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

Doc Type	Working Group Document
Title	Proposal for encoding Nushu in the SMP of the UCS
Source	China
Action	For consideration by UCS
Date	2008-06-06

A. Administrative

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

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:		
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):	Yes	
Proposed name of script:	Nushu	
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:		
Name of the existing block:		
2. Number of characters in proposal:	389	
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 *the Government of Yongzhou; The Committee for Female's Script (Nushu) 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: *Nüshu 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 Proposal

I Introduction

(I) Generalization

Nushu 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 Nushu characters appear to be italics ,with a rough shape as the Chinese character "多". In this sense, Nushu is defined as a variant form of Chinese characters. A character of Nushu 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 Nushu old ladies in the last generilaztion we can find, we found that everyone just used about four or five hundred characters to record a complete local dialect. There are two separate writing systems in Jiangyong: one is Chinese characters used by men while the other is Nushu which is written to communicate among local women. We will introduce Nushu as following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. There are two kinds of script systems to record their dialect: Nushu used by women and Chinese characters used by men. A new book *Nushu chrestomathy* has been published by Hunan People Press as the local textbook.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(III) Related research association and its function

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

II Process description

(I) Choosing graphs

1. the collection and collation of Nushu characters

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

Nushu 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. Nushu originates from Chinese characters, but differs a lot. A Nushu character represents a syllable which records a group of local homophone. That is to say, the meaning of a Nushu 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 '*Nushu basic characters and their origin verification*' (published in *Nushu character-comparison*, 2006) .

Take the following table to explain:

y ⁴²	如余餘 儒虞娛	 如 105  如 10  如 8	 如 131 余 10  如 54  如 2 儒 1	 如 213 余 2  如 3  如 1	 如 75 余 3  如 11  如 11  如 4	 如 141 余 3  如 11
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There are three main graphs for the sound of    y⁴² 如⁵⁹⁰⁻⁸⁹⁻¹², which has the same pronunciation and the meaning and has general similar structures. The first one has a rather high frequency. So  is the representative glyph.

3. about the allographs.

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

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

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

(II) Order rules

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

The final order:

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

the initials order:

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

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

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

(III) Character names

We name the characters with the Chenguan sound (spoken in the local town) which is the standard pronunciation of Nushu. Local women like to read Nushu 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 Nushu character set ought to be of one-one correspondence with one code.

(IV) About the font

There are no unified standards and rules for Nushu and many graphs seem vague. So after we picked the chosen characters, we invited the local calligrapher to write the picked Nushu 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 Nushu characters is greatly improved by Weifang Beida Jade Bird Huaguang Imagesetter Co., Ltd which is famous and professional in China. And the codes of characters begin from 1B000 to 1B184 with 389 graphs included.

(V) Code-point table

Nushu graph

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

HEX	NAME
1B000	Nushu character YIA
1B001	Nushu character NA
1B002	Nushu character TSHA
1B003	Nushu character IED
1B004	Nushu character PEOA
1B005	Nushu character SYEA
1B006	Nushu character PHIU
1B007	Nushu character U
1B008	Nushu character XYAA
1B009	Nushu character TIE
1B00A	Nushu character NIEA
1B00B	Nushu character TEOA
1B00C	Nushu character QHYE
1B00D	Nushu character FYEA
1B00E	Nushu character LIUA
1B00F	Nushu character SIU
1B010	Nushu character THUA
1B011	Nushu character NYUA
1B012	Nushu character VAI
1B013	Nushu character KAI
1B014	Nushu character KAUUA
1B015	Nushu character KOUUA
1B016	Nushu character JIOUA
1B017	Nushu character LIANGA
1B018	Nushu character XIANGA
1B019	Nushu character TSHENG
1B01A	Nushu character SONG
1B01B	Nushu character MA
1B01C	Nushu character LAA
1B01D	Nushu character FA
1B01E	Nushu character KUAA
1B01F	Nushu character TEOB

	1B02	1B03
0	𐍂	𐍃
1	𐍄	𐍅
2	𐍆	𐍇
3	𐍈	𐍉
4	𐍊	𐍋
5	𐍌	𐍍
6	𐍎	𐍏
7	𐍑	𐍒
8	𐍔	𐍕
9	𐍗	𐍘
A	𐍚	𐍛
B	𐍝	𐍞
C	𐍟	𐍠
D	𐍢	𐍣
E	𐍥	𐍦
F	𐍩	𐍪

HEX	NAME
1B020	Nushu character TSEOA
1B021	Nushu character FYEB
1B022	Nushu character TSYEA
1B023	Nushu character TIA
1B024	Nushu character XIA
1B025	Nushu character FUA
1B026	Nushu character FUB
1B027	Nushu character FUC
1B028	Nushu character JYUA
1B029	Nushu character JYUB
1B02A	Nushu character FAIA
1B02B	Nushu character HAUUA
1B02C	Nushu character LOUA
1B02D	Nushu character LIOUA
1B02E	Nushu character JIOUB
1B02F	Nushu character XIOUA
1B030	Nushu character QYN
1B031	Nushu character FANGA
1B032	Nushu character VANGA
1B033	Nushu character SANG
1B034	Nushu character KANGA
1B035	Nushu character NENGA
1B036	Nushu character THENG
1B037	Nushu character PIONGC
1B038	Nushu character IONG
1B039	Nushu character QYA
1B03A	Nushu character CHU
1B03B	Nushu character NEI
1B03C	Nushu character LIEA
1B03D	Nushu character JIEA
1B03E	Nushu character NIEB
1B03F	Nushu character NIEC

	1B04	1B05
0		
1		
2		
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4		
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7		
8		
9		
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

HEX	NAME
1B040	Nushu character IEA
1B041	Nushu character IEB
1B042	Nushu character MYEA
1B043	Nushu character YA
1B044	Nushu character TYE
1B045	Nushu character MYEB
1B046	Nushu character VYE
1B047	Nushu character TSYEB
1B048	Nushu character SYEB
1B049	Nushu character SYEC
1B04A	Nushu character SYED
1B04B	Nushu character SYEE
1B04C	Nushu character XIB
1B04D	Nushu character YIB
1B04E	Nushu character LIUB
1B04F	Nushu character NIU
1B050	Nushu character XIUA
1B051	Nushu character MU
1B052	Nushu character YU
1B053	Nushu character QYB
1B054	Nushu character QYC
1B055	Nushu character Y
1B056	Nushu character PAI
1B057	Nushu character AI
1B058	Nushu character LAIA
1B059	Nushu character HAUB
1B05A	Nushu character POU
1B05B	Nushu character TOU
1B05C	Nushu character LIOUB
1B05D	Nushu character IOUA
1B05E	Nushu character TSEYU
1B05F	Nushu character TSEYB

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

HEX	NAME
1B060	Nushu character SUOY
1B061	Nushu character HUOYA
1B062	Nushu character HUOYB
1B063	Nushu character PANGA
1B064	Nushu character MANGA
1B065	Nushu character THANGA
1B066	Nushu character KANGB
1B067	Nushu character LIANGB
1B068	Nushu character JIANGA
1B069	Nushu character NIANG
1B06A	Nushu character SENG
1B06B	Nushu character PENG
1B06C	Nushu character PHENG
1B06D	Nushu character XIONGA
1B06E	Nushu character QING
1B06F	Nushu character PAA
1B070	Nushu character LAB
1B071	Nushu character JIEB
1B072	Nushu character PEOB
1B073	Nushu character PEOC
1B074	Nushu character NO
1B075	Nushu character LEOA
1B076	Nushu character ZAI
1B077	Nushu character SEO
1B078	Nushu character KEOA
1B079	Nushu character KHEO
1B07A	Nushu character YEA
1B07B	Nushu character PYEA
1B07C	Nushu character PYEB
1B07D	Nushu character TSYEC
1B07E	Nushu character JIA
1B07F	Nushu character NI

	1B08	1B09
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

HEX	NAME
1B080	Nushu character TSIU
1B081	Nushu character FUD
1B082	Nushu character KHU
1B083	Nushu character KUA
1B084	Nushu character VU
1B085	Nushu character PHY
1B086	Nushu character FYA
1B087	Nushu character KYA
1B088	Nushu character HYA
1B089	Nushu character MAI
1B08A	Nushu character THAI
1B08B	Nushu character SAIA
1B08C	Nushu character SAIB
1B08D	Nushu character THAU
1B08E	Nushu character LAUA
1B08F	Nushu character LAUB
1B090	Nushu character KOUB
1B091	Nushu character XIOUB
1B092	Nushu character SEY
1B093	Nushu character LEYA
1B094	Nushu character THUOY
1B095	Nushu character UOY
1B096	Nushu character KUY
1B097	Nushu character NGUY
1B098	Nushu character JYN
1B099	Nushu character YNA
1B09A	Nushu character VANGB
1B09B	Nushu character TSANGA
1B09C	Nushu character TSHANG
1B09D	Nushu character JIANGB
1B09E	Nushu character KONG
1B09F	Nushu character IANGA

	1B0A	1B0B
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
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7		
8		
9		
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

HEX	NAME
1B0A0	Nushu character TENGA
1B0A1	Nushu character NENGB
1B0A2	Nushu character PIONGA
1B0A3	Nushu character PIONGB
1B0A4	Nushu character MIONG
1B0A5	Nushu character XIONGB
1B0A6	Nushu character NING
1B0A7	Nushu character NGA
1B0A8	Nushu character NGB
1B0A9	Nushu character TSAA
1B0AA	Nushu character IYE
1B0AB	Nushu character KUAB
1B0AC	Nushu character XIEA
1B0AD	Nushu character PHEO
1B0AE	Nushu character IEO
1B0AF	Nushu character TSHEOA
1B0B0	Nushu character FYEC
1B0B1	Nushu character TSYED
1B0B2	Nushu character TSHIA
1B0B3	Nushu character TSHIB
1B0B4	Nushu character SI
1B0B5	Nushu character XIUB
1B0B6	Nushu character FUE
1B0B7	Nushu character LUA
1B0B8	Nushu character TSHUA
1B0B9	Nushu character NGU
1B0BA	Nushu character JYUC
1B0BB	Nushu character XYUA
1B0BC	Nushu character QYU
1B0BD	Nushu character XYA
1B0BE	Nushu character FAIB
1B0BF	Nushu character TSAI

	1B0C	1B0D
0	𠂇	𠂈
1	𠂉	𠂊
2	𠂋	𠂌
3	𠂍	𠂎
4	𠂏	𠂐
5	𠂑	𠂒
6	𠂓	𠂔
7	𠂕	𠂖
8	𠂗	𠂘
9	𠂙	𠂚
A	𠂛	𠂜
B	𠂝	𠂞
C	𠂟	𠂠
D	𠂡	𠂢
E	𠂣	𠂤
F	𠂥	𠂦

HEX	NAME
1B0C0	Nushu character LOUB
1B0C1	Nushu character PIOU
1B0C2	Nushu character MIOU
1B0C3	Nushu character TSOUA
1B0C4	Nushu character TSHIOU
1B0C5	Nushu character QIOU
1B0C6	Nushu character NIOUA
1B0C7	Nushu character IOUB
1B0C8	Nushu character IOUC
1B0C9	Nushu character NUOY
1B0CA	Nushu character CHANG
1B0CB	Nushu character KUOY
1B0CC	Nushu character LANGA
1B0CD	Nushu character ANG
1B0CE	Nushu character LIANGC
1B0CF	Nushu character SIANGA
1B0D0	Nushu character TSIANGA
1B0D1	Nushu character TSIANGB
1B0D2	Nushu character TSHIONG
1B0D3	Nushu character XIONGC
1B0D4	Nushu character LONGA
1B0D5	Nushu character LIONGA
1B0D6	Nushu character JINGA
1B0D7	Nushu character XIONGD
1B0D8	Nushu character CHE
1B0D9	Nushu character LAC
1B0DA	Nushu character SAA
1B0DB	Nushu character XYAB
1B0DC	Nushu character SIEA
1B0DD	Nushu character FEO
1B0DE	Nushu character PEOD
1B0DF	Nushu character NEO

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

HEX	NAME
1B0E0	Nushu character THEO
1B0E1	Nushu character KUEA
1B0E2	Nushu character YEB
1B0E3	Nushu character PYEC
1B0E4	Nushu character PUOE
1B0E5	Nushu character XYE
1B0E6	Nushu character PI
1B0E7	Nushu character LEYB
1B0E8	Nushu character TSIA
1B0E9	Nushu character TSIB
1B0EA	Nushu character JIB
1B0EB	Nushu character JIC
1B0EC	Nushu character TSHIU
1B0ED	Nushu character PU
1B0EE	Nushu character TSUA
1B0EF	Nushu character KUB
1B0F0	Nushu character NYUB
1B0F1	Nushu character QYD
1B0F2	Nushu character KYB
1B0F3	Nushu character HYB
1B0F4	Nushu character PHAI
1B0F5	Nushu character MAIB
1B0F6	Nushu character LAIB
1B0F7	Nushu character SAIC
1B0F8	Nushu character TSHAU
1B0F9	Nushu character KOUC
1B0FA	Nushu character TSIOU
1B0FB	Nushu character SIOUA
1B0FC	Nushu character JIOUC
1B0FD	Nushu character IOU
1B0FE	Nushu character XIOUC
1B0FF	Nushu character THUOYA

	1B10	1B11
0		
1		
2		
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A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

