



ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG 2 N4341

DATE: 2012 - 9 - 10

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	Updated Proposal for encoding Nyushu in the SMP of the UCS
Source	China
Reference	WG2N3598
Action	For consideration by WG2
Date	2012-9-10

A. Administrative

1. **Title:** Updated Proposal for encoding Nyushu in the SMP of the UCS

2. **Requester's name:** China

3. **Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):** Member body

4. **Submission date:** 2012-09-08

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: Nyushu

b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:

Name of the existing block:

2. **Number of characters in proposal:** 390

3. **Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):**

A-Contemporary	B.1-Specialized (small collection)	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 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? **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? *the Government of Yongzhou; The Committee for Female's Script (Nyushu) of Chinese Folk Literature and Art Society*
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: *Nyushu was used by women in Jiangyong and now by local people.*
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) **common**
Reference *It is widely used for communication and tourism development by local people*
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? **Yes**
If YES, where? Reference: *Jiangyong, Hunan, China*

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

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:

D Updated Proposal

I Revision List

This is an updated proposal with revisions:

1. Add one character: Nyushu Mark. And name it with “DIE”.

2. Update fonts and explanations of glyph/font modifications.
3. Change the name “Nüshu” to “Nyushu”.
4. Add a table based on the phonemic values for finals and initials with the intended conversion of each of the values into the names in ASCII.
5. Revise the conversion of the values into the names in ASCII: the final [u] is transferred into W; the initial [ŋ] is transferred into NJ; remove “Y” and “W” added to the beginning of syllables without initials.
6. Update some names of the character accordingly and highlight the new names in yellow mark.

II The Main Part of the Revision

About the allographs.

Allographs are common phenomenon especially in the minority scripts. Because Nyushu 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, Nyushu would lose its original appearance.

The Committee for Female’s Script (Nyushu) 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.

(I) Order rules

390 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 Nyushu, the dot and the curve (mainly referring to arc), which is traditional writing rules for the Nyushu 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 uuu 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/

(II) Character names

We name the characters with the Chenguan sound (spoken in the local town) which is the standard pronunciation of Nyushu. Local women like to read Nyushu 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 Nyushu character set ought to be of one-one correspondence with one code. –A/B/C/D plus the Roman scripts after to distinguish the tone.

Conversion of the values into the names in ASCII

initials	ASCII	finals	ASCII
a	A	p	P
ua	UA	p'	PH
ya	YA	m	M
ie	IE	f	F
ø	EO	v	V
uø	UEO	t	T
uə	UE	t'	TH
yə	YE	n	N
uə	WE	l	L
i	I	ts	TS
iu	IU	ts'	TSH
u	U	s	S
yu	YU	tɕ	J
y	Y	tɕ'	Q
u	W	ŋ	N
ai	AI	ɕ	X
uai	UAI	k	K
yai	YAI	k'	KH
au	AU	h	H
iau	IAU		
ou	OU		
iou	IOU		
əu	EW		
uou	UOW		
you	YOW		
uu	UW		
yn	YN		
aŋ	ANG		
iaŋ	IANG		
uaŋ	UANG		
yaŋ	YANG		
əŋ	ENG		
oŋ	ONG		
ioŋ	IONG		
iŋ	ING		
ŋ	NG		

E.g. 𠂇 𠂇³³ NJIE-A; 𠂇 𠂇³³ SWE-A.

(III) About the font

There are no unified standards and rules for Nyushu and many graphs seem vague. So after we picked the chosen characters, we invited the local calligrapher to write the picked Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 1B185 with 390 graphs included.

(IV) Code-point table

Nyushu graph

The code-points in this table were proposed in the last proposal N3598. We retain the codes of characters for viewing and comparing purposes.

Nyushu Characters	HEX	NAME
𠂇	1B000	Nyushu character YI-A
𠂇	1B001	Nyushu character NA
𠂇	1B002	Nyushu character TSHA
𠂇	1B003	Nyushu character IE-D
𠂇	1B004	Nyushu character PEO-A
𠂇	1B005	Nyushu character SWE-A
𠂇	1B006	Nyushu character PHIU
𠂇	1B007	Nyushu character U
𠂇	1B008	Nyushu character XYA-A
𠂇	1B009	Nyushu character TIE
𠂇	1B00A	Nyushu character NJIE-A
𠂇	1B00B	Nyushu character TEO-A
𠂇	1B00C	Nyushu character QHYE
𠂇	1B00D	Nyushu character FWE-A

𠂇	1B00E	Nyushu character LIU-A
𠂈	1B00F	Nyushu character SIU
𠂉	1B010	Nyushu character THU-A
𠂊	1B011	Nyushu character NJYU-A
𠂋	1B012	Nyushu character VAI
𠂌	1B013	Nyushu character KAI
𠂍	1B014	Nyushu character KHAU-A
𠂎	1B015	Nyushu character KOU-A
𠂏	1B016	Nyushu character JIOU-A
𠂐	1B017	Nyushu character LIANG-A
𠂑	1B018	Nyushu character XIANG-A
𠂒	1B019	Nyushu character TSHENG
𠂓	1B01A	Nyushu character SONG
𠂔	1B01B	Nyushu character MA
𠂕	1B01C	Nyushu character LA-A
𠂖	1B01D	Nyushu character FA
𠂗	1B01E	Nyushu character KHUA-A
𠂘	1B01F	Nyushu character THEO-B
𠂙	1B020	Nyushu character TSEO-A
𠂚	1B021	Nyushu character FWE-B
𠂛	1B022	Nyushu character TSWE-A
𠂜	1B023	Nyushu character TI-A

𠂇	1B024	Nyushu character XI-A
𠂈	1B025	Nyushu character FU-A
𠂉	1B026	Nyushu character FU-B
𠂊	1B027	Nyushu character FU-C
𠂋	1B028	Nyushu character JYU-A
𠂌	1B029	Nyushu character JYU-B
𠂍	1B02A	Nyushu character FAI-A
𠂎	1B02B	Nyushu character HAU-A
𠂏	1B02C	Nyushu character LOU-A
𠂐	1B02D	Nyushu character LIOU-A
𠂑	1B02E	Nyushu character JIOU-B
𠂒	1B02F	Nyushu character XIOU-A
𠂓	1B030	Nyushu character QYN
𠂔	1B031	Nyushu character FANG-A
𠂕	1B032	Nyushu character VANG-A
𠂖	1B033	Nyushu character SANG
𠂗	1B034	Nyushu character KANG-A
𠂘	1B035	Nyushu character NENG-A
𠂙	1B036	Nyushu character THENG
𠂚	1B037	Nyushu character PIONG-C
𠂛	1B038	Nyushu character IONG
𠂜	1B039	Nyushu character QY-A

𠄎	1B03A	Nyushu characterXYA-C
𠄏	1B03B	Nyushu character NIE-D
𠄐	1B03C	Nyushu character LIE-A
𠄑	1B03D	Nyushu character JIE-A
𠄒	1B03E	Nyushu character NJIE-B
𠄓	1B03F	Nyushu character NJIE-C
𠄔	1B040	Nyushu character IE-A
𠄕	1B041	Nyushu character IE-B
𠄖	1B042	Nyushu character MWE
𠄗	1B043	Nyushu character VWE
𠄘	1B044	Nyushu character TWE-A
𠄙	1B045	Nyushu character MWE-B
𠄚	1B046	Nyushu character VWE-A
𠄛	1B047	Nyushu character TSWE
𠄜	1B048	Nyushu character SW
𠄝	1B049	Nyushu character SWE-A
𠄞	1B04A	Nyushu character SWE-D
𠄟	1B04B	Nyushu character JI-A
𠄠	1B04C	Nyushu character XI-A
𠄡	1B04D	Nyushu character I-B
𠄢	1B04E	Nyushu character LIU-B
𠄣	1B04F	Nyushu character NJIU

𠂇	1B050	Nyushu character XIU-A
𠂈	1B051	Nyushu character MU
𠂉	1B052	Nyushu character YU
𠂊	1B053	Nyushu character QY-B
𠂋	1B054	Nyushu character QY-C
𠂌	1B055	Nyushu character Y
𠂍	1B056	Nyushu character PAI-A
𠂎	1B057	Nyushu character AI
𠂏	1B058	Nyushu character LAI-A
𠂐	1B059	Nyushu character HAU-B
𠂑	1B05A	Nyushu character POU
𠂒	1B05B	Nyushu character TOU
𠂓	1B05C	Nyushu character LIOU-B
𠂔	1B05D	Nyushu character IOU-A
𠂕	1B05E	Nyushu character TSEW
𠂖	1B05F	Nyushu character TSEY-B
𠂗	1B060	Nyushu character SUOW-A
𠂘	1B061	Nyushu character HUOW-B
𠂙	1B062	Nyushu character HUOW-A
𠂚	1B063	Nyushu character PANG-A
𠂛	1B064	Nyushu character MANG-A
𠂜	1B065	Nyushu character THANG-A

𠄎	1B066	Nyushu character KANG-B
𠄏	1B067	Nyushu character LIANG-B
𠄐	1B068	Nyushu character JIANG-A
𠄑	1B069	Nyushu character NJIANG
𠄒	1B06A	Nyushu character SENG
𠄓	1B06B	Nyushu character PENG
𠄔	1B06C	Nyushu character TSHIONG-B
𠄕	1B06D	Nyushu character XIONG-A
𠄖	1B06E	Nyushu character JING-C
𠄗	1B06F	Nyushu character PA-A
𠄘	1B070	Nyushu character LA-B
𠄙	1B071	Nyushu character JIE-B
𠄚	1B072	Nyushu character PHEO-B
𠄛	1B073	Nyushu character PEO-C
𠄜	1B074	Nyushu character NO
𠄝	1B075	Nyushu character LEO-A
𠄞	1B076	Nyushu character ZAI
𠄟	1B077	Nyushu character SEO
𠄠	1B078	Nyushu character KEO-A
𠄡	1B079	Nyushu character KHUEO
𠄢	1B07A	Nyushu character YE-A
𠄣	1B07B	Nyushu character PYE-A

𠄎	1B07C	Nyushu character PYE-B
𠄏	1B07D	Nyushu character TSYE-C
𠄐	1B07E	Nyushu character JI-A
𠄑	1B07F	Nyushu character NI
𠄒	1B080	Nyushu character TSIU
𠄓	1B081	Nyushu character FU-D
𠄔	1B082	Nyushu character KHU
𠄕	1B083	Nyushu character HU-C
𠄖	1B084	Nyushu character VU
𠄗	1B085	Nyushu character PHY
𠄘	1B086	Nyushu character FY-A
𠄙	1B087	Nyushu character KY-A
𠄚	1B088	Nyushu character HY-A
𠄛	1B089	Nyushu character MAI
𠄜	1B08A	Nyushu character THAI
𠄝	1B08B	Nyushu character SAI-A
𠄞	1B08C	Nyushu character SAI-B
𠄟	1B08D	Nyushu character THAU
𠄠	1B08E	Nyushu character LAU-A
𠄡	1B08F	Nyushu character LAU-B
𠄢	1B090	Nyushu character KOU-B
𠄣	1B091	Nyushu character XIOU-B

ㄟ	1B092	Nyushu character SEY
ㄚ	1B093	Nyushu character LEYW-A
ㄛ	1B094	Nyushu character THUOY
ㄜ	1B095	Nyushu character UOY
甲	1B096	Nyushu character KUY
ㄞ	1B097	Nyushu character NGUY
ㄟ	1B098	Nyushu character JYN
ㄠ	1B099	Nyushu character YN-A
ㄡ	1B09A	Nyushu character VANG-B
ㄢ	1B09B	Nyushu character TSANG-A
ㄣ	1B09C	Nyushu character TSHANG
ㄤ	1B09D	Nyushu character JIANG-B
ㄥ	1B09E	Nyushu character KONG
ㄦ	1B09F	Nyushu character IANG-A
ㄧ	1B0A0	Nyushu character TENG-A
ㄨ	1B0A1	Nyushu character NENG-B
ㄩ	1B0A2	Nyushu character PIONG-A
㄰	1B0A3	Nyushu character PIONG-B
ㄱ	1B0A4	Nyushu character MIONG
ㄴ	1B0A5	Nyushu character XIONG-B
ㄷ	1B0A6	Nyushu character NJING
ㄸ	1B0A7	Nyushu character NG-A

由	1B0A8	Nyushu character NG-B
甲	1B0A9	Nyushu character TSA-A
日	1B0AA	Nyushu character KUA-A
听	1B0AB	Nyushu character KUA-B
典	1B0AC	Nyushu character XIE-A
休	1B0AD	Nyushu character PHEO
伊	1B0AE	Nyushu character LEO-C
任	1B0AF	Nyushu character TSHEO-A
非	1B0B0	Nyushu character FYE-C
学	1B0B1	Nyushu character TSYE-D
切	1B0B2	Nyushu character TSHI-A
美	1B0B3	Nyushu character TSHI-B
白	1B0B4	Nyushu character SI
火	1B0B5	Nyushu character PU-B
合	1B0B6	Nyushu character FU-E
核	1B0B7	Nyushu character LU-A
世	1B0B8	Nyushu character TSHU-A
系	1B0B9	Nyushu character NGU
望	1B0BA	Nyushu character JYU-C
秀	1B0BB	Nyushu character XYU-A
娘	1B0BC	Nyushu character QYU
食	1B0BD	Nyushu character XY-A

𠄎	1B0BE	Nyushu character FAI-B
𠄏	1B0BF	Nyushu character TSAI
𠄐	1B0C0	Nyushu character LOU-B
𠄑	1B0C1	Nyushu character PIOUS
𠄒	1B0C2	Nyushu character MIOUS
𠄓	1B0C3	Nyushu character TSOU-A
𠄔	1B0C4	Nyushu character TSHIOUS
𠄕	1B0C5	Nyushu character QIOUS
𠄖	1B0C6	Nyushu character NIOUS-A
𠄗	1B0C7	Nyushu character IOU-B
𠄘	1B0C8	Nyushu character IOU-C
𠄙	1B0C9	Nyushu character NUOY
𠄚	1B0CA	Nyushu character CHANG
𠄛	1B0CB	Nyushu character KUOY
𠄜	1B0CC	Nyushu character LANG-A
𠄝	1B0CD	Nyushu character ANG
𠄞	1B0CE	Nyushu character LIANG-C
𠄟	1B0CF	Nyushu character SIANG-A
𠄠	1B0D0	Nyushu character TSIANG-A
𠄡	1B0D1	Nyushu character TSIANG-B
𠄢	1B0D2	Nyushu character TSHIONG-A
𠄣	1B0D3	Nyushu character XIONG-C

但	1B0D4	Nyushu character LONG-A
冷	1B0D5	Nyushu character LIONG-A
經	1B0D6	Nyushu character JING-A
雨	1B0D7	Nyushu character XING-C
心	1B0D8	Nyushu character QYE-B
里	1B0D9	Nyushu character LA-C
白	1B0DA	Nyushu character SA-A
爰	1B0DB	Nyushu character XYA-B
昔	1B0DC	Nyushu character SIE-A
生	1B0DD	Nyushu character FEO
非	1B0DE	Nyushu character PEO-D
侏	1B0DF	Nyushu character NEO
火	1B0E0	Nyushu character THEO
崇	1B0E1	Nyushu character KUE-A
岑	1B0E2	Nyushu character YE-B
彗	1B0E3	Nyushu character PYE-C
亞	1B0E4	Nyushu character VWE
晴	1B0E5	Nyushu character XYE
果	1B0E6	Nyushu character PI
以	1B0E7	Nyushu character TI-A
彗	1B0E8	Nyushu character TSI-A
奇	1B0E9	Nyushu character TSI-B

