

乾隆973 中、英 雙語字典

QianLong 973 Bilingual Dictionary

Chinese English

中華語文津梁

Communication with Chinese Language

對中國文字繁、簡的審思 “Rethinking of Chinese Characters – Traditional & Simplified”

本文摘自乾隆華文信函教材 “認識學習華文特色 15 函” 中之第十四函：認識中華文字之繁化與簡化，第九節。

中國歷史悠久，文化深邃，至今文言白話，常人已成斷代，但文字形音義不變，則學者仍可自行探索中文，若字隨音變，則為自棄文化。Chinese has a long history and profound culture. Modern Chinese society mainly uses the vernacular style of writing-“I write what I said, 我手寫我口”. This trend turns classical shortcomings into difficult, not popular any more. Classical is opposed vernacular mainly reflected in two aspects of syntax and vocabulary. For ordinary people has become a periodization (of history). For learners of Chinese literature, Classical training is indispensable. It is necessary to go through the proper training before one can understand the meaning, and write the Classical style. But traditional Chinese characters keeps their shape, phonetic and semantic meaning as those in Han & Tang dynasties, so that students could still study all the classics without any difficulty. If the the changing of characters only apply the phonetic rules, that is abandon its cultural roots and cause a Cultural Fault 文化斷層. That is a terrible lost. 嘗見日韓二國，對華文俗稱漢字^[1]，已有同形異義之爭^[2]，如 1991 年南韓成立“國家漢字研討會”，迄今已開會十餘次！華文史為中國週邊國家所用，絕無統一之說，2007 年會中所提“簡體字與繁體字和諧共處”的觀點，僅為中臺港澳而言，這不應包括其他國家。Chinese characters to Korean and Japanese are commonly referred to as Han-Zi 漢字. They have already created homonymy problems. In 1991 South Koren started “National Chinese Conference”, and it has held yearly. Chinese language used to be the official language to communicate with the entire region around China. In 2007, the key issue of this conference was to standardize and unify the traditional and simplified Chinese characters. It is an internal affair among China, Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan because we are under one Chinese culture. Rests of the region just adopt it. 如對繁體字大陸廢止，日韓拾取據為己有，若然百年後恐有「中華文字成外來語」、抑或「中華文字源自韓日之說」出，茲為未雨綢繆計，以附註短文^[3]為例，可見一斑，重對繁簡字之思考：China’s simplification processes eradicate more than 2,000 characters, should Korean and Japanese picked up those left. Maybe, there will be a saying that Chinese originated from Japanese or Korean in the future! Hereby for the rainy day account, do not let it happen. The attached short parpgraph^[3] shows the impact of the simplified characters. The following topics are for the consideration and discussion:

1. 原有繁體 39 個字禁止使用，其中多數皆昔人普識，古籍常見字，如今驟爾廢止，此令禁得今人，不及古人，今人受制於禁字，連同同音代替、合併，白字扶正，字形改造等故，逐使今之大學生不識古書，不知執古御今，誠文化之大損失也。 There were 39 traditional characters commonly used in the classics and were part of general knowledge. So far, they are officially ceases and taken out from the Chinese fonts 字庫, but they are still in the classics. Together with the characters that lost from other simplification processes, such as: ^[4] 1) abolishing traditional characters by replacing the homonyms, 2) merging characters by sound but ignoring the meaning, 3) adopting colloquial-use or wrongful-use characters from different trades in the early time, 4) creating simpler characters as components for new characters... etc. worsen the gaps between Chinese classical and vernacular languages. Most college students cannot read traditional classics to learn those important values from our culture, such as humanities and apply them in the present to balance the current method of governance. This is even a bigger cultural lost than characters.

^[4] 同音代替，合併 Merging a character into another one that sounds the same or similar or Merging several characters into a newly created and simpler character. 白字扶正 Adopting those ancient characters were used to be in traditional Chinese system, but are simpler variants and with same pronunciation, such as 布 for 佈. These simplified characters cause the confusing of meaning. 字形改造 Replacing complicated components of common characters with simpler shapes - by creating new radical-radical or radical-phonetic compounds.

