

# FINAL PROPOSAL TO ENCODE TAIWANESE KANA (臺灣語假名) IN THE UCS

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もじきょう  
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古家時雄を追悼して

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# Chapter 1

## Quick summary

*For copyable names, see § Unicode considerations.*

I propose a new block, in the Supplementary Multilingual Plane, to be called Kana Extended-B. I propose that the new block be given range U+1AFF0 – U+1AFFF, and that it include:

### 1.1 Tone marks

/ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-2

Mojikyō 69622; proposed representation U+1AFF0

- In Minnan, also used for tone six<sup>1</sup>

\ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-3

Mojikyō 69623; proposed representation U+1AFF1

‘ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-4

Mojikyō 69624; proposed representation U+1AFF2

⟨ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-5

Mojikyō 69625; proposed representation U+1AFF3

| KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-7

Mojikyō 69627; proposed representation U+1AFF5

‘ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-8

Mojikyō 69628; proposed representation U+1AFF6

1. For more discussion of this issue, and why I'm proposing we leave U+1AFF4 and U+1AFFC open, please see § On tone six.

## 1.2 Nasalized tone marks

Ⓛ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-I  
Mojikyō 69629; proposed representation U+1AFF7

Ⓜ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-2  
Mojikyō 69630; proposed representation U+1AFF8  
• In Minnan, also used for tone six<sup>1</sup>

Ⓝ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-3  
Mojikyō 69631; proposed representation U+1AFF9

Ⓞ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-4  
Mojikyō 69632; proposed representation U+1AFFA

Ⓡ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-5  
Mojikyō 69633; proposed representation U+1AFFB

Ⓣ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-7  
Mojikyō 69635; proposed representation U+1AFFD

⓫ KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-8  
Mojikyō 69636; proposed representation U+1AFFE

1. For more discussion of this issue, and why I'm proposing we leave U+1AFF4 and U+1AFFC open, please see § On tone six.

## 1.3 Combining characters

*Note: The two below are provided for informational purposes and would be unified with existing characters. Notes are about Taiwanese kana.*

### ◎ COMBINING DOT BELOW

Mojikyō 69202; U+0323

- Indicates aspiration; native name *sàng-khì hû* [送氣符]. For example, while タ is /ta/, タア is /t<sup>h</sup>a/.
- At least one source renders it identically to the *nakaguro* (中黒);  
→ • U+30FB KATAKANA MIDDLE DOT

### — COMBINING OVERLINE

Mojikyō 69637–69642;<sup>2</sup> U+0305

- Makes the kana it combines with /t/ in the case of ツ (/ti/) and ュ (/tu/); or adds a /t/ as in ツサ (/tsa/ or /tca/) and ュセ (/tse/ or /tce/); or changes vowel sound as in ヲ (/i/) and ヲア (/ə/)
- Sometimes rendered identically to the *chōonpu* (長音符; U+30FC; KATAKANA-HIRAGANA PROLONGED SOUND MARK), so ツ in place of ツサ.

For the dotted and overline characters, no widely accepted names are in use. No Unicode Named Character Sequences are requested.

2. Mojikyō chose to encode the versions of the katakana with combining overline above separately, so this refers to the individual katakana they encoded. In Mojikyō order: ヂ ヂツ ュ ュセ. They are missing ヲ and ヲア.

# Chapter 2 Overview

## 2.1 Linguistic

Taiwanese Hokkien (臺灣語) is a Sinitic Southern Min language spoken throughout the world; as of 2013, it was spoken by 48 million people.<sup>1</sup> It is spoken as far afield as the Philippines, where it is known as *Fookien*. In ISO 639–3, it is known as Min Nan.

In Taiwan, Hokkien is a widely spoken language, and is even used in academic writing. The most popular way of writing Hokkien is known as *Hàn-lô* (漢羅), which to untrained eyes may appear to be *mojibake*...

“ M̄ 是講攏無台灣來 ê 學生來修。Tí 中級班，有一個讀電腦 ê 博士生；初級班有一個客家人，讀設計碩士班。<sup>2</sup> ”

However, it is not; what is happening is that 10–15% of Hokkien phonemes are not representable as a standardized Chinese character. So, reading Hokkien only in Chinese characters, called *Tâng-lâng-jī* (唐儂字), is quite difficult. Therefore, other systems, among them the Taiwanese government’s official *Tâi-lô* (臺羅) and the older *Peh-ōe-jī* (白話字) upon which it is based, along with, more rarely, *chù-im hú-hō* (注音符號), known elsewhere as *bopomofo*, are mixed in with the Chinese characters. Indeed, there’s no reason Taiwanese kana can’t be used for this purpose:

“ ム̄是講攏無台灣來工〈學生來修。矛|中級班，有一個讀電腦工〈博士生；初級班有一個客家人，讀設計碩士班。 ”

But perhaps we’re getting ahead of ourselves.

## 2.2 Historic (Taiwanese...kana?)

If I were given the task of naming Taiwanese kana, or, perhaps better said, translating their Hokkien/Japanese name, I would have named them “Hokkien kana”. Because,

1. Sun, Obed [孫暉皓] (2017). “台灣16年「母語教育」宣告失敗？我們需要「搶救台語」嗎？——我在新加坡的四個觀察”. Crossing [換日線]. Tiānxià Magazine [天下雜誌]. Quote: “全球的閩南語（包括潮汕話、海南話等）使用者有超過 4,800 萬人”.

