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ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) - ISO/IEC 10646 Secretariat: ANSI

Doc Type	Working Group Document
Title	Proposal for encoding Nüshu in the SMP of the UCS
Source	China
Action	For consideration by UCS
Date	2009-3-18

Secondly Revised Proposal for encoding Nüshu

Note:

This revised proposal on Nüshu Scripts was generated according to comments or questions raised in SEI UC Berkley's proposal WG2n3497 (Comments on N3463: Revised Proposal for encoding Nüshu in the SMP of the UCS). Chinese Nüshu scholars and proposers will appreciate WG2 experts for more comments to perfect the proposal.

1. Naming

According to comments in WG2n3487, the character names were renamed, e.g., "YIA"→"YI-A", "YID" →"YI-D", etc., to distinguish variants which have the same basic readings. Besides, the pronunciations of some characters based on "chengguan (城關)" phonology were revised too.

2. Allograph

Allograph issues were already stated in previous proposals: Allograph is a popular phenomenon in languages, especially for characters in folks. There is NO authoritative criterion for this issue. Our methodology is: first, to apply the statistic analysis towards the original data (corpus of 220,000 characters) word by word; second, we choose the theory of "character-base" as basement of encoding proposal. (Similar to the phonological criterion theory, pick those in highest frequency as basic characters.) Thus, the encoded characters are sufficient to record native language completely.

Nüshu is a kind of "living script" which is still in use today. The application of encoded basic characters will avoid unnecessary and new creation of characters, and confusion in writing, which is in favor of the scientific use of Nüshu.

It is believed by Nüshu scholars in China that it is unnecessary and impossible to encode all allograph in UCS. The scholars do not oppose to extend the repertoire to include all Nüshu allograph, but not on current stage. The most important is to meet

demands of needing of encoded basic characters of Nüshu.

A. Administrative

1. Title:	Proposal for encoding Nüshu in the SMP of the UCS
2. Requester's name:	China
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	Member body
4. Submission date:	2008-10-06
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):	
6. Choose one of the following:	
This is a complete proposal:	Yes
(or) More information will be provided later:	

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:			
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):	Yes		
Proposed name of script:	Nüshu		
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:			
Name of the existing block:			
2. Number of characters in proposal:	389		
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):			
A-Contemporary	B.1-Specialized (small collection)	B	B.2-Specialized (large collection)
C-Major extinct	D-Attested extinct		E-Minor extinct
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or deographic	G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols		
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?	yes		
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document?			
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?	Yes		
5. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?	Weifang Beida Jade Bird Huaguang Imagesetter Co., Ltd.		
If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:	chenzh@cesi.ac.cn		
6. References:			
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?	Yes		
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?	Yes		
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	No		

enclose information)?

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 <http://www.unicode.org> for such information on other scripts. Also see <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	No
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.)?	Yes
If YES, with whom?	<i>the Government of Yongzhou; The Committee for Female's Script (Nüshu) of Chinese Folk Literature and Art Society</i>
If YES, available relevant documents:	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	Yes
Reference:	<i>Nüshu was used by women in Jiangyong and now by local people.</i>
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	common
Reference	<i>It is widely used for communication and tourism development by local people</i>
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	Yes
If YES, where? Reference:	<i>Jiangyong, Hunan, China</i>
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	No
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)?	Yes
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?	No
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?	No

<p>If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?</p> <p>If YES, reference:</p>	
<p>10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?</p> <p>If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?</p> <p>If YES, reference:</p>	<p><i>No</i></p>
<p>11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?</p> <p>If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?</p> <p>If YES, reference:</p> <p>Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?</p> <p>If YES, reference:</p>	<p><i>No</i></p>
<p>12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?</p> <p>If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)</p>	<p><i>No</i></p>
<p>13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?</p> <p>If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?</p> <p>If YES, reference:</p>	<p><i>No</i></p>

D Proposal

I Introduction

(I) Generalization

Nüshu is a kind of one and only female characters in today's world, which comes down around Xiaoshui Valley in Jiangyong County, Hunan Province. It is widely used for narrative and private prosecution among local women. Customarily Nüshu characters appear to be italics ,with a rough shape as the Chinese character ”多”. In this sense, Nüshu is defined as a variant form of Chinese characters. A character of Nüshu represents an independent syllable that maybe records a group of homophone or a group of characters with similar pronunciation in their local dialect. Based on survey and statistics of the works of Nüshu old ladies in the last generilaztion we can find, we found that everyone just used about four or five hundred characters to record a complete local dialect. There are two separate writing systems in Jiangyong: one is Chinese characters used by men while the other is Nüshu which is written

to communicate among local women. We will introduce Nüshu as following:


A. Nüshu is not a secret language, but free, open, natural and positive. The reason why its use is limited among the women is that local male society has paid no attention to the activity of women such as reading and singing the songs written in the paper and fans (that is typical Nüshu culture activity.)

B. Nüshu records the local Chinese dialect as a syllabic words system. A character represents a group of homophones and characters with similar pronunciation. So less than four hundred basic characters are enough to record and represent their local dialect of Xiaoshui in Jiangyong which is the area of Chenguan local dialect (according to Huang Xuezheng, 2003) . Every Nüshu elder woman just used no more than 400 basic characters (about from four hundred to five hundred with allograph included) to record more than 400 syllables (about 1200 syllables with tones included). Its most typical feature is to record many words with few characters. So it is a false view to create and add certain characters arbitrarily just because of limited existing characters.

C. Nüshu is a variant form in the development process of Chinese character. Specially, it is a variant form of Kaishu (a regular Chinese script). After the statistics and research of the basic characters from traditional passed down works of anonymous writers, we have come to the conclusion that Nüshu originates from Chinese characters and there are three ways to change into Nüshu: basically direct borrowing from Chinese, modified variant and derivative new characters from common components.

D. Seven-character songbook is the main form besides few five-character poems. Autobiographies, letters, folk songs, monody, narration and translation constitute its most contents, which reflect the regional historical culture and civil life. The study of these songbooks has widely academic value such as history, nation, folk-custom, literature and linguistics.

E. Nüshu-writers usually write on cloth covers, scrip, fans, cloth-handkerchiefs and flowered belt.

F. There is no punctuation in the the system of Nüshu except one sign  representing repeating characters and one small circle and one small arrow filling in the blank at the end of the lines in the works.

Nüshu came to the world and developed with the development of history. But now the aboriginality of Nüshu has disappeared from the stage of the history. The local government hasn't cared about it until the end of the twentieth century. So most works were scattered and lost at home and abroad. Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, endangered Nüshu has suddenly become hot. Inauthentic characters, books, villages and some nonsensical sayings concealed the real Nüshu. So it is time for us to prevent the abnormal phenomena and keep it from distortion.

(II) Nüshu is widely used and has great value nowadays.

Nüshu has successfully been a member of the first national culture heritage list, and the government is trying their best to apply for the world non-material culture heritage to the UN.

A. There are two kinds of script systems to record their dialect: Nüshu used by women and Chinese characters used by men. A new book *Nüshu chrestomathy* has been published by

Hunan People Press as the local textbook.

B. Local women still use Nüshu to record important things and create literatures. Some examples: He Yanxin once wrote to farm leaders to ask for help in Nüshu and created many poems during the period of SARS; He Jinghua mourned for her son and comforted her daughter-in-law after her son died from a traffic accident and shared similar experiences with other old ladies in the form of writing letters in Nüshu.

C. Local women would publish many poems in *Hunan Daily* especially during some important holidays such as He Jinghua.

D. One People's Congress Commissioner Hu Meiyue made a speech in the People's Congress of Yongzhou city.

E. Several Nüshu handwriting societies have been built up accompanying with Nüshu handwriting turning up such as Zhengzhou of Henan Province and Yongzhou of Hunan Province. Nüshu is gradually used to write some poems of Mao Zedong, some logos of welcoming Olympic Games at 2008. Besides that, Nüshu was sent to Foreign President's wife as a national gift. Up to now, some men share with the joys brought by Nüshu and become Nüshu lover.

F. The font of Nüshu becomes to be a style of Hanzi such as Songti, Kaiti and Lishu.

Now Nüshu gradually comes into the times of industrialization; especially as a travel resource.

(III) Related research association and its function

CFFSCFLAS is the short of The Committee for Female's Script (Nüshu) of Chinese Folk Literature and Art Society. It is a unique research organization in China. You can find its related rules through <http://www.nvshu.com.cn/association/zhangcheng.htm>. And it has rights to offer good advice to the government. And this organization suggests basic characters should be prior to be spread and popularized in the text book which is published by the Jiangyong Government.

II Process description

(I) Choosing graphs

1. the collection and collation of Nüshu characters

Chinese Nüshu works collection which is published by *China Publishing House at 2005* included more than 90% original ecological data. We identified every Nüshu character of the book by finding its corresponding Chinese character. Besides that, based on the *Chengguan* accent which is investigated and published as *Jiangyong dialect research* by Huang Xuezheng, 1993, we make out the pronunciation of each Nüshu character and establish a character table respectively in the order of strokes and phonetics.

The following table shows us the difference of the number due to the individual habit. The table shows us one of the statistic results of the book *Nüshu Character comparison*.

Authors of the works	Basic characters	Total number
Anonymous works	358	34800
Gao Yinxian	334	62100
Yi Nianhua	362	49700
Yang Huanyi	304	36000

He Yanxin	380	39600
Total Number	398	220000

2. the judgment and collation of Nüshu basic and variant characters

Nüshu variant characters differ from the concept of Chinese allograph characters that usually refers to the characters with the same phonetic and meaning but with different graphs. Nüshu originates from Chinese characters, but differs a lot. A Nüshu character represents a syllable which records a group of local homophone. That is to say, the meaning of a Nüshu character is uncertain and needs inferring by the context. The difference between basic characters and allograph is not rooted by different languages or dialects, but by personal writing habit which causes more than one graph for one character.

We have two principles to deal with this problem: character cell and frequency.

A. The theory of Character Cell

We divided basic characters and allograph on the basis of *character-cell theory*.

Similar with the "PHONEME" in the phonology and "MORPHEME" in the morphology, one character cell is functionally distinctive in graphs, which is the theory to deal with the variant words. That is:
















If one word has many forms but these forms meet the following items, they are accepted as one character cell, and we regard the graph which has the highest frequency as the basic character.




- come from the same origin (originate from the same Hanzi),
- have the same word-building method with similar structure and shape,
- have the same pronunciation,
- have no difference in meaning.


B. Prior to basic characters according to their frequency

That is to say, within the characters of the same character cell, we chose the character with the highest frequency. The character with the highest frequency is called basic representative and others as allograph. The final result of the study and the statistics can be referred to ‘*Nüshu basic characters and their origin verification*’ (published in *Nüshu character-comparison, 2006*) .

Take the following table to explain:

y ⁴²	如余餘 儒虞娛	 如 ₁₀₅	 如 ₁₃₁ 余 ₁₀	 如 ₂₁₃ 余 ₂	 如 ₇₅ 余 ₃	 如 ₁₄₁ 余 ₃
		 如 ₁₀	 如 ₅₄	 如 ₃	 如 ₁₁	 如 ₁₁
		 如 ₈	 如 ₂ 儒 ₁	 如 ₁	 如 ₁₁	
					 如 ₄	

There are three main graphs for the sound of    y⁴² 如⁵⁹⁰⁻⁸⁹⁻¹², which has the same pronunciation and the meaning and has general similar structures. The first one has a rather high

frequency. So  is the representative glyph.

3. about the allographs.

Allographs are common phenomenon especially in the minority scripts. Because Nüshu has not finished the process of standardization, and most of natural women knowing the script well went to heaven, many people or even scholars created some new characters subjectively. So if taking the later-created characters and all the into consideration, Nüshu would lose its original appearance.

The Committee for Female's Script (Nüshu) of Chinese Folk Literature and Art Society suggested to the local government that the representative graphs are prior to be taught in the school to make it normal. So the representative graphs are prior to be encoded first. We will deal with allographs in the later time.

In conclusion, the character set we propose encoding is the basic representative graph set, which is scientific and integrated.

(II) Order rules

389 basic characters included different-origin ones are encoded. These graph are in good order by the amount of strokes from small to multi separately. And within the same amount of the stroke, we order them by their sound: finals, initials, and tones. There is a principle of the amount of the character: only two basic strokes existing in Nüshu, the dot and the curve (mainly referring to arc), which is traditional writing rules for the Nüshu elderly women. Even a circle is made up by two arcs.

The final order:

a ua ya ie ø uø yø uə yə uə i iu u yu y u ai uai yai au iau ou iou əu uou
youu uu yn aŋ iaŋ uaŋ yaŋ əŋ oŋ ioŋ iŋ ŋ

the initials order:

p p' m f v t t' n l ts ts' s tɕ tɕ' ɲ ɕ k k' ŋ h ø

the tone order: we present them in the form of five-degree contour tone marks.

/.44/ /.42/ /.35/ /.13/ .21/ /.33/ /.5/

(III) Character names

We name the characters with the Chenguan sound (spoken in the local town) which is the standard pronunciation of Nüshu. Local women like to read Nüshu in Chenguan Sound as a graceful action. Following the rules of naming characters of the UCS, we spell their sounds with Roman scripts.

Each of the symbols and marks in the proposed Nüshu character set ought to be of one-one correspondence with one code.

(IV) About the font

There are no unified standards and rules for Nüshu and many graphs seem vague. So after we picked the chosen characters, we invited the local calligrapher to write the picked Nüshu characters one by one. Then we scanned the handwriting, processed it by Photoshop and use FONTCREATOR professional tools to make a preliminary font. the font of Nüshu characters is greatly improved by Weifang Beida Jade Bird Huaguang Imagesetter Co., Ltd which is famous and professional in China. And the codes of characters begin from 1B000 to 1B184 with 389 graphs included.

(V) Code-point table

Nüshu graph

	1B00	1B01
0	丿	𠂇
1	㇇	𠂇
2	𠂇	𠂇
3	丨	丨
4	丨	丨
5	𠂇	𠂇
6	丿	𠂇
7	丿	𠂇
8	丨	丨
9	丨	𠂇
A	𠂇	𠂇
B	𠂇	𠂇
C	𠂇	𠂇
D	丨	丨
E	丨	𠂇
F	丿	𠂇

HEX	NAME
1B000	Nüshu character YI-A
1B001	Nüshu character N-A
1B002	Nüshu character TSHA
1B003	Nüshu character IE-D
1B004	Nüshu character PEO-A
1B005	Nüshu character SYE-A
1B006	Nüshu character PHIU
1B007	Nüshu character U
1B008	Nüshu character XYA-A
1B009	Nüshu character TIE
1B00A	Nüshu character NIE-A
1B00B	Nüshu character TEO-A
1B00C	Nüshu character QHYE
1B00D	Nüshu character FYE-A
1B00E	Nüshu character LIU-A
1B00F	Nüshu character SIU
1B010	Nüshu character THU-A
1B011	Nüshu character NYU-A
1B012	Nüshu character VAI
1B013	Nüshu character KAI
1B014	Nüshu character KAU-A
1B015	Nüshu character KOU-A
1B016	Nüshu character JIOU-A
1B017	Nüshu character LIANG-A
1B018	Nüshu character XIANG-A
1B019	Nüshu character TSHENG
1B01A	Nüshu character SONG
1B01B	Nüshu character MA
1B01C	Nüshu character LA-A
1B01D	Nüshu character FA
1B01E	Nüshu character KHUA-A
1B01F	Nüshu character THEO-B

	1B02	1B03
0	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
1	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
2	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
3	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
4	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
5	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
6	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
7	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
8	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
9	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
A	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
B	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
C	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
D	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
E	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ
F	ㄨㄛˊ	ㄨㄛ

HEX	NAME
1B020	Nüshu character TSEO-A
1B021	Nüshu character FYE-B
1B022	Nüshu character TSYE-A
1B023	Nüshu character TI-A
1B024	Nüshu character XI-A
1B025	Nüshu character FU-A
1B026	Nüshu character FU-B
1B027	Nüshu character FU-C
1B028	Nüshu character JYU-A
1B029	Nüshu character JYU-B
1B02A	Nüshu character FAI-A
1B02B	Nüshu character HAU-A
1B02C	Nüshu character LOU-A
1B02D	Nüshu character LIOU-A
1B02E	Nüshu character JIOU-B
1B02F	Nüshu character XIOU-A
1B030	Nüshu character QYN
1B031	Nüshu character FANG-A
1B032	Nüshu character VANG-A
1B033	Nüshu character SANG
1B034	Nüshu character KANG-A
1B035	Nüshu character NENG-A
1B036	Nüshu character THENG
1B037	Nüshu character PIONG-C
1B038	Nüshu character IONG
1B039	Nüshu character QY-A
1B03A	Nüshu characterXYA-C
1B03B	Nüshu character NIE-D
1B03C	Nüshu character LIE-A
1B03D	Nüshu character JIE-A
1B03E	Nüshu character NIE-B
1B03F	Nüshu character NIE-C

	1B04	1B05
0	𠄎	𠄏
1	𠄐	𠄑
2	𠄒	𠄓
3	𠄔	𠄕
4	𠄖	𠄗
5	𠄘	𠄙
6	𠄚	𠄛
7	𠄜	𠄝
8	𠄞	𠄟
9	𠄠	𠄡
A	𠄢	𠄣
B	𠄤	𠄥
C	𠄦	𠄧
D	𠄨	𠄩
E	𠄪	𠄫
F	𠄬	𠄭

HEX	NAME
1B040	Nüshu character IE-A
1B041	Nüshu character IE-B
1B042	Nüshu character MYE-A
1B043	Nüshu character VYE-B
1B044	Nüshu character TYE
1B045	Nüshu character MYE-B
1B046	Nüshu character VYE-A
1B047	Nüshu character TSYE-B
1B048	Nüshu character SYE-B
1B049	Nüshu character SYE-C
1B04A	Nüshu character SYE-D
1B04B	Nüshu character SYE-E
1B04C	Nüshu character XI-B
1B04D	Nüshu character YI-B
1B04E	Nüshu character LIU-B
1B04F	Nüshu character NIU
1B050	Nüshu character XIU-A
1B051	Nüshu character MU
1B052	Nüshu character YU
1B053	Nüshu character QY-B
1B054	Nüshu character QY-C
1B055	Nüshu character Y
1B056	Nüshu character PAI-A
1B057	Nüshu character AI
1B058	Nüshu character LAI-A
1B059	Nüshu character HAU-B
1B05A	Nüshu character POU
1B05B	Nüshu character TOU
1B05C	Nüshu character LIOU-B
1B05D	Nüshu character IOU-A
1B05E	Nüshu character TSEYU
1B05F	Nüshu character TSEY-B

	1B06	1B07
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

HEX	NAME
1B060	Nüshu character SUOY
1B061	Nüshu character HUOY-A
1B062	Nüshu character HUOY-B
1B063	Nüshu character PANG-A
1B064	Nüshu character MANG-A
1B065	Nüshu character THANG-A
1B066	Nüshu character KANG-B
1B067	Nüshu character LIANG-B
1B068	Nüshu character JIANG-A
1B069	Nüshu character NIANG
1B06A	Nüshu character SENG
1B06B	Nüshu character PENG
1B06C	Nüshu character TSHIONG-B
1B06D	Nüshu character XIONG-A
1B06E	Nüshu character JING-C
1B06F	Nüshu character PA-A
1B070	Nüshu character LA-B
1B071	Nüshu character JIE-B
1B072	Nüshu character PHEO-B
1B073	Nüshu character PEO-C
1B074	Nüshu character NO
1B075	Nüshu character LEO-A
1B076	Nüshu character ZAI
1B077	Nüshu character SEO
1B078	Nüshu character KEO-A
1B079	Nüshu character KHUEO
1B07A	Nüshu character YE-A
1B07B	Nüshu character PYE-A
1B07C	Nüshu character PYE-B
1B07D	Nüshu character TSYE-C
1B07E	Nüshu character JI-A
1B07F	Nüshu character NI

	1B08	1B09
0	精	件
1	妙	夜
2	香	吓
3	吹	交
4	系	炸
5	白	吓
6	发	甲
7	商	炸
8	火	金
9	品	次
A	香	吓
B	吓	炸
C	次	双
D	吓	甲
E	吓	吓
F	多	吓

HEX	NAME
1B080	Nüshu character TSIU
1B081	Nüshu character FU-D
1B082	Nüshu character KHU
1B083	Nüshu character HU-C
1B084	Nüshu character VU
1B085	Nüshu character PHY
1B086	Nüshu character FY-A
1B087	Nüshu character KY-A
1B088	Nüshu character HY-A
1B089	Nüshu character MAI
1B08A	Nüshu character THAI
1B08B	Nüshu character SAI-A
1B08C	Nüshu character SAI-B
1B08D	Nüshu character THAU
1B08E	Nüshu character LAU-A
1B08F	Nüshu character LAU-B
1B090	Nüshu character KOU-B
1B091	Nüshu character XIOU-B
1B092	Nüshu character SEY
1B093	Nüshu character LEY-A
1B094	Nüshu character THUOY
1B095	Nüshu character UOY
1B096	Nüshu character KUY
1B097	Nüshu character NGUY
1B098	Nüshu character JYN
1B099	Nüshu character YN-A
1B09A	Nüshu character VANG-B
1B09B	Nüshu character TSANG-A
1B09C	Nüshu character TSHANG
1B09D	Nüshu character JIANG-B
1B09E	Nüshu character KONG
1B09F	Nüshu character IANG-A

	1B0A	1B0B
0		
1		
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3		
4		
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7		
8		
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A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

HEX	NAME
1B0A0	Nüshu character TENG-A
1B0A1	Nüshu character NENG-B
1B0A2	Nüshu character PIONG-A
1B0A3	Nüshu character PIONG-B
1B0A4	Nüshu character MIONG
1B0A5	Nüshu character XIONG-B
1B0A6	Nüshu character NING
1B0A7	Nüshu character NG-A
1B0A8	Nüshu character NG-B
1B0A9	Nüshu character TSA-A
1B0AA	Nüshu character KUA-A
1B0AB	Nüshu character KUA-B
1B0AC	Nüshu character XIE-A
1B0AD	Nüshu character PHEO
1B0AE	Nüshu character LEO-C
1B0AF	Nüshu character TSHEO-A
1B0B0	Nüshu character FYE-C
1B0B1	Nüshu character TSYE-D
1B0B2	Nüshu character TSHI-A
1B0B3	Nüshu character TSHI-B
1B0B4	Nüshu character SI
1B0B5	Nüshu character PU-B
1B0B6	Nüshu character FU-E
1B0B7	Nüshu character LU-A
1B0B8	Nüshu character TSHU-A
1B0B9	Nüshu character NGU
1B0BA	Nüshu character JYU-C
1B0BB	Nüshu character XYU-A
1B0BC	Nüshu character QYU
1B0BD	Nüshu character XY-A
1B0BE	Nüshu character FAI-B
1B0BF	Nüshu character TSAI

	1B0C	1B0D
0	𠄎	𠄏
1	𠄐	𠄑
2	𠄒	𠄓
3	𠄔	𠄕
4	𠄖	𠄗
5	𠄘	𠄙
6	𠄚	𠄛
7	𠄜	𠄝
8	𠄞	𠄟
9	𠄠	𠄡
A	𠄢	𠄣
B	𠄤	𠄥
C	𠄦	𠄧
D	𠄨	𠄩
E	𠄪	𠄫
F	𠄬	𠄭

HEX	NAME
1B0C0	Nüshu character LOU-B
1B0C1	Nüshu character PIOUS
1B0C2	Nüshu character MIOUS
1B0C3	Nüshu character TSOU-A
1B0C4	Nüshu character TSHIOUS
1B0C5	Nüshu character QIOUS
1B0C6	Nüshu character NIOUS-A
1B0C7	Nüshu character IOU-B
1B0C8	Nüshu character IOU-C
1B0C9	Nüshu character NUOY
1B0CA	Nüshu character CHANG
1B0CB	Nüshu character KUOY
1B0CC	Nüshu character LANG-A
1B0CD	Nüshu character ANG
1B0CE	Nüshu character LIANG-C
1B0CF	Nüshu character SIANG-A
1B0D0	Nüshu character TSIANG-A
1B0D1	Nüshu character TSIANG-B
1B0D2	Nüshu character TSHIONG-A
1B0D3	Nüshu character XIONG-C
1B0D4	Nüshu character LONG-A
1B0D5	Nüshu character LIONG-A
1B0D6	Nüshu character JING-A
1B0D7	Nüshu character XING-C
1B0D8	Nüshu character QYE-B
1B0D9	Nüshu character LA-C
1B0DA	Nüshu character SA-A
1B0DB	Nüshu character XYA-B
1B0DC	Nüshu character SIE-A
1B0DD	Nüshu character FEO
1B0DE	Nüshu character PEO-D
1B0DF	Nüshu character NEO

	1B0E	1B0F
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
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6		
7		
8		
9		
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

HEX	NAME
1B0E0	Nüshu character THEO
1B0E1	Nüshu character KUE-A
1B0E2	Nüshu character YE-B
1B0E3	Nüshu character PYE-C
1B0E4	Nüshu character PAI-B
1B0E5	Nüshu character XYE
1B0E6	Nüshu character PI
1B0E7	Nüshu character TI-A
1B0E8	Nüshu character TSI-A
1B0E9	Nüshu character TSI-B
1B0EA	Nüshu character JI-B
1B0EB	Nüshu character JI-C
1B0EC	Nüshu character TSHIU
1B0ED	Nüshu character PU-A
1B0EE	Nüshu character TSU-A
1B0EF	Nüshu character KU- B
1B0F0	Nüshu character NYU-B
1B0F1	Nüshu character QY-D
1B0F2	Nüshu character KY-B
1B0F3	Nüshu character HY-B
1B0F4	Nüshu character PHAI
1B0F5	Nüshu character MAI-B
1B0F6	Nüshu character LAI-B
1B0F7	Nüshu character SAI-C
1B0F8	Nüshu character TSHAU
1B0F9	Nüshu character KOU-C
1B0FA	Nüshu character TSIOU
1B0FB	Nüshu character SIOU-A
1B0FC	Nüshu character JIOU-C
1B0FD	Nüshu character IOU
1B0FE	Nüshu character XIYOU-C
1B0FF	Nüshu character THUOY-A

	1B10	1B11
0	𠂇	𠂈
1	𠂉	𠂊
2	𠂋	𠂌
3	𠂍	𠂎
4	𠂏	𠂐
5	𠂑	𠂒
6	𠂓	𠂔
7	𠂕	𠂖
8	𠂗	𠂘
9	𠂙	𠂚
A	𠂛	𠂜
B	𠂝	𠂞
C	𠂟	𠂠
D	𠂡	𠂢
E	𠂣	𠂤
F	𠂥	𠂦

HEX	NAME
1B100	Nüshu character HUOY-C
1B101	Nüshu character FANG-B
1B102	Nüshu character VANG-C
1B103	Nüshu character LANG-B
1B104	Nüshu character TSANG-B
1B105	Nüshu character KHANG-A
1B106	Nüshu character KHANG-B
1B107	Nüshu character HANG-B
1B108	Nüshu character XIANG-B
1B109	Nüshu character NENG-C
1B10A	Nüshu character LENG
1B10B	Nüshu character TSENG
1B10C	Nüshu character NONG-A
1B10D	Nüshu character LIONG-B
1B10E	Nüshu character TSIONG-A
1B10F	Nüshu character TSIONG-B
1B110	Nüshu character SIONG
1B111	Nüshu character XING-A
1B112	Nüshu character ING-A
1B113	Nüshu character JING-B
1B114	Nüshu character VA
1B115	Nüshu character SA-B
1B116	Nüshu character LIE-B
1B117	Nüshu character TSHI-E
1B118	Nüshu character IE-C
1B119	Nüshu character MEO-A
1B11A	Nüshu character LEO-B
1B11B	Nüshu character TSHEO-B
1B11C	Nüshu character QYE-A
1B11D	Nüshu character TI-B
1B11E	Nüshu character JI-A
1B11F	Nüshu character FU-F

	1B12	1B13
0	𠄎	𠄏
1	𠄐	𠄑
2	𠄒	𠄓
3	𠄔	𠄕
4	𠄖	𠄗
5	𠄘	𠄙
6	𠄚	𠄛
7	𠄜	𠄝
8	𠄞	𠄟
9	𠄠	𠄡
A	𠄢	𠄣
B	𠄤	𠄥
C	𠄦	𠄧
D	𠄨	𠄩
E	𠄪	𠄫
F	𠄬	𠄭

HEX	NAME
1B120	Nüshu character THU-B
1B121	Nüshu character KUE-B
1B122	Nüshu character KU- C
1B123	Nüshu character HU- A
1B124	Nüshu character KU- D
1B125	Nüshu character PY-A
1B126	Nüshu character KHY
1B127	Nüshu character LAI-C
1B128	Nüshu character SAI
1B129	Nüshu character TSIU-A
1B12A	Nüshu character TSOU-B
1B12B	Nüshu character SAU
1B12C	Nüshu character HAU-C
1B12D	Nüshu character NGOU
1B12E	Nüshu character OU
1B12F	Nüshu character XIOUE
1B130	Nüshu character TSHEY
1B131	Nüshu character FANG-C
1B132	Nüshu character TANG-A
1B133	Nüshu character HANG-C
1B134	Nüshu character JIANG-C
1B135	Nüshu character SIANG-B
1B136	Nüshu character KANG-C
1B137	Nüshu character JIANG-D
1B138	Nüshu character XIANG-C
1B139	Nüshu character LONG-B
1B13A	Nüshu character QIONG
1B13B	Nüshu character NG
1B13C	Nüshu character PA-B
1B13D	Nüshu character TSHIE-B
1B13E	Nüshu character SIE-B
1B13F	Nüshu character TSEO-B

	1B14	1B15
0	𠄎	𠄏
1	𠄐	𠄑
2	𠄒	𠄓
3	𠄔	𠄕
4	𠄖	𠄗
5	𠄘	𠄙
6	𠄚	𠄛
7	𠄜	𠄝
8	𠄞	𠄟
9	𠄠	𠄡
A	𠄢	𠄣
B	𠄤	𠄥
C	𠄦	𠄧
D	𠄨	𠄩
E	𠄪	𠄫
F	𠄬	𠄭

HEX	NAME
1B140	Nüshu character KEO-B
1B141	Nüshu character JYE-A
1B142	Nüshu character JYE-B
1B143	Nüshu character PYE-D
1B144	Nüshu character SYE-F
1B145	Nüshu character TI-C
1B146	Nüshu character YI-C
1B147	Nüshu character TSU-B
1B148	Nüshu character TSHU-B
1B149	Nüshu character JY
1B14A	Nüshu character XY-B
1B14B	Nüshu character LY
1B14C	Nüshu character HY
1B14D	Nüshu character KAU-B
1B14E	Nüshu character THOU
1B14F	Nüshu character JIU
1B150	Nüshu character XIU-C
1B151	Nüshu character LANG-C
1B152	Nüshu character MENG-A
1B153	Nüshu character PANG-B
1B154	Nüshu character TANG-B
1B155	Nüshu character TSHIE-A
1B156	Nüshu character IANG-C
1B157	Nüshu character IANG-B
1B158	Nüshu character TENG-B
1B159	Nüshu character MENG-B
1B15A	Nüshu character HOU
1B15B	Nüshu character NONG
1B15C	Nüshu character TSA-B
1B15D	Nüshu character TSIE-A
1B15E	Nüshu character XIE-B
1B15F	Nüshu character LI

	1B16	1B17	1B18
0	精	精	銀
1	浪	浪	招
2	略	尙	驛
3	啗	對	鍾
4	地	養	貽
5	神	唱	
6	秀	唱	
7	吻	夢	
8	濤	味	
9	漢	娘	
A	淡	背	
B	食	噲	
C	餃	傘	
D	償	傘	
E	塔	踏	
F	意	意	

HEX	NAME
1B160	Nüshu character TSI-D
1B161	Nüshu character YI-D
1B162	Nüshu character LU-B
1B163	Nüshu character HU-B
1B164	Nüshu character TAU
1B165	Nüshu character XYU-B
1B166	Nüshu character SIOU-B
1B167	Nüshu character NIOU-B
1B168	Nüshu character LEY-C
1B169	Nüshu character YN-B
1B16A	Nüshu character TONG
1B16B	Nüshu character XING-B
1B16C	Nüshu character IE-E
1B16D	Nüshu character MEO-B
1B16E	Nüshu character VEO
1B16F	Nüshu character JI-E
1B170	Nüshu character JI-B
1B171	Nüshu character TU
1B172	Nüshu character LOU-C
1B173	Nüshu character TSUOY
1B174	Nüshu character MANG-B
1B175	Nüshu character TSIANG-C
1B176	Nüshu character QIANG
1B177	Nüshu character JIONG
1B178	Nüshu character ING-B
1B179	Nüshu character TSIE-B
1B17A	Nüshu character PY-B
1B17B	Nüshu character FI
1B17C	Nüshu character XYU-C
1B17D	Nüshu character FY-B
1B17E	Nüshu character TSHAI
1B17F	Nüshu character FANG-D
1B180	Nüshu character NGUOY
1B181	Nüshu character FU-G
1B182	Nüshu character KU-D
1B183	Nüshu character JYE-C
1B184	Nüshu character TSYE-E

III Prospects

(I) Nüshu is a kind of mature character symbol system. As a unique character type, Nüshu is a new category to various characters in the world, a new kind of datum to the research of linguistics, and some new subjects are put forward such as how to translate Chinese works into Nüshu.

