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| **【英方書】英文方塊字規則** |

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|  |  | 論語翻譯 | 字符集 | 字母的特殊性 | 字符組合規則 | 複合部件說明 | 字母表 | 版本更新記錄 | 目錄 |

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| 十一月六號，加swS和W。複合部件。 | 下的包圍結構。 | 十月六號，把p爲部首的，都改爲左右結構，不再爲向右 | 取左右結構，不再爲向右下的包圍結構。 | 十月五號，把第六個字母改成f。以f爲部首的，都改成 | 字。 | 十月四號增加複數和字母v說明，並確定不優先按字源組 | 到十月三號晚上已經造了有近三百字了。 | 公元二〇一八年九月三十號開始，廢寢忘食造了三天字， | 版本更新記錄 |

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|  |  |  |  | 寶寶體了。 | 像素字符圖，有人說第一個字母像海綿寶寶，那就叫海綿 | 提醒，原用字體可能侵權，於是重製字符圖片。自己畵的 | 十二月十六號始，按百度漢字吧友絕夜星塵上月十七號的 | 二句。 | 十一月十七號，加ll兩個L。組合部首等，論語譯至一章二節第 |

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|  | uvwxyz | opqrst | hijklmn | abcdefg | 字母表字母字形採用的原則，是與英文形近，又合乎漢字的筆法。方便轉寫的過渡，也保持方塊字的美感。也不區分大小寫，以求精簡 |

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|  |  |  |  |  | whW和H。zhZ和H。 | phP和H。plP和L。scS和C。shS和H。skS和K。slS和L。spS和P。sqS和Q。stS和T。swS和W。thT和H。twT和W。 | knK和N。ll兩個L。 | blB和L。chC和H。clC和L。ctC和T。dgD和G。flF和L。ghG和H。glG和L。 | 複合部件說明 |

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| 如果音節是“輔元輔”形式，第一個輔音部分作部首；如 | 〇邊旁的選擇 | 不以讀音爲分界，如are作are，there作there。 | translate作translate。 | 如English作english，又application作application，又如 | 就查它的詞源。 | 同的字。多個輔音相連時，酌情分歸前後字，不能確定的 | 以書寫形式爲準，按一般的音節劃分方法分開，組合成不 | 〇按音節分開英文詞 | 字符組合規則 |

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| 又當d結尾又前接元音，會形成向左上的包圍結構，比如 | 作soul。 | 又有l前接元音字母，會形成向右上的包圍結構，如soul | 又有u前接元音字母，會形成包圍結構，如ou作ou。 | 另外如r作向右下的包圍結構，reable作reable。 | 盡量不取出上中下、左中右三重結構。 | 由左到右，由上到下。盡量只取上下、左右兩種結構。也 | 〇書寫順序 | 如said作said，at作at。 | 果是“元輔”的形式，元音作部首。 |

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| 〇結構交替 | 下結構，如eight作eight，又如grow作grow，比較好看。 | 又如果左右優先造成結構混亂，字形難保證美觀，改成上 | 作左o右m。fron等同理。 | 而在字身中，作左右結構顯得太擠，所以from作from，不 | nal作nal。以mn結尾，無聲母時作左右結構，如aman。 | 但是如果聲母是m或n，以上下結構優先，如man作man， | 如ba，am，ar等作baamar，又如ble作ble。 | 〇以左右結構優先 | good作good。 |

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| 元音和元音靠近，輔音和輔音靠近。 | 〇親密性 | 如school作school，又如street作street，str不堆在一起。 | 如果聲母有多於三個字母，只取其中兩個作爲部首。 | 〇部首中字母限制 | 前接元音和ul等算作一個整體。 | 但元音接ul等結尾的字，可以作爲例外，如nal作nal。 | 如sing作sing，mas作mas。 | 構，則下面作左右結構等。 | 如果首先是左右結構，則右邊作上下結構；首先是上下結 |

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|  |  |  | 音節。而es不單寫，和前面相連作一音節。 | 接s表複數的，前面如果是輔音字母，s單寫，因爲不成 | 〇表複數 | 而把h移到了右邊。 | 輔音過多時，也有例外，如school作school，只用sc作部首 | 也考慮到美觀，兩個e堆在一起，右邊又放個t不好看。 | 元音盡量在一起，如street作street。eet不取左右結構， |

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|  |  |  |  |  | 在頂上，可以變化爲冡頭，如lay作。 | 一般作a。 | 〇a | 舉幾個例字，其餘的請看字符集。 | 字母的特殊性 |

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