2. Khîn-hōaⁿ, Lí [李勤岸] (2007). 台語飯桌. Sìn Bōng Ài [信望愛].

indeed, that's what they are; historically speaking, there's nothing Taiwanese about Taiwanese kana except that they can be used to write Taiwanese Hokkien. Indeed, they are not even exclusively *Taiwanese*, as they are also suitable for writing the Quanzhou dialect.

Taiwanese kana were invented by Japanese linguists on behalf of the imperial Japanese government, which at the time of their introduction, was pursuing a policy of *dōka* (同化), meaning, “assimilation”. The period we most remember them for today was the period of the 1930's, when they were spread primarily to teach Taiwanese people Japanese.<sup>3</sup>

The primary person involved in their creation was the linguist Naoyoshi Ogawa [小川尚義].<sup>4</sup> The first of Ogawa's works that they make a notable appearance in is the *Japanese–Taiwanese Daijiten* (日台大辭典) of 1907.<sup>5</sup> Another early example is a textbook from 1902, the *Textbook for Taiwan* (台灣教科用書). Ogawa continued to refine them until he published his greatest work, the two volume *Comprehensive Taiwanese–Japanese Dictionary* [臺日大辭典] (1931). Indeed, it is entirely on the back of this work that modern interest in them continues, with the dictionary continuing to receive updates long after the collapse of the Japanese empire; even famed Taiwanese linguist Âng Úi-jîn contributed substantially to an update of the dictionary in 1993, published as the *Minnan Classic Dictionary Collection* (閩南語經典辭書彙編).

Due to the high quality of this dictionary, which even informed the Taiwanese government's own *Dictionary of Frequently-Used Taiwan Minnan* [臺灣閩南語常用詞辭典] (1<sup>st</sup> ed. 2011),<sup>6</sup> Japanese learners of Hokkien continue to use Taiwanese kana even today.<sup>7</sup> But, of course, this is not the only reason to encode Taiwanese kana; they are interesting in and of themselves, as a historical writing system with a large body of work behind it.

Even in Ogawa's time, he was not the only author; other Japanese scholars recognized the quality of his work, and many other works exist which integrate Taiwanese kana, such as the *Taiwan Proverb Collection* [臺灣俚諺集覽] (1914) and the *State Monopoly Bureau's Taiwanese Dictionary* [專賣局台灣語典] (1923), which, unlike Ogawa's work, mixed *Peb-ōe-jī* with Taiwanese kana.

3. Chen, Chun-Hui [陳君慧] (June 2002); Lin, Ching-Hsiun [林慶勳], ed. “《訂正台灣十五音字母詳解》音系研究”. National Sun Yat-sen University Chinese Literature Department: Master's Thesis.

4. Ibid, p. 19.

5. Ibid, p. 19–20.

6. “Bibliography” [參考書目]. [臺灣閩南語常用詞辭典](#). Retrieved August 1, 2020.

7. For two examples of Japanese learners of Hokkien who use Taiwanese kana, see the Twitter profiles of Soaⁿ-kiā (@suannkia) and Taipa (@taipalogy).

In our time, besides being used as a substantial basis for the *Dictionary of Frequently-Used Taiwan Minnan*, Âng Ûi-jîn's version of the dictionary lives on due to a project of Lím Chùn-iok [林俊育] of the Academia Sinica: [taigi.fhl.net/dict](http://taigi.fhl.net/dict). This impressive work is a complete digitization of the 1993 dictionary, and when you search for terms, you are given links to individual pages of it. For example, searching 夢, meaning "dream", brings up [page 555 of volume 2](#), which brings up quite a detailed entry, which differentiates between frightening dreams/nightmares (恐ろしい夢) and merely bad dreams (悪い夢); between being told about a dream (夢の告を受ける) from dream interpretation (夢判断):

	バ
	ン
託	い
一	夢。
出	ゆめ。
現	○(姓)
完	く
夢	ぼう
枕	。
に立つ。	夢。
	二
夢	ゆめ。
枕	ゆめ。
に立つ。	告。
	三
夢	ゆめ。
枕	ゆめ。
に立つ。	を受ける。
	四
夢	おぞろ
枕	。
に立つ。	恐ろ
	五
夢	し
枕	い
に立つ。	夢。
	六
夢	タバ
判	。
断	。
	七
夢	わる
判	。
断	。

## 2.3 Legacy encodings

### 2.3.1 Pseudo-Unicode encodings

A “pseudo-Unicode” encoding is currently in use on Wikipedia and elsewhere. This “encoding”, to the extent that it is one, mixes SVG glyphs, HTML markup, and a few Unicode characters intended for other purposes.

