

# 簡化字解析

堅定傳統正楷之傳承

Analysis of Simplified Chinese Characters:  
Upholding Traditional Chinese Characters

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您可知？

五十年代中共實施的「簡化漢字」，實際上當時祇是作為「過渡性的任務」，其文字變革運動的終極目標，則是在於以拼音化的拉丁文字來完全取代和廢除我傳承的漢字。

*Did You Know?*

Chairman Mao's implementation of Simplified Chinese characters in China in the 1950's was merely a means to an end. Mao's language reform was aimed at ultimately eradicating *all* use of Chinese characters -- by replacing characters with Latinized alphabet letters called Pinyin.

您有生以來，學習和目睹到的，或許就都是那些被變革過了的簡化字，它們業已根深蒂固、深印於腦海了，倘若重行習得傳統正楷(正體字)來，可有難度？然而文字結構彰顯著文化的精深，我兩千多年自魏晉朝代演進而來的穩定文字，實乃我中華民族的標誌與自豪，我們能不格外地將其守護和發揚光大之？文字精髓的傳承是何等的重要，所承擔起的使命又是何等的神聖！

If all your life, since your exposure had only been to reformed Simplified Chinese Characters, they became so deeply embedded in your mind, then had to begin anew and learn Traditional Characters, would it feel difficult? Even if so, the brilliance exercised in the creation of Traditional Chinese Characters and the heritage of two thousand years of steady use since the Wei-Jin Dynasty (220 AD) are indisputable. Traditional Characters are the hallmark and pride of our race. Ought we not to cherish and promulgate them doubly? The task of passing on the quintessence of our language could not be more important, nor the mission more sacred.

一位大陸文化底蘊深厚的長者，曾描述漢字及書法的引人入勝：  
摘自《大陸人應讀：論繁體字與簡體字》

A scholarly elder from China described Chinese characters and brush writing calligraphy in this endearing manner, cited from *What Chinese Mainlanders Need to Read: Traditional and Simplified Characters*:

“漢字書法，世間無可與之匹敵。繁體字，凡夫俗子寫起來或有“繁”的感覺，書家寫起來則筆筆是金，絕無贅物。一個字便是一件藝術品，或纖穠流麗，或奇崛險怪，或幽峭明淨，或清俊綽約，或詭譎旖旎，或瑰麗隱晦，或蜿蜒淋漓，或豐妍勻適，或雄厚如斧，或野獷如石……。百位書家所寫，百種姿態，絕無雷同。這些鮮活的漢字，哪一個不是經過幾千年的刀火錘煉、風雨磨洗才定形，醞釀之熟，火色俱融，讓人愛之彌切，喜之彌甚。”

“Chinese calligraphy is second to none in the world. Traditional Characters may feel “complex” written by layman but when written by calligraphers, each stroke is golden, carrying no excess baggage. Each character is a work of art: opulent and elegant, peculiar and fascinating, serene and bright, noble and graceful, whimsical and charming, magnificent and understated, meandering and enticing, full bodied and proportionate; strong as an ax, rugged as stones. If rendered by a hundred calligraphers, each will be unique in style and beauty, with no two alike. There is not one Chinese character that did not endure a few thousand years of forging, lasting through the testaments of time, maturing and perfecting, cherished deeply and profoundly.”

#### (一) 中華文化之厄運

##### I. Misfortunes of Chinese Culture

曾幾何時，在神州大地上，正體字被大事摧毀，廢棄了。如同圓明園裡遍地倒塌了的廢墟殘片，文字盡失了其恢宏與燦爛，變得奄奄一息，究竟是何以使然的呢？此文字大變革堪稱史無前例，與我歷代書法家的行草書、百姓們的俗字、錯別字以及國民政府曾提出的簡筆劃方案等等的文字修為與意圖，可是大相逕庭，不可相提並論的。

But since when did this glorious Land of Cathay find its own language destroyed and discarded like the Old Imperial Gardens of Beijing (圓明園), littered with broken fragments and ruins everywhere, depleted of its former magnificence and brilliance of two thousand years, left to die on its last breath? What transpired exactly? Mao's destructive language reform was unprecedented, never ever before seen in Chinese history. It cannot be likened to stylized cursive script form passed on from the ages, acceptable and varied ways of writing, common misnomers and the Nationalist government's proposal of simplification of characters.

遠溯於二十年代，蘇俄即示意和主使中共推行文字拼音化政策，其後，倒行逆施的文字改革則巖峻地施展開來，影響深遠，遺禍至今。原來兩岸早年雖相分隔，但臺灣仍能獲取到大陸政治、社會、文化各層面以及報章雜誌上最原始的情資。汪學文 1967 年首版(台北市國際關係研究所出版) 828 頁《中共文字改革與漢字前途》一書中的全部內容即源於這些真情報導。茲且一窺由此書中前前後後摘錄下來，有關當年中共領導人及中共文字改革委員會委員們所提出的聲明與決策。

The start of this reform can be traced to the 1920s when Soviet Russia urged and incited the Chinese Communist Party (CPP) to alphabetize the Chinese written language. What occurred was a counterproductive and devastating destruction of the Chinese written language; its ramifications far reaching, its ill effects impacting even to this day. Earlier on when the two sides were separated, Taiwan was still able to obtain authentic information regarding China's socio-political cultural happenings, news articles and magazines. In the 828-page book PRC Chinese Character Reform and Future of Chinese Characters (1967, Institute of International Relations, First Edition), author Wang Xuwen documented the reform details. Here we shall examine some historical accounts of this language reform from that time period as well as statements and policies made by the CPP leadership and CPP Language Reform Committee members.

- 1951年毛澤東指出「文字必須改革，要走世界文字共同的拼音方向」。
- 1958年一月十日周恩來在「政協全國委員會」報告「當前文字改革的任務」，指出：簡化漢字，推廣普通話，制定和推行漢語拼音方案，任務為三項，「目的」祇有一個，就是「把漢字逐漸改變為拼音文字」。
- 1955年中共「中共語文」雜誌，亦載「中共的文字改革祇有用拼音文字，漢字終久（究）必廢……為了適應目前「暫時仍舊使用漢字」的需要，不得不簡化一下。」
- 杜子勁在「中國文字改革運動中幾個問題」一文中「當新文字還沒有取而代之的時候，我們還要藉重它，……到了一定的時期，我們就扔掉它，……」。
- 周有光說得明白「拼音文字成長的一天，漢字自然會被拋棄，……」。
- 郭沫若（國務院主任）1955年「全國文字改革會議」開幕式上說：「在新文字（拼音文字）的逐漸推廣中而讓漢字在大多數人民的日用中逐漸歸於隱退，……」。
- 張芷在「論中國文字改革統一戰線」一書中，論漢字淘汰，指出：「為了消滅漢字，在某種程度上，打亂漢字的精密，正是必要的，……」。
- 第一次全國文字改革會議，葉恭綽謂：「因勢利導，就是儘量採用已經流行的簡化字，……」。
- 雖說一些手寫字是其來有自，張芷在「論中國文字改革統一戰線」書中說道，「用別字代替淘汰漢字的方法是將漢字用『自我吞食』的方法」。
- 吳玉章在「第一次全國文字改革會議」也曾說明，「要製造漢字使用上的混亂和脆弱，要打擊和動搖人民維護固有文字和重視歷史文字的心理。」
- 另一項「整理漢字」的工作，將同音異形的字群中選用一個筆劃最少的做為代表，其餘的刪除。

- In 1951, Mao Zedong 毛澤東 pointed out that “Chinese characters must undergo reform. The reform needs to follow the ways of the world and use alphabetic writing.”
- In 1958, China Premier Zhou Enlai 周恩來 reported to the national politico that its present mission was to promote the simplification of Chinese character writing and the use of Standard Mandarin (aka Putonghua 普通話). Its mission actually consisted of three parts, but its goal, only one: China was to gradually replace Chinese characters with alphabets or Pinyin (a Romanized pronunciation system using alphabet letters, also known as “Hanyu Pinyin” “漢語拼音” or simply “Pinyin”).
- In 1955, China's China Language of the PRC magazine stated, “China’s language reform must use Pinyin only. The character system must be discarded. In order to accommodate to the needs of Chinese characters for the time being, the characters must be simplified.”
- Du Zijin 杜子勁 in an article titled Questions Regarding Chinese Character Reform stated that, “We will still retain the Chinese characters for the time being because we still need them. But as soon as we are able, we will discard them.”
- Zhou Youguang 周有光 said it even more plainly, “As soon as Pinyin matures, Chinese characters will naturally be thrown out.”
- Guo Moruo 郭沫若, the then director of the State Council of the PRC, expressed in 1955 during the National Chinese Character Reform Meeting that, “As the new system (Pinyin) becomes more widespread, most Chinese characters will disappear from the daily lives of the people.”
- Zhang Zhi 張芷 expressed in a book titled, Discussions of a United Front for Chinese Character Reform, that in order to destroy Chinese characters, one must destroy the essence of the language to an extent. It is a necessity.
- At the First National Chinese Character Reform Meeting, Ye Gongchao 葉恭綽 said, “To capitalize on themomentum, we must use Simplified characters that are already on-trend to the fullest extent.”
- Even when there were clear methodologies for handwritten Chinese characters, Zhang Zhi 張芷 asserted in the book, Discussion of a United Front for Chinese Character Reform that, “Using erroneous misnomers is a pathway to self-destruct Traditional Chinese Characters. “
- Wu Yuzhang 吳玉章 also claimed during the First National Chinese Character Reform Meeting that “We must make Traditional Chinese Characters chaotic and frail in order to target mentalities of those who maintain tradition and celebrate history.”
- Another part of the Chinese character reform also involved choosing homonyms (words of same sound but different meaning) that use less strokes as representatives and doing away with

the rest of the characters.