𠄎	1B0EA	Nyushu character JI-B
𠄏	1B0EB	Nyushu character JI-C
𠄐	1B0EC	Nyushu character TSHIU
𠄑	1B0ED	Nyushu character PU-A
𠄒	1B0EE	Nyushu character TSU-A
𠄓	1B0EF	Nyushu character KU-B
𠄔	1B0F0	Nyushu character NYU-B
𠄕	1B0F1	Nyushu character QY-D
𠄖	1B0F2	Nyushu character KY-B
𠄗	1B0F3	Nyushu character HY-B
𠄘	1B0F4	Nyushu character PHAI
𠄙	1B0F5	Nyushu character MAI-B
𠄚	1B0F6	Nyushu character LAI-B
𠄛	1B0F7	Nyushu character SAI-C
𠄜	1B0F8	Nyushu character TSHAU
𠄝	1B0F9	Nyushu character KOU-C
𠄞	1B0FA	Nyushu character TSIUO
𠄟	1B0FB	Nyushu character SIOU-A
𠄠	1B0FC	Nyushu character JIOU-C
𠄡	1B0FD	Nyushu character IOU
𠄢	1B0FE	Nyushu character XIOU-C
𠄣	1B0FF	Nyushu character THUOY-A

听	1B100	Nyushu character HUOY-C
秀	1B101	Nyushu character FANG-B
姓	1B102	Nyushu character VANG-C
岸	1B103	Nyushu character LANG-B
林	1B104	Nyushu character TSANG-B
欣	1B105	Nyushu character KHANG-A
罕	1B106	Nyushu character KHANG-B
亨	1B107	Nyushu character HANG-B
季	1B108	Nyushu character XIANG-B
日	1B109	Nyushu character NENG-C
伊	1B10A	Nyushu character LENG
崇	1B10B	Nyushu character TSENG
男	1B10C	Nyushu character NONG-A
岑	1B10D	Nyushu character LIONG-B
庄	1B10E	Nyushu character TSIONG-A
清	1B10F	Nyushu character TSIONG-B
容	1B110	Nyushu character SIONG
登	1B111	Nyushu character XING-A
心	1B112	Nyushu character ING-A
金	1B113	Nyushu character JING-B
物	1B114	Nyushu character VA
叔	1B115	Nyushu character SA-B



留	1B116	Nyushu character LIE-B
很	1B117	Nyushu character TSHI-E
留	1B118	Nyushu character IE-C
身	1B119	Nyushu character MEO-A
地	1B11A	Nyushu character LEO-B
炎	1B11B	Nyushu character TSHEO-B
香	1B11C	Nyushu character QYE-A
地	1B11D	Nyushu character TI-B
地	1B11E	Nyushu character JI-A
炎	1B11F	Nyushu character FU-F
地	1B120	Nyushu character THU-B
伊	1B121	Nyushu character KUE-B
壽	1B122	Nyushu character KU-C
地	1B123	Nyushu character HU-A
地	1B124	Nyushu character KU-D
留	1B125	Nyushu character PW-A
菜	1B126	Nyushu character KHW
魚	1B127	Nyushu character LAI-C
涼	1B128	Nyushu character SAI
地	1B129	Nyushu character TSIU-A
系	1B12A	Nyushu character TSOU-B
地	1B12B	Nyushu character SAU

多	1B12C	Nyushu character HAU-C
東	1B12D	Nyushu character NGOU
世	1B12E	Nyushu character OU
休	1B12F	Nyushu character XIOUE
恭	1B130	Nyushu character TSHEY
暖	1B131	Nyushu character FANG-C
道	1B132	Nyushu character TANG-A
炸	1B133	Nyushu character HANG-C
讓	1B134	Nyushu character JIANG-C
和	1B135	Nyushu character SIANG-B
空	1B136	Nyushu character KANG-C
冬	1B137	Nyushu character JIANG-D
响	1B138	Nyushu character XIANG-C
坦	1B139	Nyushu character LONG-B
岐	1B13A	Nyushu character QIONG
滿	1B13B	Nyushu character NG
况	1B13C	Nyushu character PA-B
况	1B13D	Nyushu character TSHIE-B
浪	1B13E	Nyushu character SIE-B
恣	1B13F	Nyushu character TSEO-B
樣	1B140	Nyushu character KEO-B
朋	1B141	Nyushu character JYE-A

妹	1B142	Nyushu character JYE-B
根	1B143	Nyushu character PWE-D
昂	1B144	Nyushu character SYE-F
埠	1B145	Nyushu character TI-C
仙	1B146	Nyushu character YI-C
担	1B147	Nyushu character TSU-B
涿	1B148	Nyushu character TSHU-B
杏	1B149	Nyushu character JY
敬	1B14A	Nyushu character XY-B
混	1B14B	Nyushu character LW
巢	1B14C	Nyushu character HY
嵩	1B14D	Nyushu character KAU-B
菱	1B14E	Nyushu character THOU
倭	1B14F	Nyushu character JIU
焦	1B150	Nyushu character XIU-C
啜	1B151	Nyushu character LANG-C
捺	1B152	Nyushu character MENG-A
吻	1B153	Nyushu character PANG-B
东	1B154	Nyushu character TANG-B
球	1B155	Nyushu character TSHIE-A
浪	1B156	Nyushu character IANG-C
美	1B157	Nyushu character IANG-B

𪛗	1B158	Nyushu character TENG-B
𪛘	1B159	Nyushu character MENG-B
𪛙	1B15A	Nyushu character HOU
𪛚	1B15B	Nyushu character NONG
𪛛	1B15C	Nyushu character TSA-B
𪛜	1B15D	Nyushu character TSIE-A
𪛝	1B15E	Nyushu character XIE-B
𪛞	1B15F	Nyushu character LI
𪛟	1B160	Nyushu character TSI-D
𪛠	1B161	Nyushu character YI-D
𪛡	1B162	Nyushu character LU-B
𪛢	1B163	Nyushu character HU-B
𪛣	1B164	Nyushu character TAU
𪛤	1B165	Nyushu character XYU-B
𪛥	1B166	Nyushu character SIOU-B
𪛦	1B167	Nyushu character NIOU-B
𪛧	1B168	Nyushu character LEY-C
𪛨	1B169	Nyushu character YN-B
𪛩	1B16A	Nyushu character TONG
𪛪	1B16B	Nyushu character XING-B
𪛫	1B16C	Nyushu character IE-E
𪛬	1B16D	Nyushu character MEO-B

堃	1B16E	Nyushu character VEO
意	1B16F	Nyushu character JI-E
精	1B170	Nyushu character JI-B
根	1B171	Nyushu character TU
濤	1B172	Nyushu character LOU-C
對	1B173	Nyushu character TSUOY
菱	1B174	Nyushu character MANG-B
溜	1B175	Nyushu character TSIANG-C
習	1B176	Nyushu character QIANG
菱	1B177	Nyushu character JIONG
味	1B178	Nyushu character ING-B
艱	1B179	Nyushu character TSIE-B
晉	1B17A	Nyushu character PY-B
噲	1B17B	Nyushu character FI
余	1B17C	Nyushu character XYU-C
余	1B17D	Nyushu character FY-B
踏	1B17E	Nyushu character TSHAI
菱	1B17F	Nyushu character FANG-D
眼	1B180	Nyushu character NGUOY
招	1B181	Nyushu character FU-G
泉	1B182	Nyushu character KU-D
鯉	1B183	Nyushu character JYE-C

	1B184	Nyushu character TSYE-E
	1B185	Nyushu character DIE

III Introduction

(I) Generalization

Nyushu 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 Nyushu characters appear to be italics, with a rough shape as the Chinese character "多". In this sense, Nyushu is defined as a variant form of Chinese characters. A character of Nyushu 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 Nyushu old ladies in the last generalization 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 Nyushu which is written to communicate among local women. For more introduction of Nyushu please refer to N.....

(II) Related research association and its function

CFFSCFLAS is the short of The Committee for Female's Script (Nyushu) 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.

IV Choosing graphs

1. the collection and collation of Nyushu characters

Chinese Nyushu works collection which is published by *China Publishing House at 2005* included more than 90% original ecological data. We identified every Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 *Nyushu 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 Nyushu basic and variant characters

Nyushu 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. Nyushu originates from Chinese characters, but differs a lot. A Nyushu character represents a syllable which records a group of local homophone. That is to say, the meaning of a Nyushu 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 'Nyushu basic characters and their origin verification' (published in *Nyushu 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.

V Acknowledgement

This report is drawn up by the Committee for Female's Script (Nyushu) 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.

VI 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.

VII Reference

- Chinese Nyushu works collection*, Zhao Liming, China Publishing House, 2005
- Nyushu 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.
- Nyushu basic characters and their origin verification*, Zhao Liming, *Nyushu Character comparison*, Intellectual Property Press, 2006.
- Jiangyong dialect research* by Huang Xuezhen, Social Sciences Documents Publishing House, 1993.
- www.nyshu.com.cn

VIII Appendix

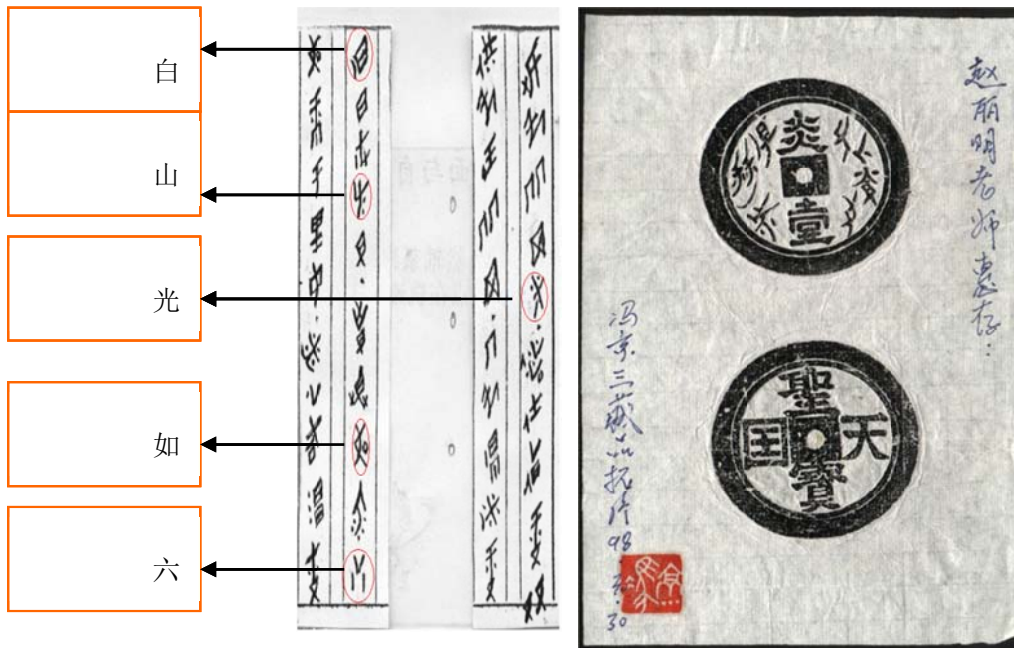
1. Appendix A: Samples of Nyushu works;
2. Appendix B Nyushu is widely concerned in the world;
3. Appendix C: mapping table to the related dictionaries;
4. Appendix D: Nyushu basic characters and its origin verification;
5. Appendix E: The value of Nyushu Character comparison;
6. Appendix F: Other related comments and explanations;
 - 6.1 Appendix F1: Comments to the book of Jiangwei;
 - 6.2 Appendix F2: Comments to the book of Chen Qiguang;
 - 6.3 Appendix F3: Comments to others.

Appendix A Nyushu Samples

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



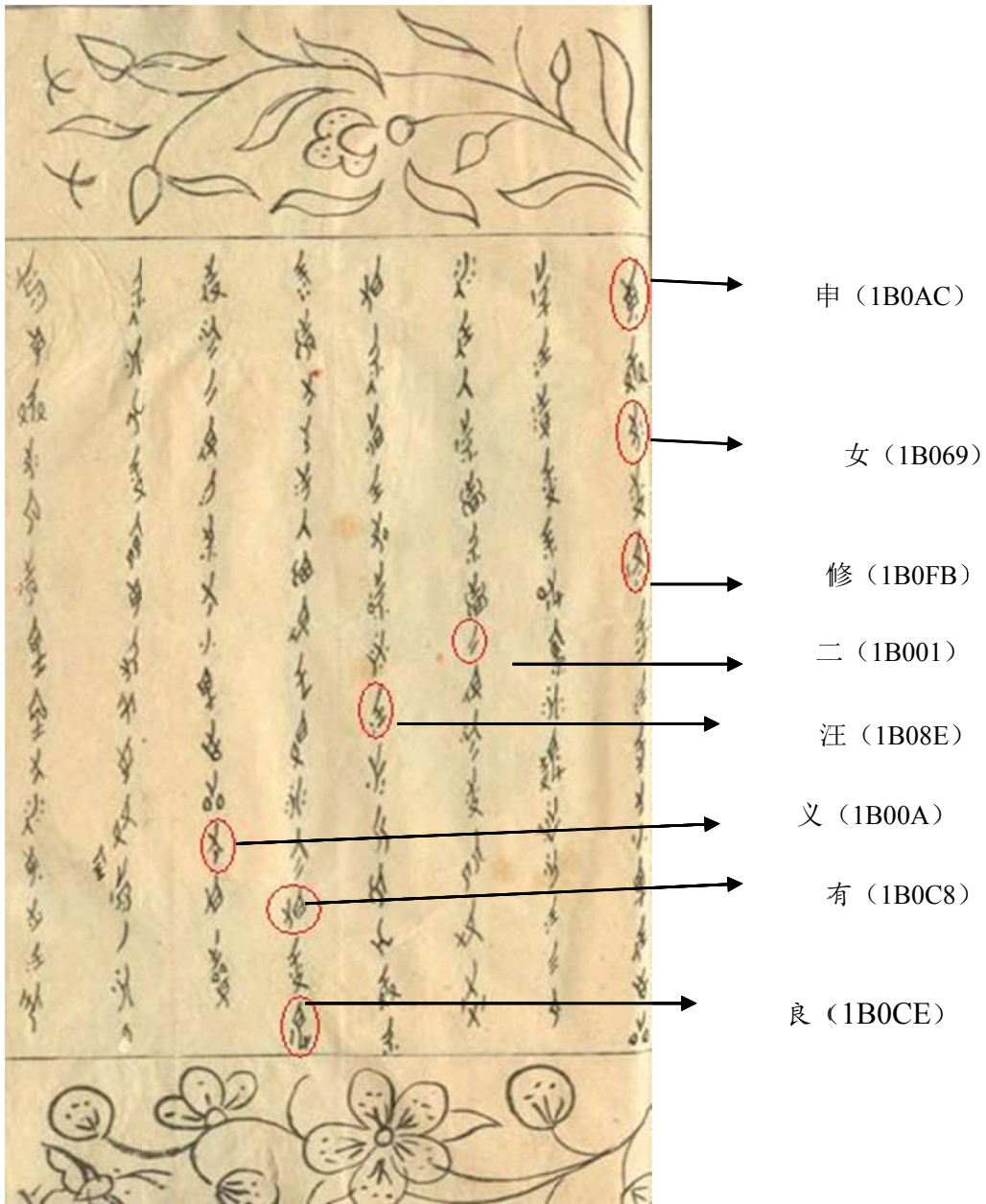
2 Literature samples (Tang Poem and coin sample)