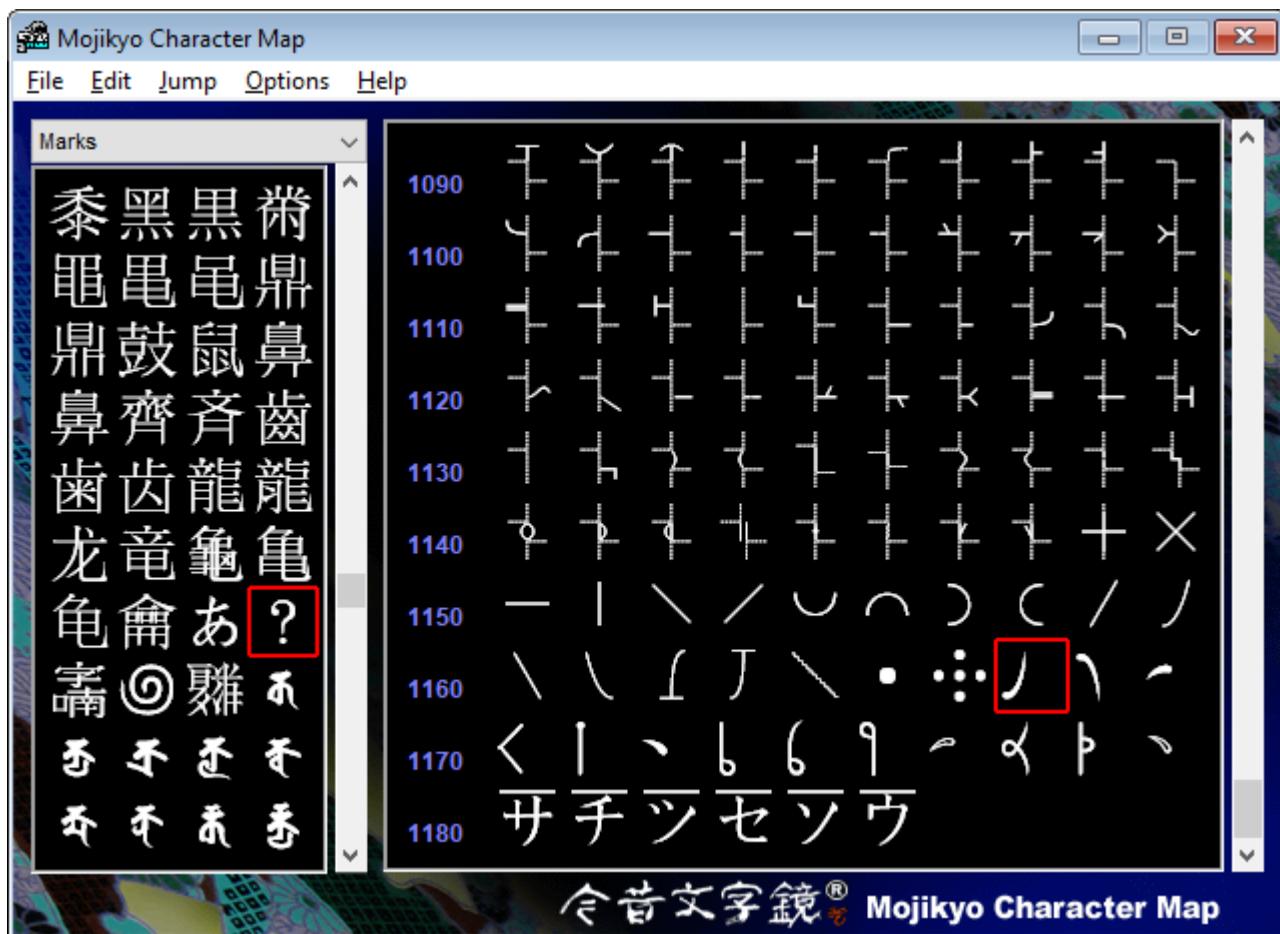
- U+1AFF0–1AFFE are represented with SVG’s;
- U+0323, the COMBINING DOT BELOW, is used as in this document; and
- U+0305, the COMBINING OVERLINE, is represented variably by a CSS border-top, or else by a COMBINING MACRON (U+0304) or other script-inappropriate combining mark. It seems this is done due to lack of font support for combining marks over katakana.

A second pseudo-Unicode encoding exists, which I call the “[Taipa encoding](#)”. It misuses characters like U+27E8, MATHEMATICAL LEFT ANGLE BRACKET, because of its similar appearance to tone 5, 〈. It does not seem to have widely caught on outside of Taipa’s tweets; certainly this kind of misuse is a good reason to introduce real characters for the task.

### 2.3.2 Mojikyō

Mojikyō almost fully supports Taiwanese kana. Its only deficiency is that it is missing 𩉁 and 𩉂, which means that the Quanzhou dialect is not reproducible in the Mojikyō encoding.

In Mojikyō, the Taiwanese kana are available in the font `Mojikm0D.TTF`; 20 codepoints are devoted to them. Mojikyō chooses to encode the COMBINING OVERLINE as precombined with the kana it combines with, and it encodes the COMBINING DOT BELOW as a spacing mark.



As mentioned in § Acknowledgements, Mr. Tanimoto and Mr. Yamaguchi helped me a lot with getting this program working. I was quite touched by Mr. Tanimoto's story, so I chose to memorialize his friend, Mr. Tokio Furuya, who is now deceased, on the front cover of this paper. Mr. Furuya was the main developer of Mojikyō.

Below are the Taiwanese kana glyphs as they appear in Mojikm0D.TTF; the top row are the tone letters, middle row nasalized tone letters, and bottom row overlined katakana:

ノ タ カ シ ウ  
 ヲ オ ウ ィ キ  
 サ チ ツ セ ソ ウ

# Chapter 3

## Unicode considerations

### 3.1 UnicodeData.txt

```
1AFF0;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-2;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFF1;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-3;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFF2;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-4;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFF3;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-5;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFF5;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-7;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFF6;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-8;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFF7;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-1;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFF8;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-2;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFF9;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-3;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFFA;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-4;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFFB;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-5;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFFD;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-7;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1AFFE;KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-8;Lm;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
```

### 3.2 On tone six

In modern Hokkien, tone six is equal to tone two.<sup>1</sup> A symbol, therefore, for tone six, is not in frequent use. However, I found a single source with a symbol for tone six, Taigikho (2017), and recommend we leave a slot open for it should it become more popular in the future, or should more sources emerge, so we have a logical place to put it. Even in Taigikho (2017), however, the symbol is barely discernible, as shown below, and it seems to be that they are trying to discourage its use.