下面是汪氏著書中第五十七頁的拷貝，亦清楚地表明了，「推廣普通話」是為拼音文字鋪平道路，「簡化漢字」曾是「過渡性的任務」。這文字變革運動的終極目標，則是在於以拼音化的拉丁文字來完全取代和廢除我傳承的漢字。

Below is an excerpt from Wang's book (p. 57) that shows precisely the push for Putonghua ("Common Language" or Mandarin) as paving the way for Pinyin. Simplification of Chinese characters was simply an interim step. Mao's language reform was aimed ultimately at eradicating all Chinese characters and replacing them with western alphabet using Pinyin.

### 第三節 俄人對中共現階段文字改革工作之指導

過去的「北拉」固爲蘇俄所策劃、操縱，而今日中共之文字改革工作仍係在俄人指導、控制下進行。  
張芷對此曾坦白地供認：

「我在觀察中國文字改革運動整個發展的歷史的時候，有一個印象非常之深的，就是中國文字改革運動其所以能產生正確的領導（無產階級在文化戰線上提出拉丁化的主張），首先應該感謝我們的國際友人蘇聯老大哥的幫助，新中國的新文字（拉丁化）是在蘇聯老大哥的幫助下擬定和最初實驗的。所以中國文字改革和蘇聯老大哥的幫助是分不開的，蘇聯文化界一直經常關心我們的文字改革進行的成績（原註：一九四九年中國參加十月革命節觀光團到了莫斯科，在一次招待會上，蘇聯作家曾經詢問中國作家關於中國方塊字妨礙着中國文化的進展問題。見一九四九年十二月十日文匯報載浦啓修作『訪問丁玲』一文），我們應該怎樣的努力，才不辜負國際友人的期望啊！」（註一一）

中共現階段「文字改革」的任務，周恩來於四十七年一月十日在偽「政協全國委員會」舉行之「報告會」上所作的「當前文字改革的任務」報告中指出：「就是：簡化漢字，推廣普通話，制定和推行漢語拼音方案。」（註一二）其「任務」雖有三項，「目的」却祇有一個，就是「把漢字逐漸改變爲拼音文字」；中共認爲「推廣普通話」是爲拼音文字鋪平道路，「推行漢語拼音方案」就是用拼音文字來逐步代替漢字，直到完全代替漢字爲止，而「簡化漢字」僅是爲了減少現行漢字學習和使用的困難，僅是「治標的辦法」和「過渡性的任務」；因此，在上述三項「任務」中，蘇俄對於「簡化漢字」並不感到興趣，而對「推廣普通話」和「推行漢語拼音方案」却特別重視，並予以「指導」和「幫助」。

從而我們明白了,簡化字為何變相成為了一字多義、張冠李戴的,並且不論是新造的或是草書楷化了的,字呈空洞、馬虎、草率、錯誤,百姓亦被洗腦得對正體字心裡犯嘀咕、抵觸和怕難。

From the illustrations above, we can clearly see how Simplified Characters misrepresent various meanings per character, acting the imposter. Regardless whether Simplified Characters were newly created or evolved from stylization, they exhibit hollow, scanty, wrong and perfunctory form. Users of them have been brainwashed to doubt, to resist and to fear Traditional Characters.

歷史告知我們,當毛政權體制下全力推動的文字改革,從五十年代到七十年代時,第二次漢字簡化方案提出,由於民情和技術的橫阻,進一步文字的改革是徹底失敗了,結果,文字拼音化也就撒手作罷。問題是,國家既能截住了第二波文字的劫難,那些先前曾受重創的正體字,怎還被奚落得始終沒得到撥亂反正的呢?

The Maoist written language reform went into full force from 1950s to 1970s and as fate would have it, when the second round of further simplification was proposed, it could not be carried out due to public outcry and logistical issues. As a result, turning Chinese characters into an alphabetic system was abandoned. Hence, the question to ask is: *If China was able to halt the second wave of disaster in destroying the Chinese written language, why couldn't China right the wrong by bringing it all the way back its original traditional form prior to all the damage?*

簡化字強制執行,誠然是對我國有文字的極不敬重。簡化字筆劃刻意的減少,亦令習字者們對文字的結構和字義的講究易產生怠惰的心態。

The coercive enforcement of Simplified Characters is in and of itself extremely disrespectful to our written heritage. The deliberate reduction of character strokes makes it very easy for those practicing calligraphy to harbor an indolent mentality with regard to the composition and connotation of characters.

子嗣們被這些龐大無章,開時光倒車的荒謬文字所矇蔽,不諳自家擁有的豐盛燦爛文化遺產久矣!國家寧願自縛於一個低劣失去準繩的文字圈圍裡,冥頑不靈的置人大恢復正體字的呼聲於不顧。寧願讓百姓們大規模規律性地書寫錯別字,造就出了大片的另類文盲,百姓手心緊攥著的卻是準廢棄品而不察。這些遵照破壞法則,本為暫時用用而欲被廢除的簡化文字,怎能令人信服而將其做為國人奉行的標準國字?我們怎能任其繼續泛濫之?人們若還因而慶幸並歌頌其簡易,省了時光,豈不荒謬?

It's simply been too long since learners have been cheated using these vast numbers of senseless and backward characters, never knowing the richness and brilliance of a culture that was meant to be theirs. China would much rather bind itself to a low stratum and ignore the emphatic call to restore Traditional Characters. China would rather have citizens, en masse, write erroneous characters, create a huge number of new illiterates and obviously hang on to rubbish that ought to be discarded. *How can Simplified Characters derived from destruction, meant only to be used temporarily then tossed, be convincing to anyone and be allowed to become the 'Standard'?* And

how can we allow this destruction to keep spreading by accepting it? Wouldn't it be absurd for people to still sing praises for how Simplified Characters are simpler and save time because of this reform?

用簡化字重印古書，更不可也！原本就是文化遺產，何必更動的呢？古典作品裡，已有許多通用假借的字，再摻雜一些簡化字，意義就更加混淆不清了！驚見前人作品和書籍內的精心用字被撤換，令人扼腕！怎可如此削足適履，妄自菲薄的呢？

To reprint ancient books in Simplified Characters is even more ludicrous. Why should our precious cultural heritage inheritance be altered? If Simplified Characters were to be mixed with ancient texts, which some degree of borrowed words was adopted, the definitions will become even more confusing. (Note: in ancient times, Chinese characters were not as fully developed in number as later on, so in ancient texts, some characters often performed double or multiple duty carrying different meanings). It's simply shocking to find works and diction crafted by our forefathers adulterated. It's so aggravating. How could China "shave the feet to make the shoe fit?" How could China cheapen herself so?

中國近期一個大型全民互動的益智節目《詩辭大會》辦得有聲有色，轟轟烈烈，其宗旨之一是在尋求文化的基因，而文化的基因能排除文字蘊藏的密碼乎？一首詩的五分之一到三分之一的文字被篡改，中國字遭受到如此的踐踏，詩辭內的文字如同一排排傷兵殘將，踉蹌地迎面行來。「遊」、「乾」、「後」、「節」、「聖」、「夢」、「聽」等等遁形的字，該奮力追回啊！它們曾是繫帶著作者靈魂深處依附於美麗傳承文明的深厚情感。文字欠缺了貼切與準確性，則抹煞了作者和讀者間更豐盛的文化深度之心靈交會。雖然中國文字沒有全部被廢除，但文化的斷裂，難以修復的殘局可是非同小可！

Recently there's a large-scale show in China that involves reviving Chinese poetry, which has become very popular with the masses. One of the goals of the show is to reclaim the core of Chinese culture. How can Chinese culture be reclaimed when it is devoid of the soul of the full written language? When one-fifth to one-third of poetry's diction is altered, when Chinese characters have suffered such brokenness, reading poetry is like witnessing a line of wounded soldiers limping and trudging forward. These words and many others that have perished need to be rightfully restored: 「遊」、「乾」、「後」、「節」、「聖」、「夢」、「聽」.

