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Small *Kana* Characters Proposed in the PDAM 1.2

Evaluating the results of a survey made by Japanese researchers

The Japan National Body
March 31, 2017

Introduction

About the proposed small *kana* characters, the Japan National Body voted in the negative at the voting of the PDAM 1.2, with the following comments and recommendation.

> [The] Japan NB disagrees to encode these 9 small Kana characters at this moment with the following reason:

> As shown in the contribution that will be submitted by the Japanese expert shortly after, we found the evidence of usage for more small *kana* characters. And furthermore more small *kana* characters would be found through the further investigation.

> We have no information about the selection criteria of these 9 small *kana* characters. Even the proposal to encode these small *kana* character is not found in SC2 and WG2 document registry.

> The encoding mechanism should be considered depending on the whole repertoire of small *kana* characters. For example, it may be appropriate to encode small *kana* characters corresponding to all *kana* characters except the ones already encoded, or to encode some kind of modifier to be associated with any *kana* characters.

> *Proposed change and recommendation:*
> Delete 9 small *kana* characters on this PDAM. Recommend to discuss the issue of the small *kana* characters at the next WG2 meeting.

Results of a survey made by a group of Japanese researchers, as well as our evaluation of the results are reported in the following paragraphs. The survey was done in a short period of time, and it is not a complete, comprehensive survey.

Small *kana* characters that have been found during the survey:

> *Hiragana:*
> こ　た　な　ん
>
> *Katakana:*
> キ　コ　セ　チ　ノ　マ　ヰ　ヱ　ヲ　ン
>
> *Katakana* (handwritten on maps)
> ク　ト　フ　ホ　ヌ　マ　ム　ラ　リ　ル　レ　ロ　ヲ　ン
> (Some characters existing in the *Katakana* Phonetic Extensions are included.)

Actual conditions of the use of small *kana* characters:

- All small *kana* characters used to transcribe text in modern Japanese have already been encoded. Use of small *kana* characters has been stabilized, since an ordinance defining *hiragana* and *katakana* characters for use in educational organizations was promulgated in 1900.

- Most examples of small *kana* use for printed matters were made during the Meiji, Taisho and pre-war Showa eras*.

- Small *kana* characters were used to demonstrate and retain the originality of some literary books published in the Meiji and Taisho eras†.

- Also, it is recognized that there were many cases where small *kana* characters were used to transliterate pronunciations of foreign words.

Understanding of the small *kana* character issue by Japanese experts:

- The urgency of encoding additional small *kana* characters is not great.

- During the short-term survey, it was possible to find multiple use cases of small *kana* characters not included in the current PDAM1.2. If we made a survey covering a wider range of printed matters, more use cases of such small *kana* characters would be found.

- It is impossible to identify which *kana* characters have not been used as small *kana*, unless we examine a vast amount of books printed since the beginning of the Meiji‡ era. Therefore, it is practically impossible to identify small *kana* characters to be encoded.

- It is more reasonable to use a different method, for example, using some modifier especially to swich any one *kana* character to a small *kana* glyph.

Examples of small *kana* characters used to represent obsolete pronunciations:

Okimori, Takuya. Sasahara, Hiroyuki. Tokiwa, Tomoko. Yamamoto, Shingo. p. 41,『図解日本の文学』(*Illustrated Explanation of Japanese Literature,* published by Sanseido in 2011)

たことによる。また、キャ・キュ・キョのような拗音に加えて、古くはクヮ・クヰ・クェの発音があり、これを合拗音と言う。古文で「関白」に「くわんぱく」、「観音」に「くわんのん」とルビを振ってあることがあるが、これらは合拗音を表記したものである。

Numoto, Katsuaki. p. 257,『歴史の彼方に隠された濁点の源流を探る—附・半濁点の源流』(*Exploring the Origin of the Voiced Sound Mark Hidden in the Mists of Time, & Annex: The Origin of the Half-voiced Sound Mark,* published by Kyuko Shoin in 2012).

Examples of small *kana* characters used to transcribe foreign words:
See the attached document: 近代日本語雑誌の小書き仮名170124.pdf
See the attached document: SmallLettersOnGaihozu.pdf

Examples of small *kana* characters used for modern literary works:
Small *kana* character こ
Miyazawa, Kenji.「泉ある家」(*Izumi Aru Ie*), included in Vol. I of『校本宮澤賢治全集第11巻』(*Complete Set of Varying Texts of Kenji Miyazawa's Works,* Vol. 11), published by Chikuma Shobo on September 15, 1974.

