對三份表意文字小組文件的回應

目的

1. 國際標準化組織轄下表意文字小組於今年 3 月舉行的第五十八次會議上討論了多份文件，並請與會者提交意見。秘書處已就其中三份文件擬備回應，當中兩份涉及 H-列字形，另一份則關於音樂符號的編碼建議。本文件旨在徵詢工作小組成員對有關回應的意見。

三份文件的內容

2. 文件 IRGN2543 與字符「彐」(U+5F50) 的不同字形分開編碼建議有關，回應擬稿請參閱附件一。

3. 文件 IRGN2539 與字符「丰」(U+4E30) 的不同字形分開編碼建議有關，回應擬稿請參閱附件二。

4. 文件 IRGN2540 討論如何為用於中國民歌及戲曲的散板符號編碼，回應擬稿請參閱附件三。

徵詢意見

5. 歡迎工作小組成員就上述回應擬稿發表意見。

中文界面諮詢委員會秘書處
2022 年 7 月

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG

Ideographic Research Group

(IRG)

Source/Contribution Identifier: Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China

Meeting: IRG Meeting No. 59, Online Meeting

Title: Feedback on IRGN2543 on Disunification of U+5F50

Status: Member Body Submission

Action: For consideration by IRG

Feedback on IRGN2543 on Disunification of U+5F50

1.   The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) is fine with the disunification of U+5F50 as proposed in IRGN2543.

2.   The character 彐 with H-source glyph (H-C6D0) should remain in U+5F50 as it is commonly used in HKSAR and is included in the Hong Kong Supplementary Character Set (HKSCS) as well as the Reference Glyphs for Chinese Computer Systems in Hong Kong.   彐 is also used as a Kangxi radical in HKSAR as found in some local publications and dictionaries.

3.   As a variant form of the radical character 彐, the ideograph ⺕ (U+2E95 in the CJK Radicals Supplement block) is also commonly used in HKSAR and is included in the HKSCS with H-source glyph (H-C8DE) as well.   It is also found in some local publications and dictionaries.

Zhongwen Xiangjie Zidian (《現代中文詳解字典》) published by the Commercial Press (HK) Ltd in 2002:	Longman Advanced Chinese Dictionary (《朗文中文高級新辭典》)(2nd edition) published by Peason Education Asia Limited in 2003:

4.   The ideograph 彐 is not commonly used in HKSAR and is not included in the HKSCS.

5.   To conclude, 彐 (H-C6D0) is commonly used in HKSAR and it will remain in the code point U+5F50.   We have no objection to encode the two disunified forms 彐 and 彐 as new characters.

End of document

Reference:

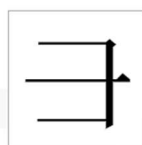1. Hong Kong Supplementary Character Set – 2016 (《香港增補字符集－2016》):

5F50	2E95
彐	彐
H-C6D0	H-C8DE

2. Reference Glyphs for Chinese Computer Systems in Hong Kong (《香港電腦漢字參考字形》), May 2017

彐

H-C6D0

3. Glyph Comparison of U+2E95 and U+5F50 in 4 fonts :

Code Point	Adobe 明體 Std L	新細明體	微軟正黑體	華康香港 新標準宋體
U+2E95	彐	彐	彐	彐
U+5F50	彐	彐	彐	彐

4. 字嗨 (https://zi-hi.com/sp/uni/2E95)

GlyphWiki　装置上的字型
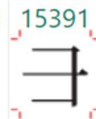
U+2E95
CJK RADICAL SNOUT TWO

文字區域	Block	中日韓漢字部首補充 / CJK Radicals Supplement (U+2E80–U+2EFF)　PDF表格 ⤢
初始版本	Since Version	Unicode 3.0 發布於 1999/09
文字語系	Script	Han
一般分類	General Category	So / 其它符號 (Other_Symbol)
書寫方向	Bidirectional Class	ON / most other symbols and punctuation marks
書寫鏡射	Bidirectional Mirrored	N / 否
組合類別	Combining Class	0 / Not_Reordered; 無
東亞寬度	East Asian Width	W / 全形　UAX#11 ⤢
直排方向	Vertical Orientation	U / 正立　UAX#50 ⤢
詳細附註	Notes	參見 → U+5F50 彐