Original and Traditional Chinese Characters carried with them passion from the depths of writers' souls, written for enduring posterity. When characters lack faithfulness and accuracy, it robs the emotional connection that ought to tie the hearts of writers and readers. True, in the end Chinese characters were not entirely abandoned, but with such devastation inflicted, the calamity is a very difficult one to recoup from.

## (二) 深層審視簡化字的結構

### II. An In-depth Survey of the Structure of Simplified Characters



經變革洪災後，成千上百的文字(2238 個) 搗鼓成了何模樣？

How do hundreds and upon thousands of characters (2238 to be exact) look after they have been mishandled?

●耳熟能詳的，愛無心、廠空空、親不見、產不生。愛、廠、親、產，它們文化的根源都被挖空了！愛的部首變成了「㇇」，廠成「厂」，親、產皆成了「一」部。原本它們天經地義的；愛屬「心」，廠屬「广」，親屬「見」，產屬「生」。

● We are most familiar with these criticisms of the Simplified form: ‘爱无心’ “love is missing the heart”, ‘厂空空’ “factories are empty”, ‘亲不见’ “loved ones are not to see one another”, ‘产不生’ “nothing is being produced or birthed” and so on. Their radicals (root elements) have all been altered.

The radical for 愛 ㇇` ài (love) was originally 心 (heart), it is now turned into ㇇ (claw); 廠 彳 ㇇` chǎng (factories) was originally 广 (a wide roof with a spacious layout inside) has now become a character all of its own with only a roof and nothing inside 厂; 親 一 ㇇` qīn (family, loved ones, relatives, intimacy) was originally 見 (to see) and the character 產 彳 ㇇` chǎn (to produce) was originally 生 (to birth, to give life, to produce) are both now turned to 一, pronounced ㇇ 又` tóu, which just means “a head or a top.”

●有草楷化的，如：見（见），貝（贝），說（说）

In Simplified, some characters were derived from highly stylized calligraphy (aka “grass style” 草書 ㇇ ㇇` cǎoshū) such as 見（见），貝（贝），說（说）.

●三點水改成兩點水的，如：涼（凉）、羨（羨）

In Simplified, “three-drops-of-water” root radical has become “two-drops-of-water” such as: 涼（凉）、羨（羨）.

●竹字頭的字和兩個火字頭的改為草字頭，如節（节）、勞（劳）、榮（荣）

In Simplified, “bamboo tops” and “two-fire tops” have all become “grass tops,” such as: 節（节）、勞（劳）、榮（荣), no longer differentiated.

●又有由「又」、「X」取代了字的主心骨的，字變得沒首的，或缺胳膊斷腿的，如此變得意義盡失，如「欢」對應「歡」、「对」對「對」、「鸡」對「雞」、「邓」對「鄧」、「汉」對「漢」、「区」對「區」、「处」對「處」、「办」對「辦」、「儿」對「兒」、「讲」對「講」、「击」對「擊」、「猪」對「豬」、「猫」對「貓」，「圣」對「聖」、「听」對「聽」、「让」對「讓」等等等等。

And then there are Simplified Characters that have lost their spine, heads and limbs, hence their meaningful life sucked out of them:

Meaning	Pronunciation	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters
happiness	ㄏㄨㄢ huān	歡	欢
pair	ㄉㄨㄟˋ duì	對	对
chicken	ㄐㄧ jī	雞	鸡
A surname	ㄉㄥˋ dèng	鄧	邓
Han ethnicity	ㄏㄢˋ hàn	漢	汉
area	ㄑㄩ qū	區	区
place	ㄔㄨˋ chù	處	处
to do	ㄅㄢˋ bàn	辦	办
son	ㄦˊ er	兒	儿
to speak	ㄐㄩㄥˇ jiǎng	講	讲
to strike	ㄐㄧ jī	擊	击
pig	ㄓㄨ zhū	豬	猪
cat	ㄇㄠ māo	貓	猫
saint or sacred	ㄕㄥˋ shèng	聖	圣
listen	ㄊㄩㄥ tīng	聽	听
to allow/to yield	ㄖㄥˋ ràng	讓	让

尚有同音字的公用，如下：前者被刪除，「後來」的「後」與「皇后」的「后」，「師傅」的「傅」和「付」出的「付」，「待」和「呆」，「闕」和「板」，導致文字文化水平的劇降。

And then there are Simplified Characters that were completely replaced by wrong characters and wrong meanings just because they share the same sound and have fewer strokes, causing profound literacy ignorance:

Substitution Characters (substituting with fewer stroke characters that have completely different meanings)		
Same Pronunciation	Original Traditional Form with Correct Meanings	Erroneous Substitutions with Wrong Meanings
ㄏㄡˋ hòu	後 behind/back/later	后 queen
ㄈㄨˋ fù	傅 last name/master	付 to pay
ㄉㄞˋ/dㄞˋ dai/dài	待 to stay/to wait	呆 stupor (ㄉㄞˋ dai)
ㄅㄢˇ bǎn	闆 owner/boss	板 wooden plank

●再瞧「來」、「兩」、「沒」、「滾」、「吳」改用成了「来」、「两」、「没」，「滾」、「吴」何也？書、畫、筆、願也都變了樣，成书、画、笔、愿，不一而足，中國字平添出了另一套無謂的字。

And then there are characters that were altered to look completely differently, creating another set of non-sensible characters, such as : 「來」、「兩」、「沒」、「滾」、「吳」 altered to 「来」、「两」、「没」、「滚」、「吴」. Why? 書、畫、筆、願 were changed to 书、画、笔、愿 respectively. There are simply too many examples to mention, too many senseless characters created.

由上述，我們明察到了簡化字來自於正體字結構上的多樣變異。除此之外，簡化字尚有由歸併與代替的方式而形成的，歸併與代替之間的差異，簡單舉例說明之，

「歸併」如：面和麵，（面）貌 / （麵）粉，現在用「面」加上了「麵」的字義，「麵」被廢除。

「代替」如：「体」（ㄉㄞˋ bèn）是「笨」的本字，（听）（ㄊㄩㄣˋ yīn）是「笑的樣子」，「体」、「听」都喪失了它們原本的字義，而個別替代了身體的「體」和耳聽的「聽」字，「體」「聽」二字則被廢除了。

在《簡化字總表》中有 105 個字組。按照作者連登崗 "歸併字、代替字整理"，經精簡與加註，明示於下段。它們皆是以最左邊同音或異音的字（簡化字、古字、或是正體字）來廢除右邊的一個或兩個的正體字。

From the above, we can clearly see that Simplified Characters were derived from various forms of Traditional Characters. Other than these, Simplified Characters were also formed through Merged and Substitution methods. Merged and Substitution Characters shall be explained in simple examples as follows:

Merged [歸併]:

For example, 面 and 麵, both are pronounced the same, ㄇ一ㄢˋ miàn. 面 is for “face, surface, sides” whereas 麵 is for “flour or noodles”. With the Simplification reform, 面 is now used for both “face” and “noodles” and the Traditional Character 麵 was abandoned.

Substitution [代替]:

For example, 「体」 derived from the word ㄅㄣˋ 笨 (meaning “dumb or stupid”). 「听」 resembles “laughing” ㄩㄣˋ 笑. Both 「体」、「听」 characters lost their original meanings.

「体」 has now replaced 「體」 for “body” or “physique”, 「听」 has now replaced 「聽」 for “listening”. In the end, both Traditional forms of 「體」 and 「聽」 were abandoned.

In the Simplified Characters Chart, there are 105 of such character groups, meticulously annotated by Lian Denggang, author of “Organization of Merged and Substitution Characters.”, now being streamlined and more explanations added here, explicitly demonstrated below. *For each group of the characters, the very left character (whether Simplified, Ancient or Traditional) which shares the same or different pronunciation as others is used to nullify all the characters to its right.*

## 一，歸併字 Merged Characters

### 1, 異字歸併 Merged Using Different Characters

同音的 29 個 (29 Homonyms or Same Sounding Characters).