HEX	NAME
1B100	Nushu character HUOYC
1B101	Nushu character FANGB
1B102	Nushu character HANGA
1B103	Nushu character LANGB
1B104	Nushu character TSANGB
1B105	Nushu character KHANGA
1B106	Nushu character KHANGB
1B107	Nushu character HANGB
1B108	Nushu character XIANGB
1B109	Nushu character NENG C
1B10A	Nushu character LENG
1B10B	Nushu character TSENG
1B10C	Nushu character NONGA
1B10D	Nushu character LIONGB
1B10E	Nushu character TSIONGA
1B10F	Nushu character TSIONGB
1B110	Nushu character SIONG
1B111	Nushu character XINGA
1B112	Nushu character INGA
1B113	Nushu character JINGB
1B114	Nushu character VA
1B115	Nushu character SAB
1B116	Nushu character LIEB
1B117	Nushu character TSHIE
1B118	Nushu character IEC
1B119	Nushu character MEOA
1B11A	Nushu character LEOB
1B11B	Nushu character TSHEOB
1B11C	Nushu character QYE
1B11D	Nushu character TIB
1B11E	Nushu character JIDA
1B11F	Nushu character FUF

	1B12	1B13
0		
1		
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A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

HEX	NAME
1B120	Nushu character THUB
1B121	Nushu character KUEB
1B122	Nushu character KUC
1B123	Nushu character HUA
1B124	Nushu character KUD
1B125	Nushu character PYA
1B126	Nushu character KHY
1B127	Nushu character LAIC
1B128	Nushu character LAID
1B129	Nushu character TSIUA
1B12A	Nushu character TSOUB
1B12B	Nushu character SAU
1B12C	Nushu character HAUC
1B12D	Nushu character NGOU
1B12E	Nushu character OU
1B12F	Nushu character XIOUE
1B130	Nushu character TSHEY
1B131	Nushu character FANGC
1B132	Nushu character TANGA
1B133	Nushu character HANGC
1B134	Nushu character JIANGC
1B135	Nushu character SIANGB
1B136	Nushu character KANGC
1B137	Nushu character JIANGD
1B138	Nushu character XIANGC
1B139	Nushu character LONGB
1B13A	Nushu character QIONG
1B13B	Nushu character NG
1B13C	Nushu character PAB
1B13D	Nushu character PUOY
1B13E	Nushu character SIEB
1B13F	Nushu character TSEOB

	1B14	1B15
0	𪛗	𪛘
1	𪛙	𪛚
2	𪛛	𪛜
3	𪛞	𪛟
4	𪛡	𪛢
5	𪛤	𪛥
6	𪛨	𪛩
7	𪛬	𪛭
8	𪛯	𪛰
9	𪛲	𪛳
A	𪛵	𪛶
B	𪛹	𪛺
C	𪛼	𪛽
D	𪛿	𪛾
E	𪛻	𪛼
F	𪛽	𪛾

HEX	NAME
1B140	Nushu character KEOB
1B141	Nushu character JYEA
1B142	Nushu character JYEB
1B143	Nushu character PYED
1B144	Nushu character SYEF
1B145	Nushu character TIC
1B146	Nushu character YIC
1B147	Nushu character TSUB
1B148	Nushu character TSHUB
1B149	Nushu character JY
1B14A	Nushu character XYB
1B14B	Nushu character LY
1B14C	Nushu character HY
1B14D	Nushu character KAUB
1B14E	Nushu character KHOU
1B14F	Nushu character JIU
1B150	Nushu character XIUC
1B151	Nushu character LANGC
1B152	Nushu character MENG A
1B153	Nushu character PANGB
1B154	Nushu character TANGB
1B155	Nushu character TSHIEA
1B156	Nushu character IANGC
1B157	Nushu character IANGB
1B158	Nushu character TENGB
1B159	Nushu character MENG B
1B15A	Nushu character HOU
1B15B	Nushu character NONG
1B15C	Nushu character TSAB
1B15D	Nushu character TSIEA
1B15E	Nushu character XIEB
1B15F	Nushu character LI

	1B16	1B17	1B18
0	精	精	眼
1	眼	眼	招
2	咯	咯	眼
3	啫	啫	鯉
4	炸	炸	炸
5	神	唱	
6	香	唱	
7	吻	夢	
8	落	味	
9	滾	眼	
A	淡	香	
B	食	食	
C	飲	食	
D	煮	食	
E	炸	炸	
F	煮	煮	

HEX	NAME
1B160	Nushu character TSID
1B161	Nushu character YID
1B162	Nushu character LUB
1B163	Nushu character HUB
1B164	Nushu character TAU
1B165	Nushu character XYUB
1B166	Nushu character SIOUB
1B167	Nushu character NIOUB
1B168	Nushu character LEYC
1B169	Nushu character YNB
1B16A	Nushu character TONG
1B16B	Nushu character XINGB
1B16C	Nushu character IEE
1B16D	Nushu character MEOB
1B16E	Nushu character VEO
1B16F	Nushu character JIE
1B170	Nushu character JIDB
1B171	Nushu character TU
1B172	Nushu character LOUC
1B173	Nushu character TSUOY
1B174	Nushu character MANGB
1B175	Nushu character TSIANGC
1B176	Nushu character QIANG
1B177	Nushu character JIONG
1B178	Nushu character INGB
1B179	Nushu character TSIEB
1B17A	Nushu character PYB
1B17B	Nushu character FI
1B17C	Nushu character XYUC
1B17D	Nushu character FYB
1B17E	Nushu character TSHAI
1B17F	Nushu character FANGD
1B180	Nushu character NGUOY
1B181	Nushu character FUG
1B182	Nushu character KUE
1B183	Nushu character JYEC
1B184	Nushu character TSYEE

III Prospects

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

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

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

(IV) The important function of Nushu is to confide, hearken and communicate in the groups, which is made good use of to modern mind cure. It has a universal meaning in the world.

Should this proposed set be accepted as a part of the plane of ISO/IEC 10646, it will facilitate the globalization progress of information processing with Nushu. The protection and save of some important data and further related research are more available and convenient for Nushu lovers.

IV Acknowledgement

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

V Connections

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

VI Reference

Chinese Nushu works collection, Zhao Liming, China Publishing House, 2005
Nushu 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,
Nushu basic characters and their origin verification, Zhao Liming, *Nushu Character comparison*, Intellectual Property Press, 2006,
Jiangyong dialect research by Huang Xuezheng, Social Sciences Documents Publishing House, 1993,

VII Appendix

Appendix A: Samples of Nushu works;

Appendix B Nushu is widely concerned in the world;

Appendix C: mapping table to the related dictionaries;

Appendix D: Nushu basic characters and its origin verification;

Appendix E: The value of Nushu Character comparison;

Appendix F: Other related comments and explanations;

Appendix F1: Comments to the book of Jiangwei;

Appendix F2: Comments to the book of Chen Qiguang;

Appendix F3: Comments to others

Appendix A Nushu Samples

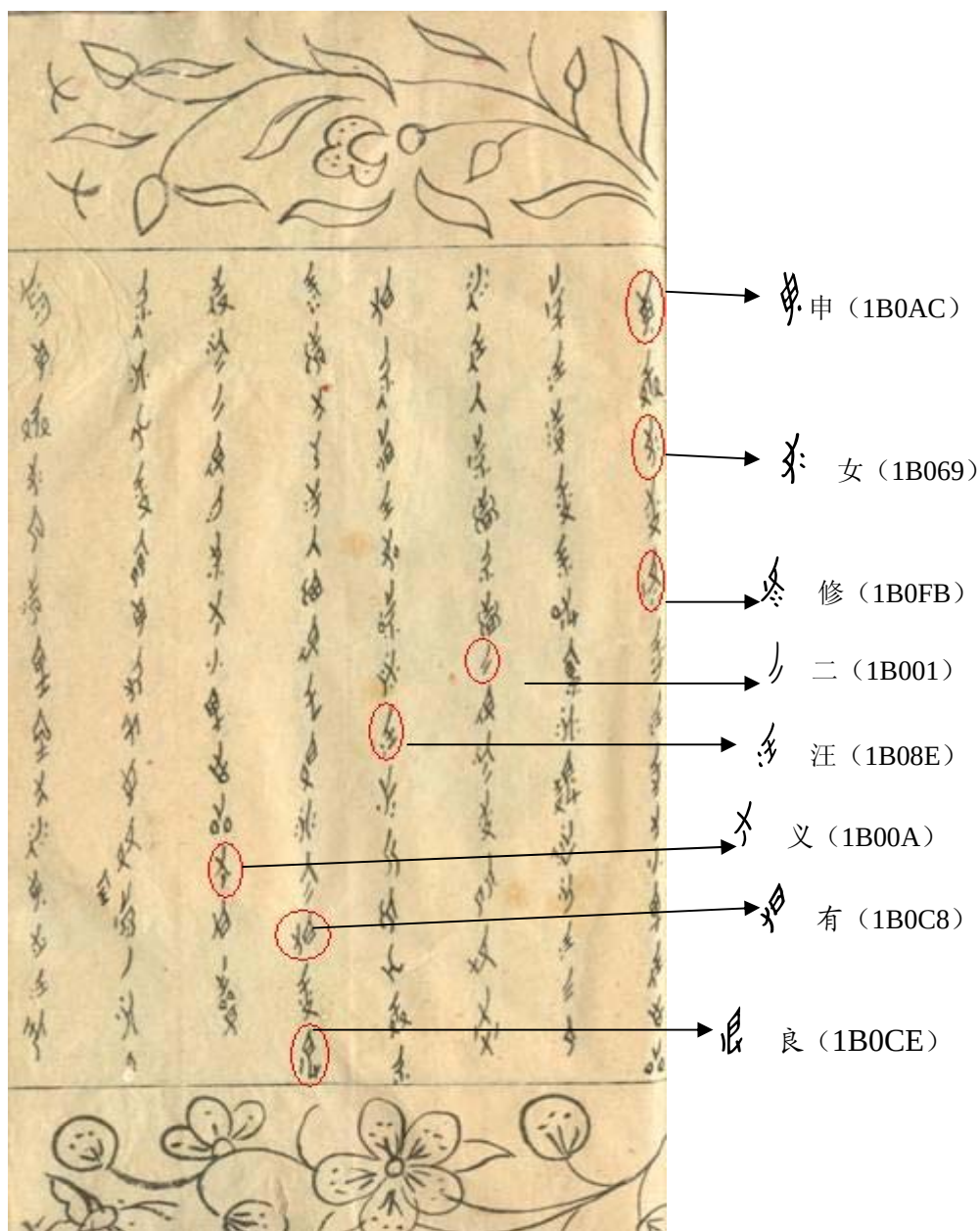
1 Nushu is written on such materials as the home-made cloth glossy paper, handkerchiefs and fans.



2 Literature samples (Tang Poem and coin sample)

白 1B085	←	床頭明月光
山 1B060	←	疑是地上霜
光 1B066	←	舉頭望明月
如 1B055	←	低頭思故鄉
六 1B02E	←	白日依山盡
		欲窮千里目
		更上一層樓

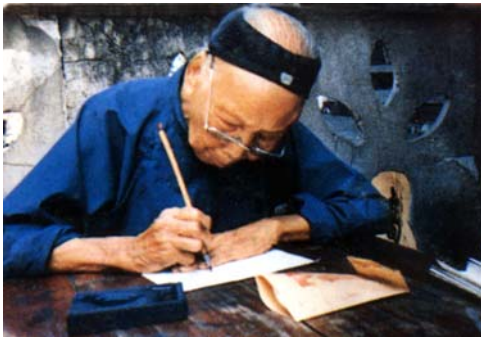
Coins with Nushu graphs in the period of Taipingtianguo



身坐娘楼修书到
 字到远乡来相会
 你在人家乐不乐
 有你团圆如风过
 结义之时人四俦
 送冷二俦可怜义
 你亦出乡命中好
 房中嫂娘知情理

看僚细姊在他门（他门：男家。看僚：看望。）
 花席遥遥到三朝（三朝：结婚第三天。）
 二俦冷楼哪处安（二俦：姊妹俩；俦，量词。）
 到此没边坐不齐
 手取花针有商量（四俦：姊妹四个。）
 细姊他门要背惊（背惊：回想清楚。）
 父母双全哥一个（出乡：出嫁。）
 宽待你身本到头

3 photos of natural Nushu successors of the last generation



Gao Yinxian(1902-1990)



Yi Nianhua(1907-1991)



Yang Huanyi (1909-2004)



He Yanxin(1940--)

4 Nushu is widely used



Yang Huanyi and He Yanxin are studying



Nushu is song in the marriage holidays



Many local people study Nushu spontaneously



A girl is studying

Appendix B Nushu is widely concerned in the world

1 some studies about Nushu



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

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

Nushu and its culture, Xinhua Publishing House, 1995;

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



Some novels about Nushu



Some books for reading



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 Nushu 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 Nushu (above)



Women oral history, Sanlian Bookstore, (above)



Nushu and its culture, 1995; (left)

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

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



Books about the studies of Nushu

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

2 some activities and reports about Nushu



Nushu stamps (above)



Reports in the newspaper Asahi News in Japan



Reports in Beijing Daily



Exhibitions of Nushu 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.