床頭明月光 疑是地上霜
舉頭望明月 低頭思故鄉

Coins with Nyushu graphs in the period of Taipingtianguo

白日依山盡 黃河入海流
欲窮千里目 更上一層樓



身坐娘樓修書到 看儗細姊在他門（他門：男家。看儗：看望。）
 字到遠鄉來相會 花席遙遙到三朝（三朝：結婚第三天。）
 你在人家樂不樂 二儗冷樓哪處安（二儗：姊妹倆；儗，量詞。）
 有你團圓如風過 到此沒邊坐不齊
 結義之時人四儗 手取花針有商量（四儗：姊妹四個。）
 送冷二儗可憐義 細姊他門要背驚（背驚：回想清楚。）
 你亦出鄉命中好 父母雙全哥一個（出鄉：出嫁。）
 房中嫂娘知情理 寬待你身本到頭

3 photos of natural Nyushu successors of the last generation



Gao Yinxian(1902-1990)



Yi Nianhua(1907-1991)



Yang Huanyi (1909-2004)



He Yanxin(1940--)

4 Nyushu is widely used



Yang Huanyi and He Yanxin are studying



Nyushu is song in the marriage holidays



Many local people study Nyushu spontaneously



A girl is studying

Appendix B Nyushu is widely concerned in the world

1 some studies about Nyushu



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

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

Nyushu and its culture, Xinhua Publishing House, 1995;

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



novels about Nyushu



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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu (above)



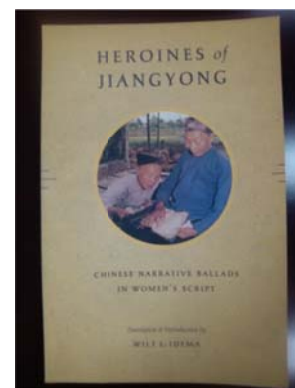
Women oral history, Sanlian Bookstore, (above)



Nyushu and its culture, 1995; (left)

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

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



Books about the studies of Nyushu

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

Heroines of Jiangyong, Chinese Narrative Ballads in Women's Script, Translation&Introduction by Wilt L.Idema, Washington University Press, 2011.

2 some activities and reports about Nyushu



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



Reports in *Beijing Daily*



Exhibitions of Nyushu 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.

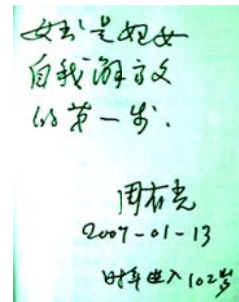
Nyushu research association came to the world and Exhibitions of Nyushu were held in Tsinghua in 2004. The honorary president Li Xueqin made a speech.



Yuanteng (Japan) 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 Nyushu. (above)























































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



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



















































































Appendix C Nyushu Mapping

In the first line of the table, “Zhao”, “Chen” and “Jiang” are the short form of the authors’ names of the three dictionaries *Nyushu 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	㇀	L5, P22		L1, P554		L2, P162	
1B002	㇁	L2, P25		L9, P574		L7, P159	
1B003	㇂	L5, P36		L8, P602		L4, P215	
1B004	㇃	L5, P38		L7, P529		L1, P137	
1B005	㇄	L2, P53		L8, P595		L3, P177	
1B006	㇅	L7, P76		L13, P532		L11, P139	
1B007	㇆	L4, P76		L7, P606		L6, P139	
1B008	㇇	L8, P27		L10, P599		L2, P190	
1B009	㇈	L5, P28		L2, P550		L3, P171	
1B00A	㇉	L7, P34		L2, P594		L2, P165	
1B00B	㇊	L2, P41		L13, P542		L4, P147	
1B00C	㇋	L10, P47		L12, P593		L8, P187	
1B00D	㇌	L10, P49		L2, P538		L2, P146	
1B00E	㇍	L9, P76		L10, P549		L1, P166	
1B00F	㇎	L4, P79		L2, P581		L3, P178	
1B010	㇏	L4, P68		L3, P545		L4, P151	
1B011	㇐	L4, P84		L3, P595		L9, P164	


















































































1B012		L5, P95		L10, P607		L5, P209	
1B013		L3, P101		L7, P555		L4, P197	
1B014		L4, P109		L1, P562		L4, P202	
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	
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1B024		L8, P60		L7, P595		L9, P191	












































































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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		L5, P29		L12, P552		L7, P173	
1B03D		L3, P32		L1, P584		L0, P186	
1B03E		L2, P35		L5, P594		L6, P215	
1B03F		L4, P34		L5, P594		L5, P165	
1B040		L4, P36		L6, P603		L2, P165	
1B041		L2, P37		L3, P603		absent	
1B042		L7, P49		L5, P534		L4, P142	
1B043		L5, P50		L5, P607		L1, P210	
1B044		L7, P50		L2, P545		L6, P147	
1B045		L9, P21		L11, P606		L7, P208	
1B046		L4, P50		L4, P607		L2, P210	
1B047		L8, P50		L9, P568		L1, P156	
1B048		L8, P92		L12, P581		L6, P176	
1B049		L3, P52		L1, P579		L1, P177	
1B04A		L5, P52		L2, P579		L2, P177	
1B04B		L3, P58		L1, P583		L1, P181	
1B04C		L7, P60		L6, P595		L4, P178	
1B04D		L4, P62		L6, P602		L6, P211	
1B04E		L9, P76		L1, P553		L4, P194	

1B04F	冰	L4, P81	冰	L10, P594	冰	absent	
1B050	沙	L7, P81	沙	L9, P596	沙	L9, P191	沙
1B051	中	L6, P64	中	L1, P535	中	L5, P141	中
1B052	冰	L4, P85	冰	L5, P603	冰	L7, P215	冰
1B053	衣	L7, P86	衣	L1, P567	衣	L4, P206	衣
1B054	月	L5, P87	月	L4, P595	月	L6, P164	月
1B055	如	L5, P88	如	L1, P608	如	L5, P210	如
1B056	衣	L2, P95	衣	L9, P526	衣	L4, P134	衣
1B057	日	L6, P102	日	L6, P545	日	L5, P162	日
1B058	衣	L6, P98	衣	L3, P548	衣	L1, P169	衣
1B059	衣	L3, P103	衣	L5, P564	衣	L1, P206	衣
1B05A	衣	L11, P109	衣	L3, P589	衣	L2, P136	衣
1B05B	衣	L5, P110	衣	L2, P543	衣	L6, P146	衣
1B05C	衣	L6, P115	衣	L8, P553	衣	L4, P172	衣
1B05D	后	L10, P113	后	L4, P566	后	L8, P204	后
1B05E	衣	L4, P120	衣	L6, P570	衣	L3, P154	衣
1B05F	衣	L3, P120	衣	L5, P570	衣	L2, P154	衣
1B060	衣	L7, P120	衣	L7, P580	衣	L4, P176	衣
1B061	反	L7, P125	反	L10, P565	反	L1, P143	反
1B062	衣	L6, P125	衣	L9, P565	衣	L2, P207	衣
1B063	衣	L2, P131	衣	L10, P527	衣	L3, P135	衣













































































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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	

1B079		L11, P45		L9, P562		absent	
1B07A		L5, P48		L7, P608		L1, P211	
1B07B		L3, P49		L6, P528		L4, P136	
1B07C		L6, P49		L7, P528		L3, P137	
1B07D		L6, P51		L14, P580		L1, P161	
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	
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

































































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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	
1B095		L2, P127		L14, P601		L1, P209	
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	手	L12, P151	手	L5, P530	手	L4, P138	手
1B0A3	𠂇	L15, P151	𠂇	L7, P530	𠂇	L3, P138	𠂇
1B0A4	𠂇	L4, P152	𠂇	L16, P535	𠂇	L5, P142	𠂇
1B0A5	𠂇	L4, P156	𠂇	L1, P601	𠂇	L4, P194	𠂇
1B0A6	𠂇	L6, P158	𠂇	L15, P594	𠂇	L9, P165	𠂇
1B0A7		L4, P160	𠂇	L7, P563	𠂇	L5, P203	𠂇
1B0A8	𠂇	L7, P160	𠂇	L18, P562	𠂇	L7, P203	𠂇
1B0A9	𠂇	L5, P24	𠂇	L10, P571	𠂇	L3, P151	𠂇
1B0AA	𠂇	L5, P25	𠂇	L5, P559	𠂇	L8, P139	𠂇
1B0AB	𠂇	L6, P25	𠂇	L6, P559	𠂇	L1, P199	𠂇
1B0AC	𠂇	L3, P35	𠂇	L1, P596	𠂇	L6, P193	𠂇
1B0AD	𠂇	L6, P38	𠂇	L11, P532	𠂇	L7, P139	𠂇
1B0AE	𠂇	L4, P42	𠂇	L6, P551	𠂇	L3, P170	𠂇
1B0AF	𠂇	L3, P44	𠂇	L4, P576	𠂇	L3, P201	𠂇
1B0B0	𠂇	L8, P49	𠂇	L10, P537	𠂇	L3, P145	𠂇
1B0B1	𠂇	L4, P51	𠂇	L4, P569	𠂇	L1, P135	𠂇
1B0B2	𠂇	L4, P57	𠂇	L9, P575	𠂇	L3, P170	𠂇
1B0B3	𠂇	L4, P57	𠂇	L9, P575	𠂇	absent	
1B0B4	𠂇	L5, P57	𠂇	L1, P581	𠂇	L2, P178	𠂇
1B0B5	𠂇	L7, P63	𠂇	L5, P531	𠂇	absent	
1B0B6	𠂇	L4, P66	𠂇	L1, P540	𠂇	L5, P144	𠂇

1B0B7	稜	L5, P69	稜	L3, P555	稜	absent	
1B0B8	世	L1, P71	世	L2, P576	世	L5, P147	世
1B0B9	系	L2, P74	系	L6, P563	系	L8, P207	系
1B0BA	世	L2, P83	世	L4, P589	世	L3, P180	世
1B0BB	世	L4, P85	世	L4, P599	世	L2, P191	世
1B0BC		L6, P84	世	L6, P593	世	L5, P188	世
1B0BD	世	L3, P88	世	L5, P563	世	L1, P189	世
1B0BE	世	L2, P97	世	L1, P537	世	absent	
1B0BF	世	L6, P99	世	L8, P567	世	L6, P153	世
1B0C0	世	L3, P111	世	L2, P549	世	L3, P167	世
1B0C1	世	L5, P114	世	L18, P529	世	L2, P138	世
1B0C2	世	L3, P115	世	L14, P535	世	absent	
1B0C3		L1, P112	世	L13, P571	世	absent	
1B0C4	世	L11, P115	世	L18, P576	世	L2, P161	世
1B0C5	世	L6, P117	世	L11, P592	世	absent	
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1B0C7	世	L7, P118	世	L19, P532	世	L9, P139	世
1B0C8		L8, P118	世	L3, P604	世	L2, P213	世
1B0C9	世	L8, P122	世	L7, P545	世	L2, P164	世
1B0CA	世	L4, P144	世	L6, P597	世	L2, P193	世
1B0CB	世	L2, P124	世	L8, P557	世	L0, P200	世












































































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1B0CD		L2, P74		L5, P545		L2, P216	
1B0CE		L5, P141		L12, P553		L6, P172	
1B0CF		L4, P143		L7, P581		L1, P193	
1B0D0		L8, P143		L3, P573		L3, P184	
1B0D1		L1, P142		L2, P573		L4, P157	
1B0D2		L2, P154		L3, P577		L1, P162	
1B0D3		L3, P156		L10, P598		L3, P193	
1B0D4		L2, P151		L1, P543		absent	
1B0D5		L6, P152		L4, P554		absent	
1B0D6		L4, P157		L2, P588		L0, P187	
1B0D7		L8, P158		L7, P598		L3, P195	
1B0D8		L4, P158		L10, P593		L10, P187	
1B0D9		L2, P24		L8, P547		L1, P167	
1B0DA		L4, P25		L10, P577		L3, P174	
1B0DB		L7, P27		L1, P600		L3, P176	
1B0DC		L2, P32		L15, P580		L4, P158	
1B0DD		L5, P39		L6, P538		absent	
1B0DE		L4, P37		L3, P529		L2, P137	
1B0DF		L6, P41		L5, P546		L5, P164	
1B0E0		L3, P41		L11, P544		absent	















































































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1B0E2	岑	L7, P118	岑	L5, P563	岑	L2, P204	岑
1B0E3	多	L2, P19	多	L3, P526	多	L3, P134	多
1B0E4	岫	L3, P50	岫	L3, P607	岫	absent	
1B0E5	清	L10, P47	清	L3, P600	清	L3, P190	清
1B0E6		L4, P53	界	L7, P547	界	L1, P138	界
1B0E7		L2, P55	涖	L1, P545	涖	L8, P151	涖
1B0E8	系	L5, P56	系	L3, P567	系	L6, P153	系
1B0E9	各	L5, P56	各	L8, P567	各	L6, P153	各
1B0EA	冰	L4, P58	冰	L2, P583	冰	L5, P180	冰
1B0EB	凌	L4, P58	凌	L2, P583	凌	L1, P183	凌
1B0EC		L2, P79	政	L7, P544	政	absent	
1B0ED	忠	L6, P63	忠	L3, P531	忠	L4, P136	忠
1B0EE	系	L11, P69	系	L4, P574	系	L3, P155	系
1B0EF	冰	L2, P73	冰	L4, P559	冰	L2, P196	冰
1B0F0	涖	L5, P84	涖	L4, P595	涖	L8, P164	涖
1B0F1		L6, P86	如	L5, P593	如	L5, P188	如
1B0F2	凌	L2, P93	凌	L9, P558	凌	L1, P202	凌
1B0F3	余	L1, P94	余	L5, P600	余	L5, P190	余
1B0F4	品	L4, P95	品	L8, P532	品	L1, P139	品
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





























































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1B0F7		L2, P101		L11, P577		L1, P175	
1B0F8		L2, P108		L12, P574		L6, P136	
1B0F9		L8, P112		L6, P558		L5, P195	
1B0FA		L10, P115		L10, P562		L2, P185	
1B0FB		L3, P48		L4, P608		L5, P142	
1B0FC		L3, P117		L8, P586		absent	
1B0FD		L2, P116		L4, P581		L5, P175	
1B0FE		L4, P118		L2, P597		L4, P192	
1B0FF		L6, P122		L13, P544		absent	
1B100		L3, P126		L11, P565		L1, P183	
1B101		L4, P133		L8, P537		L6, P143	
1B102		L6, P134		L13, P607		L7, P208	
1B103		L6, P136		L5, P549		L2, P168	
1B104		L3, P138		L2, P575		L9, P159	
1B105		L5, P140		L9, P561		absent	
1B106		L4, P140		L8, P561		L2, P202	
1B107		L8, P140		L9, P564		L2, P205	
1B108		L3, P145		L5, P597		L2, P193	
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




























































