

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

<b>Doc Type</b>	<b>Working Group Document</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Revised Proposal for encoding Nushu in the SMP of the UCS</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>China</b>
<b>Action</b>	<b>For consideration by UCS</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>2008-03-02</b>

Having referring to the Nushu proposal N3287, N3322 and the discussion with foreign experts in Hangzhou and UTC, here we give further explanations.

**( I ) Generalization:**

**I Further introduction**

1. Nushu is widely used and has great value nowadays.

Nushu is widely used and has great value nowadays. Nushu 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: Nushu used by women and Chinese characters used by men. A new book *Nushu chrestomathy* has been published by Hunan People Press as the local textbook.

B. Local women still use Nushu to record important things and create literatures. Some examples: He Yanxin once wrote to farm leaders to ask for help in Nushu 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 Nushu.

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

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

2. the function of CFFSCFLAS and its recommendation of representative characters.

CFFSCFLAS is the short of The Committee for Female's Script (Nushu) 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. You can find the mapping table between chinese characters and Nushu graphs in the appendix of this report.





Here is the basis on which the representative glyphs were chosen. We follow two basic principles:

The first is Character Cell Theory. It contains such principles: with the same origin; with the same configuration methods; with the same pronunciation; with no distinction in the meaning. (substitutable).

Characters which are complied with the standards above are regarded as the same character cell.

The second is Frequency Principle. That is to say, within the characters of the same character cell, we chose the character with the highest frequency. Take the following table to explain:

y <sup>42</sup>	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    y<sup>42</sup> 如<sup>590-89-12</sup>, 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 glyphs. If you are interested, you can find all the graphs and their frequencies in the dictionary of <女书用字比较>, which has been collected by the Congress Library of U.S

### 3. about the allographs.

Allographs are common phenomenon especially in the minority scripts. Because Nushu 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, Nushu 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. And the latter allographs listed are just reference.

## II Order rules

382 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 Nushu, the dot and the curve

(mainly referring to arc), which is traditional writing rules for the Nushu 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  
you u u yn aη iaη uaη yaη əη oη ioη iη η

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. 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 Nushu character set ought to be of one-one correspondence with one code.

## (II) about the book of “We Two Know the Script; We Have Become Good Friends” by William W. Chiang

This book has a good introduction and guidance about Nushu from the multi aspects to us. But something should be stressed here:

- 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 Nushu character comparison* (2006), which contains more than 1000 syllables with tones included. Take the syllable ‘pa’ for example, we listed ‘pa<sup>44</sup>, ‘pa<sup>35</sup>, ‘pa<sup>13</sup>, ‘pa<sup>21</sup>, ‘pa<sup>33</sup>, and ‘pa<sup>5</sup>, but in Chiang’s book, there are only two: ‘pa<sup>55</sup>, ‘pa<sup>44</sup>.

- 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 Nushu Collection* contains more than 90% ecological and original data of Nushu, 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 research of Nushu basic characters and their origin* in which we identified basic characters and merged variations according to their frequency and the theory of Character-cell which has been mentioned above.

- 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 Hanzi.’ (P49) But the book does not list all the Chinese origin of Nushu characters. we have discussed the relationship between Nushu and Chinese characters above, and the paper *the research of*

*Nushu basic characters and their origin* showed us almost all the Chinese origin. We will make a corresponding mapping between Chinese origin and the Nushu basic character in the appendix of this report.

- 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.

### (III) about <女汉字典>

There exists a huge dictionary in china: <女汉字典>, 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 <女汉字典> 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 <女汉字典> 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.

《中国女书集成》 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 Nushu 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 <女汉字典> to attend our project. 《中国女书集成》 contains 429 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 Nushu in 2004 which was held by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Mr. Chen announced that he would have more than 400 pieces of Nushu works to publish. At that time, we started to realize he had copied all the original data from <中国女书集成> which we translated every word and sentence one by one and with the original sample following.

Third, <女书用字比较> and <女书基本字与字源考> which has been in the attachment in our proposal has been published and discussed on the international discussion forum of Nushu in 2004.

All the members of the conference got one copy, including the author of <女汉字典>. That is to say, <女书用字比较>and<女书基本字与字源考> were published first, and the <女汉字典>came out later. So obviously <女汉字典> referred to the <女书用字比较> and <女书基本字与字源考>,but the author has never mentioned that.

Then let's focus on the statistics of 3400 characters in <女汉字典>.

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 <女汉字典>, 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:

安

“安”字變形。

ㄐ<sup>44</sup> 安 安 安 安 安 安 安心人門要恬靜。

安

“安”字變形。

1. ㄐ<sup>44</sup> ①安 安 安 安 安 安 送出姑娘心不安。

② 安 安 安 安 安 安 即便回家噯噯哭。

2. ㄐ<sup>35</sup> 碗 碗 碗 碗 碗 碗 臺上碗碟無人收。

3. ㄐ<sup>33</sup> 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 細崽沒奶餓煞了。

4. ㄐ<sup>u33</sup> 誤 誤 誤 誤 誤 誤 一世夫妻誤了場。

安

“安”字變形。

ㄐ<sup>44</sup> ①安 安 安 安 安 安 沒日安心過一時。

② 安 安 安 安 安 安 一家老少噯噯哭。

安

“安”字變形。

ㄐ<sup>44</sup> ①庵 庵 庵 庵 庵 庵 不如割髮入庵堂。

②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

“安”字變形。

ㄐ<sup>33</sup> 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓煞多少英雄漢。

安

“安”字變形。

ㄐ<sup>44</sup> 安 安 安 安 安 安 氣得無安心亂溶。

安

“安”字變形。

1. ㄐ<sup>44</sup> ①安 安 安 安 安 安 祇得神內去安身。

②鞍 鞍 鞍 鞍 鞍 鞍 好馬不配雙鞍子。

③噯 噯 噯 噯 噯 噯 三歲孩兒噯噯哭。

餓

2. ㄐ<sup>33</sup> 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 肚中饑餓人枯弱。

埃

3. ㄨ<sup>44</sup> 埃 埃 埃 埃 埃 埃 翻身跌倒地埃塵。

安

“安”字變形。

ㄐ<sup>44</sup> 安 安 安 安 安 安 反亂人民無處安。

安

“安”字變形。

ㄐ<sup>44</sup> 安 安 安 安 安 安 上也不停下不安。



“安”字變形。  
 1. η<sup>44</sup> ①安 五更不眠全不安。

七畫

②鞍 好馬不配雙鞍子。  
 2. η<sup>35</sup> 碗 三日不拿爺的碗。  
 3. η<sup>21</sup> 案 雙方當面來對案。  
 4. η<sup>33</sup> 餓 身又冷來腹又餓。