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



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



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



the report of the home of spirit (above)



More than 100-year-old Zhou Youguang was gald to see *Collections* published. (above)



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



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



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



Appendix C Nushu Mapping

In the first line of the table, “Zhao”, “Chen” and “Jiang” are the short form of the authors’ names of the three dictionaries *Nushu 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		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	
1B023		L6, P54		L1, P549		L3, P148	
1B024		L8, P60		L7, P595		L9, P191	
1B025		L2, P65		L16, P538		L4, P144	
1B026		L4, P65		L3, P539		L5, P136	

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

1B03C		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		L4, P81		L10, P594		absent	
1B050		L7, P81		L9, P596		L9, P191	

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

1B066		L7, P138		L5, P556		L7, P172	
1B067		L7, P141		L2, P554		L7, P172	
1B068		L9, P143		L3, P587		L2, P184	
1B069		L8, P144		L12, P594		L3, P165	
1B06A		L11, P148		L1, P580		L3, P175	
1B06B		L10, P146		L11, P527		L3, P136	
1B06C		L3, P154		L4, P577		L4, P161	
1B06D		L6, P156		L1, P599		absent	
1B06E		L3, P158		L5, P588		L2, P187	
1B06F		L3, P20		L6, P526		L1, P134	
1B070		L3, P24		L9, P547		L3, P172	
1B071		L2, P33		L1, P572		L2, P159	
1B072		L7, P36		L2, P603		absent	
1B073		L3, P38		L5, P529		L1, P199	
1B074		L1, P91		L3, P546		L5, P142	
1B075		L3, P42		L3, P551		L2, P170	
1B076		L5, P43		L4, P571		L5, P153	
1B077		L7, P44		L6, P580		L7, P174	
1B078		L8, P44		L5, P560		L5, P199	
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	
1B08C		L5, P100		L10, P577		L8, P174	
1B08D		L5, P105		L14, P543		absent	
1B08E		L6, P106		L4, P549		L1, P168	
1B08F		L5, P106		L4, P549		L2, P168	

1B090		L1, P113		L10, P527		L4, P170	
1B091		L11, P117		L12, P596		L3, P192	
1B092		L3, P121		L9, P579		L2, P175	
1B093		L9, P119		L5, P550		L1, P166	
1B094		L6, P122		L14, P544		absent	
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		L12, P151		L5, P530		L4, P138	
1B0A3		L15, P151		L7, P530		L3, P138	
1B0A4		L4, P152		L16, P535		L5, P142	

1B0A5		L4, P156		L1, P601		L4, P194	
1B0A6		L6, P158		L15, P594		L9, P165	
1B0A7		L4, P160		L7, P563		L5, P203	
1B0A8		L7, P160		L18, P562		L7, P203	
1B0A9		L5, P24		L10, P571		L3, P151	
1B0AA		L5, P25		L5, P559		L8, P139	
1B0AB		L6, P25		L6, P559		L1, P199	
1B0AC		L3, P35		L1, P596		L6, P193	
1B0AD		L6, P38		L11, P532		L7, P139	
1B0AE		L4, P42		L6, P551		L3, P170	
1B0AF		L3, P44		L4, P576		L3, P201	
1B0B0		L8, P49		L10, P537		L3, P145	
1B0B1		L4, P51		L4, P569		L1, P135	
1B0B2		L4, P57		L9, P575		L3, P170	
1B0B3		L4, P57		L9, P575		absent	
1B0B4		L5, P57		L1, P581		L2, P178	
1B0B5		L7, P63		L5, P531		absent	
1B0B6		L4, P66		L1, P540		L5, P144	
1B0B7		L5, P69		L3, P555		absent	
1B0B8		L1, P71		L2, P576		L5, P147	
1B0B9		L2, P74		L6, P563		L8, P207	

1B0BA		L2, P83		L4, P589		L3, P180	
1B0BB		L4, P85		L4, P599		L2, P191	
1B0BC		L6, P84		L6, P593		L5, P188	
1B0BD		L3, P88		L5, P563		L1, P189	
1B0BE		L2, P97		L1, P537		absent	
1B0BF		L6, P99		L8, P567		L6, P153	
1B0C0		L3, P111		L2, P549		L3, P167	
1B0C1		L5, P114		L18, P529		L2, P138	
1B0C2		L3, P115		L14, P535		absent	
1B0C3		L1, P112		L13, P571		absent	
1B0C4		L11, P115		L18, P576		L2, P161	
1B0C5		L6, P117		L11, P592		absent	
1B0C6		L10, P117		L4, P606		L3, P146	
1B0C7		L7, P118		L19, P532		L9, P139	
1B0C8		L8, P118		L3, P604		L2, P213	
1B0C9		L8, P122		L7, P545		L2, P164	
1B0CA		L4, P144		L6, P597		L2, P193	
1B0CB		L2, P124		L8, P557		L0, P200	
1B0CC		L7, P136		L6, P549		L5, P168	
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	
1B0E1		L2, P46		L2, P560		L0, P135	
1B0E2		L7, P118		L5, P563		L2, P204	
1B0E3		L2, P19		L3, P526		L3, P134	

1B0E4		L3, P50		L3, P607		absent	
1B0E5		L10, P47		L3, P600		L3, P190	
1B0E6		L4, P53		L7, P547		L1, P138	
1B0E7		L2, P55		L1, P545		L8, P151	
1B0E8		L5, P56		L3, P567		L6, P153	
1B0E9		L5, P56		L8, P567		L6, P153	
1B0EA		L4, P58		L2, P583		L5, P180	
1B0EB		L4, P58		L2, P583		L1, P183	
1B0EC		L2, P79		L7, P544		absent	
1B0ED		L6, P63		L3, P531		L4, P136	
1B0EE		L11, P69		L4, P574		L3, P155	
1B0EF		L2, P73		L4, P559		L2, P196	
1B0F0		L5, P84		L4, P595		L8, P164	
1B0F1		L6, P86		L5, P593		L5, P188	
1B0F2		L2, P93		L9, P558		L1, P202	
1B0F3		L1, P94		L5, P600		L5, P190	
1B0F4		L4, P95		L8, P532		L1, P139	
1B0F5		L5, P96		L7, P534		L1, P141	
1B0F6		L7, P98		L4, P548		absent	
1B0F7		L2, P101		L11, P577		L1, P175	
1B0F8		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	
1B109		L7, P148		L1, P546		L4, P163	
1B10A		L1, P149		L8, P550		L5, P168	
1B10B		L5, P149		L10, P570		L1, P155	
1B10C		L10, P150		L10, P546		L5, P162	
1B10D		L8, P152		L7, P554		L4, P173	

1B10E		L6, P153		L10, P573		L3, P158	
1B10F		L4, P153		L2, P577		L3, P158	
1B110		L8, P154		L10, P581		L1, P195	
1B111		L8, P158		L5, P598		L2, P195	
1B112		L2, P160		L6, P605		L2, P216	
1B113		L5, P157		L3, P588		L2, P187	
1B114		L7, P21		L9, P606		L8, P208	
1B115		L3, P25		L8, P577		L3, P154	
1B116		L4, P29		L11, P552		absent	
1B117		L4, P31		L14, P576		L4, P162	
1B118		L7, P31		L2, P603		L5, P215	
1B119		L3, P39		L3, P535		L3, P142	
1B11A		L4, P42		L10, P570		L3, P170	
1B11B		L2, P44		L5, P576		L1, P160	
1B11C		L6, P47		L8, P593		L8, P187	
1B11D		L5, P54		L5, P544		absent	
1B11E		L2, P59		L4, P583		L6, P180	
1B11F		L3, P66		L4, P539		absent	
1B120		L4, P68		L3, P545		L1, P151	
1B121		L3, P46		L4, P560		absent	
1B122		L3, P72		L4, P562		L5, P197	

1B123		L5, P74		L14, P566		L4, P206	
1B124		L3, P72		L1, P559		L0, P198	
1B125		L4, P89		L3, P527		L1, P136	
1B126		L5, P93		L3, P562		L4, P203	
1B127		L5, P98		L3, P548		L1, P171	
1B128		L5, P100		L10, P577		L0, P175	
1B129		L7, P101		L11, P563		L4, P182	
1B12A		L7, P111		L9, P571		L5, P152	
1B12B		L4, P108		L2, P578		L4, P172	
1B12C		L2, P109		L7, P564		absent	
1B12D		L6, P113		L3, P563		absent	
1B12E		L2, P114		L15, P601		absent	
1B12F		L5, P118		L4, P597		L1, P192	
1B130		L10, P120		L12, P575		L5, P197	
1B131		L7, P132		L7, P526		L6, P134	
1B132		L7, P134		L6, P541		L4, P146	
1B133		L7, P140		L8, P564		L1, P205	
1B134		L3, P26		L1, P560		L1, P199	
1B135		L5, P143		L9, P581		L3, P161	
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	
1B13A		L6, P155		L3, P593		L10, P188	
1B13B		L1, P161		L19, P601		L2, P152	
1B13C		L1, P19		L1, P526		L2, P134	
1B13D		L5, P31		L15, P576		L2, P162	
1B13E		L2, P32		L2, P564		L9, P204	
1B13F		L3, P43		L1, P571		L3, P153	
1B140		L9, P44		L5, P557		L4, P157	
1B141		L6, P46		L7, P590		L4, P179	
1B142		L7, P46		L10, P553		L5, P179	
1B143		L9, P48		L3, P528		L4, P137	
1B144		L2, P52		L3, P601		L8, P176	
1B145		L5, P54		L7, P529		L2, P150	
1B146		L4, P61		L2, P602		L2, P212	
1B147		L2, P70		L5, P574		L4, P155	
1B148		L1, P71		L1, P582		L7, P160	
1B149		L6, P85		L11, P572		absent	
1B14A		L10, P87		L5, P599		absent	
1B14B		L3, P92		L9, P554		L5, P170	
1B14C		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	
1B15D		L3, P30		L2, P572		absent	
1B15E		L2, P36		L4, P596		L8, P191	
1B15F		L8, P55		L3, P553		L8, P151	
1B160		L8, P56		L4, P570		L1, P154	
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	
1B16D		L4, P39		L5, P535		absent	
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 Nushu 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 Nushu works. Some researches were limited by the data he had at that time. Nushu Yongzi Bijiao comes to the world later, which was from *Zhongguo Nushu Heji* in 2005. As you know, *Zhongguo Nushu Heji* contains more than 90% data collected from Nushu 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 *Nushu 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 *Nushu 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 Nushu 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 Nushu. If there exists one graph to represent related Hanzi in *Nushu 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 Nushu 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 Nushu 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 Nushu Collection* contains more than 90% ecological and original data of Nushu, with more than 220,000 characters. We translated one by one, established two character tables, and do the frequency statistics to the every graph. Based on that, we published the paper of *the Nushu 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 Nushu characters. we have discussed the relationship between Nushu and Chinese characters above, and the paper *Nushu 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 appares and some graphs confused (𠂔𠂔: 𠂔在/𠂔金). We will make a corresponding mapping between Chinese origin and the Nushu 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 Nushu 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 Nushu doesn't have relationship with Yaoyu (a language of minority), we invited Chen Qiguang from The Central University for Nationalities, the expert of Yaoyu and the author of Nuhan Dictionary to attend our project. Chinese Nushu 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 Nushu in 2004 which was held by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Mr. Chen announced that he would have more than 400 pieces of Nushu works to publish. At that time, we started to realize he had copied all the original data from Chinese Nushu works collection which we translated every word and sentence one by one and with the original sample following.

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

first, and the Nuhan Dictionary came out later. So obviously Nuhan Dictionary referred to the Nushu Character comparison and Nushu 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:

“安”字變形。
 安 安心人門要恬靜。

“安”字變形。
 1. ①安 送出姑娘心不安。
 ② 即便回家噁噁哭。

2. 碗 臺上碗碟無人收。

3. 餓 細崽沒奶餓煞了。

4. 誤 一世夫妻誤了場。

“安”字變形。
 ①安 沒日安心過一時。
 ② 一家老少噁噁哭。

“安”字變形。
 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。
 餓 餓煞多少英雄漢。

“安”字變形。
 安 氣得無安心亂溶。

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

196

2. 餓 肚中饑餓人枯弱。

3. 埃 翻身跌倒地埃塵。

“安”字變形。
 安 反亂人民無處安。

“安”字變形。
 安 上也不停下不安。

“安”字變形。
 1. ㄣ⁴⁴ ①安 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 五更不眠全不安。

141

七畫

②鞍 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 好馬不配雙鞍子。
 2. ㄣ³⁵ 碗 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 三日不拿爺的碗。
 3. ㄣ²¹ 案 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 雙方當面來對案。
 4. ㄣ³³ 餓 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 身又冷來腹又餓。
 “安”字變形。
 ㄣ⁴⁴ 安 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 我身不曾安歸定。
 “安”字變形。
 ㄣ⁴⁴ 安 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 自己安然請恬靜。
 “安”字變形。
 1. ㄣ⁴⁴ 安 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 我身不曾安歸靜。
 2. ㄣ³³ 餓 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 農夫猶餓死。
 “安”字變形。
 ㄣ⁴⁴ 安 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 不得安心恬靜坐。
 “安”字變形。
 1. ㄣ⁴⁴ ①安 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 冷樓無安寫信來。
 ②鞍 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 一馬雙鞍人難坐。
 2. ㄣ⁴¹ 人 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 四十文洋請個人。
 3. ㄣ³⁵ 碗 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 吃夜支出是一碗。
 4. ㄣ²¹ 噁 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 三歲孩兒噁噁哭。
 5. ㄣ³³ 餓 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 時常還愁兒冷餓。
 6. ㄣ^{u33} 誤 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 皇天不誤苦耕人。
 7. ㄣ⁴⁴ 埃 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 翻身跌倒地埃塵。

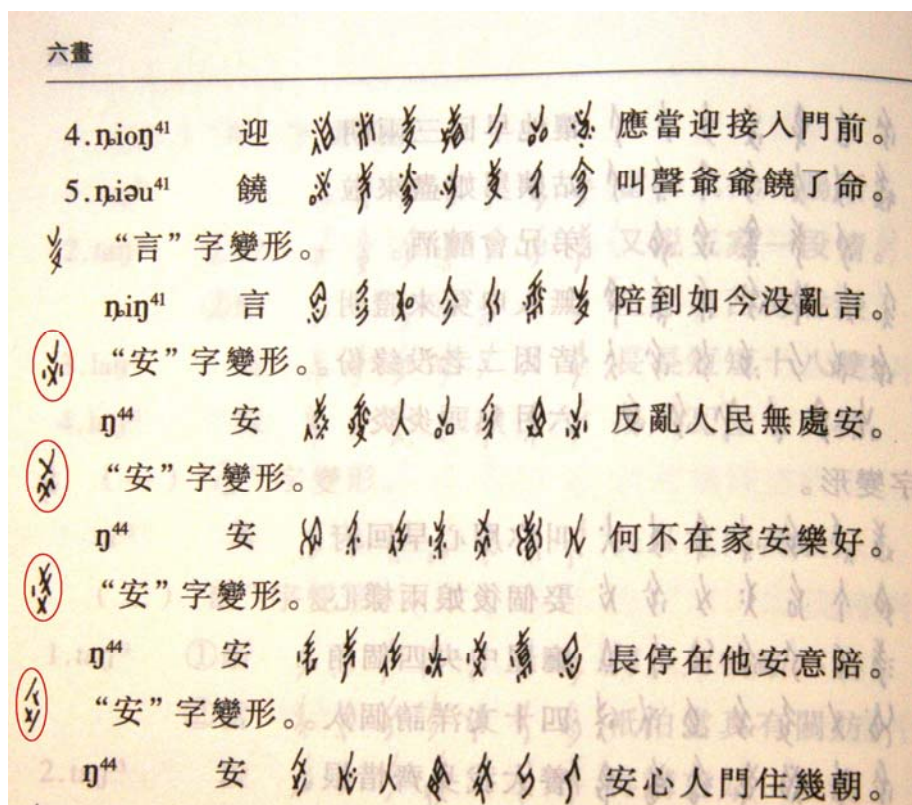


Figure D-1 samples of “安” in Nuhan Dictionary

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

Table D-6 statistic results of “安”

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

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

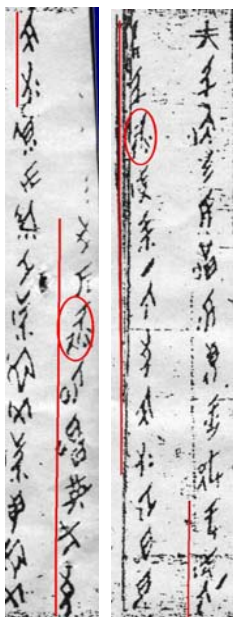
It should be 𠂔 in Nushu. The author of this huge dictionary changed the graph 𠂔 (黄/皇) into 𠂔 by adding three points to the prior graph subjectively. Obviously, the Chinese origin of faked graph 𠂔 is not the “汉”.