摆擺擺 (擺) 安放、(擺) 動 / 衣服的下 (襪)

当當當 相(當) / (當) 象聲詞

板闆 (板) 木片, 節拍 / 老(闆)

丑醜 (丑) 地支名, 小(丑) / (醜) 怪

斗鬥升 (斗) / 戰(鬥)

发發髮 (發) 揮、(發) 生、(發) 展 / 毛(髮)

- 冬槩 (冬) 天 / (槩) 象聲詞
- 丰豐 (丰) 本義草木茂盛 / (豐) 富
- 匯匯彙 (匯) 聚集之意 / (彙) 種類
- 胡鬚 (胡) 動物颌下的垂肉，引伸頸、下、大、老、遠、黑、亂來、少數民族的稱呼、姓氏用字 / (鬚) 鬚
- 划劃 (划) 船、(划) 拳 / (劃) 分、計 (劃)
- 伙夥 (伙) 同伴、傢 (伙) / (夥) 很多、合 (夥)
- 帘簾 (帘) 舊時酒家作店招的旗幟 / 門 (簾)
- 仆僕 (仆) 倒下 / (僕) 人
- 苏蘇蘇 (蘇) 本是植物名，又有柴草、(蘇) 醒、疏鬆等字義 / 嚙 (蘇)
- 术術 (术讀音出ㄨˊ zhú) 秫的異體字植物名，白 (朮)、蒼 (朮) / 學 (術)、技 (術)
- 台臺檯颱 (台) 敬詞、量詞、地名、魚名 / 樓 (臺) / (檯) 桌子 / (颱) 風
- 坛壇壇 (壇) 本義是土臺 / (鑊) 是器具名
- 纤纖緯 (纖) 細小也 / (緯) 是拉船前行的繩子、牽牲口用的繩索
- 咸鹹 (咸) 普遍、全、都 / (鹹) 像鹽一樣的味道
- 吁籲 (吁) 歎息、答應聲 / (籲) 呼喊
- 愿願 (愿) 老實謹慎 / (願) 大頭，古籍中的常用義是 (願) 望、(願) 意
- 云雲 (云) 是雲的本字，但是在古書中，云謂說話 / (雲) 雨
- 症癥 (症) 指病的 (症) 候 / (癥) 腹內結塊病，中醫用詞沒改變

筑築 (筑) 古樂器名 / (築) 搗土用的杵

了瞭 (了) 結 / (瞭) 解

蒙蒙濛濛 (蒙) 在鼓裡 / (朦) 朧 / (濛) 濛細雨 / (蒙) 懂

面麵 (面) 貌 / (麵) 粉

曲麴 (曲) 藝 / 酒 (麴)

異音的 8 個

(8 Created Using Heteronyms or Different Sounding Characters)

柜櫃 (柜讀音ㄍㄨㄟˋ jǔ) 樹木名 / (櫃) 器具、貯物裝置

腊臘 (腊讀音ㄌㄚˊ xī) 乾肉 / (臘) 陰曆十二月

蜡蠟 (蜡讀音ㄌㄚˋ qù) 即蛆; 又音(虫ㄚˋ zhà) 古祭名 / (蠟) 燭

苹蘋 (苹) 草名艾蒿 / (蘋) 草名 (一名田字草)

沈瀋 (沈讀音ㄕㄢˋ chén) 沉的本字; 又音(尸ㄕˋ shěn), 姓 / (瀋) 汁、又地名(瀋陽)

卜蔔 占(卜) / 薤(蔔)

干幹乾 (干) 預、(干) 擾 / (幹讀音ㄍㄢˋ gàn) 活 / (乾) 淨

征徵 (征) 戰 / (徵) 兵

2, 通假字歸併, 有 45

(45 Erroneously Merged Words)

借藉 (借) 用 / (藉) 古代祭祀朝聘的禮品的墊物, 慰 (藉)

谷穀 山(谷) / 稻(穀)

后後 皇(后) / (後) 來居上

- 里裡 鄉(里)、鄰(里) / (裡) 外
- 松鬆 (松) 樹 / (鬆鬆) 垮垮
- 鐘鐘鍾 (鐘) 樂器、(鐘) 表 / (鍾) 酒器，又有聚集之意，(鍾) 愛
- 坝坝壩 (坝) 平川 / (壩) 截河攔水，保護河床的建構
- 别別譬 (别) 分離、分辨、另外 / (譬) 弓末反曲處、引伸為不順
- 才纔 此二字在方始、僅僅意思上通用。(才) 尚有才能、才能的人之意，(纔) 本意黑中帶紅
- 冲衝 「冲」字正確應作「沖」(沖) 水力、(沖) 刷 / (衝) 峰陷陣
- 出齣 進(出) / (齣) 獨立劇目
- 党黨 (党): 姓氏、民族名 / (黨) 為姓與(党) 非同姓
- 淀澱 (淀) 淺水泊，後通(澱)，但(澱)不通(淀) / 沉(澱)
- 范範 (范) 草名、姓、縣名、(范) 可通(範)，(範) 不通(范) / 模(範)
- 复復複 恢(復)、答(復)、重(復) / (複) 夾衣、(複) 雜
- 刮颯 (刮) 削、擦拭、搜刮 / (颯) 風
- 合閤聚 (合) / (閤) 大門旁的小門
- 获獲穫 (獲) 得 / 收(穫)
- 几幾 (几) 古人席地而坐時依靠的器具或小桌子 / (幾) 多、(幾) 乎
- 饥飢饑 (飢) 飽 / (饑) 饑
- 荐薦 (荐) 草席、牧草 / (薦) 獸所食之草，推(薦)
- 姜薑 (姜) 姓氏 / (薑) 植物名
- 克剋 (克) 服 / 相(剋)

累累 (累) 積、(累) 贅、勞(累) / 結實 (纍纍)

历曆歷 (曆) 數 / 經 (歷)、(歷) 史

辟闢 (辟) 君主，如復(辟)、古同避 / 開(闢)

朴樸 (朴) 姓、落葉喬木、古用武器、沒細加工的木料 / (樸) 實

弥彌瀰 (彌) 放鬆弓弦 / (瀰) 水深滿

蔑蔑 (蔑) 拋棄、輕視 / (灑) 污血、塗染

扑撲 (扑) 輕輕地敲打 / (撲) 搏擊、向前衝、(撲) 倒

筴筴籤 (筴) 押 / 竹 (籤)、牙 (籤)

迂遷 (迂) 行進、墓地、侍候、標記 / (遷) 徙

确确 (确) 土地多石而貧瘠 / (確) 堅固、正 (確)

系係繫 世(系)、(系統)、體(系) / 關(係) / 連(繫)、繫(4一、ji) 鞋帶

向嚮 方(向) / (嚮) 往

惡惡噁 (兇) 惡、可(惡讀音ㄨˋ wù) / (噁讀音ㄛˋ è) 心

旋鍔 二字在回旋切削、溫酒器上意義通，它們還各有其不同的意義，(旋) 轉 /

(鍔) 圓爐

余餘 (余) 第一人稱代詞、姓 / 剩 (餘)

御禦 駕(御) 馬車 / 抵(禦)

郁鬱馥 (郁) 香氣濃 / (鬱) 草木叢生、憂(鬱)

与與 給(與)、參(與) 加上之意

折摺 (折) 斷、曲(折) / (摺) 疊



只祇隻 (只) 語氣詞 / (祇) 本義地神。僅僅 (祇) 是 / (隻) 身寡人  
制製 (制) 止、(制) 定、(制) 服 / (製) 造、釀 (製)  
干乾 (干) 預、(干) 擾 / (乾) 燥，另 (乾) 坤的乾不簡化為干

3, 古今字歸併, 有 23 個  
(23 Merged Characters Created Using Ancient Characters)

表錶 (表) 示 / 鐘 (錶)

从從 從

达達 (达) 乃 達 的古體又讀 (去一`ti) 有足滑之意

回迴 (回) 家 / 輪 (迴)

家傢 (家) 國 / (傢) 俱

尽盡儘 (盡) 力 / (儘) 管

卷捲 書 (卷) 氣 / (捲) 起衣袖

夸誇

困睏 (困) 難 / (睏) 倦

鹵鹵滷 (鹵) 的本義是 鹽鹵地, 鹽 / (滷) 乃 鹽 (滷)、濃汁

凭憑 (凭) 依靠 / (憑) 據

气氣 依文字學說, (氣) 本作 (气), 一般古書都寫作 (氣)