1B10B	崇	L5, P149	崇	L10, P570	崇	L1, P155	崇
1B10C	男	L10, P150	男	L10, P546	男	L5, P162	男
1B10D	参	L8, P152	参	L7, P554	参	L4, P173	参
1B10E	送	L6, P153	送	L10, P573	送	L3, P158	送
1B10F	清	L4, P153	清	L2, P577	清	L3, P158	清
1B110	答	L8, P154	答	L10, P581	答	L1, P195	答
1B111	查	L8, P158	查	L5, P598	查	L2, P195	查
1B112	法	L2, P160		L6, P605	法	L2, P216	法
1B113		L5, P157	金	L3, P588	金	L2, P187	金
1B114	翁	L7, P21	翁	L9, P606	翁	L8, P208	翁
1B115	姦	L3, P25	姦	L8, P577	姦	L3, P154	姦
1B116	留	L4, P29	留	L11, P552	留	absent	
1B117		L4, P31	信	L14, P576	信	L4, P162	信
1B118		L7, P31	治	L2, P603	治	L5, P215	治
1B119		L3, P39	良	L3, P535	良	L3, P142	良
1B11A	崇	L4, P42	崇	L10, P570	崇	L3, P170	崇
1B11B	茶	L2, P44	茶	L5, P576	茶	L1, P160	茶
1B11C	香	L6, P47	香	L8, P593	香	L8, P187	香
1B11D	崇	L5, P54	崇	L5, P544	崇	absent	
1B11E	清	L2, P59	清	L4, P583	清	L6, P180	清
1B11F	查	L3, P66	查	L4, P539	查	absent	

1B120	業	L4, P68	業	L3, P545	業	L1, P151	業
1B121		L3, P46	業	L4, P560	業	absent	
1B122	業	L3, P72	業	L4, P562		L5, P197	業
1B123		L5, P74	業	L14, P566	業	L4, P206	業
1B124	業	L3, P72	業	L1, P559	業	L0, P198	業
1B125	業	L4, P89	業	L3, P527	業	L1, P136	業
1B126	業	L5, P93	業	L3, P562	業	L4, P203	業
1B127		L5, P98	業	L3, P548	業	L1, P171	業
1B128	業	L5, P100	業	L10, P577	業	L0, P175	業
1B129	業	L7, P101	業	L11, P563	業	L4, P182	業
1B12A	業	L7, P111	業	L9, P571	業	L5, P152	業
1B12B	業	L4, P108	業	L2, P578	業	L4, P172	業
1B12C	業	L2, P109	業	L7, P564	業	absent	
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1B12F	業	L5, P118	業	L4, P597	業	L1, P192	業
1B130	業	L10, P120	業	L12, P575	業	L5, P197	業
1B131	業	L7, P132	業	L7, P526	業	L6, P134	業
1B132	業	L7, P134	業	L6, P541	業	L4, P146	業
1B133	業	L7, P140	業	L8, P564	業	L1, P205	業
1B134	業	L3, P26	業	L1, P560	業	L1, P199	業

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1B136		L2, P139		L5, P556		absent	
1B137		L2, P144		L4, P587		L0, P185	
1B138		L5, P145		L1, P598		L3, P193	
1B139		L2, P151		L7, P552		absent	
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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		L3, P94		L12, P566		L3, P207	
1B14D		L6, P108		L8, P555		L6, P195	
1B14E		L8, P110		L17, P544		L5, P150	
1B14F		L7, P79		L5, P585		L1, P182	
1B150		L5, P81		L5, P599		L3, P189	
1B151		L2, P137		L9, P549		L1, P169	
1B152		L7, P147		L12, P534		L5, P141	
1B153		L7, P130		L8, P527		L3, P143	
1B154		L2, P135		L8, P541		L5, P146	
1B155		L3, P119		L12, P576		L5, P155	
1B156		L4, P45		L5, P604		L2, P211	
1B157		L3, P146		L6, P604		L3, P135	
1B158		L1, P148		L8, P542		L1, P149	
1B159		L5, P147		L10, P534		L0, P141	
1B15A		L1, P114		L5, P566		absent	
1B15B		L10, P133		L3, P538		L5, P145	
1B15C		L1, P25		L5, P567		absent	
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
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1B161		L5, P61		L3, P602		L3, P212	
1B162		L8, P69		L5, P555		L6, P163	
1B163		L5, P74		L1, P539		L1, P198	
1B164		L2, P105		L3, P 541		L1, P147	
1B165		L3, P85		L6, P599		L3, P191	
1B166		L3, P116		L5, P581		L5, P178	
1B167		L9, P117		L11, P594		L2, P213	
1B168		L2, P120		L7, P550		L1, P167	
1B169		L3, P-1		L2, P609		L2, P211	
1B16A		L5, P150		L6, P543		absent	
1B16B		L3, P159		L7, P598		L3, P195	
1B16C		L6, P36		L1, P603		absent	
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1B16E		L5, P40		L8, P567		absent	
1B16F		L2, P62		L4, P602		absent	
1B170		L7, P79		L5, P582		L1, P157	
1B171		L9, P67		L11, P543		L3, P149	
1B172		L6, P111		L2, P552		L0, P168	
1B173		L13, P122		L6, P571		L6, P155	

1B174		L5, P132		L3, P534		L4, P140	
1B175		L2, P142		L1, P575		L6, P153	
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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu works. Some researches were limited by the data he had at that time. Nyushu Yongzi Bijiao comes to the world later, which was from *Zhongguo Nyushu Heji* in 2005. As you know, *Zhongguo Nyushu Heji* contains more than 90% data collected from Nyushu 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 *Nyushu 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 *Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu. If there exists one graph to represent related Hanzi in *Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 Xuezhen, we published *the Nyushu 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 adopter 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 Nyushu Collection* contains more than 90% ecological and original data of Nyushu, 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 Nyushu 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 Hanzi.’ (P49) But the book does not list all the Chinese origin of Nyushu characters. we have discussed the relationship between Nyushu and Chinese characters above, and the paper *Nyushu 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 (钺: 在/ 金) .We will make a corresponding mapping between Chinese origin and the Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu in 2004 which was held by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Mr. Chen announced that he would have more than 400 pieces of Nyushu works to publish. At that time, we started to realize he had copied all the original data from Chinese Nyushu works collection which we translated every word and sentence one by one and with the original sample following.

Third, Nyushu Character comparison and Nyushu 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 Nyushu in 2004. All the members of the conference got one copy, including the author of Nuhan Dictionary. That is to say, Nyushu Character comparison and Nyushu basic characters and their origin verification were

published first, and the Nuhan Dictionary came out later. So obviously Nuhan Dictionary referred to the Nyushu Character comparison and Nyushu 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 安心人門要恬靜。

“安”字變形。
1. ㄇ⁴⁴ ①安 送出姑娘心不安。
②噁 即便回家噁噁哭。

2. ㄇ³⁵ 碗 臺上碗碟無人收。

3. ㄇ³³ 餓 細崽沒奶餓煞了。

4. ㄇ^{u33} 誤 一世夫妻誤了場。

“安”字變形。
ㄇ⁴⁴ ①安 沒日安心過一時。
②噁 一家老少噁噁哭。

“安”字變形。
ㄇ⁴⁴ ①庵 不如割髮入庵堂。
②安 我亦安心並無愁。
③“磨” 青石磨刀不要水。

“安”字變形。
ㄇ³³ 餓 餓煞多少英雄漢。

“安”字變形。
ㄇ⁴⁴ 安 氣得無安心亂溶。

“安”字變形。
1. ㄇ⁴⁴ ①安 祇得神內去安身。
②鞍 好馬不配雙鞍子。
③噁 三歲孩兒噁噁哭。

196
2. ㄇ³³ 餓 肚中饑餓人枯弱。

3. ㄇ⁴⁴ 埃 翻身跌倒地埃塵。

“安”字變形。
ㄇ⁴⁴ 安 反亂人民無處安。

“安”字變形。
ㄇ⁴⁴ 安 上也不停下不安。

① “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。

③ “安”字變形。
 ㄩ⁴⁴ 安 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 我身不曾安歸定。

④ “安”字變形。
 ㄩ⁴⁴ 安 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 自己安然請恬靜。

⑤ “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。

⑥ “安”字變形。
 ㄩ⁴⁴ 安 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 不得安心恬靜坐。

⑦ “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。

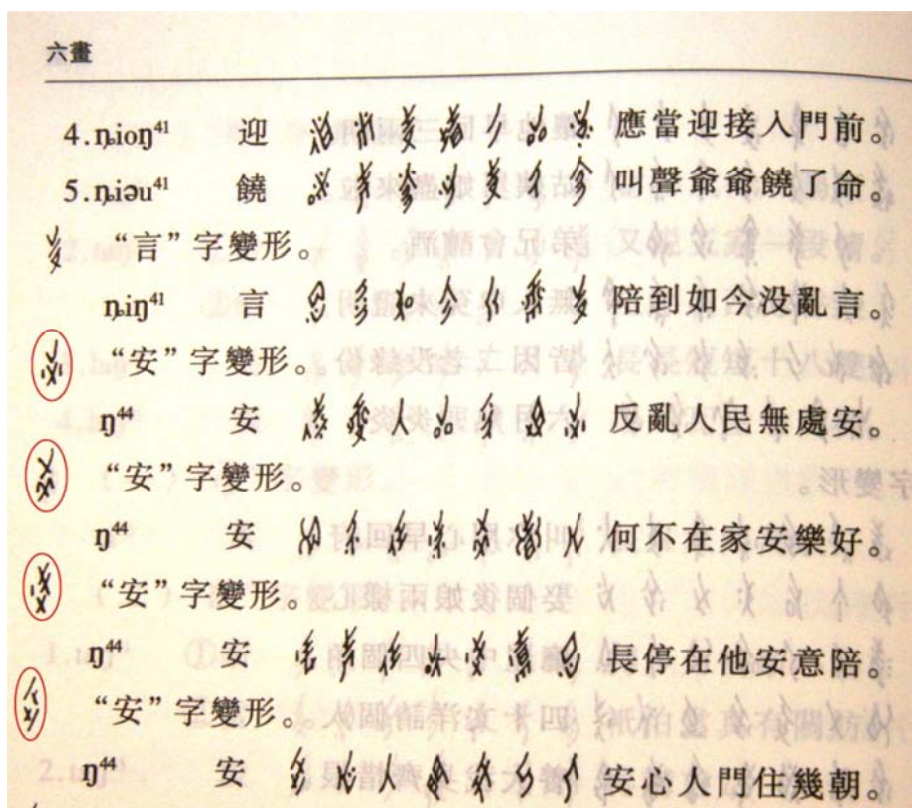

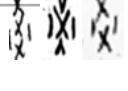
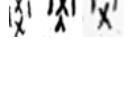






Figure D-1 samples of “安” in Nuhan Dictionary

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 噯 ⁵ 庵 ¹
	η ³³	餓 ³⁴⁻¹³
	η ³⁵	碗 ¹⁶⁻⁴
(安)	ηu ³³	誤 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 Nyushu works as far as we know. The proper and right graphs should be  . 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”.

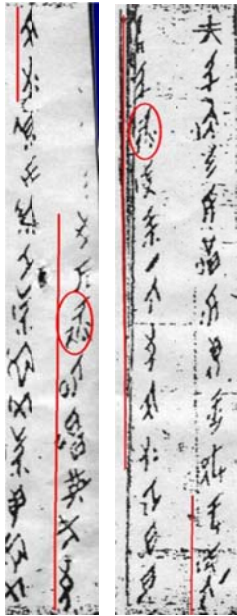
It should be 𠂔 in Nyushu. The author of this huge dictionary changed the graph 𠂔 (黄/皇) into 𠂔 by adding three points to the prior graph subjectively. Obviously, the Chinese origin of faked graph 𠂔 is not the “汉”.

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

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

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

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

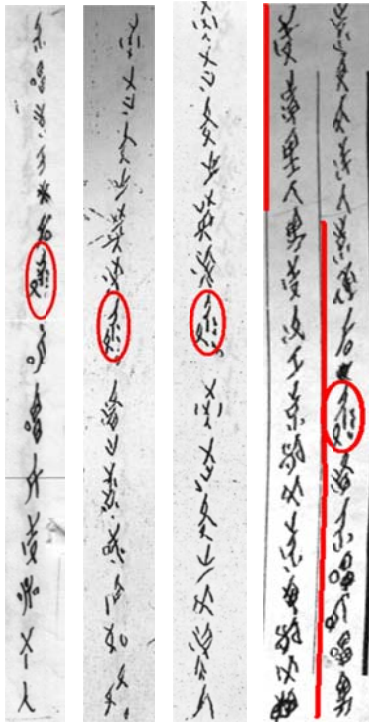


(不唱前王) 并后**汉** 听唱英台女娇娘《祝英台》(《中国女书合集》卷一)
去时一个男子**汉** 归来一个女娇娘《祝英台》(《中国女书合集》卷一)

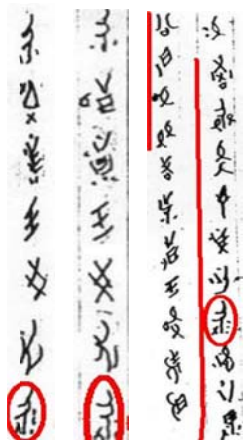
Thirteen examples about the character“汉” in the GaoYinxian works:



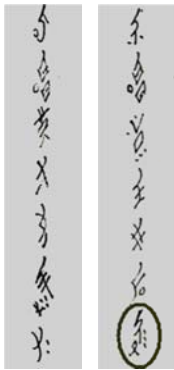
不唱前王并后**汉** 听唱英台女祝娘《祝英台》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
不说**汉**来不说唐 听唱看经《王五娘》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
十八罗**汉**排左右 《王五娘》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
好马吃不回头草 好**汉**不讨半路妻《闺女怨》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
青石开刀不要水 好**汉**寻姊不要媒《好汉寻姊不要媒》(《中国女书合集》卷二)
Five examples about the character“汉” in the Yi Nianhua works:



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 Nyushu 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.

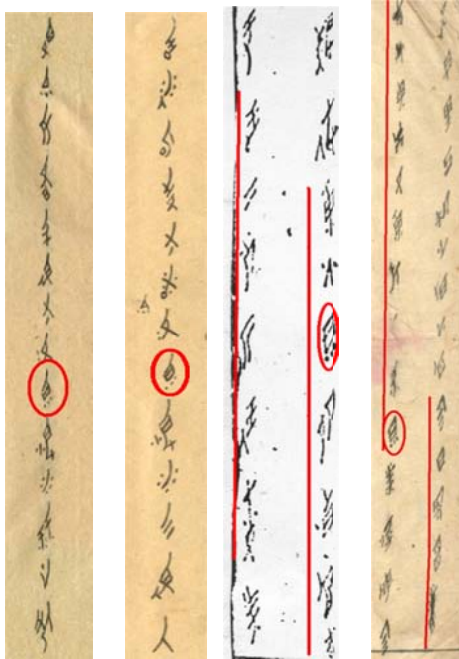
Table D-8 statistic results of “” and “”

点 (点)	nəŋ ³⁵	点 ³⁰⁴ 典 ⁵
	nəŋ ³³	念 ¹⁴¹

nəŋ ³³	念 炼 恋 验 谚 砚	 念 25	 念 65	 念 29 验 4	 念 73 验 6 砚 1	 念 22 炼 3 验 1 砚 4  验 2  砚 3	
		 念 16	炼 2 验 1				 砚 1
		 念 3	 砚 1				
		 砚 2					

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

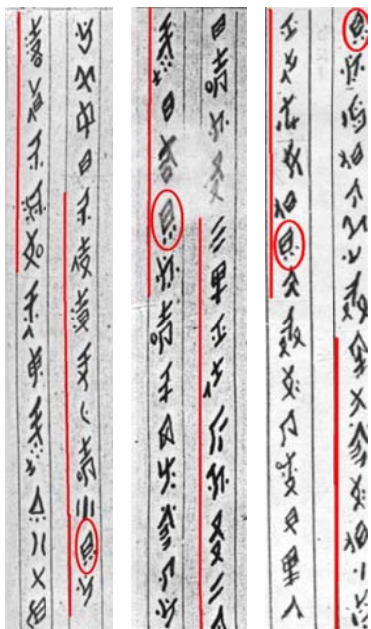
Here is the specific examples about the “典”and ”点” in the Nyushu works.
The writing style of“点” in the handworks of the anonymous author:



取念依尽仔徕义 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》

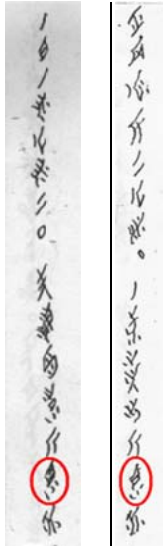
The writing style of “点” in the handworks of Gao Yinxian.