1. Chiung, Wi-vun Taiffalo (2003). “Tone Change in Taiwanese: Age and Geographic Factors”. University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics. 8 (1).

表 0  
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◎ 聲調

調序	第1聲	第2聲	第3聲	第4聲	第5聲	第6聲	第7聲	第8聲
調類	陰平	陰上	陰去	陰入	陽平	陽上	陽去	陽入
臺羅調符	○	ó	ò	oh	ô	ó	ó	oh
臺語假名調符	常音		/	\	•	<	—	•
鼻音	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö

(變化元素·變化輔音)

✓ 後表標註「◦」的音節，臺語假名使用「鼻音」調符。

### 3.3 On the aspiration mark

The aspiration mark is quite unusual in that in some sources it acts as a combining character,<sup>2</sup> and in other sources, it appears identically to the *nakaguro* (中黒).<sup>3</sup>

As they are semantically the same, this issue should be left to higher-level protocols, such as fonts, to solve, via e.g. stylistic alternates. It is likely that in the sources where it appears as a *nakaguro*, this is only due to subpar printing technology, as it's clear it's meant to have been combining by Ogawa.

### 3.4 On glyph order

It makes the most sense to use the glyph order from Âng and Ogawa (1992). It is a simple order: basic Japanese kana order (*gojūon*, 五十音), with tone letters in numerical order and nasalized versions after normal versions. Overlined versions of characters come after regular versions, and aspirated versions come after those.

So:

#### 3.4.1 Tone letters

/ < ˊ < \ < ˇ < • < ˉ < < ˉ < | < ˉ < ˉ < ˉ

#### 3.4.2 Combining characters

夕 < 夕<sup>4</sup>

2. Ogawa (1932), Âng and Ogawa (1992), Taigikho (2017), among others.
3. *State Monopoly Bureau's Taiwanese Dictionary* [專賣局台灣語典] (1923), among others.
4. Âng and Ogawa (1992), vol. 2, p. 2.

サ < シ < シ < ソ<sup>5</sup>

### 3.5 Vertical typesetting

Taiwanese kana are most often typeset vertically historically. All horizontally typeset examples I was able to find are from this century, e.g., on Wikipedia:

**Taiwanese kana** (タイ < ヲアヌ < ギイ / カア / ピエン <) is a [katakana-based writing system](#) that was used to write [Taiwanese Hokkien](#) (commonly called "Taiwanese") when the [island of Taiwan](#) was under Japanese rule. It functioned as a phonetic guide to [hanzi](#), much like [furigana](#) in [Japanese](#) or [Zhuyin fuhao](#) in [Chinese](#). There were similar systems for other languages in Taiwan as well, including [Hakka](#) and [Formosan languages](#).

As far as Unicode is concerned, all we need is to put this in `VerticalOrientation.txt`:

```
1AFF0..1AFFE ; U # Lc [13] KATAKANA LETTER MINNAN TONE-2..KATAKANA
LETTER MINNAN NASALIZED TONE-8
```

For this paper, I am using a SILE package I wrote to do the vertical layout. Looking at the vertical layout, there are two ways to do it. In this paper, I consider it to be two lines, with the tone letter on the second line. It is also possible to do so in OpenType via contextual positioning, like this:

```
feature valt
lookup valt2
    # Make glyph 0-width and move it back 1.5 glyphs;
    # takes advantage of fact kana are monospace.
        # x     y     xadv yadv
    pos @toneletters.valt <-1300 500 0      0>;
valt2;
valt;
```

Vertical layout is really a problem to be handled by higher level protocols, and not a Unicode consideration, but is mentioned for completeness.

For a fully working OpenType implementation, see [FRB Taiwanese Kana](#), which is a font I made originally for this proposal but which can be used for Taiwanese kana in general. It works with HTML vertical layout, and has bolder glyphs for ruby:

5. Âng and Ogawa (1992), vol. 1, pp. 610–611.

# F R B 臺灣語假名

臺タイ<語ギイ/

臺語  
タイ(ギイ)

臺  
タイ  
語  
ギイ

No special actions need be taken, nor JavaScript be used, the HTML for the last example is just:

```
<p class=vert><ruby>臺<rt>タイ</rt>語<rt>ギイ</rt></ruby></p>
```

## 3.6 On naming

Finally, I will explain my reasoning for why I am requesting the glyph names I am requesting. I have very deliberately chosen not to include a reference to Taiwan in either the names of the characters or the name of the requested block. In China, even the word Taiwan is politically sensitive, as is the period of Japanese rule. Further, Taiwanese kana write the Hokkien language, which is also spoken in mainland China. Indeed, the Quanzhou dialect, historically named the “Chinchew dialect”, gets its name from the city of Quanzhou (泉州市). Second of all, the Taiwanese kana were used occasionally in imperial Japan in the linguistic study of other Chinese languages, though the vast majority of surviving sources and modern use is in/for Hokkien.