“安”字變形。  
 η<sup>44</sup> 安 我身不曾安歸定。

“安”字變形。  
 η<sup>44</sup> 安 自己安然請恬靜。

“安”字變形。  
 1. η<sup>44</sup> 安 我身不曾安歸靜。

2. η<sup>33</sup> 餓 農夫猶餓死。

“安”字變形。  
 η<sup>44</sup> ⑤安 不得安心恬靜坐。

“安”字變形。  
 1. η<sup>44</sup> ①安 冷樓無安寫信來。

②鞍 一馬雙鞍人難坐。

2. η<sup>41</sup> 人 四十文洋請個人。

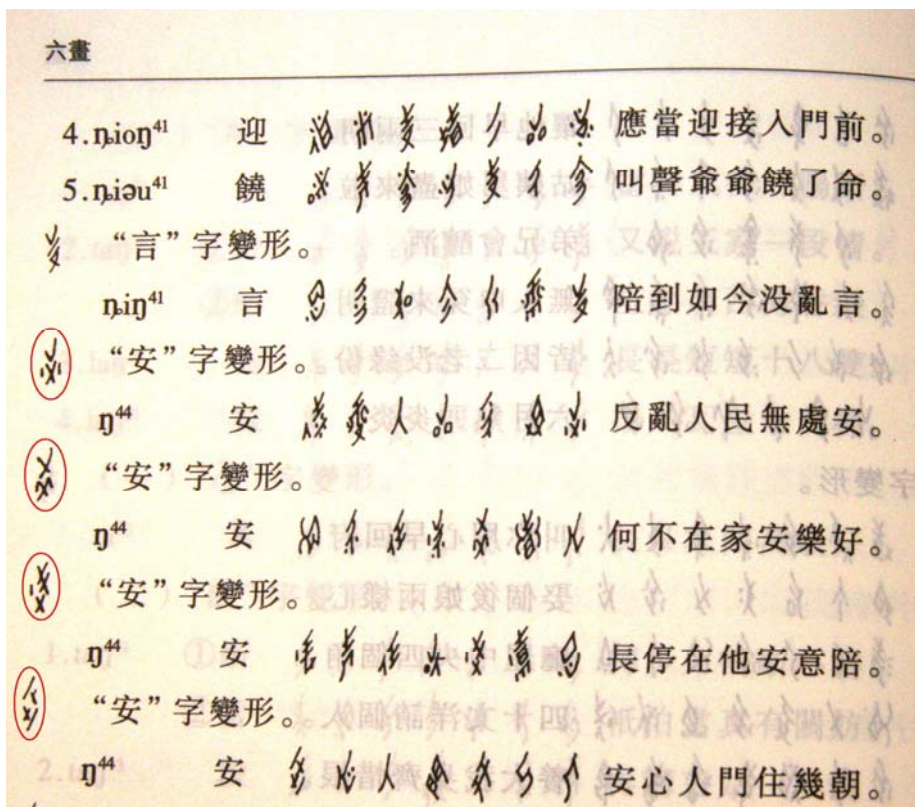
3. η<sup>35</sup> 碗 吃夜支出是一碗。

4. η<sup>21</sup> 噁 三歲孩兒噁噁哭。

5. η<sup>33</sup> 餓 時常還愁兒冷餓。

6. ηu<sup>33</sup> 誤 皇天不誤苦耕人。

7. w<sup>44</sup> 埃 翻身跌倒地埃塵。



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

𠄎 (安)	ŋ <sup>44</sup>	安 <sup>359-46</sup> 鞍 <sup>7-4</sup>
	ŋ <sup>33</sup>	餓 <sup>31</sup>
	ŋ <sup>35</sup>	碗 <sup>27</sup>
	ŋu <sup>33</sup>	誤 <sup>2</sup>

There existed some faked and created graphs subjectively by the author in <女漢字典> 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 《女漢字典》 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, 𠄎 “漢” and 𠄎 “典”

has never been found in the Nushu works as far as we know. The proper and right graphs


should be 𠄎 𠄎. It is probable that the author created it subjectively. As everybody knows, not too many people know this script in China.


#### 一、About the character “漢”.

It should be 𠄎 in Nushu. The author of this huge dictionary changed the graph 𠄎 (黃/皇)

into 𠄎 by adding three points to the prior graph subjectively. Obviously, the Chinese origin



of faked graph  is not the “汉”.

 (欢)

haŋ<sup>21</sup>

汉<sup>32</sup>

haŋ<sup>44</sup>

欢<sup>15</sup>

haŋ<sup>33</sup>

唤<sup>15</sup>

haŋ<sup>33</sup>

换<sup>14</sup> 焕<sup>11</sup> 汗<sup>7</sup> 唤<sup>6</sup> 翰<sup>6</sup>

haŋ<sup>13</sup>

旱<sup>13</sup>

k' aŋ<sup>44</sup>

糠<sup>1</sup>

 (黄)

haŋ<sup>42</sup>

寒<sup>169</sup> 行<sup>163</sup> 又huou<sup>42</sup> 皇<sup>163</sup> 黄<sup>153</sup>



huou<sup>42</sup>



杭<sup>59</sup> 含<sup>10</sup> 衔<sup>7</sup> 韩<sup>4</sup> 蝗<sup>3</sup>

hoŋ<sup>42</sup>

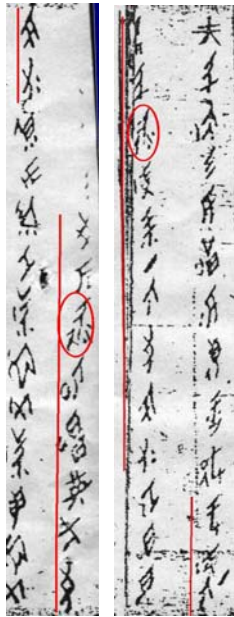
烦<sup>26</sup> 行<sup>2</sup>

咸<sup>10</sup>

In the practical use of Nushu characters,  and  have never been in confusion. Take the

“女汉字典” for example. We searched all the works of Nushu, 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:



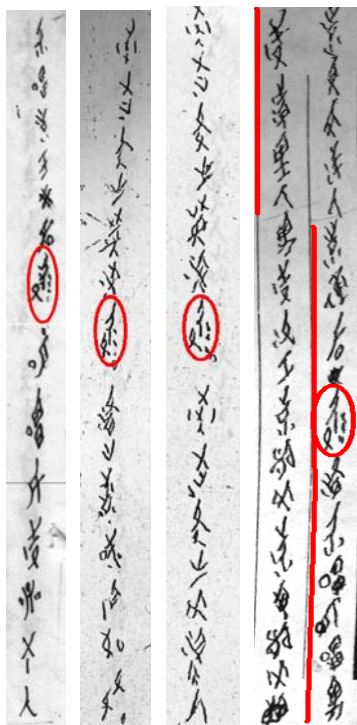
(不唱前王) 并后汉 听唱英台女娇娘 《祝英台》(《中国女书合集》卷一)  
去时一个男子汉 归来一个女娇娘 《祝英台》(《中国女书合集》卷一)

Thirteen examples about the character ‘汉’ in the GaoYinxian works:



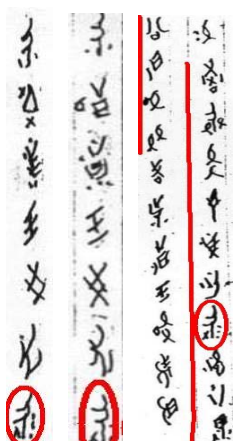
- 不唱前王并后汉 听唱英台女祝娘 《祝英台》（《中国女书合集》卷二）  
 不说汉来不说唐 听唱看经《王五娘》（《中国女书合集》卷二）  
 十八罗排左右 《王五娘》（《中国女书合集》卷二）  
 好马吃回头草 好汉不讨半路妻 《闺女怨》（《中国女书合集》卷二）  
 青石开刀不要水 好汉寻姊不要媒 《好汉寻姊不要媒》（《中国女书合集》卷二）

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）  
 不朝后汉均不唱 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:

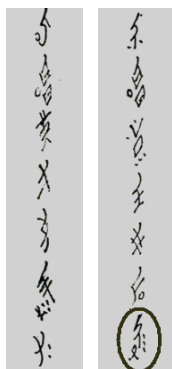


不说前王并后汉 《梁祝故事片段》《中国女书合集》卷四)

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)

## 二、About the character "典/点".

All the "典" appearing in the Nushu 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.

	念 <sup>35</sup> nəŋ	点 <sup>304</sup> 典 <sup>5</sup> 念 <sup>141</sup> nən				
nəŋ <sup>33</sup>	念 <sup>33</sup> 炼 恋 验 谚 砚	 念 <sup>25</sup>  念 <sup>16</sup>  念 <sup>3</sup>	 念 <sup>65</sup> 炼 <sup>2</sup> 验 <sup>1</sup>  砚 <sup>1</sup>	 念 <sup>29</sup> 验 <sup>4</sup>  砚 <sup>1</sup>	 念 <sup>73</sup> 验 <sup>6</sup> 砚 <sup>1</sup>	 念 <sup>22</sup> 炼 <sup>3</sup> 验 <sup>1</sup> 砚 <sup>4</sup>  验 <sup>2</sup>  砚 <sup>3</sup>

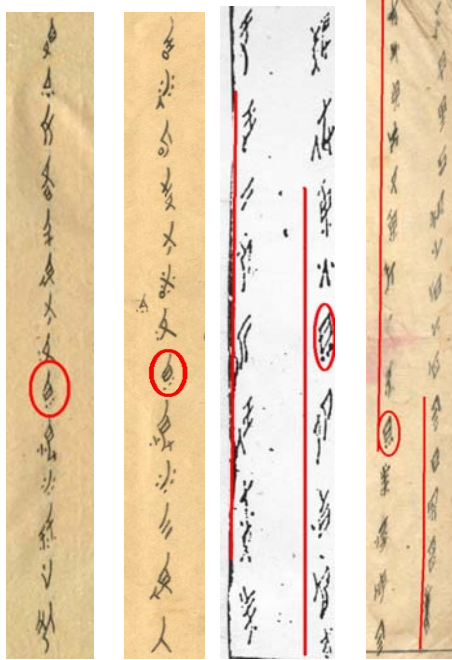
		点 砚 <sub>2</sub>				
--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--

Nushu is a syllable script. One character records several homophones and similar pronunciation.

So 点 represent 点<sup>304</sup> 典<sup>5</sup> and 念<sup>141</sup>.

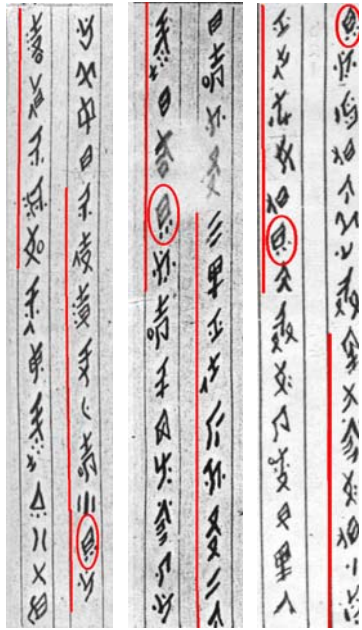
Here is the specific examples about the “典”and ”点” in the Nushu works.

The writing style of “点” in the handworks of the anonymous author.



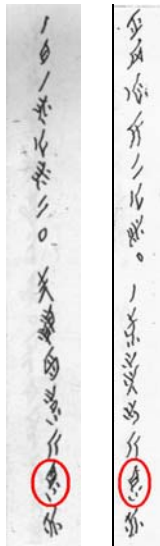
取念依尽仔侬义 留点疼心妹上头 《身坐娘楼修书到 看僚细姊在他门》  
 《中国女书合集》卷一，下同）  
 灯火点明团围亮 看望二个没在楼 《五心乱溶全不静 书本共言看僚身》  
 今日别房落他府 身出却低头不点 《取道提言做书本 奉到良门恭贺亲》

The writing style of “点” in the handworks of GaoYinxian.



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:





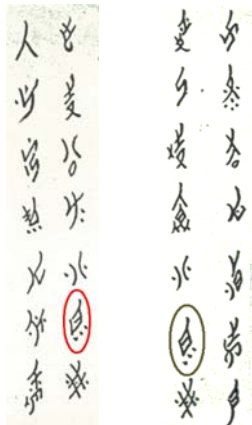
父母恩典不曾拜 再尊独边曰可怜 《开口提言诉我苦 诉我苦情传四边》

（《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）

#### IV、connections

If any questions, please send email to Zhao Liming([zhaolm@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:zhaolm@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn)) and Zhu Cuifang([kalisiqi@gmail.com](mailto:kalisiqi@gmail.com)), and cc Chen Zhuang ([chenzh@cesi.ac.cn](mailto:chenzh@cesi.ac.cn)) who is the head of this program.