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)

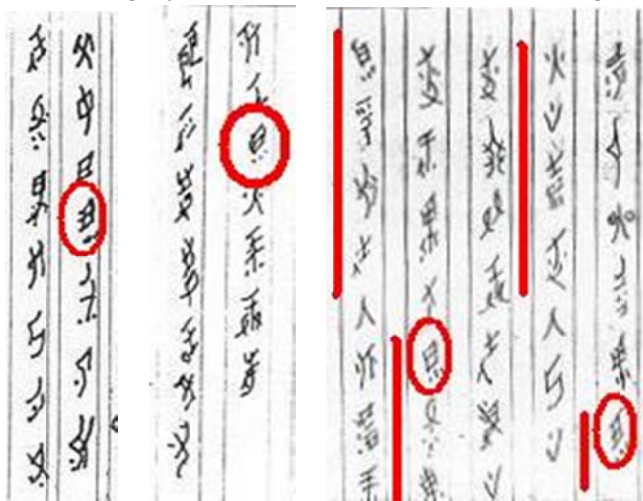
The writing style of “点” in the handworks of Yi Nianhua:



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:



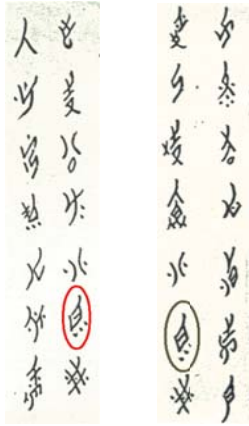
父母恩典不曾拜 再尊独边曰可怜 《开口提言诉我苦 诉我苦情传四边》

(《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 Nyushu is the collective research results of The Committee for Female's Script (Nyushu) 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 Nyushu Character comparison and Nyushu basic characters and their origin verification (the mapping table between Nyushu and Hanzi) has been published publicly in the International Seminar of Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu. 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 Nyushu 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, Nyushu was confused by the fake work and counterfeit. Especially after 2002, Nyushu script was created subjectively, and so are Nyushu 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 Nyushu is the variation of Hanzi, which constitutes the mainly and key part of Nyushu script system.
- 2、 We did not find proper origin for the several special graphs of Nyushu at the beginning. But later we successfully found the originated Hanzi.

（花）←花 （草）←草、 （树）←鼠、 （刻）←刻、 （悲）←悲

- 3、 Nyushu 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 “Nyushu 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 Nyushu graphs usually reflect the direction of the brocades and embroidery patterns, such as 万、 天、 父. The name of related paper is <奇特的女书>, which is published by Beijing Languages University Press, 1995.

【Nyushu differs with Hanzi】

Nyushu 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. Nyushu 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 Nyushu characters appear to be italics ,with a rough shape as the Chinese character “多”; while Hanzi is in the squared-shape.
- 2、 different nature. Nyushu 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. Nyushu 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, Nyushu 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 Nyushu is kind of characters syllable words, which means a character or syllable represents a group of homophones and characters with similar pronunciation.

Nyushu 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—Nyushu—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、 Nyushu 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, Nyushu can record the oral words one-to-one.

3、 Obviously there existed some difference between oral language and written language. The style of Nyushu 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 Nyushu. Her father got many photos of Nyushu since 1980. And she put Nyushu into the way of business in the early year of 2000. She made some crafts and performances and began to learn to write Nyushu, 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 Nyushu is mentioned in the website www.nyushu.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 Nyushu. 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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu 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 Nyushu in the UCS since 2006 and our proposal about Nyushu has been accepted in the 52th conference of ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2 /WG2.

Key word: Nu Shu (Female Literature) Basic Character Graph Comparison 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 wə i iu u yu y w ai uai yai au iau ou iou əw uow
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 lian 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 ij 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/飘)	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 飘 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 ^{48I} 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 蚊 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	


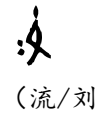

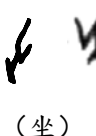

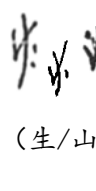

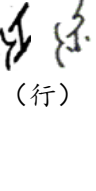

	tsie ³³	夕 ²			la ⁴⁴	知 ⁷⁰⁴
𠂇 (土)	t'u ³⁵	土 ²⁸			la ³³	泪 ⁴⁹¹ 虑 ⁵⁹ 立 ³² 利 ¹⁵
𠂈 (女)	nyu ¹³	女 ¹⁷⁵⁸		(刀/力)	luou ⁴⁴	单 ¹⁰ 丹 ²
𠂉 (文)	vai ⁴²	文 ⁴⁴⁸			la ⁵	粒 ⁴
	mai ⁴²	闻 ⁷			suou ²¹	散 ²
𠂊 (工)	mai ⁴⁴	文(一~铜钱) ⁴		𠂋 (非)	fa ⁴⁴	非 ¹²⁸ 飞 ¹¹⁹ 辉 ¹⁶ 挥 ¹
	kai ⁴⁴	公(白读) ³⁷⁵ 跟 ¹¹² 工 ⁴⁰			pø ⁴⁴	飞(白读) ¹¹⁹⁻²
	kaŋ ⁴⁴	公(文读) ³¹⁷ 竿 ² 功 ²			cyā 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			fu 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
	tə'yə 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)	fuə ⁴⁴	发 ¹¹⁷ 蝦 ¹²
	k'ou ³⁵	可 ⁸²⁵			kuø ⁵	骨 ²⁹ 刮 ² 括 ²
	ku ²¹	顾 ⁶⁹ 过 ²			cy ³³	穴 ¹
	kø ²¹	界 ¹⁰ 介 ⁷		𠂒 (子)	tsuə ³⁵	子 ¹¹⁸⁴ 只 ⁶⁷⁸ 纸 ¹²⁵
𠂓 (九/久)	təiou ³⁵	九 ²⁹¹ 久 ¹⁸⁶ 韭 ¹			tie ³⁵	指 ²³ 旨 ¹⁷ 紫 ⁶ 趾 ²
	əiou ³⁵	守 ²¹⁴			tsu ³⁵	子(蚊~) ²⁸⁹
	təyə ³⁵	者 ¹³			tsuə ³⁵	仔/崽 ²²⁴
	tsiou ³⁵	酒 ⁸			ts'uə ³⁵	此 ⁸⁶
𠂔 (二/两 俗)	lian ³⁵	两 ²⁰⁶			ts'uə ²¹	翅 ⁵
	na ³³	二 ⁶			tsuə ⁴²	池 ²
𠂕 (上)	ciaŋ ¹³	上 ⁸⁵⁸⁻⁷⁵¹ 又读 ciaŋ ³³		𠂖 (刀)	ti ¹³	弟 ³⁵⁴
	ci ²¹	世 ¹³²			tuə ⁴²	了 ³³⁷ 又读 tie ⁴²
	ciaŋ ²¹	向 ¹⁶			lau ⁴⁴	刀 ¹⁷⁷
	ci ³³	食 ¹			tai ¹³	动 ¹⁰⁹
(千/)	ts'əŋ ⁴⁴	千 ⁴⁴⁷ 签 ⁴ 迁 ¹			li ⁴⁴	低 ⁸⁵
	kaŋ ⁴⁴	干 ³⁰			tai ³³	洞 ⁶⁹
𠂗 (三)	soŋ ⁴⁴	三 ¹²⁸⁵			ti ³³	第 ⁶⁹
					lu ⁵	得 ⁵⁶ 又读 ni ⁵
					tai ⁴²	铜 ⁴⁸ 腾 ²⁵
					tə'ie ⁴⁴	称 ⁴² (动词) 又读 tə'ie ²¹
𠂘 (没)	ma ⁵	没 ¹⁰⁶⁹			tsai ⁴⁴	曾 ¹⁹


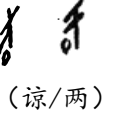

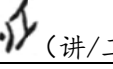
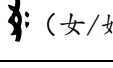
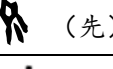

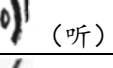
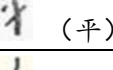
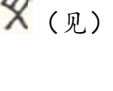
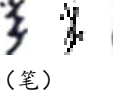
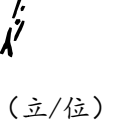
lai ⁴⁴	灯 ⁷ 登 ⁵		
lø ⁴⁴	拉 ⁵		
t'i ²¹	替 ⁴		
təu ⁴²	驼 ³		
lai ³³	弄 ³		
ti ⁵	滴 ²		
toŋ ¹³	潭 ²		
lai ²¹	冻 ¹ 凳 ¹		
tø ¹³	待 ¹		
lø ²¹	带 ¹		
𠄎 𠄎 (世)	ci ²¹	世 ³⁰⁶⁻²⁹⁸ 势 ⁷ 逝 ²	
	ciaŋ ¹³	戏 ¹⁻¹⁹	
	tσα ³³	上 ⁵	
𠄎 (夫)	fu ⁴⁴	夫 ⁶⁷⁸ 傅 ¹	
	fu ³⁵	府 ⁴⁷⁴ 火 ¹¹⁴	
(火)	pu ³⁵	补 ⁹	
	pu ¹³	妇 ²	
	fu ⁵	幅 ¹	
𠄎 (父)	fu ¹³	父 ⁴⁹³ 妇 ⁷⁷ 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	
𠄎 𠄎 (主)	teyu ³⁵	主 ⁷⁷ 煮 ¹² 矩 ¹	
	tey ³⁵	举 ¹²	
𠄎 (句)	teyu ²¹	句 ⁷⁵	
	teya ³⁵	嘴 ⁶	
𠄎 𠄎 (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	
	𠄎 (好)	hau ³⁵	好(~歹) ¹³⁵⁷
k'ou ³⁵		口 ⁴⁷ 考 ¹	
hai ³⁵		肯 ³	
hou ³³		候 ²	
𠄎 (斗)	lou ³⁵	斗 ³³ 又读lou21 抖 ²	
	lau	到 ²	
𠄎 (六)	liou ³³	六 ⁴⁹⁰ 略 ⁶	
𠄎 (交)	tciou ⁴⁴	交 ⁴³² 州 ¹⁴⁶ 周 ⁵⁸ 洲 ⁴	
		求 ⁹⁵ 球 ² 筹 ¹	
	tciou ⁴²	教 ⁸⁵ 救 ⁴⁴ 咒 ⁷ 较 ²	
	tciou ²¹	究 ²	
	tciou ¹³	舅 ⁵¹	
	tç'iou ⁴⁴	抽 ³⁸ 丘 ¹	
	tçiu ³⁵	纠 ²² 绞 ¹	
	tçiou ³³	旧 ¹⁷ 昼 ¹	
tçiu ⁴⁴	娇 ⁵		
𠄎 (丑/手)	çiou ³⁵	手 ⁴¹⁰ 首 ²³ 守 ⁶	
	tç'iou ³⁵	丑 ⁶⁷	
𠄎 (劝)	tç'yn ²¹	劝 ²⁶⁶ 串 ¹	
𠄎 (方)	faŋ ⁴⁴	方 ²³¹ 芳 ²¹⁷ 风 ³⁸	
		封 ³⁵ 丰 ⁶	
	faŋ ⁴²	妨 ⁷ 逢 ¹	
	fai ⁴⁴	风 ²⁷	
	huou ⁴⁴	番 ³ 翻 ² 又音p'uou ⁴⁴	
𠄎 (亡)	vaŋ ⁴²	亡 ¹³ 忘 ¹	
𠄎 (算)	saŋ ³³	算 ²⁹² 丧 ⁷ 蒜 ²	
	tsaŋ ²¹	葬 ²⁶	
𠄎 𠄎 (看)	k'an ²¹	看 ⁶⁰⁵ 炕 ⁰⁻¹	
	k'au ²¹	靠 ¹²⁸⁻²³	
	k'ou ²¹	叩 ⁸ 扣 ⁴	
	k'an ³⁵	孔 ⁵	
	k'an ⁴²	扛 ¹⁻¹	
	k'an ⁴⁴	勘 ²	
	k'an ^{44/5}	砍 ¹	
	kaŋ ²¹	杠 ¹⁻³ 贯 ¹ 杆 ¹ 干 ¹ 贯 ¹	
	𠄎 (年)	naŋ ⁴⁴	年 ¹⁵⁰⁴
naŋ ⁴²		依 ⁴⁷⁸	
iŋ ⁴²		然 ¹⁰	
naŋ ⁴²		燃 ¹	




















 (天)	t'əŋ ⁴⁴ t'əŋ ⁴⁴ t'əŋ ⁴⁴	天 ³⁹⁹⁻²¹¹⁻¹⁹⁵ 天 ⁴⁴ 汤 ⁷ 通 ⁴
 (井 / 其 / 朝 井)	pion ¹³ pion ⁴⁴ t'ciu ⁴² tci ⁴² tsion ³⁵ pion ⁴² pəŋ ²¹ p'ion ⁴⁴ p'ion ²¹ pion ²¹ tci ⁴⁴	并 ²⁶⁰ 兵 ³⁴ 朝 ²³ 又读 liu ⁴⁴ 桥 ¹⁷ 茄 ² 其 ²² 奇 ⁸ 棋 ⁵ 井 ²² 平 ¹¹ 瓶 ¹ 变 ⁶ 拼 ² 聘 ³ 豹 ¹ 箕 ¹
 (王)	ion ⁴² yn ⁴² vaŋ ⁴² yn ³⁵ yn ³³	王 ³²¹ 赢 ⁹ 荣 ⁴ 完 ²¹⁶ 园 ¹²⁷ 元 ⁶⁶ 圆 ⁵⁶ 源 ⁴⁷ 缘 ⁴⁷ 原 ⁴⁷ 员 ¹⁴ 援 ¹ 玩 ⁴ 院 ² 愿 ²
五 画 (52 字)		
 (未)	va ³³ va ⁴² uou ³³ uou ⁴⁴ va ⁴⁴ ŋu ⁴² ŋua ³³ ŋuu ³³	位 ¹⁶⁷ 未 ⁶¹ 味 ²⁴ 谓 ³ 为 (~什么) ² 为 (作~) ¹⁵ 万 ⁸⁰ 湾 ¹² 弯 ¹¹ 威 ⁵ 我 ³ (文读) 卫 ² 外 ¹
 (吹)	tɕ'ya ⁴⁴	吹 ⁸⁴
 (出)	ɕya ⁵	出 ⁴⁸⁹⁻³¹²
 (内)	nie ³³	内 ⁷⁰ 嫩 ²
 (对)	lie ²¹ tɕ'yu ²¹ lai ²¹	对 ⁴⁶⁵ 兑 ²³ 队 ¹⁶ 碓 ⁵ 顿 ¹ 处 (~理) ⁷ 凳 ³