2. 查文字自古只有自然死字，自生增字，未有以政令硬性廢字者，故康熙字典乃得集字 47,035 個，中文大辭典亦得集字 49,888 個。 Chinese characters system is a natural accumulative process. There are newly created characters and there are dead ones, but had never abolished the characters by government decree. So that Kang xi 康熙 dictionary accumulated 47,053 characters, and the encyclopedia accumulated 49,888.
3. 據統計，台灣高中學生識字 5,832 個，大學生識字 6,000-7,000 個，而古典經史子集：老子道德經 5,320 言，僅生字 825 個；論語 12,824 字，常用生字僅 845 個；宋訂十三經，共 589,283 字，生字僅 6,544 個，故認字 7000，研讀中華文化，一切日用，俱足矣，故曰：「中文字多，不是用多。」 According to the statistics, currently high school student shall learn 5,832 Chinese characters and college are “6,000~7,000” characters. Those classics such as : Laotse's work, the Tao Te Ching 道德經 included 5,320 words, only 825 characters, Analects of Confucius 論語 were 12,824 words, but 845 characters, Song dynasty's textbooks -13 Confucian classics 十三經 contained 589,283 words, used 6,544 characters. The “7,000” will let you walk through the history and

all your present daily use. Chinese characters are a huge collection, but the commonly used are limited.

4. 至於所識 7,000 字中，可分口語字與語文字二類，二者教學用字，雅俗有別，先後有序；例如問青年人（老人）年齡，口語白話是：「你今年幾歲？」用語文則：「今年貴庚（高壽）？」The “7,000” could be divided into two groups - vernacular and literature language. They are in different sophisticate level and in succession. For example, to ask other’s age as “How old are you?” “你今年幾歲 (nǐ-jīn nián- jǐ suì) ?” is in vernacular language or spoken language. But in the literary or more sophisticate way will be as “今年貴庚 guīgēng (高壽 gāo shòu、芳齡 fāng líng) ?” 故外國人學華語，應乎學習目的，對 7,000 字中字，亦應於教材中作適當配合、選擇（坊間常見 3000 字 1000 句之教材，只作交遊用，不能為厚植興趣，治學基礎。）此即口話與語文之大別，有志中文者，不可不慎於始學也。Therefore, foreigners learn Chinese should match their purpose. The contents of characters and words from this 7,000 should be appropriate and meet students’ needs. (In the bookshops or internet, there are plenty of books or programs for conversation. They are for entertaining or making friends only, but they won’t be able to bring the interest and improve students’ literacy at all). This is the fundamental difference between vernacular and literary literature. The educator should be more cautious in the beginning of school program, otherwise wasting the budgets and efforts.
5. 繁體字數一般學生辭典約載有一萬單字，簡化字表共有簡化 2,235 字，其中扣除草書楷化 1,445 字，只有 790 個字，如果再扣除俗體、異體字，所餘不過 540 字，以較學生字典，簡化字不過佔其中之 1/20，然簡體字大多為常用字，故可肯定說：簡化字是現代中國資訊傳播之工具字為應用字。繁體字是中國自漢迄今之原字、母字，仍是中華文化主體。Common dictionaries for student-use contain approximate 10,000 traditional characters. The total simplified characters are 2,235 characters. To exclude 1) 1,445 simplified characters that changed cursive script text into regular text (only 790 are simplified characters), 2) colloquial-use and variant characters as in above Note ^[4], there are really only 540 simplified characters. To compare the whole simplified characters with student dictionaries, it is about 1/20 of the total characters. Since most of the simplified characters are common characters. They can be sure that simplified characters are the information and communication tool for modern China’s. It is the application words. Traditional characters are the original form since Han dynasty, 2000 year ago. It nurtures the development of most of simplified characters and is still the main part of Chinese culture. 原字有形兼音義之本質，簡化字只是符號代字，已失形聲連繫之功，其分化混同，已令人莫知辯正，而聲近相混，同聲代替，更零亂難知矣，I

故真心學習中文，還自繁體始，使學者「既知其繁體，以知其簡體」，則治中華語文，方可古今相通，就不會因簡字之誤解而枉費功夫，貽害成果。China's simplification of character focuses on phonetics approach. It ignored all the semantic components, i.e. shape/graph, meaning. It symbolized all 2,235 simplified characters. The confusion caused by the differentiation and mixing up from their originated sets of rule (六書 Six Methods of forming Chinese characters) is difficult to recognize/identify. Furthermore, by adopting those characters were used to be colloquial-use or wrongful-use in traditional Chinese system, but are simpler variants and pronounce e similar or same. This added more complication. If someone really plans to learn Chinese language, he or she should starts from the traditional characters. It links the present to the past without any gaps. And then it is easy to learn both simplified and traditional characters. He and she would be truly learning the Chinese language. So there is no mistake, and there is no wasting time.