#### V、two attachments:

Nushu mapping;  
some basic principles.

## A. Administrative

1. Title:	Proposal for encoding Nushu in the SMP of the UCS
2. Requester's name:	China
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	Member body
4. Submission date:	2008-03-02
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:	Nushu				
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:					
Name of the existing block:					
2. Number of characters in proposal:	382				
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):					
A-Contemporary	<input type="checkbox"/>	B.1-Specialized (small collection)	<input type="checkbox"/>	B.2-Specialized (large collection)	<input type="checkbox"/>
C-Major extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>	D-Attested extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-Minor extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or deographic	<input type="checkbox"/>	G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?	No				
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 enclose information)?	No				

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? If YES explain	No
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.)? If YES, with whom? If YES, available relevant documents:	Yes <i>the Government of Yongzhou; The Committee for Female's Script (Nushu) of Chinese Folk Literature and Art Society</i>
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference:	Yes <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) Reference	common <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? If YES, where? Reference:	Yes <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? If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference:	No
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? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	No
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?	No

If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

If YES, reference:

10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function)

to an existing character?

*No*

If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

If YES, reference:

11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?

*No*

If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?

If YES, reference:

Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

If YES, reference:

12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?

*No*

If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

*No*






















If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?

If YES, reference:






















**100TABLE X——NUSHU CHARACTER NAME**

HEX	character	origion	Location (table)	Name
1B000	丿	一	L4, P45	Nushu character YIA
1B001	㇀	二	L5, P5	Nushu character NA
1B002	㇁	七	L2, P8	Nushu character TSHA
1B003	㇂	人	L5, P19	Nushu character IED
1B004	㇃	八	L5, P21	Nushu character PEOA
1B005	㇄	十	L2, P36	Nushu character SYEA
1B006	㇅	卜/瓢	L7, P59	Nushu character PHIU
1B007	㇆	卜/哭	L4, P59	Nushu character U
1B008	㇇	水	L8, P10	Nushu character XYAA
1B009	㇈	了/礼/ 丫	L5, P11	Nushu character TIE
1B00A	㇉	义	L7, P17	Nushu character NIEA
1B00B	㇊	大	L2, P24	Nushu character TEOA
1B00C	㇋	又/尺	L10, P30	Nushu character QHYE
1B00D	㇌	下	L10, P32	Nushu character FYEA
1B00E	㇍	刀	L9, P59	Nushu character LIUA
1B00F	㇎	小	L4, P62	Nushu character SIU
1B010	㇏	土	L4, P51	Nushu character THUA
1B011	㇐	女	L4, P67	Nushu character NYUA
1B012	㇑	文	L5, P78	Nushu character VAI



1B013		工	L3, P84	Nushu character KAI
1B014		可/寸	L4, P92	Nushu character KAUA
1B015		个	L3, P96	Nushu character KOUA
1B016		九/久	L7, P99	Nushu character JIOUA
1B017		两	L6, P124	Nushu character LIANGA
1B018		上	L6, P128	Nushu character XIANGA
1B019		千	L9, P132	Nushu character TSHENG
1B01A		三	L8, P134	Nushu character SONG
1B01B		没	L2, P4	Nushu character MA
1B01C		刀	L3, P6	Nushu character LAA
1B01D		非	L3, P4	Nushu character FA
1B01E		亏	L5, P9	Nushu character KUAA
1B01F		太	L4, P24	Nushu character TEOB
1B020		才	L4, P26	Nushu character TSEOA
1B021		分	L8, P32	Nushu character FYEB
1B022		子	L1, P12	Nushu character TSYEA
1B023		刀	L6, P37	Nushu character TIA
1B024		世	L8, P43	Nushu character XIA
1B025		夫	L2, P48	Nushu character FUA
1B026		火	L4, P48	Nushu character FUB
1B027		父	L2, P49	Nushu character FUC

1B028	𠃉	主	L2, P66	Nushu character JYUA
1B029	𠃊	句	L3, P66	Nushu character JYUB
1B02A	𠃋	分	L6, P79	Nushu character FAIA
1B02B	𠃌	好	L7, P92	Nushu character HAUA
1B02C	𠃍	斗	L4, P94	Nushu character LOUA
1B02D	𠃎	交	L5, P99	Nushu character LIOUA
1B02E	𠃏	六	L7, P98	Nushu character JIOUB
1B02F	𠃐	丑	L1, P101	Nushu character XIOUA
1B030	𠃑	劝	L3, P112	Nushu character QYN
1B031	𠃒	方	L7, P115	Nushu character FANGA
1B032	𠃓	亡	L3, P117	Nushu character VANGA
1B033	𠃔	算	L6, P121	Nushu character SANG
1B034	𠃕	看	L4, P123	Nushu character KANGA
1B035	𠃖	年	L4, P131	Nushu character NENGA
1B036	𠃗	天	L3, P131	Nushu character THENG
1B037	𠃘	并	L5, P136	Nushu character PIONGC
1B038	𠃙	王	L8, P139	Nushu character IONG
1B039	𠃚	吹	L5, P10	Nushu character QYA
1B03A	𠃛	内	L2, P12	Nushu character NEI
1B03B	𠃜	对	L5, P12	Nushu character LIEA
1B03C	𠃝	珍/今/金	L3, P15	Nushu character JIEA






















1B03D		亦	L2, P18	Nushu character NIEB
1B03E		义	L4, P17	Nushu character NIEC
1B03F		依	L4, P19	Nushu character IEA
1B040		义	L2, P20	Nushu character IEB
1B041		不	L7, P32	Nushu character MYEA
1B042		他	L7, P33	Nushu character TYE
1B043		未	L9, P4	Nushu character MYEB
1B044		曰	L4, P33	Nushu character VYE
1B045		之	L8, P33	Nushu character TSYEB
1B046		色/始	L8, P75	Nushu character SYEB
1B047		时	L3, P35	Nushu character SYEC
1B048		仕	L5, P35	Nushu character SYED
1B049		己	L3, P41	Nushu character SYEE
1B04A		起	L7, P43	Nushu character XIB
1B04B		壹	L4, P45	Nushu character YIB
1B04C		猪	L9, P59	Nushu character LIUB
1B04D		尿	L4, P64	Nushu character NIU
1B04E		少	L7, P64	Nushu character XIUA
1B04F		母	L6, P47	Nushu character MU
1B050		亦	L4, P68	Nushu character YU
1B051		去	L7, P69	Nushu character QYB






