(II) There are large amount of literatures written in Nüshu, most of which record some important historic events of the time such as Taiping rebellion, some crime of Japan when invading into china, land reforming movement in China. Besides that, some folkways and anecdotes are included. All of them are valuable historical data.

(III) Nüshu is a kind of one and only female characters in today's world, which is of great impetus to the research of female culture both in China and in the world.

(IV) The important function of Nüshu is to confide, hearken and communicate in the groups, which is made good use of to modern mind cure. It has a universal meaning in the world. Should this proposed set be accepted as a part of the plane of ISO/IEC 10646, it will facilitate the globalization progress of information processing with Nüshu. The protection and save of some important data and further related research are more available and convenient for Nüshu lovers.

IV Acknowledgement

This report is drawn up by the Committee for Female's Script (Nüshu) of Chinese Folk Literature and Art Society and the School of Humanities and Social Sciences of Tsinghua University. The government of Jiangyong in Hunan Province supports us greatly. At the same time, acknowledgement for China Electronic Standardization Institute, the Institute of Linguistics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University Computer Department and Computational Linguistics Laboratory.

V Connections

If any questions, please send email to Zhao Liming(zhaolm@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn) and Wu Ruixing(wurx03@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn, and cc Chen Zhuang (chenzh@cesi.ac.cn) who is the head of this program.

VI Reference

- Chinese Nüshu works collection*, Zhao Liming, China Publishing House, 2005
Nüshu Character comparison, Zhao Liming, Intellectual Property Press, 2006
Nuhan Dictionary, Chen Qiguang, the publishing house of central university for nationality, 2005.
We Two Know the Script; We Have Become Good Friends William W. Chiang, University Press of America, 1995,
Nüshu basic characters and their origin verification, Zhao Liming, *Nüshu Character comparison*, Intellectual Property Press, 2006,
Jiangyong dialect research by Huang Xuezheng, Social Sciences Documents Publishing House, 1993,
www.nvshu.com.cn

VII Appendix

Appendix A: Samples of Nüshu works;

Appendix B Nüshu is widely concerned in the world;

Appendix C: mapping table to the related dictionaries;

Appendix D: Nüshu basic characters and its origin verification;

Appendix E: The value of Nüshu Character comparison;

Appendix F: Other related comments and explanations;

Appendix F1: Comments to the book of Jiangwei;

Appendix F2: Comments to the book of Chen Qiguang;


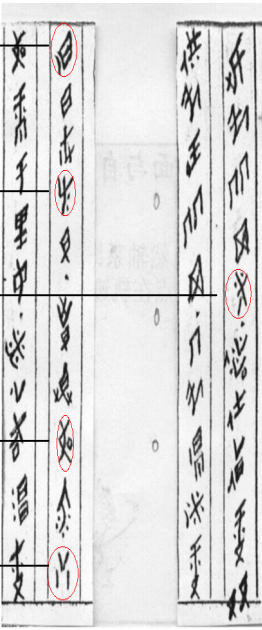





Appendix F3: Comments to others

Appendix A Nüshu Samples

1 Nüshu is written on such materials as the home-made cloth glossy paper, handkerchiefs and fans.

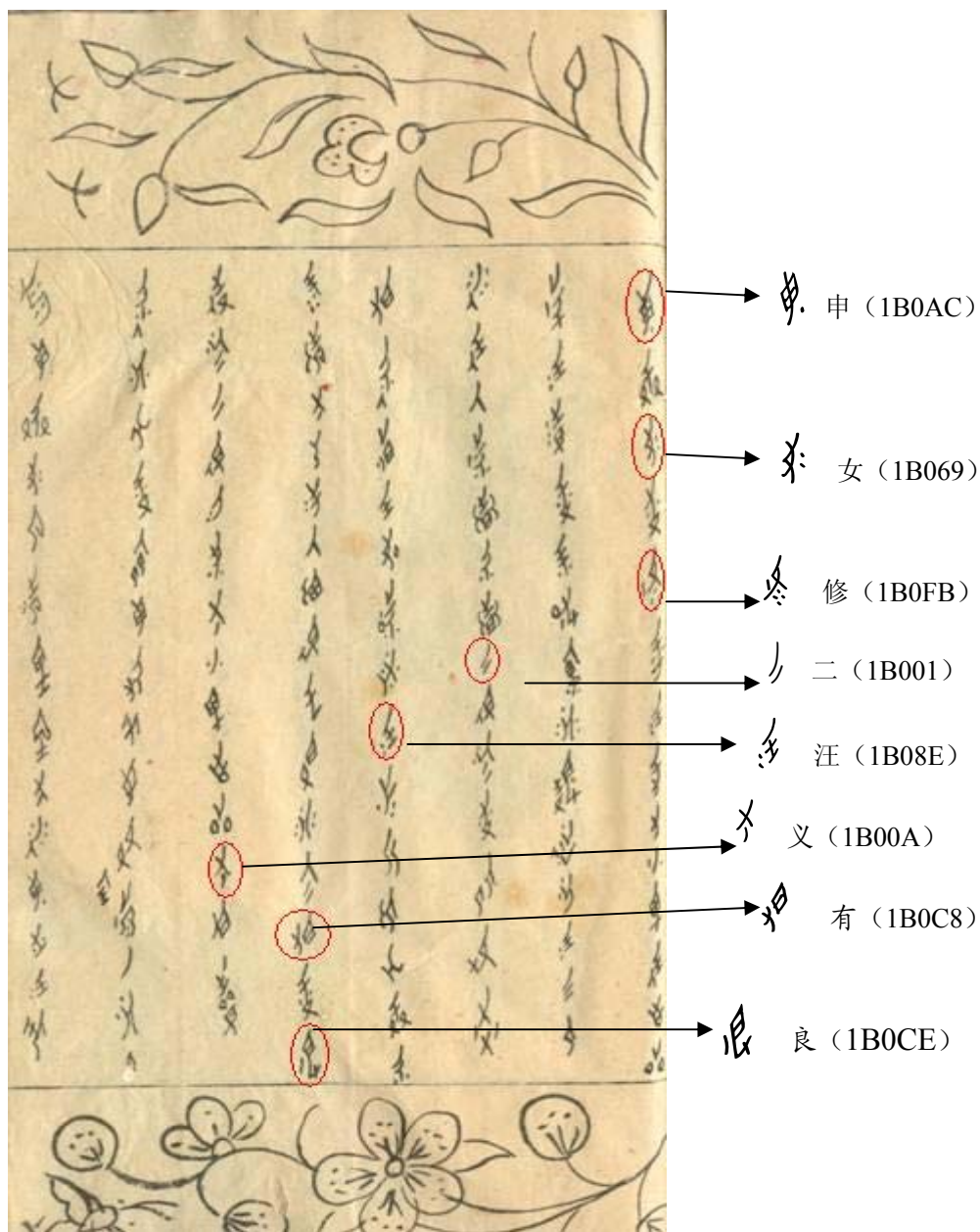


2 Literature samples (Tang Poem and coin sample)

 白 1B085		
 山 1B060		
 光 1B066		
 如 1B055		
 六 1B02E		

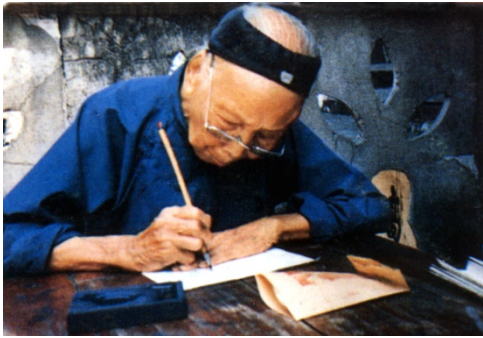
床頭明月光 疑是地上霜
 舉頭望明月 低頭思故鄉
 白日依山盡 黃河入海流

Coins with Nüshu graphs in the period of Taipingtianguo



身坐娘楼修书到	看僚细姊在他门 (他门: 男家。看僚: 看望。)
字到远乡来相会	花席遥遥到三朝 (三朝: 结婚第三天。)
你在人家乐不乐	二僚冷楼哪处安 (二僚: 姊妹俩; 僚, 量词。)
有你团圆如风过	到此没边坐不齐
结义之时人四僚	手取花针有商量 (四僚: 姊妹四个。)
送冷二僚可怜义	细姊他门要背惊 (背惊: 回想清楚。)
你亦出乡命中好	父母双全哥一个 (出乡: 出嫁。)
房中嫂娘知情理	宽待你身本到头

3 photos of natural Nüshu successors of the last generation



Gao Yinxian(1902-1990)



Yi Nianhua(1907-1991)



Yang Huanyi (1909-2004)



He Yanxin(1940--)

4 Nüshu is widely used



Yang Huanyi and He Yanxin are studying



Nüshu is song in the marriage holidays



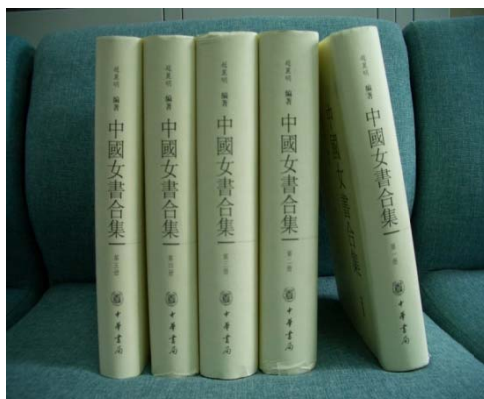
Many local people study Nüshu spontaneously



A girl is studying

Appendix B Nüshu is widely concerned in the world

1 some studies about Nüshu



Chinese Nüshu works collection, China Publishing House, 2005. This book contains 640 articles of Nüshu with 220,000 scripts and its translation works which saves the original appearance of Nüshu

Nüshu —— a great surprise, Huazhong Normal University Press, 1990;

Nüshu and its culture, Xinhua Publishing House, 1995;

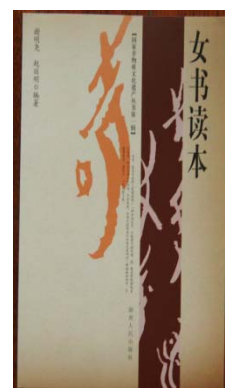
Special Nüshu, the first national seminar on Nüshu, Beijing Language University Press, 1995



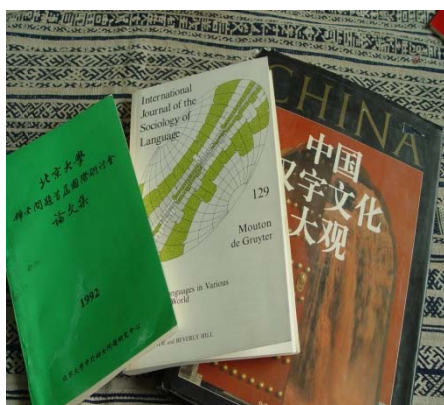
novels about Nüshu



Some books for reading



Some



Papers of the first international seminar on women's problem in Peking University, 1992;
International Journal of the society of the language, Mouton De Gruyter Berlin New York, US;
Chinese culture generalization in China, Peking University Press, 1995

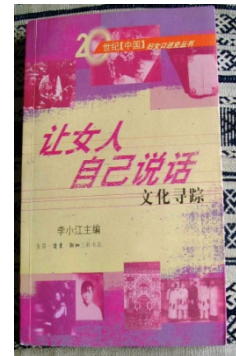


Chinese Nüshu Collection, Tsinghua University Press, 1992 (430 pieces of works are translated one word by one) (left)

Chinese culture generalization in China, Peking University Press, 1995(left)



Some studies about Nüshu (above)



Women oral history, Sanlian Bookstore, (above)



Nüshu and its culture, 1995; (left)

Selected Works of Hundred-years-old lady Yang Huanyi, 2004; (left)

Nüshu Character comparison, Intellectual Property Press, China, 2006; (left)



Female script in China, Yuanteng Zhizhi, Japanese, 1996;

The Research of Female script in China, Yuanteng Zhizhi, Japanese,2003;

The journal of Asian studies, Liu Feiwen, the association for asian studies, Inc, Taiwan, 2001



Books about the studies of Nüshu

2 some activities and reports about Nüshu



Reports in the newspaper *Asahi News* in Japan
Nüshu stamps (above)



Reports in *Beijing Daily*



Exhibitions of Nüshu in Tsinghua University



The meeting of Eastern Women script by China, Japan and Korean during the Women conference in the world in 1995. Many professional and famous experts joined in it.

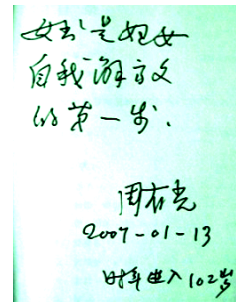
Nüshu research association came to the world and Exhibitions of Nüshu were held in Tsinghua in 2004. The honorary president Li Xueqin made a speech.



Yuanteng (Janpan) and Zhao Liming were Visiting the last natural successor Yang Huanyi(1994) (above)



Yang Huanyi and an western old lady met in the Tiananmen Square (above)



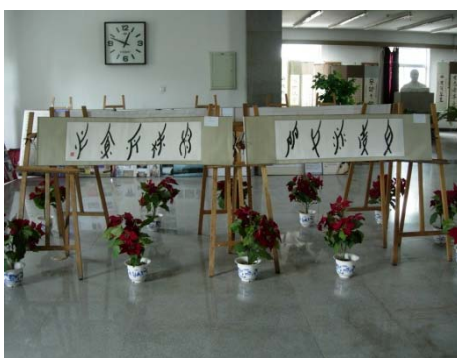
More than 100-year-old Zhou Youguang was

the report of the home of spirit (above) gald to see *Collections* published. (above)



Students in Tsinghua during SARS were translating Nüshu. (above)























































Students in Tsinghua were saving and classifying original data. (above)



Writing exhibitions of Nüshu and speech about Nüshu in Chinese Women's College

Appendix C Nüshu Mapping





















































































In the first line of the table, “Zhao”, “Chen” and “Jiang” are the short form of the authors’ names of the three dictionaries *Nüshu Yongzi Bijiao*, *Nuhan Dictionary* and *We Two Know the Script; We Have Become Good Friends*


















































































HEX	Graph	Zhao		Chen		Jiang	
		location	sample	location	sample	location	sample
1B000	丿	L4, P62		L6, P602		L0, P212	
1B001	丿	L5, P22		L1, P554		L2, P162	
1B002	𠂇	L2, P25		L9, P574		L7, P159	
1B003	𠂇	L5, P36		L8, P602		L4, P215	
1B004	丿	L5, P38		L7, P529		L1, P137	
1B005	𠂇	L2, P53		L8, P595		L3, P177	
1B006	丿	L7, P76		L13, P532		L11, P139	
1B007	丿	L4, P76		L7, P606		L6, P139	
1B008	丿	L8, P27		L10, P599		L2, P190	
1B009	𠂇	L5, P28		L2, P550		L3, P171	
1B00A	𠂇	L7, P34		L2, P594		L2, P165	
1B00B	𠂇	L2, P41		L13, P542		L4, P147	
1B00C	𠂇	L10, P47		L12, P593		L8, P187	
1B00D	𠂇	L10, P49		L2, P538		L2, P146	
1B00E	𠂇	L9, P76		L10, P549		L1, P166	
1B00F	丿	L4, P79		L2, P581		L3, P178	
1B010	𠂇	L4, P68		L3, P545		L4, P151	
1B011	𠂇	L4, P84		L3, P595		L9, P164	



















































































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1B015		L3, P113		L5, P558		L2, P146	
1B016		L7, P116		L5, P586		L4, P183	
1B017		L6, P141		L1, P554		L2, P162	
1B018		L6, P145		L2, P598		L4, P193	
1B019		L9, P149		L13, P575		L5, P160	
1B01A		L8, P151		L13, P580		L8, P174	
1B01B		L2, P21		L10, P533		L12, P139	
1B01C		L3, P23		L6, P547		L3, P169	
1B01D		L3, P21		L3, P536		L6, P142	
1B01E		L5, P26		L7, P562		L2, P203	
1B01F		L4, P41		L12, P544		L5, P151	
1B020		L4, P43		L2, P571		L4, P153	
1B021		L8, P49		L9, P538		L4, P199	
1B022		L1, P29		L3, P569		L8, P155	
1B023		L6, P54		L1, P549		L3, P148	
1B024		L8, P60		L7, P595		L9, P191	
1B025		L2, P65		L16, P538		L4, P144	
1B026		L4, P65		L3, P539		L5, P136	

1B027		L2, P66		L3, P539		L3, P144	
1B028		L2, P83		L6, P589		L3, P180	
1B029		L3, P83		L4, P590		L3, P180	
1B02A		L6, P96		L7, P536		L6, P143	
1B02B		L7, P109		L6, P564		L6, P204	
1B02C		L4, P111		L15, P551		absent	
1B02D		L5, P116		L3, P586		L2, P157	
1B02E		L7, P115		L9, P553		L4, P172	
1B02F		L1, P118		L1, P597		L8, P188	
1B030		L3, P129		L14, P593		L3, P188	
1B031		L7, P132		L5, P537		L2, P143	
1B032		L3, P134		L12, P607		absent	
1B033		L6, P138		L5, P578		L5, P174	
1B034		L4, P140		L10, P561		L9, P200	
1B035		L4, P148		L0, P546		L4, P163	
1B036		L3, P148		L10, P544		L3, P151	
1B037		L5, P153		L9, P573		L3, P138	
1B038		L8, P156		L1, P609		L4, P214	
1B039		L5, P27		L8, P593		L7, P187	
1B03A		L2, P28		L2, P600		L4, P189	
1B03B		L2, P29		L2, P547		L7, P164	

1B03C	𠄎	L5, P29	𠄎	L12, P552	𠄎	L7, P173	𠄎
1B03D	彡	L3, P32	彡	L1, P584	彡	L0, P186	彡
1B03E	𠄎	L2, P35	𠄎	L5, P594	𠄎	L6, P215	𠄎
1B03F	𠄎	L4, P34	𠄎	L5, P594	𠄎	L5, P165	𠄎
1B040	𠄎	L4, P36	𠄎	L6, P603	𠄎	L2, P165	𠄎
1B041	𠄎	L2, P37	𠄎	L3, P603	𠄎	absent	
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1B043	𠄎:	L5, P50	𠄎:	L5, P607	𠄎:	L1, P210	𠄎:
1B044	𠄎	L7, P50	𠄎	L2, P545	𠄎	L6, P147	𠄎
1B045	𠄎	L9, P21	𠄎	L11, P606	𠄎	L7, P208	𠄎
1B046	𠄎	L4, P50	𠄎	L4, P607	𠄎	L2, P210	𠄎
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1B04B	𠄎	L3, P58	𠄎	L1, P583	𠄎	L1, P181	𠄎
1B04C	𠄎	L7, P60	𠄎	L6, P595	𠄎	L4, P178	𠄎
1B04D	𠄎	L4, P62	𠄎	L6, P602	𠄎	L6, P211	𠄎
1B04E	𠄎	L9, P76	𠄎	L1, P553	𠄎	L4, P194	𠄎
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












































































1B051		L6, P64		L1, P535		L5, P141	
1B052		L4, P85		L5, P603		L7, P215	
1B053		L7, P86		L1, P567		L4, P206	
1B054		L5, P87		L4, P595		L6, P164	
1B055		L5, P88		L1, P608		L5, P210	
1B056		L2, P95		L9, P526		L4, P134	
1B057		L6, P102		L6, P545		L5, P162	
1B058		L6, P98		L3, P548		L1, P169	
1B059		L3, P103		L5, P564		L1, P206	
1B05A		L11, P109		L3, P589		L2, P136	
1B05B		L5, P110		L2, P543		L6, P146	
1B05C		L6, P115		L8, P553		L4, P172	
1B05D		L10, P113		L4, P566		L8, P204	
1B05E		L4, P120		L6, P570		L3, P154	
1B05F		L3, P120		L5, P570		L2, P154	
1B060		L7, P120		L7, P580		L4, P176	
1B061		L7, P125		L10, P565		L1, P143	
1B062		L6, P125		L9, P565		L2, P207	
1B063		L2, P131		L10, P527		L3, P135	
1B064		L4, P132		L6, P533		L1, P140	
1B065		L4, P135		L3, P544		L1, P151	

1B066		L7, P138		L5, P556		L7, P172	
1B067		L7, P141		L2, P554		L7, P172	
1B068		L9, P143		L3, P587		L2, P184	
1B069		L8, P144		L12, P594		L3, P165	
1B06A		L11, P148		L1, P580		L3, P175	
1B06B		L10, P146		L11, P527		L3, P136	
1B06C		L3, P154		L4, P577		L4, P161	
1B06D		L6, P156		L1, P599		absent	
1B06E		L3, P158		L5, P588		L2, P187	
1B06F		L3, P20		L6, P526		L1, P134	
1B070		L3, P24		L9, P547		L3, P172	
1B071		L2, P33		L1, P572		L2, P159	
1B072		L7, P36		L2, P603		absent	
1B073		L3, P38		L5, P529		L1, P199	
1B074		L1, P91		L3, P546		L5, P142	
1B075		L3, P42		L3, P551		L2, P170	
1B076		L5, P43		L4, P571		L5, P153	
1B077		L7, P44		L6, P580		L7, P174	
1B078		L8, P44		L5, P560		L5, P199	
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1B07A		L5, P48		L7, P608		L1, P211	


















































































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1B07E		L5, P60		L3, P592		L6, P188	
1B07F		L4, P55		L13, P545		L1, P163	
1B080		L4, P78		L1, P590		L5, P159	
1B081		L3, P65		L2, P566		L5, P144	
1B082		L4, P75		L5, P562		L1, P198	
1B083		L2, P76		L2, P567		L2, P206	
1B084		L2, P67		L3, P606		L4, P208	
1B085		L5, P89		L6, P528		L0, P138	
1B086		L3, P91		L1, P538		L4, P145	
1B087		L4, P93		L12, P558		L3, P201	
1B088		L7, P93		L7, P566		L3, P207	
1B089		L6, P95		L11, P533		L1, P141	
1B08A		L1, P98		L12, P543		absent	
1B08B		L5, P100		L10, P577		L8, P174	
1B08C		L5, P100		L10, P577		L8, P174	
1B08D		L5, P105		L14, P543		absent	
1B08E		L6, P106		L4, P549		L1, P168	
1B08F		L5, P106		L4, P549		L2, P168	

1B090		L1, P113		L10, P527		L4, P170	
1B091		L11, P117		L12, P596		L3, P192	
1B092		L3, P121		L9, P579		L2, P175	
1B093		L9, P119		L5, P550		L1, P166	
1B094		L6, P122		L14, P544		absent	
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1B096		L5, P127		L1, P561		L3, P200	
1B097		L6, P127		L8, P563		absent	
1B098		L2, P128		L7, P591		L2, P180	
1B099		L2, P130		L2, P595		absent	
1B09A		L5, P134		L14, P607		L1, P168	
1B09B		L4, P137		L4, P568		L1, P152	
1B09C		L5, P138		L4, P578		L6, P174	
1B09D		L7, P143		L1, P587		L2, P185	
1B09E		L4, P140		L9, P561		absent	
1B09F		L6, P146		L1, P605		L3, P213	
1B0A0		L1, P148		L8, P542		L1, P149	
1B0A1		L8, P148		L2, P546		L2, P163	
1B0A2		L12, P151		L5, P530		L4, P138	
1B0A3		L15, P151		L7, P530		L3, P138	

1B0A4	彡	L4, P152	彡	L16, P535	彡	L5, P142	彡
1B0A5	彡	L4, P156	彡	L1, P601	彡	L4, P194	彡
1B0A6	彡	L6, P158	彡	L15, P594	彡	L9, P165	彡
1B0A7	彡	L4, P160	彡	L7, P563	彡	L5, P203	彡
1B0A8	彡	L7, P160	彡	L18, P562	彡	L7, P203	彡
1B0A9	彡	L5, P24	彡	L10, P571	彡	L3, P151	彡
1B0AA	彡	L5, P25	彡	L5, P559	彡	L8, P139	彡
1B0AB	彡	L6, P25	彡	L6, P559	彡	L1, P199	彡
1B0AC	彡	L3, P35	彡	L1, P596	彡	L6, P193	彡
1B0AD	彡	L6, P38	彡	L11, P532	彡	L7, P139	彡
1B0AE	彡	L4, P42	彡	L6, P551	彡	L3, P170	彡
1B0AF	彡	L3, P44	彡	L4, P576	彡	L3, P201	彡
1B0B0	彡	L8, P49	彡	L10, P537	彡	L3, P145	彡
1B0B1	彡	L4, P51	彡	L4, P569	彡	L1, P135	彡
1B0B2	彡	L4, P57	彡	L9, P575	彡	L3, P170	彡
1B0B3	彡	L4, P57	彡	L9, P575	彡	absent	
1B0B4	彡	L5, P57	彡	L1, P581	彡	L2, P178	彡
1B0B5	彡	L7, P63	彡	L5, P531	彡	absent	
1B0B6	彡	L4, P66	彡	L1, P540	彡	L5, P144	彡
1B0B7	彡	L5, P69	彡	L3, P555	彡	absent	
1B0B8	彡	L1, P71	彡	L2, P576	彡	L5, P147	彡

1B0B9		L2, P74		L6, P563		L8, P207	
1B0BA		L2, P83		L4, P589		L3, P180	
1B0BB		L4, P85		L4, P599		L2, P191	
1B0BC		L6, P84		L6, P593		L5, P188	
1B0BD		L3, P88		L5, P563		L1, P189	
1B0BE		L2, P97		L1, P537		absent	
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1B0C0		L3, P111		L2, P549		L3, P167	
1B0C1		L5, P114		L18, P529		L2, P138	
1B0C2		L3, P115		L14, P535		absent	
1B0C3		L1, P112		L13, P571		absent	
1B0C4		L11, P115		L18, P576		L2, P161	
1B0C5		L6, P117		L11, P592		absent	
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1B0C7		L7, P118		L19, P532		L9, P139	
1B0C8		L8, P118		L3, P604		L2, P213	
1B0C9		L8, P122		L7, P545		L2, P164	
1B0CA		L4, P144		L6, P597		L2, P193	
1B0CB		L2, P124		L8, P557		L0, P200	
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1B0CD		L2, P74		L5, P545		L2, P216	


















































































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1B0CF	𠄏	L4, P143	𠄏	L7, P581	𠄏	L1, P193	𠄏
1B0D0	𠄐	L8, P143	𠄐	L3, P573	𠄐	L3, P184	𠄐
1B0D1	𠄑	L1, P142	𠄑	L2, P573	𠄑	L4, P157	𠄑
1B0D2	𠄒	L2, P154	𠄒	L3, P577	𠄒	L1, P162	𠄒
1B0D3	𠄓	L3, P156	𠄓	L10, P598	𠄓	L3, P193	𠄓
1B0D4	𠄔	L2, P151	𠄔	L1, P543	𠄔	absent	
1B0D5	𠄕	L6, P152	𠄕	L4, P554	𠄕	absent	
1B0D6	𠄖	L4, P157	𠄖	L2, P588	𠄖	L0, P187	𠄖
1B0D7	𠄗	L8, P158	𠄗	L7, P598	𠄗	L3, P195	𠄗
1B0D8	𠄘	L4, P158	𠄘	L10, P593	𠄘	L10, P187	𠄘
1B0D9	𠄙	L2, P24	𠄙	L8, P547	𠄙	L1, P167	𠄙
1B0DA	𠄚	L4, P25	𠄚	L10, P577	𠄚	L3, P174	𠄚
1B0DB	𠄛	L7, P27	𠄛	L1, P600	𠄛	L3, P176	𠄛
1B0DC	𠄜	L2, P32	𠄜	L15, P580	𠄜	L4, P158	𠄜
1B0DD	𠄝	L5, P39	𠄝	L6, P538	𠄝	absent	
1B0DE	𠄞	L4, P37	𠄞	L3, P529	𠄞	L2, P137	𠄞
1B0DF	𠄟	L6, P41	𠄟	L5, P546	𠄟	L5, P164	𠄟
1B0E0	𠄠	L3, P41	𠄠	L11, P544	𠄠	absent	
1B0E1	𠄡	L2, P46	𠄡	L2, P560	𠄡	L0, P135	𠄡
1B0E2	𠄢	L7, P118	𠄢	L5, P563	𠄢	L2, P204	𠄢

