

# Study on the Correspondence Between Word and Characters on the Eastern Han Bamboo Slips

Hongli Ge

Faculty of Liberal Arts  
Northwest University  
Xi'an, China 710069

**Abstract**—The research has been made on the characters in the Eastern Han bamboo slips. 161 characters in the Eastern Han bamboo slips are different from the traditional standard ones. These characters can be divided into two categories: first, from the Eastern Han Dynasty to the present, the correspondence between word and characters remains unchanged; This kind of invariance can also be divided into two situations: one is lasted from the beginning to the present, the other is lasted from the Eastern Han Dynasty to the present and it has changed before that. Second, from the Eastern Han Dynasty to the present, the correspondence between word and characters has changed. Now these Chinese characters record different words.

**Keywords**—Eastern Han bamboo slips; correspondence between word and characters; traditional standard characters

## I. INTRODUCTION

The so-called bamboo slip of Eastern Han Dynasty in this paper is not the bamboo slip unearthed independently, but the bamboo slip that was selected from the unearthed bamboo slips of Han Dynasty by the use of the chronology and the relation method. The selection scope includes the following seven bamboo slips of Han dynasty: "Medical bamboo slip of Han Dynasty in Wuwei", "bamboo slip of Han Dynasty in Ganggu", "bamboo slip of Han Dynasty in 1989 Hantanpo Hanmozuizi Wugui group", "bamboo slip of Han Dynasty in Wuwei", "A and B part of Juyan Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty", "Juyan New Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty — Officer of Jiaqu", "bamboo slips of Han Dynasty in Dunhuang". Among them, the first three are the complete bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty, "Wangzhang ten bamboo slip" in "bamboo slip of Han Dynasty in Wuwei", "Yongyuan Weapon book" in "A and B part of Juyan Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty", and "Saishang Fenghuo Pinyue" and "Housu blaming Kou'en in Third Year of Jianwu" in "Juyan New Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty — Officer of Jiaqu" are relatively complete books. In addition, there are some bamboo slips in the "A and B part of Juyan Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty", "Juyan New Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty — Officer of Jiaqu" and "bamboo slips of Han Dynasty in Dunhuang". This part of bamboo slips needs to be confirmed by using the method of the chronology and the ties method as follows. First is the confirmation of chronology. The bamboo slips with clear reign title of the Eastern Han Dynasty are bamboo

slips of Eastern Han Dynasty, such as bamboo slips of Han Dynasty in Dunhuang: 2250" with the words "in the first month, we ate rice of 165 kg on 12th, the first month of the seventh year of Yongping. "Yongping is the reign title of Emperor Ming of the Eastern Han Dynasty, so it can be confirmed to be the bamboo slip of Eastern Han Dynasty; second is the content connection. For the contents in independent books such as "bamboo slip of Han Dynasty in Ganggu", "Wangzhang ten bamboo slip" in "bamboo slip of Han Dynasty in Wuwei", "Yongyuan Weapon book" in "A and B part of Juyan Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty" and "Saishang Fenghuo Pinyue" and "Housu blaming Kou'en in Third Year of Jianwu" in "Juyan New Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty — Officer of Jiaqu", as long as there is the description of Eastern Han Dynasty, it is confirmed that the contents of the entire booklet belong to the Eastern Han Dynasty; third is the shape connection. For example, if words are written on two or even more sides, one of which record the year, and the handwriting is similar on each side, it should be written by the same person. Therefore, regardless of the relationship of the content, it is confirmed that the whole bamboo slip belongs to the Eastern Han Dynasty. For example, in the number 153 inscribed wooden tablet of 22nd section of the broken city house in "Juyan New Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty — Officer of Jiaqu". Words are written on both sides of it and the words "fifth year of Jianwu" are written on the front side while there is no clue to any chronology on the other hand. The glyph and handwriting are similar on both sides. Although there is not much correlation in the content, it is still confirmed that the whole wooden tablet belongs to the Eastern Han Dynasty: on Jiachenshuo, August, the fifth year of Jianwu, Sima Wu of Juyan city, Zhangye was in charge of the Duwei documents near Yici, the Cangzhang of Juyan seal, and the officer couraged farmer to do farm work (EPF22: 153A first line) bao, Shishang, and Weiguan demand the autum temple for soil and grain. Now a good day is selected. If the book arrives, the Lingcheng should follow to carefully manage the society and make the rules clear. Lingcheng then become the Yuanyang as well as Xishu Zuobo. (The second line of E.P.F22:153A) (E.P.F22:153B) The forth is comprehensive method, which refers to comprehensively using content connection and shape connection methods. Because when the bamboo slip was unearthed, the braided rope has been completely destroyed, and some of the archaeological behaviors are not professional. It is normal to see wrong and