編碼資訊

HTML Entity	⺕ ⺕
UTF-8	E2 BA 95
UTF-16	2E95
UTF-32	00002E95
URL Encode	%e2%ba%95

東亞編碼資訊

Big5	[Big5-HKSCS] C8DE　　[Big5-UAO] 9CDB
Adobe-CNS1	[CNS1-3] 17699
Adobe-Japan1	[Pro] (aj4) 15391

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG

Ideographic Research Group

(IRG)

Source/Contribution Identifier: Hong Kong Special Administrative
                                    Region of the People's Republic of
                                    China

Meeting: IRG Meeting No. 59, Online
                                    Meeting

Title: Feedback on IRGN2539 on Error
                                    Report: CJK Chart 4E30 Mixed Up

Status: Member Body Submission

Action: For consideration by IRG

Feedback on IRGN2539 on Error Report: CJK Chart 4E30 Mixed Up

1.   The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) considers that there is no need for disunification in respect of the H-source glyph of U+4E30 丰.

2.   Some references show that both glyphs, 丰 (FS=1) and 丰 (FS=3), are referring to the same character (《精嚴新集大藏音》 and《經典文字辨證書》), both have the meaning of 豐 (《說文解字》).
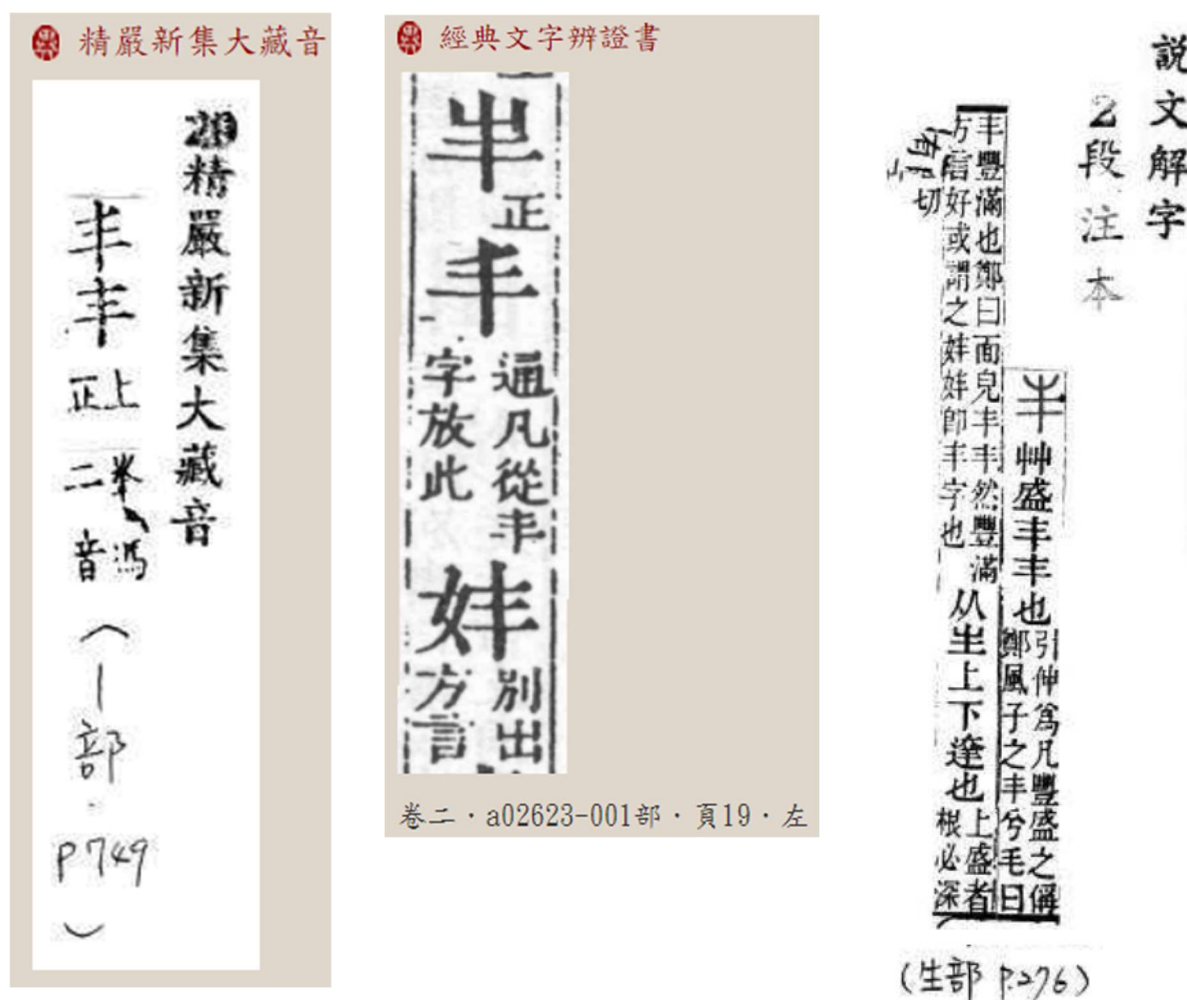
3.   The H-source glyph of U+4E30 丰 (HB1-A4A5) is a traditional Chinese character. Part of its meaning overlaps with another traditional Chinese character U+8C50 豐. The two characters have the same pronunciation, with separate entries in major dictionaries such as KangXi Zidian (《康熙字典》) and Hanyu DaZidian (《漢語大字典》) (see figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1: *KangXi Zidian*