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

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

In the practical use of Nushu characters, 𠂔 and 𠂔 have never been in confusion. Take the “女汉字典” for example. We searched all the works of Nushu, but never found a graph of 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)

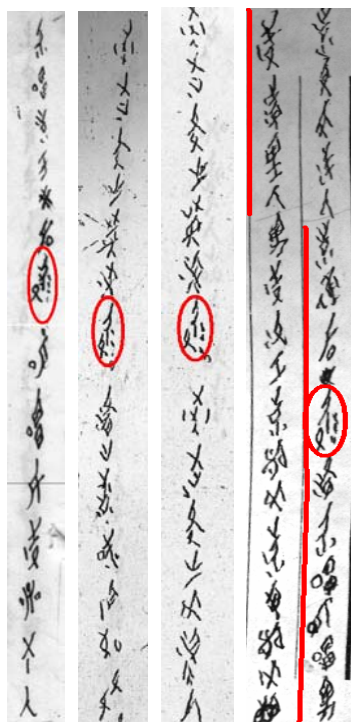
不说汉来不说唐 听唱看经《王五娘》(《中国女书合集》卷二)

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)

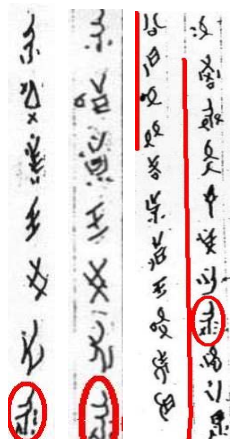
青石开刀不要水 好汉寻姊不要媒《好汉寻姊不要媒》(《中国女书合集》卷二)

Five examples about the character “汉” in the Yi Nianhua works:



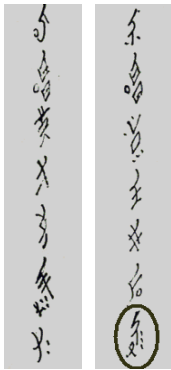
不唱前王并后汉 听唱年华姓义人《義年華自傳》（《中国女书合集》卷三）
 饿死多少英雄汉 路上枯骨白如霜《太平军走永明》（《中国女书合集》卷三）
 饿杀多少英雄汉 饿杀多少妇道人《太平军走永明》（《中国女书合集》卷三）
 前朝后汉均不唱 听唱南回县里人《肖氏女》（《中国女书合集》卷三）

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

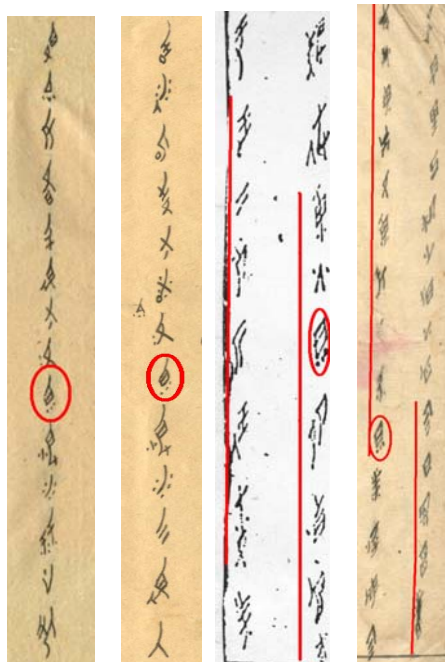
Table D-8 statistic results of “” and “”

 (点)	nəŋ ³⁵ nəŋ ³³	点 ³⁰⁴ 典 ⁵ 念 ¹⁴¹
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nəŋ ³³	念 炼 恋 验 谚 砚	 念 ²⁵  念 ¹⁶  念 ³  砚 ²	 念 ⁶⁵ 炼 ² 验 ¹ 砚 ¹	 念 ²⁹ 验 ⁴ 砚 ¹	 念 ⁷³ 验 ⁶ 砚 ¹	 念 ²² 炼 ³ 验 ¹ 砚 ⁴ 验 ² 砚 ³
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Nushu is a syllable script. One character records several homophones and similar pronunciation. So  represents 点³⁰⁴ 典⁵ and 念¹⁴¹.

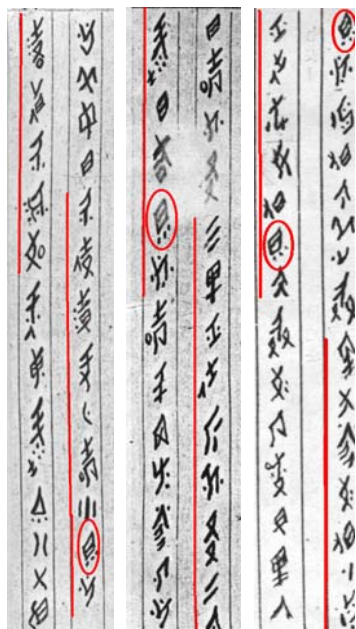
Here is the specific examples about the “典”and ”点” in the Nushu works.
The writing style of “点” in the handworks of the anonymous author:



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》

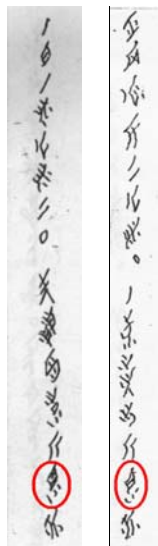
The writing style of “点” in the handworks of GaoYinxian.



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

一首 书本传文到贵家》(《中国女书合集》卷二)

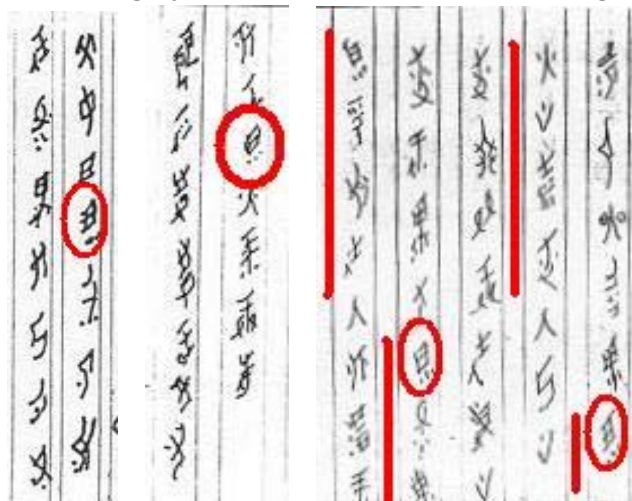
The writing style of “点” in the handworks of Yi Nianhua:



一儿一花好过日夫妻房前没点忧《义年华自传》(《中国女书合集》卷三)

正月新年日好过 一家遥遥没点忧《寡妇歌》(《中国女书合集》卷三)

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



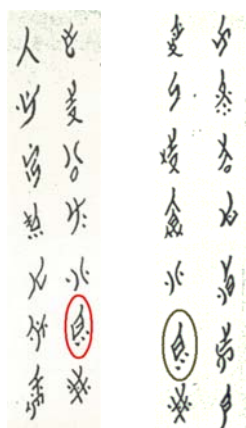
父母恩典不曾拜 再尊独边曰可怜《开口提言诉我苦 诉我苦情传四边》

(《中国女书合集》卷四)

夜间点火来做伴 眼泪行行到天光《阳焕宜自传》(《中国女书合集》卷四)

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

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



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

万众一心团结起 坚决战胜非典病 （同上）

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 Nushu is the collective research results of The Committee for Female's Script (Nushu) of Chinese Folk Literature and Art Society (CFFSCFLAS) for nearly twenty years. CFFSCFLAS is made up with many famous experts in academy including Dr. Li Lan and Prof. Huang 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 Nushu Character comparison and Nushu basic characters and their origin verification (the mapping table between Nushu and Hanzi) has been published publicly in the International Seminar of Nushu which was held by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2004. Everyone in the meeting has got one copy. The paper was accepted and authorized by National Languages Committee and research organization of Nushu in Japanese. Other people with experts included referred to our research result. So is 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 Nushu came out into the world in the Matrilineal society more than ten thousand years ago. The only reason is that women at that time would not only give birth but to creat Nushu. People with this opinion

admitted that they want to make some local leaders happy and get the money for tickets to go home. Another opinion holds that Nushu is earlier than Jiagu script 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, Nushu was confused by the fake work and counterfeit. Especially after 2002, Nushu script was created subjectively, and so are Nushu works and dictionaries. A faked village was created in Hubei Province. It is facing the problem of not being lost, but being distorted.

【about the relationship with hanzi】

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

𠂔 (花) ← 花 𦰩 (草) ← 草 𣎵 (树) ← 鼠 𠂔 (刻) ← 刻 𠂔 (悲) ← 悲

- 3、Nushu has strong female characters. It is related with women weaving (Nuhong, which is tiny and trivial work especially in the ancient). We published our research results twenty years ago when we had already asserted that “Nushu graphs come into the shape of the related images, and the related images come into the shape of the script graphs.”(女书字图案化, 图案女书字化) The shape of Nushu graphs usually reflect the direction of the brocades and embroidery patterns, such as 𠂔 万、𠂔 天、𠂔 父. The name of related paper is <奇特的女书>, which is published by Beijing Languages University Press, 1995.

【Nushu differs with Hanzi】

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

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

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

3、Obviously there existed some difference between oral language and written language. The style of Nushu works is poem, most of which is seven-character or five-character per sentence. There are some old words used in the past 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 Nushu. Her father got many photos of Nushu since 1980. And she put Nushu into the way of business in the early year of 2000. She made some crafts and performances and began to learn to write Nushu, in the purpose of doing business. She has not been accepted by any college or university. So she lacks the ability to do research. We know her website which is used for trade and not about academy. So it is just a reference for you.

【about the history】

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

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

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

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

3、The definite division of the history of Nushu need more persuasive evidence. Maybe the research to the times features of the dialect will be an important key to the quiz. (Huang Xuezhan、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 Nushu 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 Nushu 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 Nushu in the UCS since 2006 and our proposal about Nushu 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 uə i iu u yu y u ai uai yai au iau ou iou əu uou
you uu yn aŋ iaŋ uaŋ yaŋ əŋ oŋ ioŋ iŋ ŋ