broken bamboo slip. It is necessary to comprehensively use the relevance of the content, the similarity of glyphs and handwriting and the consistency of unearthing to confirm its era. For example, the bamboo slips in the same unit from the number E.P.F22:187A: "on Kuichou Dingsi, December of the third year of Jianwu, Zhang officer of Jiaqu dare to say it if he will be sentenced penalty of death" to the number EPF22:200 describe the incident of "Yong (name) arrested Qifang (name) riding horse. They rushed to cause the horse to die of illness" and its judgment. The content of number 186 bamboo slip is obviously related to this: "the officer Yong of Jiaqu arrested people as a county magistrate, and the small horse was ill 隳 (sui) in it. It will never be disloyal after it died." The glyphs are all running script, and the handwriting is similar. All above are confirmed as the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty.

After sorting out, the total number of characters in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty is 17,054, including 1344 words, and the 159 groups are different from the traditional characters.

Generally speaking, the standardization of the characters used in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty is not high enough. There are 161 glyphs different from our traditional Chinese characters. The so-called traditional Chinese characters are based on the Great Chinese Dictionary.<sup>1</sup> The characters with the description of "same to X", "used as X", "later used as" and "see X" in the Great Chinese Dictionary are determined as traditional Chinese characters<sup>2</sup>. If there are two traditional Chinese characters, the one that is similar to the glyph in bamboo slip of the Eastern Han Dynasty is preferred, such as "Medical bamboo slip of Wuwei/ 19": "leaving 箴 (needle) as making a liter of rice." In the Great Chinese Dictionary, the "箴" (zhen) is used as "针" (zhen) and "鍼" (needle) after bet. It can be seen that the "针" and "鍼" are all traditional Chinese characters, but "鍼" (zhen) is more

<sup>1</sup> The confirmation of the general relationship of individual words refers to the "Chinese Dictionary", including "成" (cheng) equals to "盛" (sheng); "淳" (chun) equals to "醇" (chun); "渡" (du) equals to "度" (du); "罢" (ba) equals to "疲" (pi); "缪" (miu) equals to "谬" (miu); "弱" (ruo) equals to "溺" (ni); "毋" (wu) equals to "无" (wu); "修" (xiu) equals to "修" (xiu); "庸" (yong) equals to "佣" (yong); "雍" (yong) equals to "痛" (yong), which are not found in "the Great Chinese Dictionary" but in the Chinese Characters Dictionary.

<sup>2</sup> The traditional Chinese characters are sometimes not modern universal characters. The glyphs we now established as universal words are not positive characters, such as "欬" (kai) and "咳" (ke), "Shuo Wen Jie Zi: Qian": "cough is adverse gas. It has the radical of Qian and sound of Hai." "Shuo Wen Jie Zi: radical Kou": "Cough refers to children's laugh." It has the radical of Kou and sound of Hai." Shao Ying, "Shuo Wen Jie Zi: volume seventeen: He": "This word is classic so it is not wrong... it now continue the custom, referring to cough." Until the Ming Dynasty, "Zhengzitong" has already considered that "咳" (ke) is same to "欬" (kai). Although "the Great Chinese Dictionary" thinks that "咳" is the same as "欬", there are use cases for the two characters. In the bamboo slip of Eastern Han Dynasty, the "欬" (kai) referring to "cough" appeared four times, and the word "咳" (ke) was not seen. In addition, for example, "灑" (yan) and "讖" (yan), the former is found in the "Shuo Wen Jie Zi: radical Shui" for "discussacrime", but the word is only found in the book and unearthed bamboo slip, but in the handed down documents, there is only "讖" (yan). The bamboo slip of Eastern Han Dynasty is the same as "Shuo Wen Jie Zi", with "灑" (yan) but no "讖" (yan).

similar to "箴" (zhen) in the bamboo slips of the Han Dynasty in the form, so here the "鍼" (zhen) is confirmed as a traditional Chinese character. Judging from the function of Chinese characters to record words, these 161 glyphs can be divided into two categories: first, from the Han Dynasty to the present, the function of recording words wasn't changed; however, the idiomatic characters of the recorded words have changed compared with that of the Eastern Han Dynasty; second, the words recorded in Chinese characters in the Eastern Han Dynasty are different from the words recorded in the words in today. The functions of these Chinese characters have changed.