It is thought that this is to represent a dialect in Iwate in Tohoku (North East Japan).

Small *kana* character た
Miyazawa, Kenji.「ひかりの素足」(*Hikari No Suashi*), included in Vol. 7 of『校本宮澤賢治全集第 7 巻』(*Complete Set of Varying Texts of Kenji Miyazawa's Works,* Vol. 7), published by Chikuma Shobo on May 15, 1973.

It is thought that this is to represent a dialect in Iwate in Tohoku (North East Japan).

Small *kana* character チ
Koda, Rohan.「雪たたき」(*Yuki Tataki*), Upper column in p. 201, included in Vol. 6 of『日本現代文学全集 6 』(*Japan's Modern Literature Series,* Vol. 6), published by Kodansha on January 19, 1963.

ただ立ち端が無くまで図にゃつい

This does not represent any non-standard pronunciation, but is used as a transliterating mark.

Upper column in p. 270, included in Vol. 3 of『日本文学全集３　幸田露伴集　樋口一葉集』(*Japan's Literature Series,* Vol. 3, Works by Rohan Koda and Ichiyo Higuchi), published by Kodansha on July 8, 1974.

ただ立ち端は

In another Japanese Litarature Series, no small *kana* characters are used at all.

Small *kana* character な
Miyazawa, Kenji.「種山ヶ原」(*Taneyama-ga-hara*), p. 97, included in Vol. 7 of『校本宮澤賢治全集第７巻』(*Complete Set of Varying Texts of Kenji Miyazawa's Works,* Vol. 7), published by Chikuma Shobo on May 15, 1973.

It is thought that this is to represent a dialect in Iwate in Tohoku (North East Japan).

Small *kana* character ノ
Koda, Rohan.「雪たたき」(*Yuki Tataki*), Lower column in p. 187, included in Vol. 6 of『日本現代文学全集６』(*Japan's Modern Literature Series,* Vol. 6), published by Kodansha on January 19, 1963.

This does not represent any non-standard pronunciation, but is used as a transliterating mark.

Koda, Rohan.「雪たたき」(*Yuki Tataki*), Upper column in p. 247, included in Vol. 3 of『日本文学全集３　幸田露伴集　樋口一葉集』(*Japan's Literature Series,* Vol. 3, Works by Rohan Koda and Ichiyo Higuchi), published by Kodansha on July 8, 1974.

In another Japanese Literature Series, no small *kana* characters are used at all.

Koda, Rohan.「突貫紀行」(*Tokkan Kiko*), p. 10,『露伴全集第14巻』(*Complete Works by Rohan,* Vol. 14), published by Iwanami Shoten, on June 5, 1951.

This does not represent any non-standard pronunciation, but is used as a transliterating mark.

Iwano, Homei. 「神秘的半獣主義」 (*Shimpi-teki Hanjyu-shugi; Mysterious Therianthropism*), Upper column in p. 351.『明治文学全集71』 (*Complete Works in the Meiji Era,* published on March 10, 1965).

This does not represent any non-standard pronunciations, but is used as a transliterating mark.

Small *kana* character マ
Natsume, Soseki. 「自転車日記」 (*Jitensha Nikki*), p. 68,『漱石全集第12巻』 (*Complete Works by Soseki,* Vol. 12), published by Iwanami Shoten on March 30, 1967.

This does not represent any non-standard pronunciations, but used as a transliterating mark.

Small *kana* character ん
Miyazawa, Kenji. 「十月の末」 (*Jyugatsu No Sue*), p. 262, included in Vol. 7 of『校本宮澤賢治全集第 7 巻』 (*Complete Set of Varying Texts of Kenji Miyazawa's Works,* Vol. 7), published by Chikuma Shobo on May 15, 1973.

It is thought that this is to represent a dialect in Iwate in Tohoku (North East Japan).

Origuchi, Shinobu.「方言」 (*Hogen*), p. 87,『折口信夫全集第 3 巻』 (*Complete Works by Shinobu Origuchi,* Vol. 3*),* published by Chuo Koron-sha on September 5, 1955.

This is representing a dialect in Nara.

All examples are from the 'Gaihozu Digital Archive' http://chiri.es.tohoku.ac.jp/~gaihozu/ which is published by Tohoku University.