The UTC should be aware of this issue when deciding on naming. My proposal originally asked the UTC to name the characters *Hokkien*. Eiso Chan, however, thought that *Min Nan* would be better, as this is the name used by ISO 639-3, and submitted the comment document L2/20-233. I strongly agree, and have revised the character names in my proposal accordingly.

### 3.7 On shakuhachi notation

しゃくはち

The *shakuhachi* (尺八) is a traditional Japanese instrument, which looks similar to a flute. It has a traditional notation scheme known as *shakuhachi gakufu* (尺八樂譜).

As seen below,<sup>6</sup> in *shakuhachi*, the combining characters mentioned in this proposal do not combine the same way in vertical writing. They combine on the right, as is more common in CJK contexts.

30	25	20	15	10	5	1	情熱大陸フルート
V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち
V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち
V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち
V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち
V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち	V	し や く は ち

I agree with Eiso Chan's recommendations in L2/20-233. I am hopeless when it comes to musical subjects, so a more complete *shakuhachi* proposal will not be forthcoming from me, and it is out of the scope of this proposal. However, I immediately understand the wisdom of a registered OpenType feature such as `skhc`. As far as Unicode is concerned, Chan's recommended changes to `NameList.txt` and UAX#50 are in my opinion sound.

6. Via Tenzan Yamada (山田典山): 情熱大陸の尺八譜.

# Chapter 4

## Evidence of all requested characters

### 4.1 Tone letters

Âng and Ogawa (1992), vol. 1, p. 3.

		二	
		(2)	(1)
鼻音	常音	八聲符	出氣音符號
l	l	上平	出氣音符號
l	/	上聲	符號
ı	ı	上去	
o	o	上入	
ç	ç	下平	
þ	þ	下去	
ö	ö	下入	

### 4.2 Combining characters

Âng and Ogawa (1992), vol. 1, p. 5.

ヰ	ປ	ດ	ກ
ヰ	ປ	ດ	ຂ
ໜ	ບ	ຕ	ຄ
ໜ	ບ	ຕ	ກ
ໜ	ບ	ຕ	ເ
ໜ	ບ	ຕ	ໂ

Âng and Ogawa (1992), vol. 1, p. 3. Proof of オ and ウ, missing from main table.

モ「ヅエ」の促りたる音、即ち(モ)の音を表はす。

渣<sup>モ</sup>/這<sup>モ</sup>/祭<sup>モ</sup>/仄<sup>モ</sup>/齊<sup>モ</sup>/坐<sup>モ</sup>/絕<sup>モ</sup>

ヲ「ヅオ」の促りたる音、即ち(モ)の音を表はす、此の母音に廣狹の一種あり、(「オ」列の假名の條参照)。

租<sup>ヲ</sup>/祖<sup>ヲ</sup>/作<sup>ヲ</sup>/宗<sup>ヲ</sup>/憎<sup>ヲ</sup>/左<sup>ヲ</sup>/紙<sup>ヲ</sup>

チ「ティ」の促りたる音、即ち(チ)の音を表はす、

知<sup>チ</sup>/朝<sup>チ</sup>/稻<sup>チ</sup>/等<sup>チ</sup>/陣<sup>チ</sup>/中<sup>チ</sup>/直<sup>チ</sup>

ツ「トウ」の促りたる音、即ち(ツ)の音を表はす。

蛛<sup>ツ</sup>/除<sup>ツ</sup>/長<sup>ツ</sup>/對<sup>ツ</sup>/墩<sup>ツ</sup>/唇<sup>ツ</sup>/突<sup>ツ</sup>

ぢ唇「イ」舌「ウ」の位置にて發する音を表はす。

余<sup>ヂ</sup>/居<sup>ヂ</sup>/暑<sup>ヂ</sup>/鋸<sup>ヂ</sup>/除<sup>ヂ</sup>/慮<sup>ヂ</sup>/魚<sup>ヂ</sup>

オ唇「エ」舌「ヲ」(狭き「オ」)の位置にて發する音を表はす。

鍋<sup>ヲ</sup>/過<sup>ヲ</sup>/稅<sup>ヲ</sup>/火<sup>ヲ</sup>/飛<sup>ヲ</sup>/袋<sup>ヲ</sup>/尾<sup>ヲ</sup>