## II. THE CONSISTENT WORDS RELATIONSHIP IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES

The consistent word relationship is still considered to be the different characters referring to the same word. In the long history from the Eastern Han Dynasty to the present, the corresponding relationship of the word has not been changed. There are totally 26 groups that have consistent relationship from ancient time to now<sup>3</sup> (from the Eastern Han Dynasty to the present): "膏, 鞵" (an); "梧: 杯" (bei) "辮: 辮" (ci); "刺: 刺" (la); "虫: 蟲" (chong); "糴: 糴" (di); "蕙: 惡" (e); "蕉: 烽" (feng); "付: 腐" (fu); "昏: 昏" (hun); "脛: 座: 脛" (jing); "坑: 坑" (keng); "瘡: 癢" (long); "冒: 盲" (mang); "蚩: 蟲" (meng); "忞: 迷" (mi); "桑: 桑" (sang); "地: 蛇" (she); "聲: 声" (sheng); "嘶: 嘶" (si); "隳: 燧" (sui); "灑: 讖" (yan); "鳧: 雁" (yan); "愈: 愈" (yu); "攄: 运" (yun); "聖: 望" (wang); "箴: 针" (zhen). Some of the glyphs in this category have not been used continuously, and have become new glyphs that can't be found in the literature. Since they do not have the examples of recording other words, although these glyphs have not appeared before, we still classify them in the category of "consistent word relationship in ancient and modern times." Such words include 16 characters in total: 膏 (an), 糴 (di), 蕙 (e), 蕉 (feng), 付 (fu), 座 (jing), 瘡 (long), 冒 (mang), 蚩 (meng), 忞 (mi), 聲 (sheng), 嘶 (si), 隳 (sui), 灑 (yan), 鳧 (yan), 愈 (yu) and 攄 (yun).

<sup>3</sup> "Consistent relationship in the past and the present" does not mean that these words record the same word from the beginning, such as "辮" (ci) and "辮" (ci). The former refers to "rejection" according to "Shuo Wen Jie Zi" and the latter refers to "confessions in litigation", but the two have long been mixed. For example, the "虫" (chong) and "蟲" (chong) have been mixed since the Han Dynasty, which can be used to record the meaning of the word "insect", but from the original meaning, "虫" refers to the snake, which is the original word "虺" (chong), and "蟲" (chong) is the "collective name of insects."

<sup>4</sup> The word after the colon is a traditional Chinese character, but the word sometimes does not appear in the bamboo slip of Eastern Han Dynasty. There were seven cases of "辮" (ci), 虫 (chong), 昏 (hun), 盲 (mang), 脛 (jing), 迷 (mi), 望 (wang), 运 (yun)". The meaning of the character "盲" (mang) is different. In bamboo slips of the Eastern Han Dynasty, there is only the use case of borrowed "枉" (wang).

TABLE I. GLYPH WITH CONSISTENT WORD RELATIONSHIP IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES

Idiomatic glyph	Glyphs in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty	Idiomatic glyph	Glyphs in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty	Idiomatic glyph	Glyphs in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty
鞍(an)	鞞(an), 育(an)	脛(jing)	脛(jing), 座(jing), 脛(jing)	嘶(si)	嘶(si)
辭(ci)	辭(ci), 辭(ci)	坑(keng)	阮(keng)	燧(sui)	燧(sui)
刺(la)	刺(la)	癢(long)	癢(long)	望(wang)	望(wang), 望(wang)
蟲(chong)	虫(chong), 蟲(chong)	盲(mang)	盲(mang)	愈(yu)	愈(yu), 愈(yu)
糴(di)	糴(di)	蟲(meng)	蟲(meng)	識(yan)	識(yan)
惡(e)	惡(e)	迷(mi)	迷(mi), 迷(mi)	雁(yan)	雁(yan)
烽(feng)	烽(feng)	桑(sang)	桑(sang)	運(yun)	運(yun), 運(yun)
腐(fu)	付(fu)	蛇(she)	蛇(she)	鍼(zhen)	鍼(zhen)
昏(hun)	昏(hun), 昏(hun)	聲(sheng)	聲(sheng), 聲(sheng)		

<sup>a</sup> There are some characters corresponding to one word in the Eastern Han bamboo slip. In order to show the full picture of the Eastern Han Dynasty, all the Chinese characters appearing in the Eastern Han Dynasty with the same word in the modern custom glyphs are listed in the table.