1.
http://chiri.es.tohoku.ac.jp/~gaihozu/ghz-dtl.php?lang=en-US&fm=m&fno=6096
Printed in 1940 by the Former Japanese Army.

Small 'ラ' is used in 'サ_ラブリー州' as an upper administration name of the connecting map.

2.

http://chiri.es.tohoku.ac.jp/~gaihozu/ghz-dtl.php?lang=en-US&fm=m&fno=6087
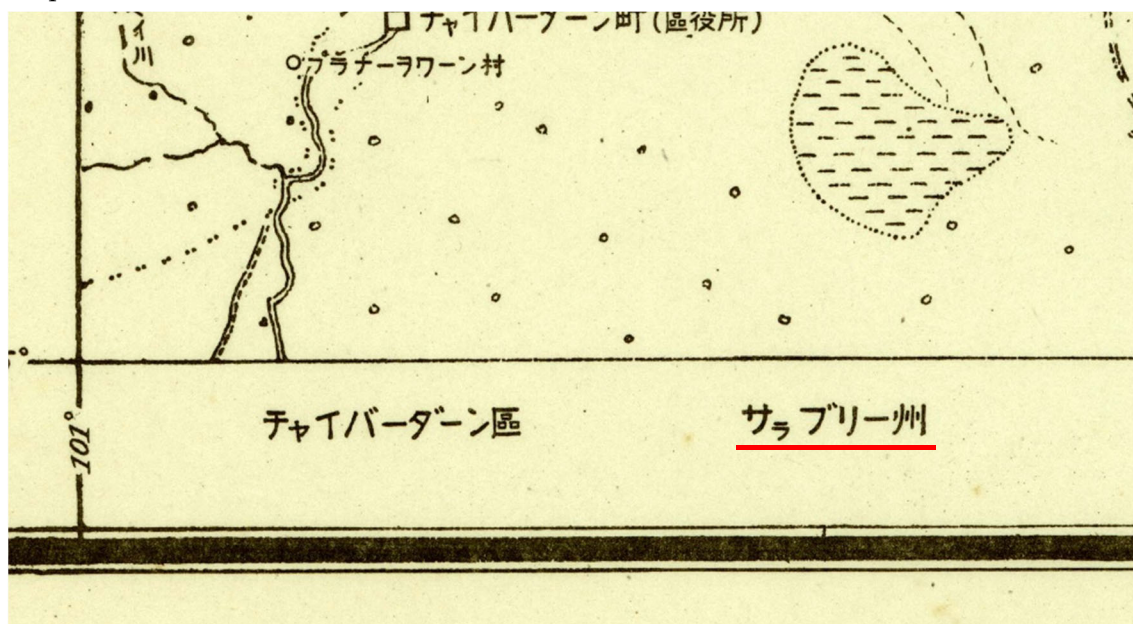
Printed in 1940 by the Former Japanese Army.

Small 'ヲ' is used in the index name of map as 'コヮーンケェン'.

Small 'グ' is very often used like 'ノーング' which phonetically transcripts the Thai word

'หนอง', or 'nong' if Romanized.
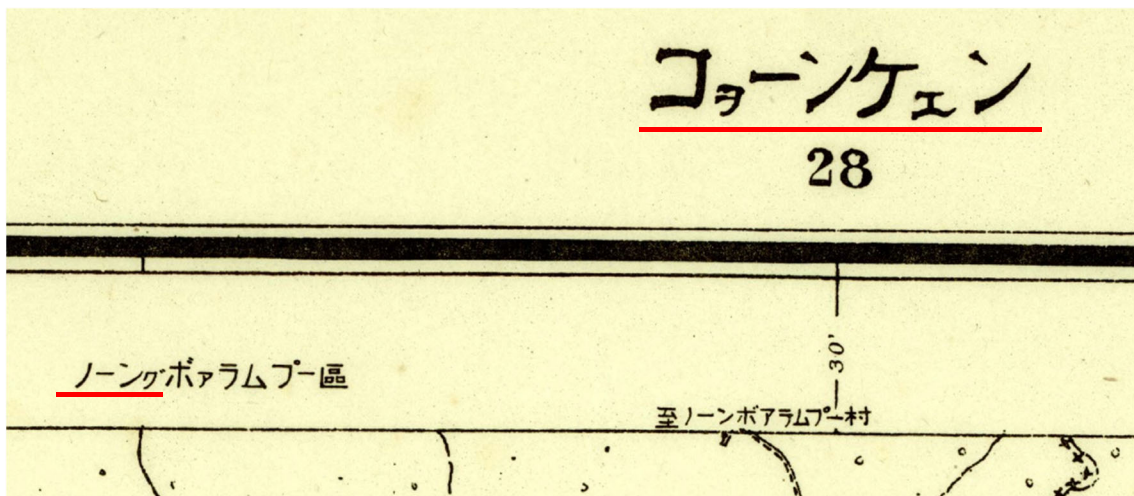
Small 'ム' and small 'ワ' are used in the administration name of the connecting map as