1B052	月	月	L5, P70	Nushu character QYC
1B053	如	如	L5, P71	Nushu character Y
1B054	本	本	L2, P78	Nushu character PAI
1B055	日	日	L6, P85	Nushu character AI
1B056	怜	怜	L6, P81	Nushu character LAIA
1B057	好	好	L3, P86	Nushu character HAUB
1B058	正	正	L11, P92	Nushu character POU
1B059	头	头	L5, P93	Nushu character TOU
1B05A	流	流	L6, P98	Nushu character LIOUB
1B05B	后	后	L10, P96	Nushu character IOUA
1B05C	坐	坐	L4, P103	Nushu character TSEYU
1B05D	左	左	L3, P103	Nushu character TSEYB
1B05E	生	生	L7, P103	Nushu character SUOY
1B05F	反	反	L7, P108	Nushu character HUOYA
1B060	行	行	L6, P108	Nushu character HUOYB
1B061	伴	伴	L2, P114	Nushu character PANGA
1B062	忙	忙	L4, P115	Nushu character MANGA
1B063	伴	伴	L4, P118	Nushu character THANGA
1B064	光	光	L7, P121	Nushu character KANGB
1B065	谅	谅	L7, P124	Nushu character LIANGB
1B066	讲/工	讲/工	L9, P126	Nushu character JIANGA

1B067	𠂇	女	L8, P127	Nushu character NIANG
1B068	𠂈	先	L11, P131	Nushu character SENG
1B069	𠂉	边	L10, P129	Nushu character PENG
1B06A	𠂊	听	L3, P137	Nushu character PHENG
1B06B	𠂋	圣	L6, P139	Nushu character XIONGA
1B06C	𠂌	见	L3, P141	Nushu character QING
1B06D	𠂍	笔	L3, P3	Nushu character PAA
1B06E	𠂎	位	L3, P7	Nushu character LAB
1B06F	𠂏	交	L2, P16	Nushu character JIEB
1B070	𠂐	依/个	L7, P19	Nushu character PEOB
1B071	𠂑	拜	L3, P21	Nushu character PEOC
1B072	𠂒	明/那	L1, P74	Nushu character NO
1B073	𠂓	来	L3, P25	Nushu character LEOA
1B074	𠂔	杀	L7, P27	Nushu character SEO
1B075	𠂕	挂	L8, P27	Nushu character KEOA
1B076	𠂖	快	L11, P28	Nushu character KHEO
1B077	𠂗	亦	L5, P31	Nushu character YEA
1B078	𠂘	白	L3, P32	Nushu character PYEA
1B079	𠂙	百	L6, P32	Nushu character PYEB
1B07A	𠂚	此	L6, P34	Nushu character TSYEC
1B07B	𠂛	气	L5, P43	Nushu character JIA



1B07C	𠵼	热→	L4, P38	Nushu character NI
1B07D	𠵼	住/拄	L4, P61	Nushu character TSIU
1B07E	𠵼	何	L3, P48	Nushu character FUD
1B07F	𠵼	古	L4, P58	Nushu character KHU
1B080	𠵼	哭	L2, P59	Nushu character KUA
1B081	𠵼	無	L2, P50	Nushu character VU
1B082	𠵼	白	L5, P72	Nushu character PHY
1B083	𠵼	华	L3, P74	Nushu character FYA
1B084	𠵼	割	L4, P76	Nushu character KYA
1B085	𠵼	开	L7, P76	Nushu character HYA
1B086	𠵼	门	L6, P78	Nushu character MAI
1B087	𠵼	吞	L1, P81	Nushu character THAI
1B088	𠵼	心	L5, P83	Nushu character SAIA
1B089	𠵼	心	L5, P83	Nushu character SAIB
1B08A	𠵼	讨	L5, P88	Nushu character THAU
1B08B	𠵼	到/汪	L6, P89	Nushu character LAUA
1B08C	𠵼	老/比	L5, P89	Nushu character LAUB
1B08D	𠵼	伴	L1, P96	Nushu character KOUB
1B08E	𠵼	休	L11, P100	Nushu character XIUB
1B08F	𠵼	所	L3, P104	Nushu character SEY
1B090	𠵼	多	L9, P102	Nushu character LEYA

1B091		炭	L6, P105	Nushu character THUOY
1B092		万	L2, P110	Nushu character UOY
1B093		甲	L5, P110	Nushu character KUY
1B094		外	L6, P110	Nushu character NGUY
1B095		全	L2, P111	Nushu character JYN
1B096		映	L2, P113	Nushu character YNA
1B097		王	L5, P117	Nushu character VANGB
1B098		庄	L4, P120	Nushu character TSANGA
1B099		双	L5, P121	Nushu character TSHANG
1B09A		中	L7, P126	Nushu character JIANGB
1B09B		用	L6, P129	Nushu character IANGA
1B09C		田	L1, P131	Nushu character TENGA
1B09D		念	L8, P131	Nushu character NENGB
1B09E		平	L12, P134	Nushu character PIONGA
1B09F		并	L15, P134	Nushu character PIONGB
1B0A0		命	L4, P135	Nushu character MIONG
1B0A1		成	L4, P139	Nushu character XIONGB
1B0A2		言	L6, P141	Nushu character NING
1B0A3		安	L4, P143	Nushu character NGA
1B0A4		五	L7, P143	Nushu character NGB
1B0A5		早	L5, P7	Nushu character TSAA

1B0A6		归	L5, P8	Nushu character IYE
1B0A7		怪	L6, P8	Nushu character KUAB
1B0A8		申	L3, P18	Nushu character XIEA
1B0A9		派	L6, P21	Nushu character PHEO
1B0AA		见	L4, P25	Nushu character IEO
1B0AB		祖	L3, P27	Nushu character TSHEOA
1B0AC		花	L8, P32	Nushu character FYEC
1B0AD		字	L4, P34	Nushu character TSYED
1B0AE		切	L4, P40	Nushu character TSHIA
1B0AF		妾	L4, P40	Nushu character TSHIB
1B0B0		西	L5, P40	Nushu character SI
1B0B1		腹	L7, P46	Nushu character XIUB
1B0B2		合	L4, P49	Nushu character FUE
1B0B3		赌	L5, P52	Nushu character LUA
1B0B4		差	L1, P54	Nushu character TSHUA
1B0B5		未	L2, P57	Nushu character NGU
1B0B6		主/珠	L2, P66	Nushu character JYUC
1B0B7		秀	L4, P68	Nushu character XYUA
1B0B8		取	L6, P67	Nushu character QYU
1B0B9		食	L3, P71	Nushu character XYA
1B0BA		坟	L2, P80	Nushu character FAIB