6. 古人以行、草書為簡化字體，既形美，又寫快，不像簡化字作詩寫聯不宜，掛起來也不中看。故學習書法，亦當自繁體字入手。In the history, the semi-cursive and cursive scripts were already used as the simplified writing system which co-existed with the regular text. It is practical and is an art. But to write the cursive in standard script is a tool and can't never be as of couplet, horizontal tablet or scroll for calligraphy.
7. 提筆寫字，每能代表知識水平，一個有身份地位者，如出手寫字儘多「白字」、代替字，必會遭人訕笑，因為台灣小學四年級學生已識字 1,911 個，國中生更識字 5,114 個，二者皆能一眼判知正誤也。Handwriting usually represents one's level of knowledge and status. If an educated person constantly write errors or wrongly characters in his or her writing will be subject to ridicule. In Taiwan, a 4th grade student should learn 1,911 characters and a middle school student for 5,114 characters. Both of them can tell a character wheather is right or wrong in a glance.

總之，消除文盲之法不僅是簡化字體，應從字的重新分析，並配合現今科技，與英文方法接軌，方為上策。故為了實用，既學中文會說，必須同時學字會寫，才是真能人高手。In summary, the simplification had its purposes for the education to reduce the ill-literacy rate. China's previous Romanization failed to get its solid ground of Chinese history and culture. Chinese is an entirely different language from the Western. The simplification creates a gap in our culture continuity and another round of 訓詁 (to interpret and make glossaries and commentaries on classic texts) and 考證 (to do textual research) in the future as what has happened to classics from Han dynasty. For the sake of the accuracy, the simplification needs more effort on re-analyzing the Chinese characters so as to be concise and avoid ambiguity/confusion for its shape/graph, sound/pronunciation, and meaning/usage.

Furthermore, simplification supposed to meet and link to the development of modern technology – the Chinese input method should be more user-friendly. So a real Chinese expert should be able to read and write, he or she is the true 21st century's global citizen.

[1] (摘自乾隆 973 字典 abstract from QL 973 dictionary)

漢字 – 日本人稱中國字為漢字，此說與中國專指漢碑書體言有大不同。

漢語 – 日本人稱中國語言為漢語。古日本自稱倭奴國，受漢光武帝封賜國號金印及百物，日人遂凡百得自漢帝所賞，皆冠「漢」字，迄今成習，中國清末東渡經商求學者歸國，引日語自稱「漢人、漢字、漢語」等，殊失中文本義。以上諸說，皆不符中國史實，奈以外人隨日本人積非成是，國人亦隨之人云亦云，自亂名實。

[2] 日本古稱倭人，本無文字，日本文字中，唐以後竊中文作「同形、異義、別音」之挪用，非驢非馬，以為「東洋文化」，故見日文漢字不可逕作華字解，如其「便紙」非草紙，其「便急宅」，非流動廁所然。今其用字已達 1985 個，皆「字同、音殊、義異」，觀其逐年增字率，不出十年必逾 2000 字，在此情形下，大陸不宜「禁用繁體字」，憑白將楷字送日本人，充為日本字，故為保護民族祖先文化遺產之完整性與歷史責任，亟應再作修正，復楷書為「學術體」。

[3] 诗经是我国第一部诗歌总集，共收入自西周初期至春秋中叶约五百年间的诗歌三百零五篇。最初称《诗》，汉代儒者奉为经典，乃称《诗经》。他开创了我国古代诗歌创作的现实主义的优秀传统。诗经“六义”指的是风、雅、颂、赋、比、兴，前三个说的是内容，后三个说的是手法。

簡化字之構造 “The Rules for Making Simplified Characters”

本文摘自乾隆華文信函教材“認識學習華文特色 15 函”中之第十四函：認識中華文字之繁化與簡化，第八節：大陸新制簡化字法令法則。[The Rules for Making Simplified Chinese Characters](#) is an abridged version from CJ Guidance's Educational Letter #14, Section 8: China's Law - New Simplification of Chinese Characters.