1B0E3		L2, P19		L3, P526		L3, P134	
1B0E4		L3, P50		L3, P607		absent	
1B0E5		L10, P47		L3, P600		L3, P190	
1B0E6		L4, P53		L7, P547		L1, P138	
1B0E7		L2, P55		L1, P545		L8, P151	
1B0E8		L5, P56		L3, P567		L6, P153	
1B0E9		L5, P56		L8, P567		L6, P153	
1B0EA		L4, P58		L2, P583		L5, P180	
1B0EB		L4, P58		L2, P583		L1, P183	
1B0EC		L2, P79		L7, P544		absent	
1B0ED		L6, P63		L3, P531		L4, P136	
1B0EE		L11, P69		L4, P574		L3, P155	
1B0EF		L2, P73		L4, P559		L2, P196	
1B0F0		L5, P84		L4, P595		L8, P164	
1B0F1		L6, P86		L5, P593		L5, P188	
1B0F2		L2, P93		L9, P558		L1, P202	
1B0F3		L1, P94		L5, P600		L5, P190	
1B0F4		L4, P95		L8, P532		L1, P139	
1B0F5		L5, P96		L7, P534		L1, P141	
1B0F6		L7, P98		L4, P548		absent	
1B0F7		L2, P101		L11, P577		L1, P175	

1B0F8	涉	L2, P108	涉	L12, P574	涉	L6, P136	涉
1B0F9	受	L8, P112	受	L6, P558	受	L5, P195	受
1B0FA	申	L10, P115	申	L10, P562	申	L2, P185	申
1B0FB	冬	L3, P48	冬	L4, P608	冬	L5, P142	冬
1B0FC	然	L3, P117	然	L8, P586	然	absent	
1B0FD	真	L2, P116	真	L4, P581	真	L5, P175	真
1B0FE	非	L4, P118	非	L2, P597	非	L4, P192	非
1B0FF	休	L6, P122	休	L13, P544	休	absent	
1B100	听	L3, P126	听	L11, P565	听	L1, P183	听
1B101	悉	L4, P133	悉	L8, P537	悉	L6, P143	悉
1B102	任	L6, P134	任	L13, P607	任	L7, P208	任
1B103	崇	L6, P136	崇	L5, P549	崇	L2, P168	崇
1B104	林	L3, P138	林	L2, P575	林	L9, P159	林
1B105	次	L5, P140	次	L9, P561	次	absent	
1B106	里	L4, P140	里	L8, P561	里	L2, P202	里
1B107	莫	L8, P140	莫	L9, P564	莫	L2, P205	莫
1B108	委	L3, P145	委	L5, P597	委	L2, P193	委
1B109	点	L7, P148	点	L1, P546	点	L4, P163	点
1B10A	海	L1, P149	海	L8, P550	海	L5, P168	海
1B10B	崇	L5, P149	崇	L10, P570	崇	L1, P155	崇
1B10C	男	L10, P150	男	L10, P546	男	L5, P162	男

























































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1B10E	並	L6, P153	並	L10, P573	並	L3, P158	並
1B10F	滂	L4, P153	滂	L2, P577	滂	L3, P158	滂
1B110	咎	L8, P154	咎	L10, P581	咎	L1, P195	咎
1B111	夬	L8, P158	夬	L5, P598	夬	L2, P195	夬
1B112	必	L2, P160	必	L6, P605	必	L2, P216	必
1B113	佺	L5, P157	佺	L3, P588	佺	L2, P187	佺
1B114	翁	L7, P21	翁	L9, P606	翁	L8, P208	翁
1B115	姦	L3, P25	姦	L8, P577	姦	L3, P154	姦
1B116	咎	L4, P29	咎	L11, P552	咎	absent	
1B117	佞	L4, P31	佞	L14, P576	佞	L4, P162	佞
1B118	洎	L7, P31	洎	L2, P603	洎	L5, P215	洎
1B119	鼻	L3, P39	鼻	L3, P535	鼻	L3, P142	鼻
1B11A	埤	L4, P42	埤	L10, P570	埤	L3, P170	埤
1B11B	炎	L2, P44	炎	L5, P576	炎	L1, P160	炎
1B11C	香	L6, P47	香	L8, P593	香	L8, P187	香
1B11D	滂	L5, P54	滂	L5, P544	滂	absent	
1B11E	滂	L2, P59	滂	L4, P583	滂	L6, P180	滂
1B11F	查	L3, P66	查	L4, P539	查	absent	
1B120	滂	L4, P68	滂	L3, P545	滂	L1, P151	滂
1B121	伊	L3, P46	伊	L4, P560	伊	absent	

1B122	壽	L3, P72	壽	L4, P562		L5, P197	壽
1B123	蟲	L5, P74	蟲	L14, P566	蟲	L4, P206	蟲
1B124	瘦	L3, P72	瘦	L1, P559	瘦	L0, P198	瘦
1B125	思	L4, P89	思	L3, P527	思	L1, P136	思
1B126	菜	L5, P93	菜	L3, P562	菜	L4, P203	菜
1B127	魚	L5, P98	魚	L3, P548	魚	L1, P171	魚
1B128	涼	L5, P100	涼	L10, P577	涼	L0, P175	涼
1B129	係	L7, P101	係	L11, P563	係	L4, P182	係
1B12A	系	L7, P111	系	L9, P571	系	L5, P152	系
1B12B	致	L4, P108	致	L2, P578	致	L4, P172	致
1B12C	号	L2, P109	号	L7, P564	号	absent	
1B12D	乘	L6, P113	乘	L3, P563	乘	absent	
1B12E	此	L2, P114	此	L15, P601	此	absent	
1B12F	此	L5, P118	此	L4, P597	此	L1, P192	此
1B130	壽	L10, P120	壽	L12, P575	壽	L5, P197	壽
1B131	瘦	L7, P132	瘦	L7, P526	瘦	L6, P134	瘦
1B132	道	L7, P134	道	L6, P541	道	L4, P146	道
1B133	姪	L7, P140	姪	L8, P564	姪	L1, P205	姪
1B134	傑	L3, P26	傑	L1, P560	傑	L1, P199	傑
1B135	日	L5, P143	日	L9, P581	日	L3, P161	日
1B136	空	L2, P139	空	L5, P556	空	absent	

1B137		L2, P144		L4, P587		L0, P185	
1B138		L5, P145		L1, P598		L3, P193	
1B139		L2, P151		L7, P552		absent	
1B13A		L6, P155		L3, P593		L10, P188	
1B13B		L1, P161		L19, P601		L2, P152	
1B13C		L1, P19		L1, P526		L2, P134	
1B13D		L5, P31		L15, P576		L2, P162	
1B13E		L2, P32		L2, P564		L9, P204	
1B13F		L3, P43		L1, P571		L3, P153	
1B140		L9, P44		L5, P557		L4, P157	
1B141		L6, P46		L7, P590		L4, P179	
1B142		L7, P46		L10, P553		L5, P179	
1B143		L9, P48		L3, P528		L4, P137	
1B144		L2, P52		L3, P601		L8, P176	
1B145		L5, P54		L7, P529		L2, P150	
1B146		L4, P61		L2, P602		L2, P212	
1B147		L2, P70		L5, P574		L4, P155	
1B148		L1, P71		L1, P582		L7, P160	
1B149		L6, P85		L11, P572		absent	
1B14A		L10, P87		L5, P599		absent	
1B14B		L3, P92		L9, P554		L5, P170	

1B14C	果	L3, P94	果	L12, P566	果	L3, P207	果
1B14D	清	L6, P108	清	L8, P555	清	L6, P195	清
1B14E	菱	L8, P110	菱	L17, P544	菱	L5, P150	菱
1B14F	魚	L7, P79	魚	L5, P585	魚	L1, P182	魚
1B150	然	L5, P81	然	L5, P599	然	L3, P189	然
1B151	菱	L2, P137	菱	L9, P549	菱	L1, P169	菱
1B152	絲	L7, P147	絲	L12, P534	絲	L5, P141	絲
1B153	向	L7, P130	向	L8, P527	向	L3, P143	向
1B154	向	L2, P135	向	L8, P541	向	L5, P146	向
1B155	菱	L3, P119	菱	L12, P576	菱	L5, P155	菱
1B156	菱	L4, P45	菱	L5, P604	菱	L2, P211	菱
1B157	菱	L3, P146	菱	L6, P604	菱	L3, P135	菱
1B158	菱	L1, P148	菱	L8, P542	菱	L1, P149	菱
1B159	菱	L5, P147	菱	L10, P534	菱	L0, P141	菱
1B15A	余	L1, P114	余	L5, P566	余	absent	
1B15B	余	L10, P133	余	L3, P538	余	L5, P145	
1B15C	菱	L1, P25	菱	L5, P567	菱	absent	
1B15D	省	L3, P30	省	L2, P572	省	absent	
1B15E	念	L2, P36	念	L4, P596	念	L8, P191	念
1B15F	果	L8, P55	果	L3, P553	果	L8, P151	果
1B160	指	L8, P56	指	L4, P570	指	L1, P154	指



1B161	浪	L5, P61	浪	L3, P602	浪	L3, P212	浪
1B162	昏	L8, P69	昏	L5, P555	昏	L6, P163	昏
1B163	昏	L5, P74	昏	L1, P539	昏	L1, P198	昏
1B164	神	L2, P105	神	L3, P 541	神	L1, P147	神
1B165	神	L3, P85	神	L6, P599	神	L3, P191	神
1B166	香	L3, P116	香	L5, P581	香	L5, P178	香
1B167	吻	L9, P117	吻	L11, P594	吻	L2, P213	吻
1B168	落	L2, P120	落	L7, P550	落	L1, P167	落
1B169	淡	L3, P-1	淡	L2, P609	淡	L2, P211	淡
1B16A	淡	L5, P150	淡	L6, P543	淡	absent	
1B16B	食	L3, P159	食	L7, P598	食	L3, P195	食
1B16C	餃	L6, P36	餃	L1, P603	餃	absent	
1B16D	煮	L4, P39	煮	L5, P535	煮	absent	
1B16E	炒	L5, P40	炒	L8, P567	炒	absent	
1B16F	意	L2, P62	意	L4, P602	意	absent	
1B170	煮	L7, P79	煮	L5, P582	煮	L1, P157	煮
1B171	浪	L9, P67	浪	L11, P543	浪	L3, P149	浪
1B172	吻	L6, P111	吻	L2, P552	吻	L0, P168	吻
1B173	對	L13, P122	對	L6, P571	對	L6, P155	對
1B174	煮	L5, P132	煮	L3, P534	煮	L4, P140	煮
1B175	溜	L2, P142	溜	L1, P575	溜	L6, P153	溜

1B176		L7, P144		L1, P593		L8, P188	
1B177		L7, P154		L7, P589		absent	
1B178		L6, P159		L4, P605		L1, P216	
1B179		L4, P30		L3, P572		L3, P159	
1B17A		L1, P90		L12, P530		absent	
1B17B		L4, P54		L5, P538		absent	
1B17C		L8, P84		L4, P599		L4, P191	
1B17D		L5, P91		L9, P546		L5, P145	
1B17E		L4, P100		L7, P575		L3, P160	
1B17F		L1, P134		L9, P537		L5, P143	
1B180		L2, P125		L1, P563		L0, P141	
1B181		L5, P66		L2, P540		L3, P144	
1B182		L3, P73		L4, P559		absent	
1B183		L5, P128		L15, P571		L2, P187	
1B184		L9, P50		L1, P569		L3, P156	

Notes to the mapping table

Some characters are absent in the book of William W. Chiang in the mapping table in the Nüshu proposal. Some explanations as following:

First, the book of Mr. Chiang was published in the 1995 as a paper of Doctor Degree, and the related research to linguistics was only one part of the book, and many issues were not solved clearly. All of the graphs came from 128 documents of Nüshu works. Some researches were limited by the data he had at that time. Nüshu Yongzi Bijiao comes to the world later, which was from *Zhongguo Nüshu Heji* in 2005. As you know, *Zhongguo Nüshu Heji* contains more than 90% data collected from Nüshu old successors.

Second, the absent mapping to the book of Mr. Chiang mainly referred to several characters which are not used frequently. It can be found by checking the book of *Nüshu Yongzi Bijiao*, most of which has low frequency. There are several graphs in the book of William W. Chiang which we regard as allograph in our research, because we have other widely-used representative graphs to replace them. The graph  in that book is replaced with . The absence of allograph does not affect daily communication.

Third, there are two causes to choose these uncommon characters to encode. One is that most of them have their independent origin. The other is that in *Nüshu Yongzi Bijiao*, some Hanzi is uniquely-presented as the graph we encode. If we don't take these uncommon graphs into consideration, there will be no graph in Nüshu to represent these Hanzi. Another way to solve such problem is that find one graph with similar syllable to replace it, but this disobeyed the principals to choose graphs of Nüshu. If there exists one graph to represent related Hanzi in *Nüshu Yongzi Bijiao*, we will pay attention to it.

Appendix D1 About the book of “We Two Know the Script;We Have Become Good Friends”

This book has a good introduction and guidance about Nüshu from the multi aspects to us. The author got 719 basic graphs from 1535 allographs in 128 pieces of works with the total number of 107,465. But something should be stressed here:

1 About the syllables

492 syllables are listed in all in the book which does not equal to 492 characters. As stressed in the book, ‘many of these graphs represent more than one syllable ’(P50), and some syllables include more than one graph which are different origin from Chinese. ‘but the predominant relation is one syllable/one graph ’ is right. In fact, based on the *Jiangyong Dialect Research* by Huang Xuezheng, we published *the Nüshu character comparison (2006)*, which contains 956 syllables with tones included. Take the syllable ‘pa’ for example, we listed ‘pa⁴⁴’, ‘pa³⁵’, ‘pa¹³’, ‘pa²¹’, ‘pa³³’ and ‘pa⁵’, but in Chiang’s book, there are only two: ‘pa⁵⁵’, ‘pa⁴⁴’.

2 About the number of characters.

In Chiang’s book, ‘the figure ‘719’ is adopted as a basis for further discussions’ (P50). But ‘due to different data bases and different ways of counting, Chen Jin and Zhou Shuoqi have identified some 600 Women’s Script graphs’ (P72). *Chinese Nüshu Collection* contains more than 90% ecological and original data of Nüshu, with more than 220,000 characters. We translated one by one, established two character tables, and do the frequency statistics to the every graph. Based on that, we published the paper of *the Nüshu basic characters and their origin verification* in which we identified basic characters and merged variations according to their frequency and the theory of Character-cell which has been mentioned above.

3 About the Chinese origin.

Chiang was uncertain about the actual origin of the Women’s script, as is mentioned ‘there is no evidence on actual origin,...all said, the only concrete evidence I have concerning the origin of the script is its close connection to Hanzhi.’ (P49) But the book does not list all the Chinese origin of Nüshu characters. we have discussed the relationship between Nüshu and Chinese characters above, and the paper *Nüshu basic characters and their origin verification* showed us almost all the Chinese origin. We scientifically and objectively tried our best to

seek the Chinese Origin, although some variants appears and some graphs confused (𠄎钗: 𠄎在/𠄎金). We will make a corresponding mapping between Chinese origin and the Nüshu basic character in the appendix of this report.

4 About the amount of stroke.

In Chiang's book, 'basic graph strokes include slants from upper right to lower left and upper left to lower right, circles, dots, and curves.'(P51). That is to say, there are four basic strokes. But according to our investigation from the old natural women, only two basic strokes constitute the script. One is the dot 'dian', the other is curved arc 'hu'. There exist many variations in the process of its spread and spelling by different people. Concretely speaking, the circles are made up by two curves (arcs), not a stroke. So we count the amount of stroke following the rule of two basic strokes strictly.

Appendix D2 About Nuhan Dictionary of Chen Qiguang

There exists a huge dictionary in china: Nuhan Dictionary, which is known by some foreign experts. But this huge dictionary contains more than 3400 characters. We need to make an essential explanation.

The following three points should be stressed:

First, we scanned and photocopied all the original works, and cut and saved all the characters one by one from the photocopied pictures rather than imitate. We listed the frequency of all the characters by counting and by comparing the difference among different individuals from all the works as far as we can find. According to the basic theory about the character cell and the frequency, we regarded the characters with the highest frequency as the basic characters, which have been submitted to UCS and UTC as a proposal.

But all the characters in Nuhan Dictionary is written by the author himself, some of which is faked and created by him. They have never photocopied one character from the original works. Besides that, they have not done the limited and completed statistics to support themselves.

Second, all the data that Nuhan Dictionary followed and relied on is the collected data from Tsinghua University other than one piece of work that was collected by his student Mao Zhenlin instead of him.

Chinese Nüshu works collection was published by Tsinghua University Publishing House in March, 1992, which was supported by President Fund of Tsinghua University and sorted out and translated by Zhao Liming and Zhou Shuoyi (the local manager of culture field). In order to explain that Nüshu doesn't have relationship with Yaoyu (a language of minority), we invited Chen Qiguang from The Central University for Nationalities, the expert of Yaoyu and the author of Nuhan Dictionary to attend our project. Chinese Nüshu works collection contains 629 pieces of works, but Chen Qiguang provided only one piece from his student. As early as the end of eighties of Twentieth Century, Mr. Chen arrived in Jiangyong, but went to hospital for cure since the second day.

On the international discussion forum of Nüshu in 2004 which was held by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Mr. Chen announced that he would have more than 400 pieces of Nüshu works to publish. At that time, we started to realize he had copied all the original data from Chinese Nüshu works collection which we translated every word and sentence one by one and with the original sample following.

Third, Nüshu Character comparison and Nüshu basic characters and their origin verification which has been in the attachment in our proposal has been published and discussed on the international discussion forum of Nüshu in 2004. All the members of the conference got one copy, including the author of Nuhan Dictionary. That is to say, Nüshu Character comparison and Nüshu basic characters and their origin verification were published

first, and the Nuhan Dictionary came out later. So obviously Nuhan Dictionary referred to the Nūshu Character comparison and Nūshu basic characters and their origin verification, but the author has never mentioned that.

Then let's focus on the statistics of 3400 characters in Nuhan Dictionary.

As an independent kind of script that can record the language, there must be inner rules. That is to say, the most widely acceptance and convenience is necessary. So the use of basic characters are determined by the principle of economy when the script is regarded as a communicating tool. As a kind of script system which is used by rural women, it is impossible for them to have a huge and complicated script system such as three or four thousand characters included. It is possible and necessary for a good and responsible professional researcher to make up the data with the guidance of academic theory and scientific attitude. The theory of character cell is a good and important guide to deal with allograph and standardization for the consideration of its inheriting and usage.

The frequency of the characters is ignored by Nuhan Dictionary, nor listed all the allographs mapping to one character. It is inconvenient for the user to check and choose the normative graphs to use and useless for the researcher to clarify the basic graphs and make up a standard. It is said in preface there are 3400 characters in all. We can take an example of “安”(an) to find him how this number was calculated.

We can find about 17 “安”(an) at least by doing a rough statistic. There are nine graphs who have eight strokes, and six in seven strokes, and four in six strokes, which can be found at the page of 196,197,141,142 and 96 as following:

八畫

“安”字變形。
ㄇ⁴⁴ 安 安 安 安 安 安 安 安心人門要恬靜。

“安”字變形。

1. ㄇ⁴⁴ ①安 安 安 安 安 安 安 送出姑娘心不安。

② 噁 噁 噁 噁 噁 噁 噁 即便回家噁噁哭。

2. ㄇ³⁵ 碗 碗 碗 碗 碗 碗 碗 臺上碗碟無人收。

3. ㄇ³³ 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 細崽沒奶餓煞了。

4. ㄇ³³ 誤 誤 誤 誤 誤 誤 誤 一世夫妻誤了場。

“安”字變形。

ㄇ⁴⁴ ①安 安 安 安 安 安 安 沒日安心過一時。

② 噁 噁 噁 噁 噁 噁 噁 一家老少噁噁哭。

“安”字變形。

ㄇ⁴⁴ ①庵 庵 庵 庵 庵 庵 庵 不如割髮入庵堂。

②安 安 安 安 安 安 安 我亦安心並無愁。

③“磨” 磨 磨 磨 磨 磨 磨 青石磨刀不要水。

“安”字變形。

ㄇ³³ 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓煞多少英雄漢。

“安”字變形。

ㄇ⁴⁴ 安 安 安 安 安 安 安 氣得無安心亂溶。

“安”字變形。

1. ㄇ⁴⁴ ①安 安 安 安 安 安 安 祇得神內去安身。

②鞍 鞍 鞍 鞍 鞍 鞍 鞍 好馬不配雙鞍子。

③ 噁 噁 噁 噁 噁 噁 噁 三歲孩兒噁噁哭。

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2. ㄇ³³ 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 肚中饑餓人枯弱。

3. ㄇ⁴⁴ 埃 埃 埃 埃 埃 埃 埃 翻身跌倒地埃塵。

“安”字變形。

ㄇ⁴⁴ 安 安 安 安 安 安 安 反亂人民無處安。

“安”字變形。

ㄇ⁴⁴ 安 安 安 安 安 安 安 上也不停下不安。

“安”字變形。
 1. ㄩ⁴⁴ ①安 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 五更不眠全不安。

七畫

②鞍 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 好馬不配雙鞍子。
 2. ㄩ³⁵ 碗 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 三日不拿爺的碗。
 3. ㄩ²¹ 案 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 雙方當面來對案。
 4. ㄩ³³ 餓 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 身又冷來腹又餓。

“安”字變形。
 ㄩ⁴⁴ 安 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 我身不曾安歸定。

“安”字變形。
 ㄩ⁴⁴ 安 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 自己安然請恬靜。

“安”字變形。
 1. ㄩ⁴⁴ 安 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 我身不曾安歸靜。

2. ㄩ³³ 餓 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 農夫猶餓死。

“安”字變形。
 ㄩ⁴⁴ 安 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 不得安心恬靜坐。

“安”字變形。
 1. ㄩ⁴⁴ ①安 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 冷樓無安寫信來。

②鞍 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 一馬雙鞍人難坐。

2. ㄩ⁴¹ 人 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 四十文洋請個人。

3. ㄩ³⁵ 碗 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 吃夜支出是一碗。

4. ㄩ²¹ 噁 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 三歲孩兒噁噁哭。

5. ㄩ³³ 餓 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 時常還愁兒冷餓。

6. ㄩ³³ 誤 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 皇天不誤苦耕人。

7. ㄩ⁴⁴ 埃 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 翻身跌倒地埃塵。

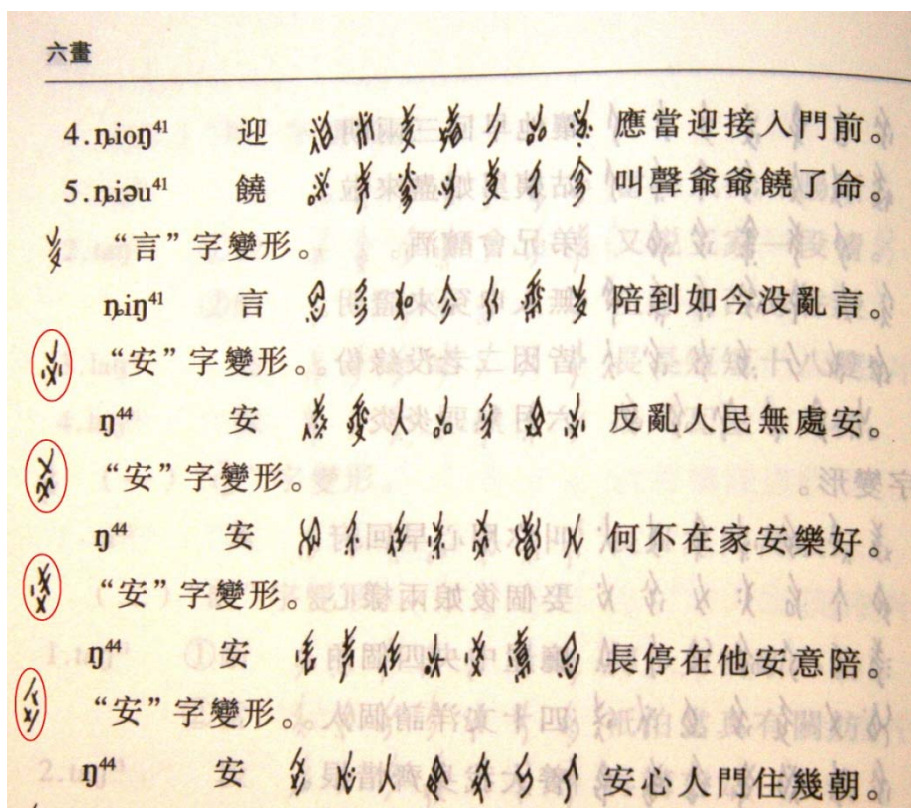


Figure D-1 samples of “安” in Nuhan Dictionary

Actually, we have got the conclusion after the use of Character Cell, frequency and comparison among the graphs in the following table:

Table D-6 statistic results of “安”

	η ⁴⁴	安 160-140-46 鞍 7-11-4 噁 5 庵 1
	η ³³	饿 34-13
	η ³⁵	碗 16-4
	ηu ³³	误 2
	η ⁴²	磨 (~刀) 1

There existed some faked and created graphs subjectively by the author in Nuhan Dictionary which have never been found in the original works. It is a serious problem which will affect and undermine the reliability of this huge dictionary. Take the dictionary’s name Nuhan Dictionary as an example. Among the four characters, there are two faked graphs which have never appeared in the original works. Among the name of the book, “汉” and “典” has never been found in the Nūshu works as far as we know. The proper and right graphs should be and . It is probable that the

author created it subjectively. As everybody knows, not too many people know this script in China.

1、About the character “汉”.













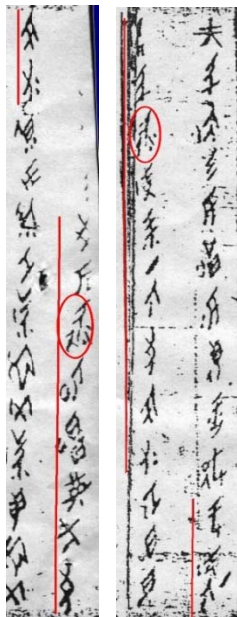
It should be  in Nüshu. The author of this huge dictionary changed the graph  (黄/皇) into  by adding three points to the prior graph subjectively. Obviously, the Chinese origin of faked graph  is not the “汉”.

Table D-7 statistic results of “” and “”

 (欢)	han ²¹	汉 ³²
	han ⁴⁴	欢 ¹⁵
	han ³³	唤 ¹⁵
	han ³³	换 ¹⁴ 焕 ¹¹ 汗 ⁷ 唤 ⁶ 翰 ⁶
	han ¹³	旱 ¹³
	k'an ⁴⁴	糠 ¹
 (黄)	han ⁴²	寒 ¹⁶⁹ 行 ¹⁶³ xhuou ⁴² 皇 ¹⁶³ 黄 ¹⁵³ 杭 ⁵⁹ 含 ¹⁰ 衔 ⁷ 韩 ⁴ 蝗 ³
	huou ⁴²	烦 ²⁶ 行 ²
	hou ⁴²	咸 ¹⁰

In the practical use of Nüshu characters,  and  have never been in confusion. Take the “女汉字典” for example. We searched all the works of Nüshu, but never found a graph of  to map with Chinese character “汉”. Instead, “汉” is usually written as . We can understand it better by following the examples:

Two examples about the character “汉” in the anonymous works:

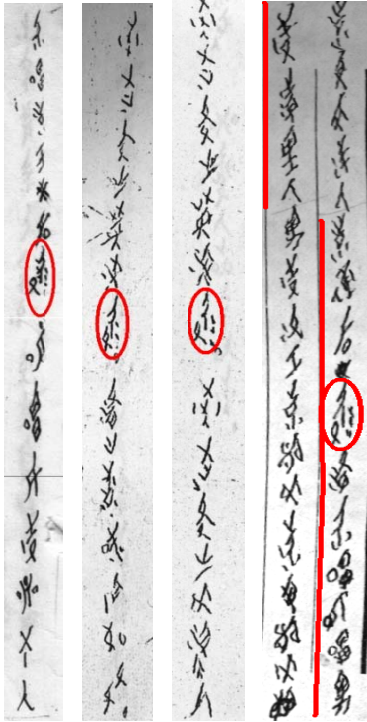


(不唱前王) 并后汉 听唱英台女娇娘《祝英台》(《中国女书合集》卷一)
去时一个男子汉 归来一个女娇娘《祝英台》(《中国女书合集》卷一)

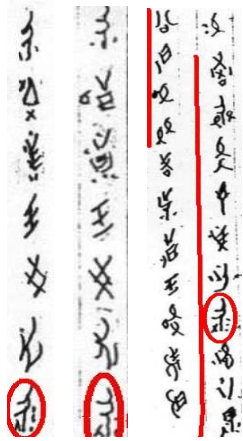
Thirteen examples about the character “汉” in the GaoYinxian works:



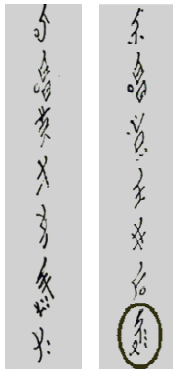
不唱前王并后汉 听唱英台女祝娘《祝英台》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
不说汉来不说唐 听唱看经《王五娘》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
十八罗汉排左右 《王五娘》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
好马吃不回头草 好汉不讨半路妻《闺女怨》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
青石开刀不要水 好汉寻姊不要媒《好汉寻姊不要媒》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
Five examples about the character “汉” in the Yi Nianhua works:



不唱前王并后汉 听唱年华姓义人 《義年華自傳》（《中国女书合集》卷三）
 饿死多少英雄汉 路上枯骨白如霜 《太平军走永明》（《中国女书合集》卷三）
 饿杀多少英雄汉 饿杀多少妇道人 《太平军走永明》（《中国女书合集》卷三）
 前朝后汉均不唱 听唱南回县里人 《肖氏女》（《中国女书合集》卷三）
 Three examples about the character “汉” in the YangHuanyi works:



不说前王并后汉 《梁祝故事片段》《中国女书合集》卷四）
 不唱前王并后汉 《梁祝故事》《中国女书合集》卷四）
 饿死多少英雄汉 路上枯骨白如霜 《咸丰五年走贼》《中国女书合集》卷四）
 One examples about the character “汉” in the He Yanxin works:



不唱前王并后汉 听唱英台女娇娘 《祝英台》（《中国女书合集》卷五）

2、About the character “典/点”.


















All the “典” appearing in the Nüshu works is written as , not , but there is seldom  in <女汉字典> with all of the  instead. We can infer that the author changed the character (念) into , which is of confusion.