### III. INCONSISTENT WORDS RELATIONSHIP IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES

柴”(chai): “菘: 紫”(zi): “直: 值<sup>8</sup>”(zhi) and “种: 肿”(zhong).

The inconsistent relationship between ancient and modern words means the Chinese characters recording one word in the Eastern Han Dynasty record the other words in modern times. This type of words can be subdivided into two categories: one is the word corresponding relationship can be found in the handed down literature except in bamboo slip of the Eastern Han Dynasty. Another one is in bamboo slip of the Eastern Han Dynasty, but can be found in the handed down literature<sup>5</sup>. Those can be found in the handed down literature including 68 groups: “班: 斑<sup>6</sup>”(ban): “帛: 敝”(bi): “扁: 遍<sup>7</sup>”(bian): “不: 否”(fou): “采: 菜”(cai): “昌: 菖”(chang): “藏: 脏”(zang): “从: 纵”(cong): “创: 疮”(chuang): “淳: 醇”(chun): “慈: 磁”(ci): “大: 太”(tai): “贷: 代”(dai): “弟: 第”(di): “渡: 度”(du): “隧: 燧”(sui), “蕃: 藩”(fan): “方: 防”(fang): “傅: 敷”(fu): “付: 附”(fu): “高: 膏”(gao): “鬲: 隔”(ge): “顾: 雇”(gu): “或: 惑”(huo): “贾: 价”(jia): “儼: 儼”(jiao): “炅: 热”(re): “久: 灸”(zhi): “麋: 眉”(mei): “密: 蜜”(mi): “纆: 丝”(si): “缪: 谬”(miu): “莫: 暮”(mu): “莫: 暮”(mu): “罢: 疲”(pi): “欧: 殴”(ou): “欧: 呕”(ou): “聘: 聘”(pin): “黍: 七”(qi): “弱: 溺”(ni): “沙: 砂”(sha): “勺: 芍”(shao): “矢: 屎”(shi): “苏: 酥”(su): “愬: 诉”(su): “隧: 燧”(sui): “兔: 菟”(tu): “忘: 妄”(wang): “毋: 无”(wu): “乡: 向”(xiang): “匈: 胸”(xiong): “絮: 洁”(jie): “修: 修”(xiu): “须: 须”(xu): “养: 痒”(yang): “庸: 佣”(yong): “雍: 痈”(yong): “倚: 畸”(ji): “藏: 脏”(zang): “张: 胀”(zhang): “蚤: 早”(zao): “早: 皂”(zao): “责: 债”(zhai): “正: 征”(zheng): “菘: ”

<sup>5</sup> Some of these word correspondences are only found in the word book, but there are no use cases in the handed down literature, such as “兔”(tu) and “菟”(tu) in “Ji Yun”.

<sup>6</sup> The glyph in front of colon is the one used in bamboo slip of the Eastern Han Dynasty while word after the colon is the idiomatic glyph used today. The same below

<sup>7</sup> In the handed down literature, there is only the use of “扁”(bian) as “扁”(bian), but “徧”(bian) and “遍”(bian) are ancient and modern characters. Therefore, the phenomenon of using the two is classified as those can be seen in handed down literature.

<sup>8</sup> The “直”(zhi) in “the Great Chinese Dictionary” has the meaning of “value and cost”. “直”(zhi) and “值”(zhi) should be the ancient and modern characters, but now the meaning of the two characters has been clearly distinguished. Therefore, here according to the current habits, the word is classified as those can be seen in the handed down documents with inconsistent glyphs in ancient and modern times.