簡化字自古即有，但簡化過程並不減少中國字庫，反而不斷的在增加。Simplified forms used in writing or printing have always existed, though early attempts at simplification actually resulted in more characters being added to the lexicon. 然新中國建立，鑒於全國文盲佔人口比率過高，為了消除文盲，提升識字率，乃於一九五六年推行口語文字簡化方案，又於一九八六年先後發佈三個文字簡化表，合計簡化基本字 569 個，共衍生簡化字 2,235 個，如扣除草書楷化 1,445 字，古死字復活者 17 個，古有俗體字及白字真除者 220 個，取輪廓近似或特徵以替全字者 80 個外，則所餘 553 字，即大陸所謂基本簡化字，於 1993 年公佈第一批異體字整理表，列有 1,027 個異體字。Since the establishment of a new China, the People's Republic of China (PRC) officially adopted Simplified Chinese, in 1956, as an effort to reduce illiteracy. However, China's Simplification initiatives have been aimed at eradicating characters entirely and establishing the *Hanyu Pinyin Romanization* as the official written system of the PRC. After the retraction of the second round of simplification, the PRC has stated that it wishes to keep Chinese orthography stable and does not appear to plan any further reforms in the future, nor restore any characters that have already been simplified. The authorities promulgated *Jianhuazi zong biao* (簡化字總表), the final list of simplifications in 1986, which contains 569 singly simplified characters, whose simplifications can be generalized to other simplified characters, totaling 2,235 characters. They are categorized as the following:













1. 1,445 simplified characters that are Regular script from the Cursive written text, including 14 simplified radicals, which can all be generalized to other characters. The chart 3 is a non-exhaustive list, so a character that can be simplified in accordance with Chart 2 should be simplified, even if it does not appear in Chart 3.
2. Adopting 220 ancient colloquial forms that are simpler variants and with same pronunciation.
3. Reviving 17 dead ancient characters.
4. 80 newly created simpler characters by omitting all occurrences of a certain components use only the outline or its trait - a simpler variant.

5. Within simplified characters, 553 simplified single characters ("*basic characters*") that cannot be generalized.

查今之簡化字構造，乃以下列八法而成: The following eight methods are the rules of making the Simplified Chinese characters:

- 一、自古有俗體、異體字之筆劃少者，使其扶正，如：淚 → 泪；網 → 网；傑 → 杰等；同音合併，如：餘 → 余；穀 → 谷；佈 → 布等，不免字義混淆。 **1.** Adopting ancient forms that are in simpler shapes, such as: 淚 → 泪; 網 → 网; 傑 → 杰 etc. Merging one character into another that sounds the same or similar and also is simpler in shapes, such as 餘 → 余; 穀 → 谷; 佈 → 布 etc. This type of the simplified characters causes the major confusion of the meanings.
- 二、取草書中，普通易識之字形為簡字；大陸簡化字中，凡取 14 個草書楷體化之部首偏旁，如此移花接木，殊失草韻美感。本法除大量用於部首偏旁外，間亦用於字體中間，如：書 → 书；長 → 长；馬 → 马等。 **2.** Cursive written text or grass script usually includes character simplification. Many simplified Chinese characters consists of systematically applying easily recognized cursive forms to certain components of the corresponding characters in the form of the regular script --- i.e. 14 radicals that occur in many characters. Writing in cursive style using Regular script works just as well, but it loses its flowing beauty of strokes and looks odd, such as 門 → 门; 閉 → 闭; 問 → 问 etc. (The exception to this type of simplifying is the word "開" (means open) → 开, where the radical 「門」 is entirely omitted.) Besides the simplified radicals, there are components or characters also applying their cursive writing in the form of Regular script, such as 書 → 书; 長 → 长; 馬 → 马 etc.
- 三、文字同音異體，部份合併：合併即以白字代正字，如以「后」代「後」而減「後」，殊失古字原義本質，令人莫知辯證，而有迷亂之失，如：髮、發 → 发；儘、盡 → 尽等。 **3.** Some replace the phonetic element of the traditional character with a mispronounced character which is simpler or merging a character either into another one that is pronounced in the same or in a similar way, such as 後 → 后 and then 「後」 is totally turned obsolete. This type of the simplification attempts to define a relatively smaller set of characters for common usage than the traditional Chinese. It is absolutely confusing their originality and meaning, such as 髮 & 發 → 发; 儘 & 盡 → 尽 etc.
- 四、改變或省略楷體左旁部首，如：體 → 体; 塵 → 尘；竈 → 灶等。 **4.** By deleting or creating new radical-radical compounds, such as: 體 → 体; 塵 → 尘; 竈 → 灶 etc.
- 五、將古字之筆簡「死字」復活，以為新字，此類古字，唐宋以來在楷行書法中