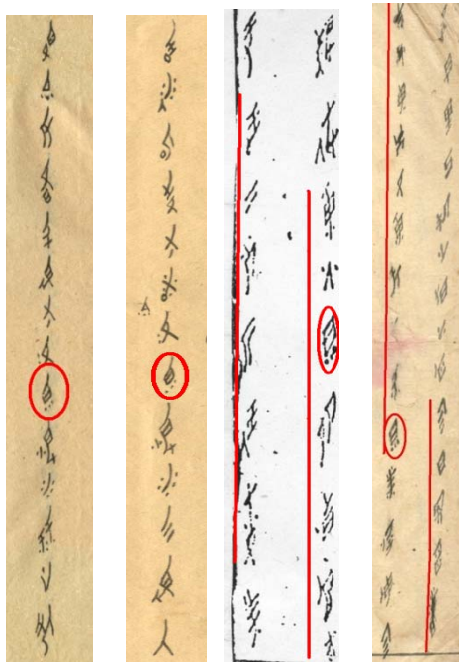
Table D-8 statistic results of “” and “”

 (点)	nəŋ ³⁵ nəŋ ³³	点 ³⁰⁴ 典 ⁵ 念 ¹⁴¹
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nəŋ ³³	念 炼 恋 验 谚 砚	 念 25	 念 65	 念 29	 念 73	 念 22 炼 3
		 念 16	炼 2 验 1	验 4	验 6 砚 1	验 1 砚 4
		 念 3	砚 1	砚 1		验 2
		 砚 2				砚 3

Nüshu is a syllable script. One character records several homophones and similar pronunciation. So  represents 点³⁰⁴ 典⁵ and 念¹⁴¹.

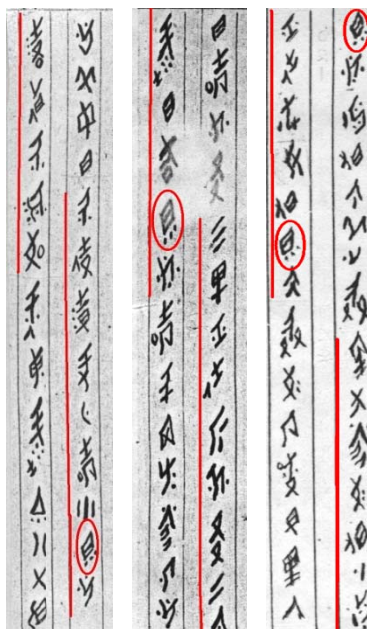
Here is the specific examples about the “典”and ”点” in the Nüshu works.
The writing style of“点” in the handworks of the anonymous author:



取念依尽仔侬义 留点疼心妹上头 《身坐娘楼修书到 看僚细姊在他门》
 (《中国女书合集》卷一, 下同)

灯火点明团围亮 看望二个没在楼 《五心乱溶全不静 书本共言看僚身》
 今日别房落他府 身出却低头不点 《取道提言做书本 奉到良门恭贺亲》

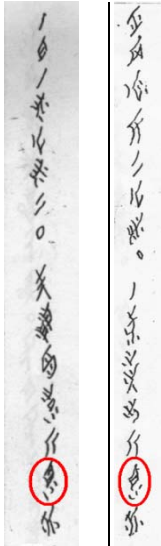
The writing style of “点” in the handworks of Gao Yinxian.



不信远看屋舍水 点点落地不差余 《高银仙自述可怜》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
 三姊正是没忧虑 两个娇儿一点花 《天开南门七姊妹》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
 (三个哥爷二) 点花, 房有个芳上嫂 宽待爷娘有细心 正是如依有点份 《取道提言诗

一首 书本传文到贵家》(《中国女书合集》卷二)

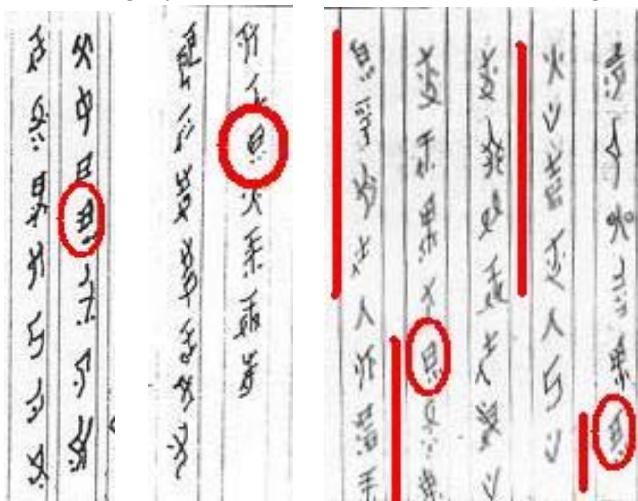
The writing style of “点” in the handworks of Yi Nianhua:



一儿一花好过日夫妻房前没点忧 《义年华自传》(《中国女书合集》卷三)

正月新年日好过 一家遥遥没点忧 《寡妇歌》(《中国女书合集》卷三)

The writing style of “点” in the handworks of YangHuanyi:



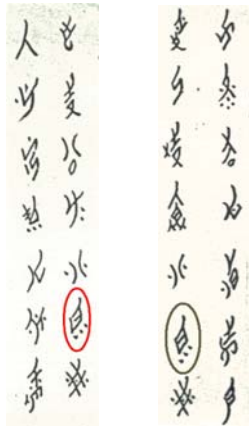
父母恩典不曾拜 再尊独边曰可怜 《开口提言诉我苦 诉我苦情传四边》

(《中国女书合集》卷四)

夜间点火来做伴 眼泪行行到天光 《阳焕宜自传》(《中国女书合集》卷四)

点火上高楼 点尽贵油无心事 《红纸写书信 我来诉一篇》(《中国女书合集》卷四)

The writing style of “典” in the handworks of He Yanxin:



突然发生非**典**病 人人感觉好忧愁 《万众一心团结起 坚决战胜非典病》
 （《中国女书合集》卷四）
 万众一心团结起 坚决战胜非**典**病 （同上）

Appendix D3 Explanations to other problems

【about the calligrapher】

The selection of basic characters is based on the scientific method, and not related with calligrapher who just wrote down the graphs we had selected. We sorted out of thousand of original material of 22 thousands words and made the exhaustive statistics and comparison. Finally we selected the characters which have the highest frequency and widest use among the users. There is absolutely no subjective inclination.

【about the competing analyses】

1、 CFFSCFLAS.

The proposal of encoding Nüshu is the collective research results of The Committee for Female's Script (Nüshu) of Chinese Folk Literature and Art Society (CFFSCFLAS) for nearly twenty years. CFFSCFLAS is made up with many famous experts in academy including Dr. Li Lan and Prof. Huang Xuezhen from the Institute of Linguistics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Dr. Cao Zhiyun and Dr. Zhao Rixin from Beijing Languages and Culture University, Dr. Chen Hu from China Book House ,Prof. Nie Hongyin from the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Besides that, Prof. Ji Xianlin and Prof. Hu Houxuan (who is dead) from Peking University, both of whom are academicians in China, Prof. Zhou Youguang from National language committees, Prof. Li Xueqin who was the president of he Institute of History of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and now in Tsinghua University, and Prof. Qiu Xigui who is now in Fudan University from Peking University, all of them are the representatives of China's highest academic standards and have given CFFSCFLAS valuable suggestions and guidance.

2、 the book by William Chiang and the dictionary by Chen Qiguang

The detailed explanations about the book by William Chiang and the dictionary by Chen Qiguang are attached in the Appendix E1 and E2.

3、 Acceptance of our research results

The research result Nüshu Character comparison and Nüshu basic characters and their origin verification (the mapping table between Nüshu and Hanzi) has been published publicly in the International Seminar of Nüshu which was held by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2004. Everyone in the meeting has got one copy. The paper was accepted and authorized by National Languages Committee and research organization of Nüshu in Japanese. Other people with experts included referred to our research result. So is Nuhan Dictionary.

4、 Unreasonable opinions and sayings

There are some other strange and ridiculous sayings and opinions which were created subjectively and intentionally. For example, some people said that Nüshu came out into the world in the Matrilineal society more than ten thousand years ago. The only reason is that women at that time would not only give birth but to creat Nüshu. People with this opinion

admitted that they want to make some local leaders happy and get the money for tickets to go home. Another opinion holds that Nüshu is earlier than Jiagu script after some people compared with several simple signs such as “one, two, three”, which has been objected by Hu Houxuan and Qiu Xigui who are the experts in Jiagu Script.

In recent years, Nüshu was confused by the fake work and counterfeit. Especially after 2002, Nüshu script was created subjectively, and so are Nüshu works and dictionaries. A faked village was created in Hubei Province. It is facing the problem of not being lost, but being distorted.

【about the relationship with hanzi】

- 1、The nature of Nüshu is the variation of Hanzi, which constitutes the mainly and key part of Nüshu script system.
- 2、We did not find proper origin for the several special graphs of Nüshu at the beginning. But later we successfully found the originated Hanzi.

𠄎 (花) ← 花 艹 (草) ← 草、木 (树) ← 鼠、刻 (刻) ← 刻、㯻 (悲) ← 悲

- 3、Nüshu has strong female characters. It is related with women weaving (Nuhong, which is tiny and trivial work especially in the ancient). We published our research results twenty years ago when we had already asserted that “Nüshu graphs come into the shape of the related images, and the related images come into the shape of the script graphs.”(女书字图案化, 图案女书字化) The shape of Nüshu graphs usually reflect the direction of the brocades and embroidery patterns, such as 𠄎万、𠄎天、𠄎父. The name of related paper is <奇特的女书>, which is published by Beijing Languages University Press, 1995.

【Nüshu differs with Hanzi】

Nüshu originated from Kaishu which was the important stage in the history of Hanzi. This point is to stress the relationship with Hanzi and not as the reason to be encoded. Nüshu script has its unique characters compared with Hanzi and is regarded as an independent and distinctive script system. It has only two kinds of basic strokes, which has been mentioned in our original proposal and added proposal.

- 1、the different appearance. Customarily Nüshu characters appear to be italics, with a rough shape as the Chinese character “多”; while Hanzi is in the squared-shape.
- 2、different nature. Nüshu records the local Chinese dialect as a syllabic words system with less than 400 characters. The number of graphs adds up to the tens of thousand.
- 3、different user community. Nüshu is used by un-educated rural women.

【about the ideographic syllable and the relationship between oral language and written language】

- 1、like the Japanese kana, Nüshu is a syllable script, which is our published research results as

early as twenty years ago. But kana is spelled by phonetic alphabets with every syllable as a basic unit. For example, the word “I” in Japanese is spelled with three kana. While Nüshu is kind of characters syllable words, which means a character or syllable represents a group of homophones and characters with similar pronunciation.

Nüshu is at an important stage in the development of Chinese from the system of ideographic characters to ideographic-syllables. The development process of Hanzi in China—Nüshu—Kana in Japan—Korean constitutes a complete script chain. (a complete script chain from ideographic to syllables in the Chinese Culture Circles, Zhao Liming, studies of Chinese and Chinese script in the period of computer, Tsinghua University Press,1996)

2、 Nüshu is a kind of mature script with monosyllabic presenting characters. There is a one-to-one relation between spoken syllable and character writing that syllable. That is to say, Nüshu can record the oral words one-to-one.

3、 Obviously there existed some difference between oral language and written language. The style of Nüshu works is poem, most of which is seven-character or five-character per sentence. There are some old words used in the past which is not widely used in daily life nowadays besides some difference between their natural dialect and regional standard pronunciation. (Huang Xuezhen、 Cao Zhiyun and Li Lan wrote many papers about that.)

【about Ouyang hongyan】

We know Ouyang hongyan very much. She is one of the earliest businessmen who manage the deals of Nüshu. Her father got many photos of Nüshu since 1980. And she put Nüshu into the way of business in the early year of 2000. She made some crafts and performances and began to learn to write Nüshu, in the purpose of doing business. She has not been accepted by any college or university. So she lacks the ability to do research. We know her website which is used for trade and not about academy. So it is just a reference for you.

【about the history】

1、 The information on history and origin of Nüshu is mentioned in the website www.nvshu.com.cn. The information is not vague but that some questions could not be solved at short time. Maybe some are mystery forever such as the history you are eager to know, which we also really wanted to work out. We have been seeking and seeking the first historical mention of the script and what is the earliest known text for about twenty years in the tens of counties in several provinces nearby the region of Nüshu. Till now, the earliest mention we found is the grade coin in the period of Taipingtianguo in 1850s, which has been identified by the experts in Palace. (Attention: it hadn't been cast into coins and made into use)

The earliest text is mentioned in the local annals notes records by Hunan historiographer in 1931(the twentieth year of Minguo Period). You can find that in our official website.

2、 We successfully identified twenties years ago that Nüshu originates from Kaishu in the

stage of Hanzi development which is agreed by the experts in Jiagu Script Hu Houxuan and the experts in ancient script Qiu Xigui and Li Xueqin.

3、 The definite division of the history of Nūshu need more persuasive evidence. Maybe the research to the times features of the dialect will be an important key to the quiz. (Huang Xuezhao、 Cao Zhiyun and Li Lan wrote many papers about that.)

【about the “□”】

There is a piece of convention and rule in the academia of dialect. If you want to make the verification of original characters and it is really difficult to find, □ is the temporary replacement. Subjective guess is prohibited.

Appendix E Nüshu basic characters and their origin verification

女书基本字与字源考

赵丽明

提要 女书是流传在湖南江永县潇水流域的一种妇女专用文字。2004年9月20日最后一位女书老人阳焕宜（1909年出生）去世，标志女书原生态历史的结束。女书有多少字？女书的历史有多久？女书是如何创造的？都是人们关心的重要问题。清华大学抢救女书小组数十名师生利用两年的时间，从近20年收集的近千篇女书原始文本资料中，整理出可识读的640篇22万字文献资料，进行翻译解读，扫描影印出版《中国女书合集》5卷本（中华书局2005年1月）。并编制了《女书字表》，并进行数字化处理，建立了《女书字库》。这些为我们考察女书基本用字，进行量化研究，提供了科学依据和数字化手段。我们又用穷尽性统计的方法，对佚名传世本以及最后一代女书自然传承人高银仙、义年华、阳焕宜、何艳新的女书作品，逐字统计字频，分栏比较，于2006年完成出版了《女书用字比较》（知识产权出版社）。

本文正是根据这些截止到20世纪末，我们所能见到的传本以及女书自然传承人的22万字的女书原件资料，逐字进行穷尽性考察统计而得出的研究成果。

通过对每个女书字符的形体以及使用频率的提取、排比、统计、整理，我们看到每个人使用单字500左右（包括异体字）。我们运用字位理论整理出女书基本字（无区别意义的同一字源的字符），只有400个左右。用这些共识的基本字可以完整记录当地土话——一种汉语方言。本文同时报告了根据女书原件素材，对每个女书基本字的造字来源的考证结果。更有力地证明了女书来源于楷书后的汉字，是方块汉字的一种变体。女书是记录汉语方言的一种音符字音节表音文字。

在此基础上，我们提交女书ISO/UCS国际编码提案并在ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2 /WG2#52会议上被正式接受。

关键词 女书基本字 字源考 女书用字比较 女书ISO/UCS国际编码

Summery: Nu Shu refers to characters used by female in Jiang Yong south China's Hunan province. Ms. Yang Huanyi, known as the last woman proficient in the Nüshu writing passed away on the September 20, 2004, which marks the end of female literature's original ecologic history.

People are interested in a number of questions about Female Literature, such as how many characters in it? How long is its history? How was it initiated?

After two-year's effort of saving female literature, teachers and students in Tsinghua University succeeded in translating 640 articles of female scripts. They have printed and published Chinese Female Literature Collection, Female Script Dictionary and established Female Literature's Characters' Database. These accomplishments offer scientific evidence and means to study on female script. This book answers two questions: The minimum number of Female Scripts' Characters and the origin of them. It will help us have a better understanding of the history of female script.

This article shows the result of extensive research based on original female literature materials of over 220 thousand characters. In the meantime, it proved that Nu Shu comes from Chinese characters after "Kai Shu".

We began to propose encoding Nüshu in the UCS since 2006 and our proposal about Nüshu has been accepted in the 52th conference of ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2 /WG2.

Key word: Nu Shu (Female Literature) Basic Character Graph Comparation Character Origin UCS

女书是流传在湖南江永县潇水流域的一种妇女专用文字。2004年9月20日最后一位女书老人阳焕宜（1909年出生）去世，标志女书原生态历史的结束。

女书字数到底有多少？女书到底源于何时，历史有多久？是女书研究中的尖端问题。女

书字形渊源考察研究，文字体系自身内在用字规律的考察、字数的统计归纳，是考察女书渊源的基础工作之一。

清华大学数十名师生利用两年的时间，从近千篇女书原始文本资料中，抢救编译整理出可识读的 640 篇，扫描影印出版《中国女书合集》，编制了《女书字表》，并进行数字化处理，建立了《女书字库》。为考察女书基本用字，进行量化研究，提供了科学依据和数字化手段。

在此基础上又用穷尽性统计的方法，对佚名传世本以及最后一代女书自然传承人高银仙、义年华、阳焕宜、何艳新的女书作品，逐字统计字频，分栏进行比较，于 2006 年完成出版了《女书用字比较》（知识产权出版社）。

本文所做的《女书基本字与字源考》就是根据《中国女书合集》及《女书用字比较》等整理研究的。试图回答人们关注的两个问题：女书基本字的数量，女书基本字的字源。前者有助于探讨女书文字的性质，后者有助于探讨女书产生的历史。

《女书基本字与字源考》的原则和方法如下。

一 原文献字形基础。为了严格忠实于女书自然传承面貌，《女书基本字》全部是原文献字形，没有摹写一字。第一稿的女书单字完全依据传本佚名文本前 62 篇 3 万余字的女书作品原件的扫描材料，它们最早可推至明末清初传本（经版本专家鉴定）。由于一，是自然文本，无任何功利目的，作者均已过世不可考；二，是经典文本，均为精通女书高手所书，反映基础用字。因此，字表反映了女书用字的基本原貌，可以正本清源，具有一定的规范性。

二字音基础是女书雅言“城关音”。女书记录的语言是江永方言。经过李蓝、曹志耘、赵丽明，以及黄雪贞等调查研究，尽管在女书流行的上江墟乡（镇）各村土话有异，但读女书却有其“雅言”城关话，即当地土话的“普通话”。所以，本字表依据黄雪贞先生《江永方言研究》（社会科学文献出版社 1993 年版）的城关音，用国际音标给女书注音，再结合女书作品用字整理而成。

三 统计比较法及理论基础。面对《中国女书合集》的 22 万字女书文献资料，如何确定女书到底有多少基本字就可以完全记录当地汉语土话？清华大学抢救女书 SRT 小组的同学，多次到当地对女书记录的方言进行调查。又用穷尽性统计的方法，对佚名传世本以及最后一代女书自然传承人高银仙、义年华、阳焕宜、何艳新的女书作品，逐字统计字频，分栏比较，于 2006 年完成出版了《女书用字比较》（知识产权出版社）。

我们借用音位理论，采用了字位理论来处理异体字问题。即在一字多形的情况下，①字源相同（借源于同一个汉字）②构形手段相同③字音相同④没有区别意义的异体字中，取五个用字栏目中，公用共识的、使用频率最高的常用字形作为基本字。

四 排序说明。

1 首先按笔画排序，依照女书原件中的频率最高的基本字形楷书来计算笔画。
2 其次按字音排序，同笔画中的字序依次按韵母、声母、声调排序。具体则按照《江永方言研究》中第四章《江永土话同音字表》的顺序，即

1) 韵母的排序是：

a ua ya ie ø uø yø uə yə uə i iu u yu y u ai uai yai au iau ou iou əu uou
you uu yn aŋ iaŋ uaŋ yaŋ əŋ oŋ ioŋ iŋ ŋ

2) 声母的排序是：

p p' m f v t t' n l ts ts' s tɕ tɕ' ɲ ɕ k k' ŋ h ø

3) 声调顺序是：

阴平（44） 阳平（42） 阴上（35） 阳上（13） 阴去（21） 阳去（33） 入声（5）

3 一字多义，基本按字频排序，使用频率高者在先。

五 字源考证。大致分基本借形、变异造形、孳乳造字三类，即与所借方块汉字的血缘关系远近有三级，尽量予以说明，暂时不明字源者阙如待考。对异源形近字，尽量注明。

此外我们还以目前唯一健在的百岁阳焕宜老人（宣统元年 1909 年出生）的用字来作为考察对象。依据《阳焕宜女书常用字表》（见《百岁女书老人——阳焕宜女书作品集》，国际文化出版公司 2004 年 1 月版）撰写了《阳焕宜女书基础字考》。因为阳焕宜不识方块汉字，没有方块汉字的干扰，因此，这个字表也反映了女书用字的基本原貌。读者可以参照比对。（就在本文发表后 10 天，2004 年 9 月 20 日阳焕宜老人去世。标志自然状态的女书历史的终结。）佚名传本和阳焕宜女书作品均保持了女书的原貌。二者作品中女书用字，对于了解女书作为表音文字记录语言的手段、特点，有着重要的意义；同时对目前女书的混乱状态具有一定的规范性。

在翻译过程中我们先后得到周硕沂、唐功炜、何艳新、曹小华等当地同志的帮助。因为女书记录的语言是当地土话，女书作品中有大量的方言土语词，又有文白异读、辈份差别、村落差异，以及女书用字未经严格规范、语句错乱等复杂情况，特别是女书是用一个字标记一组同音或近音词的音节表音文字。还有许多问题有待继续深入研究。

2006 年 10 月根据高银仙、义年华、阳焕宜、何艳新作品进行了补充。



















《女书字表》《女书字库》《女书用字比较》《ISO/UCS 女书编码提案》由清华大学抢救女书 SRT 小组的同学制作。参加制作的同学主要有研究生、本科生王荣波、谢玄、莫静清、张丹、杨桦、刘双琴、赵璞嵩、吴迪、陈卉、徐荣、王琛、李文山、岳岩、牧野英惠、廖盼盼、朱文韬、朱翠芳等，还有中文系零字班、一字班、二字班以及双学位的数十名同学参与。他们制作数万个卡片，整理字表，建立字库，付出了艰苦的劳动。

女书基本字与字源考

说明：1、女书基本字按笔画顺序，括号内楷体为字源，所标字义右上数字为字频。
2、异体字取字频较高者附后，同时附字频。无标记者即为基本字形所标字义。


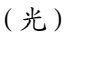
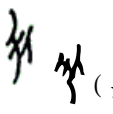
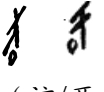
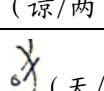
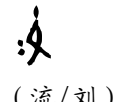
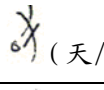
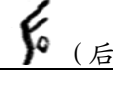

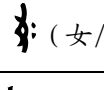

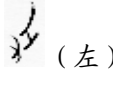
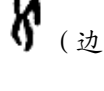
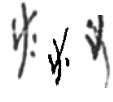
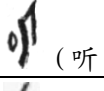
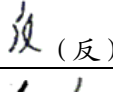
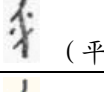
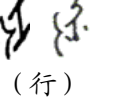
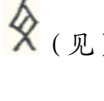

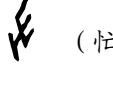
一 画 (1 字)			
丿 (一)	i ⁵ i ³³	一 ¹⁵⁴⁷ 叶 ¹	
二 画 (7 字)			
㇇ (二)	na ³³ na ⁵ liɑŋ ¹³ aŋ ¹³	二 ⁹⁰⁸ 入 ⁵¹⁰ 日 ⁴⁴⁷ 两 (训读) ³⁰³ 你 ²	
㇈ (七)	ts'a ⁵ ts'əu ⁵	七 ³⁶⁷ 僚 ¹⁹⁰ 错 ⁸⁷	
人 (人)	ie ²¹ iŋ ⁴²	人 ²¹⁰⁰ 又读ŋ ⁴² 炎 ² 仍 ¹ 焉 ¹	
㇊ (八)	pø ⁵ pəŋ ⁴⁴	八 ³²⁶ 拔 ¹	
㇋ (十)	suə ³³ suə ¹³ ɕi ³³	十 ⁸⁰² 事 ³⁰⁹ 实 ³⁴ 侍 ² 拾 ¹ 蒨 ¹ 是 ²³ 誓 ⁸	
㇌ ㇍ (卜/瓢)	p'iu ⁴⁴ p'i ⁴⁴ vu ¹³ u ⁵ p'ai ⁴⁴ p'əŋ ²¹ piu ⁴⁴ piou ⁴² y ¹³	飘 ⁶⁰⁻³ 漂 ² 批 ¹⁴ 披 ⁶ 雨 ¹¹ 武 ¹ 舞 ¹ 屋 ⁹⁻³ 喷 ⁶ 片 ⁵ 骗 ¹ 标 ¹ 嫖 ¹ 字 ¹ 羽 ¹	
㇎ ㇏ (卜//*)	u ⁵ p'iu ⁴⁴ p'ai ⁴⁴ iu ⁵	屋 ¹⁶⁶⁻² 瓢 ¹⁵⁻² 蜂 ⁴ 约 ¹	
三 画 (19 字)			
㇐ (水)	ɕya ³⁵	水 ⁴²⁴	
㇑ (了/礼/丫)	tie ⁴² li ¹³ li ²¹ liu ²¹ vuə ⁴⁴	了 ⁴⁹⁹ 又读 liu ¹³ 礼 ²⁸⁴ 弟 ⁵⁶ 帝 ²⁸ 吊 ²² 调 ¹ 丫 ¹⁰	
㇒ (义)	nie ³³ ni ³³ nie ²¹ ny ¹³ i ¹³ ni ⁴² ni ²¹ ni ¹³ ai ³⁵ i ²¹ nie ¹³ i ⁴² ni ¹³	要 ⁴⁸¹ 内 ⁴ 义 ³²³ 认 ³⁸ 语 ³⁷ 以 ²⁶ 宜 ¹⁶ 仪 ¹ 谊 ¹⁰ 议 ⁶ 耳 ⁵ 意 ⁴ 忍 ³ 遗 ¹ 蚁 ¹	
㇓ (大)	tø ³³ tø ⁴² tø ¹³	大 ⁶²⁴ 代 ¹⁰ 袋 ² 台 ¹⁶³ 抬 ³⁰ 待 ⁹⁰ 怠 ¹	
㇔ (又/尺)	tɕ'ya ⁵ tɕyu ⁵ tɕ'iou ⁵	尺 ¹⁹ 嘱 ¹⁵ 烛 ³ 却 ⁶	
㇕ (下)	fuə ¹³ fuə ²¹	下 ¹⁰⁹ 化 ²³ 吓/嚇 ¹¹	
㇖ (刀/力)	liu ⁴⁴ li ⁴⁴ tsau ³⁵ li ⁴²	朝 ²⁵³ 又 tɕiu ⁴² 雕 ³⁵ 刁 ³ 低 ⁹⁴ 早 ¹⁷ 犁 ¹⁰	
㇗ (小)	siu ³⁵ si ²¹ iu ²¹ si ³⁵ ɕiou ⁵ sai ²¹ si ⁵ siou ⁵ siu ⁵	小 ⁵⁴⁷ 细 ²⁸³ 笑 ⁸⁸ 洗 ⁸¹ 叔 ¹⁰ 送 ⁴ 宋 ² 息 ⁴ 宿 ³ 削 ²	



















	tsie ³³	夕 ²			la ⁴⁴	知 ⁷⁰⁴
𠂇 (土)	t'u ³⁵	土 ²⁸			la ³³	泪 ⁴⁹¹ 虑 ⁵⁹ 立 ³² 利 ¹⁵
𠂈 (女)	nyu ¹³	女 ¹⁷⁵⁸		(刀/力)	luou ⁴⁴	单 ¹⁰ 丹 ²
𠂉 (文)	vai ⁴²	文 ⁴⁴⁸			la ⁵	粒 ⁴
	mai ⁴²	闻 ⁷			suou ²¹	散 ²
𠂊 (工)	mai ⁴⁴	文(一~铜钱) ⁴		𠂋 (非)	fa ⁴⁴	非 ¹²⁸ 飞 ¹¹⁹ 辉 ¹⁶ 挥 ¹
	kai ⁴⁴	公(白读) ³⁷⁵ 跟 ¹¹² 工 ⁴⁰			pø ⁴⁴	飞(白读) ¹¹⁹⁻²
	kaŋ ⁴⁴	公(文读) ³¹⁷ 竿 ² 功 ²			ɕya ⁴⁴	虽 ¹⁴
	kuou ⁴⁴	间(中~) ²⁹⁸ 更 ¹³² 根 ⁷⁷			fø ²¹	坏 ¹²
		庚 ¹⁴ 耕 ⁹			p'uou ⁴⁴	翻 ¹¹⁻³ 又音huou ⁴⁴ 番 ²
	kuou ²¹	间 ²⁴ 更 ¹			ftu ⁴⁴	灰 ²
	k'aŋ ⁴⁴	坑 ¹			paŋ ³⁵	反 ³
𠂌 (可/寸)	k'au ²¹	靠 ⁹²			paŋ ³³	饭 ¹
	k'au ³⁵	考 ¹⁷			fi ²¹	费 ¹
	kø ²¹	介 ¹⁶ 戒 ⁶ 界 ³			fa ³⁵	匪 ⁰⁻¹² 毁 ⁰⁻²
	hou ³⁵	口 ¹⁰⁵ (白读)		𠂍 (亏)	k'ua ⁴⁴	亏 ⁷⁶
	tɕ'yø ²¹	寸 ¹⁷			k'ua ⁵	屈 ² 垮 ²
	k'ou ⁵	确 ¹⁰ 壳 ¹² 扩 ¹		𠂎 (太)	t'ø ²¹	太 ⁶⁵
	kou ³⁵	狗 ⁶ 苟 ⁶		𠂏 (才)	tsø ⁴²	财 ⁵⁹ 才 ⁴⁹ 裁 ¹³
	kau ³⁵	稿 ¹			ts'au ³⁵	草 ²
𠂐 (个)	kou ²¹	个 ¹⁰²⁰ 告 ³⁰ 够 ¹		𠂑 (分/手)	fua ⁴⁴	发 ¹¹⁷ 蝦 ¹²
	k'ou ³⁵	可 ⁸²⁵			kuø ⁵	骨 ²⁹ 刮 ² 括 ²
	ku ²¹	顾 ⁶⁹ 过 ²			ɕy ³³	穴 ¹
	kø ²¹	界 ¹⁰ 介 ⁷		𠂒 (子)	tsua ³⁵	子 ¹¹⁸⁴ 只 ⁶⁷⁸ 纸 ¹²⁵
𠂓 (九/久)	tɕiou ³⁵	九 ²⁹¹ 久 ¹⁸⁶ 韭 ¹			tie ³⁵	指 ²³ 旨 ¹⁷ 紫 ⁶ 趾 ²
	ɕiou ³⁵	守 ²¹⁴			tsu ³⁵	子(蚊~) ²⁸⁹
	tɕyø ³⁵	者 ¹³			tsu ³⁵	仔/崽 ²²⁴
	tsiou ³⁵	酒 ⁸			ts'ua ³⁵	此 ⁸⁶
𠂔 (二/两 俗)	lian ³⁵	两 ²⁰⁶			ts'ua ²¹	翅 ⁵
	na ³³	二 ⁶			tsua ⁴²	池 ²
𠂕 (上)	ɕian ¹³	上 ⁸⁵⁸⁻⁷⁵¹ 又读ɕian ³³		𠂖 (刀)	ti ¹³	弟 ³⁵⁴
	ɕi ²¹	世 ¹³²			tua ⁴²	了 ³³⁷ 又读tie ⁴²
	ɕian ²¹	向 ¹⁶			lau ⁴⁴	刀 ¹⁷⁷
	ɕi ³³	食 ¹			tai ¹³	动 ¹⁰⁹
𠂗 (千/干)	ts'əŋ ⁴⁴	千 ⁴⁴⁷ 签 ⁴ 迁 ¹			li ⁴⁴	低 ⁸⁵
	kaŋ ⁴⁴	干 ³⁰			tai ³³	洞 ⁶⁹
𠂘 (三)	soŋ ⁴⁴	三 ¹²⁸⁵			ti ³³	第 ⁶⁹
四 画 (30字)					lu ⁵	得 ⁵⁶ 又读ni ⁵
𠂙 (没)	ma ⁵	没 ¹⁰⁶⁹			tai ⁴²	铜 ⁴⁸ 腾 ²⁵
					tɕ'ie ⁴⁴	称 ⁴² (动词) 又读tɕ'ie ²¹
					tsai ⁴⁴	曾 ¹⁹





