市民提出的字形修改建議

背景

秘書處最近收到一名市民就《香港電腦漢字參考字形》內「旨」(U+65E8, HB1-A6AE)及「音」(U+97F3, HB1-ADB5)兩個字符提出的字形修改建議。

市民提出的修改建議

- 2. 該市民提交的「旨」字字形修改建議、參考資料和理 據如下:
 - (a) 「旨」字的字形修改建議(以紅圈標示):

| UCS | HK Ref. | Sung | Kai | Big 5 | Proposed |
|--------|----------|------|-----|-------|----------|
| U+65E8 | HB1-A6AE | ÚП | 上日 | 計 | |

(b) 「旨」字的字源參考資料(https://zi.tools/zi/旨):



(c) 「旨」字的字形修改理據:

該市民認為,雖然「旨」字的康熙(Kangxi)部首編碼及統一碼(Unicode)部首編碼均為「日」(72),但下方部件在甲骨文及金文均從「口」,在小篆則從「甘」,而「甘」的字義與「日」而非「日」較為相近。

- 3. 另外,該市民提交的「音」字字形修改建議、參考資料和理據如下:
 - (a) 「音」字的字形修改建議(以紅圈標示):

| UCS | HK Ref. | Sung | Kai | Big 5 | Proposed |
|--------|----------|------|-----|-------|----------|
| U+97F3 | HB1-ADB5 | 音 | 音 | 音 | 音 |

(b) 「音」字的字源參考資料(https://zi.tools/zi/音):



(c) 「音」字的字形修改理據:

該市民認為,雖然「音」字的康熙(Kangxi)部首編碼及統一碼(Unicode)部首編碼均為「音」(180),但《康熙字典》所載「音」字字形(如下圖所示)的下方部件為「曰」而非「日」,而且「音」與「言」的意思較為相近,因此下方部件選用「曰」較為合適。

音 音

武英殿本 同文書局本

4. 該市民提交的文件原稿見附件。

秘書處所整理有關該兩字的資料

- 5. 《香港電腦漢字參考字形》的總體原則提到,該文件 以香港教學參考書《常用字字形表》(二零零零年修訂本) 為主要參考資料,以「反映香港的書寫習慣」。因此,該 文件所載的字形,大致上反映香港的慣常寫法。
- 6. 此外,中文界面諮詢委員會以往均根據《康熙字典》 及《漢語大字典》作為字符的參考資料,而不會根據字符 的字源資料考究字形演變以追本溯源。

7. 下表列出「旨」字現有的字形資料,以供參考:

| | 資料來源 | 字形 |
|-----|--|--|
| (a) | 《香港電腦漢字 參考字形》附表 二:香港宋體字 形與字碼表 | HB-A6AE |
| (b) | 《常用字字形表》(二零零七年重排本) | 17/59 2 6 ② zhǐ ③ zi2 (止) gist; decree; aim |
| (c) | 《香港小學學習字詞表》 | 部首 總筆畫數 日部 6 畫 字音 普通話 粵語 zhǐ (4)) zi2 (4)) [止] |
| (d) | 《康熙字典》 | 旨 (註:下方部件雖貌似「曰」,但部首 實為「日」) |
| (e) | 《漢語大字典》 (第二版) | □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ |

8. 下表列出「音」字現有的字形資料,以供參考:

| | 資料來源 | 字形 |
|-----|--|--|
| (a) | 《香港電腦漢字 參考字形》附表 二:香港宋體字 形與字碼表 | HB-ADB5 |
| (b) | 《常用字字形表》(二零零七年重排本) | 4491 0 9 Pyīn @ jam1 (陰) sound; news; tone |
| (c) | 《香港小學學習字詞表》 | 部首 總筆畫數 音部 9畫 字音 普通話 粤語 yīn (小) jam1 (小) (陰) |
| (d) | 《康熙字典》 | 音 |
| (e) | 《漢語大字典》(第二版) | 章 秦公鐘 答 秦馬盟書 至 古甸 音 敬煌馬圖灣 音 史晨碑 |

中文界面諮詢委員會工作小組 第二十二次會議 其他事項(a)

徵詢意見

9. 請工作小組成員就該市民的字形修改建議提出意見。

中文界面諮詢委員會秘書處2022年3月

Doc Type: Chinese Language Interface Advisory Committee Document

Title: Request for consideration to update the glyphs for HB1-A6AE and HB1-ADB5

Source: xxxxxxxxx

Status: Individual Contribution

Action: For consideration by CLIAC

Date: 2021-12-05

1. Introduction

The current digitization framework used in HKSAR, China integrates ASCII, Big 5 and HKSCS-2016. So many Han characters used to record the modern Chinese written language came from Big 5 which as a character set here not an encoding method. The reference glyphs list was published in 2017 after HKSAR government published HKSCS-2016, and then, the total list for all characters used in HKSAR was submitted to IRG as IRGN2074 which the name is *the Proposed Hong Kong Character Set* (HKCS) by Dr. Lu. In these lists, the glyph writing and designing guide principle on HKSAR conventions is more systematic and has something different from the previous actual designing products by different font makers. And now, the font makers and the type designers have followed the new HKSAR conventions to design the font products used for HKSAR. Currently, I find out there are two issues on glyphs updates in this framework, which are HB1-A6AE and HB1-ADB5.

In current HKSAR conventions, the glyphs of components ⊟ and ⊟ are differentiated anywhere, which is different from the ones for mainland China, Taiwan Province and Macao SAR, e.g. 昌 (U+660C), 替 (U+66FF), 香 (U+9999) and so on.

2. Proposal

I request for consideration to update the following two glyphs.

2.1. HB1-A6AE

| UCS | HK Ref. | Sung | Kai | Big 5 | Proposed |
|--------|----------|------|-----|-------|----------|
| U+65E8 | HB1-A6AE | ШП | 上日 | ПU | |

For this character, the radicals in *Kangxi Dictionary* and current UCS / Unicode code charts are both Radical 72 (\boxminus). However, the corresponding bottom component in Oracle system and Bronze script system is \square , and \exists in Small Seal script system. The rationale of \exists is closer to \exists not \exists . The similar case is \exists . The corresponding bottom component is also \exists in Small Seal script system, and the current HK glyph is \exists not \exists .

Please read the rationales as below.

https://zi.tools/zi/%E6%97%A8 (旨)

https://zi.tools/zi/%E7%94%98 (甘)

If this request can be accepted, all the components 旨 in other characters should be updated correspondingly, such as 嘗, 恉, 指, 栺, 稽, 脂, 鮨, 鮨 and so on.

2.2. HB1-ADB5

| UCS | HK Ref. | Sung | Kai | Big 5 | Proposed |
|--------|----------|------|-----|-------|----------|
| U+97F3 | HB1-ADB5 | 立百 | 音 | 音 | 立日 |

This character is treated as one radical in *Kangxi Dictionary*, so the RS information in the dictionary and the UCS / Unicode code charts is useless for this discussion. I check the real glyph in Kangxi Dictionary as below.





It's clear that the bottom is \square not \square in the above two pictures.

The rationale of \exists is closer to \exists , so it's better to use the component \exists at the bottom.

Please read the rationale as below.

https://zi.tools/zi/%E9%9F%B3 (音)

If this request can be accepted, all the components 音 in other characters should be updated correspondingly, such as 倍, 喑, 意, 愔, 哉, 揞, 흄, 帝, 奢 and so on.

(End of Document)