已不用，所謂「死字」是也，如說文解字中有而今不用之字，皆屬之，今通常於字典筆劃字後附記之。今大陸將此等字從康熙字典中選出以為簡字、正字，故謂死字復活今用。**5. Reviving those ancient simpler forms as the new characters.** Those characters are useless since Tang and Song dynasties and are called “dead characters”. Some dictionaries will list them in the index by stroke number. China’s simplification adopts those dead characters from the Kangxi 康熙 dictionary to substitute the traditional ones – the modern resurrection.

六、自正楷字之部份特徵，或輪廓代替全部，取以為簡化字。此法本是象形字造字法之一，亦即古簡體字，其字由觀察者所處位置，對所觀察物體角度不同，如仰觀日月作  ，俯觀水作 ，後視車作 ，正視山作 ，側視馬作 。**6. Omitting entire components or substituting the whole with only the outline or its trait - a simpler pictograph, such as 廣 → 广; 寧 → 宁; 滅 → 灭 etc.** Changing the view point was an ancient way to create pictographs or to simplify some characters, i.e. looking above, looking down, rear view, front view and side view. For example, the upward view of sun & moon 日月 →  , the downward view of water 水 → , the rear view of wagon 車 → , the front view of mountain 山 → , and the side view of horse 馬 → .

七、改變或省略楷字右旁音母，以同音簡字體替代，潔 → 洁；鄰 → 邻；極 → 极，或者同時改變楷字左旁部首及右旁音母，以同音簡字體替代，如：護 → 护；驚 → 惊；膚 → 肤；等。**7. Changing only the phonetic component of a character with a same pronunciation and a simpler character, such as: 潔 → 洁; 鄰 → 邻; 極 → 极 etc; or creating a new radical-phonetic compounds, such as: 護 → 护; 驚 → 惊; 膚 → 肤 etc.**

八、符號造字：此乃本無其字，特意以符號造之，或本有其字，特以符號損之，皆無中生有，出於六書法之方便體。如：對 → 对；觀 → 观；風 → 风；鄰 → 邻；累(通纍) → 累等。**8. Replacing complicated components with a symbol such as 乂, 又 etc. Some simplified characters are new radical-phonetic compounds, such as 對 → 对; 觀 → 观; 風 → 风; 鄰 → 邻; 累(used as 纍) → 累 etc.** 首先以符號代替字中筆劃重複部份，始見於東周(476 BC)古老子經^[1]（見附圖一）及戰國「行氣玉銘」，（見附圖二）其次多行之於南北朝人「寫經手卷」，今甚于昔。**Using symbol to represent the repeated characters or strokes was first seen on the copy of Eastern Zhou 東周 (476 BC) period’s “Laotse’s 5,000 Words” 古老子經^[1] (See Figure 1) and on a column-shape Jade parcel, called Xing-Qi Yu-Ming 行氣玉銘, (See Figure 2) dated Warring States period (475~221 BC). (This is a proven document for Taoist Qi Guidance (Pinyin: Qi Dǎoyǐn). (See Figure 3) Later, during Southern & Northern dynasties, the symbols were also frequently used in those hand-written copies of Buddhism documents 「寫經手卷」. At present,**

this type of symbol simplification has the widest spread of uses.

[1] 古文老子經集字說明 To illustrate the ancient script of classical literature “Laotse Scripture” :

漢許慎說文解字敘、漢劉向漢書藝文志，皆稱：「周史籀大篆與古文或異，與孔壁中文字亦異體」。 In accordance with Han Shuowen-Jiezi by Xu Shen and Han, Han-Shu (Western Han History) literary arts by Liu Xiang, both mentioned: Zhou Shizhou, large seal script are different from those analects writing found in wall of Confucius' house.