1B0BB	𠂇	尽	L6, P82	Nushu character TSAI
1B0BC	𠂈	楼	L3, P94	Nushu character LOUB
1B0BD	𠂉	包	L5, P97	Nushu character PIOU
1B0BE	𠂊	卯	L3, P98	Nushu character MIOU
1B0BF	𠂋	作	L1, P95	Nushu character TSOUA
1B0C0	𠂌	秋	L11, P98	Nushu character TSHIOU
1B0C1	𠂍	去	L6, P100	Nushu character QIOU
1B0C2	𠂎	肉	L10, P100	Nushu character NIOUA
1B0C3	𠂏	油	L7, P101	Nushu character IOUB
1B0C4	𠂐	有	L8, P101	Nushu character IOUC
1B0C5	𠂑	难	L8, P105	Nushu character NUOY
1B0C6	𠂒	耕	L2, P107	Nushu character KUOY
1B0C7	𠂓	郎	L7, P119	Nushu character LANGA
1B0C8	𠂔	你	L2, P57	Nushu character ANG
1B0C9	𠂕	良	L5, P124	Nushu character LIANGC
1B0CA	𠂖	松/𠂖	L4, P126	Nushu character SIANGA
1B0CB	𠂗	长	L8, P126	Nushu character TSIANGA
1B0CC	𠂘	将	L1, P125	Nushu character TSIANGB
1B0CD	𠂙	请	L2, P137	Nushu character TSHIONG
1B0CE	𠂚	声	L3, P139	Nushu character XIONGC
1B0CF	𠂛	但	L2, P134	Nushu character LONGA

1B0D0	𠂇	怜	L6, P135	Nushu character LIONGA
1B0D1	𠂈	经/正	L4, P140	Nushu character JINGA
1B0D2	𠂉	形/显	L8, P141	Nushu character XIONGD
1B0D3	𠂊	里	L2, P7	Nushu character LAC
1B0D4	𠂋	四	L4, P8	Nushu character SAA
1B0D5	𠂌	谁/垂/岁	L7, P10	Nushu character XYAB
1B0D6	𠂍	昔	L2, P15	Nushu character SIEA
1B0D7	𠂎	怀	L5, P22	Nushu character FEO
1B0D8	𠂏	匹	L4, P20	Nushu character PEOD
1B0D9	𠂐	奈	L6, P24	Nushu character NEO
1B0DA	𠂑	胎	L3, P24	Nushu character THEO
1B0DB	𠂒	家	L2, P29	Nushu character KUEA
1B0DC	𠂓	爹	L3, P31	Nushu character YEB
1B0DD	𠂔	比	L2, P2	Nushu character PYEC
1B0DE	𠂕	哑	L3, P33	Nushu character PUOE
1B0DF	𠂖	声→	L10, P30	Nushu character XYE
1B0E0	𠂗	离/别	L4, P36	Nushu character PI
1B0E1	𠂘	踢	L2, P38	Nushu character LEYB
1B0E2	𠂙	齐/尽	L5, P39	Nushu character TSIA
1B0E3	𠂚	齐	L5, P39	Nushu character TSIB
1B0E4	𠂛	计	L4, P41	Nushu character JIB

1B0E5	𪗇	声→	L4, P41	Nushu character JIC
1B0E6	𪗈	跳	L2, P62	Nushu character TSHIU
1B0E7	𪗉	步	L6, P46	Nushu character PU
1B0E8	𪗊	茶	L11, P52	Nushu character TSUA
1B0E9	𪗋	过	L2, P56	Nushu character KUB
1B0EA	𪗌	玉	L5, P67	Nushu character NYUB
1B0EB	𪗍	取	L6, P69	Nushu character QYD
1B0EC	𪗎	姑	L2, P76	Nushu character KYB
1B0ED	𪗏	舍/害	L1, P77	Nushu character HYB
1B0EE	𪗐	品	L4, P78	Nushu character PHAI
1B0EF	𪗑	慢	L5, P79	Nushu character MAIB
1B0F0	𪗒	等	L7, P81	Nushu character LAIB
1B0F1	𪗓	信/𪗓	L2, P84	Nushu character SAIC
1B0F2	𪗔	草	L2, P91	Nushu character TSHAU
1B0F3	𪗕	各	L8, P95	Nushu character KOUC
1B0F4	𪗖	中/	L10, P98	Nushu character TSIUO
1B0F5	𪗗	修	L2, P99	Nushu character SIOUA
1B0F6	𪗘	觉	L3, P100	Nushu character JIOUC
1B0F7	𪗙	鱼/油	L7, P101	Nushu character IOU
1B0F8	𪗚	寿	L4, P101	Nushu character XIOUC
1B0F9	𪗛	滩	L6, P105	Nushu character XIOUD

1B0FA	𠵱	喊	L3, P109	Nushu character HUOYC
1B0FB	𠵲	奉	L4, P116	Nushu character FANGB
1B0FC	𠵳	枉	L6, P117	Nushu character HANGA
1B0FD	𠵴	当	L6, P119	Nushu character LANGB
1B0FE	𠵵	双	L3, P121	Nushu character TSANGB
1B0FF	𠵶	砍	L5, P123	Nushu character KHANGA
1B100	𠵷	空	L4, P123	Nushu character KHANGB
1B101	𠵸	黄	L8, P123	Nushu character HANGB
1B102	𠵹	香	L3, P128	Nushu character XIANGB
1B103	𠵺	点	L7, P131	Nushu character NENGC
1B104	𠵻	连	L1, P132	Nushu character LENG
1B105	𠵼	前	L5, P132	Nushu character TSENG
1B106	𠵽	男	L10, P133	Nushu character NONGA
1B107	𠵾	冷	L8, P135	Nushu character LIONGB
1B108	𠵿	定/𠵿	L6, P136	Nushu character TSIONGA
1B109	𠶀	清	L4, P136	Nushu character TSIONGB
1B10A	𠶁	星	L8, P137	Nushu character SIONG
1B10B	𠶂	贤	L8, P141	Nushu character XINGA
1B10C	𠶃	你	L2, P143	Nushu character INGA
1B10D	𠶄	全	L5, P140	Nushu character JINGB
1B10E	𠶅	为	L7, P4	Nushu character VA

