

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
UCS

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/IRGN2581_TCA Feedback

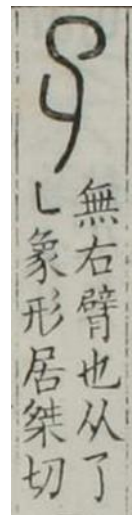
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Regarding [WS2021-00001:SAT-05947](#), is the "ノ"(横挑) a character or a stroke? We believe it to be a stroke or a character non-formation component (非成字部件). In this document we have tried to explain why we think it is a stroke, in terms of philology and reading.

● View from a traditional philological

(1) 《說文》:"(子)·無右臂也·從了(了)·象形."(see the evidence on the right, from 藤花樹本《說文解字》)
了 (了) and the body (子) need to be seen as a whole, and without the body, 了(了) would have no meaning.
Therefore "ノ" would not be a character. If "ノ" is a character, then 子 (子) would not be a pictograph, but would probably be a phonogram (形聲) or Ideogrammic compounds (會意).

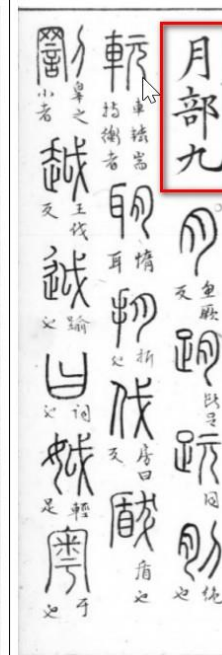


(2) Typographers consider ノ to be a transcription of a component that has been transferred from the seal script to the clerical (regular) script. From 《一切經音義》, **we think that it just only said ノ was "phonetic components"**(音符/聲符), 子 (子) character is broken down into parts; ノ is one of the parts, and represents this character reading. Do we want to put this ノ in the ideographic area?

● View from the pronunciation

In terms of reading, 慧琳《一切經音義》said that 𠃉音厥, and SAT quotes 徐鍇《說文解字繫傳》(小徐本) to support the reading was 俱越反 (= 厥). From the literature, only the above two books said that the reading was 厥.

徐鍇 also wrote a book named 《說文解字韻譜》. 𠃉 (子) is in the 物部; "𠃉, 戔, 厥" are in the 月部. The readings are given in different sections, evidences below. Therefore, we think that 徐鍇 has no consistency in the pronunciation of this character and its parts.



~End of document~