'クムパワーピ區'. In this example, small 'ム' is not so obvious, but other example of small

'ム' is shown in the next page.

3.
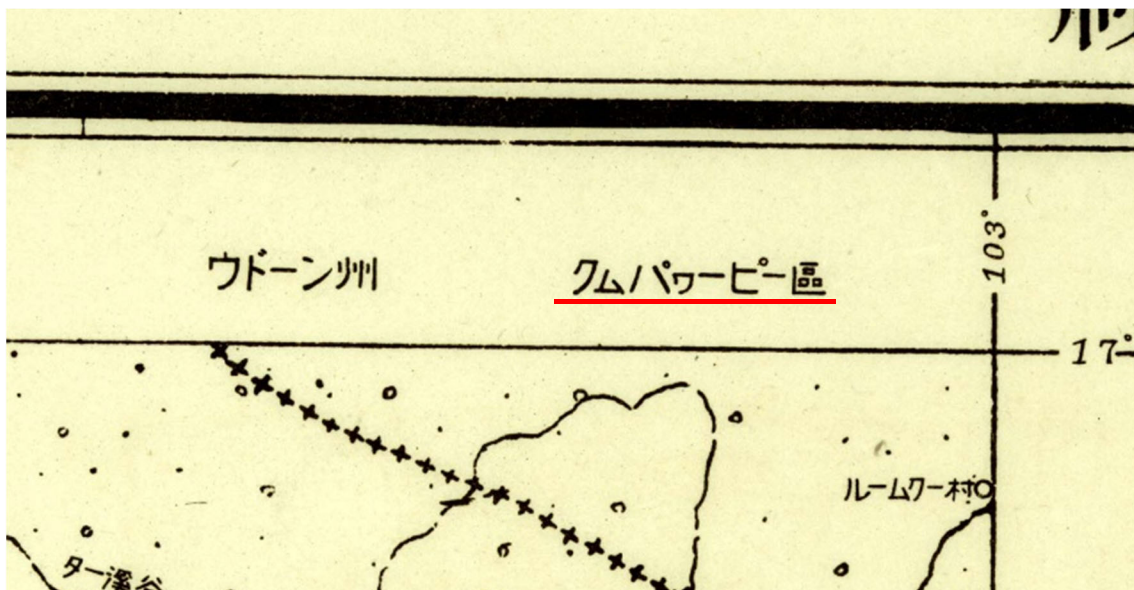
Small 'マ' is used in the index name as 'ピマ̰ーイ'.
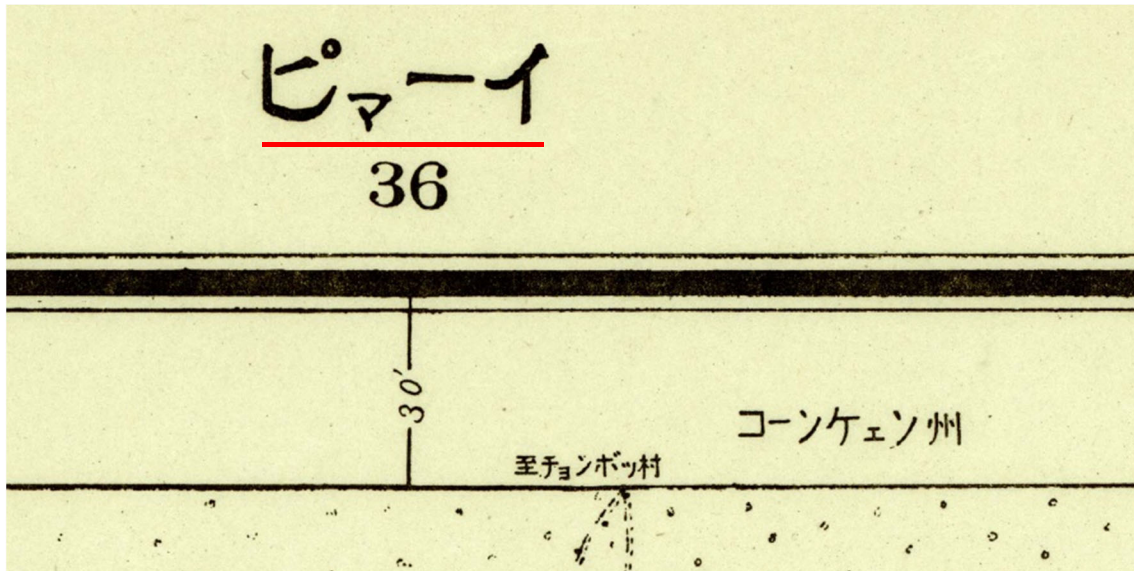
Small 'ム' is used in the village name 'コークサ̰ムローン村'.