启啟 (启) 開之意 / (啟) 開、開始、萌芽、開導、招致、陳述、公文

千韃 大 (千) 世界 / 鞦 (韃)

迂遷 (迂) 行進、墓地、侍候、標記 / 遷 (徙)

秋鞦 (秋) 季 / (鞦) 韃

杀殺

舍捨 房(舍) / (捨) 棄

网網 網

万萬 萬

准準 (准) 允許 / 水(準)、(準) 繩、(準) 備、(準) 時、(準) 確

致緻 (致) 意、(致) 使 / 細(緻)

朱硃 (朱) 赤色姓氏 / (硃) 砂

## 二. 代替字 Substitution Characters

### 1, 同音的 9 個 (9 Homonym Characters)

巩鞏 (巩) 抱 / (鞏) 牢固

极極 (极) “驢上負也”，即驢馱東西的木架 / (極) 房屋的正梁，引申為頂點、盡頭

惊驚 (惊) 悲 / (驚) 馬駭也

担擔 (担) 簞的本字 / (擔) 肩挑

赶趕 (赶) 野獸翹着尾巴奔跑 / 追(趕)

沟溝 (沟) 水聲 / (溝) 水道、壕(溝)

录錄 (录) 刻木的意思 / (錄) 目錄

药藥 (药) 白芷的葉子 / (藥) 治療用

痒癢 (痒) 病 / 搔(癢)

### 2, 異音的 18 個 (18 Heteronym Characters)

- 肮骯 (肮讀音ㄍㄤ gāng) 頸項、咽喉 / (骯) (尢 āng) 是 (骯) 髒的 (骯)
- 价價 (价讀音ㄐㄧㄚˋ jiè) 是善的意思 / (價) (ㄐㄧㄚˋ jià) (價) 錢
- 厂廠 (厂讀音ㄏǎn hǎn) 山石之崖岩又讀 (ㄆㄢ ān) 同庵，用與人名 / 工 (廠)
- 广廣 (广讀音ㄍㄨㄤ ān) 同 (庵) / (廣) 闊
- 怀懷 (怀讀音ㄏㄨㄞˋ fù) 怒 / (懷) 抱
- 坏壞 (坏讀音ㄏㄨㄞˋ pī) 是坯的本字 / (壞) 損
- 隶隸 (隶讀音ㄌㄧˋ dài) 是逮的本字 / 奴 (隸)
- 猎獵 (猎讀音ㄌㄧㄝˋ xī) 獸名 / (獵) ㄌㄧㄝˋ liè) 打 (獵)
- 么麼 (么讀音ㄟ yāo) 么的俗體細小、姓氏 / 什 (麼)
- 宁寧 (宁讀音ㄓㄨˋ zhù) 貯的本字 / (寧) ㄋㄩㄥˊ níng) 安 (寧)
- 体體 (体讀音ㄊㄩˋ bèn) 笨的本字 / (體) ㄊㄩˋ tǐ) 身 (體)
- 听聽 (听讀音ㄊㄩㄥˋ yīn) 笑的樣子 / (聽) ㄊㄩㄥˋ tīng) (聽) 覺
- 圣聖 (圣讀音ㄕㄨㄟ kū) 掘 / (聖) ㄕㄨㄟ shèng) 無所不通，精通、神 (聖)
- 胜勝 (胜讀音ㄕㄩㄥˋ xīng) 腥的本字 / (勝) ㄕㄨㄟ shèng) 任，能承擔，(勝 ㄕㄨㄟ shèng) 利，超過、克制
- 适適 (适讀音ㄕㄨㄛˋ kuò) 人名 / (適) ㄕㄨㄛˋ shì) 到某地去 (適) 合、安 (適)
- 叶葉子 (叶讀音ㄒㄧㄝˋ xié) 音義同 (協)，“叶音”“叶韻” / (葉) (ㄒㄧㄝˋ yè) (葉)
- 洒灑 (洒讀音ㄒㄧˇ xǐ) 洗滌 / (灑) (ㄌㄨㄚˋ sǎ) 散落、散布
- 亏虧 (亏讀音ㄎㄨㄟ yú) 同 (于) 長出氣 / (虧) (ㄎㄨㄟ kuī) 氣損、衰退、損失

從上述所列文字組，細細審視對照字之間的形體和字義的差別，全都印證了當年文字改革工作者的意圖與手段。對於這些文字的亂象，我們該如何整治的呢？

From the illustrations above, we can clearly see the disparity between the two forms. They clearly demonstrate the ulterior motives and schemes of the CPP reformers. So how are we to manage the aftermath of such reform chaos?

### (三) 撥亂反正

### III. Restoring What's Right

文字的進程是隨著人類文化不停地前進的，人類思維會變得更精密、細緻與複雜，文字本身的表達層次怎會變得更趨「削簡」化？豐盈的字跡，可滋潤涵育澆灌滿足心靈渴求的慾望，書寫又可多多活動肢體健腦養生。傳統楷書字體筆劃俊秀流暢挺拔，令人心生感動，行草書的運筆，往往少少幾筆，意到筆未到，一個美麗瀟灑或一個蒼勁有力的字就呈現了。傳承的和書寫的文字可相互對照，傳承文字用於大眾傳播的書籍、影視、標語、刻碑是標準不變的，書寫可依藝術、個性、情感而收放。

Character writing ought to progress as humanity evolves, to allow thoughts to become more meticulous, intricate and complex. So how is it that our written language expression has become brokenly fragmented instead? Full figured characters satisfy yearnings of the inner soul. Writing them cultivates our brains and nimbleness of our physique. Traditional Character strokes are handsome, flowing and upright, deeply touching. Cursive characters can be rendered beautifully and powerfully in just a few strokes which expresses significantly. Formal script form and cursive writing are complementary to one another. Traditional form used in mass media, books, films, signs and stone tablets ought to remain standardized and unaltered. Cursive writing may follow artistic, stylistic and personal inclinations.

2013年中共國務院公布了《通用規範漢字表》，附件裡有3120個規範字與繁體字、異體字對照表。目的是為了方便古籍閱讀，促進兩岸及港澳地區的交流。能有這樣的認識覺醒是進步的。若能海內外統一用字，情感較能維繫。我們能不加速這進程？現今中華民族的文字何需要使用兩套規範字？累不？就是編製這《通用規範漢字表》就費時費力。簡化字終究是達不到傳承文字（正體字）的標竿的。它們的離譜，字典的部首排列，筆畫數目都翻了天。

In 2013, the Chinese Communist Party State Council promulgated the "List of Commonly Used Standardized Characters," with an appendix that contained a comparative table of 3,120 Standard 規範字, Traditional 繁體字 and Variant Characters 異體字. The goal was to increase the ease of reading ancient texts and accelerate the exchange between China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau. That we can have this sort of understanding and awakening is indeed an improvement! And when everyone knows Traditional Characters well, everyone everywhere will use only one set, and we would certainly be brought together closer this way. Couldn't we expedite this process? Do we really need two sets of script? Isn't enough, enough? Just compiling this "List of Commonly Used Standardized Characters" took up so much time and energy. In the end,

Simplified Characters fall so short of our heritage. Their irregularity, their dictionary's arrangement of radicals, and their stroke count have all gone off the deep end.

目前中國國家領導人正在呼籲提高國人傳統文化的自信，卻還未積極落實到了文化機要的核心--文字上面來。所以遺憾的是，大陸百姓詩辭大會的傑出表現，學習傳統文字的能力是綽綽有餘的，但還未能擁有咀嚼和吸吮文字原汁原味真傳的機會。

Recently Chinese leaders are calling for Chinese citizens to become “more confident” in their traditional culture, but clearly it has not reached the core, which is the written language. It is such a loss to see learners in China exhibiting enormous abilities in learning and recitation of poetry, clearly possessing great potential but alas, not nursed with true nutrients of genuine culture.

記得否？文革期間，反人類生存的自然法則，視自食其力，生養天然資源，視才智與貨物的交易為異端，為罪惡，國家百姓弄得是一窮二白。之後又是如何地痛定思痛翻轉回來的呢？有幸現今物質生活提升了起來，精神文明的復甦，怎回轉不來了？我們不能餵食孩子們假劣的食品，卻能澆灌滿目瘡痍的文字於民族幼苗的心靈和腦際乎？

Have we forgotten? China's Cultural Revolution's underlying principle was to oppress humanity. It regarded self-reliance, agriculture, intellect, commerce as deviations and evil. China destroyed itself into severe poverty. How did China turn itself around after painful reflections?

Materialism has now been on the rise, but what about the return of spiritualism? How is it that we shouldn't feed children substandard and fake foods, yet we could fill their minds and brains with sickly fragmented language?