他の五十音假名及び符號假名の發音は、大體に於て、日本語と同一なりと雖も亦多少異なるものなきにあらず、今特に注意を要するものにつき左に説明すべし。

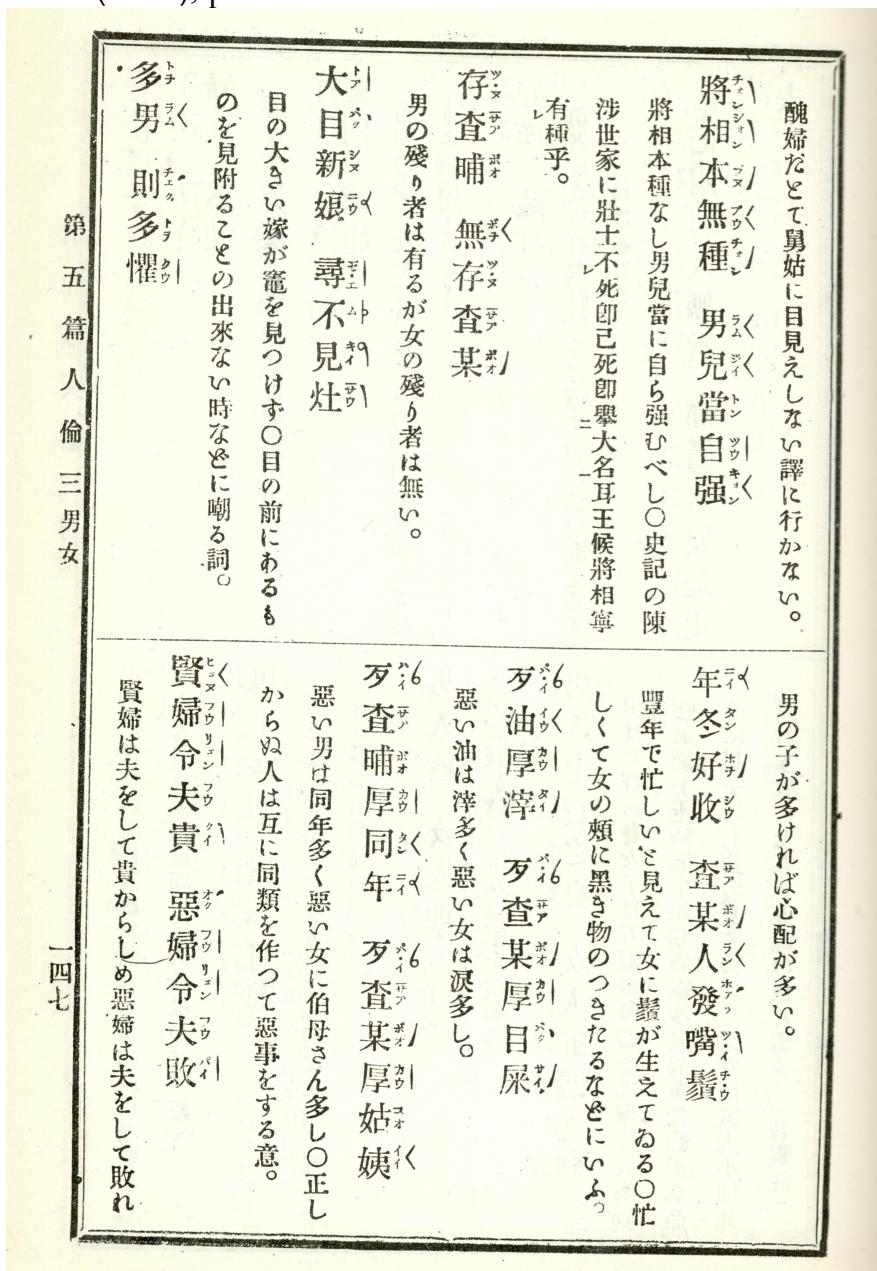
一、「ウ」列の假名。

(1) 「ウ」列の假名にして「ウウ」「クウ」等の如き長音、又は「ウイ」「クヌ」「クツ」の如く「イ」「ヌ」「ツ」の前に来るものは國語の「ウ」より強く唇を突出して發音する「ウ」の母音を有す。

有<sup>ウ</sup>/多<sup>ウ</sup>/位<sup>ウ</sup>/君<sup>ウ</sup>/骨<sup>ウ</sup>/恤<sup>ウ</sup>/孫<sup>ウ</sup>

### 4.3 Miscellaneous pages

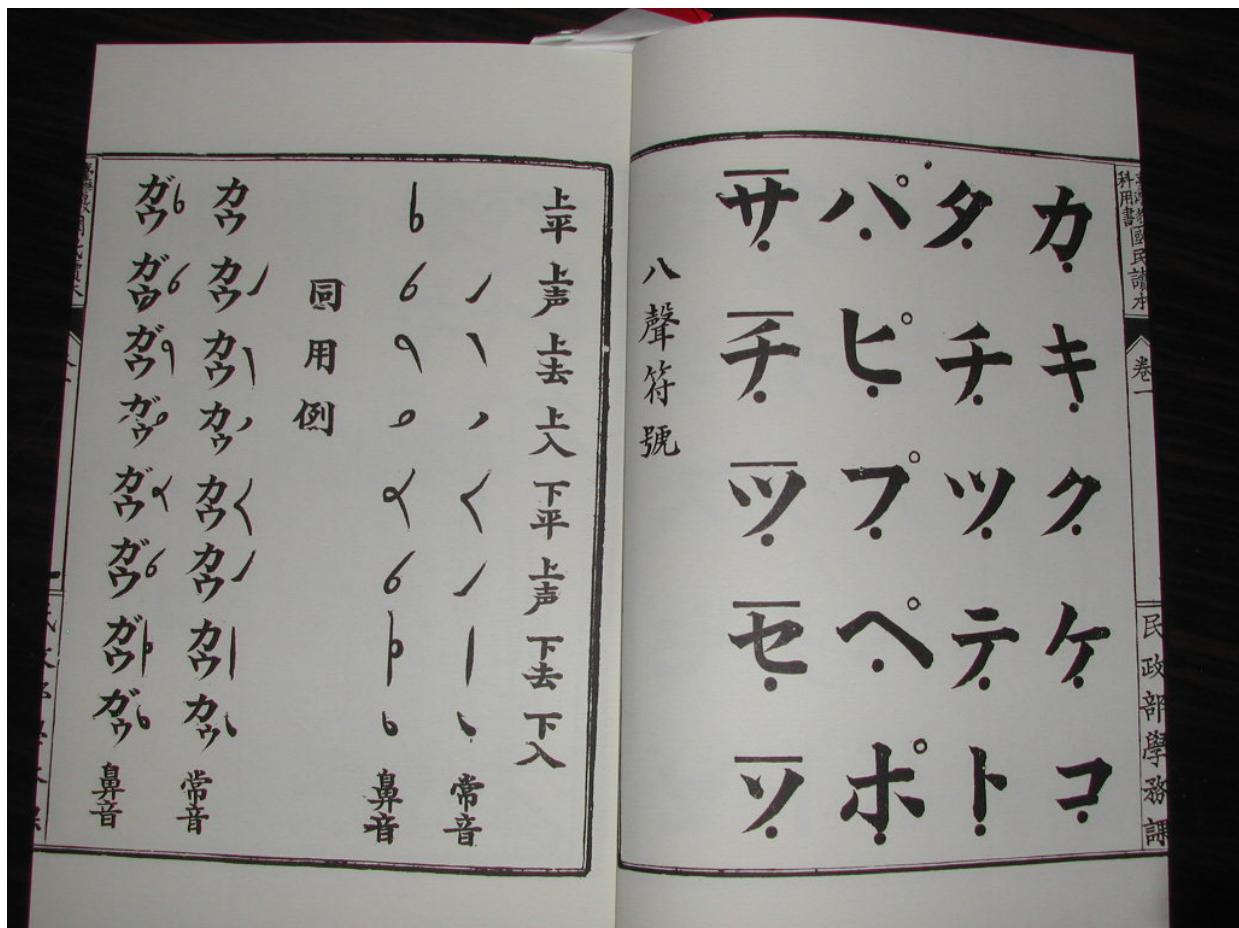
Hirasawa (1914), p. 147.