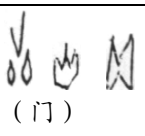

















lai ⁴⁴	灯 ⁷ 登 ⁵		
lə ⁴⁴	拉 ⁵		
t'i ²¹	替 ⁴		
təu ⁴²	驼 ³		
lai ³³	弄 ³		
ti ⁵	滴 ²		
toŋ ¹³	潭 ²		
lai ²¹	冻 ¹ 凳 ¹		
tø ¹³	待 ¹		
lə ²¹	带 ¹		
 (世)	ci ²¹	世 ³⁰⁶⁻²⁹⁸ 势 ⁷ 逝 ²	
	ciaŋ ¹³	戏 ¹⁻¹⁹	
	tσα ³³	上 ⁵	
		习 ²⁻²	
 (夫)	fu ⁴⁴	夫 ⁶⁷⁸ 傅 ¹	
 (火)	fu ³⁵	府 ⁴⁷⁴ 火 ¹¹⁴	
	pu ³⁵	补 ⁹	
	pu ¹³	妇 ²	
	fu ⁵	幅 ¹	
 (父)	fu ¹³	父 ⁴⁹³ 妇 ⁷⁷ 又读pu ¹³	
		贺 ⁶⁶ 祸 ⁶ 负 ³	
	fu ²¹	富 ¹²⁸ 腐 ³ 咐 ² 付 ²	
		赋 ¹	
	fu ³⁵	附 ⁵	
	hu ¹³	户 ¹⁸	
	fu ⁵	福 ¹⁸	
	fu ³³	服 ² 伏 ¹	
	hu ³³	互 ¹	
 (主)	teyu ³⁵	主 ⁷⁷ 煮 ¹² 矩 ¹	
	tey ³⁵	举 ¹²	
 (句)	teyu ²¹	句 ⁷⁵	
	teya ³⁵	嘴 ⁶	
 (分)	fai ⁴⁴	分 ⁴⁴³ 婚 ⁴⁷ 纷 ⁴⁶ 昏 ⁵	
		封 ¹	
	fai ⁴²	魂 ³³ 坟 ⁷	
	fai ²¹	睡 ⁴ 又读cya ³³	
	fai ³³	份 ⁵¹	
	fai ³⁵	粉 ²⁰⁻³	
	fai ¹³	粪 ³	
	paŋ ²¹	扮 ⁸	
	faŋ ⁴⁴	风 ¹	
	huou ³³	患 ¹	
 (好)	hau ³⁵	好 ^(~歹) ¹³⁵⁷	
	k'ou ³⁵	口 ⁴⁷ 考 ¹	
	hai ³⁵	肯 ³	
	hou ³³	候 ²	
 (斗)	lou ³⁵	斗 ³³ 又读lou21 抖 ²	
	lau ²¹	到 ²	
 (六)	liou ³³	六 ⁴⁹⁰ 略 ⁶	
 (交)	tɕiou ⁴⁴	交 ⁴³² 州 ¹⁴⁶ 周 ⁵⁸ 洲 ⁴	
		求 ⁹⁵ 球 ² 筹 ¹	
	tɕiou ⁴²	教 ⁸⁵ 救 ⁴⁴ 咒 ⁷ 较 ²	
	tɕiou ²¹	究 ²	
	tɕiou ¹³	舅 ⁵¹	
	tɕ'iou ⁴⁴	抽 ³⁸ 丘 ¹	
	tɕiu ³⁵	纠 ²² 绞 ¹	
	tɕiou ³³	旧 ¹⁷ 昼 ¹	
	tɕiu ⁴⁴	娇 ⁵	
 (丑/手)	ɕiou ³⁵	手 ⁴¹⁰ 首 ²³ 守 ⁶	
	tɕ'iou ³⁵	丑 ⁶⁷	
 (劝)	tɕ'yn ²¹	劝 ²⁶⁶ 串 ¹	
 (方)	faŋ ⁴⁴	方 ²³¹ 芳 ²¹⁷ 风 ³⁸	
		封 ³⁵ 丰 ⁶	
	faŋ ⁴²	妨 ⁷ 逢 ¹	
	fai ⁴⁴	凤 ²⁷	
	huou ⁴⁴	番 ³ 翻 ² 又音p'uou ⁴⁴	
 (亡)	vaŋ ⁴²	亡 ¹³ 忘 ¹	
 (算)	saŋ ³³	算 ²⁹² 丧 ⁷ 蒜 ²	
	tsaŋ ²¹	葬 ²⁶	
 (看)	k'aŋ ²¹	看 ⁶⁰⁵ 炕 ⁰⁻¹	
	k'au ²¹	靠 ¹²⁸⁻²³	
	k'ou ²¹	叩 ⁸ 扣 ⁴	
	k'aŋ ³⁵	孔 ⁵	
	k'aŋ ⁴²	扛 ¹⁻¹	
	k'aŋ ⁴⁴	勘 ²	
	k'aŋ ^{44/5}	砍 ¹	
	kaŋ ²¹	杠 ¹⁻³ 贯 ¹ 杆 ¹ 干 ¹ 贯 ¹	
 (年)	nəŋ ⁴⁴	年 ¹⁵⁰⁴	
	nəŋ ⁴²	依 ⁴⁷⁸	
	iŋ ⁴²	然 ¹⁰	
	nəŋ ⁴²	燃 ¹	























<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 t'əŋ⁴⁴ 天³⁹⁹⁻²¹¹⁻¹⁹⁵ 𠂇 𠂈 t'əŋ⁴⁴ 天⁴⁴ (天) t'əŋ⁴⁴ 汤^{7通}⁴</p>	<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 t'əŋ⁴⁴ 天³⁹⁹⁻²¹¹⁻¹⁹⁵ 天⁴⁴ 汤^{7通}⁴</p>	<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 t'əŋ⁴⁴ 天³⁹⁹⁻²¹¹⁻¹⁹⁵ 天⁴⁴ 汤^{7通}⁴</p>	<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 t'əŋ⁴⁴ 天³⁹⁹⁻²¹¹⁻¹⁹⁵ 天⁴⁴ 汤^{7通}⁴</p>
<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 pion¹³ 并²⁶⁰ 𠂇 𠂈 pion⁴⁴ 兵³⁴ (并 / 其 / t'ciu⁴² 朝²³ 又读 liu⁴⁴ 桥¹⁷ 茄² 井) t'ci⁴² 其²² 奇⁸ 棋⁵ tsion³⁵ 井²² pion⁴² 平¹¹ 瓶¹ pəŋ²¹ 变⁶ p'ion⁴⁴ 拼² p'ion²¹ 聘³ pion²¹ 豹¹ t'ci⁴⁴ 箕¹</p>	<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 pion¹³ 并²⁶⁰ 𠂇 𠂈 pion⁴⁴ 兵³⁴ (并 / 其 / t'ciu⁴² 朝²³ 又读 liu⁴⁴ 桥¹⁷ 茄² 井) t'ci⁴² 其²² 奇⁸ 棋⁵ tsion³⁵ 井²² pion⁴² 平¹¹ 瓶¹ pəŋ²¹ 变⁶ p'ion⁴⁴ 拼² p'ion²¹ 聘³ pion²¹ 豹¹ t'ci⁴⁴ 箕¹</p>	<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 pion¹³ 并²⁶⁰ 𠂇 𠂈 pion⁴⁴ 兵³⁴ (并 / 其 / t'ciu⁴² 朝²³ 又读 liu⁴⁴ 桥¹⁷ 茄² 井) t'ci⁴² 其²² 奇⁸ 棋⁵ tsion³⁵ 井²² pion⁴² 平¹¹ 瓶¹ pəŋ²¹ 变⁶ p'ion⁴⁴ 拼² p'ion²¹ 聘³ pion²¹ 豹¹ t'ci⁴⁴ 箕¹</p>	<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 pion¹³ 并²⁶⁰ 𠂇 𠂈 pion⁴⁴ 兵³⁴ (并 / 其 / t'ciu⁴² 朝²³ 又读 liu⁴⁴ 桥¹⁷ 茄² 井) t'ci⁴² 其²² 奇⁸ 棋⁵ tsion³⁵ 井²² pion⁴² 平¹¹ 瓶¹ pəŋ²¹ 变⁶ p'ion⁴⁴ 拼² p'ion²¹ 聘³ pion²¹ 豹¹ t'ci⁴⁴ 箕¹</p>
<p>𠂇 (王) ion⁴² 王³²¹ 赢⁹ 荣⁴ yn⁴² 完²¹⁶ 园¹²⁷ 元⁶⁶ 圆⁵⁶ 源⁴⁷ 缘⁴⁷ 原⁴⁷ 员¹⁴ 援¹ vaŋ⁴² 玩⁴ yn³⁵ 院² yn³³ 愿²</p>	<p>𠂇 (王) ion⁴² 王³²¹ 赢⁹ 荣⁴ yn⁴² 完²¹⁶ 园¹²⁷ 元⁶⁶ 圆⁵⁶ 源⁴⁷ 缘⁴⁷ 原⁴⁷ 员¹⁴ 援¹ vaŋ⁴² 玩⁴ yn³⁵ 院² yn³³ 愿²</p>	<p>𠂇 (王) ion⁴² 王³²¹ 赢⁹ 荣⁴ yn⁴² 完²¹⁶ 园¹²⁷ 元⁶⁶ 圆⁵⁶ 源⁴⁷ 缘⁴⁷ 原⁴⁷ 员¹⁴ 援¹ vaŋ⁴² 玩⁴ yn³⁵ 院² yn³³ 愿²</p>	<p>𠂇 (王) ion⁴² 王³²¹ 赢⁹ 荣⁴ yn⁴² 完²¹⁶ 园¹²⁷ 元⁶⁶ 圆⁵⁶ 源⁴⁷ 缘⁴⁷ 原⁴⁷ 员¹⁴ 援¹ vaŋ⁴² 玩⁴ yn³⁵ 院² yn³³ 愿²</p>
<p>五 画 (52 字)</p>			
<p>𠂇 (未) va³³ 位¹⁶⁷ 未⁶¹ 味²⁴ 谓³ 为 (~什么)² va⁴² 为 (作~)¹⁵ uou³³ 万⁸⁰ uou⁴⁴ 湾¹² 弯¹¹ va⁴⁴ 威⁵ ŋu⁴² 我³ (文读) ŋua³³ 卫² ŋuu³³ 外¹</p>	<p>𠂇 (未) va³³ 位¹⁶⁷ 未⁶¹ 味²⁴ 谓³ 为 (~什么)² va⁴² 为 (作~)¹⁵ uou³³ 万⁸⁰ uou⁴⁴ 湾¹² 弯¹¹ va⁴⁴ 威⁵ ŋu⁴² 我³ (文读) ŋua³³ 卫² ŋuu³³ 外¹</p>	<p>𠂇 (未) va³³ 位¹⁶⁷ 未⁶¹ 味²⁴ 谓³ 为 (~什么)² va⁴² 为 (作~)¹⁵ uou³³ 万⁸⁰ uou⁴⁴ 湾¹² 弯¹¹ va⁴⁴ 威⁵ ŋu⁴² 我³ (文读) ŋua³³ 卫² ŋuu³³ 外¹</p>	<p>𠂇 (未) va³³ 位¹⁶⁷ 未⁶¹ 味²⁴ 谓³ 为 (~什么)² va⁴² 为 (作~)¹⁵ uou³³ 万⁸⁰ uou⁴⁴ 湾¹² 弯¹¹ va⁴⁴ 威⁵ ŋu⁴² 我³ (文读) ŋua³³ 卫² ŋuu³³ 外¹</p>
<p>𠂇 (吹) t'ə'ya⁴⁴ 吹⁸⁴</p>	<p>𠂇 (吹) t'ə'ya⁴⁴ 吹⁸⁴</p>	<p>𠂇 (吹) t'ə'ya⁴⁴ 吹⁸⁴</p>	<p>𠂇 (吹) t'ə'ya⁴⁴ 吹⁸⁴</p>
<p>𠂇 (出) ɕya⁵ 出⁴⁸⁹⁻³¹²</p>	<p>𠂇 (出) ɕya⁵ 出⁴⁸⁹⁻³¹²</p>	<p>𠂇 (出) ɕya⁵ 出⁴⁸⁹⁻³¹²</p>	<p>𠂇 (出) ɕya⁵ 出⁴⁸⁹⁻³¹²</p>
<p>𠂇 (内) nie³³ 内⁷⁰ 嫩²</p>	<p>𠂇 (内) nie³³ 内⁷⁰ 嫩²</p>	<p>𠂇 (内) nie³³ 内⁷⁰ 嫩²</p>	<p>𠂇 (内) nie³³ 内⁷⁰ 嫩²</p>
<p>𠂇 (对) lie²¹ 对⁴⁶⁵ 兑²³ 队¹⁶ 碓⁵ 顿¹ t'ə'yü²¹ 处 (~理)⁷ lai²¹ 凳³</p>	<p>𠂇 (对) lie²¹ 对⁴⁶⁵ 兑²³ 队¹⁶ 碓⁵ 顿¹ t'ə'yü²¹ 处 (~理)⁷ lai²¹ 凳³</p>	<p>𠂇 (对) lie²¹ 对⁴⁶⁵ 兑²³ 队¹⁶ 碓⁵ 顿¹ t'ə'yü²¹ 处 (~理)⁷ lai²¹ 凳³</p>	<p>𠂇 (对) lie²¹ 对⁴⁶⁵ 兑²³ 队¹⁶ 碓⁵ 顿¹ t'ə'yü²¹ 处 (~理)⁷ lai²¹ 凳³</p>
<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 t'cie⁴⁴ 金³⁶⁹⁻⁴¹ 真³⁵⁴⁻⁴⁰ 今³¹⁴ 又读 t'ci⁴⁴ 襟¹⁰⁰⁻⁴⁷ 针⁷⁶ (珍 / 金 / 珍⁶⁹ 斤³³ 贞¹⁴ 巾¹² 今) 徵¹² 斟⁹ 筋⁵ t'cion⁴⁴ 征¹² 惊² ɕie³⁵ 沈¹ t'ɕ'ie⁴⁴ 称 (~重量)¹⁰</p>	<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 t'cie⁴⁴ 金³⁶⁹⁻⁴¹ 真³⁵⁴⁻⁴⁰ 今³¹⁴ 又读 t'ci⁴⁴ 襟¹⁰⁰⁻⁴⁷ 针⁷⁶ (珍 / 金 / 珍⁶⁹ 斤³³ 贞¹⁴ 巾¹² 今) 徵¹² 斟⁹ 筋⁵ t'cion⁴⁴ 征¹² 惊² ɕie³⁵ 沈¹ t'ɕ'ie⁴⁴ 称 (~重量)¹⁰</p>	<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 t'cie⁴⁴ 金³⁶⁹⁻⁴¹ 真³⁵⁴⁻⁴⁰ 今³¹⁴ 又读 t'ci⁴⁴ 襟¹⁰⁰⁻⁴⁷ 针⁷⁶ (珍 / 金 / 珍⁶⁹ 斤³³ 贞¹⁴ 巾¹² 今) 徵¹² 斟⁹ 筋⁵ t'cion⁴⁴ 征¹² 惊² ɕie³⁵ 沈¹ t'ɕ'ie⁴⁴ 称 (~重量)¹⁰</p>	<p>𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 t'cie⁴⁴ 金³⁶⁹⁻⁴¹ 真³⁵⁴⁻⁴⁰ 今³¹⁴ 又读 t'ci⁴⁴ 襟¹⁰⁰⁻⁴⁷ 针⁷⁶ (珍 / 金 / 珍⁶⁹ 斤³³ 贞¹⁴ 巾¹² 今) 徵¹² 斟⁹ 筋⁵ t'cion⁴⁴ 征¹² 惊² ɕie³⁵ 沈¹ t'ɕ'ie⁴⁴ 称 (~重量)¹⁰</p>
<p>𠂇 (亦) nie⁴⁴ 个²⁶⁸ yə²¹ 夜³⁷ nie³³ 要³⁷ i³³ 亦²</p>	<p>𠂇 (亦) nie⁴⁴ 个²⁶⁸ yə²¹ 夜³⁷ nie³³ 要³⁷ i³³ 亦²</p>	<p>𠂇 (亦) nie⁴⁴ 个²⁶⁸ yə²¹ 夜³⁷ nie³³ 要³⁷ i³³ 亦²</p>	<p>𠂇 (亦) nie⁴⁴ 个²⁶⁸ yə²¹ 夜³⁷ nie³³ 要³⁷ i³³ 亦²</p>
<p>𠂇 (义) nie⁴² 银¹²⁴ 吟¹⁶ ni⁴² 泥⁴</p>	<p>𠂇 (义) nie⁴² 银¹²⁴ 吟¹⁶ ni⁴² 泥⁴</p>	<p>𠂇 (义) nie⁴² 银¹²⁴ 吟¹⁶ ni⁴² 泥⁴</p>	<p>𠂇 (义) nie⁴² 银¹²⁴ 吟¹⁶ ni⁴² 泥⁴</p>
<p>𠂇 (依) ie⁴⁴ 阴³¹⁴ 因¹²⁸ 音³⁵ 姻²⁶ ie³³ 吃⁷⁴ 任³ 孕³ 荫¹ ie²¹ 应⁵ i⁴⁴ 依¹⁴⁵ 医³⁶ i³³ 叶⁵ 易⁴ i²¹ 殷³ i⁴² 遗¹ y¹³ 与¹⁵⁵ 裕³ y⁴⁴ 于⁶⁸ y⁴² 如⁸ 儒¹ y³³ 喻¹ 瑜¹ ø⁴⁴ 衣¹⁰⁶ nie³³ 要¹⁰⁴ iu⁴⁴ 妖¹³ 腰³ nɛy¹³ 语¹⁰ iu³³ 药⁸ vu⁴⁴ 污⁸ ɕi³³ 系⁸ iou²¹ 幼¹</p>	<p>𠂇 (依) ie⁴⁴ 阴³¹⁴ 因¹²⁸ 音³⁵ 姻²⁶ ie³³ 吃⁷⁴ 任³ 孕³ 荫¹ ie²¹ 应⁵ i⁴⁴ 依¹⁴⁵ 医³⁶ i³³ 叶⁵ 易⁴ i²¹ 殷³ i⁴² 遗¹ y¹³ 与¹⁵⁵ 裕³ y⁴⁴ 于⁶⁸ y⁴² 如⁸ 儒¹ y³³ 喻¹ 瑜¹ ø⁴⁴ 衣¹⁰⁶ nie³³ 要¹⁰⁴ iu⁴⁴ 妖¹³ 腰³ nɛy¹³ 语¹⁰ iu³³ 药⁸ vu⁴⁴ 污⁸ ɕi³³ 系⁸ iou²¹ 幼¹</p>	<p>𠂇 (依) ie⁴⁴ 阴³¹⁴ 因¹²⁸ 音³⁵ 姻²⁶ ie³³ 吃⁷⁴ 任³ 孕³ 荫¹ ie²¹ 应⁵ i⁴⁴ 依¹⁴⁵ 医³⁶ i³³ 叶⁵ 易⁴ i²¹ 殷³ i⁴² 遗¹ y¹³ 与¹⁵⁵ 裕³ y⁴⁴ 于⁶⁸ y⁴² 如⁸ 儒¹ y³³ 喻¹ 瑜¹ ø⁴⁴ 衣¹⁰⁶ nie³³ 要¹⁰⁴ iu⁴⁴ 妖¹³ 腰³ nɛy¹³ 语¹⁰ iu³³ 药⁸ vu⁴⁴ 污⁸ ɕi³³ 系⁸ iou²¹ 幼¹</p>	<p>𠂇 (依) ie⁴⁴ 阴³¹⁴ 因¹²⁸ 音³⁵ 姻²⁶ ie³³ 吃⁷⁴ 任³ 孕³ 荫¹ ie²¹ 应⁵ i⁴⁴ 依¹⁴⁵ 医³⁶ i³³ 叶⁵ 易⁴ i²¹ 殷³ i⁴² 遗¹ y¹³ 与¹⁵⁵ 裕³ y⁴⁴ 于⁶⁸ y⁴² 如⁸ 儒¹ y³³ 喻¹ 瑜¹ ø⁴⁴ 衣¹⁰⁶ nie³³ 要¹⁰⁴ iu⁴⁴ 妖¹³ 腰³ nɛy¹³ 语¹⁰ iu³³ 药⁸ vu⁴⁴ 污⁸ ɕi³³ 系⁸ iou²¹ 幼¹</p>
<p>𠂇 (义) ie³³ 吃⁹³⁻³⁶ 任⁰⁻³</p>	<p>𠂇 (义) ie³³ 吃⁹³⁻³⁶ 任⁰⁻³</p>	<p>𠂇 (义) ie³³ 吃⁹³⁻³⁶ 任⁰⁻³</p>	<p>𠂇 (义) ie³³ 吃⁹³⁻³⁶ 任⁰⁻³</p>
<p>𠂇 (不) muə¹³ 不⁸²¹ 未⁶</p>	<p>𠂇 (不) muə¹³ 不⁸²¹ 未⁶</p>	<p>𠂇 (不) muə¹³ 不⁸²¹ 未⁶</p>	<p>𠂇 (不) muə¹³ 不⁸²¹ 未⁶</p>
<p>𠂇 (压) vuə⁵ 压³⁷ 鸭⁵ 划¹</p>	<p>𠂇 (压) vuə⁵ 压³⁷ 鸭⁵ 划¹</p>	<p>𠂇 (压) vuə⁵ 压³⁷ 鸭⁵ 划¹</p>	<p>𠂇 (压) vuə⁵ 压³⁷ 鸭⁵ 划¹</p>
<p>𠂇 (他) tuə³³ 他⁴⁵² 又读 t'u⁴⁴ t'ə'yü⁵ 曲¹² k'ua⁵ 屈² 垮²</p>	<p>𠂇 (他) tuə³³ 他⁴⁵² 又读 t'u⁴⁴ t'ə'yü⁵ 曲¹² k'ua⁵ 屈² 垮²</p>	<p>𠂇 (他) tuə³³ 他⁴⁵² 又读 t'u⁴⁴ t'ə'yü⁵ 曲¹² k'ua⁵ 屈² 垮²</p>	<p>𠂇 (他) tuə³³ 他⁴⁵² 又读 t'u⁴⁴ t'ə'yü⁵ 曲¹² k'ua⁵ 屈² 垮²</p>






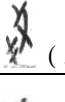




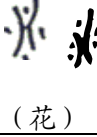
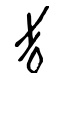
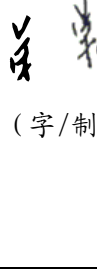






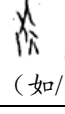
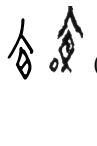






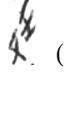
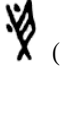
<p>白 (曰)</p> <p>vuo³³ 曰²⁹⁴</p> <p>vu³³ 会¹⁷</p> <p>vuo⁴⁴ 丫⁴</p> <p>iu⁵ 约²</p> <p>nie³³ 要²</p>	<p>亦 (亦)</p> <p>yu⁴⁴ 又¹⁰⁰⁸ 文读亦⁸⁵² 文读</p> <p>也⁷² 文读</p> <p>iou³³ 又⁹³⁵ 右⁴⁰ 佑¹⁵</p> <p>i³³ 亦⁹⁰⁸</p> <p>iu³³ 若¹⁸⁰ 口拿⁶</p> <p>iou⁴⁴ 忧¹⁵⁹</p> <p>yə²¹ 夜⁴⁰</p> <p>nie³³ 要⁹</p> <p>yə⁴² 匀¹</p>
<p>之 (之)</p> <p>tsuo⁴⁴ 之⁴⁷ 滋⁶ 支⁵</p>	<p>去 (去)</p> <p>tc'y²¹ 去⁶⁸²⁻⁵⁹ 又读hu²¹ 翠²</p> <p>趣²</p> <p>tc'i⁴⁴ 欺²</p> <p>tc'y³⁵ 取² 娶¹</p> <p>tc'y⁴⁴ 区¹</p>
<p>时 (时)</p> <p>suə⁴² 时⁶⁹⁹⁻³¹⁴ 匙²</p> <p>suə¹³ 是²</p>	<p>月 (月)</p> <p>ny³³ 月⁵¹⁵ 遇³³</p> <p>nyu³³ 外⁶⁷</p> <p>ny⁵ 月 (月季花)²</p>
<p>仕 (仕)</p> <p>suə¹³ 是¹⁹¹² 氏²⁵⁶ 士¹⁸ 仕⁴</p> <p>suə³³ 十²⁵² 事⁹² 实²⁶ 侍¹⁰</p> <p>suə⁴⁴ 师¹⁸ 诗⁹ 尸⁸ 狮⁵</p> <p>suə²¹ 视⁸ 赐⁶ 市³ 示²</p> <p>suə³⁵ 史²</p>	<p>如 (如)</p> <p>y⁴² 如⁵⁹⁰⁻⁸⁹⁻¹² 又读i⁴² 余¹⁸</p> <p>i⁴² 移⁸</p> <p>iu³³ 欲²</p> <p>ny⁴² 愚¹</p> <p>y¹³ 与¹</p> <p>na³³ 入¹⁻¹⁻⁰</p>
<p>己 (己)</p> <p>tc'i³⁵ 几⁶⁶⁷ 己⁵⁶ 纪³⁷</p> <p>tcy³⁵ 主²⁸ 举¹²</p> <p>tc'iu³⁵ 缴¹ 爪¹</p>	<p>本 (本)</p> <p>pai³⁵ 本³⁴</p> <p>piu³⁵ 表¹⁶</p> <p>tc'ion³⁵ 整⁵ 颈²</p>
<p>起 (起)</p> <p>ci³⁵ 起¹⁰⁸² 喜¹⁸⁹</p> <p>tcie³⁵ 紧⁶¹ 枕⁹ 种⁷ 锦⁴</p> <p>肿⁴</p> <p>ciu³⁵ 少⁶⁸ 又读ciu²¹ 晓²</p> <p>tc'i⁵ 彻³</p> <p>tcyə³⁵ 准³</p> <p>yə⁵ 益³</p> <p>tc'i²¹ 砌¹</p> <p>tc'ion²¹ 境¹</p> <p>ci⁴⁴ 嬉¹</p>	<p>日 (日)</p> <p>ai⁴² 儿⁹⁴³ 而⁶</p> <p>na⁵ 日⁸²⁸ 又读ai²¹ 入⁸⁸</p> <p>ai⁴⁴ 恩⁴⁹</p> <p>ai³⁵ 尔³⁹</p> <p>ie²¹ 应¹⁰</p>
<p>壹 (壹)</p> <p>i⁵ 一¹⁰⁶⁴</p> <p>i²¹ 以³</p> <p>i³³ 叶²</p>	<p>东 (东)</p> <p>lai⁴² 怜²⁶⁷ 林⁴⁵ 淋³⁶ 麟¹</p> <p>lau⁴² 劳¹</p> <p>liu⁴² 僚¹</p>
<p>猪 (猪)</p> <p>liu⁴⁴ 猪³¹</p> <p>liu³³ 绿³⁰ 料⁵</p> <p>liu¹³ 旅³</p> <p>lu¹³ 驴¹</p>	<p>好 (好)</p> <p>hau³⁵ 好⁶⁰ 口¹</p> <p>hai³⁵ 肯³</p> <p>kəu³⁵ 搞¹</p>
<p>尿 (尿)</p> <p>niu³³ 尿³</p>	<p>正 (正/本)</p> <p>pai³⁵ 本²¹²⁻¹⁷⁸⁻⁹</p> <p>pou³⁵ 打²⁸⁹</p> <p>tc'ion²¹ 正¹⁵¹ 镜³¹ 政²⁴</p> <p>敬²¹ 竟¹</p> <p>tc'yn²¹ 转¹³⁹⁻²⁻⁰ 卷¹⁰ 眷⁸</p> <p>tc'ion⁴⁴ 正 (~月)⁵⁰ 京⁹ 惊⁹</p>
<p>少 (少)</p> <p>ciu³⁵ 少⁷³ 又读ciu²¹</p> <p>sau⁴⁴ 稍²</p>	<p>母 (母)</p> <p>mu¹³ 母²³²⁻²²⁴ 马⁷²⁻³²</p> <p>mu³³ 木³⁶⁻³ 目¹² 墓⁴⁻⁴</p> <p>mu⁴² 麦²⁻¹</p> <p>mou¹³ 亩²⁻¹ 牡⁵⁻²</p>