2017年7月7日，CCTV「海峽兩岸」節目，報導了臺灣引進了大批簡化字的書籍，認為藉此可輸入了傳統的中華文化，這樣的說法可真是似是而非了，可惜了書籍所用的華美印刷和紙張。如果採用正體字印刷，可大大提升書籍傳世留存的價值。

On July 7, 2017, China's CCTV Program 「海峽兩岸」 (“Both Sides of Taiwan Straits”) reported that Taiwan has brought in a large amount of Simplified Character books believing that this would be a way to infuse Chinese culture. What a backwards statement! It may sound logical, but actually it is destructive. What a waste of beautiful book printing and quality paper. If Traditional Chinese characters were used, these books would deem much more valuable for our posterity.

美國 03-23-2009 世界日報登載，中國教育部副部長和多名大學校長「對恢復使用繁體字」建議，表示「語言文字有法可依，教育部得依法行政」。所以睿智的立法是必須的。

With regards to restoring Traditional Characters, the World Journal reported on March 23, 2009 that China's Minister of Education and various well-known university heads have expressed that if they were to restore Traditional Characters, they would need to follow rules and regulation set by the Chinese government, since the Ministry of Education follows administrative laws of the country. It is a must then that wise regulations be implemented in China.

兒時學習中文，「難」從未掠過於腦際，台港學子傳習我固有正體字沒問題，難道大陸學子的資質遜於台港學子？

The concept of “difficulty” never brushed past our childhood brains when we learned our Chinese language outside of China. If learners in Taiwan and Hong Kong can learn Traditional Characters just fine, how could learners in China be any less capable than their counterparts in Taiwan or Hong Kong?

聰慧有毅力恆心的朋友們，可取一份正簡字對照表，亦可參照以下所列的十三段自習進階，每天練習記憶和書寫一番，日積月累，相信在一兩個月內，常用正體字會有很大的精進。換言之，奮進努力的話，學會正體字，就在這一點天數之內，而不是遙不可及的幻夢。我們必得使出強力，來拯救出大批被埋葬的正體字來。而這更需要大環境的配合。

With regards to learning Traditional Characters, learners with intellect and determination may obtain a reference chart for both forms. A 13-part self-study material is provided below for reference. If one were to practice writing daily, in a month or two, one would definitely see a huge progress in acquiring Traditional form. With focus, learning Traditional Characters from Simplified takes merely days and it is certainly not a lofty and unattainable goal. We must do all we can to rescue Traditional Characters from the ruins. This task however, requires the coming together of our greater community.

將常用的字列舉如下，括號（）內顯示的為正體字。

Below is a list of frequently used words. Bracketed are Traditional Chinese Characters.

### 第一段

- 簡化字將（興、學、覺、舉）等字的上部，以兩斜道和一撇替代，成為兴、学、觉、举

- 簡化字將兩「火」字頭和「竹」字頭的變成了「草」字頭，

（螢）萤、（營）营、（瑩）莹、（熒）荧、（縈）萦、（榮）荣、（節）节

- 簡化字將「三點水」邊旁改成了「兩點水」（羨）羡、（沖）冲、（涼）凉、

（減）减、（況）况、（決）决、（淨）净、（湊）凑、（盜）盗

- 簡化字將「爭」字頭變樣成「争」，（淨掙諍崢嶸）净挣诤峥狰

- 簡化字將（濁、獨，燭）括號內「蜀」字用了「虫」替代，浊、独、烛

- 簡化字將「又」替代「藿」，（觀）观、（歡）欢、（勸）劝、（權）权
- 簡化字將「又」替代「漢」右邊部分，（漢）汉、（難）难
- 簡化字將「又」替代「登」，（鄧）邓
- 簡化字將「文」置換卯金，「劉」刘
- 簡化字將（罍）變樣，（澤）泽、（譯）译
- 簡化字將（車）變成「车」，（渾輕輦軸輕載輻較擡暈）挥輦轴轻载辐较擡晕
- 簡化字將（棧）右邊變成「戈」，（殘）残、（賤）贱、（錢）钱
- 簡化字將（龍）變成「龙」，（龍虎、朦朧）龙胧（襲壘攏龐寵）袭垄拢庞宠
- 簡化字將（帚）變樣，（婦歸掃）妇归扫
- 簡化字將（黃）字消失，（廣）广、（礦）矿、（曠）矿
- 簡化字將（易）變樣，场扬汤杨肠畅荡懣烫
- 簡化字將（齊）變樣，齐济
- 簡化字將（喬）變樣，乔桥娇骄轿
- 簡化字將（執）變樣，（摯）摯、（熱）热
- 簡化字將（臣）變樣，（緊）紧、（監）监
- 簡化字將（區）變樣，区抠呕岖驱枢殴殴驱
- 簡化字將（豈）變樣成「岂」，（凱）凯
- 簡化字將（鳥）變樣，鸟鸣鸳鷹（鷗鴉鴨鶩鶩駝）
- 簡化字將（島）變樣，岛捣
- 簡化字將（烏）變成「乌」

- 簡化字將 (魚) 部首變成「鱼」， 鱈、鯉
- 簡化字將 (馬) 部首變成「马」， 妈驮驯驰玛驱驳驴码驱冯吗驾驶驹驻驼骄骆駭驟騾骂
- 簡化字將 (門) 部首變成「门」， (閨閣) 闭问闯们闪闰闭间闺闻阆阅润润闷
- 簡化字將 (食) 部首變成「饣」， (餓飾飽飼) 饭饥饼饵饶蚀饺饩
- 簡化字將 (金) 部首變成「钅」， (鈴鉗鉛) 针钉钦钓钙钝钞钟钢钠钦钩钩钾铁镰钻
- 簡化字將 (糸) 部首變成「纟」， 红纤约级纪纫纠纬纯纱纲纷纸纹纺纽丝线练绅织终绍绎经绑绒结绕绘给绚络绝绞统辫缩 (縱) 纵...
- 簡化字將 (貝見) 筆劃改變， (債費賈賈賄賂貨頒隕顧)  
页贞则负责坝财狷责现厕贝见员顷贤败胀贩贬贮侦侧货质覓贫贫视贯贰项砚贵勳贱贴贻顺  
须贸测觉宽贺顿损资器赛顶
- 簡化字將 (言) 部首變成「讠」， (誠誣語請誹課) 讲讳讶许讹论讼讽设访诀证评识  
诈诉诊词译计认讨训议讯记试诗诚话诞诡询该详罚狱误诱海说诵诸诺读谁谭谱
- 簡化字將 (韋) 字部分變成「韦」， 伟违韌围纬讳

## 第二段

- 丷 (別) 别、 (弊) 扭、 (補) 补、 (蔔) 卜、 (畢) 毕、 (斃) 毙、  
(罷) 罢、 (擺) 摆、 (擺) 佈、 (筆) 笔、 (賓) 宾、 (幣) 币、  
(並) 并、 (寶) 宝、 (辦) 办、 (幫) 帮、 (標) 标、 (撥) 拨、  
(老 闆、木板) 老板、 (備) 备、 (變) 变、 (邊, 自穴方相 疊) 边、  
(報) 报、 (拔) 拔
- 夕 (樸) 朴、 (潑) 泼、 (憑) 凭、 (蘋) 苹、 (盤) 盘、 (鋪) 铺  
(精 闢) 精辟



- 冫 (沒) 没、(麼) 么、(滿) 满、(夢) 梦、(貓) 猫、(麥) 麦、  
(麵條、臉面) 面、(彌、瀰留、瀰漫) 弥、(賣) 卖、(廟) 庙、  
(滅) 灭、(邁) 迈、(黽) 黽

### 第三段

- 匚 (楓瘋風) 枫疯风、(飛) 飞、(豐) 丰、(脈) 脉、(婦) 妇、  
(回復、複雜) 复、(撫) 抚、(奮) 奋、(鳳) 凤、(發) 发、  
(撫) 抚、(墳) 坟、(範) 范、(廢) 废、(膚) 肤
- 勹 (丟) 丢、(東) 冻陈栋、(對) 对、(隊) 队、(黨) 党、(敵) 敌、  
(遞) 递、(滌) 涤、(獨) 独、(帶) 带、(動) 动、(單) 单、  
(吊帶、吊祭) 吊、(膽) 胆、(戰鬥、斗膽、斗升) 战斗、(當) 当、  
(擋) 挡、(墊) 垫、(妬) 妒、(擔) 担、(待著) 呆著、(導) 导、  
(電) 电、(奪) 夺、(燈) 灯、(點) 点、(鄧) 邓、(噸) 吨、  
(達) 达、(讀) 读、(斷) 断、(澱) 淀