Small 'ヌ' is used in the village name 'ノーン̰ヌタン村'.

4.

http://chiri.es.tohoku.ac.jp/~gaihozu/ghz-dtl.php?lang=en-US&fm=m&fno=6088
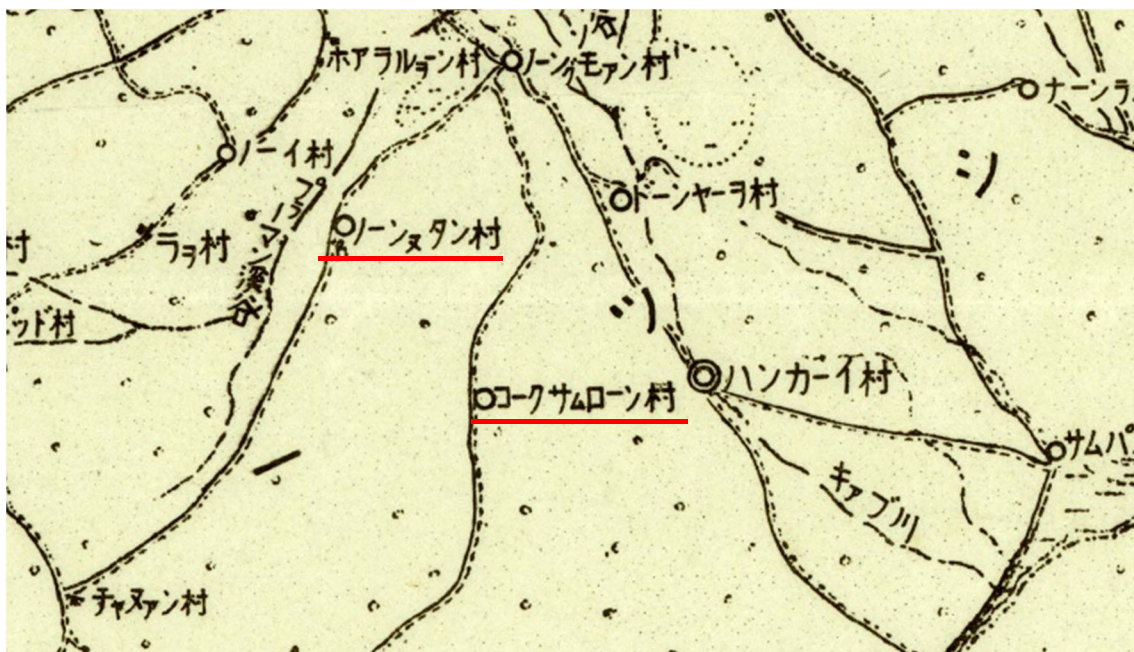
Printed in 1940 by the Former Japanese Army.

Small '卜' is used in the city name 'カンシン卜町'. Small '卜' represents the sound 't' as a final consonant, which is not used in the standard Japanese.