tsɔŋ ³³	渐 ⁴¹			kan ⁴⁴	官 ²⁸⁹ 光 ¹⁴⁶⁻⁵ (~亮)
pau ³⁵	宝 ¹⁵ 保 ¹⁰				刚 ⁶⁴ 功 ⁴⁹ 肝 ³⁷ 冠 ¹⁹
tɕioŋ ³⁵	整 ¹¹⁻⁴⁰⁻³ 颈 ⁵⁻²⁻² 景 ⁰⁻²		(光)		钢 ¹⁶ 干 ¹⁵ 冈 ¹⁵ 甘 ¹⁴
tɕie ³⁵	诊 ³ 拯 ¹			kan ²¹	棺 ¹⁴ 岗 ⁶ 缸 ⁴ 柑 ³
tsioŋ ³⁵	井 ⁴			kai ⁴⁴	观 ⁶⁰⁻³ 冠 ¹⁸ 干 ³
tsɔŋ ⁴²	惭 ²			kan ²¹	公 ³⁷⁻¹
tɕioŋ ³³	警 ²			kan ³⁵	关 ²⁻² 间 ² (中~)
tɕiaŋ ²¹	帐 ²			han ²¹	馆 ⁵ 赶 ² 敢 ² 管 ²
p'ai ³⁵	品 ¹			kuou ³⁵	感 ² 广 ² 杆 ¹
piu ³⁵	表 ⁰⁻²⁻⁰				烘 ²
	tou ⁴²	头 ⁴⁷³⁻⁶⁷ 投 ²³		lian ³³	谅 ⁴³⁻¹⁹ 亮 ⁵⁻²⁵ 量 ⁰⁻¹
	nau ³⁵	脑 ² (训读)		tɕiaŋ ⁴⁴	张 ⁰⁻⁴¹
	t'au ²¹	套 ³	(谅/两)	ciŋ ⁴⁴	伸 ¹
	liou ⁴²	流 ³⁷⁹ 留 ²⁴⁶ 刘 ⁵⁴ 榴 ⁹		t'an ⁴⁴	汤 ²⁵
(流/刘)	liou ¹³	柳 ²⁶	(天/割)		
	liou ⁴⁴	溜 ³		tɕiaŋ ³⁵	讲 ¹³⁴ 长 ⁷⁷ 掌 ⁷
	iou ¹³	後 ²¹² 后 ²²	(讲/工)	tɕ'you ⁴⁴	撑 ⁴
(后)				nian ⁴²	娘 ²¹²⁹
	tsəu ²¹	做 ¹⁵⁶⁻¹⁴⁴		(女/娘)	
	tsəu ¹³	坐 ¹⁴⁴⁻¹¹⁴		səŋ ⁴⁴	先 ¹⁹⁶ 仙 ¹⁵⁵ 鲜 ¹⁴
(坐)	tsou ⁵	作 ¹⁴⁻⁶		(先)	
	tsaŋ ⁴⁴	综 ⁰⁻¹		pəŋ ⁴⁴	边 ⁴⁴² 鞭 ¹
	tsəu ³⁵	左 ³¹		pəŋ ³³	便 ²⁹
(左)	tsou ⁵	作 ¹		p'əŋ ⁴⁴	偏 ²⁴
	suou ⁴⁴	生 ⁷⁷⁵⁻¹²⁻⁹ 山 ²⁵⁹⁻⁰⁻³⁵		p'əŋ ²¹	片 ²
	səu ⁴⁴	甥 ⁶⁴ 牲 ¹⁵ 笙 ¹⁰ 衫 ¹		pəŋ ¹³	辫 ¹
(生/山)	sou ⁴⁴	梭 ⁵		ts'ioŋ ²¹	听 ⁵⁸³
	ts'ø ⁴⁴	腮 ¹	(听)		
	huou ³⁵	反 ⁵		pioŋ ⁴²	平 ⁷³ 瓶 ¹³ 评 ³
(反)			(平)	pioŋ ³⁵	丙 ¹
	huou ⁴²	行 (~为) ⁵⁵⁹⁻¹⁷⁸ 烦 ⁵³⁻¹⁴		tɕiŋ ²¹	见 ⁷⁰⁷ 建 ¹² 敬 ⁵
(行)	hai ⁴²	闲 ¹⁰⁻¹ 还 (~原) ⁶ 衡 ⁰⁻³	(见)	tɕiŋ ¹³	件 ³⁹
	siaŋ ⁴⁴	还 ⁷² 红 ¹⁰ 洪 ¹		tɕiŋ ⁴⁴	占 ¹²
	huou ¹³	相 ³⁹	六 画 (57字)		
		杏 ³ 限 ⁰⁻¹ 幸 ⁰⁻¹		pa ⁵	笔 ⁹³⁻⁵⁴⁻⁶
	maŋ ⁴²	忙 ²⁹⁹ 茫 ⁹⁵ 蒙 ¹⁰ 盲 ⁹ 瞞 ⁴	(笔)		
(忙)	ma ⁴²	眉 ⁴⁹ 迷 ⁵		la ³³	泪 ⁴¹⁶ 虑 ¹⁵⁵ 立 ²⁸
	vaŋ ⁴⁴	忘 ¹⁶ 又读vaŋ ⁴²			厉 ¹⁰ 利 ¹⁰ 笠 ⁴
	mi ⁴⁴	眯 ¹⁰		li ³³	厉 ¹⁰ (厶~)
	mai ⁴²	毛 ¹	(立/位)	la ⁴⁴	知 ⁹
	muou ⁴²	蛮 ¹		lie ⁴²	雷 ³
	vaŋ ³³	望 ¹			











































 (交) 交 (交)	tɕie ³⁵ tɕiou ³⁵	馳 ⁵¹⁴ 九 ³	 (白) 白 (白)	pwa ³³ paŋ ³³ pwa ³⁵ paŋ ²¹ p'wa ⁵	白 ²¹⁸ 吧 ¹⁸¹ 便 ⁷ 把 ² 变 ² 拍 ¹
 (依/个) 依 (依/个)	ie ²¹ p'ø ³⁵	口 ³⁰² 派 ³	 (百) 百 (百)	pwa ⁵ pu ⁵ p'wa ⁵ puou ³³ p'u ⁵	百 ²¹⁷ 伯 ¹⁸⁴ 柏 ¹⁵ 北 ⁴³ 拔 ⁵ 鉢 ¹ 迫 ²⁴ 拍 ¹⁵ 拨 ¹⁴ 泼 ⁵
 (拜/被) 拜 (拜/被)	pø ²¹ pau ²¹ pa ¹³ pø ³⁵ paŋ ²¹ pø ⁴⁴ pø ⁴² pø ³³	拜 ¹⁸⁷ 沸 ¹ 报 ⁵⁵ 被 ⁴⁰ 摆 ⁵ 放 ⁴ 跛 ² 皮 ² 败 ¹ 拔 ¹	 (明/那) 明 (明/那)	sie ³⁵ ts'wa ³⁵ ts'ie ³⁵ ɕie ⁴⁴ ts'wa ²¹ suou ³⁵	写 ¹²¹⁻⁶¹⁻⁷⁻²⁸ 此 ⁴⁶⁻⁸⁷⁻⁷⁴⁻⁰ 齿 ³ 且 ⁶⁻⁰⁻⁴⁻⁰ 些 ⁴ 刺 ² 次 ⁰⁻⁶⁻³⁻⁰ 伞 ² 省 ²
 (来) 来 (来)	no ³³ mioŋ ⁴² p'iou ⁴⁴	哪 ³⁸⁴ 明 ³³³ 名 ³³⁰ 鸣 ¹ 抛 ¹⁷	 (气) 气 (气)	lø ⁴² tɕi ²¹ tɕi ²¹	来 ¹⁵⁸⁶ 气 ⁶⁶⁰ 弃 ¹⁴ 契 ¹ 既 ¹
 (在) 在 (在)	tsø ¹³ tsø ²¹ tsø ⁴⁴	在 ¹²⁷⁴ 再 ³⁶⁹ 载 ¹³⁸ 债 ¹ 灾 ¹ 栽 ¹	 (住/挂) 住 (住/挂)	tsiu ³³ tsiu ⁴² tsiu ¹³ ¹³ tsu ³³ tsiu ⁵ tsu ⁴²	住 ²⁴³ 除 ⁹ 厨 ⁸ 樵 ¹ 柱 ⁶ 聚 ² 助 ⁵ 足 ³ 茶 ¹
 (杀) 杀 (杀)	sø ⁵ sa ³⁵ vuø ⁵ ts'ø ⁵	煞 ⁹² 杀 ⁸⁹ 刹 ¹ 死 ⁸ 压 ¹ 插 ¹	 (何) 何 (何)	fu ⁴² hø ⁴² ts'i ⁴⁴ hau ⁴² hou ¹³	何 ¹³⁰⁻⁹³ 和 ¹⁵⁻⁴ 蝴 ¹⁰ 荷 ⁶ 芙 ² 胡 ⁷ 扶 ² 鞋 ³⁹ 凄 ³⁴ 妻 ⁷ 豪 ²⁶⁻¹³ 毫 ¹⁹⁻¹⁹ 耗 ¹ 厚 ⁰⁻¹
 (街/挂) 街 (街/挂)	kø ⁴⁴ ku ⁴⁴ kuø ⁴⁴ kuø ²¹ ku ³⁵ k'ø ⁴⁴ ku ²¹ k'ø ²¹ kau ²¹ kuø ²¹	街 ⁹⁶ 阶 ¹⁷ 皆 ⁹ 该 ⁵⁰ 乖 ³⁶⁻ 架 ¹² 价 ¹¹ 嫁 ¹ 改 ¹⁰ 揩 ⁶ 盖 ³ 介 ² 告 ² 怪 ¹ 卦 ¹	 (古) 古 (古)	k'u ³⁵ ku ³⁵ hu ⁴² hu ⁴⁴ ku ²¹	苦 ¹⁰⁵⁻⁶⁵⁻⁶⁰ 虎 ¹⁵⁻³⁻² 古 ¹⁰¹⁻⁰⁻⁶ 果 ³³ 鼓 ²³ 股 ⁵ 湖 ² 又读 fu ⁴² 枯 ¹⁻⁰⁻²⁵ 故 ¹ 过 ¹ 固 ¹
 (快) 快 (快)	k'uø ²¹	快 ¹⁵ 块 ²	 (哭) 哭 (哭)	hu ⁵ u ⁵	哭 ⁵⁹² 屋 ¹¹
 (亦) 亦 (亦)	yø ²¹ iou ⁴⁴ yø ³³ yø ¹³ iou ³³ yø ⁵	夜 ^(过~) ⁴³³ 忧 ²⁰¹ 运 ³³ 闰 ² 野 ¹⁰ 惹 ¹ 弱 ⁷ 益 ²	 (无) 无 (无)	vu ⁴² mø ³⁵ vu ¹³ vu ⁴⁴ ŋu ⁴²	无 ¹¹⁷³ 禾 ³⁹ 和 ⁶ 嬷 ¹⁶ 武 ¹¹ 雨 ⁹ 乌 ² 鹅 ¹

























 (白)	pu ¹³	妇 (媳~) 138
	pu ²¹	背 110 又音 pu ³³
	pu ⁴⁴	杯 73
	p'wə ²¹	怕 63 帕 9
	p'u ²¹	配 47
	pəŋ ²¹	变 19
	p'u ⁵	卜 11
	pu ⁴⁴	赔 9 陪 4 培 2
	pu ⁵	拨 7
	puə ²¹	拍 6
	p'wə ⁵	聘 5
	p'ioŋ ²¹	霸 3
puə ³⁵	把 1	
	fu ⁴²	回 641-164
	fuə ⁴²	华 27-44
	fi ²¹	费 1
 (割)	ku ⁵	割 63-43 葛 2
	vø ³³	滑 0-4 物 0-2
 (开)	hu ⁴⁴	开 795-2 孩 24
	hu ³³	害 15
 (门)	mai ⁴²	门 816-5-2 又读 mai ²¹
	mai ²¹	闻 (耳~) 112 民 96
	mau ⁴²	闻 (嗅) 30
	mai ⁴²	毛 18 眉 4
 (色/始)	su ⁵	色 181 塞 2
	suə ¹³	是 142
	suə ³⁵	始 75 使 45 又读 suə ²¹
	tsai ⁴⁴	曾 25
	tsuə ³³	侄 2
	ɕyə ⁵⁵⁵	适 2
siou ⁵	宿 1	
 (吞)	t'ai ⁴⁴	吞 10
 (心)	sai ⁴⁴	心 1739 新 74 辛 48
		森 1
 (心)	sai ⁴⁴	心 117 新 2
	ij ²¹	你 3
	mai ¹³	悯 1
 (讨)	t'au ³⁵	讨 7
	lau ²¹	到 1425
	lau ¹³	老 274
	(到/汪) lau ³⁵	倒 26
	vaŋ ⁴⁴	汪 14
	lou ³⁵	斗 11
 (老/比)	tau ¹³	道 7 稻 2
	lai ²¹	凳 3
	lau ²¹	到 258
 (割手)	lau ¹³	老 97
	lai ²¹	凳 3
 (割手)	kou ³³	搁 24 阁 3
	kuəŋ ³⁵	罐 1
 (休)	ɕiou ⁴⁴	休 173 收 118
	ŋəŋ ³³	岸 5
 (所)	səu ³⁵	所 203 又读 su ³⁵ 锁 14
	ts'əu ³⁵	吵 4
	tsu ³⁵	祖 3
 (多)	ləu ⁴⁴	多 542
	ləu ³³	落 126 洛 3
	luou ⁴⁴	单 11 丹 11
	nəu ³³	闹 2
	ts'wə ²¹	刺 2
 (炭)	t'uou ²¹	炭 3
 (万)	uou ³³	万 106
	uou ⁴⁴	弯 5 湾 2
	va ³³³³	位 1
 (甲)	kuu ⁵	国 97
	kuə ⁵	隔 66 格 12 甲 5
	kuə ²¹	寡 28 又读 kuə ³⁵
	tɕyə ⁵	隻 13
	ku ³³	股 7 果 2
	kəŋ ³⁵	滚 3
	kuə ⁴⁴	嘉 2
kuə ³⁵	价 2	
 (外)	ŋuu ³³	外 22
	vai ³⁵	稳 1
 (全)	tɕyn ⁴²	全 414 传 268 又音 tɕyn ¹³
		杈 18 泉 4
	tɕioŋ ⁴²	程 129 呈 2
	tɕiŋ ⁴²	乾 3 缠 2
	tɕyou ⁴²	拳 2
	tɕie ⁴²	沉 2

	yn ³⁵ 院 ⁶⁶ 苑 ¹ nion ²¹ 映 ¹⁵ (映/分) nion ³⁵ 影 ⁷ vaj ⁵ 枉 ⁶			pion ³³ 病 ¹⁵⁴ (并) pion ⁴⁴ 兵 ⁸⁵ p'ion ⁴⁴ 拼 ⁵ p'əŋ ⁴⁴ 篇 ¹
	vaj ³³ 望 ³¹⁴ (王) vaj ⁵ 枉 ¹⁵ vaj ¹³ 妄 ⁷ vaj ⁴⁴ 汪 ⁶ vaj ⁴² 忘 ²			mion ³³ 命 ⁴⁵²
	tsaŋ ⁴⁴ 妆 ¹¹⁷ 庄 ⁴⁸ 装 ²⁶ (庄) 宗 ²⁰ 桩 ⁸ tsaŋ ⁴² 床 ¹⁰³ 藏 ⁶ tsəŋ ³³ 状 ³⁹ 撞 ¹³ ts'əŋ ³⁵ 浅 ⁵			cion ⁴² 成 ³⁹⁰⁻² 城 ⁴² 凡 ²⁴ 诚 ⁵ (成) cyn ⁴² 船 ⁸³ 悬 ² 盛 ¹
	saŋ ⁴⁴ 双 ⁶⁴⁸ 霜 ¹²¹ 桑 ²⁰ (双) 酸 ⁷ 丧 ⁵ 又音saŋ ³³ 栅 ¹			cion ²¹ 圣 ²²
	tɕiaŋ ⁴⁴ 中 ¹¹¹² 章 ²⁰⁰ 江 ⁸⁵ (中) 终 ⁷⁹ 张 ⁷² 恭 ⁶⁵ 宫 ⁵³ 姜 ⁸ 忠 ⁶ kaŋ ⁴⁴ 刚 ¹¹¹ 钢 ¹ 公 ¹ tɕyn ⁴⁴ 专 ² tɕiaŋ ³⁵ 涨 ¹ tɕiaŋ ³³ 共 ¹			nin ⁴² 言 ⁷⁹⁵ (言) in ⁴² 然 ⁴⁰
	saŋ ⁴⁴ 双 ⁶⁴⁸ 霜 ¹²¹ 桑 ²⁰ (双) 酸 ⁷ 丧 ⁵ 又音saŋ ³³ 栅 ¹			ŋ ¹³ 五 ⁵⁰³⁻¹¹⁸⁻⁰ ŋ ²¹ 暗 ²⁰⁻²⁻⁰ 案 ⁶ (五) ŋu ⁴² 我 ¹⁴ va ³³³³ 位 ¹ ŋ ³⁵ 碗 ⁰⁻⁰⁻⁵ iu ⁴⁴ 邀 ⁰⁻²⁻⁰ ŋuou ⁴² 颜 ⁰⁻⁰⁻¹⁰ 岩 ⁰⁻⁰⁻⁷ ŋuou ³³ 硬 ⁰⁻⁰⁻¹
	k'an ³⁵ 孔 ⁸ (孔)		七 画(47字)	
	iaŋ ¹³ 养 ³⁴⁷ (用) iaŋ ³³ 样 ³²⁴ 用 ¹⁰⁹ 让 ^(~步) ¹ iaŋ ⁴⁴ 央 ⁴⁴ iaŋ ²¹ 让 ^(~你去) ¹¹			tɕa ³⁵ 姊 ⁶¹¹ (早) tsou ³⁵ 走 ³³⁹ 澡 ⁷ tsau ³⁵ 早 ²²⁵ tsouu ³⁵ 盞 ¹⁸ tɕyɔ ³⁵ 者 ²
	təŋ ⁴² 田 ² (田) təŋ ³³ 垫 ²			sa ²¹ 四 ⁸¹⁷⁻⁵³ suou ²¹ 散 ⁶³⁻¹⁸ (四) sɔ ²¹ 晒 ¹¹ sou ²¹ 瘦 ⁴ sau ²¹ 扫 ²
	nəŋ ³³ 念 ²¹⁴ 验 ¹¹ 砚 ⁹ 炼 ⁵ (念) nəu ³³ 闹 ¹³¹ 怒 ¹² no ³³ 哪 ¹⁶ 又读nəŋ ³³ ləŋ ³³ 炼 ¹⁴ 练 ⁵ ləŋ ²¹ 艳 ¹¹ nu ⁵ □们 ⁴ nie ³³ 内 ³ nəŋ ⁴² 依 ² ləŋ ⁴⁴ 联 ¹ 研 ¹			kua ⁴⁴ 归 ⁶¹¹ 规 ¹⁸ 龟 ¹ (归) kuou ⁴⁴ 关 ¹⁹
				kua ³⁵ 鬼 ³² 癸 ⁵ 诡 ³ (瓜)
				ni ³³ 热 ¹³⁴ 逆 ⁸ 业 ⁷ 孽 ³ (热/业) ni ⁴² 泥 ²
				cie ⁴⁴ 身 ¹⁴³³ 深 ¹⁴⁸ 升 ⁵⁷ (申) 申 ²¹ 伸 ¹⁴ 兴 ¹¹ cie ³³ 剩 ¹¹

 (派) p'ø ³⁵ 派 ⁴	 (取/处) tɕ'yu ²¹ 处 (~理) ²⁸ 又读 tɕ'y ³⁵
 (怀) fø ⁴² 怀 ²²	 (泊/迫) p'u ²¹ 配 ⁸⁷ 譬 ⁵ 佩 ¹ p'uo ⁵ 迫 ²⁴
 (见) lø ³⁵ 俸 ²⁴⁶⁻¹⁶⁷ lø ²¹ 辣 ²	 (坟) fai ⁴² 坟 ⁸ 魂 ²
 (在) ts'ø ²¹ 菜 ⁴¹ 蔡 ¹	 (尽) tsai ¹³ 尽 ⁴³⁰ tɕian ¹³ 重 (~量) ⁵¹ 又读 tɕian ⁴² tsai ²¹ 进 ³⁹ tsi ²¹ 祭 ⁴ tsau ¹³ 皂 ³ tɕian ³⁵ 讲 ² 长 ² (生长)
 (衣) ø ⁴⁴ 衣 ⁹³	 (楼) lou ⁴² 楼 ⁷¹⁹ lau ⁴² 劳 ⁵¹ ŋou ⁴² 牛 ²⁰
 (花) fuø ⁴⁴ 花 ⁸⁴³ 蝦 ¹⁴ fuø ³³ 话 ⁹¹ 画 ⁴ 夏 ⁴ fu ⁴⁴ 灰 ¹ fu ²¹ 悔 ¹	 (包) piou ⁴⁴ 胞 ⁸¹ 包 ⁵⁹ piou ⁵ 剥 ¹⁷ piou ³⁵ 饱 ⁹ p'iou ⁴⁴ 抛 ²
 (字/制) tsuø ³³ 自 ⁵⁶⁵ 字 ¹⁵⁶ 寺 ¹¹ tsuø ⁴⁴ 之 ¹⁶⁶ 枝 ⁵⁵ 脂 ⁴ 姿 ³ 滋 ³ 兹 ² 支 ¹ 资 ¹ tsuø ³⁵ 只 ⁸ tsu ³³ 贼 ⁵ tɕi ²¹ 制 ² tsu ⁵ 则 ⁰⁻¹	 (卯) miou ¹³ 卯 ¹⁰ miou ⁴² 苗 ³ 茅 ² iou ¹³ 酉 ³
 (切) ts'i ⁵ 切 ⁵	 (作) tsou ⁵ 作 ²⁶ tsøu ³³ 座 ⁷ 浊 ¹ tsou ³³ 昨 ²
 (妾) ts'i ⁵ 妾 ³	 (去) tɕ'iou ²¹ 臭 ²
 (西) si ⁴⁴ 西 ¹²⁷⁻⁵ 犀 ² ts'i ⁴⁴ 凄 ⁵⁴⁻³ 妻 ⁷⁻⁷ siu ⁴⁴ 消 ⁷¹⁻¹¹ 肖 ⁴⁹⁻⁵⁵ 宵 ¹⁰⁻¹ ɕiu ⁴⁴ 道 ⁴⁸ hau ⁴² 毫 ¹⁹	 (如/肉) niou ³³ 肉 ⁴⁴⁻⁷ 又读 v'u ³⁵
 (合) fu ³³ 合 ¹⁷² 服 ⁷⁴ 伏 ¹ vu ³³ 务 ⁸ hu ⁴⁴ 喝 ²⁻⁶ fu ²¹ 付 ³ 赴 ¹	 (有) iou ¹³ 有 ¹⁵²⁸ 友 ²⁵ 酉 ⁷ iou ²¹ 幼 ⁷³ y ¹³ 与 ²
 (在/差) ts'ø ⁴⁴ 差 ³ 猜 ¹	 (喊) huou ²¹ 喊 ¹⁷
 (未) ŋu ¹³ 我 ²¹⁹³ 文读午 ²⁶ ŋu ³⁵ 瓦 ²	 (耕) kuou ⁴⁴ 间 ²⁴ 更 ¹² 耕 ⁴
 (秀) ɕyu ⁴⁴ 书 ⁶⁶⁵ ɕy ⁴⁴ 输 ⁶ 舒 ² ɕyu ³³ 树 ⁴ 赎 ³ siu ⁵ 粟 ¹	 (难) nuou ⁴² 难 ⁵⁸⁹ 又读 nuou ³³ nu ⁵ □们 ⁵⁵² 又读 ni ⁵ nu ⁴² nai ⁴² 能 ⁶⁶
	 (常) ɕian ⁴² 常 ⁹¹ 裳 ⁶⁸ 尝 ¹⁷ 雄 ⁸⁻² 常 ⁴ 偿 ⁴ 熊 ¹ naŋ ¹³ 暖 ⁸













 (伴)	paŋ ⁴⁴ paŋ ²¹ p'an ²¹	般 ³⁶⁰ 帮 ²⁹ 搬 ¹⁶ 伴 ¹⁵¹⁻¹⁵⁻⁴ 半 ⁹⁶ 半 ⁹³ 放 ⁸⁵⁻⁶⁻⁰⁻⁰ 又读faŋ ²¹ 判 ⁶ 胖 ¹
	tɕyø ⁵ paŋ ³³	啄 ⁰⁻⁰⁻⁰⁻³ (训读) 饭 ⁰⁻⁷⁻³³⁻⁰
 (郎)	lan ⁴² lan ³⁵ lan ⁴⁴ taŋ ¹³ lai ²¹	郎 ³²⁸⁻²⁶ 狼 ⁴ 短 ²⁶ 朗 ³ 党 ² 挡 ² 当 ¹⁵ 端 ⁶ 断 ¹³⁻⁵ 栋 ¹
 (你)	aŋ ²¹ nau ¹³	你(白读) ⁸¹⁷ 恼 ²
 (松/休)	siaŋ ⁴⁴ ts'ou ²¹	相 ³⁴⁷ 箱 ⁵⁷ 松 ¹⁷ 镶 ⁵ 湘 ⁵ 厢 ² 凑 ¹
 (长)	tsiaŋ ⁴²	长 ⁵²⁶ 从 ⁷² 洋 ³⁰ 墙 ²⁴ 祥 ⁷
 (将/象)	tsiaŋ ⁴⁴ tsiaŋ ³⁵ tsiaŋ ³³ tsiaŋ ¹³ siaŋ ⁴⁴	将 ¹³²⁻³³⁻¹⁰⁹ 又读tsiaŋ ²¹ (大~) 浆 ¹²⁻¹⁰⁻³ 纵 ²⁻⁶⁻⁴ 蒋 ³⁻³⁻¹ 匠 ³⁻²⁻⁵ 像 ³⁻¹³⁻³³ 丈 ⁰⁻¹⁰⁵⁻¹ 相 ⁰⁻¹⁶⁻¹
 (羊)	iaŋ ⁴² paŋ ¹³	阳 ¹⁶¹⁻⁵ 容 ⁶⁷⁻¹ 羊 ⁴⁸ 杨 ²² 扬 ¹⁴ 洋 ⁷ 蓉 ² 绒 ² 融 ¹ 伴 ¹⁰
 (请)	ts'ioŋ ³⁵ lion ³⁵ tɕiŋ ²¹	请 ³⁶² 顶 ¹ 见 ¹ 颤 ¹
 (声)	ɕioŋ ⁴⁴ tɕ'ioŋ ⁴⁴	声 ⁵⁰⁸ 兄 ¹⁸⁷ 清 ¹⁵
 (令/伶)	lion ⁴² lie ³³	灵 ¹⁵ 宁 ² 零 ² 龄 ¹ 论 ³
 (形/显)	ɕiŋ ³⁵ ɕiŋ ²¹ ɕiŋ ³³	显 ¹⁸ 险 ² 掀 ¹ 扇 ⁹ 现 ⁶
 (扯/托 /牵)	tɕ'yə ³⁵ t'əu ⁵ tɕ'iŋ ⁴⁴ t'əu ⁴⁴	扯(~二胡) ⁶⁻² 蠢 ¹ 托 ⁵ 牵 ²⁻⁵ 拖 ¹
八 画(66字)		
 (里)	la ¹³ lai ⁵ luou ¹³	理 ¹¹⁴ 裏 ⁸¹ 鲤 ⁶³ 里 ⁶⁰ 李(姓) ²⁴ 履 ¹ 李(~子) ⁵ 懒 ² 旦 ¹
 (谁/垂/岁)	ɕya ⁴² su ²¹ tɕya ⁴² ɕya ⁴⁴ ɕy ²¹ fi ²¹ ɕi ⁴⁴ ɕya ⁵ su ⁵ tɕyn ²¹ tsø ⁴⁴	谁 ¹⁸¹ 垂 ⁹⁸ 诉 ⁴⁷ 数 ³⁷ 睡 ²⁴ 述 ²⁰ 随 ²⁴ 虽 ¹¹ 岁 ⁵⁻¹⁶⁴ 婿 ⁰⁻¹⁰ 费 ⁵ 稀 ⁵ 出 ⁵ 撒 ¹ 卷 ¹ 灾 ¹
 (非)	pø ⁴² p'a ⁵	排 ²⁶ 匹 ¹⁻³
 (奈)	nø ³³ p'iou ⁴⁴ no ³³ nu ³³	奈 ⁴⁴ 耐久 ²⁹ 抛 ⁴² 哪 ⁸ 挪 ¹
 (胎)	t'ø ⁴⁴	胎 ³¹
 (采)	ts'ø ³⁵ vuə ⁵ ts'ø ⁵	采 ⁸ 睬 ⁵ 压 ¹ 插 ¹
 (家)	kuə ⁴⁴ tsu ³³	家 ²²²⁸ 加 ⁷¹ 瓜 ²⁵ 佳 ⁵ 宅 ⁹ 助 ²
 (甲)	kuə ³⁵ kuə ²¹	假 ⁴⁷ 寡 ⁶ 价 ¹ 驾 ¹
 (街/挂)	kuə ²¹ kuə ²¹ kø ⁴⁴ kuə ⁴⁴ k'ø ⁴⁴	嫁 ²⁶⁸ 架 ²² 价 ¹¹ 挂 ²⁸ 怪 ²³ 卦 ¹ 街 ¹⁶ 皆 ¹¹ 阶 ¹ 乖 ³⁶⁻¹⁵ 揩 ⁶
 (爹/爷)	yə ⁴² vu ⁴⁴ tie ⁴⁴	爷 ⁶⁴⁰⁻¹³ 云 ⁶⁷⁻¹ 匀 ²³ 乌 ³⁶ 污 ¹ 爹 ⁷
 (比)	puə ³⁵ pa ³⁵ pau ³⁵	把 ²⁹⁵ 比 ²⁸⁵ 彼 ³ 宝 ³¹ 保 ³⁰














puou ³⁵ 板 ²⁰	tɕiu ¹³ 赵 ⁵¹
pie ⁵ 壁 ¹³	tsuou ³³ 站 ¹⁰
pa ¹³ 被 ¹⁰ 婢 ⁴	tɕi ³³ 及 ⁸ 忌 ⁴ 直 ¹ 植 ¹ 及 ¹
pø ³⁵ 摆 ⁷	tɕiŋ ⁴⁴ 占 ⁶
paŋ ³⁵ 榜 ⁶	tɕy ²¹ 桂 ⁵ 注 ²
puou ⁴⁴ 扳 ³	tɕi ³⁵ 纪 ⁴
 (哑) vuø ³⁵ 哑 ³	ɕy ³⁵ 绪 ²
 ɕyø ⁴⁴ 孙 ²⁸⁵ 靴 ¹	 tɕi ²¹ 记 ²² 寄 ⁴
 (声 / 石) / ɕyø ³³ 石 ¹²³ 顺 ⁴⁸ 射 ³	tɕie ³⁵ 种 ¹⁹
 ɕyø ¹³ 社 ³⁴	tɕiu ²¹ 照 ¹⁶
 ɕyø ²¹ 逊 ¹⁵ 训 ¹⁵ 舍 ¹⁰ 赦 ⁷	tɕiu ¹³ 赵 ⁷
 tsioŋ ⁴² 停 ⁹	 (跳) ts'iu ²¹ 跳 ⁸
 ɕyø ³⁵ 筭 ¹	t'i ²¹ 剃 ³ 替 ¹
 (改) ku ³⁵ 改 ⁴⁷	 (步) pu ³³ 步 ²⁰⁸ 薄 ¹¹⁰
 ku ⁴⁴ 姑 ²	pu ⁴² 婆 ¹⁷⁵ 蒲 ⁸
 t'i ⁵ 铁 ¹³	p'u ²¹ 破 ⁴⁷ 铺 ^(店~) ⁷
 t'u ⁵ 踢 ⁴	pu ¹³ 抱 ³⁷ 部 ³² 抱 ³⁰ 簿 ⁷
 t'u ⁵ 贴 ²	pu ⁴⁴ 夫 ¹⁶ 玻 ² 哺 ²
 tsi ⁴² 齐 ⁹⁸	pu ²¹ 布 ¹³
 tɕiu ⁴⁴ 娇 ³⁵	pu ⁵ 腹 ¹⁰ 博 ²
 i ⁵ 抑 ⁷	p'u ⁴⁴ 铺 ⁵
 tɕiu ³³ 著 ⁵	pu ³⁵ 补 ²
 tsi ²¹ 祭 ⁴ 济 ¹	p'u ³⁵ 甫 ¹
 tsuou ⁴⁴ 争 ²	p'u ⁵ 扑 ¹
 tsai ⁴² 秦 ²	 (腹/火) pu ⁵ 腹 ¹⁰
 tsuou ⁴² 残 ²	pu ⁵ 斧 ¹
 ts'oŋ ³⁵ 惨 ²	 tsu ⁴² 茶 ⁴⁰ 查 ¹⁶ 锄 ¹⁰ 捺 ⁴
 tɕi ⁴⁴ 鸡 ¹	tsu ²¹ 诈 ¹³ 炸 ³
 tsai ²¹ 尽 ¹	ts'uou ²¹ 衬 ¹
 tsi ⁴² 齐 ¹²⁹	tsu ³³ 择 ¹
 tsai ⁴² 层 ³⁵ 蚕 ¹⁹ 蚕 ¹	 (过) ku ²¹ 过 ⁸⁵⁵⁻¹ 顾 ³⁴⁻⁷ 故 ²
 tsiu ⁴² 樵 ¹⁹ 进 ⁵	kuø ²¹ 的 ⁴⁶
 ts'ø ³⁵ 采 ⁵	pi ⁵ 逼 ¹⁹
 tsai ³³ 赠 ²	kuou ²¹ 更 ¹⁵
 tsiu ⁴² 调 ¹	ku ²¹ 盖 ⁹⁻¹⁰
 tsø ⁴⁴ 斋 ¹	kau ²¹ 告 ⁵
 tɕi ²¹ 记 ¹⁰⁵⁸ 计 ²⁶ 季 ¹⁸ 寄 ¹⁷	vø ³³ 物 ³
 tɕiu ³³ 踉 ³ 继 ¹ 制 ¹ 既 ¹	lø ²¹ 辣 ² 癩 ² 赖 ¹
 tɕiu ²¹ 叫 ¹³⁶	ts'ie ⁴⁴ 推 ⁰⁻⁰⁻²
 tɕiu ²¹ 照 ¹³⁵ 兆 ¹	 tɕyu ⁴⁴ 珠 ¹¹³⁻¹⁸ 朱 ¹²⁻¹
	 (主) tɕyu ³³ 具 ⁶ 拄 ⁴