丰	豐

Figure 2: *Hanyu DaZidian (Second Edition)*

丰	³丰 甲二九〇二 明藏六三三 佚四二六 康疾丰鼎 疾馬盟書 説文·生部 《説文》:"丰,艸盛丰丰也。从生,上下達也。"按:甲骨文"丰"和"封"同,像植樹爲界且加土堆形。 　fēng 《廣韻》敷容切,平鍾敷。東部。 ❶草木茂盛。《説文·生部》:"丰,艸盛丰丰也。"《集韻·東韻》:"丰,丰茸,艸盛皃。"漢司馬相如《長門賦》:"羅丰茸之遊樹兮,離樓梧而相撐。施瑰木之欂櫨兮,委參差以槺梁。" ❷丰滿。《詩·鄭風·丰》:"子之丰兮,俟我乎巷兮!"毛傳:"丰,豐滿也。"鄭玄箋:"面貌丰丰然豐滿。巷,門外也。" ❸人的儀表舉止。也作"風"。宋史達祖《東風第一枝·燈夕清坐》:"東風不動,照花影、一天春聚。耀翠光、金縷相交,苒苒細吹香霧。羞醉玉、少年丰度……"《醒世恒	言·張淑兒巧智脱楊生》:"那女子窺見母親情慌無措,扯他到房中説道:'其實那晚見他丰格超羣,必有大貴之日。'"清洪昇《長生殿·定情》:"昨見宮女楊玉環,德性温和,丰姿秀麗。卜茲吉日,册爲貴妃。已曾傳旨,在華清池賜浴,命永新、念奴伏侍更衣,即著高力士引來朝見。想必就到也。" ❹階梯。《廣雅·釋宮》:"丰,梯,階也。" ❺"豐"的简化字。
豐	豐〔丰〕 京津一九五 豐公鼎 衡盉 宅豐 説文古文 説文·豐部 蒼頡篇五 隸·易·豐 淮源廟碑 《説文》:"豐,豆之豐滿者也。从豆,象形。一曰鄉飲酒有豐侯者。𧯭,古文豐。"按:"豐"和"豊"的古文字,均像二玉在器之形。 　fēng 《廣韻》敷容切,平東敷。東部。 ❶豆器所盛丰滿。《説文·豆部》:"豐,豆之豐滿者也。"徐灝注箋:"豐謂豆所盛實豐滿。"《書·高宗肜日》:"典祀無豐于昵。"《左傳·桓公六年》:"絜粢豐盛。"《淮南子·齊俗》:"故禮豐不足以效愛,而誠可以懷遠。" ❷滿。滿足。《廣雅·釋詁一》:"豐,滿也。"《論衡·自紀》:"故時進意不為豐,時退志不為虧。"《文選·劉琨〈答盧諶〉》:"竿翠豐尋,逸珠盈椀。"李善注:"豐尋,言節長盈尋也。"《説文》曰:"豐,滿也。"北魏賈思勰《〈齊民要術〉序》:"杜畿為河東,課民畜牸牛、草馬,下逮雞、豚,皆有章程,家家豐實。" ❸大。如:丰碑;丰功偉績。《方言》卷二:"朦、厖、豐也。 自關而西秦晉之間凡大貌謂之朦或謂之厖。豐,其通語也。"《玉篇·豐部》:"豐,大也。"《周禮·考工記·弓人》:"角欲青白而豐末。"《莊子·山木》:"豐狐文豹。"成玄英疏:"豐,大也。"《三國志·魏志·任城陳蕭王傳》:"近者漢世廣建藩王,則連城數十,約則饗食祖祭而已。"又高大。《列子·楊朱》:"豐屋美服,厚味姣色。"北魏楊衒之《洛陽伽藍記·秦太上君寺》:"並豐堂崛起,高門洞開。"宋王安石《杭州修廣師法喜堂》:"豐車肥馬載豪傑。" ❹增大;扩大。《易·豐》:"象曰:豐,大也。"王弼注:"音闡大之大也。"孔穎達疏:"豐之稱大乃闡大之大,非自然之大,故音之也。"《國語·周語中》:"奉義順則謂之禮,畜義豐功謂之仁。"漢班固《西都賦》:"樹中天之華闕,豐冠山之朱堂。"晉張協《七命》:"南箕之風,不能暢其化;離畢之雲,無以豐其澤。" ❺厚。