5.
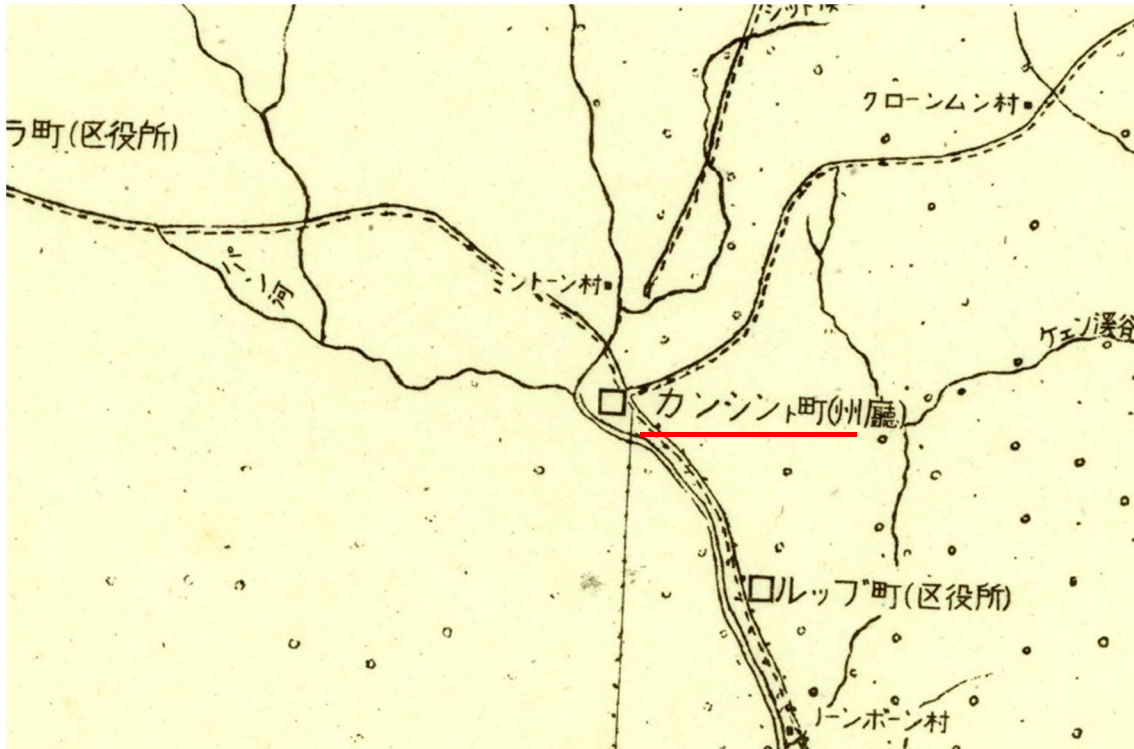
Small 'ク' is used in the mountain name as 'パーサン_ク山'.　Small　'ク'　represents the
sound 　'k'　 as a final consonant, which is not used in the standard Japanese.

6.

http://chiri.es.tohoku.ac.jp/~gaihozu/ghz-dtl.php?lang=en-US&fm=m&fno=6097
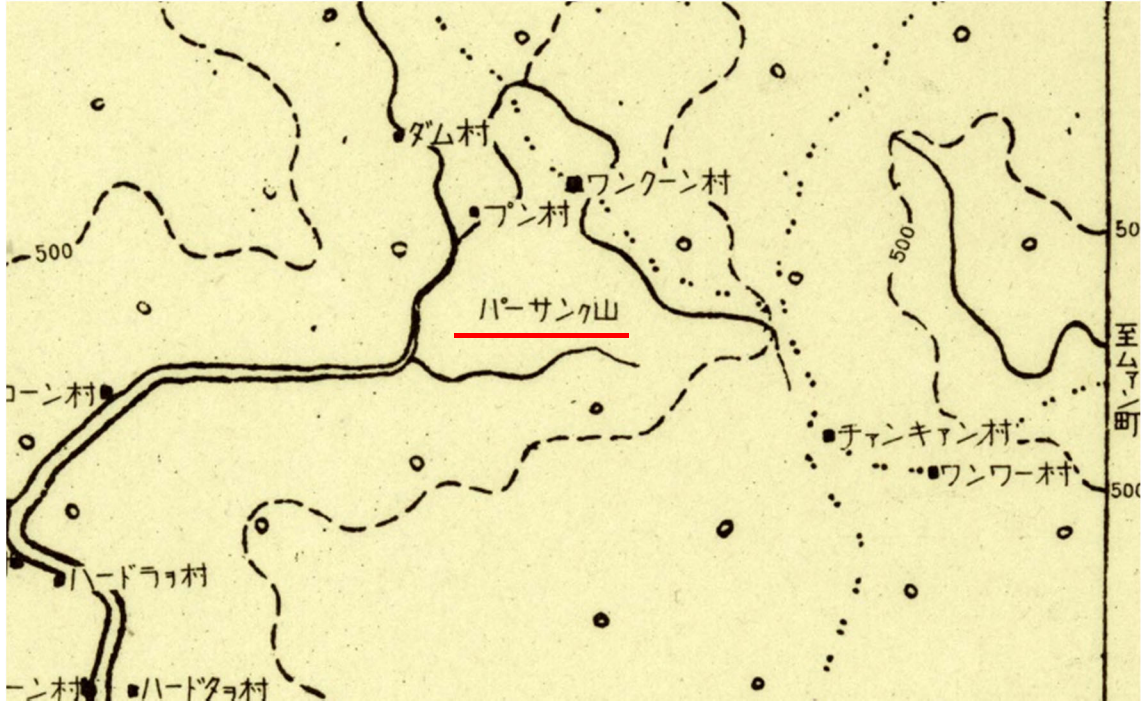
Printed in 1940 by the Former Japanese Army.