2) 声母的排序是：

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

3) 声调顺序是：

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

3 一字多义，基本按字频排序，使用频率高者在前。

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)			vuə ⁴⁴ 丫 ¹⁰		
丿 (一)	i ⁵ i ³³	一 ¹⁵⁴⁷ 叶 ¹	乚 (义)	nie ³³ ni ³³ nie ²¹ ny ¹³ i ¹³ ni ⁴² ni ²¹ ni ¹³ ai ³⁵ i ²¹ nie ¹³ i ⁴² ni ¹³	要 ⁴⁸¹ 内 ⁴ 义 ³²³ 认 ³⁸ 语 ³⁷ 以 ²⁶ 宜 ¹⁶ 仪 ¹ 谊 ¹⁰ 议 ⁶ 耳 ⁵ 意 ⁴ 忍 ³ 遗 ¹ 蚁 ¹
二 画 (7 字)					
㇏ (二)	na ³³ na ⁵ liaŋ ¹³ aŋ ¹³	二 ⁹⁰⁸ 入 ⁵¹⁰ 日 ⁴⁴⁷ 两 (训读) ³⁰³ 你 ²	𠂇 (大)	tə ³³ tə ⁴² tə ¹³	大 ⁶²⁴ 代 ¹⁰ 袋 ² 台 ¹⁶³ 抬 ³⁰ 待 ⁹⁰ 怠 ¹
𠂇 (七)	ts'a ⁵ ts'əu ⁵	七 ³⁶⁷ 僚 ¹⁹⁰ 错 ⁸⁷	𠂇 (又/尺)	tɕ'yə ⁵ tɕyu ⁵ tɕ'iou ⁵	尺 ¹⁹ 嘱 ¹⁵ 烛 ³ 却 ⁶
人 (人)	ie ²¹ iŋ ⁴²	人 ²¹⁰⁰ 又读ŋ ⁴² 炎 ² 仍 ¹ 焉 ¹	𠂇 (下)	fua ¹³ fua ²¹	下 ¹⁰⁹ 化 ²³ 吓/嚇 ¹¹
𠂇 (八)	pə ⁵ pəŋ ⁴⁴	八 ³²⁶ 拔 ¹	𠂇 (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
𠂇 (十)	suə ³³ suə ¹³ ɕi ³³	十 ⁸⁰² 事 ³⁰⁹ 实 ³⁴ 侍 ² 拾 ¹ 蒔 ¹ 是 ²³ 誓 ⁸	𠂇 (小)	siu ³⁵ si ²¹ iu ²¹ si ³⁵ ɕiou ⁵ sai ²¹ si ⁵ siou ⁵ siu ⁵ tsie ³³	小 ⁵⁴⁷ 细 ²⁸³ 笑 ⁸⁸ 洗 ⁸¹ 叔 ¹⁰ 送 ⁴ 宋 ² 息 ⁴ 宿 ³ 削 ² 夕 ²
𠂇 𠂇 (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 宇 ¹ 羽 ¹	𠂇 (土)	t'u ³⁵	土 ²⁸
𠂇 𠂇 (卜//*)	u ⁵ p'iu ⁴⁴ p'ai ⁴⁴ iu ⁵	屋 ¹⁶⁶⁻² 飘 ¹⁵⁻² 蜂 ⁴ 约 ¹	𠂇 (女)	nyu ¹³	女 ¹⁷⁵⁸
三 画 (19 字)			𠂇 (文)	vai ⁴² mai ⁴² mai ⁴⁴	文 ⁴⁴⁸ 闻 ⁷ 文 (一~铜钱) ⁴
𠂇 (水)	ɕya ³⁵	水 ⁴²⁴			
𠂇 (了/礼/丫)	tie ⁴² li ¹³ li ²¹ liu ²¹	了 ⁴⁹⁹ 又读 liu ¹³ 礼 ²⁸⁴ 弟 ⁵⁶ 帝 ²⁸ 吊 ²² 调 ¹			

 (工)	kai ⁴⁴ 公 (白读) ³⁷⁵ 跟 ¹¹² 工 ⁴⁰ kaŋ ⁴⁴ 公 (文读) ³¹⁷ 竿 ² 功 ² kuou ⁴⁴ 间(中~) ²⁹⁸ 更 ¹³² 根 ⁷⁷ 庚 ¹⁴ 耕 ⁹ kuou ²¹ 间 ²⁴ 更 ¹ k'aŋ ⁴⁴ 坑 ¹
 (可/寸)	k'au ²¹ 靠 ⁹² k'au ³⁵ 考 ¹⁷ kə ²¹ 介 ¹⁶ 戒 ⁶ 界 ³ hou ³⁵ 口 ¹⁰⁵ (白读) tɕ'yə ²¹ 寸 ¹⁷ k'ou ⁵ 确 ¹⁰ 壳 ¹² 扩 ¹ kou ³⁵ 狗 ⁶ 苟 ⁶ kau ³⁵ 稿 ¹
 (个)	kou ²¹ 个 ¹⁰²⁰ 告 ³⁰ 够 ¹ k'ou ³⁵ 可 ⁸²⁵ ku ²¹ 顾 ⁶⁹ 过 ² kə ²¹ 界 ¹⁰ 介 ⁷
 (九/久)	tɕiou ³⁵ 九 ²⁹¹ 久 ¹⁸⁶ 韭 ¹ ɕiou ³⁵ 守 ²¹⁴ tɕyɔ ³⁵ 者 ¹³ tsiou ³⁵ 酒 ⁸
 (二/两俗体)	lian ³⁵ 两 ²⁰⁶ na ³³ 二 ⁶
 (上)	ɕian ¹³ 上 ⁸⁵⁸⁻⁷⁵¹ 又读ɕian ³³ ɕi ²¹ 世 ¹³² ɕian ²¹ 向 ¹⁶ ɕi ³³ 食 ¹
 (千/干)	ts'əŋ ⁴⁴ 千 ⁴⁴⁷ 签 ⁴ 迁 ¹ kaŋ ⁴⁴ 干 ³⁰
 (三)	soŋ ⁴⁴ 三 ¹²⁸⁵
四 画 (30 字)	
 (没)	ma ⁵ 没 ¹⁰⁶⁹
 (刀/力)	la ⁴⁴ 知 ⁷⁰⁴ la ³³ 泪 ⁴⁹¹ 虑 ⁵⁹ 立 ³² 利 ¹⁵ luou ⁴⁴ 单 ¹⁰ 丹 ² la ⁵ 粒 ⁴ suou ²¹ 散 ²

 (非)	fa ⁴⁴ 非 ¹²⁸ 飞 ¹¹⁹ 辉 ¹⁶ 挥 ¹ pə ⁴⁴ 飞 (白读) ¹¹⁹⁻² ɕya ⁴⁴ 虽 ¹⁴ fə ²¹ 坏 ¹² p'uou ⁴⁴ 翻 ¹¹⁻³ 又音huou ⁴⁴ 番 ² fu ⁴⁴ 灰 ² paŋ ³⁵ 反 ³ paŋ ³³ 饭 ¹ fi ²¹ 费 ¹ fa ³⁵ 匪 ⁰⁻¹² 毁 ⁰⁻²
 (亏)	k'ua ⁴⁴ 亏 ⁷⁶ k'ua ⁵ 屈 ² 垮 ²
 (太)	t'ə ²¹ 太 ⁶⁵
 (才)	tsə ⁴² 财 ⁵⁹ 才 ⁴⁹ 裁 ¹³ ts'au ³⁵ 草 ²
 (发/分/舛)	fuə ⁴⁴ 发 ¹¹⁷ 蝦 ¹² kuə ⁵ 骨 ²⁹ 刮 ² 括 ² ɕy ³³ 穴 ¹
 (子)	tsuə ³⁵ 子 ¹¹⁸⁴ 只 ⁶⁷⁸ 纸 ¹²⁵ ɕi ³⁵ 指 ²³ 旨 ¹⁷ 紫 ⁶ 趾 ² 子 (蚊~) ²⁸⁹ tsu ³⁵ 仔/崽 ²²⁴ ts'ua ³⁵ 此 ⁸⁶ ts'ua ²¹ 翅 ⁵ tsuə ⁴² 池 ²
 (刀)	ti ¹³ 弟 ³⁵⁴ tuə ⁴² 了 ³³⁷ 又读tie ⁴² lau ⁴⁴ 刀 ¹⁷⁷ tai ¹³ 动 ¹⁰⁹ li ⁴⁴ 低 ⁸⁵ tai ³³ 洞 ⁶⁹ ti ³³ 第 ⁶⁹ lu ⁵ 得 ⁵⁶ 又读ni ⁵ tai ⁴² 铜 ⁴⁸ 腾 ²⁵ tɕ'ie ⁴⁴ 称 ⁴² (动词)又读tɕ'ie ²¹ tsai ⁴⁴ 曾 ¹⁹ lai ⁴⁴ 灯 ⁷ 登 ⁵ lə ⁴⁴ 拉 ⁵ t'i ²¹ 替 ⁴ təu ⁴² 驼 ³ lai ³³ 弄 ³ ti ⁵ 滴 ²

	ton ¹³	潭 ²		liou ³³	六 ⁴⁹⁰ 略 ⁶
	lai ²¹	冻 ¹ 凳 ¹		𠂇 (六)	
	tø ¹³	待 ¹		tɕiou ⁴⁴	交 ⁴³² 州 ¹⁴⁶ 周 ⁵⁸ 洲 ⁴
	lø ²¹	带 ¹		𠂇 (交)	求 ⁹⁵ 球 ² 筹 ¹
𠂇 (世)	ɕi ²¹	世 ³⁰⁶⁻²⁹⁸ 势 ⁷ 逝 ²		tɕiou ⁴²	教 ⁸⁵ 救 ⁴⁴ 咒 ⁷ 较 ²
	ɕiaŋ ¹³	戏 ¹⁻¹⁹		tɕiou ²¹	究 ²
	tɕsa ³³	上 ⁵		tɕiou ¹³	舅 ⁵¹
		习 ²⁻²		tɕ'iou ⁴⁴	抽 ³⁸ 丘 ¹
𠂇 (夫)	fu ⁴⁴	夫 ⁶⁷⁸ 傅 ¹		tɕiu ³⁵	纠 ²² 绞 ¹
	fu ³⁵	府 ⁴⁷⁴ 火 ¹¹⁴		tɕiou ³³	旧 ¹⁷ 昼 ¹
𠂇 (火)	pu ³⁵	补 ⁹		tɕiu ⁴⁴	娇 ⁵
	pu ¹³	妇 ²		𠂇	𠂇
	fu ⁵	幅 ¹		(丑/手)	
𠂇 (父)	fu ¹³	父 ⁴⁹³ 妇 ⁷⁷ 又读pu ¹³		𠂇	𠂇
	fu ²¹	贺 ⁶⁶ 祸 ⁶ 负 ³		(劝)	
		富 ¹²⁸ 腐 ³ 咐 ² 付 ²		𠂇	𠂇
		赋 ¹		(方)	
	fu ³⁵	附 ⁵		faŋ ⁴⁴	方 ²³¹ 芳 ²¹⁷ 风 ³⁸
	hu ¹³	户 ¹⁸			封 ³⁵ 丰 ⁶
	fu ⁵	福 ¹⁸		faŋ ⁴²	妨 ⁷ 逢 ¹
	fu ³³	服 ² 伏 ¹		fai ⁴⁴	凤 ²⁷
	hu ³³	互 ¹		huou ⁴⁴	番 ³ 翻 ² 又音p'ou ⁴⁴
𠂇 𠂇 (主)	tɕyu ³⁵	主 ⁷⁷ 煮 ¹² 矩 ¹		𠂇 (亡)	
	tɕy ³⁵	举 ¹²		𠂇	𠂇
𠂇 (句)	tɕyu ²¹	句 ⁷⁵		(算)	
	tɕya ³⁵	嘴 ⁶		saŋ ³³	算 ²⁹² 丧 ⁷ 蒜 ²
𠂇 (分)	fai ⁴⁴	分 ⁴⁴³ 婚 ⁴⁷ 纷 ⁴⁶ 昏 ⁵		tsaŋ ²¹	葬 ²⁶
		封 ¹		𠂇	𠂇
	fai ⁴²	魂 ³³ 坟 ⁷		(看)	
	fai ²¹	睡 ⁴ 又读cya ³³		k'au ²¹	看 ⁶⁰⁵ 炕 ⁰⁻¹
	fai ³³	份 ⁵¹		k'au ²¹	靠 ¹²⁸⁻²³
	fai ³⁵	粉 ²⁰⁻³		k'ou ²¹	叩 ⁸ 扣 ⁴
	fai ¹³	粪 ³		k'au ³⁵	孔 ⁵
	paŋ ²¹	扮 ⁸		k'au ⁴²	扛 ¹⁻¹
	faŋ ⁴⁴	风 ¹		k'au ⁴⁴	勘 ²
	huou ³³	患 ¹		k'au ^{44/5}	砍 ¹
𠂇 (好)	hau ³⁵	好 (ㄅㄞˋ) ¹³⁵⁷		kaŋ ²¹	杠 ¹⁻³ 贯 ¹ 杆 ¹ 干 ¹ 贯 ¹
	k'ou ³⁵	口 ⁴⁷ 考 ¹		𠂇 (年)	
	hai ³⁵	肯 ³		nəŋ ⁴⁴	年 ¹⁵⁰⁴
	hou ³³	候 ²		nəŋ ⁴²	依 ⁴⁷⁸
𠂇 (斗)	lou ³⁵	斗 ³³ 又读lou ²¹ 抖 ²		iŋ ⁴²	然 ¹⁰
	lau ²¹	到 ²		nəŋ ⁴²	燃 ¹
				𠂇 𠂇 𠂇	𠂇
				(天)	
				t'au ⁴⁴	天 ³⁹⁹⁻²¹¹⁻¹⁹⁵
				t'ou ⁴⁴	贪 ⁴⁴
				t'au ⁴⁴	汤 ⁷ 通 ⁴

 pion¹³ 井²⁶⁰ pion⁴⁴ 兵³⁴ (井 / 其 / tɕiu⁴² 朝²³ 又读 liu⁴⁴ 桥¹⁷ 茄² 井) tɕi⁴² 其²² 奇⁸ 棋⁵ tsion³⁵ 井²² pion⁴² 平¹¹ 瓶¹ pəŋ²¹ 变⁶ p'ion⁴⁴ 拼² p'ion²¹ 聘³ pion²¹ 豹¹ tɕi⁴⁴ 箕¹	 tɕie⁴⁴ 金³⁶⁹⁻⁴¹ 真³⁵⁴⁻⁴⁰ 今³¹⁴ 又读 tɕi⁴⁴ 襟¹⁰⁰⁻⁴⁷ 针⁷⁶ (珍 / 金 / 珍⁶⁹ 斤³³ 贞¹⁴ 巾¹² 今) 徵¹² 斟⁹ 筋⁵ tɕion⁴⁴ 征¹² 惊² ɕie³⁵ 沈¹ tɕ'ie⁴⁴ 称 (~重量)¹⁰
 ion⁴² 王³²¹ 赢⁹ 荣⁴ yn⁴² 完²¹⁶ 园¹²⁷ 元⁶⁶ 圆⁵⁶ 源⁴⁷ 缘⁴⁷ 原⁴⁷ 员¹⁴ 援¹ vaŋ⁴² 玩⁴ yn³⁵ 院² yn³³ 愿²	 nie⁴⁴ 个²⁶⁸ (亦) yə²¹ 夜³⁷ nie³³ 要³⁷ i³³ 亦²
五 画 (52 字)	 ie⁴⁴ 阴³¹⁴ 因¹²⁸ 音³⁵ 姻²⁶ ie³³ 吃⁷⁴ 任³ 孕³ 荫¹ ie²¹ 应⁵ i⁴⁴ 依¹⁴⁵ 医³⁶ i³³ 叶⁵ 易⁴ i²¹ 殷³ i⁴² 遗¹ y¹³ 与¹⁵⁵ 裕³ y⁴⁴ 于⁶⁸ y⁴² 如⁸ 儒¹ y³³ 喻¹ 瑜¹ ø⁴⁴ 衣¹⁰⁶ nie³³ 要¹⁰⁴ iu⁴⁴ 妖¹³ 腰³ ny¹³ 语¹⁰ iu³³ 药⁸ vu⁴⁴ 污⁸ ɕi³³ 系⁸ iou²¹ 幼¹
 va³³ 位¹⁶⁷ 未⁶¹ 味²⁴ 谓³ 为 (~什么)² va⁴² 为 (作 ~)¹⁵ uou³³ 万⁸⁰ uou⁴⁴ 湾¹² 弯¹¹ va⁴⁴ 威⁵ ŋu⁴² 我³ (文读) ŋua³³ 卫² ŋuu³³ 外¹	 ie³³ 吃⁹³⁻³⁶ 任⁰⁻³ (义) muə¹³ 不⁸²¹ 未⁶ (不) (压) vuə⁵ 压³⁷ 鸭⁵ 划¹ (他) tuə³³ 他⁴⁵² 又读 t'u⁴⁴ tɕ'yu⁵ 曲¹² k'ua⁵ 屈² 垮²
 tɕ'ya⁴⁴ 吹⁸⁴	
 ɕya⁵ 出⁴⁸⁹⁻³¹²	
 nie³³ 内⁷⁰ 嫩²	
 lie²¹ 对⁴⁶⁵ 兑²³ 队¹⁶ 碓⁵ 顿¹ tɕ'yu²¹ 处 (~理)⁷ lai²¹ 凳³	