1B10F	𣦵	死	L3, P8	Nushu character SAB
1B110	𣦶	雷	L4, P12	Nushu character LIEB
1B111	𣦷	退	L4, P14	Nushu character TSHIE
1B112	𣦸	?	L7, P14	Nushu character IEC
1B113	𣦹	尾	L3, P22	Nushu character MEOA
1B114	𣦺	帶	L4, P25	Nushu character LEOB
1B115	𣦻	压/𣦻	L2, P27	Nushu character TSHEOB
1B116	𣦼	春	L6, P30	Nushu character QYE
1B117	𣦽	提	L5, P37	Nushu character TIB
1B118	𣦾	结/𣦾	L2, P42	Nushu character JIDA
1B119	𣦿	火/合	L3, P49	Nushu character FUF
1B11A	𣧀	土/吐	L4, P51	Nushu character THUB
1B11B	𣧁	贵	L3, P29	Nushu character KUEB
1B11C	𣧂	哥	L3, P55	Nushu character KUC
1B11D	𣧃	合/𣧃	L5, P57	Nushu character HUA
1B11E	𣧄	姑	L3, P55	Nushu character KUD
1B11F	𣧅	陪	L4, P72	Nushu character PYA
1B120	𣧆	刻	L5, P76	Nushu character KHY
1B121	𣧇	東	L5, P81	Nushu character LAIC
1B122	𣧈	新	L5, P83	Nushu character LAID
1B123	𣧉	焦	L7, P84	Nushu character HAI









1B124	愁	愁	L7, P94	Nushu character TSOUB
1B125	死/嫂	死/嫂	L4, P91	Nushu character SAU
1B126	号	号	L2, P92	Nushu character HAUC
1B127	牛	牛	L6, P96	Nushu character NGOU
1B128	欧	欧	L2, P97	Nushu character OU
1B129	叔	叔	L5, P101	Nushu character XIOUE
1B12A	错	错	L10, P103	Nushu character TSHEY
1B12B	吹	吹	L7, P115	Nushu character FANGC
1B12C	但	但	L7, P117	Nushu character TANGA
1B12D	欢	欢	L7, P123	Nushu character HANGC
1B12E	贵	贵	L3, P9	Nushu character JIANGC
1B12F	相	相	L5, P126	Nushu character SIANGB
1B130	官	官	L2, P122	Nushu character KANGC
1B131	重	重	L2, P127	Nushu character JIANGD
1B132	响	响	L5, P128	Nushu character XIANGC
1B133	担	担	L2, P134	Nushu character LONGB
1B134	轻	轻	L6, P138	Nushu character QIONG
1B135	羞	羞	L1, P144	Nushu character NG
1B136	悲	悲	L1, P2	Nushu character PAB
1B137	脱	脱	L5, P14	Nushu character PUOY
1B138	恨	恨	L2, P15	Nushu character SIEB

1B139	灾	灾	L3, P26	Nushu character TSEOB
1B13A	解	解	L9, P27	Nushu character KEOB
1B13B	君	君	L6, P29	Nushu character JYEA
1B13C	转/转	转/转	L7, P29	Nushu character JYEB
1B13D	把	把	L9, P31	Nushu character PYED
1B13E	思	思	L2, P35	Nushu character SYEF
1B13F	移/移	移/移	L4, P44	Nushu character YIC
1B140	祖	祖	L2, P53	Nushu character TSUB
1B141	初	初	L1, P54	Nushu character TSHUB
1B142	着	着	L6, P68	Nushu character JY
1B143	岁	岁	L10, P70	Nushu character XYB
1B144	得	得	L3, P75	Nushu character LY
1B145	黑	黑	L3, P77	Nushu character HY
1B146	高	高	L6, P91	Nushu character KAUB
1B147	透	透	L8, P93	Nushu character KHOU
1B148	朝	朝	L7, P62	Nushu character JIU
1B149	岁/烧	岁/烧	L5, P64	Nushu character XIUC
1B14A	乱	乱	L2, P120	Nushu character LANGC
1B14B	妹	妹	L7, P130	Nushu character MENGA
1B14C	房	房	L7, P113	Nushu character PANGB
1B14D	断	断	L2, P118	Nushu character TANGB

1B14E	捅	捅	L3, P119	Nushu character THANGB
1B14F	英	英	L4, P28	Nushu character XIANGD
1B150	羊	羊	L3, P129	Nushu character IANGB
1B151	田	田	L1, P131	Nushu character TENGGB
1B152	梦	梦	L5, P130	Nushu character MENGGB
1B153	侯	侯	L1, P97	Nushu character HOU
1B154	拿	拿→	L10, P133	Nushu character NONGB
1B155	浸	浸	L1, P8	Nushu character TSAB
1B156	借	借	L3, P13	Nushu character TSIEA
1B157	食/说	食/说	L2, P19	Nushu character XIEB
1B158	鸟	鸟	L8, P38	Nushu character LI
1B159	接	接	L8, P39	Nushu character TSID
1B15A	倚	倚	L5, P44	Nushu character YID
1B15B	路	路	L8, P52	Nushu character LUB
1B15C	古	古	L5, P57	Nushu character HUB
1B15D	道	道	L2, P88	Nushu character TAU
1B15E	神	神	L3, P68	Nushu character XYUB
1B15F	绣	绣	L3, P99	Nushu character SIOUB
1B160	有	有	L9, P100	Nushu character NIOUB
1B161	落	落	L2, P103	Nushu character LEYC
1B162	远	远	L3, P113	Nushu character YNB

1B163	淡	淡	L5, P133	Nushu character TONG
1B164	食	食	L3, P142	Nushu character XINGB
1B165	飲	饮	L6, P19	Nushu character IEE
1B166	賣	卖	L4, P22	Nushu character MEOB
1B167	挖	挖	L5, P23	Nushu character VEO
1B168	意	意	L2, P45	Nushu character JIE
1B169	嬌	娇	L7, P62	Nushu character JIDB
1B16A	根	男→	L9, P50	Nushu character TU
1B16B	樂	乐	L6, P94	Nushu character LOUC
1B16C	爭	争	L13, P105	Nushu character TSUOY
1B16D	夢	梦	L5, P115	Nushu character MANGB
1B16E	唱	昌	L2, P125	Nushu character TSIANGC
1B16F	唱	唱	L7, P127	Nushu character QIANG
1B170	靜	静	L7, P137	Nushu character JIONG
1B171	謝	𠵼→	L6, P142	Nushu character INGB
1B172	謝	谢	L4, P13	Nushu character TSIEB
1B173	背	背	L1, P73	Nushu character PYB
1B174	會	𠵼	L4, P37	Nushu character FI
1B175	鼠	鼠	L8, P67	Nushu character XYUC
1B176	會	會	L5, P74	Nushu character FYB
1B177	親	亲亲	L4, P83	Nushu character TSHAI