丰厚。《周禮·地官·大司徒》:"其民丰肉而庳。"鄭玄注:"豐,猶厚也。"孫詒讓正義:"豐滿則厚,故引申為凡厚之稱。"《國語·周語上》:"樹於有禮,艾人必豐。"韋昭注:"豐,厚也。"又使丰厚。晉陸機《辨亡論》下:"卑宮菲食,以豐功臣之賞;披懷虛己,以納謀士之筹。"《後漢書·胡廣傳》:"臣竭其忠,君豐其祿。"宋孫光憲《北夢瑣言》卷一:"處高位而妨賢,享厚祿以豐己。"	❻丰腴;丰滿。《楚辭·大招》:"豐肉微骨,體便娟只。"漢司馬相如《美人賦》:"奇葩逸麗,淑質豐光。"唐韓愈《送李愿歸盤谷序》:"曲眉豐頰,清聲而便體。" ❼多;丰富。如:丰衣足食。《詩·周頌·豐年》:"豐年多黍多稌。"鄭玄箋:"豐年,大有年也。"《荀子·君道》:"上好貪利,則臣下百吏乘是而後豐取刻與,以無度取於民。"《文選·潘岳〈楊荊州誄〉》:"多才豐藝,强記洽聞。"李善注:"《尚書》周公曰:'不若旦多才多藝,洽聞强記。'"晉陸機《辨亡論》下:"其野沃,其兵練,其器利,其財豐。"魯迅《彷徨·幸福的家庭》:"投稿的地方,先定為幸福月報社,因為潤筆似乎比較的丰。"又使丰富。《國語·晉語一》:"義以生利,利以豐民。"《昌言·損益篇》:"急農桑以豐委積,去末作以一本業。" ❽富饒。《文選·張衡〈西京賦〉》:"地沃野豐,百物殷阜。"李善注引薛綜曰:"沃,肥也。豐,饒也。"《南史·梁簡文帝諸子傳·南郡王大連》:"會稽豐沃,糧仗山積。" ❾茂盛;茂密。《詩·小雅·湛露》:"湛湛露斯,在彼豐草。"朱熹注:"豐,茂也。"南朝宋顏延之《應詔觀北湖田收》:"樓觀眺豐穎,金駕映松山。"明袁宏道《新安江十首》之八:"草豐不辨樹,山隱却如烟。"又使丰茂。《國語·周語下》:"鍾水豐物。"韋昭注:"鍾,聚畜水潦,所以豐殖百物也。"漢班固《東都賦》:"豐圃草以毓獸。"漢張衡《東京賦》:"植華平於春圃,豐朱草於中唐。" ❿興盛;昌盛。《國語·楚語下》:"夫事君者,不為内外行,不為豐約舉。"韋昭注:"豐,盛也。"《呂氏春秋·當染》:"從屬彌衆,弟子彌豐,充滿天下。"高誘注:"豐,盛也。"《論衡·累害》:"處顛者危,勢豐者虧。" ⓫古代礼器,形狀像豆,用以承酒觶。《儀禮·公食大夫禮》:"飲酒實于觶,加于豐。"鄭玄注:"豐,所以承觶者也,如豆而卑。" ⓬蒲草。《書·顧命》:"東序西嚮,敷重豐席,畫純。"孔傳:"豐,莞。" ⓭六十四卦之一,卦形為䷶,離下震上。《易·豐》:"象曰:豐,大也。" ⓮地名。1.周文王旧都。字也作"鄷"。在今陝西省西安市长安区西北沣河以西。《詩·大雅·文王有聲》:"既伐於崇,作邑於豐。"朱熹注:"作邑,徙都也。豐即崇國之地,在今鄠縣杜陵西南。"2.秦沛县之丰邑,汉置县。今江苏省丰县。《史記·韓信盧綰列傳》:"盧綰者,豐人也,與高祖同里。"《漢書·高帝紀上》:"高祖,沛豐邑中陽里人也。"顏師古注:"應劭曰:'沛,縣也。豐,其鄉也。'孟康曰:'後沛為郡而豐為縣。'師古曰:'沛者,本秦泗水郡之屬縣。豐者,沛之聚邑耳。'" ⓯姓。《通志·氏族略四》:"豐氏,《左傳》鄭穆公子豐之後,以王父字為氏,望出松陽。"宋代有豐稷。