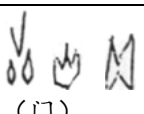





 (珍 / 金 / 今)	tɕie ⁴⁴ tɕion ⁴⁴ ɕie ³⁵ tɕ'ie ⁴⁴	金 ³⁶⁹⁻⁴¹ 真 ³⁵⁴⁻⁴⁰ 今 ³¹⁴ 又读 tɕi ⁴⁴ 襟 ¹⁰⁰⁻⁴⁷ 针 ⁷⁶ 珍 ⁶⁹ 斤 ³³ 贞 ¹⁴ 巾 ¹² 徵 ¹² 斟 ⁹ 筋 ⁵ 征 ¹² 惊 ² 沈 ¹ 称 (~重量) ¹⁰
 (亦)	nie ⁴⁴ yə ²¹ nie ³³ i ³³	个 ²⁶⁸ 夜 ³⁷ 要 ³⁷ 亦 ²
 (义)	nie ⁴² ni ⁴²	银 ¹²⁴ 吟 ¹⁶ 泥 ⁴
 (依)	ie ⁴⁴ ie ³³ ie ²¹ i ⁴⁴ i ³³ i ²¹ i ⁴² y ¹³ y ⁴⁴ y ⁴² y ³³ ø ⁴⁴ nie ³³ iu ⁴⁴ ny ¹³ iu ³³ vu ⁴⁴ ɕi ³³ iou ²¹	阴 ³¹⁴ 因 ¹²⁸ 音 ³⁵ 姻 ²⁶ 吃 ⁷⁴ 任 ³ 孕 ³ 荫 ¹ 应 ⁵ 依 ¹⁴⁵ 医 ³⁶ 叶 ⁵ 易 ⁴ 殷 ³ 遗 ¹ 与 ¹⁵⁵ 裕 ³ 于 ⁶⁸ 如 ⁸ 儒 ¹ 喻 ¹ 瑜 ¹ 衣 ¹⁰⁶ 要 ¹⁰⁴ 妖 ¹³ 腰 ³ 语 ¹⁰ 药 ⁸ 污 ⁸ 系 ⁸ 幼 ¹
 (义)	ie ³³	吃 ⁹³⁻³⁶ 任 ⁰⁻³
 (不)	muə ¹³	不 ⁸²¹ 未 ⁶
 (压)	vuə ⁵	压 ³⁷ 鸭 ⁵ 划 ¹
 (他)	tuə ³³ tɕ'yu ⁵ k'ua ⁵	他 ⁴⁵² 又读 t'u ⁴⁴ 曲 ¹² 屈 ² 垮 ²














<p>白 (白)</p> <p>vua³³ 曰²⁹⁴</p> <p>vu³³ 会¹⁷</p> <p>vua⁴⁴ 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)</p> <p>tsua⁴⁴ 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>swa⁴² 时⁶⁹⁹⁻³¹⁴ 匙²</p> <p>swa¹³ 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>swa¹³ 是¹⁹¹² 氏²⁵⁶ 士¹⁸ 仕⁴</p> <p>swa³³ 十²⁵² 事⁹² 实²⁶ 侍¹⁰</p> <p>swa⁴⁴ 师¹⁸ 诗⁹ 尸⁸ 狮⁵</p> <p>swa²¹ 视⁸ 赐⁶ 市³ 示²</p> <p>swa³⁵ 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>tc'y³⁵ 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>tc'yə³⁵ 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>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>	<p>打 (打)</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>






















	tsɔŋ ³³	渐 ⁴¹
	pau ³⁵	宝 ¹⁵ 保 ¹⁰
	tɕioŋ ³⁵	整 ¹¹⁻⁴⁰⁻³ 颈 ⁵⁻²⁻² 景 ⁰⁻²
	tɕie ³⁵	诊 ³ 拯 ¹
	tsioŋ ³⁵	井 ⁴
	tsɔŋ ⁴²	惭 ²
	tɕioŋ ³³	警 ²
	tɕiaŋ ²¹	帐 ²
	p'ai ³⁵	品 ¹
	piu ³⁵	表 ⁰⁻²⁻⁰
	tou ⁴²	头 ⁴⁷³⁻⁶⁷ 投 ²³
	nau ³⁵	脑 ² (训读)
	t'au ²¹	套 ³
	liou ⁴²	流 ³⁷⁹ 留 ²⁴⁶ 刘 ⁵⁴ 榴 ⁹
	liou ¹³	柳 ²⁶
	liou ⁴⁴	溜 ³
	iou ¹³	後 ²¹² 后 ²²
	tsəu ²¹	做 ¹⁵⁶⁻¹⁴⁴
	tsəu ¹³	坐 ¹⁴⁴⁻¹¹⁴
	tsou ⁵	作 ¹⁴⁻⁶
	tsaŋ ⁴⁴	综 ⁰⁻¹
	tsəu ³⁵	左 ³¹
	tsou ⁵	作 ¹
	suou ⁴⁴	生 ⁷⁷⁵⁻¹²⁻⁹ 山 ²⁵⁹⁻⁰⁻³⁵
	səu ⁴⁴	梭 ⁵
	sou ⁴⁴	馊 ²
	ts'ø ⁴⁴	腮 ¹
	huou ³⁵	反 ⁵
	huou ⁴²	行 (~为) ⁵⁵⁹⁻¹⁷⁸ 烦 ⁵³⁻¹⁴
	hai ⁴²	闲 ¹⁰⁻¹ 还 (~原) ⁶ 衡 ⁰⁻³
	siaŋ ⁴⁴	相 ³⁹
	huou ¹³	杏 ³ 限 ⁰⁻¹ 幸 ⁰⁻¹
	maŋ ⁴²	忙 ²⁹⁹ 茫 ⁹⁵ 蒙 ¹⁰ 盲 ⁹ 瞒 ⁴
	ma ⁴²	眉 ⁴⁹ 迷 ⁵
	vaŋ ⁴⁴	忘 ¹⁶ 又读vaŋ ⁴²
	mi ⁴⁴	眯 ¹⁰
	mai ⁴²	毛 ¹
	muou ⁴²	蛮 ¹
	vaŋ ³³	望 ¹






























	kaŋ ⁴⁴	官 ²⁸⁹ 光 ¹⁴⁶⁻⁵ (~亮)
		刚 ⁶⁴ 功 ⁴⁹ 肝 ³⁷ 冠 ¹⁹
		钢 ¹⁶ 干 ¹⁵ 冈 ¹⁵ 甘 ¹⁴
		棺 ¹⁴ 岗 ⁶ 缸 ⁴ 柑 ³
	kaŋ ²¹	观 ⁶⁰⁻³ 冠 ¹⁸ 干 ³
	kai ⁴⁴	公 ³⁷⁻¹
	kaŋ ²¹	关 ²⁻² 间 ² (中~)
	kaŋ ³⁵	馆 ⁵ 赶 ² 敢 ² 管 ²
		感 ² 广 ² 杆 ¹
	haŋ ²¹	烘 ²
	kuou ³⁵	减 ²
	lian ³³	凉 ⁴³⁻¹⁹ 亮 ⁵⁻²⁵ 量 ⁰⁻¹
	tɕiaŋ ⁴⁴	张 ⁰⁻⁴¹
	ciŋ ⁴⁴	伸 ¹
	t'aŋ ⁴⁴	汤 ²⁵
	tɕiaŋ ³⁵	讲 ¹³⁴ 长 ⁷⁷ 掌 ⁷
	tɕ'you ⁴⁴	撑 ⁴
	nian ⁴²	娘 ²¹²⁹
	səŋ ⁴⁴	先 ¹⁹⁶ 仙 ¹⁵⁵ 鲜 ¹⁴
	pəŋ ⁴⁴	边 ⁴⁴² 鞭 ¹
	pəŋ ³³	便 ²⁹
	p'əŋ ⁴⁴	偏 ²⁴
	p'əŋ ²¹	片 ²
	pəŋ ¹³	辫 ¹
	ts'ioŋ ²¹	听 ⁵⁸³
	pioŋ ⁴²	平 ⁷³ 瓶 ¹³ 评 ³
	pioŋ ³⁵	丙 ¹
	tɕiŋ ²¹	见 ⁷⁰⁷ 建 ¹² 敬 ⁵
	tɕiŋ ¹³	件 ³⁹
	tɕiŋ ⁴⁴	占 ¹²
六 画 (57字)		
	pa ⁵	笔 ⁹³⁻⁵⁴⁻⁶
	la ³³	泪 ⁴¹⁶ 虑 ¹⁵⁵ 立 ²⁸
		厉 ¹⁰ 利 ¹⁰ 笠 ⁴
	li ³³	厉 ¹⁰ (厶~)
	la ⁴⁴	知 ⁹
	lie ⁴²	雷 ³























 (交) 交 (交)	tɕie ³⁵ tɕiou ³⁵	馳 ⁵¹⁴ 九 ³
 (依/个)	ie ²¹ p'ø ³⁵	口 ³⁰² 派 ³
 (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)	no ³³ mion ⁴² p'iou ⁴⁴	哪 ³⁸⁴ 明 ³³³ 名 ³³⁰ 鸣 ¹ 抛 ¹⁷
 (来)	lø ⁴²	来 ¹⁵⁸⁶
 (在)	tsø ¹³ tsø ²¹ tsø ⁴⁴	在 ¹²⁷⁴ 再 ³⁶⁹ 载 ¹³⁸ 债 ¹ 灾 ¹ 裁 ¹
 (杀)	sø ⁵ sa ³⁵ vuø ⁵ ts'ø ⁵	煞 ⁹² 杀 ⁸⁹ 刹 ¹ 死 ⁸ 压 ¹ 插 ¹
 (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
 (快)	k'uø ²¹	快 ¹⁵ 块 ²
 (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
 (白)	puø ³³ paŋ ³³ puø ³⁵ paŋ ²¹ p'uø ⁵	白 ²¹⁸ 吧 ¹⁸¹ 便 ⁷ 把 ² 变 ² 拍 ¹
 (百)	puø ⁵ pu ⁵ p'uø 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
 (写)	sie ³⁵ ts'uø ³⁵ ts'ie ³⁵ cie ⁴⁴ ts'uø 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
 (气)	tɕ'i ²¹ tɕi ²¹	气 ⁶⁶⁰ 弃 ¹⁴ 契 ¹ 既 ¹
 (住/拄)	tsiu ³³ tsiu ⁴² tsiu 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
 (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
 (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
 (哭)	hu ⁵ u ⁵	哭 ⁵⁹² 屋 ¹¹
 (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'uə 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'uə ⁵	聘 5
	p'ioŋ ²¹	霸 3
	puə ³⁵	把 1
 (回)	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
	cyə ⁵	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










 (到/汪)	lau ²¹	到 1425
	lau ¹³	老 274
	lau ³⁵	倒 26
	vaŋ ⁴⁴	汪 14
	lou ³⁵	斗 11
 (道)	tau ¹³	道 7 稻 2
	lai ²¹	凳 3
	lau ²¹	到 258
 (老/比)	lau ¹³	老 97
	lai ²¹	凳 3
 (割)	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'uə ²¹	刺 2
 (炭)	t'uou ²¹	炭 3
 (万)	uou ³³	万 106
	uou ⁴⁴	弯 5 湾 2
	va ³³	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
 (嘉)	kuə ⁴⁴	嘉 2
	kuə ³⁵	价 2
	ŋuu ³³	外 22
 (外)	vai ³⁵	稳 1
 (全)	tɕyn ⁴²	全 414 传 268 又音 tɕyn ¹³
		权 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 van ⁵ 枉 ⁶			pioŋ ³³ 病 ¹⁵⁴ (并) pioŋ ⁴⁴ 兵 ⁸⁵ p'ioŋ ⁴⁴ 拼 ⁵ p'əŋ ⁴⁴ 篇 ¹
	van ³³ 望 ³¹⁴ (王) van ⁵ 枉 ¹⁵ van ¹³ 妄 ⁷ van ⁴⁴ 汪 ⁶ van 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			ciou 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			ciou 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
	k'an ³⁵ 孔 ⁸			ŋ ¹³ 五 ⁵⁰³⁻¹¹⁸⁻⁰ (五) ŋ ²¹ 暗 ²⁰⁻²⁻⁰ 案 ⁶ ŋu ⁴² 我 ¹⁴ va ³³ 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
	iaŋ ¹³ 养 ³⁴⁷ (用) iaŋ ³³ 样 ³²⁴ 用 ¹⁰⁹ 让 ^(~步) ¹ iaŋ ⁴⁴ 央 ⁴⁴ iaŋ ²¹ 让 ^(~你去) ¹¹		七 画(47字)	
	təŋ ⁴² 田 ² (田) təŋ ³³ 垫 ²			tɕa ³⁵ 姊 ⁶¹¹ (早) tsou ³⁵ 走 ³³⁹ 澡 ⁷ tsau ³⁵ 早 ²²⁵ tsouu ³⁵ 盞 ¹⁸ tɕyɔ ³⁵ 者 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			sa ²¹ 四 ⁸¹⁷⁻⁵³ (四) suou ²¹ 散 ⁶³⁻¹⁸ sə ²¹ 晒 ¹¹ sou ²¹ 瘦 ⁴ sau ²¹ 扫 ²
				kua ⁴⁴ 归 ⁶¹¹ 规 ¹⁸ 龟 ¹ (归) kuou ⁴⁴ 关 ¹⁹
				kua ³⁵ 鬼 ³² 癸 ⁵ 诡 ³
				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) tç'yü ²¹ 处 (~理) ²⁸ 又读tç'y ³⁵
 (怀) fø ⁴² 怀 ²²	 (泊/迫) p'w ²¹ 配 ⁸⁷ 譬 ⁵ 佩 ¹ p'wø 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 tçian ¹³ 重 (~量) ⁵¹ 又读tçian ⁴² tsai ²¹ 进 ³⁹ tsi ²¹ 祭 ⁴ tsau ¹³ 皂 ³ tçian 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) fuwø ⁴⁴ 花 ⁸⁴³ 蝦 ¹⁴ fuwø 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) tsuwø ³³ 自 ⁵⁶⁵ 字 ¹⁵⁶ 寺 ¹¹ tsuwø ⁴⁴ 之 ¹⁶⁶ 枝 ⁵⁵ 脂 ⁴ 姿 ³ 滋 ³ 兹 ² 支 ¹ 资 ¹ tsuwø ³⁵ 只 ⁸ tsu ³³ 贼 ⁵ tçi 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) tç'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 çiu 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) çyu ⁴⁴ 书 ⁶⁶⁵ çy ⁴⁴ 输 ⁶ 舒 ² çyu 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) çian ⁴² 常 ⁹¹ 裳 ⁶⁸ 尝 ¹⁷ 雄 ⁸⁻² 偿 ⁴ 熊 ¹ nan ¹³ 暖 ⁸




