Small 'ロ' is often used in the Khmer village name as 'サㇿック'.

Small 'リ' is used in the name of historic site 'プ ㇼァ ウィ ヒ ァ', which is UNESCO's world heritage 'the Preah Vihear Temple'.
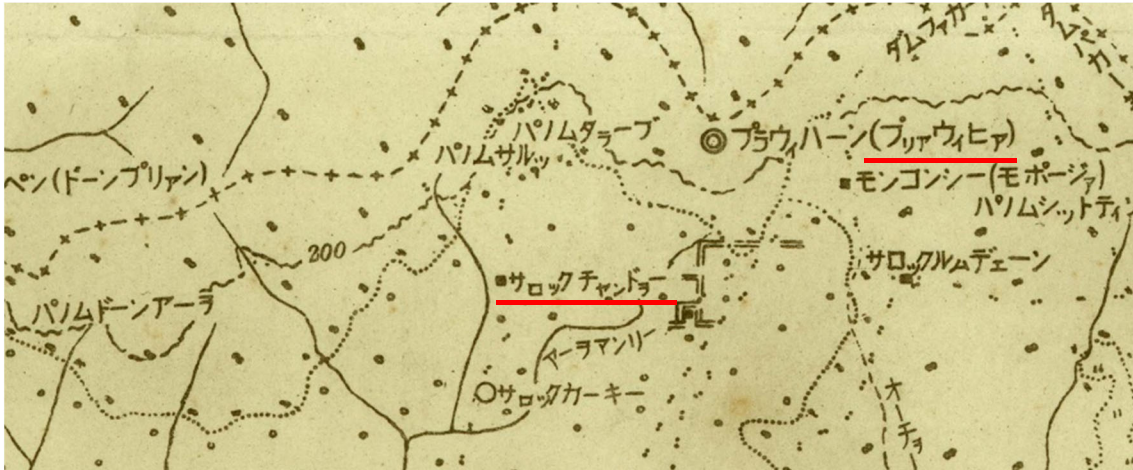
Small 'レ' is used in the village name 'テ ㇾ ーンマー'.
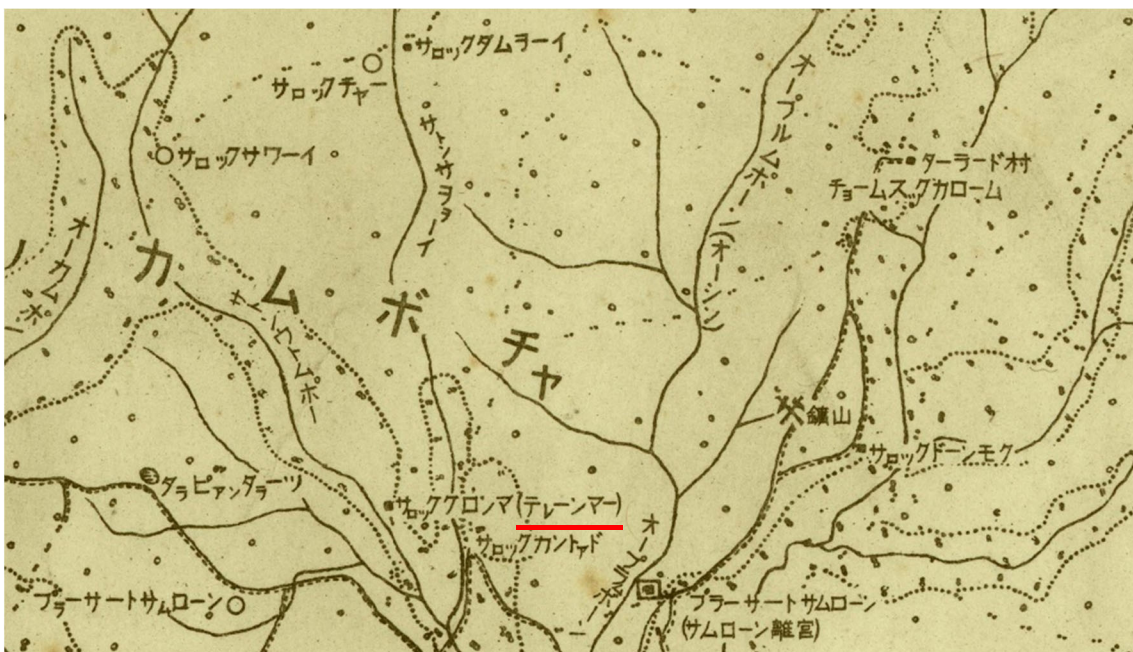
Prepared by NAGATA Yoshikatsu, Osaka City University