 (玉) nyu ³³ 玉 ¹¹⁷ uou ¹³ 往 ²⁶ iu ³³ 欲 ² vu ⁴⁴ 窝 ² tcyə ³⁵ 准 ¹	 (各) kou ⁵ 各 ⁷² 阁 ¹⁰ 搁 ³ ou ⁵ 恶 ⁵⁸ kou ²¹ 个 ⁴ hu ⁴⁴ 喝 ¹
 (取) te'y ³⁵ 取 ³¹⁰ 娶 ¹⁰⁸ te'yu ²¹ 处 ⁷ (住~) te'i ³⁵ 岂 ⁴ 启 ²	 (中/袖/坤) tsiou ³³ 就 ⁵¹⁵ 袖 ² tciəŋ ³³ 共 ²⁸³ tsəŋ ³ 总 ³ tciou ⁴² 绸 ³ k'uai ⁴⁴ 坤 ²
 (北) pu ⁵ 拨 ⁴ 北 ³	 (秋) ts'iou ⁴⁴ 秋 ⁸² ts'iou ⁵ 畜 ²
 (舍/害) hu ³⁵ 海 ¹²⁸ 害 ⁴ cyə ³⁵ 捨 ¹¹⁶ 筭 ⁷ 损 ⁴ cyø ⁵ 耍 ⁴³ cyə ²¹ 舍 ¹⁵ 舜 ¹ te'yə ³⁵ 扯 ¹¹	 (修) siou ⁴⁴ 修 ³¹¹ 羞 ⁵
 (品) p'ai ³⁵ 品 ⁴	 (祝/觉) tciou ⁵ 祝 ⁴⁵ 觉 ⁴⁰ 角 ²⁸ 粥 ²
 (慢) mai ³³ 问 (~他) ¹⁷²⁻¹⁴⁹ muou ³³ 慢 ⁸¹⁻⁷⁰ 孟 ¹⁵⁻¹³ mi ¹³ 米 ⁶⁶⁻²² mu ³³ 莫 ¹⁸⁻⁸ 麦 ² y ¹³ 与 ¹⁵⁻¹³ 又读 mi ⁵ mai ¹³ 每 ¹⁰⁻¹⁵ 又读 məŋ ⁵ (猪~, 母猪; 树~, 树) ma ³³ 蜜 ⁴ mi ⁴⁴ 眯 ² miu ³³ 庙 ¹ 妙 ⁰⁻¹ mø ¹³ 买 ⁰⁻³ mou ⁴⁴ 帽 ⁰⁻³ 又读 ma _u ³³ ma ¹³ 美 ⁰⁻² mou ⁴² 谋 ⁰⁻¹ mai ³⁵ 闷 ⁰⁻¹	 (鱼/油) iou ⁴² 由 ¹⁴² 游 ⁴⁸ 油 ²⁴ 犹 ¹⁷ ŋu ⁴² 尤 ³ 柔 ² ŋu ⁴² 鱼 ⁹⁸ 衙 ²³ 鹅 ¹⁵ 牙 ⁹ vu ⁴² 芽 ¹ 渔 ¹ 娥 ¹ vu ⁴² 吴 ¹
 (寿) mai ¹³ 每 ¹⁰⁻¹⁵ 又读 məŋ ⁵ (猪~, 母猪; 树~, 树) ma ³³ 蜜 ⁴ mi ⁴⁴ 眯 ² miu ³³ 庙 ¹ 妙 ⁰⁻¹ mø ¹³ 买 ⁰⁻³ mou ⁴⁴ 帽 ⁰⁻³ 又读 ma _u ³³ ma ¹³ 美 ⁰⁻² mou ⁴² 谋 ⁰⁻¹ mai ³⁵ 闷 ⁰⁻¹	 (寿) ciou ¹³ 受 ¹⁸⁶ 授 ⁴ 效 ⁴ 校 ¹ ciou ²¹ 孝 ¹¹⁶⁻² ciou ³³ 学 ¹⁰⁵ 寿 ⁴⁰⁻¹ 熟 ¹ ciou ⁴² 仇 ¹⁴⁻¹ 酬 ¹
 (等) lai ³⁵ 等 ⁴	 (滩/炭) t'uou ⁴⁴ 通 ⁵ t'an ⁴⁴ 滩 ³
 (信/菱) sai ²¹ 送 ⁴³¹ 信 ¹⁵⁹ 讯 ¹⁰ 宋 ⁸	 (奉) faŋ ¹³ 奉 ¹⁸¹ faŋ ²¹ 放 ⁹⁵ 又读 paŋ ²¹ haŋ ²¹ 唤 ² 焕 ¹
 (红) hai ⁴² 红 ²²¹ 洪 ² 鸿 ²	 (枉) vaŋ ⁵ 枉 ⁴³ tsu ³⁵ 祖 ¹² vu ⁴⁴ 窝 ² 又读 u ⁴⁴ vaŋ ⁴² 亡 ² niəŋ ²¹ 影 ² ~□ (扭伤)
 (草) ts'au ³⁵ 草 ³¹ ts'əu ³⁵ 吵 ⁴ 炒 ⁴ 楚 ² t'au ³⁵ 套 ¹	 (当) laŋ ⁴⁴ 当 ⁴⁷⁵ 端 ¹¹ ku ⁵ 割 ¹
 (怕/冒) p'uə ²¹ 怕 ²⁵ 帕 ⁴ mau ³³ 帽 ⁴ 冒 ¹ /mou ⁴⁴	 (双) ts'an ⁴⁴ 聪 ²⁰ 窗 ¹⁸ 餐 ²¹ ts'an ²¹ 窗 ⁸ 又读 Saŋ ⁴⁴ 苍 ⁵ 仓 ² tsan ²¹ 葬 ⁸ laŋ ⁴⁴ 当 ⁷ tsiaŋ ⁴⁴ 枪 ³ taŋ ⁴⁴ 堂 ²











(隐)	ie ¹³ ie ³³ ie ²¹	我 (白读) ⁷⁶³ 又读 u ¹³ 引 ⁷⁰ 任 ⁹ 吃 ² 应 ¹⁵
(尾)	mø ¹³ mø ³⁵ va ³⁵ mø ⁴² p'u ³⁵	买 ⁴⁹⁻²² 尾 ⁴⁴⁻²⁵ 嬷 ¹⁰⁵⁻⁹⁶ 奶 ¹⁶⁻⁴ 又音nø ¹³ 菱 ⁴ 埋 ² 铺 ²
(带/举)	lø ²¹ tsəu ⁵ tɕy ³⁵	带 ¹² 捉 ¹⁰ 举 ⁴⁻³
(春)	tɕ'yo ⁴⁴ tɕ'you ⁴⁴	村 ¹⁷⁹ 春 ¹⁶² 车 ²⁰ 撑 ¹⁶
(离/别)	pi ³³ la ⁴² ləu ⁴²	别 ¹⁹⁷⁻⁷ 离 ¹⁶²⁻¹²⁶ 厘 ¹¹ 篱 ⁹ 璃 ¹ 罗 ⁹²
(梯)	ti ⁴⁴	梯 ⁴
(结/纟)	tei ⁵ tɕiu ⁵ tɕy ⁵ tsioŋ ⁴² tɕyu ²¹ tsuə ⁵	结 ³³³ 急 ¹⁴⁰ 职 ²⁵ 级 ¹⁹ 折 ¹⁷ 吉 ¹² 织 ¹⁰ 击 ⁶ 劫 ² 执 ² 吸 ¹ 洁 ¹ 脚 ²⁰⁶ 菊 ¹⁴ 酌 ⁴ 决 ¹⁴ 情 ⁹ 句 ³ 汁 ¹
(火/合)	fu ²¹ fu ³⁵ fu ¹³	富 ⁷ 祸 ¹ 附 ⁹ 妇 ¹ 负 ¹
(土/吐)	t'u ³⁵ t'u ⁵	土 ²⁸ 塔 ¹
(合)	hu ⁴² huou ²¹ hø ³³ tɕ'i ⁴⁴	河 ²²⁻⁹⁻⁵ 喊 ²⁻¹ 匣 ² 溪 ²
(着)	tɕy ¹³ tɕiu ³³ tsie ²¹ tsəu ²¹ liu ⁵ tsuə ¹³ tɕyø ⁵	著 ¹¹⁶ 惧 ¹ 着 ⁶⁵ 借 ¹⁴ 做 ⁹ 着 (~衣, 穿) ³ 祀 ¹ 菌 ¹
(血 / 雪 / 食)	ey ⁵ ei ⁵ nau ¹³ nau ¹³ nau ¹³ nau ³⁵ ou ³⁵ ny ¹³	说 ⁴⁷⁷⁻¹⁹¹ 雪 ⁶⁸⁻²⁰ 血 ¹¹ 设 ⁴⁰⁻²⁷ 识 ¹⁸ 歇 ³ 室 ¹ 恼 ⁸ 翅 ⁸⁻⁷ 藕 ⁶ 恼 ² 脑 ² 呕 ² 语 ²
(陪)	pu ⁴² pai ⁴² puou ⁴² faŋ ²¹ fou ⁴²	陪 ³⁶⁶ 赔 ¹ 贫 ¹⁰³ 朋 ²⁰ 蓬 ¹ 盆 ²⁹ 逢 ¹⁹ 浮 ⁶ 又音pau ⁴² 袍 (~子) ³
(刻)	k'u ⁵ ij ⁴⁴	刻 ¹⁰⁹⁻²³⁻³ 烟 ⁹
(东)	lai ⁴⁴ li ⁴⁴ lai ³³ tu ³³ lai ⁴²	东 ⁹² 灯 ⁶² 登 ³⁷ 冬 ²⁷ 低 ⁸ 弄 ⁴ 独 ¹ 临 ¹
(新)	sai ⁴⁴	心 ²⁰³ 新 ³⁸ 辛 ⁴
(焦)	tsiu ⁴⁴ hai ⁴² tɕy ¹³ tɕiu ³³ liu ⁵ tsou ²¹	焦 ²¹⁵ 蕉 ⁷ 椒 ² 红 ¹⁹⁰ 著 ⁷ 着 ² 着 (~衣, 穿) ¹ 皱 ¹
(愁)	tsou ⁴² tsuə ²¹ tɕie ⁴² tɕ'you ⁴⁴ tɕie ¹³ tɕi ²¹ tɕtue ¹³ tɕie ³⁵ tɕie ³³ tɕi ⁵	愁 ²¹⁸⁻¹²⁷ 至 ⁴¹ 志 ¹⁷ 智 ⁵ 穷 ⁴⁰ 沉 ³⁶ 勤 ²⁶ 尘 ¹³ 陈 ¹⁰ 琴 ³ 芹 ¹ 撑 ¹⁶ 近 ¹¹⁻⁹ 制 ¹⁰ 似 ⁸ 治 ¹ 种 (又读tɕie ²¹) ¹⁰ 证 ⁴ 镇 ³ 禁 ¹ 阵 ³ 髻 ³









tsau ⁴² 曹 ²	ts'iaŋ ⁴⁴ 相 ⁸
lie ⁴⁴ 堆 ¹	ɕiaŋ ³⁵ 响 ¹
tsau ⁴⁴ 遭 ¹⁻¹	kaŋ ³⁵ 管 ²⁸ 广 ¹⁵ 敢 ¹³
tsø ⁴⁴ 栽 ¹	𠂇 (官) 感 ⁸ 赶 ⁸ 馆 ¹
𠂇 (嫂) sau ³⁵ 嫂 ¹⁹³	𠂇 (重/尽) tɕiaŋ ¹³ 丈 ^(~夫) 265 重 ⁶⁰ 仗 ¹³
suou ³⁵ 伞 ¹⁴⁻² 省 ⁸	tsie ²¹ 种 ⁹²
ts'uou ³⁵ 产 ¹³ 又音Suou ³⁵	tsiaŋ ¹³ 像 ⁶⁰ 丈 ^(~) 34 象 ⁶
kuou ³⁵ 减 ²	tsiaŋ ²¹ 帐 ²⁷ 降 ¹⁴ 众 ¹¹
𠂇 (号) hau ³³ 号 ⁴	tsou ²¹ 奏 ²⁵ 皱 ⁴
𠂇 (牛) ŋou ⁴² 牛 ⁷¹	tsai ⁴² 层 ¹²
𠂇 (欧) ou ⁴⁴ 欧 ¹⁰	tsau ²¹ 灶 ⁶
𠂇 (酒) tsiou ³³ 酒 ⁹	tsiaŋ ⁴² 长 ^(~短) 5
𠂇 (叔) ɕiou ⁵ 叔 ¹¹¹ 法 ¹⁶	tsiaŋ ³³ 颂 ¹
𠂇 (有) iou ¹³ 咬 ⁹	tsau ¹³ 皂 ¹ 造 ¹
𠂇 (英) yn ⁴⁴ 英 ⁹¹	𠂇 (英) iaŋ ⁴⁴ 鸯 ⁶⁴ 秧 ⁰⁻²
𠂇 (但) taŋ ⁴² 同 ⁴⁹⁹ 堂 ⁴²⁸ 团 ²⁵⁸ 塘 ⁵¹	yn ⁴⁴ 鸳 ⁶⁴
ta ³³ 地 ²⁰⁹	nioŋ ⁴⁴ 英 ¹⁴ 婴 ¹
tu ⁴² 桃 ^(~子) 31 萄 ¹	iŋ ⁴⁴ 烟 ⁹
tau ⁴² 桃 ^(~川) 26 逃 ⁵	iŋ ³³ 染 ¹⁻²
ta ⁴² 迟 ¹⁹	𠂇 (响) ɕiaŋ ³⁵ 响 ¹⁶ 享 ⁶
t'an ⁴² 谈 ³	𠂇 (媒/梦) məŋ ⁴² 眠 ⁸³ 媒 ⁵² 梅 ⁵⁰ 棉 ³
t'an ³⁵ 统 ¹	𠂇 (担/坦) loŋ ²¹ 担 ³²
ɕiaŋ ³⁵ 赏 ¹	t'oŋ ³⁵ 坦 ¹
𠂇 (欢) haŋ ⁴⁴ 欢 ³⁰⁵⁻¹⁶⁴ 荒 ⁵⁻²	𠂇 (岁) sioŋ ²¹ 姓 ⁶⁵ 性 ¹
haŋ ²¹ 汉 ¹⁷⁻¹⁵	ɕy ²¹ 岁 ⁴⁸
𠂇 (欢) haŋ ³³ 换 ¹⁴ 焕 ¹¹ 汗 ⁷ 唤 ⁶ 翰 ⁶	huou ¹³ 幸 ⁵
haŋ ¹³ 旱 ¹³	huou ³⁵ 反 ⁴
k'an ⁴⁴ 糠 ¹	vuo ⁵ 鸭 ⁴
𠂇 (黄) haŋ ⁴² 寒 ¹⁶⁹ 行 ¹⁶³ 又huou ⁴²	ɕioŋ ¹³ 犯 ¹
皇 ¹⁶³ 黄 ¹⁵³ 杭 ⁵⁹	𠂇 (轻) tɕ'ioŋ ⁴⁴ 轻 ²⁵⁹ 卿 ¹
含 ¹⁰ 衔 ⁷ 韩 ⁴	tɕ'yn ⁴⁴ 穿 ¹⁰⁰ 川 ¹¹ 倾 ¹
huou ⁴² 烦 ²⁶ 行 ^(~为) 2	十 画(29字)
hoŋ ⁴² 咸 ¹⁰	𠂇 (悲) pa ³³ 悲 ³² 碑 ¹⁻¹
𠂇 (相/孔) siaŋ ³⁵ 想 ⁸⁷⁵	pø ¹³ 被 ^(被动) 31
tɕ'iaŋ ³⁵ 恐 ⁸ 抢 ⁴	pa ¹³ 被 ¹⁹⁻⁰⁻¹ 婢 ²⁻¹⁻⁰
s'iaŋ ⁴⁴ 相 ⁸	pa ⁴⁴ 备 ⁹⁻¹⁻² 避 ¹
	pø ³³ 拔 ³
	pu ²¹ 辈 ³
	puou ⁴⁴ 斑 ²
	pa ²¹ 贝 ⁰⁻¹

 (恨) sie ⁵ 惜 ¹⁹⁹ 昔 ² hai ³³ 恨 ¹⁰¹ □ 喜欢/惜憾 ¹⁷ 憾 ³ hai ³⁵ 肯 ¹	 (初) ts'u ³⁵ 初 ⁹⁸ 骂 ⁶⁰ 粗 ⁸³ 差 ¹⁵ 操 ³ su ⁴⁴ 梳 ⁷¹ 疏 ⁴⁰ 纱 ²² 沙 ⁸ 杉 ³ 苏 ² 蓑 ¹ 蔬 ¹ ts'ø ⁴⁴ 差 ⁵ tsu ⁴⁴ 租 ⁵ tsu ³³ 宅 ⁴ 助 ¹ cy ⁴⁴ 鬚 ²
 (灾) tsø ⁴⁴ 灾 ¹⁰ 斋 ²	ku ⁴⁴ 姑 ³⁸⁰ 孤 ⁵ 锅 ³ 估 ² ku ³⁵ 改 ¹
 (解) kø ³⁵ 解 ¹⁷³ ts'ie ³⁵ 且 ¹⁴ ø ³⁵ 矮 ⁰⁻²	lu ⁵ 得 (动词) ¹⁴²⁴ □ (~婆) ⁵⁰ 德 ¹⁹ nu ⁵ 得 (没~) ¹³⁶³ lu ⁵ 答 ¹¹⁶ cy ³⁵ 絮 ¹
 (君) tcyø ⁴⁴ 君 ²³⁴ 尊 ²³ 遮 ³⁴ 均 ¹⁴ tcy ⁴⁴ 军 ¹⁰ 遵 ³ tcy ⁴⁴ 居 ³⁶ 闺 ²⁸ 诸 ¹ tcyø ⁴² 裙 ¹¹ ci ²¹ 戏 ² tcy ³³ 诸 ²	mai ⁴² 门 ²³ 闻 ⁷⁸ kau ⁴⁴ 高 ²⁸¹⁻²⁴⁴ 糕 ¹ 篙 ¹ ku ⁴⁴ 哥 ⁸ 孤 ⁶ loŋ ⁴² 篮 ⁷ kou ⁴⁴ 勾 ⁵ 钩 ² 沟 ² kou ³⁵ 稿 ¹ k'ou ⁴⁴ 敲 ¹
 (转/ 存) tcyø ⁴² 存 ⁴⁶ 裙 ³⁴ 巡 ²³ liou ⁵ 竹 ⁴⁶ tcyø ¹³ 罪 ³⁹ tcyø ²¹ 最 ³² 俊 ¹¹ 蔗 ¹ tcyø ³³ 跨 ¹³ tcyø ⁴⁴ 军 ⁸ 尊 ¹ cyø ⁵ 膝 ⁴ tcyø ⁵ 炙 ³ tcyŋ ²¹ 转 ² 郡 ¹ tsiou ³³ 袖 ¹ hu ²¹ 裤 ¹ tcyø ⁴⁴ 村 ¹	t'ou ²¹ 透 ⁶⁰ t'oŋ ²¹ 痛 ²⁴ 探 ⁴ t'ou ⁴⁴ 偷 ¹⁰ 偷 ¹⁰ t'oŋ ⁴⁴ 贪 ⁸ t'au ⁴⁴ 滔 ² lou ⁴⁴ 兜 ¹
 (把) puø ³⁵ 把 ²⁹⁶	t'ciu ⁴² 朝 ¹⁶⁵⁻² (~代) 又读 liu ⁴⁴ t'ciu ⁴⁴ 桥 ⁶¹ 茄 ² 乔 ¹ t'ci ⁴² 朝 (今~) ⁷⁶ t'ci ⁴² 其 ⁵⁷⁻² 骑 ¹⁴ 奇 ¹¹ 渐 ¹¹ 旗 ⁷ 期 ⁵ 棋 ⁵ 麒 ⁵ 祁 ³ t'cian ¹³ 强 (偏~) ⁴¹ t'cian ⁴² 强 ³⁹⁻¹⁷ 肠 ²³⁻¹⁰⁴ 场 ¹⁵⁻⁵⁵ 长 (~短, 文读) ⁶ 重 (~复) ⁰⁻⁶⁹ t'ci'iaŋ ³⁵ 强 (勉~) ¹¹ tsiaŋ ⁴² 长 (~短) ²⁻¹² k'aŋ ⁴⁴ 墙 ² 堪 ¹
 (思) suø ⁴⁴ 思 ¹⁹⁵ 司 ⁹⁷ 丝 ⁴⁷ 师 ⁶⁴ 诗 ²¹⁻¹² 私 ²⁹ 狮 ¹⁷ 尸 ¹³ 施 ⁵ 斯 ¹ ai ⁴⁴ 恩 ³⁵⁻⁴⁷ suø ³⁵ 尿 ²	t'ciu ⁴² 朝 ¹⁶⁵⁻² (~代) 又读 liu ⁴⁴ t'ciu ⁴⁴ 桥 ⁶¹ 茄 ² 乔 ¹ t'ci ⁴² 朝 (今~) ⁷⁶ t'ci ⁴² 其 ⁵⁷⁻² 骑 ¹⁴ 奇 ¹¹ 渐 ¹¹ 旗 ⁷ 期 ⁵ 棋 ⁵ 麒 ⁵ 祁 ³ t'cian ¹³ 强 (偏~) ⁴¹ t'cian ⁴² 强 ³⁹⁻¹⁷ 肠 ²³⁻¹⁰⁴ 场 ¹⁵⁻⁵⁵ 长 (~短, 文读) ⁶ 重 (~复) ⁰⁻⁶⁹ t'ci'iaŋ ³⁵ 强 (勉~) ¹¹ tsiaŋ ⁴² 长 (~短) ²⁻¹² k'aŋ ⁴⁴ 墙 ² 堪 ¹
 (提) ti ⁴² 提 ²⁵¹ 啼 ⁷¹	t'ciu ⁴² 朝 ¹⁶⁵⁻² (~代) 又读 liu ⁴⁴ t'ciu ⁴⁴ 桥 ⁶¹ 茄 ² 乔 ¹ t'ci ⁴² 朝 (今~) ⁷⁶ t'ci ⁴² 其 ⁵⁷⁻² 骑 ¹⁴ 奇 ¹¹ 渐 ¹¹ 旗 ⁷ 期 ⁵ 棋 ⁵ 麒 ⁵ 祁 ³ t'cian ¹³ 强 (偏~) ⁴¹ t'cian ⁴² 强 ³⁹⁻¹⁷ 肠 ²³⁻¹⁰⁴ 场 ¹⁵⁻⁵⁵ 长 (~短, 文读) ⁶ 重 (~复) ⁰⁻⁶⁹ t'ci'iaŋ ³⁵ 强 (勉~) ¹¹ tsiaŋ ⁴² 长 (~短) ²⁻¹² k'aŋ ⁴⁴ 墙 ² 堪 ¹
 (移/ 弟) i ⁴² 移 ⁶² 姨 ²⁹ iu ⁴² 摇 ¹⁵ 窑 ⁷ iou ⁴² 油 ⁹ 游 ¹ i ⁴⁴ 依 ³	t'ciu ⁴² 朝 ¹⁶⁵⁻² (~代) 又读 liu ⁴⁴ t'ciu ⁴⁴ 桥 ⁶¹ 茄 ² 乔 ¹ t'ci ⁴² 朝 (今~) ⁷⁶ t'ci ⁴² 其 ⁵⁷⁻² 骑 ¹⁴ 奇 ¹¹ 渐 ¹¹ 旗 ⁷ 期 ⁵ 棋 ⁵ 麒 ⁵ 祁 ³ t'cian ¹³ 强 (偏~) ⁴¹ t'cian ⁴² 强 ³⁹⁻¹⁷ 肠 ²³⁻¹⁰⁴ 场 ¹⁵⁻⁵⁵ 长 (~短, 文读) ⁶ 重 (~复) ⁰⁻⁶⁹ t'ci'iaŋ ³⁵ 强 (勉~) ¹¹ tsiaŋ ⁴² 长 (~短) ²⁻¹² k'aŋ ⁴⁴ 墙 ² 堪 ¹
 (祖) tsu ³⁵ 祖 ²⁰ 组 ³ 阻 ¹ lu ³⁵ 赌 ⁴	t'ciu ⁴² 朝 ¹⁶⁵⁻² (~代) 又读 liu ⁴⁴ t'ciu ⁴⁴ 桥 ⁶¹ 茄 ² 乔 ¹ t'ci ⁴² 朝 (今~) ⁷⁶ t'ci ⁴² 其 ⁵⁷⁻² 骑 ¹⁴ 奇 ¹¹ 渐 ¹¹ 旗 ⁷ 期 ⁵ 棋 ⁵ 麒 ⁵ 祁 ³ t'cian ¹³ 强 (偏~) ⁴¹ t'cian ⁴² 强 ³⁹⁻¹⁷ 肠 ²³⁻¹⁰⁴ 场 ¹⁵⁻⁵⁵ 长 (~短, 文读) ⁶ 重 (~复) ⁰⁻⁶⁹ t'ci'iaŋ ³⁵ 强 (勉~) ¹¹ tsiaŋ ⁴² 长 (~短) ²⁻¹² k'aŋ ⁴⁴ 墙 ² 堪 ¹
	 (烧/叔) ciu ⁴⁴ 烧 ⁷¹ cy ²¹ 岁 ²² suø ⁵ 失 ¹⁶ ci ⁴⁴ 稀 ⁸ 希 ¹