故孔子論語、左氏春秋，當時必皆為古體文，今孔、左之古文字，因隸楷興而亡之矣。幸梁陶弘景尋得古文老子，四傳至唐司馬承禎，以三體書呈唐玄宗，賜名「老子真本」， Therefore, at that time of Confucian analects and Zuo Spring & Autumn Annals (latter Han renamed Zuo Zhuan) must be in ancient script. But it perished after standard scripts became official and popular. Fortunately, Liang Tao hong-jing found the classical scripture of Laotse and the 4th pass onto Tang Sima Chengzhen who wrote this Scripture in 3 different scripts and presented to Emperor Xuan-zong in Tang dynasty. The emperor bestowed the name “Laotse True Scripture”. 承禎晚隱天台桐柏宮，建經幢漆書古文老子經為鎮宮之寶(禁不外傳)。During his later years he secluded in Tientai Tongbo Palace. He constructed the temple to treasure and protect the scripture (the scripture was forbidden to pass onto outside). 迨北宋鄭國公夏竦，好古文奇字及文學，著古文四聲韻五卷，奉敕錄得古文老子經真本單字，保存至今(藏台北故宮博物院)，誠民族文化瑰寶也， It was until Northern Song Dynasty Xia Song who was fond of classical Chinese literature and ancient script. He wrote “Classical Chinese Literature Four Sounds/tones”, Five Volumes. He took the imperial order to record individual characters of the ancient true scripture of Laotse. It is preserved until now (currently, stored in Taipei, the Palace Museum). It is a true national culture treasure. 今摘錄其單字數十個為插圖，用徵古文字演變與韻趣，其中「鄰」字作、「景」字作，為華文有同音符號代替字之祖，較戰國行炁玉銘猶早 300 年，如果這個「○」和公元前 2650 年之青海樂都陶文化上之「○」，同亦作計數之「○」，則世界創造「○」者是中華民族，而不是後來之阿拉伯人了。又卂、𠂔亦見樂都文化陶片中，故卂非印度佛教於公元前 500 餘年所創造。凡此均足証中華文化源遠流長，獨步領先于世界文化古國也。 Hereby, presenting a dozen of its individual characters to illustrate how they transformed from the ancient writing to the current standard script also showed their calligraphical charm and interest. 「鄰」，「景」 are simplified as 鄰, 景. These are the evidences that Chinese characters use the homonym/unison symbol to substitute the character. It is 300 early than Column-shape Jade parcel, called XingQi Yu Ming, dated back to Warring States period (475~221 BC). Furthermore, if proving the o and o in Qinghai Le-du pottery Culture (2650 BC) are both used as counting number, then it is Chinese created the number zero instead of Arabian. 卂, 𠂔 symbols in pottery shard of Le-du Culture are another evidences that prove 卂 is not imported from Indian Buddhism at 500 BC. All above are sufficient enough to prove that Chinese civilization is rooted deeply and has long history. Our culture is unrivalled and leads all other ancient cultural civilizations.

又：象形文字，以今觀昔，多為符號文字， To look at pictogram according to current script , most of them are symbol characters. 而同音符號代替字，應在「有字而異體同音」之後，故其生也晚于西周。 the homonym symbols should be aftercreation of the character then the replaced unison

variant form Therefore its earliest creation should be after Western Zhou.



The simplified characters existed in the copy of ancient “Laotse’s 5000 Words” by Sīmǎ Chéngzhēn 司馬承禎, Tang dynasty (618~907 AD), for example, 〇〇 for 鄰, 〇〇 for 累 (used as 累) ... etc.

附圖一 Figure 1

除常用異體、簡體字外，餘皆仍為繁體字，由於此不足千數新字體，捨古人作簡字法，遂盡失繁體字特有之效果，上列八法中又以下列三法最為人詬病，並造成與固有歷久不變之原字間，字體變形，字義混淆、訛誤、差失，舛謬等缺失。

Besides commonly used variants, simplified characters, the rest are still traditional characters. Because these new, less than a thousand characters, did not adopt the ancient simplification process, They totally lost their inheritant phonetic and semantic meanings of the traditional character. t above The following three methods out of above listed 8 ways of simplification are denounced most by the people. Those several hundreds simplified characters cause the error use, confused meaning and the most - mis-communication.