 (曰)    	vuu ³³ 曰 ²⁹⁴ vuu ³³ 会 ¹⁷ vuu ⁴⁴ 丫 ⁴ iu ⁵ 约 ² nie ³³ 要 ²
 (之)  (时)	tsuu ⁴⁴ 之 ⁴⁷ 滋 ⁶ 支 ⁵ suu ⁴² 时 ⁶⁹⁹⁻³¹⁴ 匙 ² suu ¹³ 是 ²
 (仕)	suu ¹³ 是 ¹⁹¹² 氏 ²⁵⁶ 士 ¹⁸ 仕 ⁴ suu ³³ 十 ²⁵² 事 ⁹² 实 ²⁶ 侍 ¹⁰ suu ⁴⁴ 师 ¹⁸ 诗 ⁹ 尸 ⁸ 狮 ⁵ suu ²¹ 视 ⁸ 赐 ⁶ 市 ³ 示 ² suu ³⁵ 史 ²
 (己)	tɕi ³⁵ 几 ⁶⁶⁷ 己 ⁵⁶ 纪 ³⁷ tɕy ³⁵ 主 ²⁸ 举 ¹² tɕiu ³⁵ 缴 ¹ 爪 ¹
 (起)	ɕi ³⁵ 起 ¹⁰⁸² 喜 ¹⁸⁹ tɕie ³⁵ 紧 ⁶¹ 枕 ⁹ 种 ⁷ 锦 ⁴ 肿 ⁴ ɕiu ³⁵ 少 ⁶⁸ 又读ɕiu ²¹ 晓 ² tɕ'i ⁵ 彻 ³ tɕyɔ ³⁵ 准 ³ yɔ ⁵ 益 ³ tɕ'i ²¹ 砌 ¹ tɕion ²¹ 境 ¹ ɕi ⁴⁴ 嬉 ¹
 (壹)	i ⁵ 一 ¹⁰⁶⁴ i ²¹ 以 ³ i ³³ 叶 ²
 (猪)	liu ⁴⁴ 猪 ³¹ liu ³³ 绿 ³⁰ 料 ⁵ liu ¹³ 旅 ³ lu ¹³ 驴 ¹
 (尿)	niu ³³ 尿 ³
 (少)	ɕiu ³⁵ 少 ⁷³ 又读ɕiu ²¹ sau ⁴⁴ 稍 ²
 (母)	mu ¹³ 母 ²³²⁻²²⁴ 马 ⁷²⁻³² mu ³³ 木 ³⁶⁻³ 目 ¹² 墓 ⁴⁻⁴ mu ⁴² 麦 ²⁻¹ mou ¹³ 亩 ²⁻¹ 牡 ⁵⁻²

 (亦)       	yu ⁴⁴ 又 ¹⁰⁰⁸ 文读亦 ⁸⁵² 文读 也 ⁷² 文读 iou ³³ 又 ⁹³⁵ 右 ⁴⁰ 佑 ¹⁵ i ³³ 亦 ⁹⁰⁸ iu ³³ 若 ¹⁸⁰ 口 ^拿 ⁶ iou ⁴⁴ 忧 ¹⁵⁹ yɔ ²¹ 夜 ⁴⁰ nie ³³ 要 ⁹ yɔ ⁴² 匀 ¹
   	tɕ'y ²¹ 去 ⁶⁸²⁻⁵⁹ 又读hu ²¹ 翠 ² 趣 ² tɕ'i ⁴⁴ 欺 ² tɕ'y ³⁵ 娶 ² 娶 ¹ tɕ'y ⁴⁴ 区 ¹
 (月)	ny ³³ 月 ⁵¹⁵ 遇 ³³ nyu ³³ 外 ⁶⁷ ny ⁵ 月(月季花) ²
 (如)	y ⁴² 如 ⁵⁹⁰⁻⁸⁹⁻¹² 又读i ⁴² 余 ¹⁸ i ⁴² 移 ⁸ iu ³³ 欲 ² ny ⁴² 愚 ¹ y ¹³ 与 ¹ na ³³ 入 ¹⁻¹⁻⁰
 (本)	pai ³⁵ 本 ³⁴ piu ³⁵ 表 ¹⁶ tɕion ³⁵ 整 ⁵ 颈 ²
 (日)	ai ⁴² 儿 ⁹⁴³ 而 ⁶ na ⁵ 日 ⁸²⁸ 又读ai ²¹ 入 ⁸⁸ ai ⁴⁴ 恩 ⁴⁹ ai ³⁵ 尔 ³⁹ ie ²¹ 应 ¹⁰
 (怜)	lai ⁴² 怜 ²⁶⁷ 林 ⁴⁵ 淋 ³⁶ 麟 ¹ lau ⁴² 劳 ¹ liu ⁴² 僚 ¹
 (好)	hau ³⁵ 好 ⁶⁰ 口 ¹ hai ³⁵ 肯 ³ kau ³⁵ 搞 ¹
 (正/本)	pai ³⁵ 本 ²¹²⁻¹⁷⁸⁻⁹ pou ³⁵ 打 ²⁸⁹ tɕion ²¹ 正 ¹⁵¹ 镜 ³¹ 政 ²⁴ 敬 ²¹ 竟 ¹ tɕyn ²¹ 转 ¹³⁹⁻²⁻⁰ 卷 ¹⁰ 眷 ⁸ tɕion ⁴⁴ 正(~月) ⁵⁰ 京 ⁹ 惊 ⁹

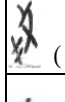
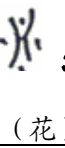
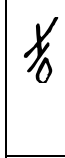
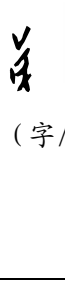
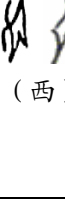
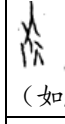
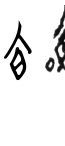
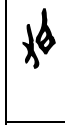
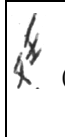
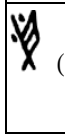
tsɔŋ ³³	渐 ⁴¹		kan ⁴⁴	官 ²⁸⁹ 光 ¹⁴⁶⁻⁵ (~亮)
pau ³⁵	宝 ¹⁵ 保 ¹⁰		(光)	刚 ⁶⁴ 功 ⁴⁹ 肝 ³⁷ 冠 ¹⁹
tɕion ³⁵	整 ¹¹⁻⁴⁰⁻³ 颈 ⁵⁻²⁻² 景 ⁰⁻²			钢 ¹⁶ 干 ¹⁵ 冈 ¹⁵ 甘 ¹⁴
tɕie ³⁵	诊 ³ 拯 ¹			棺 ¹⁴ 岗 ⁶ 缸 ⁴ 柑 ³
tsion ³⁵	井 ⁴		kan ²¹	观 ⁶⁰⁻³ 冠 ¹⁸ 干 ³
tsɔŋ ⁴²	惭 ²		kai ⁴⁴	公 ³⁷⁻¹
tɕion ³³	警 ²		kan ²¹	关 ²⁻² 间 ² (中~)
tɕian ²¹	帐 ²		kan ³⁵	馆 ⁵ 赶 ²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

 (交)	tɕie ³⁵ tɕiou ³⁵	骠 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 pəŋ ³³ puø ³⁵ pəŋ 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 ɕie 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 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
 (無)	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)	pɯ ¹³ pɯ ²¹ pɯ ⁴⁴ p'wə ²¹ p'w ²¹ pəŋ ²¹ p'u ⁵ pɯ ⁴⁴ pɯ ⁵ pɯə ²¹ p'wə ⁵ p'ioŋ ²¹ pɯə ³⁵	妇 (媳~) ¹³⁸ 背 ¹¹⁰ 又音 pɯ ³³ 杯 ⁷³ 怕 ⁶³ 帕 ⁹ 配 ⁴⁷ 变 ¹⁹ 卜 ¹¹ 赔 ⁹ 陪 ⁴ 培 ² 拨 ⁷ 拍 ⁶ 聘 ⁵ 霸 ³ 把 ¹
  (华)	fɯ ⁴² fɯə ⁴² fi ²¹	回 ⁶⁴¹⁻¹⁶⁴ 华 ²⁷⁻⁴⁴ 费 ¹
 (割)	ku ⁵ vø ³³	割 ⁶³⁻⁴³ 葛 ² 滑 ⁰⁻⁴ 物 ⁰⁻²
 (开)	hu ⁴⁴ hu ³³	开 ⁷⁹⁵⁻² 孩 ²⁴ 害 ¹⁵
 (门)	mai ⁴² mai ²¹ mau ⁴² mai ⁴²	门 ⁸¹⁶⁻⁵⁻² 又读 mai ²¹ 闻 (耳~) ¹¹² 民 ⁹⁶ 闻 (嗅) ³⁰ 毛 ¹⁸ 眉 ⁴
 (色/始)	su ⁵ swə ¹³ swə ³⁵ tsai ⁴⁴ tsuə ³³ ɕyə ⁵⁵⁵ siou ⁵	色 ¹⁸¹ 塞 ² 是 ¹⁴² 始 ⁷⁵ 使 ⁴⁵ 又读 swə ²¹ 曾 ²⁵ 侄 ² 适 ² 宿 ¹
 (吞)	t'ai ⁴⁴	吞 ¹⁰
 (心)	sai ⁴⁴	心 ¹⁷³⁹ 新 ⁷⁴ 辛 ⁴⁸ 森 ¹
 (心)	sai ⁴⁴ iŋ ²¹ mai ¹³	心 ¹¹⁷ 新 ² 你 ³ 悯 ¹
 (讨)	t'au ³⁵	讨 ⁷

 (到/汪)	lau ²¹ lau ¹³ lau ³⁵ vaŋ ⁴⁴ lou ³⁵ tau ¹³ lai ²¹	到 ¹⁴²⁵ 老 ²⁷⁴ 倒 ²⁶ 汪 ¹⁴ 斗 ¹¹ 道 ⁷ 稻 ² 凳 ³
 (老/比)	lau ²¹ lau ¹³ lai ²¹	到 ²⁵⁸ 老 ⁹⁷ 凳 ³
 (割)	kou ³³ kuaŋ ³⁵	搁 ²⁴ 阁 ³ 罐 ¹
 (休)	ɕiou ⁴⁴ ŋaŋ ³³	休 ¹⁷³ 收 ¹¹⁸ 岸 ⁵
 (所)	səw ³⁵ ts'əw ³⁵ tsu ³⁵	所 ²⁰³ 又读 su ³⁵ 锁 ¹⁴ 吵 ⁴ 祖 ³
 (多)	ləw ⁴⁴ ləw ³³ luow ⁴⁴ nəw ³³ ts'wə ²¹	多 ⁵⁴² 落 ¹²⁶ 洛 ³ 单 ¹¹ 丹 ¹¹ 闹 ² 刺 ²
 (炭)	t'uow ²¹	炭 ³
 (万)	uow ³³ uow ⁴⁴ va ³³³³	万 ¹⁰⁶ 弯 ⁵ 湾 ² 位 ¹
 (甲)	kuu ⁵ kuə ⁵ kuə ²¹ tɕyə ⁵ ku ³³ kəŋ ³⁵ kuə ⁴⁴ kuə ³⁵	国 ⁹⁷ 隔 ⁶⁶ 格 ¹² 甲 ⁵ 寡 ²⁸ 又读 kuə ³⁵ 隻 ¹³ 股 ⁷ 果 ² 滚 ³ 嘉 ² 价 ²
 (外)	ŋuu ³³ vai ³⁵	外 ²² 稳 ¹
 (全)	tɕyn ⁴² tɕion ⁴² tɕiŋ ⁴² tɕyow ⁴² tɕie ⁴²	全 ⁴¹⁴ 传 ²⁶⁸ 又音 tɕyn ¹³ 权 ¹⁸ 泉 ⁴ 程 ¹²⁹ 呈 ² 乾 ³ 缠 ² 拳 ² 沉 ²