 (伴) pan ⁴⁴ pan ²¹ p'an ²¹ tɕyø ⁵ paŋ ³³	般 ³⁶⁰ 帮 ²⁹ 搬 ¹⁶ 伴 ¹⁵¹⁻¹⁵⁻⁴ 半 ⁹⁶ 半 ⁹³ 放 ⁸⁵⁻⁶⁻⁰⁻⁰ 又读fan ²¹ 判 ⁶ 胖 ¹ 啄 ⁰⁻⁰⁻⁰⁻³ (训读) 饭 ⁰⁻⁷⁻³³⁻⁰
 (郎) laŋ ⁴² laŋ ³⁵ laŋ 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
sian ⁴⁴ ts'ou ²¹	相 ³⁴⁷ 箱 ⁵⁷ 松 ¹⁷ 镶 ⁵ 湘 ⁵ 厢 ² 凑 ¹
 (长) tsian ⁴²	长 ⁵²⁶ 从 ⁷² 洋 ³⁰ 墙 ²⁴ 祥 ⁷
 (将/象) tsian ⁴⁴ tsian ³⁵ tsian ³³ tsian ¹³ sian ⁴⁴	将 ¹³²⁻³³⁻¹⁰⁹ 又读tsian 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) lai ⁵	la ¹³ 理 ¹¹⁴ 裏 ⁸¹ 鲤 ⁶³ 里 ⁶⁰ 李(姓) ²⁴ 履 ¹ 李(~子) ⁵
 (谁/垂/岁) tɕya ⁴² tɕya ⁴² ɕya ⁴⁴ ɕy ²¹ fi ²¹ ɕi ⁴⁴ ɕya ⁵ su ⁵ tɕyn ²¹ tsø ⁴⁴	懒 ² 旦 ¹ 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 措 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)	vuuø ³⁵ 哑 ³		ɕy ³⁵ 绪 ²
 (声 / 孙)	ɕyø ⁴⁴ 孙 ²⁸⁵ 靴 ¹	 (赵 / 赵)	tɕi ²¹ 记 ²² 寄 ⁴
	石 ¹²³ 顺 ⁴⁸ 射 ³		tɕie ³⁵ 种 ¹⁹
	社 ³⁴		tɕiu ²¹ 照 ¹⁶
	逊 ¹⁵ 训 ¹⁵ 舍 ¹⁰ 赦 ⁷		tɕiu ¹³ 赵 ⁷
	停 ⁹	 (跳)	ts'iu ²¹ 跳 ⁸
	筭 ¹		t'i ²¹ 荆 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
 (踢 / 踢)	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
 (齐 / 尽)	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	 (腹 / 火)	p'u ⁵ 扑 ¹
	tsai ⁴² 秦 ²		pu ⁵ 腹 ¹⁰
	tsuou ⁴² 残 ²	 (茶)	tsu ⁴² 茶 ⁴⁰ 查 ¹⁶ 锄 ¹⁰ 捺 ⁴
	ts'oŋ ³⁵ 惨 ²		tsu ²¹ 诈 ¹³ 炸 ³
	tɕi ⁴⁴ 鸡 ¹		ts'uou ²¹ 衬 ¹
	tsai ²¹ 尽 ¹		tsu ³³ 择 ¹
 (齐 / 尽)	tsi ⁴² 齐 ¹²⁹	 (过)	ku ²¹ 过 ⁸⁵⁵⁻¹ 顾 ³⁴⁻⁷ 故 ²
	tsai ⁴² 尽 ³⁵ 层 ¹⁹ 蚕 ¹		kuø ²¹ 的 ⁴⁶
	tsiu ⁴² 樵 ¹⁹ 进 ⁵		pi ⁵ 逼 ¹⁹
	ts'ø ³⁵ 采 ⁵		kuou ²¹ 更 ¹⁵
	tsai ³³ 赠 ²		ku ²¹ 盖 ⁹⁻¹⁰
	tsiu ⁴² 调 ¹		kau ²¹ 告 ⁵
	tsø ⁴⁴ 斋 ¹		vø ³³ 物 ³
 (计)	tɕi ²¹ 记 ¹⁰⁵⁸ 计 ²⁶ 季 ¹⁸ 寄 ¹⁷		lø ²¹ 辣 ² 癩 ² 赖 ¹
	踉 ³ 继 ¹ 制 ¹ 既 ¹		ts'ie ⁴⁴ 推 ⁰⁻⁰⁻²
	tɕiu ³³ 叫 ¹³⁶	 (主)	tɕyu ⁴⁴ 珠 ¹¹³⁻¹⁸ 朱 ¹²⁻¹
	tɕiu ²¹ 照 ¹³⁵ 兆 ¹		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	kou ⁵ 各 ⁷² 阁 ¹⁰ 搁 ³ ou ⁵ 恶 ⁵⁸ kou ²¹ 个 ⁴ hu ⁴⁴ 喝 ¹				
		 (各) tsiou ³³ 就 ⁵¹⁵ 袖 ² tɕianɿ ³³ 共 ²⁸³ (中/袖/坤) tsan ³ 总 ³ tɕiou ⁴² 绸 ³ k'uai ⁴⁴ 坤 ²	ts'iou ⁴⁴ 秋 ⁸² ts'iou ⁵ 畜 ²		
				 (修) siou ⁴⁴ 修 ³¹¹ 羞 ⁵	tɕiou ⁵ 祝 ⁴⁵ 觉 ⁴⁰ 角 ²⁸ 粥 ²
		 (寿) t'uou ⁴⁴ 通 ⁵ (滩/炭) t'ɑŋ ⁴⁴ 滩 ³	faŋ ¹³ 奉 ¹⁸¹ (奉) faŋ ²¹ 放 ⁹⁵ 又读 paŋ ²¹ haŋ ²¹ 唤 ² 焕 ¹		
 (枉) vaŋ ⁵ 枉 ⁴³ tsu ³⁵ 祖 ¹² vu ⁴⁴ 窝 ² 又读 u44 vaŋ ⁴² 亡 ² nioŋ ²¹ 影 ² ~□ (扭伤)	laŋ ⁴⁴ 当 ⁴⁷⁵ 端 ¹¹ (当) ku ⁵ 割 ¹				
		 (双) ts'ɑŋ ⁴⁴ 聪 ²⁰ 窗 ¹⁸ 餐 ²¹ 窗 ⁸ 又读 Saŋ ⁴⁴ 苍 ⁵ 仓 ² (双) tsan ²¹ 葬 ⁸ laŋ ⁴⁴ 当 ⁷ tsiaŋ ⁴⁴ 枪 ³ taŋ ⁴⁴ 堂 ²			
 (取) tɕ'y ³⁵ 取 ³¹⁰ 娶 ¹⁰⁸ tɕ'yu ²¹ 处 ⁷ (住~) tɕ'i ³⁵ 岂 ⁴ 启 ²	pu ⁵ 拨 ⁴ 北 ³				
		 (舍/害) hu ³⁵ 海 ¹²⁸ 害 ⁴ ɕyə ³⁵ 捨 ¹¹⁶ 笋 ⁷ 损 ⁴ ɕyø ⁵ 耍 ⁴³ ɕyə ²¹ 舍 ¹⁵ 舜 ¹ tɕ'yə ³⁵ 扯 ¹¹	p'ai ³⁵ 品 ⁴		
 (品) mai ³³ 问 (~他) ¹⁷²⁻¹⁴⁹ (慢) 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	lai ³⁵ 等 ⁴				
				sai ²¹ 送 ⁴³¹ 信 ¹⁵⁹ 讯 ¹⁰ 宋 ⁸ (信 /	hai ⁴² 红 ²²¹ 洪 ² 鸿 ²










 (隐)	ie ¹³ ie ³³ ie ²¹	我 (白读) 763 又读 u ¹³ 引 ⁷⁰ 任 ⁹ 吃 ² 应 ¹⁵	 说 477-191 雪 68-20 血 11	cy ⁵
 (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	 设 40-27 识 18 歇 3 室 1	ci ⁵
 (带/举)	lø ²¹ tsəu ⁵ tɕy ³⁵	带 ¹² 捉 ¹⁰ 举 ⁴⁻³	 恼 8	nau ¹³
 (春)	tɕ'yø ⁴⁴ tɕ'you ⁴⁴	村 ¹⁷⁹ 春 ¹⁶² 车 ²⁰ 撑 ¹⁶	 翅 8-7	(血 / 雪 / ts'wə ²¹) ŋou ¹³
 (离/别)	pi ³³ la ⁴² ləu ⁴²	别 ¹⁹⁷⁻⁷ 离 ¹⁶²⁻¹²⁶ 厘 ¹¹ 篱 ⁹ 璃 ¹ 罗 ⁹²	 藕 6	nau ¹³ nau ³⁵ ou ³⁵ nɿy ¹³
 (梯)	ti ⁴⁴	梯 ⁴	 恼 2	pu ⁴²
 (结/)	tɕi 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	 陪 366 赔 1	pai ⁴²
 (火/合)	fu ²¹ fu ³⁵ fu ¹³	富 ⁷ 祸 ¹ 附 ⁹ 妇 ¹ 负 ¹	 盆 29	puou ⁴²
 (土/吐)	t'u ³⁵ t'u ⁵	土 ²⁸ 塔 ¹	 逢 19	faŋ ²¹
 (合)	hu ⁴² huou ²¹ hø ³³ tɕ'i ⁴⁴	河 ²²⁻⁹⁻⁵ 喊 ²⁻¹ 匣 ² 溪 ²	 浮 6 又音pau ⁴² 袍 (~子) 3	fou ⁴²
 (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	 刻 109-23-3	k'w ⁵ iŋ ⁴⁴
			 烟 9	(刻)
			 东 92 灯 62 登 37 冬 27	lai ⁴⁴
			 低 8	li ⁴⁴
			 弄 4	lai ³³
			 独 1	tu ³³
			 临 1	lai ⁴²
			 心 203 新 38 辛 4	sai ⁴⁴
			 焦 215 蕉 7 椒 2	tsiu ⁴⁴
			 红 190	hai ⁴²
			 著 7	tɕy ¹³
			 着 2	tɕiu ³³
			 着 (~衣, 穿) 1	liu ⁵
			 皱 1	tsou ²¹
			 愁 218-127	tsou ⁴²
			 至 41 志 17 智 5	tsuə ²¹
			 穷 40 沉 36 勤 26 尘 13	tɕie ⁴²
			 陈 10 琴 3 芹 1	tɕie ⁴²
			 撑 16	tɕ'you ⁴⁴
			 近 11-9	tɕie ¹³
			 制 10	tɕi ²¹
			 似 8 治 1	tɕue ¹³
			 种 (又读tɕie ²¹) 10	tɕie ³⁵
			 证 4 镇 3 禁 1	tɕie ³⁵
			 阵 3	tɕie ³³
			 髻 3	tɕi ⁵