### 第四段

- 去 (頭) 头、(圖) 图、(體) 体、(聽) 听、(廳) 厅、(態) 态、  
(鐵) 铁、(濤) 涛、(塗) 涂、(嘆) 叹、(臺) 台、(壇) 坛、  
(團) 团、(條) (簡化字祇取用了此字的右邊部份)
- 彳 (內) 内、(農濃膿) 农浓脓、(腦) 脑、(惱) 恼、(聶) 聂、  
(寧凜擻) 宁凜泞柠、(瘡) 疮、(擬) 拟、(秝音同年，意熟穀、(黏) 粘

力 (來 菜) 来菜、(兩) 两、(倆) 俩、(侷掄淪倫輪) 仑抡沦伦轮、  
 (勞) 劳捞唠涝、(瞭、了) 了、(療) 疗、(遼) 辽、(蘭攔爛) 兰拦  
 烂、(壘) 垒、(慄) 栗、(慮) 虑、(狸) 狸、(錄) 录、(歷史、  
 日曆) 历、(瀝) 沥、(劉) 刘、(類) 类、(糧) 粮、(釀) 酿、  
 (靈) 灵、(蘆) 芦、(樓) 楼、(屢) 屡、(嘍) 喽、(陸) 陆、(邏)  
 逻、(囉) 啰、(侶) 侣、(麗) 丽、(聯) 联、

第五段

(煉) 炼、(戀) 恋、(孿) 孿、(離) 离、(涼) 凉、(巒) 峦、  
 (淚) 泪、(爐) 炉、(驢) 驴、(鱸) 鲈、(廬) 庐、(盧) 卢、  
 (虜) 虏、(憐) 怜、(鄰) 邻、(簾) 帘、(隸) 隶、(臨) 临、  
 (覽) 览、(鹵) 卤、(嶺) 岭、(齡) 龄、(勵) 励、(蒞) 莅、  
 (裡面、鄉里) 里、(釐) 厘、(禮) 礼、(陸) 陆、(亂) 乱  
 ㄟ (國) 国、(乾淨、幹部、幹活、干擾、樹幹) 干、(廣) 广、  
 (剛崗綱岡) 刚岗纲冈、(構構溝購) 构构沟购、(趕) 赶、  
 (個) 个、(掛) 挂、(關係) 关系、(櫃) 柜、(颯、刮) 刮、(因果、  
 水菓) 果、(稻穀、山谷) 谷、(鞏) 巩、(過) 过、(鍋) 锅、(顧) 顾、  
 (僱) 雇、(歸) 归、(蓋) 盖、(觀) 观、(滾) 滚、(杆：較長的棍)、  
 (槓同杠)、(龜有頭有尾有爪有殼) 龟

第六段

• 亏 (虧) 亏、(壑) 壑、(開) 开、(殼) 壳、(塊) 块、(相剋、克) 相克、(誇) 夸、(情況) 情况、(劊) 劊、(睏) 困、(寬) 寬  
 • 厂 (後面) 后面、(計劃、划船) 计划、(畫) 画、(會) 会、  
 (還) 还、(環) 环、(獲得、收穫) 获、(愛護、保護、呵護) 护、(漢) 汉、(號) 号、(滬) 沪、(懷) 怀、(壞) 坏、(壺) 壺、  
 (華) 华、(樺) 桦、(嘩) 哗、(滙) 汇、(胡來、鬍鬚) 胡須、  
 (禍) 祸、(換) 换、(轟) 轰、(戶) 户、(恆) 恒

第七段

• 几 (幾) 几、(噉) 吮、(譏) 讥、(決) 决、(節) 节、(極) 极、  
 (薑、姜氏) 姜、(潔) 洁、(覺) 觉、(檢) 捡、(儉) 俭、(晉) 晋、  
 (積) 积、(藉、借) 借、(艦) 舰、(膠) 胶、(競) 竞、(菲) 菲、  
 (擠) 挤、(劑) 剂、(際) 际、(薦) 荐、(挾) 挟、(屈) 屈、  
 (繭) 茧、(捲袖子、書卷) 卷、(莖) 茎、(勁) 劲、(經) 经、  
 (徑) 径、(傑) 杰、(淨) 净、(舉) 举、(雞) 鸡、(夾) 夹、  
 (價) 价、(階) 阶、(擊) 击、(盡) 尽、(殲) 歼、(堅) 坚、  
 (僅) 仅、(澆) 浇、(據) 据、(劇) 剧、(驚) 惊、(懼) 惧、  
 (減) 减、(家庭、傢俱) 家具、(獎) 奖、(將) 将、(鑒) 鉴、  
 (腳) 脚、(雋) 隹、(舊) 旧、(講) 讲、(繼) 继、

(進) 隹乃禽鳥之羽毛，加上走字部首，意指禽鳥祇往前行，僅蜂鳥能倒飛) 進

#### 第八段

• 艹 (親) 亲、(竊) 窃、(棲) 栖、(齊) 齐、(臍) 脐、(淒) 凄、  
(竅) 窍、(牽) 牵、(輕) 轻、(淺) 浅、(鞦韆) 秋千、  
(遷) 迁、(僑) 侨、(氣) 气、(牆) 墙、(窮) 穷、(啟) 启、  
(棄) 弃、(慶) 庆、(確) 确、(寢) 寝、(氫) 氢、(豈) 岂、  
(勸) 劝、(趨) 趋、(起) 简化字“已”部份寫成“己”、(拈) 拈、  
(卻) 却、(潛) 潜

• 丁 (憲) 宪、(險) 险、(曉) 晓、(犧) 牺、(蓆) 席、(効力、  
仿倣) 效、(鄉) 乡、(狹) 狭、(俠) 侠、(選) 选、(顯) 显、  
(響) 响、(嚮往) 向往、(鬚鬚、必須) 胡须、(綫、線) 线、  
(續) 续、(尋) 寻、(蕭) 萧、(攜) 携、(戲) 戏、(薰) 熏、  
(連繫、關係、系統) 系、(懸) 悬、(縣) 县

#### 第九段

(學) 学、(瀉) 泻、(僥倖) 侥幸、(蝦) 虾、(興) 兴、(鹵) 咸、  
(峽) 峡、(兇) 凶、(習) 习、(俠) 侠、(賢) 贤、(脇、脅) 胁、  
(協) 协、(寫) 写、(戲) 戏、(嚇) 吓

• 出 (製造、制度) 制、(準確、准許) 准确、准許、(爭) 争、  
 (鑽) 钻、(這) 这、(專) 传专转、(長) 长张帐胀涨、(莊) 庄、  
 (狀) 状、(壯) 壮、(妝) 妆、(晝) 昼、(盞) 盏、(椿) 桩、  
 (細緻、致力) 細致、(徵收) 征收、(征戰) 征战、(癥結) 症结、  
 (燭) 烛、(濁) 浊、(紮) 扎、(氈) 毡、(災) 灾、(注入、註冊)  
 注册、(鄭) 郑、(澤) 泽、(擇) 择、(磚) 砖、(質) 质、(狗隻、祇  
 是) 只、(趙) 赵、(矚) 矚、(佔據、占卜、沾黏) 占、(鑄) 铸、  
 (雜) 杂、(墜) 坠、(竈) 灶、(眾) 众、

第十段

(幟) 帜、(熾) 炽、(種) 种、(掃帚、帚同帚) 扫帚、(腫) 肿、  
 (鐘) 钟、(執) 执、(周圍、週日、週遊) 周  
 • 彳 (倉創滄槍搶嗆) 仓创沧枪抢呛、(廠) 厂、(稱) 称、(連軒  
 軍庫斬陣轟轉輪) 连轩军库轧轨阵轰转斩轮、(嘗) 尝、(齒) 齿、  
 (長) 长、(醜) 丑、(處) 处、(塵) 尘、(一齣戲、外出) 出、  
 (徹) 彻、(轍) 辙、(遲) 迟、(產) 产、(沖) 冲、(衝) 冲、(礎)  
 础、(懲) 惩、(纏) 缠、(癡) 痴、(饑讒, 鳧, 狡兔也) 馋谗、  
 (場) 场