	yn ³⁵	院 ⁶⁶ 苑 ¹
(映/分)	nion ²¹	映 ¹⁵
	nion ³⁵	影 ⁷
	vaŋ ⁵	枉 ⁶
	vaŋ ³³	望 ³¹⁴
(王)	vaŋ ⁵	枉 ¹⁵
	vaŋ ¹³	妄 ⁷
	vaŋ ⁴⁴	汪 ⁶
	vaŋ ⁴²	忘 ²
	tsaŋ ⁴⁴	妆 ¹¹⁷ 庄 ⁴⁸ 装 ²⁶
(庄)	tsaŋ ⁴²	宗 ²⁰ 桩 ⁸
	tsaŋ ³³	床 ¹⁰³ 藏 ⁶
	tsəŋ ³³	状 ³⁹ 撞 ¹³
	ts'əŋ ³⁵	浅 ⁵
	saŋ ⁴⁴	双 ⁶⁴⁸ 霜 ¹²¹ 桑 ²⁰
(双)		酸 ⁷ 丧 ⁵ 又音saŋ ³³ 栅 ¹
	tɕiaŋ ⁴⁴	中 ¹¹¹² 章 ²⁰⁰ 江 ⁸⁵
(中)		终 ⁷⁹ 张 ⁷² 恭 ⁶⁵ 宫 ⁵³
	kaŋ ⁴⁴	姜 ⁸ 忠 ⁶
	tɕyn ⁴⁴	刚 ¹¹¹ 钢 ¹ 公 ¹
	tɕiaŋ ³⁵	专 ²
	tɕiaŋ ³³	涨 ¹
	tɕiaŋ ³³	共 ¹
	k'aŋ ³⁵	孔 ⁸
(孔)		
	iaŋ ¹³	养 ³⁴⁷
(用)	iaŋ ³³	样 ³²⁴ 用 ¹⁰⁹ 让(~步) ¹
	iaŋ ⁴⁴	央 ⁴⁴
	iaŋ ²¹	让(~你去) ¹¹
	təŋ ⁴²	田 ²
(田)	təŋ ³³	垫 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
	pion ³³	病 ¹⁵⁴
(并)	pion ⁴⁴	兵 ⁸⁵
	p'ion ⁴⁴	拼 ⁵
	p'əŋ ⁴⁴	篇 ¹
	mion ³³	命 ⁴⁵²
	ɕion ⁴²	成 ³⁹⁰⁻² 城 ⁴² 凡 ²⁴ 诚 ⁵
(成)	ɕyn ⁴²	船 ⁸³ 悬 ² 盛 ¹
	ɕion ²¹	圣 ²²
(圣)		
	nin ⁴²	言 ⁷⁹⁵
(言)	in ⁴²	然 ⁴⁰
	ŋ ¹³	五 ⁵⁰³⁻¹¹⁸⁻⁰
(五)	ŋ ²¹	暗 ²⁰⁻²⁻⁰ 案 ⁶
	ŋu ⁴²	我 ¹⁴
	va ³³³³	位 ¹
	ŋ ³⁵	碗 ⁰⁻⁰⁻⁵
	iu ⁴⁴	邀 ⁰⁻²⁻⁰
	ŋuou ⁴²	颜 ⁰⁻⁰⁻¹⁰ 岩 ⁰⁻⁰⁻⁷
	ŋuou ³³	硬 ⁰⁻⁰⁻¹
七 画(47字)		
	tɕa ³⁵	姊 ⁶¹¹
(早)	tsou ³⁵	走 ³³⁹ 澡 ⁷
	tsau ³⁵	早 ²²⁵
	tsouu ³⁵	盞 ¹⁸
	tɕyɔ ³⁵	者 ²
	sa ²¹	四 ⁸¹⁷⁻⁵³
(四)	suou ²¹	散 ⁶³⁻¹⁸
	sø 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
(瓜)		
	ni ³³	热 ¹³⁴ 逆 ⁸ 业 ⁷ 孽 ³
(热/业)	ni ⁴²	泥 ²
	ɕie ⁴⁴	身 ¹⁴³³ 深 ¹⁴⁸ 升 ⁵⁷
(申)		申 ²¹ 伸 ¹⁴ 兴 ¹¹
	ɕie ³³	剩 ¹¹

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

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

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

	ts'əŋ ⁴⁴ 迁 ² tɕ'iaŋ ⁴⁴ 腔 ¹ ts'iaŋ ³⁵ 抢 ¹ sai ⁴⁴ 参 ¹ t'au ⁴⁴ 汤 ¹⁻¹³ 通 ¹				
 (砍)	k'au ⁵ 砍 ¹⁴ /k'au ⁴⁴			 sioŋ ⁴⁴ 星 ⁹² sioŋ ²¹ 性 ²⁶⁻¹ 姓 ²⁵ (星/参) ts'oŋ ⁴⁴ 参 ⁰⁻⁰⁻⁷ tsou ⁴⁴ 簪 ¹	
 (空)	k'au ⁴⁴ 空 ²²⁵ 又读k'au ²¹ hai ⁴⁴ 康 ¹⁵ 堪 ⁵ k'uaŋ ⁴⁴ 宽 ⁸¹			 tɕiŋ ⁴⁴ 经 ⁷⁶ 坚 ⁵ 兼 ² 肩 ¹ 占 ¹ (经/正) kai ³⁵ 粳 ³	
 (良)	liaŋ ⁴² 良 ¹⁶⁹ 量 ¹⁶⁸ 粮 ⁹⁰ 龙 ⁸⁰ 凉 ⁶⁷ 梁 ⁶² 梁 ²⁶ 隆 ¹ liaŋ ³³ 量(数~) 亮 ¹⁴³ 亮 ⁴⁰			 ts'o ⁴⁴ 钗 ²¹ 差 ¹ tɕiŋ ⁴² 缠 ⁴ 乾(~坤) ³ (在/全) tɕyn ³⁵ 卷 ³ tɕyn ⁴⁴ 捐 ³	
 (香)	ɕiaŋ ⁴⁴ 乡 ³⁸⁸ 伤 ¹³⁹ 商 ⁸⁹ 香 ⁶⁴ 胸 ¹ ɕiaŋ ³³ 尚 ⁷ ɕiaŋ ¹³ 上(~山) ¹			 tɕiŋ ⁴⁴ 沾 ⁴ tɕiŋ ⁴² 缠 ¹ (缠/展/沾) tɕiŋ ³⁵ 展 ¹ 捡 ¹	
 (点)	nəŋ ³⁵ 点 ³⁰⁴ 典 ⁶ nəŋ ³³ 念 ¹⁴¹			 ɕiŋ ⁴² 嫌 ⁹⁰ 贤 ⁶⁴ 形 ⁵⁰ 刑 ²  ŋou ¹³ 藕 ⁴⁻¹ (贤) nau ¹³ 恼 ⁴	
 (连)	ləŋ ⁴² 连 ²⁷⁴ 莲 ²⁴ səŋ ²¹ 线 ⁵³			 iŋ ²¹ 你 ⁵⁴²⁻¹¹ 燕 ¹³⁻⁴ 咽 ¹ (你/法)	
 (男)	noŋ ⁴² 男 ¹⁹¹ 南 ⁹² naŋ ⁴² 农 ²⁴ luou ⁴² 兰 ⁴ loŋ ⁴² 笼 ⁴ 蓝 ¹			 ŋ ⁴⁴ 安 ¹⁶⁰⁻¹⁴⁰⁻⁴⁶ 鞍 ⁷⁻¹¹⁻⁴  ŋ ³³ 饿 ³⁴⁻¹³ (安) ŋ ³⁵ 碗 ¹⁶⁻⁴ ŋu ³³ 误 ² ŋ ⁴² 磨(~刀) ¹	
 (但)	tuou ¹³ 但 ¹⁰ loŋ ³⁵ 胆 ⁵ tuou ³³ 弹 ¹ (~指, 炭火炸裂) l'oŋ ²¹ 担 ¹			九 画(43字)	
 (冷)	lioŋ ¹³ 冷 ²⁷⁷⁻⁷⁰ 岭 ⁴²⁻² 领 ⁹ lioŋ ³³ 另 ¹⁸ 令 ⁶ lioŋ ⁴⁴ 丁 ¹⁴ 钉 ⁵ lioŋ ⁴² 灵 ¹² 宁 ² 龄 ¹ 零 ¹ sioŋ ³³ 醒 ¹			 va ⁴² 为(作~) 149-66-34 唯 ²²⁻³⁻² 围 ¹⁷⁻²⁻⁶ 微 ¹⁰ (为) va ³³ 违 ¹ 维 ¹ 为(~什么) ²⁰ 伪 ¹	
 (定/净)	tsioŋ ¹³ 静 ¹⁵⁹ tsioŋ ³³ 定 ⁵⁸⁻¹⁹ 净 ⁵⁻⁸ tsioŋ ⁴⁴ 精 ¹⁵ 睛 ⁴			 sa ³⁵ 死 ²⁹¹ (死/坐) tsəu ²¹ 做 ²⁷⁶ tsəu ¹³ 坐 ⁶¹ tsou ⁵ 作 ⁴	
 (清/晴)	tsioŋ ⁴² 情 ²⁵⁴⁻⁷⁶ 停 ¹¹⁸⁻³² 廷 ²⁴⁻⁵ 亭 ¹⁰ 庭 ⁹ 晴 ¹ ts'ioŋ ⁴⁴ 清 ¹⁴⁸ 青 ¹⁴⁶ 厅 ⁷⁹ ts'ioŋ ³⁵ 听 ⁵ ts'ioŋ ²¹ 请 ²			 lie ⁴² 雷 ¹⁰ (雷)	
				 ts'ie ²¹ 退 ⁶ (退)	
				 sie ⁵ 惜 ⁴⁵⁻⁸ 锡 ⁶ 昔 ² tsie ⁵ 积 ⁹⁻² 绩 ⁴ (昔) tsie ²¹ 借 ² tsue ³⁵ 指 ¹	

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

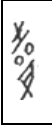
tsau ⁴²	曹 ²	ts'iaŋ ⁴⁴	相 ⁸
lie ⁴⁴	堆 ¹	ɕiaŋ ³⁵	响 ¹
tsau ⁴⁴	遭 ¹⁻¹	kan ³⁵	管 ²⁸ 广 ¹⁵ 敢 ¹³
tsø ⁴⁴	栽 ¹	(官)	感 ⁸ 赶 ⁸ 馆 ¹
sau ³⁵	嫂 ¹⁹³	tɕiaŋ ¹³	丈 ^(~夫) 265 重 ⁶⁰ 仗 ¹³
suou ³⁵	伞 ¹⁴⁻² 省 ⁸	tsie ²¹	种 ⁹²
ts'uou ³⁵	产 ¹³ 又音 Suou ³⁵	tsiaŋ ¹³	像 ⁶⁰ 丈 ^(~) 34 象 ⁶
kuou ³⁵	减 ²	tsiaŋ ²¹	帐 ²⁷ 降 ¹⁴ 众 ¹¹
hou ³³	号 ⁴	tsou ²¹	奏 ²⁵ 皱 ⁴
ŋou ⁴²	牛 ⁷¹	tsai ⁴²	层 ¹²
ou ⁴⁴	欧 ¹⁰	tsau ²¹	灶 ⁶
tsiou ³³	酒 ⁹	tsiaŋ ⁴²	长 ^(~短) 5
ɕiou ⁵	叔 ¹¹¹ 法 ¹⁶	tsiaŋ ³³	颂 ¹
iou ¹³	咬 ⁹	tsau ¹³	皂 ¹ 造 ¹
yn ⁴⁴	英 ⁹¹	iaŋ ⁴⁴	鸯 ⁶⁴ 秧 ⁰⁻²
tan ⁴²	同 ⁴⁹⁹ 堂 ⁴²⁸ 团 ²⁵⁸ 塘 ⁵¹	yn ⁴⁴	鸳 ⁶⁴
ta ³³	童 ⁴¹ 棠 ²⁹ 唐 ²⁵ 谈 ³	nioŋ ⁴⁴	英 ¹⁴ 婴 ¹
tu ⁴²	地 ²⁰⁹	iŋ ⁴⁴	烟 ⁹
tau ⁴²	桃 ^(~子) 31 萄 ¹	iŋ ³³	染 ¹⁻²
ta ⁴²	桃 ^(~川) 26 逃 ⁵	ɕiaŋ ³⁵	响 ¹⁶ 享 ⁶
ta ⁴²	迟 ¹⁹	məŋ ⁴²	眠 ⁸³ 媒 ⁵² 梅 ⁵⁰ 棉 ³
t'aŋ ⁴²	谈 ³	(媒/梦)	绵 ⁴ 枚 ¹
t'aŋ ³⁵	统 ¹	loŋ ²¹	担 ³²
ɕiaŋ ³⁵	赏 ¹	(担/坦)	t'oŋ ³⁵
han ⁴⁴	欢 ³⁰⁵⁻¹⁶⁴ 荒 ⁵⁻²	sioŋ ²¹	姓 ⁶⁵ 性 ¹
han ²¹	汉 ¹⁷⁻¹⁵	ɕy ²¹	岁 ⁴⁸
han ³³	换 ¹⁴ 焕 ¹¹ 汗 ⁷ 唤 ⁶ 翰 ⁶	huou ¹³	幸 ⁵
han ¹³	旱 ¹³	huou ³⁵	反 ⁴
k'aŋ ⁴⁴	糠 ¹	vua ⁵	鸭 ⁴
han ⁴²	寒 ¹⁶⁹ 行 ¹⁶³ 又 huou ⁴²	ɕioŋ ¹³	犯 ¹
han ⁴²	皇 ¹⁶³ 黄 ¹⁵³ 杭 ⁵⁹	tɕ'ioŋ ⁴⁴	轻 ²⁵⁹ 卿 ¹
huou ⁴²	含 ¹⁰ 衔 ⁷ 韩 ⁴	(轻)	穿 ¹⁰⁰ 川 ¹¹ 倾 ¹
hoŋ ⁴²	烦 ²⁶ 行 ^(~为) 2	十 画(29字)	
siaŋ ³⁵	想 ⁸⁷⁵	pa ³³	悲 ³² 碑 ¹⁻¹
tɕ'iaŋ ³⁵	恐 ⁸ 抢 ⁴	pø ¹³	被 ^(被动) 31
s'iaŋ ⁴⁴	相 ⁸	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/ 纟)	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)	pwa ³⁵	把 ²⁹⁶
 (思)	swø ⁴⁴ ai ⁴⁴ swø 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/ 彳)	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
	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'ou ²¹ t'ou ⁴⁴ t'ou 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'an 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 swø ⁵ ɕi ⁴⁴	烧 ⁷¹ 岁 ²² 失 ¹⁶ 稀 ⁸ 希 ¹