tsau ⁴²	曹 ²	ts'ian ⁴⁴	相 ⁸
lie ⁴⁴	堆 ¹	ciaŋ ³⁵	响 ¹
tsau ⁴⁴	遭 ¹⁻¹	kan ³⁵	管 ²⁸ 广 ¹⁵ 敢 ¹³
tsø ⁴⁴	栽 ¹	(官)	感 ⁸ 赶 ⁸ 馆 ¹
 (嫂)	sau ³⁵ 嫂 ¹⁹³ suou ³⁵ 伞 ¹⁴⁻² 省 ⁸ ts'uou ³⁵ 产 ¹³ 又音Suou ³⁵ kuou ³⁵ 减 ²	 (重/尽)	tɕian ¹³ 丈 ^(~夫) 265 重 ⁶⁰ 仗 ¹³ tsie ²¹ 种 ⁹² tsian ¹³ 像 ⁶⁰ 丈 ^(~) 34 象 ⁶
 (号)	hau ³³ 号 ⁴	tsian ²¹	帐 ²⁷ 降 ¹⁴ 众 ¹¹
 (牛)	ŋou ⁴² 牛 ⁷¹	tsou ²¹	奏 ²⁵ 皱 ⁴
 (欧)	ou ⁴⁴ 欧 ¹⁰	tsai ⁴²	层 ¹²
 (酒)	tsiou ³³ 酒 ⁹	tsau ²¹	灶 ⁶
 (叔)	ɕiou ⁵ 叔 ¹¹¹ 法 ¹⁶	tsian ⁴²	长 ^(~短) 5
 (有)	iou ¹³ 咬 ⁹	tsian ³³	颂 ¹
 (英)	yn ⁴⁴ 英 ⁹¹	tsau ¹³	皂 ¹ 造 ¹
 (但)	taŋ ⁴² 同 ⁴⁹⁹ 堂 ⁴²⁸ 团 ²⁵⁸ 塘 ⁵¹ 童 ⁴¹ 棠 ²⁹ 唐 ²⁵ 谈 ³ ta ³³ 地 ²⁰⁹ tu ⁴² 桃 ^(~子) 31 萄 ¹ tau ⁴² 桃 ^(~川) 26 逃 ⁵ ta ⁴² 迟 ¹⁹ t'an ⁴² 谈 ³ t'an ³⁵ 统 ¹ ɕian ³⁵ 赏 ¹	 (英)	iaŋ ⁴⁴ 鸯 ⁶⁴ 秧 ⁰⁻² yn ⁴⁴ 鸳 ⁶⁴ n:ioŋ ⁴⁴ 英 ¹⁴ 婴 ¹ iŋ ⁴⁴ 烟 ⁹ iŋ ³³ 染 ¹⁻²
 (欢)	han ⁴⁴ 欢 ³⁰⁵⁻¹⁶⁴ 荒 ⁵⁻² han ²¹ 汉 ¹⁷⁻¹⁵ han ³³ 换 ¹⁴ 焕 ¹¹ 汗 ⁷ 唤 ⁶ 翰 ⁶ han ¹³ 旱 ¹³ k'an ⁴⁴ 糠 ¹	 (响)	ɕian ³⁵ 响 ¹⁶ 享 ⁶
 (黄)	han ⁴² 寒 ¹⁶⁹ 行 ¹⁶³ 又huou ⁴² 皇 ¹⁶³ 黄 ¹⁵³ 杭 ⁵⁹ 含 ¹⁰ 衔 ⁷ 韩 ⁴ huou ⁴² 烦 ²⁶ 行 ^(~为) 2 hoŋ ⁴² 咸 ¹⁰	 (担/坦)	məŋ ⁴² 眠 ⁸³ 媒 ⁵² 梅 ⁵⁰ 棉 ³ 绵 ⁴ 枚 ¹
 (相/孔)	sian ³⁵ 想 ⁸⁷⁵ tɕ'ian ³⁵ 恐 ⁸ 抢 ⁴ s'ian ⁴⁴ 相 ⁸	 (岁)	loŋ ²¹ 担 ³² t'oŋ ³⁵ 坦 ¹
		 (轻)	sioŋ ²¹ 姓 ⁶⁵ 性 ¹ ɕy ²¹ 岁 ⁴⁸ huou ¹³ 幸 ⁵ huou ³⁵ 反 ⁴ vuə ⁵ 鸭 ⁴ ɕioŋ ¹³ 犯 ¹
			tɕ'ioŋ ⁴⁴ 轻 ²⁵⁹ 卿 ¹ tɕ'yn ⁴⁴ 穿 ¹⁰⁰ 川 ¹¹ 倾 ¹
		十 画(29字)	
		 (悲)	pa ³³ 悲 ³² 碑 ¹⁻¹ pø ¹³ 被 ^(被动) 31 pa ¹³ 被 ¹⁹⁻⁰⁻¹ 婢 ²⁻¹⁻⁰ 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 hai ³³ hai ³⁵	惜 ¹⁹⁹ 昔 ² 恨 ¹⁰¹ □ 喜欢/惜憾 ¹⁷ 憾 ³ 肯 ¹
 (灾)	tsø ⁴⁴	灾 ¹⁰ 斋 ²
 (解)	kø ³⁵ ts'ie ³⁵ ø ³⁵	解 ¹⁷³ 且 ¹⁴ 矮 ⁰⁻²
 (君)	tɕyø ⁴⁴ tɕy ⁴⁴ tɕyø ⁴² ɕi ²¹ tɕy ³³	君 ²³⁴ 尊 ²³ 遮 ³⁴ 均 ¹⁴ 军 ¹⁰ 遵 ³ 居 ³⁶ 闺 ²⁸ 诸 ¹ 裙 ¹¹ 戏 ² 诸 ²
 (转/ 竹)	tɕyø ⁴² liou ⁵ tɕyø ¹³ tɕyø ²¹ tɕyø ³³ tɕyø ⁴⁴ ɕyø ⁵ tɕyø ⁵ tɕyn ²¹ tsiou ³³ hu ²¹ tɕ'yø ⁴⁴	存 ⁴⁶ 裙 ³⁴ 巡 ²³ 竹 ⁴⁶ 罪 ³⁹ 最 ³² 俊 ¹¹ 蔗 ¹ 跨 ¹³ 军 ⁸ 尊 ¹ 膝 ⁴ 炙 ³ 转 ² 郡 ¹ 袖 ¹ 裤 ¹ 村 ¹
 (把)	puwə ³⁵	把 ²⁹⁶
 (思)	suwə ⁴⁴ ai ⁴⁴ suwə ³⁵	思 ¹⁹⁵ 司 ⁹⁷ 丝 ⁴⁷ 师 ⁶⁴ 诗 ²¹⁻¹² 私 ²⁹ 狮 ¹⁷ 尸 ¹³ 施 ⁵ 斯 ¹ 恩 ³⁵⁻⁴⁷ 屎 ²
 (提)	ti ⁴²	提 ²⁵¹ 啼 ⁷¹
 (移/ 游)	i ⁴² iu ⁴² iou ⁴² i ⁴⁴	移 ⁶² 姨 ²⁹ 摇 ¹⁵ 窑 ⁷ 油 ⁹ 游 ¹ 依 ³
 (祖)	tsu ³⁵ lu ³⁵	祖 ²⁰ 组 ³ 阻 ¹ 赌 ⁴
 (初)	ts'u ³⁵ su ⁴⁴	初 ⁹⁸ 骂 ⁶⁰ 粗 ⁸³ 差 ¹⁵ 操 ³ 梳 ⁷¹ 疏 ⁴⁰ 纱 ²² 沙 ⁸ 杉 ³ 苏 ² 蓑 ¹ 蔬 ¹
 (差)	ts'ø ⁴⁴ tsu ⁴⁴ tsu ³³ ɕy ⁴⁴	差 ⁵ 租 ⁵ 宅 ⁴ 助 ¹ 鬚 ²
 (姑)	ku ⁴⁴ ku ³⁵	姑 ³⁸⁰ 孤 ⁵ 锅 ³ 估 ² 改 ¹
 (得)	lu ⁵ nu ⁵ lu ⁵ ɕy ³⁵	得 (动词) ¹⁴²⁴ □ (~婆) ⁵⁰ 德 ¹⁹ 得 (没~) ¹³⁶³ 答 ¹¹⁶ 絮 ¹
 (門)	mai ⁴²	门 ²³ 闻 ⁷⁸
 (高)	kau ⁴⁴ ku ⁴⁴ loŋ ⁴² kou ⁴⁴ kou ³⁵ k'ou ⁴⁴	高 ²⁸¹⁻²⁴⁴ 糕 ¹ 篙 ¹ 哥 ⁸ 孤 ⁶ 篮 ⁷ 勾 ⁵ 钩 ² 沟 ² 稿 ¹ 敲 ¹
 (透)	t'ou ²¹ t'oŋ ²¹ t'ou ⁴⁴ t'oŋ ⁴⁴ t'au ⁴⁴ lou ⁴⁴	透 ⁶⁰ 痛 ²⁴ 探 ⁴ 偷 ¹⁰ 偷 ¹⁰ 贪 ⁸ 滔 ² 兜 ¹
 (朝)	tɕiu ⁴² tɕiu ⁴⁴ tɕi ⁴² tɕian ¹³ tɕian ⁴² tɕ'ian ³⁵ tsian ⁴² k'aŋ ⁴⁴	朝 ¹⁶⁵⁻² (~代) 又读 liu ⁴⁴ 桥 ⁶¹ 茄 ² 乔 ¹ 朝 (今~) ⁷⁶ 其 ⁵⁷⁻² 骑 ¹⁴ 奇 ¹¹ 渐 ¹¹ 旗 ⁷ 期 ⁵ 棋 ⁵ 麒 ⁵ 祁 ³ 强 (偏~) ⁴¹ 强 ³⁹⁻¹⁷ 肠 ²³⁻¹⁰⁴ 场 ¹⁵⁻⁵⁵ 长 (~短, 文读) ⁶ 重 (~复) ⁰⁻⁶⁹ 强 (勉~) ¹¹ 长 (~短) ²⁻¹² 墙 ² 堪 ¹
 (烧/叔)	ɕiu ⁴⁴ ɕy ²¹ suwə ⁵ ɕi ⁴⁴	烧 ⁷¹ 岁 ²² 失 ¹⁶ 稀 ⁸ 希 ¹

	ci ⁴⁴	嬉 ¹		秀 ²¹	绣 ²²⁹ 秀 ⁷¹
	tei 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)	
	teyu 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
	 (赌)	lu ³⁵	赌 ³ 堵 ¹		toŋ ¹³
 (路)		lu ²¹	路 ¹⁵² 又读 lu ³³ 妒 ³⁰		十二 画 (12字)
		露 ¹⁴ 禄 ¹ 腊 ¹		ie ³⁵	饮 ¹⁴ 吃 ¹⁴ 隐 ¹
		都 ⁶⁴		饮 (饮)	
		芦 ¹⁵ 炉 ¹¹ 卢 ³ 庐 ¹		挖 ⁵	挖 ¹³
		鲁 ² 鸬 ¹ 虜 ¹		挖 (挖)	
 (古)	hu ⁴²	湖 ⁴⁹ 河 ⁴⁶ 胡 ⁴⁶ 壶 ⁵		tsuə ²¹	辞 ³² 慈 ¹⁴ 池 ¹⁴ 持 ¹
	 (道)	tau ¹³	道 ¹⁶⁸ 稻 ¹		ta ⁴²
 (接/指/借/猫)		tou ³³	豆 ⁸		(早/旨/慈)
	tsi ⁵	接 ²⁸⁵ 节 ⁸⁵		i ²¹	以 ² 己 ² 意 ¹
	ts'u ⁵	拆 ¹⁷⁰ 策 ¹⁷		tci ²¹	既 ¹
	tsuə ³⁵	指 ¹⁶		i ⁴²	如 ¹ 又读 y ⁴²
	tsu ⁵	摘 ¹⁵ 责 ⁴		独 ⁷⁶⁻⁷¹ 读 ⁶²⁻⁶¹ 毒 ³¹⁻⁷	
	tsie ²¹	借 ¹¹		达 ¹⁵⁻¹⁰ 榻 ³ 踏 ¹	
	miou ⁴⁴	猫 (文读) ⁴		度 ³⁸⁻³⁷ 渡 ⁸⁻⁵ 窠 ²	
	miou ⁴²	茅 ³ 苗 ²		tou ³³	度 ³⁸⁻³⁷ 渡 ⁸⁻⁵ 窠 ²
	niau ⁴⁴	猫 (白读) ³		cyu ⁴²	薯 ⁹
	tsi ³³	截 ²		tu ⁴²	屠 ⁴ 图 ⁴
	suə ³³	实 ²		tu ¹³	肚 ³
	tei ³³	直 ¹		tɕ'iaŋ ⁴⁴	春 ²⁻⁷
 (黑)	hu ⁵	黑 ¹¹⁹		lou ³³	乐 ²⁰⁷ 漏 ²
	hu ³³	害 ⁴²		lou ⁴⁴	兜 ¹² 菟 ¹
 (神/袖)	cyu ³³	树 ²²¹ 赎 ²⁵		tsuou ⁴⁴	争 ¹⁵
	cie ⁴²	神 ¹⁵² 辰 ⁴⁰ 承 ³⁷ 乘 ¹⁹		争 (争)	
		晨 ⁸ 丞 ¹		maŋ ¹³	满 ³⁵³ 网 ¹
	ciu ⁴²	绍 ¹		maŋ ³³	梦 ⁹¹
	niu ³⁵	绕 ¹		ma ¹³	美 ²⁹
	cy ⁴²	殊 ¹		mu ⁴⁴	摸 ² 摩 ¹
	cyu ¹³	竖 ¹		p'aj ²¹	判 ² 胖 ²
			maŋ ⁴²	蒙 ¹	

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

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

2004年9月10日发表于女书国际研讨会(北京, 中国社会科学院)。

2006年10月二稿。

2007年2月三稿。

2008年2月四稿。(基本字共398个字)

Appendix F the value of Nyushu 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 斟微蒸珍 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 微 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 微 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'anj ²¹ /k'anj ¹¹ / k'anj ³⁵ /k'anj ²⁴ / k'anj ⁵ /k'anj ⁵	看抗炕控砍	 炕(k'ou ²¹ 叩) ( 可k'ou ³⁵)
空		k'anj ⁴⁴ /k'anj ²¹ / k'anj ⁴⁴ /k'anj ¹¹	空康堪勘糠	 糠/hanj ⁴⁴
孔		k'anj ³⁵ /k'anj ²⁴	孔慷	
砍		k'anj ⁵ /k'anj ⁴⁴ / k'anj ⁵ /k'anj ⁴⁴	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 kuə⁵ 甲寡 kuə³⁵ 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> tci⁵ 结吉急折褶劫执吸哲揭质织职击激髻级擲</p> <p> tci³³ 及杰值 tci⁵ 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 王羸荣 yn⁴² 完丸员圆园沿铅元原源袁辕缘援 van⁴² 玩 yn³⁵ 院 yn³³ 愿


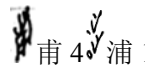




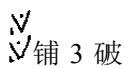

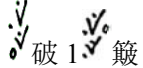


tcyn⁴² 全泉旋传（~达）权颧

tcyn¹³ 赚篆传

- tɕioŋ⁴² 呈程擎
-  kuou⁴⁴ 艰间（中～）奸关更庚羹根耕鳃
- kuou²¹ 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 甘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







p'u ³⁵	父 火 甫	甫 浦 捕 辅 普 谱		 甫 3	 甫 4 浦 1		 甫 1
p'u ²¹	步	破 铺 (店~) 簸	 破 21	 铺 5	 破 3 铺 2	 铺 3 破 1	 破 8  破 1 簸 1
p'u ⁵	白、 卜	卜 仆 扑 朴 讣		 卜 11 扑 2			 扑 1


















2) 声母相同、声调相同、韵母不同也可共用一个字



sa ³⁵	死、 杀	死	 死 17	 死 28  死 55  死 2 (训用)	 死 62  死 4  死 2	 死 63  死 11	 死 40  死 13  死 15
suou ³⁵		伞 省 (~ 长) 产 (共 ~ 党)	 伞 1	 伞 3  伞 2 省 2	 省 2 产 5  伞 2 省 1	 伞 2  伞 2 省 2	 伞 3 省 3  伞 2 产 1

3) 但有时字形分工十分明确，即使声韵调完全相同，也各职其字，即一音多字，如：

手首守  手首，而  守；哥歌姑  哥歌，而  嫂姑。

再如  矣已以， 意亿忆， 亦叶易异翼肄， 医依， 遗， 倚；




但有时声韵完全相同，声调不同，用字不同。如，亦  亦  亦  亦，移姨  移  姨  姨，倚椅  倚  椅  椅。
常用  道  道  道，一  一  一  一，抑  抑  抑。







 han⁴² 含 函 衔 寒 韩 行 杭 航 黄 簧 皇 蝗  han¹³ 早 han²¹ 汉 烘 han³³ 汗 焊 翰 唤 换 焕 疾

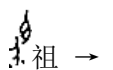
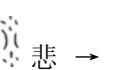
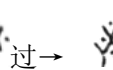
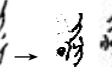

这种现象说明，女书虽然是假借标音文字，但用字时尽量有字源字形依据。





5 考察异体字。通过交际用字比较考察，造成女书书写时异体字原因主要有：








同/近义训读互用： 日/儿/二/两、 离/别、 杀 煞 死；


同/近音音读互用： 闹 难 如 依、 悲 比 被 / 拜、 步 伴 风；

































形近相混互用： pa³⁵ 比  lau¹³ 老、 少  世； u⁵ 屋  p'iu⁴⁴ 飘；

一字讹变数形：祖 → 悲 → 过 → 亦 → 一

其中常常是省略造成的：街 → 山 → 亦 → 亦

同音字源不同：（丑手）（久九）、（依）（亦）（一）（壹）（义）；
而具有字位价值的真正异体字是最后一种。

由上述种种原因造成了形体各异，说明女书用字很宽容，重视的是标音；但一音多字中有基本字。如标记pai⁴⁴风宾冰奔崩彬枫分（~给）这个音节的诸多形体，是基本字：

pai ⁴⁴ 风宾 冰奔 崩彬 枫	 风 15  风 7  风 5  风 1	 风 19 宾 4 冰 1  风 17  风 9 冰 2  风 2  风 1  宾 1 奔 1 崩 1  风 4  宾 1  风 1	 风 9  风 8 宾 1  风 2  风 2  风 2 宾 1  风 1  风 1	 风 39  风 26  风 6  风 5  风 2  风 1  宾 1  风 1  风 1	 风 53 宾 3 冰 1  风 10  风 1
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
（二）女书交际用字研究（个体用字量、个体差异、共识度）价值

1 个体用字数量





	基本字	作品总字数
传本佚名	358	34800
高银仙	334	62100
义年华	362	49700
阳焕宜	304	36000
何艳新	380	39600
总计	398	220000（《合集》）



2 个体用字差异

在我们所知的女书老人中，方块汉字水平最低的是阳焕宜，因此她用字最少，而且出现方块汉字也最少。例如：


“客”义年华用 客、何艳新用 客，而阳焕宜用 客；

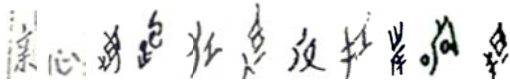
“饮”高银仙用 饮、义年华用 饮、何艳新用 饮，阳焕宜用 饮；

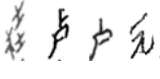
“肉”高银仙用 肉、义年华用 肉、何艳新用 肉，而阳焕宜用 肉。

“英”高银仙用 英、义年华用 英、何艳新用 英，而阳焕宜用 英、佚名也用 英。

何艳新（1940年出生）解放后上学读书几乎初中毕业，在她的女书作品中方块汉字的

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 。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
niog	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 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 Nyushu 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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