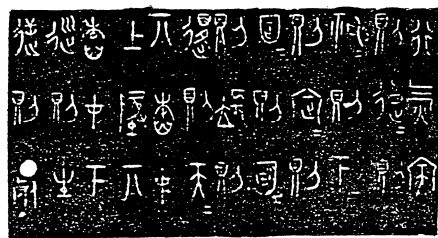
第一為其字獨重拼音而棄形義，以同音字取代或取消相應之繁體字後，如同音代替之以「后」代「後」，以「余」代「餘」，以「里」作「裏」，以「面」代「麵」，以「奸」代「姦」等莫不謬以千里，如此白字扶正，以作簡化，實為減字，於文字學上，難自圓其說。First, China’s simplification focuses on phonetics approach to simplify the characters and ignor all the semantic components i.e. shape, meaning. By adopting those classic characters were used to be colloquial-use or really wrongful-use in traditional Chinese system, but are simpler variants and pronounce same, such as 「后」 for 「後」, 「余」 for 「餘」, 「里」 for 「裏」, 「面」 for 「麵」, 「奸」 for 「姦」 etc. There are no links for their meaning and use of each other at all. The original characters turn obsolete. The reality of these substitutings are reducing the lexicon of Chinese characters. This can not be justified in the field of Philology.

其次同音合併，如蒙、晷、朱、台等字，各有以做右旁而衍生之十餘字，但合併只併 10 字中 1~2 字，餘皆一仍其舊，(倘學者本此 1~2 字之檢法，同類相推，豈不文字大亂?) 故同音合併，是字不勝併，法又無規之減字法。Second, some simplifications replace the phonetic element of the traditional character with a simpler one or merging a character either into another one that is pronounced in the same or in a similar way. Also merging several characters into a newly created and simpler character (variant) attempted

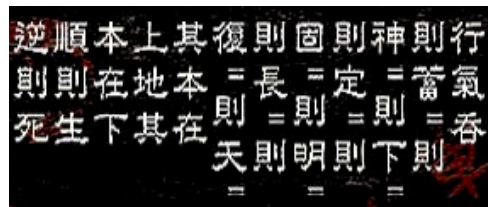
to define a relatively smaller set of characters for common usage than had traditionally been the case. For example, characters with semantic/phonetic graphs - 蒙、盪、朱、台 etc, all have ten or so characters in their groups. Only merge one or two of them into other character (variant) but left majority of others without simplification. If the learners should apply the same rule from the simplified characters to others, there will be a big mess. This is another reason that people criticize mostly the simplified character system.

最後符號代替，是無中生有，亦以有作無，如「開」字用草書楷化應作 𠂔 即簡化，而竟再簡之作「开」(此古字原讀音為 *Yán*，今強改為 *Kāi*)，遂成符號字，如此簡而化之，真是匪夷所思，所幸再簡之字不多，否則又起一亂。Third, symbol replaces the complicated components of common characters with simpler shapes - by fabricating either new radical-radical or radical-phonetic compounds. For example, according to the rule of simplification, 「開」 should use Regular script to write as majority of this group, the cursive style 「𠂔」. However, only 「𠂔」 is further simplified to a symbol 「开」. (This ancient script originally pronounces *Yán*, but now arbitrarily changed to *Kāi*.) It is unthinkable. Luckily, this type of simplification is rare. Otherwise, there will be another mess.

大陸於一九九三年國務院明令，異體文字，停止使用，簡化字總表公佈實施。The Series One Organization List of Variant Characters 第一批異體字整理表 contains 1,027 variant characters, deemed obsolete as of the final revision in 1993. (Refer to the Government document) PRC State Council, the Central People's Government: the Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Common Language and Characters implies simplified Chinese as the standard script, and relegates Traditional Chinese to certain aspects and purposes Jianhuazi zong biao 簡化字總表.



拓本



釋文

戰國「行氣玉銘」十二面稜柱狀，每面三字及符號，共四十五字。(天津博物館藏) Column-shape Jade parcel, called *XingQi Yu Ming* 行氣玉銘, dated back to Warring States period (475~221 BC), with 12 facets, each side carved 3 characters and some facets with the symbol of repetition characters, totally 45 characters. This is a proven document for Taoist Qi Guidance 炁導引

(Pinyin: *Qì Dǎoyǐn*).

附圖二 Figure 2