1B178		鸟/黄	L1, P117	Nushu character FANGD
1B179		眼	L2, P108	Nushu character NGUOY
1B17A		福	L5, P49	Nushu character FUG
1B17B		鸽	L3, P56	Nushu character KUE
1B17C		渐	L5, P111	Nushu character JYEC
1B17D		里 → / 慈	L9, P33	Nushu character TSYEE

## **(I) 【The theory of Character Cell】**

The theory of Character Cell is created by my supervisor Prof. Zhao Liming who referred to the theory of Phenetics in the process of dealing with allograph in Nushu. That is if one word has many form but no difference in meaning, which comes from the same origin, structure, shape, just appear few difference while writing that do not effect communication, just accept the most frequently used one as the basic word. You can find it in details in the attachment named with <女书字数统计与异体字处理>. Here is the preface.

“In recent years, Nushu was confused by the fake work and counterfeit, since entering the economy .It is facing the problem of not be lost, but be distorted. Radically reform it is the most important thing to do now. To save Nushu, in the first place is to protect it as it originally was. Staff of Tsinghua university SRT saving Nushu group have sort out thousand of original material .They also scan and interpreted all 640 articles, that is, 22 thousands words, which could be read and understand, and edited the complete work of China Nushu which has been published in 2005.According to those passing or anonymous articles that before 90s of 20 centenary, we made a Nushu words list, and digitalize it into a Nushu data. All these work provided us both scientific basis and digital method in the fundamental and even quantitative study of the words of Nushu. This report mainly talks about the statistics, processing of the variant words, and theory evidence of Nushu. Whole article consist of four parts: the scientific orientation of the words; the principle and method of statistic; processing of the variant words during the statistic; the statistic result.

The variant words of Nushu have a different definition from Chinese variant words. Nushu is an anamorphosis of the Chinese; its nature has changed into expressing the sound from expressing the meaning, that is, syllable words which stands the sound. Nushu record the language by homophony words, that is using one anamorphosis word mark a group of homophony and words which have similar pronunciation. We use an theory deal with the variant words .That is if one word has many form but no difference in meaning, which comes from the same origin, structure, shape ,just appear few difference while writing that do not effect communication, just accept the most frequently used one as the basic word.”

## **(II) 【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 comparation. Finally we selected the characters which have the highest frequency and widest use among the users. There is absolutely no subjective inclination. The PDF edition of <女书用字比较> and <女书基本字与字源考> have explained this point which has been given to you.

## **(III) 【about the competing analyses】**

1、 The proposal of encoding Nushu is the collective research results of

The Committee for Female' s Script (Nushu) 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 Xuezheng 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 (中华书局), 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 the 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、 We have given the detailed explanations about the book by William Chiang and the dictionary by Chen Qiguang. The document is attached here again.

3、 the research result <女书用字比较> and <女书基本字与字源考>(the mapping table between Nushu and Hanzi) has been published publicly in the International Seminar of Nushu which was held by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2004. Everyone in the meeting have got one copy. The paper was accepted and authorized by National Languages Committee and research organization of Nushu in Japanese. Other people with experts included referred to our research result. So is <女汉字典>.

4、 There are some other strange and ridiculous sayings and opinions which were created subjectively and intentionally. For example, some people said that Nushu 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 Nushu. 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 Nushu is earlier than Jiagu script (甲骨文) 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.

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

#### **(IV) 【about the minor variants】**

In the No.51 conference about the UCS last Sep in Hangzhou, China, we exchanged opinions with dear Debbie and other kind foreign experts. Accompanied with more and more faked Nushu scripts, we must set up a



standard which would be accepted by Nushu users and experts. At first, I found some variants have rather high frequency, so I encoded them. Debbie asked me why choose these 64 instead of all of them. After discussion with experts, Debbie suggested us to encode the basic characters only. After the conference, CFFSCFLAS invited some related experts and the local government to discuss the suggestions of encoding the basic characters only. CFFSCFLAS accepted this suggestion and recommend it to the local textbook after the local government agreed.

So in the new proposal, we disposed the allograph and encode the basic characters only.

#### **(V) 【about the relationship with hanzi】**

1、Nushu 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 “Nushu 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 Nushu 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 语言学院出版社.

2、We did not find proper origin for the several special graphs of Nushu at the beginning. But later we successfully found the originated Hanzi.

𠄎 (花) ←花、𠄎 (草) ←草、𠄎 (树) ←鼠、𠄎 (刻) ←刻、𠄎 (悲) ←悲

3、The nature of Nushu is the variation of Hanzi, which constitutes the mainly and key part of Nushu script system.

#### **(VI) 【Nushu differs with Hanzi】**

Nushu 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. Nushu 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.

#### **(VII) 【about the isographic syllabary and the relationship between oral language and written language】**

1、Like the Japanese kana, nushu is an “isographic syllabary”, which is our published research results as early as twenty years ago. Please refer to the paper in the year of 1987 and 1990.

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

3、There obviously existed some difference between oral language and written language. Because the style of Nushu works is poem, most of which is seven-character or five-character per sentence. There are some old words used in the past besides some difference between their natural dialect and regional standard pronunciation. (Huang Xuezhao、Cao Zhiyun and Li Lan wrote many paper about that.)

### **(VIII) 【about Ouyanghongyan】**

We know Ouyanghongyan very much. She is one of the earliest businessmen who manage the deals of Nushu. Her father got many photos of Nushu since 1980. And she put Nushu into the way of business in the early year of 2000. She made some crafts and performances and began to learn to write Nushu, 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.

### **(IX) 【about the history】**

1、The information on history and origin of Nushu is mentioned in the website [www.nvshu.com.cn](http://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 has been seeking and seeking the first historical mention of the script and what the earliest known text for about twenty years in the tens of counties in several provinces nearby the region of Nushu. 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、You are right. We successfully identified twenties years ago that Nushu 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 Nushu need more persuasive evidence.

### **(X) 【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.

**References:**

- 1、赵丽明，李蓝，2006《论江永女书的来源》《汉藏语言研究——第三十四届国际汉藏语言暨语言学会议论文集》民族出版社；
- 2、李蓝，赵丽明，2005《从语言学的角度研究女书》《女书的历史与现状》，中国社会科学出版社；
- 3、黄雪贞，1993年6月，《江永方言研究》，社会科学出版社。等。