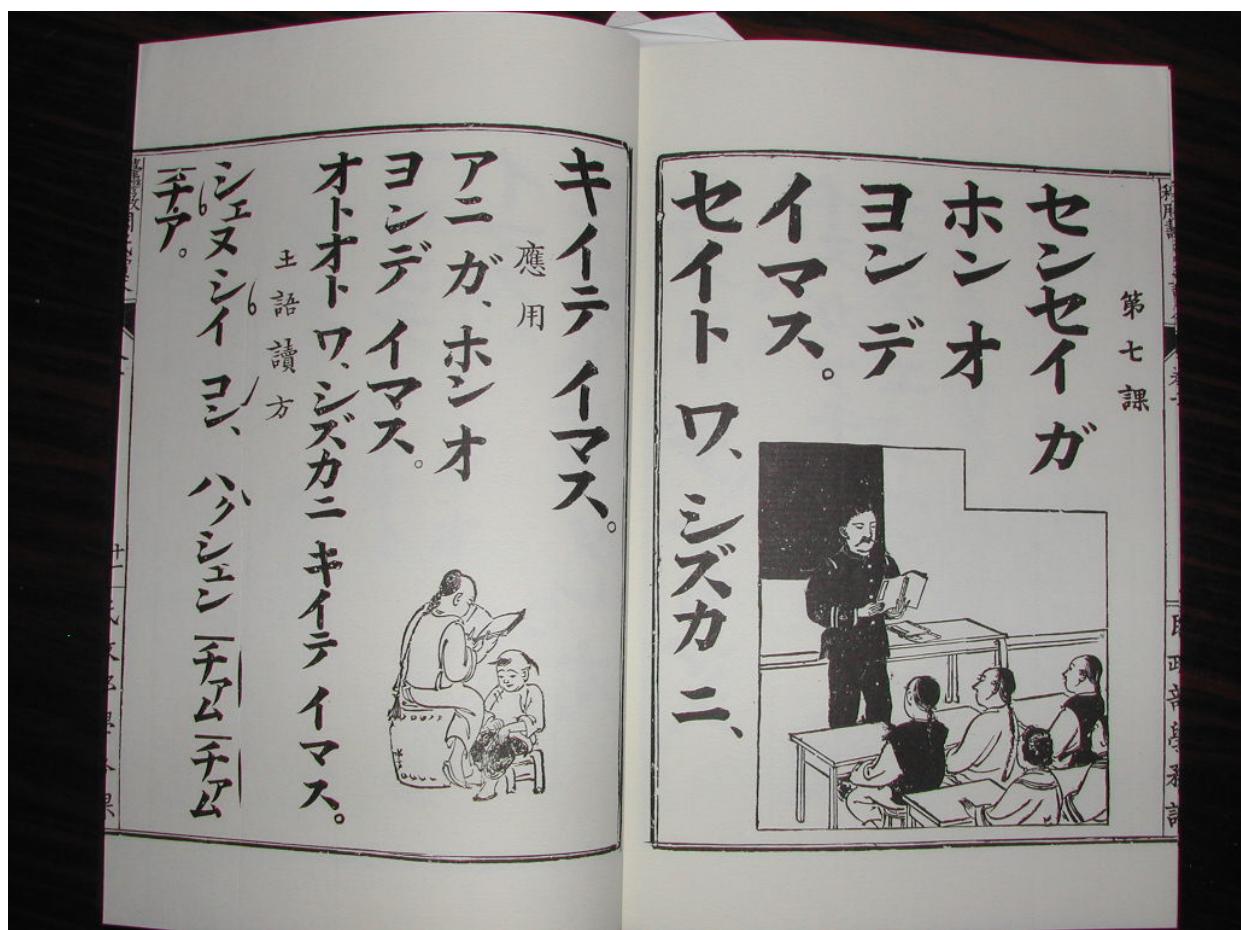
Ogawa (1938). Unknown page, from Liang, et al (1999). “*The Japanese–Taiwanese Dictionary and The New Japanese–Taiwanese Dictionary: a Comparison*”. p. 16.