16 Jan. 2017

近代日本語雑誌の小書き仮名

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　近代日本語では、外来語表記に、現代では一般的ではない小書き仮名が使われている。国立国語研究所で公開中の「明六雑誌コーパス」（http://pj.ninjal.ac.jp/corpus_center/cmj/meiroku/）、「国民之友コーパス」（http://pj.ninjal.ac.jp/corpus_center/cmj/kokumin/）、「太陽コーパス」（http://pj.ninjal.ac.jp/corpus_center/cmj/taiyou/）では、8種の小書き片仮名が UCS 外字である。それぞれのコーパスでの使用度数とともに表1に示す。
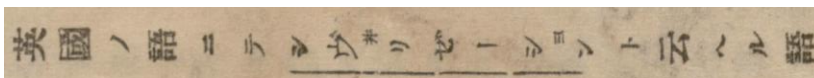
表1：小書き片仮名の使用度数

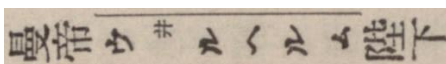|	明六雑誌	国民之友	太陽	計
①小書ヰ	17	39	105	161
②小書ヱ	2	40	7	49
③小書ヲ	4	14	9	27
④小書キ		2	1	3
⑤小書コ			1	1
⑥小書セ		1		1
⑦小書マ		1		1
⑧小書ン		1		1

　以下、8種の小書き片仮名の使用例を掲げる。

① 小書き片仮名ヰ
　『明六雑誌』36号（1875年）　シヴ＝リゼーション

　『国民之友』2号（1887年）　ウ＝ルヘルム

　『太陽』第1巻第3号（1895年）　マルウ＝ネ
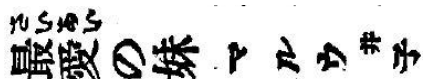
② 小書き片仮名ヱ

『明六雑誌』6 号（1874 年）　ロルドウ＝レスリー

『国民之友』11 号（1887 年）　フ＝ルヂナント

『太陽』第 15 巻第 11 号（1909 年）　ウ＝デル海

③ 小書き片仮名ヲ

『明六雑誌』7 号（1874 年）　レフ＝ルム、ビル

『国民之友』11 号（1887 年）　ロレンツ＝ウ＝

『太陽』第 31 巻第 3 号（1925 年）　サヴ＝イアルプス

④ 小書き片仮名キ

『国民之友』第 13 号（1887 年）　シヱ＝スピヱー

『太陽』第 7 巻第 5 号（1901 年）　イク＝テーブル

⑤ 小書き片仮名コ

『太陽』第 7 巻第 7 号（1901 年）　　リユシタニ゠ス

⑥ 小書き片仮名セ

『国民之友』第 25 号（1888 年）　　シ゠キスピール

⑦ 小書き片仮名マ

『国民之友』第 13 号（1887 年）

⑧ 小書き片仮名ン

『国民之友』第 17 号（1888 年）　　ファースト、プリ゠シプル