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

	ci ⁴⁴	嬉 ¹		siou ²¹	绣 ²²⁹ 秀 ⁷¹
	tci ⁴²	麒 ¹		秀 (绣)	
	li ³⁵	底 ¹²⁴ 抵 ⁷²			ts'au ⁵ 错 ⁷⁸
(鸟)	liu ³⁵	鸟 ⁹³⁻¹³⁻⁰		错 (错)	
	y ³³	越 ⁵⁴			lou ³³ 落 ⁶²⁵ 洛 ⁴
	t'i ³⁵	体 ¹⁵⁻²⁰		落 (落)	
	tɕy ³⁵	主 ¹⁰ 煮 ⁴			yn ¹³ 远 ²⁰³⁻⁷⁵
	t'ai ³⁵	桶 ²		(远)	yn ⁴⁴ 冤 ⁷⁵ 渊 ¹¹
	i ³⁵	倚 ³⁰⁻²⁸ 椅 ⁸⁻²		yn ³³ 县 ⁶⁷⁻¹³ 愿 ⁴⁵⁻¹	
(倚)	iu ³⁵	扰 ⁶		ion ¹³ 永 ⁶⁶⁻¹³ 往 ¹³⁻²	
	i ⁴⁴	依 ¹		yn ²¹ 怨 ⁵⁷	
	mu ³³	莫 ¹¹		uou ¹³ 往(~事) ¹⁹	
(莫)				火	ton ¹³ 淡 ⁴ 潭 ¹
	lu ³⁵	赌 ³ 堵 ¹		火 (淡)	
(赌)					
	lu ²¹	路 ¹⁵² 又读 lu ³³ 妒 ³⁰		十二 画 (12 字)	
(路)	lu ⁴⁴	露 ¹⁴ 禄 ¹ 腊 ¹			ie ³⁵ 饮 ¹⁴ 吃 ¹⁴ 隐 ¹
	lu ⁴²	都 ⁶⁴		饮 (饮)	
	lu ¹³	芦 ¹⁵ 炉 ¹¹ 卢 ³ 庐 ¹			vø ⁵ 挖 ¹³
		鲁 ² 鸬 ¹ 虬 ¹		挖 (挖)	
	hu ⁴²	湖 ⁴⁹ 河 ⁴⁶ 胡 ⁴⁶ 壶 ⁵			tsuə ²¹ 辞 ³² 慈 ¹⁴ 池 ¹⁴ 持 ¹
(古)				迟 ¹	
	tau ¹³	道 ¹⁶⁸ 稻 ¹		(早/旨/慈)	
(道)	tou ³³	豆 ⁸			i ²¹ 以 ² 已 ² 意 ¹
	tsi ⁵	接 ²⁸⁵ 节 ⁸⁵		(意)	tci ²¹ 既 ¹
	ts'u ⁵	拆 ¹⁷⁰ 策 ¹⁷		i ⁴² 如 ¹ 又读 y ⁴²	
	tsuə ³⁵	指 ¹⁶			tu ³³ 独 ⁷⁶⁻⁷¹ 读 ⁶²⁻⁶¹ 毒 ³¹⁻⁷
(接/指/借)	tsu ⁵	摘 ¹⁵ 责 ⁴		达 ¹⁵⁻¹⁰ 榻 ³ 踏 ¹	
/猫)	tsie ²¹	借 ¹¹		度 ³⁸⁻³⁷ 渡 ⁸⁻⁵ 寗 ²	
	miou ⁴⁴	猫 ^(文读) ⁴			ɕy ⁴² 薯 ⁹
	miou ⁴²	茅 ³ 苗 ²		屠 ⁴ 图 ⁴	
	niau ⁴⁴	猫 ^(白读) ³		tu ¹³ 肚 ³	
	tsi ³³	截 ²		tɕ'iaŋ ⁴⁴ 春 ²⁻⁷	
	suə ³³	实 ²			lou ³³ 乐 ²⁰⁷ 漏 ²
	tci ³³	直 ¹		兜 ¹² 莧 ¹	
	hu ⁵	黑 ¹¹⁹		争 ¹⁵	
(黑)	hu ³³	害 ⁴²		争 (争)	
	ɕy ³³	树 ²²¹ 赎 ²⁵			maŋ ¹³ 满 ³⁵³ 网 ¹
(神/袖)	ɕie ⁴²	神 ¹⁵² 辰 ⁴⁰ 承 ³⁷ 乘 ¹⁹		梦 ⁹¹	
		晨 ⁸ 丞 ¹		ma ¹³ 美 ²⁹	
	ɕiu ⁴²	绍 ¹		mu ⁴⁴⁴⁴ 摸 ² 摩 ¹	
	niu ³⁵	绕 ¹		p'aŋ ²¹ 判 ² 胖 ²	
	ɕy ⁴²	殊 ¹		maŋ ⁴² 蒙 ¹	
	ɕy ¹³	竖 ¹			

 (唱)	tɕ'iaŋ ²¹ 唱 ¹²² 统 ¹ tɕiaŋ ¹³ 仗 ²
 (静)	tɕioŋ ⁴⁴ 京 ⁸⁴ 惊 ⁵⁸ 正 ¹⁵ 荆 ⁶ tɕioŋ ²¹ 精 ³ 兢 ³ 敬 ² 正 ¹
 (贵/坤)	tɕiaŋ ³³ 贵 ³⁹³⁻²⁹ 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
 (爱/系)	tsou ⁴² 愁 ⁸²⁻⁷³ ŋ ³³ 爱 ²⁴⁻¹⁶ (又读u ²¹) tsau ⁴² 曹 ¹⁷
十三 画 (6 字)	
 (谢)	tsie ³³ 谢 ¹¹⁵ 席 ³³ 笛 ⁷ 蝶 ² tɕie ³³ 敌 ¹ 夕 ¹ 阵 ²⁴ tsie ²¹ 借 ¹³
 (卖)	mø ³³ 卖 ⁵⁵⁻⁹ 袜 ¹
 (背)	pu ²¹ 背 (～脊) ²¹
 (哥/歌)	ku ⁴⁴ 哥 ²²⁷⁻¹⁸⁹ 歌 ⁶⁴⁻⁶ 孤 ²⁵⁻¹⁷ 姑 ⁴ 戈 ¹ k'u ⁴⁴ 科 ⁹ k'au ³⁵ 考 ⁴ tsu ³³ 贼 ⁰⁻⁰⁻¹⁵
 (鼠)	ɕyu ³⁵ 许 ⁷¹ 暑 ⁴ 鼠 ³ tɕyu ³⁵ 主 ¹
 (昌)	tsiaŋ ⁴² 从 ¹¹⁹ 长 ⁴⁰ 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)	

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

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2007 年 2 月三稿。

2008 年 2 月四稿。 (基本字共 398 个字)

Appendix F the value of Nushu 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、河洲村土话和女书读音。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。河洲村是阳焕宜婚后 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 uə i iu u yu y u 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 $tɕie^{44}$ 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 $tɕie^{44}$ 的使用频率

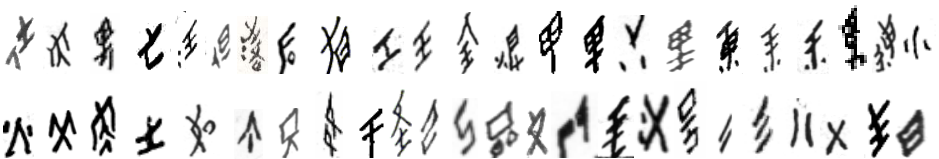
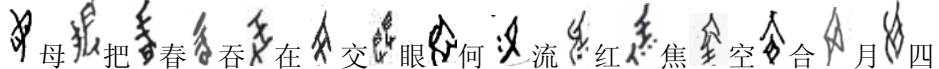
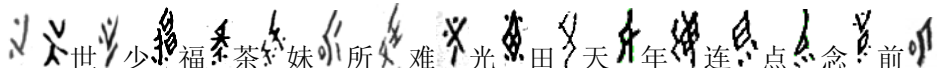
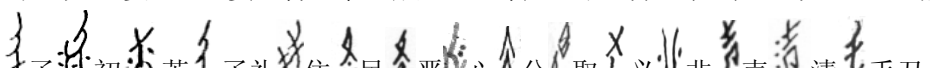
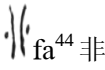
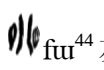
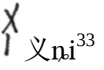
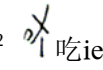
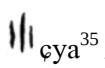
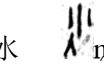
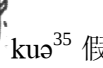
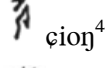
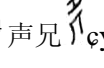
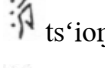
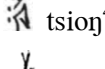
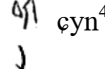
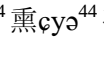
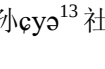
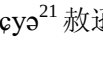
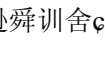
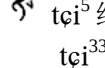
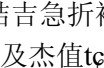
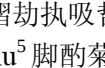
最高的形体是，是基本字；频率低的简体是。是异体字。而其他的写法仅一两次，多为音近临时借用，可忽略。其他如suou⁴⁴等形体中，是基本字。

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
tcie 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
suou ⁴ ₄	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'au ²¹ /k'au ⁵¹¹ / k'au ³⁵ /k'au ⁵²⁴ / k'au ⁵ /k'au ⁵	看抗炕控砍	 炕(k'ou ²¹ 叩) ( 可k'ou ³⁵)
空		k'au ⁴⁴ /k'au ²¹ / k'au ⁵⁴⁴ /k'au ⁵¹¹	空康堪勘糠	  糠/haŋ ⁴⁴
孔		k'au ³⁵ /k'au ⁵²⁴	孔慷	
砍		k'au ⁵ /k'au ⁴⁴ / k'au ⁵ /k'au ⁵⁴⁴	砍	 

3 考察女书造字法。大致分基本借形、变异造形、孳乳造字三类，即与所借方块汉字的血缘关系远近有三级。

造字法	例字
基本借形	
变异造形	   
孳乳造字	 fa ⁴⁴ 非  fu ⁴⁴ 灰恢徽fa ³⁵ 毁匪翡  yi ³³ 义  nie ⁴² 银  ie ³³ 吃  ya ³⁵ 水  niu ³³ 尿  kuə ⁵ 甲寡  kuə ³⁵ 假  ion ⁴⁴ 声兄  cyn ⁴⁴ 喧  ts'ion ⁴⁴ 青清蜻厅  tsion ⁴² 情晴亭亭庭蜓  cyn ⁴⁴ 熏  cyə ¹³ 孙  cyə ²¹ 社  cyə ³³ 赦逊舜训舍  cyə ³³ 射麝石顺  tci ⁵ 结吉急折褶劫执吸哲揭质织职击激髻级擲  tci ³³ 及杰值  tciu ⁵ 脚酌菊

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

1) 一个女书字形标记的一组词，在土话里声韵调相同，或略异。

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

 tcyn⁴² 全泉旋传（～达）权颞

tcyn¹³ 赚篆传

tcion⁴² 呈程擎

 kuou⁴⁴ 艰间（中～）奸关更庚羹根耕鯀

kuou²¹ 监鉴舰间惯棍谏更

 ciou³³ 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
tsa³⁵ 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

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 19 宾 4 冰 1	 风 9	 风 39	 风 53
	 风 7	 风 17	 风 8 宾 1  风 2	 风 26  风 6	宾 3 冰 1
	 风 5	 风 9 冰 2  风 2  风 1	 风 2  风 2	 风 5  风 2  风 1	 风
	 风 1	 宾 1 奔 1 崩 1	 宾 1	 宾 1  风 1	10
		 风 4  宾 1  风 1	 风 1  风 1	 风 1	 风 1

（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 、义年华用 、何艳新用 ，而阳焕宜用 、佚名也用 。

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       

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
nion ⁴⁴	英	 英 1	 英 44	 英 5	 英 13	 英 47

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

（三）方言研究价值

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

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

lai ⁴⁴ 东 灯 登 冬 砧（～ 板，案 板）	 （东）  （刀/力）	 东 18 灯 10 冬 1 登 1  东 1 灯 1	 登 12 灯 5 冬 9  登 4 灯 6  登 1	 东 20 灯 16 登 6 冬 7  东 1	 东 23 登 10 灯 16 冬 7  东 3  登 1	 东 23 灯 13 登 5 冬 3  登 3 灯 1 东 3
li ⁴⁴ 低	 （力）  （东）	 低 17  低 8  低 1	 低 24	 低 13	 低 21	 低 10
li ⁴² 犁黎	 （力）		 犁 1		 犁 5	 犁 4
li ³⁵ 底抵	 （鸟）	 底 28 抵 11  底 4 抵 10  底 2 抵 1	 底 34 抵 8	 底 15 抵 14	 底 19 抵 14	 底 22 抵 14
li ¹³ 礼	 （了/礼）	 礼 98	 礼 60	 礼 33	 礼 72	 礼 21
li ²¹ 帝帝	 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 14  妇 1  妇 2	 妇 21  妇 26	 妇 98  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
pag 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  放 11
pag ³³ 饭叛	 (帮/邦)  (伯)  (非)		 饭 21  饭 2  饭 1	 饭 5  饭 1	 饭 1  饭 11

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、羡余性，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 Nushu 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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