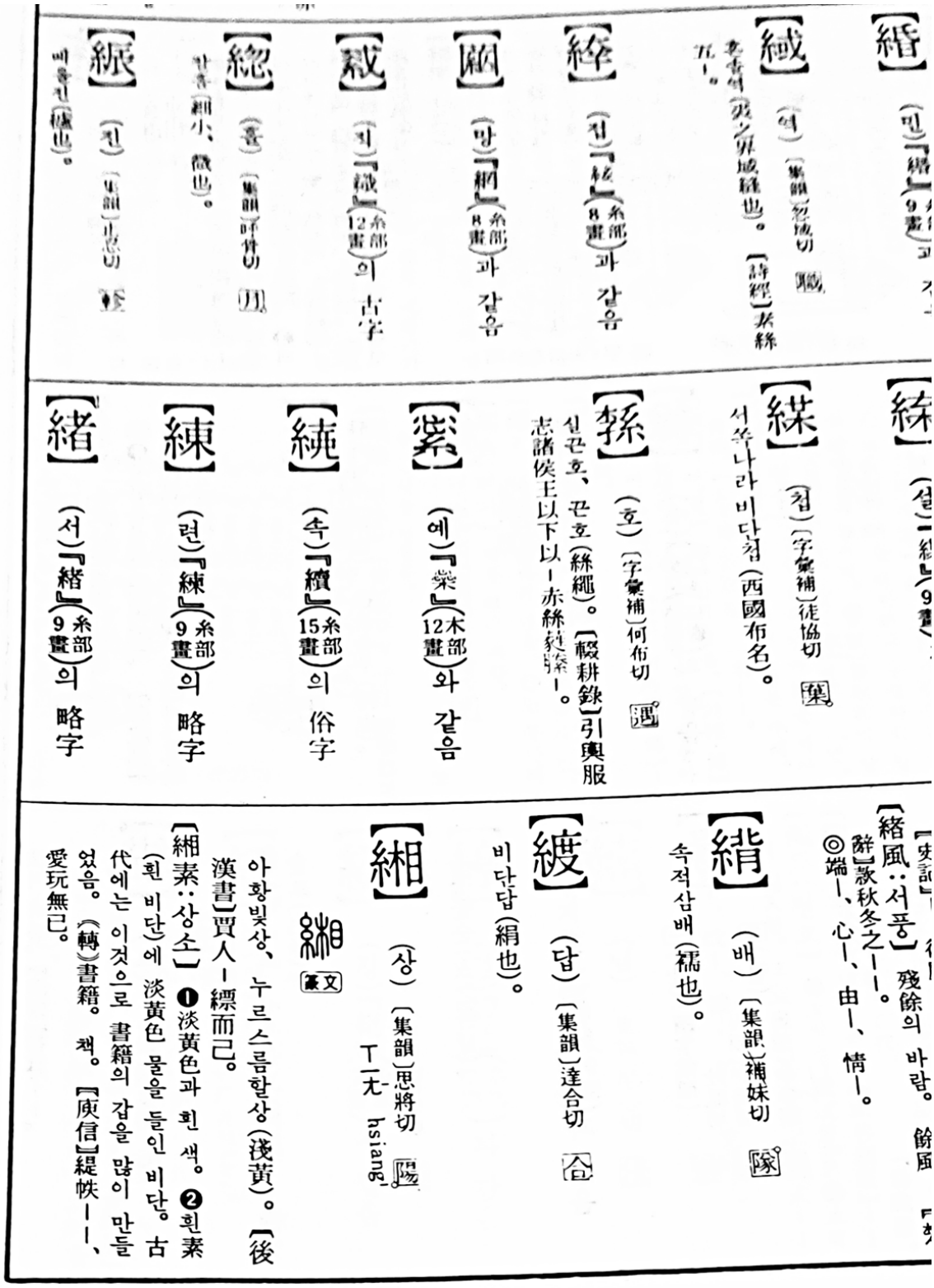

Figure 2　Evidence from 大字源 p.1367

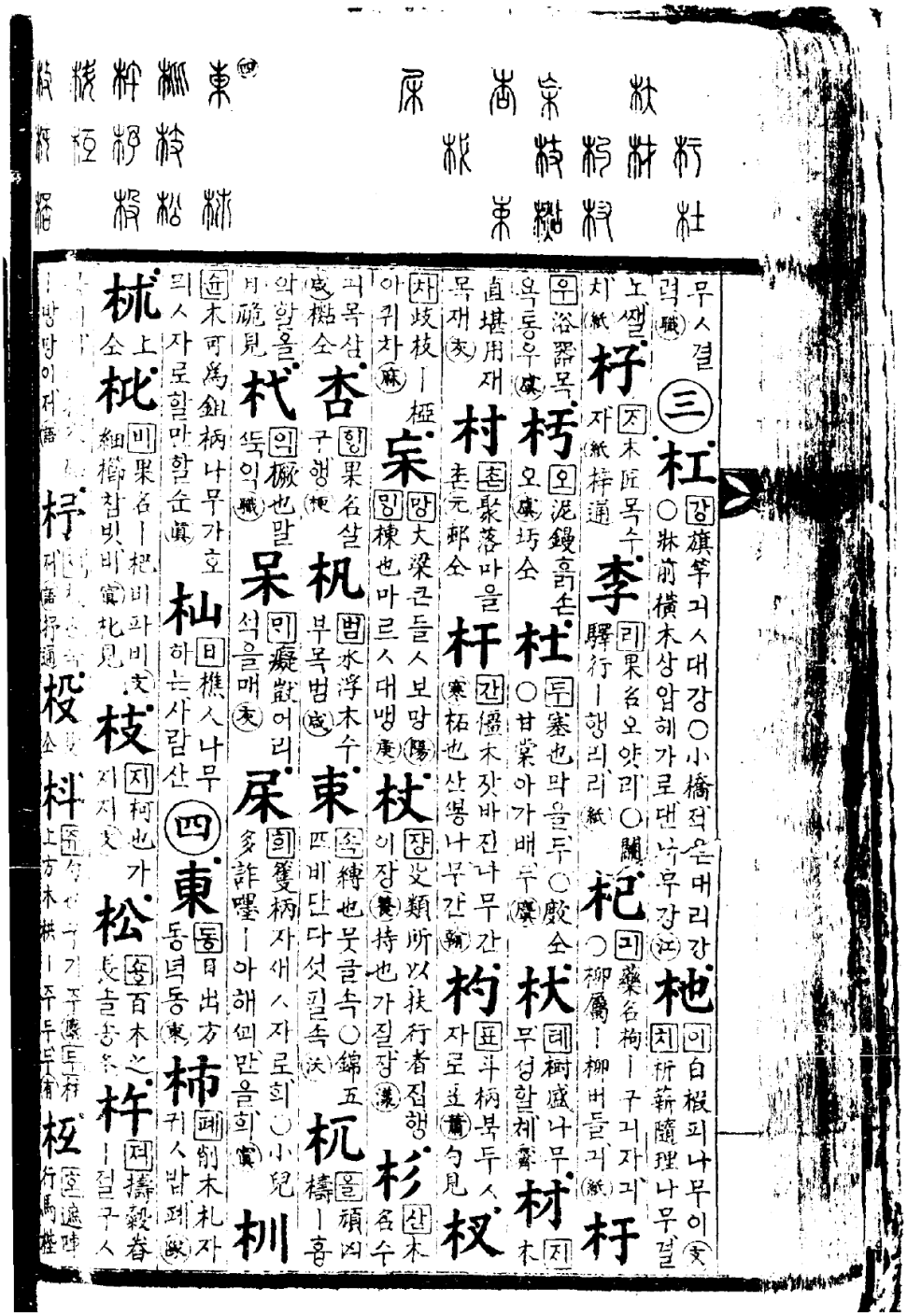

Figure 3　Evidence from 字典釋要 p.162

2 Cross–regional unification

The main issue of concern in the feedback documents is the cross–regional unification process, which requires a review of existing unification mechanisms.

For each actual shape submitted by each submitter source, its abstract shape can be analyzed using its evidence. As we know from practice, evidence only serves to point out the abstract shape to which each actual shape (and its components) corresponds, regardless of whether it functions as a semantic part or a phonetic part, as long as the abstract shape is the same, they correspond to the same codepoint.

The main questions are:

- Due to the convention of the region where each submitter source is located, multiple abstract shapes may be analyzed for the same actual shape by different submitter sources, vice versa.
- The abstract shape of the variant character is poorly defined.
- The abstract shape of the character with extremely limited evidence (personal name, etc) is poorly defined.

It is difficult for me to make decisions on the complicated actual shape–abstract shape correlation, so here are just a few examples for consideration by experts.

Part one:

- The G–source actual shape 胶 and J–source actual shape 胶 can be both analyzed as ⿰{月}{交} and ⿰{肉(月)}{交}.
- The pseudo G–source actual shape 耆 (*diǎn*, < ) can be analyzed as ⿱{老}{口}, the K–source actual shape 耆 (*nom*) can be analyzed as ⿱{老}{ㅁ}.
- The pseudo G–source actual shape 卑 (Zhuang *boek*) can be analyzed as ⿰{車}{卜}, the pseudo J–source actual shape 卑 (*torakku*) can be analyzed as ⿰{車}{卜}.

Part two (assume that characters with different writing or structure are analyzed by cognition):

- The T–source actual shape  can be analyzed as {奕}.
- The T–source actual shape  can be analyzed as {鲁} and {曾}.
- The G–source actual shape 芧 (*kǎi*) can be analyzed as {芎}=⿱{艹}{丐}, the V–source actual shape 芧 (*lèu*) can be analyzed as ⿱{艹}{了}.
- The pseudo G–source actual shape  can be analyzed as {跛}, the SAT–source actual shape  can be analyzed as {跂}.

(End of Document)