オチル(おつ)(自、ニ落。)	加落。加落落。「葉ガ
」落葉。「日ガ山ニ」	日落山。「雷ガ」
起雷。「馬カラ」	跋落馬。○「試驗ニ」
脱名。落第。○「垢ガ」	脱垢。「肉ガ」肉
消去。「力ガ」	失望。餒志。「瘡ガ」乞食
症脱去。「色ガ」	退色。「鼻ガ」凹鼻。
字ガ」	失名。
中計。○「城カラ」	對城逃走。○「計ニ」
號判較輸。「城ガ」	字落去。脱字。○「評判ガ」敗名
」能曉。了解。○「罪ニ」	○「札ガ」城陷落。○「品ガ」此
歸此號道理。	標着。○「胸ニ」

*Textbook for Taiwan* [台灣教科用書] (1902).



The above book is another corroborating source for the equality of tone two (上声) and tone six (上声) in Hokkien, as well.



先生が本を読んでいます。生徒を、静かに、聞いています。

先シ生シ講ク、 學シ生シ恬チム恬チム聽ク。

## Chapter 5 Bibliography

- *Textbook for Taiwan* [台灣教科用書] (1902).<sup>1</sup> Volume 1 [国民読本卷一]. Governor-General of Taiwan, Imperial Government of Japan.
- Hirasawa, Teiakira (1914). *Taiwan Proverb Collection* [臺灣俚諺集覽]. Governor-General of Taiwan, Imperial Government of Japan.
- Ogawa, Naoyoshi (1932). *Comprehensive Taiwanese-Japanese Dictionary* [臺日大辭典]. Governor-General of Taiwan, Imperial Government of Japan.
  - Volume 1 (1931)
  - Volume 2 (1932)
- Ogawa, Naoyoshi (1938). *New Japanese-Taiwanese Dictionary* [新訂日台大辭典]. (One volume only, second never completed.)
- Âng, Úi-jîn; Ogawa, Naoyoshi (1992). *Minnan Classic Dictionary Collection* (閩南語經典辭書彙編)
- *Tâi-lô-Taiwanese kana tables* (臺羅調符—臺語假名調符) (2017). Table 0/18. Taigikho (失控的台語課).

1. Meiji 35 (明治35年)

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2**  
**PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS**  
**FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646<sup>1</sup>**

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html> for guidelines and details before filling this form.

Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.  
See also <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest Roadmaps.

#### A. Administrative

1. Title:	<i>A proposal to encode Taiwanese Kana in the UCS</i>	
2. Requester's name:	<i>Fredrick R. Brennan</i>	
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>Individual contribution</i>	
4. Submission date:	<i>23 September 2020 (rev. 13 December 2020)</i>	
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):	<i>N/A</i>	
6. Choose one of the following:		
This is a complete proposal:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(or) More information will be provided later:	<input type="checkbox"/>	

#### B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:		
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Proposed name of script:	<i>Kana Extended-B</i>	
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of the existing block:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Number of characters in proposal:	<i>13</i>	
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):		
A-Contemporary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B.1-Specialized (small collection) <input type="checkbox"/>	B.2-Specialized (large collection) <input type="checkbox"/>
C-Major extinct <input type="checkbox"/>	D-Attested extinct <input type="checkbox"/>	E-Minor extinct <input type="checkbox"/>
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic <input type="checkbox"/>	G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5. Fonts related:		
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?	<i>Fredrick R. Brennan</i>	
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):	<i>Fredrick R. Brennan &lt;<a href="mailto:copypaste@kittens.ph">copypaste@kittens.ph</a>&gt;. Font name is FRB Taiwanese Kana. It's SIL OFL licensed.</i>	
6. References:		
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7. Special encoding issues:		
Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>I discuss the order characters should be in, and issues presented by vertical typesetting.</i>	
8. Additional Information:		
Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <a href="http://www.unicode.org">http://www.unicode.org</a> for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database ( <a href="http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/">http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/</a> ) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.		

<sup>1</sup>? Form number: N4502-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

### C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
If YES explain	_____
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>
If YES, with whom?	_____ <i>Mojikyo Institute, Academia Sinica, Eiso Chan</i>
If YES, available relevant documents:	_____ <i>Correspondence</i>
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>
Reference:	_____ <i>Japanese learners of Hokkien, Taiwanese scholars of Japanese imperial era</i>
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Rare</b>
Reference:	_____
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>
If YES, where? Reference:	_____ <i>Twitter, Facebook, etc.</i>
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
If YES, is a rationale provided?	_____
If YES, reference:	_____
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	_____
If YES, reference:	_____
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	_____
If YES, reference:	_____
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to, or could be confused with, an existing character?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	_____
If YES, reference:	_____
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	_____
If YES, reference:	_____ <i>Existing combining characters are used. See page 7.</i>
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	_____
If YES, reference:	_____
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	_____
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?	_____
If YES, reference:	_____