4.　　It is not uncommon to see simplified and traditional ideographs with identical or similar glyphs that are not separately coded.　Apart from U+4E30 丰, U+51FA 出, U+53F0 台 and U+9AA8 骨 as mentioned in IRGN2539, below are some more examples:

a. 干 U+5E72 : represent the traditional Chinese character of 干 and the simplified forms of Chinese characters 乾, 幹, 榦 and 干.

| 5E72 干 51.0 | 干 G0-3849 | 干 HB1-A47A | 干 T1-445B | 干 J0-3433 | 干 K0-4A4E | 干 V1-5379 |

b. 丑 U+4E11: represent the traditional Chinese character of 丑 and the simplified forms of Chinese characters 醜 and 丑.

| 4E11 一 1.3 | 丑 G0-3373 | 丑 HB1-A4A1 | 丑 T1-4460 | 丑 J0-312F | 丑 K0-7564 | 丑 V1-4A2C |

c. 松 U+677E: represent the traditional Chinese character of 松 and the simplified forms of Chinese characters 鬆 and 松.

| 677E 木 75.4 | 松 G0-4B49 | 松 HB1-AA51 | 松 T1-4E34 | 松 J0-3E3E | 松 K0-6166 | 松 V1-5946 |

d. 系 U+7CFB: represent the traditional Chinese character of 系 and the simplified forms of Chinese characters 係, 繫 (tide) and 系.

| 7CFB 糸 120.1 | 系 G0-4F35 | 系 HB1-A874 | 系 T1-4B37 | 系 J0-374F | 系 K0-4D27 | 系 V1-6244 |

e. 板 U+677F: represent the traditional Chinese character of 板 and the simplified forms of Chinese characters 闆 and 板.

| 677F 木 75.4 | 板 G0-3065 | 板 HB1-AA4F | 板 T1-4E32 | 板 J0-4844 | 板 K0-7779 | 板 V1-5947 |

5.   Same as the above examples, we consider that it is fine to have 丰 (FS=1) and 军 (FS=3) maintained in the same code point (U+4E30) and they should not be separately coded.

End of document

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2/IRG

Ideographic Research Group

(IRG)

Source/Contribution Identifier: Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China

Meeting: IRG Meeting No. 59, Online Meeting

Title: Feedback on IRGN2540 on Request to Discuss How to Handle the Sanban Sign for Chinese Folk Music and Local Operas

Status: Member's feedback for consideration by IRG

Action: For consideration by IRG

Feedback on IRGN2540 on Request to Discuss How to Handle the Sanban Sign for Chinese Folk Music and Local Operas

1.	The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) agrees to the proposal to encode the Sanban sign as a separate musical symbol based on the following reasons:

- The Sanban sign is a symbol rather than a Han character;

- The Sanban sign is used as a musical notation with its own meaning;

- Unlike characters, the Sanban sign does not have a pronunciation; and

- The Sanban sign cannot be found in any dictionary.

2.	HKSAR has no objection to separately encode Sanban signs as complete set of musical symbols under a symbol notation system, separate from CJK characters .

End of document