第十一段

•尸(師)师、(傷)伤、(灑)洒、(曬)晒、(礫)砾、(爍)烁、  
 (燒)烧、(屍)尸、(獅)狮、(勝)胜、(雙)双、(書)书、  
 (技術、白术)术、(適)适、(審)审、(實)实、(肅)肃、  
 (陝)陕、(樹)树、(豎)竖、(房舍、捨棄)舍、(時)时、  
 (昇華、上升)升、(勢)势、(聖)圣、(聲)声、(殺)杀、(壽)寿、  
 (傘)伞、(識)识、(屬)属、(濕)湿、(釋)释、(數)数、  
 (攝)摄、(薩)萨

•日(撓)挠、(僥)侥、(饒)饶、(繞)绕、(榮)荣、(讓)让、  
 (擾)扰、(熱)热、(韌)韧、(認)认

•尸(內臟、臟器)脏、(骯髒)脏、(讚美、讚揚、贊成)贊  
 美、贊揚、贊成、(皺)皱、(諷)讽、(縐)绉、(總)总、(鑿)凿、  
 (齋)斋、(棗)枣、(縱)纵

## 第十二段

•方(纒、才通用)、(蠶)蚕、(燦)灿、(層)层、(忽)匆、  
 (從)从、(叢)丛、(聰)聪、(襯)衬、(採用)采用、(竄)窜、  
 (辭)辞

•厶(遜)逊、(孫)孙、(筍)笋、(聳)耸、(澀同濇：不光滑不順暢)  
 澀、(喪)丧、(雖)虽、(鬆垮、放鬆、輕鬆、松樹)松、(蘇)  
 苏、(歲)岁、(掃)扫、(隨)随

•一 (憂) 忧扰优、(猶) 犹、(億) 亿、(憶) 忆、(藝) 艺、(養) 养、  
 (癢) 痒、(樣) 样、(瑩) 莹、(縈) 萦、(營) 营、(煙) 同烟, 煙灰  
 菸葉) 烟、(葉) 叶、(義) 义、(議) 议、(蟻) 蚁、(塩) 盐、  
 (吞嚥) 吞咽、(咽喉) 咽、(陽) 阳、(異) 异、(陰) 阴、(蔭)  
 荫、(壓) 压、(厭) 厌、(業) 业、(爺) 爷、(郵) 邮、(亞) 亚、  
 (醫) 医、(堯) 尧、(應) 应、(嚴) 严、(艷) 艳、(飲) 饮、  
 (躍) 跃、(藥) 药、(旅遊、遊玩、游泳) 旅游、游玩、游泳、  
 (簷) 檐、(鑰) 钥

第十三段

•ㄨ (吳) 吴、(網) 网、(偉違韌圍緯諱) 伟违韧围纬讳、  
 (窪) 洼、(渦) 涡、(襪) 袜、(萬) 万、(衛) 卫、(頑) 顽、  
 (彎) 弯、(無) 无、(為) 为、(偽) 伪、(務) 务、(誤) 误、  
 (穩, 工程上特別講究所謂的 I beam “工”, 穩固也。“壽”字其內的“工”亦不可缺)  
 穩、(烏) 乌

•ㄨ (圓滿、花園) 园、(湧) 涌、(與) 与、(彩雲、云) 彩云、「云」說  
 之意、(蔥鬱、郁香) 郁、(詠) 咏、(籲) 吁、(嶼) 屿、(終於)  
 终于、(願) 「原」字下加一「心」字、(餘, 餘音撩繞、余姓) 余、(傭) 佣、  
 (遠) 远、(韻) 韵、(淵) 渊、(癒) 愈、(擁) 拥、(嶽) 通岳) 岳:高  
 大之山、並用於姓、妻家父母之稱謂

• 亡 (罪惡、噁心) 恶

• 𠂔 (愛) 爱

• 幺 (襖) 袄

• 尢 (骯) 肮

• 儿 (兒) 儿、(爾) 尔

最後必須一提的，有關音標一事。中文音標：ㄅ ㄆ ㄇ ㄏ.....,1913年曾由國家正式公佈，在中小學校普遍推行，而鑒於它們類似中國雛形文字，1931年9月26日，中共和蘇俄人士在海參崴舉行的「中國新文字第一次代表大會」將它們排斥掉了，此則為掃除中國文字的另一鐵證。

One thing that must be mentioned last regarding sound denotation methods is that in 1913, Mandarin Phonetic Letters (aka Zhuyin Letters 注音字母 zhùyīn zìmǔ) which were known commonly as “Bo Po Mo Fo,” denoted as ㄅ ㄆ ㄇ ㄏ in writing, were already widely used in primary schools in China. But because these Mandarin Phonetic Symbols resembled Chinese characters, the Chinese and the Soviet communists knocked them down at the First Chinese New Characters Representative Meeting at Vladivostok on September 26, 1931. *This is another piece of hard evidence of CCP’s intent to eradicate Chinese characters.*

注音符號單純是為中國文字讀音而設定的，拉丁拼音曾是為文字拼音化改革而設定的，立意不同。

Mandarin Phonetic Symbols were created specifically for the pronunciation of Chinese characters. Latinized Pinyin was meant to reform Chinese characters (to eventually do away with characters). Their intents were completely different.

世上各種文字的發音彼此間有相通之處，而國語發音具有他國所沒有的捲舌音（ㄓ ㄔ ㄕ ㄖ）和非捲舌音（ㄗ ㄘ ㄙ）的區別。雖然現行漢語拉丁拼音硬是分別製作出了捲舌與非捲舌的音標，實際上它的發音還是基於中國原有注音符號音標之發音，祇是符號不同。而拉丁文字拼音也異於英文正式的音標規則，也涵蓋不了全世界的語音，不能做為外國人語言發音的唯一準繩。既然如此，我們何必總迎合著外國人的呢？自己原先就有的符號，何必硬將其拋棄？當外國人學習中國文化，採用中國原汁原味，出自中國人手筆的中文音標，才稱得上是天經地義、正統、標準、獨樹一格，無可厚非的。

There are similarities between all languages, but Mandarin pronunciation differs from other languages in that it contains sounds that are retroflex (where the tongue is “curled” as in sounds “zhi, chi, shi”) and non-retroflex sounds (“zi, ci, si”). Even though the current Latinized Pinyin makes a differentiation between retroflex and non-retroflex sounds, its pronunciation however,



was still developed based on the Mandarin Phonetic Symbols. Pinyin differs in that it uses ABCD alphabets instead. But Pinyin still differs from phonetic sounds of English and it cannot encompass all language sounds of the world. It cannot serve as the only way to help foreigners pronounce sounds. As such, why must we always cater to foreigners? We already have a coding system, why throw it out? *For foreigners especially, learning Chinese pronunciation from authentic Chinese codes is absolutely sensible, authentic, accurate and inarguably classy.*

許多中國大陸孩子的家長們倒認為學習拉丁文字拼音費時費事，還不如直接就學習認字的。溯本清源，追根究底，注音符號標示讀音則是針對中國字發音的最佳選擇。難學嗎？中國文字的雛形，怎會呢？要有好的學習方法。記得小時在幼稚園先學了些簡單的中國字，一年級上來最初一個月學的就是注音符號，功能甚鉅！附上注音符號與拼音對照表如下。

Many Chinese parents in China actually feel learning Pinyin exerts needless effort and would much rather have their children learn character writing directly without it. When all is said and done, using Mandarin Phonetic Symbols is the best choice. Is it difficult? How could it be difficult when these symbols are merely mini versions of actual Chinese characters? The crux lies in having a good learning method. When I was in kindergarten, I first learned a few simple Chinese characters. Then when I reached first grade, I learned the Phonetic Symbols in the first month of school. This was enormously effective.

Phonetic Symbols and Pinyin comparison chart is provided below.

注音拼音對照表 Mandarin Phonetic Symbols & Pinyin Comparison Chart											
聲母	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇ	ㄈ	ㄉ	ㄊ	ㄋ	ㄌ	ㄍ	ㄎ	ㄏ
Consonants	b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l	g	k	h
	ㄐ	ㄑ	ㄒ	ㄓ	ㄔ	ㄕ	ㄖ	ㄗ	ㄘ	ㄙ	
	j (ji)	q (qi)	x (xi)	zh (zhi)	ch (chi)	sh (shi)	r (ri)	z (zi)	c (ci)	s (si)	
韻母	ㄟ	ㄨ	ㄩ								
Vowels	i (yi)	u (wu)	ü								
	ㄚ	ㄛ	ㄜ	ㄝ	ㄞ	ㄟ	ㄠ	ㄡ			
	a	o	e	ê	ai	ei	ao	ou			
	ㄢ	ㄣ	ㄤ	ㄥ	ㄦ						
	an	en	ang	eng	er						

流沙河先生的著作:《簡化字不講理》、《正體字回家》、《白魚解字》,值得讀者們研讀。