** The Extended Ideographic Description Language (IDLx) **

	Unicode Name	A	Name	B	B	Examples
a-1	left to right	⿰	left-right	◑	◐	潰:◐氵貫
a-2	above to below	⿱	top-down	⊖	⬤	槀:⬤㐭木
a-3	surround from bottom left	⿺	L-shaped, bottom first	◔	◕	毯:◕毛炎
a-4			L-shaped, top first	◷	◔	廷:◔壬廴
a-5	surround from upper left	⿸	Γ-shaped	◓	◑	慮:◑虍思
a-6	surround from upper right	⿹	package	◒	◗	截:◗戈隹
a-7	/	/	surround from bottom right	◕	◗	弋:◗一弋
a-8	surround from below	⿶	plug	◕	◖	凶:◖㐅凵
a-9	surround from left	⿵	C-shaped	◔	◖	玉:◖王丶
a-10	surround from top	⿷	surround from top	◓	◗	閒:◗門月
a-11	/	/	reverse C-shaped	◓	◗	弱:◖◗弓工工
a-12	full surround	⿴	surround	◎	◯	囟:◯白㐅
a-13	overlaid	⿻	crossover	⊘	⊘	夫:⊘二人
a-14	/	/	no operator		⬤	亅:⬤
a-15	/	/	geta mark		▰	鿎:◕严▰
a-16	/	/	rotate 180°		↻	㠭:↻予
a-17	/	/	horizontal flip		⊖	玊:⊖正
a-18	/	/	similar		≋	黾:◕从≋电
a-19	/	/	parentheses; group		( )	夑:(◕宀口冖土九)

Remarks:

a-3: The L-shape, ◔, is the only binary relationship that occurs in both of its realizations, ◕ and ◔; this case is well known to learners of Kanji, as there are many common glyphs with either operator.

The choice between ◕ and ◔ depends on the element that occupies the left and bottom of the character in question: only 夂 and 辶 (辶, 辶) are written *after* the top right and hence need ◔, as in 這:◔言辶 (observe that using standard Unicode IDL, we are forced to write this as 這:⿺辶言, which, crucially, does not preserve the order in which the factors are normally written).[1] All other elements (i.e. except for 夂 and 辶) that enclose another one from the left and from below in an L-shape take precedence; hence, in e.g. 赳, 走 comes first and 力 comes second, so its formula is 赳:◕走力.

a-11: XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX the reversed C-shape: lowest frequency, missing from Unicode IDCs, erroneously replaced by ◯ in formula 弱:⿵⿷弓工工 for which we write 弱:◖◗弓工工.

a-15: The symbol ▰ originated in Japanese manual type-setting. When a composer couldn't clearly read a character in the manuscript or was unable to find a certain kanji in the type cases, they'd instead pick any sort and put it wrong side first onto the composing stick. When galley proofs were printed, that upside-down sort would leave a mark similar to ▰, making it visually clear that something was still missing. In the same way, we use ▰ to stand in for an unresolved element in the formulas. For example, we know the upper left part of 鿎 is 严, a fairly common element, but the lower right part is seemingly not encoded in Unicode, so we write out the formula 鿎 :◕严▰; this is a syntactically valid way of stating what we can and what we cannot say about that glyph. In other words, ▰ represents the unspecified element as much as an x in a mathematical formula represent the unknown quantity.

a-13: The crossover operator ⊘ is to operators what the geta mark ▰ id to elements; it represents the unspecified element. Most of the time, it really represents an element being overlaid onto another one, as in 夫:⊘二人, but more generally, it may be used in any place where no other operator fits, as, for example, in ▰▰▰▰▰▰.

	Name	B	E
b-1	left/right	◐	◗
b-2	top/down	⊖	⬓
b-3	surround from bottom left	◴	/
b-4	surround from upper left	◵	◖
b-5	surround from upper right	◷	◑
b-6	surround from bottom right	◶	⬤
b-7	surround from below	⊍	⬤
b-8	surround from left	⊟	◧
b-9	surround from top	⊓	◓
b-10	surround	◎	◉
b-11	any operator	◯	
b-12	vertical flip		↕

	Unicode Name	A	Name	C	E	Examples
I	left to right	⿰	left/right	◐	◗	潰:◐氵貫
2	above to below	⿱	top/down	⬓	⬓	槀:⬓靣木
3	surround from bottom left	⿺	surround from bottom left	◗◴		毯:◴毛炎
4						廷:◴壬廴
5	surround from upper left	⿸	surround from upper left	◗	◖	慮:◗虍思
6	surround from upper right	⿹	surround from upper right	◗	◑	截:◗戈隹
7	/	/	surround from bottom right	◶	⬤	弍:◶一弋
8	surround from below	⿶	surround from below	◔	⬤	凶:◔㐅凵
9	surround from left	⿷	surround from left	◖	◧	玉:◖王丶
IO	surround from top	⿵	surround from top	◓	◓	閒:◓門月
II	/	/	surround from right	◖◗		
I2	full surround	⿴	surround	◯	◉	囜:◯白夂
I3	overlaid	⿻	crossover	⊘		夫:⊘二人
I4	/	/	any operator	◯		
I5	/	/	no operator	⬤		亅:⬤
I6	/	/	unspecified element	▬		廉:◗严▬
I7	/	/	rotate 180°	↻		𠮷:↻予
I8	/	/	horizontal flip	↔		𤯔:↔正
I9	/	/	vertical flip		↕	
20	/	/	similar	≈		黾:⬓从≈电
2I	/	/	parentheses; group			亮:(⬓亠口冖士几)
22	left to middle and right	⿲	/			衍:(◐彳氵亍)
23	above to middle and below	⿳	/			衰:(⬓亠甲伙)

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1	left to right	⿰	left/right	◑	◐	◐	潰:◐氵貫
2	above to below	⿱	top/down	⊖	⊖	⊖	稟:⊖畐木
3	surround from bottom left	⿺	surround from bottom left	◴	◖◔		毯:◖毛炎
							廷:◕壬廴
4	surround from upper left	⿸	surround from upper left	◷	◕	◔	廬:◕虍思
5	surround from upper right	⿹	surround from upper right	◶	◕	◔	截:◕戈隹
6	/	/	surround from bottom right	◵	◔	◕	弋:◔一弋
7	surround from below	⿶	surround from below	◍	◑	◕	凶:◔㐅凵
8	surround from left	⿷	surround from left	◖	◖	◖	玉:◖王、
9	surround from top	⿼	surround from top	◠	◗	◗	閒:◗門月
10	/	/	surround from right	◗		◖◗	
11	full surround	▣	surround	◎	○	⊙	囡:○白夂
12	overlaid	▣	crossover	⊘	⊘		夫:⊘二人
15	/	/	any operator		○		
16	/	/	no operator		●		丿:●
15	/	/	unspecified element		▬		廉:●严▬
17	/	/	rotate 180°		↻		厶:↻予
18	/	/	horizontal flip		↔		玉:⊖正
19	/	/	vertical flip			↕	
20	/	/	similar		≋		龟:◖从≋电
13	/	/	parentheses; group	(	)		霓:(◖宀口宀土九)
13	left to middle and right	⿲	/	/			衍:(◐彳氵亍)
14	above to middle and below	⿳	/	/			衰:(◖亠甶仸)