	<p> ciu^{44} 属⁶ cy^{44} 输³ tɕ^{44} 欺³痴¹ ciu^5 淑² ci^{33} 食² </p>					
<p>  (乱) </p>	<p> lan^{33} 乱¹⁵⁸浪²⁰ lan^{35} 短¹⁰党⁵ lan^{44} 端⁷ tan^{13} 断 (~案)² </p>			<p> tsəŋ^{33} 贱³² tɕyn^{42} 泉²² iŋ^{42} 然⁸严¹ tsəŋ^{44} 尖⁶ tsəŋ^{21} 箭⁵ </p>		
<p>  (妹) </p>	<p> məŋ^{33} 妹⁴⁶²面²⁵⁵墨⁸ məŋ^{13} 免⁷ mai^{13} 敏³ mu^{33} 目¹ mur^{42} 梅¹枚¹ </p>			<p>  ciŋ^{13} 善⁴²  ciŋ^{21} 扇³⁴⁻¹  ciŋ^{33} 现¹ </p>		
<p>  (房) </p>	<p> paŋ^{42} 房⁶⁵⁹又读paŋ^{42}盘³⁷ 旁³⁵螃¹⁰ faŋ^{42} 妨²⁹逢¹⁹防⁵ faŋ^{35} 纺¹¹又读p^{42}访⁵ uouu^{42} 环⁷ vaŋ^{42} 亡²玩¹ </p>			<p> iŋ^{42} 阎⁵⁵蒿¹²盐¹⁰盈⁹ 炎⁶严⁵赢⁴仍² va^5 郁²⁶⁻⁵ i^5 抑⁹ (香) niouŋ^{42} 迎⁷ mu^{33} 默¹又读i^5 iou^{44} 忧¹又读i^{42} ioŋ^{42} 延¹ </p>		
<p>  (断) </p>	<p> taŋ^{13} 断¹⁶²⁻¹⁰ ta^{33} 地⁵⁴ taŋ^{33} 段²⁸缎¹⁰ lan^{35} 短² lan^{44} 端¹ tuouu^{13} 但¹ tai^{13} 动¹ ŋu^{13} 午¹ </p>			十一 画 (21 字)		
<p>  (田) </p>	<p> təŋ^{42} 田¹¹³⁻¹⁰⁷恬²⁸⁻⁹ 填¹⁵⁻¹⁵甜⁸⁻⁸ təŋ^{33} 殿⁴¹电⁹垫³ təŋ^{13} 佃²⁻² </p>			<p>  tsa^{33} 浸⁴⁻³⁻¹ (浸) </p>		
<p>  (候) </p>	<p> hou^{33} 候⁷ huouu^{21} 喊² </p>			<p> mø^{42} 埋¹¹ (埋) </p>		
<p>  (吹) </p>	<p> faŋ^{44} 风 (~景)⁷⁴⁻¹⁶妨¹封¹ pai^{44} 风 (刮~)⁶⁶⁻¹⁵⁻⁰宾⁷⁻³⁻¹ 冰²瓣¹ fai^{44} 分²²⁻⁶⁻³ fai^{33} 份¹⁶ mai^{33} 问⁷ pai^{42} 凭⁶ </p>			<p> ts'ie^5 脱⁷ (脱) </p>		
<p>  (前) </p>	<p> tsəŋ^{42} 前⁶¹⁵钱²⁵⁶ ts'əŋ^{35} 浅³⁵ </p>			<p> tsie^{21} 借⁹ (借) </p>		
				<p> cie^{21} 胜⁷⁶兴³ cie^{44} 兴 (~旺)⁵ cie^{13} 甚⁵ cy^{44} 虚⁴ cie^{33} 剩¹ </p>		
				<p>  (娇) </p>		
				<p> tɕi^{44} 今²⁰⁷⁻²²鸡⁸¹⁻²²饥³⁴⁻⁴ 机¹⁵⁻³基³稽¹ tɕiu^{44} 娇¹³⁸⁻¹³招⁸朝¹ tɕi^5 轿⁷¹ tɕiu^{33} 急²⁸ tɕi^{33} 直²⁸值⁶及²极²置² 忌²蟄¹寂¹ tɕy^{44} 居¹³闺¹俱¹ tɕy^{33} 绝⁹ tɕi^{35} 这⁶ tɕie^{44} 襟²金¹ </p>		

	ci ⁴⁴	嬉 ¹		秀 ²¹	绣 ²²⁹ 秀 ⁷¹
	tci ⁴²	麒 ¹		秀 (绣)	
 (鸟)	li ³⁵	底 ¹²⁴ 抵 ⁷²		错 ⁵	错 ⁷⁸
	liu ³⁵	鸟 ⁹³⁻¹³⁻⁰		错 (错)	
	y ³³	越 ⁵⁴		落 ³³	落 ⁶²⁵ 洛 ⁴
	t'i ³⁵	体 ¹⁵⁻²⁰		落 (落)	
	tcyu ³⁵	主 ¹⁰ 煮 ⁴		远 ¹³	远 ²⁰³⁻⁷⁵
t'ai ³⁵	桶 ²		远 (远)	冤 ⁷⁵ 渊 ¹¹	
 (倚)	i ³⁵	倚 ³⁰⁻²⁸ 椅 ⁸⁻²		yn ³³	县 ⁶⁷⁻¹³ 愿 ⁴⁵⁻¹
	iu ³⁵	扰 ⁶		ioŋ ¹³	永 ⁶⁶⁻¹³ 往 ¹³⁻²
	i ⁴⁴	依 ¹		yn ²¹	怨 ⁵⁷
 (莫)	mu ³³	莫 ¹¹		uou ¹³	往 (~事) ¹⁹
	lu ³⁵	赌 ³ 堵 ¹		淡 ¹³	淡 ⁴ 潭 ¹
 (路)	lu ²¹	路 ¹⁵² 又读 lu ³³ 妒 ³⁰		十二 画 (12 字)	
	lu ⁴⁴	露 ¹⁴ 禄 ¹ 腊 ¹		饮 ³⁵	饮 ¹⁴ 吃 ¹⁴ 隐 ¹
	lu ⁴²	都 ⁶⁴		挖 ⁵	挖 ¹³
	lu ⁴²	芦 ¹⁵ 炉 ¹¹ 卢 ³ 庐 ¹		挖 (挖)	
	lu ¹³	鲁 ² 鸬 ¹ 虏 ¹		早 ²¹	辞 ³² 慈 ¹⁴ 池 ¹⁴ 持 ¹
 (古)	hu ⁴²	湖 ⁴⁹ 河 ⁴⁶ 胡 ⁴⁶ 壶 ⁵		早 (早/旨/慈)	
	tau ¹³	道 ¹⁶⁸ 稻 ¹		意 ²¹	以 ² 已 ² 意 ¹
 (道)	tou ³³	豆 ⁸		意 (意)	tci ²¹ 既 ¹
	tsi ⁵	接 ²⁸⁵ 节 ⁸⁵		i ⁴²	如 ¹ 又读 y ⁴²
	ts'u ⁵	拆 ¹⁷⁰ 策 ¹⁷		独 ⁷⁶⁻⁷¹ 读 ⁶²⁻⁶¹ 毒 ³¹⁻⁷	
	tsuo ³⁵	指 ¹⁶		达 ¹⁵⁻¹⁰ 榻 ³ 踏 ¹	
	(接/指/借/猫)	摘 ¹⁵ 责 ⁴		度 ³⁸⁻³⁷ 渡 ⁸⁻⁵ 窠 ²	
	tsie ²¹	借 ¹¹		屠 ⁴²	屠 ⁴ 图 ⁴
	miou ⁴⁴	猫 ^(文读) ⁴		tu ¹³	肚 ³
	miou ⁴²	茅 ³ 苗 ²		tç'iaŋ ⁴⁴	春 ²⁻⁷
	niau ⁴⁴	猫 ^(白读) ³		乐 ³³	乐 ²⁰⁷ 漏 ²
	tsi ³³	截 ²		兜 ⁴⁴	兜 ¹² 莧 ¹
	suwə ³³	实 ²		争 ⁴⁴	争 ¹⁵
	tci ³³	直 ¹		争 (争)	
 (黑)	hu ⁵	黑 ¹¹⁹		满 ¹³	满 ³⁵³ 网 ¹
	hu ³³	害 ⁴²		梦 ³³	梦 ⁹¹
 (神/袖)	cyu ³³	树 ²²¹ 赎 ²⁵		ma ¹³	美 ²⁹
	cie ⁴²	神 ¹⁵² 辰 ⁴⁰ 承 ³⁷ 乘 ¹⁹		mu ⁴⁴⁴⁴	摸 ² 摩 ¹
	ciu ⁴²	晨 ⁸ 丞 ¹		p'aj ²¹	判 ² 胖 ²
	nü ³⁵	绍 ¹		maŋ ⁴²	蒙 ¹
	nyu ³⁵	绕 ¹			
	cy ⁴²	殊 ¹			
cyu ¹³	竖 ¹				

 (唱)	tɕ'iaŋ ²¹ tɕiaŋ ¹³	唱 ¹²² 统 ¹ 仗 ²
 (静)	tɕioŋ ⁴⁴ tɕioŋ ²¹	京 ⁸⁴ 惊 ⁵⁸ 正 ¹⁵ 荆 ⁶ 精 ³ 兢 ³ 敬 ² 正 ¹
 (贵/坤)	tɕiaŋ ³³ kuø ²¹ kua ¹³ kuou ⁴⁴ tɕiaŋ ³³ kø ²¹ tɕy ²¹ kuø ³⁵ k'uai ²¹	贵 ³⁹³⁻²⁹ 挂 ⁶³ 怪 ¹⁸ 跪 ²⁷⁻⁶ 更 ¹⁹ 棍 ¹⁷ 总 ³ 介 ³ 桂 ² 拐 ¹ 困 ¹
 (爱/系)	tsou ⁴² ŋ ³³ tsau ⁴²	愁 ⁸²⁻⁷³ 爱 ²⁴⁻¹⁶ (又读u ²¹) 曹 ¹⁷
十三 画 (6字)		
 (谢)	tsie ³³ tɕie ³³ tsie ²¹	谢 ¹¹⁵ 席 ³³ 笛 ⁷ 蝶 ² 敌 ¹ 夕 ¹ 阵 ²⁴ 借 ¹³
 (卖)	mø ³³	卖 ⁵⁵⁻⁹ 袜 ¹
 (背)	pu ²¹	背 (~脊) ²¹
 (哥/歌)	ku ⁴⁴ k'u ⁴⁴ k'au ³⁵ tsu ³³	哥 ²²⁷⁻¹⁸⁹ 歌 ⁶⁴⁻⁶ 孤 ²⁵⁻¹⁷ 姑 ⁴ 戈 ¹ 科 ⁹ 考 ⁴ 贼 ⁰⁻⁰⁻¹⁵
 (鼠)	ɕyu ³⁵ tɕyu ³⁵	许 ⁷¹ 暑 ⁴ 鼠 ³ 主 ¹
 (昌)	tsiaŋ ⁴² tsai ⁴² tsua ⁴² tsau ⁴² tɕie ⁴² tsou ³³ tsau ⁴⁴ tsai ⁴⁴	从 ¹¹⁹ 长 ⁴⁰ 层 ⁴⁸ 曾 ²² 蚕 ⁹ 沉 ³ 辞 ³⁵ 曹 ²³ 巢 ¹ 沉 ⁹ 又读 tsai ⁴² 陈 ² 昨 ⁸ 遭 ⁷ 僧 ¹
十四 画 (3字)		

 (妻/亲)	ts'ai ⁴⁴ ts'au ⁴⁴ ts'ie ⁴⁴ ts'ø ³⁵ ts'əu ⁴⁴ ts'i ⁴⁴	亲 ⁶⁰²⁻³⁰⁹⁻⁶³ 葱 ³ 侵 ² 妻 ²²⁷⁻¹³ 凄 ² 推 ⁵ 踩 ² 抄 ¹ 操 ⁰⁻⁵²⁻⁴
 (眼)	ŋuou ¹³	眼 ³⁸⁴
 (會/拿)	noŋ ⁴⁴ fu ³³ fua ³³ vu ³³ fø ³³ fu ²¹ huou ³³ y ³⁵	给 ¹⁵¹⁻⁶⁸ 会 (开~) ¹⁰⁶⁻⁵¹ 活 ⁹⁻⁶ 或 ¹ 话 ⁸¹ 画 ¹⁷ 会 (~不~) ¹⁶⁻¹⁷ 佛 ¹⁰⁻² 罚 ¹ 范 ⁶ 悔 ⁴⁻² 芋 ¹
十五 画 (3字)		
 (福)	fu ⁵ pu ⁵ pu ⁵ p'uø ⁵ fu ⁵ u ⁵	福 ¹¹⁹ 复 ²⁷ 幅 ⁵ 腹 ³¹ 博 ¹ 斧 ¹⁰ 魄 ⁶ 忽 ¹ 屋 ¹
 (鸽)	ku ⁵	穀 ²⁵ 鸽 ⁸ 谷 ⁶ 歌 ³
 (鸟/黄)	faŋ ³³	凤 ⁵⁷⁻³³
十六 画 (2字)		
 (转/渐)	tɕyø ²¹ tsøŋ ⁴³	转 ⁴⁴ 眷 ¹ 渐 ¹⁹⁻¹
 (拿/會)	fi ²¹	费 ⁴

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Appendix F the value of Nüshu Character comparison

《女书用字比较》的学术价值

赵丽明

在 2004 年“女书的历史、现状与未来国际学术研讨会”上，中国女书研究专业委员会、清华大学抢救女书 SRT 工作组提交了论文《女书用字比较》，参加工作的除了有赵丽明、赵日新、黄雪贞老师，还有王荣波、吴迪、陈卉、刘双琴、徐荣、赵璞嵩、杨桦、王琛、李文山、岳岩、莫静清、牧野英惠等同学。

《女书用字比较》全文约 20 万字（已出版）。由于篇幅所限，本文介绍，展示一斑。

一 《女书用字比较》制作的必要性与可能性

（一）必要性。女书有许多谜，其中有已解之谜，还有未解之谜。已解之谜依旧有人在炒作，造成混乱；未解之谜则是尖端了，需要静下心来，做艰苦扎实的工作。从原本资料入手，来不得半点臆断和假造。

女书字数到底有多少？女书来源如何？历史有多久？是女书研究中的尖端问题。对女书字形渊源的考察研究，以及文字体系自身内在用字规律的考察、量的统计归纳，是考察女书渊源的基础工作之一。

（二）可能性。清华大学数十名师生利用两年的时间，正本清源，从近千篇女书原始文本资料中，抢救编译整理出可识读的 630 多篇，扫描影印出版了《中国女书合集》（2005 年 1 月中华书局）。编制了《女书字表》，并初步进行数字化处理，建立了《女书字库》。这为我们考察女书基本用字，进行量化研究，提供了科学依据和数字化手段。

在 2004 年“女书的历史、现状与未来国际学术研讨会”上我提交的《女书基本字与字源考》就是根据《中国女书合集》及《女书字表》、《女书字库》整理研究的。试图回答人们关注的两个问题：女书基本字的数量，女书基本字的字源。前者有助于探讨女书文字的性质，后者有助于探讨女书产生的历史。我们还根据最后一位女书老人阳焕宜 100 多篇作品整理出《阳焕宜女书用字表》（《百岁女书老人阳焕宜女书作品集》国际文化出版公司 2004 年 1 月）。

清华大学抢救女书 SRT 工作组的师生，进而根据五卷本《中国女书合集》中传本佚名、高银仙、义年华、阳焕宜、何艳新的 22 万字女书作品，进行了全面、穷尽性地女书用字比较，全文近 20 万字。《女书用字比较》对于了解女书作为一套成熟的表音文字，其记录语言的手段、特点，有着重要的意义；同时对目前女书的混乱状态具有一定的规范性。

（三）后女书时代的课题。就在“女书的历史、现状与未来国际学术研讨会”后 10 天，2004 年 9 月 20 日，阳焕宜老人（1909 年出生）的去世标志原生态女书历史的结束，女书进入后女书时代。女书已经作为文化遗产，提到日程上来。如何传承，如何开发，绝不能随心所欲，强行规定，任意假造，必须有原生态文本作为科学依据。

清华学子在繁重的学业之余，放弃寒暑假，没有周末节假日，花费了几年时间。承受了超常的枯燥寂寞，付出繁重的劳动，对数十万字的原始资料，细心细致地进行了解读、整理和检索统计工作。

二 《女书用字比较》制作的依据

（一）女书字音依据

因为女书读音有“雅言”即当地土话“普通话”，因此《女书用字比较》字音部分，依

据黄雪贞先生《江永方言研究》第四章“江永土话（城关音）同音字表”。同时标出女书流行中心地区的上江墟阳家村土话、河渊村土话和女书读音。阳家土话为女书老人阳焕宜的母语。阳家是她的出生地和婚前 20 年居住地。河渊村是阳焕宜婚后 60 年生活地，更是目前会女书人最多的村子。女书读音主要为 1940 年出生的何艳新，以及何静华、胡美月的女书读音（音档工作正在进行中）。

（二）字表所收音节数量依据

《女书用字比较》收汉字约 3800 个，依据《方言调查字表》（修订本）商务印书馆，1986 年，北京略有增删。先按韵母分类，韵母相同的字按声母表次序排列，声母、韵母相同的再按声调次序排列。1) 韵母的排列顺序是：

a ua ya ie ø uø yø uə yə wə i iu u yu y w ai uai yai au iau ou iou əu uou you uui
yn aŋ iaŋ uaŋ yaŋ əŋ oŋ ioŋ iŋ ŋ

2) 声母的排列顺序是：

p p' m f v t t' n l ts ts' s tɕ tɕ' ɲ ɕ k k' ŋ h ø

3) 声调的排列顺序是：

调类	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
调名	阴平	阳平	阴上	阳上	阴去	阳去	入声
调值	44	42	35	13	21	33	5

《女书用字比较》汉字的来历根据《广韵》。来历未详暂时写不出字的音节用方框“□”代替，然后在括号内注明字义。文白异读也尽量在括号内注出。

（三）女书用字统计依据

统计材料为《中国女书合集》（中华书局 2005 年 1 月出版）22 万女书字，资料仅限于传世佚名经典本，以及截止到二十世纪末，迄今可见到的最后一代自然传人的全部作品，为原生态自然文本、经典文本，均为精通女书高手所书。因此，这个字表反映了女书用字的基本原貌，可以正本清源，具有一定的规范性。作品有：

1. 传本佚名女书作品 （64 篇 34800 字）
 2. 高银仙女书作品写本 （180 篇 62100 字）
 3. 义年华女书作品写本 （80 篇 49700 字）
 4. 阳焕宜女书作品写本 （130 篇 36000 字）
 5. 何艳新女书作品写本 （197 篇 39600 字）
2. 4 统计方法：穷尽统计、字频统计






女书单字为原件扫描中提取，基本上是穷尽性，保留异体字。女书单字图片有近万个。女书字的每种用法标记的词后尽可能提供字频数据，由高至低排列。以利于考察确定使用频率最高的基本字，考察所谓异体字的分布和原因；也可反映个体用字的情况、女书字体的交际功能等。

三 《女书用字比较》的价值

（一）文字系统内部研究（造字、用字、异体字）价值

1 异体字处理和基本字的确定。

作为民间文字，女书没有经过规范。女书用字比较灵活，异体字情况比较复杂。对女书用字全面梳理，利用现有的原始文本，进行穷尽性比对，从而得出科学的结果。《女书用字比较》就是这样的工作。例如标记 tɕie⁴⁴ 这个音节到底有几个女书字形，哪个是基本字，如何处理异体字？通过《女书用字比较》的考察，十分清楚（见下表）标记 tɕie⁴⁴ 的使用频率

最高的形体是，是基本字；频率低的简体是。是异体字。而其他的写法仅一两次，多为音近临时借用，可忽略。其他如suouu⁴⁴等形体中，是基本字。

城关音	字源	汉字	女书用字				
			佚名作者	高银仙	义年华	阳焕宜	何艳新
teie ⁴⁴	珍 / 金	金真襟针 斟徵蒸珍 巾贞侦斤 筋	 金 5 真 46 襟 47  金 5 真 40 襟 38 针 16  真 1	 金 156 真 110 襟 20 针 24 斟 4 徵 3 珍 16 斤 11 筋 4  金 8 襟 5 斤 1 针 1  金 1 襟 2  真 1  蒸 1	 金 85 真 82 襟 针 13 斟 122 徵 9 珍 8 贞 4 斤 11  斟 1	 金 48 真 43 襟 11 针 13 珍 1 巾 4 斤 1  金 19 真 34 襟 4 针 7 珍 3 斤 2  金 1 真 2  真 1	 金 75 真 73 襟 10 针 16 斟 4 珍 4 巾 6 斤 10  真 1
suouu ⁴⁴	山 / 生	山生牲笙 甥衫	 山 3 生 13  山 3 生 9 牲 1  生 10 山 1  生 9  甥 1	 山 123 生 213 牲 10 笙 6 甥 30  山 2  山 1  生 3  生 1	 山 32 生 298 牲 2 笙 1 甥 27  牲 1	 生 123 笙 3 甥 1  山 38  山 5  山 3	 山 63 生 128 牲 3 甥 8 衫 1  山 30 牲 1  衫 1

2 字源考定。通过比较用字表的考察，我们不仅非常容易地确定基本字、异体字等，更重要的是还可以清晰地看到的字源信息。如：

字源	女书基本字	标音	可标汉字（词）	异体、衍生、借用、讹误
看		k'aj ²¹ /k'aj ⁵¹¹ / k'aj ³⁵ /k'aj ⁵²⁴ / k'aj ⁵ /k'aj ⁵	看抗炕控砍	 炕(k'ou ²¹ 叩) ( 可k'ou ³⁵)
空		k'aj ⁴⁴ /k'aj ²¹ / k'aj ⁵⁴⁴ /k'aj ⁵¹¹	空康堪勘糠	 糠/haj ⁴⁴
孔		k'aj ³⁵ /k'aj ⁵²⁴	孔慷	
砍		k'aj ⁵ /k'aj ⁴⁴ / k'aj ⁵ /k'aj ⁵⁴⁴	砍	

3 考察女书造字法。大致分基本借形、变异造形、孳乳造字三类，即与所借方块汉字的

血缘关系远近有三级。

造字法	例字
基本借形	
变异造形	
孳乳造字	<p> fa⁴⁴ 非 fu⁴⁴ 灰恢徽 fa³⁵ 毁匪翡 ni³³ 义 nie⁴² 银 ie³³ 吃 </p> <p> cya³⁵ 水 niu³³ 尿 ku⁵ 甲寡 ku³⁵ 假 </p> <p> cion⁴⁴ 声兄 cyn⁴⁴ 喧 </p> <p> ts'ion⁴⁴ 青清蜻厅 </p> <p> tsion⁴² 情晴亭亭庭蜓 </p> <p> cyn⁴⁴ 熏 cyə⁴⁴ 孙 cyə¹³ 社 cyə²¹ 赦逊舜训舍 cyə³³ 射麝石顺 </p> <p> tei⁵ 结吉急折褶劫执吸哲揭质织职击激髻级擲 tei³³ 及杰值 teiu⁵ 脚酌菊 </p>






4 考察女书用字，即记录语言方法。假借是女书记录语言的基本方法。通过比较考察，可以了解，为什么用 300 多个基本字，就可以基本上记录当地土话；也可以了解女书假借用字，与声母、韵母、声调的关系比较宽松。


1) 一个女书字形标记的一组词，在土话里声韵调相同，或略异。

ion⁴² 王赢荣 yn⁴² 完丸员圆园沿铅元原源袁辕缘援 van⁴² 玩 yn³⁵ 院 yn³³ 愿


tcyn⁴² 全泉旋传（～达）权颞

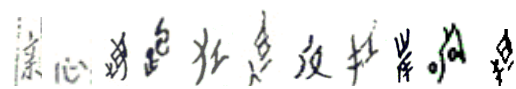
tcyn¹³ 赚篆传


- tɕioŋ⁴² 呈程擎
-  kuouu⁴⁴ 艰间（中～）奸关更庚羹根耕鳃
- kuouu²¹ 监鉴舰间惯棍谏更
-  ɕiou³³ 寿学熟
- ɕiou¹³ 校酵效受授
- ɕiou²¹ 孝兽
- ɕiou⁴² 仇酬售爻（地名）肴淆
-  tɕiou⁴⁴ 交郊胶周舟州洲鳩
- tɕiou⁴² 绸稠筹求球
- tɕiou²¹ 教（～育）较救窖咒咎灸
- tɕiou³³ 旧昼
-  tsau³⁵ 早枣蚤澡
- tsou³⁵ 走
- tɕa³⁵ 姊
- tsuou³⁵ 斩盏
-  kaŋ⁴⁴ 柑柑干肝竿干官棺观冠冈岗刚纲钢缸光（～亮）公功攻
- kaŋ³⁵ 感敢橄杆秆擗赶管馆港广
- kaŋ²¹ 干贯观冠罐灌杠贡

声韵相同、不同声调可共用一个字，如  通过比较字表具体考察(表式下同):

城关音	字源	汉字	女书用字				
			佚名	高银仙	义年华	阳焕宜	何艳新
pu ⁴²	步	婆蒲菩	 婆 1	 婆 84	 婆 36 蒲 8	 婆 10	 婆 44
pu ¹³	步	抱部埠簿		 抱 10 部 5 簿 4	 抱 6 部 22 簿 1	 抱 10	 抱 4 部 5 簿 2
pu ²¹	步	布佈怖		 布 6	 布 2	 布 1	 布 5
pu ³³	步	步 薄 （～ 荷）	 步 37 薄 56	 步 47 薄 28	 步 41 薄 14	 步 62	 步 23 薄 12
pu ⁵	腹、 福、 百	腹博□ （坏）		 腹 5 博 1  腹 9 腹 5  腹 3	 腹 12 博 1  腹 1	 腹 1  腹 6	 腹 9 博 1  腹 1

痕迹很多，除了大家都使用的（见前表）之外，还有 

 等二十多个。义年华也认识一些方块汉字，所以

她也常用，如  卢卢元。高银仙也偶用方块汉字。可见女书体系是个宽松、开放的系统。下面的例子也证明这一点。

3 女书受时代影响，常用字代替传统用字，如：


































		传本佚名	高银仙	义年华	阳焕宜	何艳新
mau ⁴²	毛	 毛 5	 毛 9  毛 7	 13	 毛 4	 毛 8  毛 2
niong ⁴⁴	英	 英 1	 英 44	 英 5	 英 13	 英 47

















可见阳焕宜用字比较传统，同佚名传本。还可体现在传本《祝英台》（见《中国女书合集》）。

（三）方言研究价值






























































女书记录的语言是当地土话，女书作品中有大量的方言土语词，又有文白异读、辈份差别、村落差异，以及女书用字未经严格规范、语句错乱等复杂情况，特别是女书是用一个字标记一组同音或近音词的音节表音文字。还有许多问题有待继续深入研究。同时也为颇具特点的湘南土话研究提供了书面资料。如：

1 舌头（知彻澄娘）、舌上（端透定泥）字多读半舌音 l-，即 l-母不仅来自中古来母，而且大量来自端母，偶而来自定母，少量来自精母，如：（括弧内汉字为借字源）

lai ⁴⁴ 东 灯 登 冬 砧（～板，案板）	 (东)  (刀/力)	 东 18 灯 10 冬 1 登 1  东 1 灯 1	 登 12 灯 5 冬 9  登 4 灯 6  登 1	 东 20 灯 16 登 6 冬 7  东 1	 东 23 登 10 灯 16 冬 7  东 3  登 1	 东 23 灯 13 登 5 冬 3  登 3 灯 1 东 3
li ⁴⁴ 低	 (力)  (东)	 低 17  低 8  低 1	 低 24	 低 13	 低 21	 低 10
li ⁴² 犁黎	 (力)		 犁 1		 犁 5	 犁 4
li ³⁵	 (鸟)	 底 28 抵	 底 34	 底 15	 底 19 抵 14	 底 22

底抵		11  底4抵10  底2抵1	抵8	抵 14		抵14
li ¹³ 礼	 (了/礼)	 礼98	 礼60	 礼33	 礼72	 礼21
li ²¹ 帝滂	 了  (刀)	 帝3	 帝14	 帝2	 帝2  帝1	 帝7

2. 轻唇重唇不分，中古轻唇音字多读重唇音。如 p-母有些来自中古音帮母：还有来自中古音的非母。m-母除了来自中古音的明母还来自微母，如：(括弧内汉字为借字源)

pu ¹³ 倍妇	 (白)  (父)  (合)  (火)	 妇3	 妇21  妇14  妇1  妇2	 妇98  妇26	 妇21  妇15	 妇20  妇12  倍1
pu ²¹ 背 (~ 脊) 辈	 (白)  (悲)  (背)  (百)	 背36  辈1	 背31  背8  背1	 背10  背8	 背11	 背4  背4  背3  背1
paŋ ²¹ 半放扮 绊	 (伴)  (分)  (奉)  (拜/被)	 半6  半4  放67	 半33放33  半2放4  放14  放1  扮1	 半20放16  半5放4  放18  放1  扮2  扮1	 半27放7  放37  放4  扮5	 半27放7  放11
paŋ ³³ 饭叛	 (帮/邦)		 饭21	 饭5	 饭1	 饭11

	(伯)		饭 2		饭 1	
	(非)		饭 1			

3 江永土话其他特点，如古全浊声母现都读清音不送气。如分尖团，凡精母为尖音，见母为团音；分照二、照三。照二字归精组字，照三字归见组字；分 n-、l-；保留古舌根音，见母二等字，普通话为 tb-，土话仍为 k-；古入声韵尾消失，但古清入声字的声调自成一类（55 调），浊入声字归阴平；塞音韵尾消失；中古细音变洪音等等，女书用字均有体现。

（四）理论价值---新材料提出理论阐述、方法论要求

1 字位理论。我们借用音位理论，采用了字位理论来处理异体字问题。即在一字多形的情况下，在同一字源、基本结构相同、读音相同、没有区别意义的异体字中，取使用频率最高的常用字形作为基本字，处理为一个字位。

2 模糊理论。女书没有经过规范，但不同个体之所以可以互通共识，进行交流，就是因为语言文字符号有模糊性、冗余性，交际识别度有最大公约数的默契。

（五）信息处理价值——国际编码、数字化、数据库

在国家信息产业部电子工业标准化研究所、中国社科院语言所、清华大学计算机学院、清华大学中文系以及中国女书研究会、江永地方政府的共同努力下，提交女书的 ISO/UCS 国际编码提案 *Proposal for encoding Nüshu in the SMP of the UCS*（包括补充提案），作为中国代表团提交项目之一，在 2007 年 9 月 17~25 日 ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2 /WG2#51 会议经过严谨的讨论、答辩，取得评委们的认可、支持。并于 2008 年 4 月 21~25 日 ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2 /WG2#52 会议决议女书修订提案 N3462 作为正式被接受。

《中国女书集成》（1992）→《中国女书合集》（2005）→《女书用字比较》（2006）→《女书基本字与字源考》（2004、2005、2006、2008）→女书 ISO/UCS 国际编码、女书电子词典等，可见《女书用字比较》是女书的国际编码标准化、数字化以及数据库建设等信息处理工作的基础。

四 通过《女书用字比较》考察可得出的结论

- （一）文字发生学定位：女书造字借源于汉字，是方块汉字的变异。
- （二）文字的本质属性：女书是音节（字符）表音文字。
- （三）女书基本字数量：400 个左右，并验证字位理论的必要性、实用性和可操作性。
- （四）女书的历史：汉字楷化、中古以后。方言研究将科学证明女书的产生的时代。
- （五）女书体系是个宽松、开放的系统。既有个体用字差异，又有交际共识度。

《女书字表》《女书字库》《女书用字比较》由清华大学抢救女书 SRT 小组的同学制作。参加的同学主要有王荣波、吴迪、谢玄、莫静清、张丹、刘双琴、杨桦、陈卉、徐荣、赵璞嵩、莫静清、王琛、李文山、岳岩、牧野英惠、朱翠芳以及廖盼盼、朱文韬，还有中文系零字班、一字班、二字班以及双学位的数十名同学参与。

本文的每个问题都可展开深入研究，由于篇幅所限，只能点到为止。以后我们将陆续发表专题研究成果。

（《女书用字比较》，已于 2006 年由知识产权出版社出版）

- 附 1、《女书用字比较》部分（略）
2、《女书基本字与字源考》部分（略）

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