TABLE II. GLYPH WITH INCONSISTENT WORD RELATIONSHIP IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES (THE CORRESPONDING RELATIONSHIP CAN BE FOUND IN LITERATURE)

Idiomatic glyph	Glyphs in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty	Idiomatic glyph	Glyphs in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty	Idiomatic glyph	Glyphs in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty
斑 (ban)	班 (ban)	惑 (huo)	或 (huo)	菟 (tu)	兔 (tu)
蔽 (bi)	幣 (bi), 蔽 (bi)	價 (jia)	賈 (jia)	妄 (wang)	忘 (wang), 妄 (wang)
遍 (bian)	扁 (bian)	徽 (jiao)	徽 (jiao), 徽 (jiao)	無 (wu)	毋 (wu), 無 (wu)
否 (fou)	不 (bu)	熱 (re)	炅 (jiong), 熱 (re)	向 (xiang)	鄉 (xiang)
菜 (cai)	采 (cai), 菜 (cai)	灸 (zhi)	久 (jiu), 灸 (zhi)	胸 (xiong)	匈 (xiong)
菖 (chang)	昌 (chang)	眉 (mei)	麋 (mi)	潔 (jie)	絮 (jie)
贓 (zang)	藏 (zang)	蜜 (mi)	密 (mi)	修 (xiu)	脩 (xiu)
縱 (zong)	從 (zong)	絲 (si)	糸 (si)	鬚 (xu)	須 (xu)
瘡 (chuang)	創 (chuang)	繆 (miu)	繆 (miu)	癢 (yang)	養 (yang)
醇 (chun)	淳 (chun)	幕 (mu)	莫 (mo)	傭 (yong)	庸 (yong)
磁 (ci)	慈 (ci)	暮 (mu)	莫 (mo), 暮 (mu)	癩 (yong)	雍 (yong)
太 (tai)	大 (da), 太 (tai)	疲 (pi)	罷 (pi)	畸 (ji)	倚 (yi)
代 (dai)	貸 (dai), 代 (dai)	毆 (ou)	歐 (ou), 毆 (ou)	臧 (zang)	臧 (zang)
第 (di)	弟 (di), 第 (di)	嘔 (ou)	歐 (ou)	脹 (zhang)	張 (zhang)
度 (du)	渡 (du), 度 (du)	聘 (pin)	婷 (pin)	早 (zao)	蚤 (zao), 早 (zao)
燧 (sui)	隧 (sui)	七 (qi)	黍 (qi), 七 (qi)	皂 (zao)	早 (zao)
藩 (fan)	蕃 (fan)	溺 (ni)	弱 (ruo), 溺 (ni)	債 (zhai)	責 (ze), 債 (zhai)
防 (fang)	方 (fang)	砂 (sha)	沙 (sha)	征 (zheng)	正 (zheng)
敷 (fu)	傅 (fu)	芍 (shao)	勺 (shao)	柴 (chai)	茈 (ci)
附 (fu)	付 (fu)	屎 (shi)	矢 (shi)	紫 (zi)	茈 (zi)
膏 (gao)	高 (gao), 膏 (gao)	酥 (su)	蘇 (su)	值 (zhi)	直 (zhi)
隔 (ge)	鬲 (ge)	訴 (su)	翹 (su), 訴 (su)	腫 (zhong)	種 (zhong)
雇 (gu)	顧 (gu)	燧 (sui)	隧 (sui)		

Those can be found in the handed down literature including 65 groups: “卑：婢”(bi): “成：盛”(cheng): “从：𠂔”(cong): “瘳：膠”(jiao): “代：貸”(dai): “队：燧”(sui): “樊：𠂔”(fan), “父：叟”(fu): “弓：芎”(gong): “鼓：鼓”(gu): “固：𠂔”(gu): “光：𠂔”(guang): “果：𠂔”(ke): “呼：𠂔”(hu): “皇：煌”(huang): “活：𠂔”(kuo): “加：𠂔”(jia): “尽：𠂔”(jin): “就：𠂔”(jiu): “聚：娶”(qu): “刻：𠂔”(ke): “枯：𠂔”(ju): “郎：𠂔”(lang); “乐：药”(yao): “利：藜”(li): “量：粮”(liang): “林：淋”(lin): “卢：芦”(lu): “落：落”(luo): “麻：糜”(mi): “盲：𠂔”(wang): “髦：𠂔”(mao): “懋：满”(man): “农：脓”(nong): “旁：𠂔”(pang): “辟：𠂔”(bi): “前：煎”(jian): “且：咀”(zu): “穷：𠂔”(qiong): “容：蓉”(rong): “奴：如”(fu): “如：茹”(ru): “射：谢”(xie): “胜：朕”(zhen): “疎：梳”(shu): “署：薯”(shu): “隋：随”(sui): “莞：腕”(wan): “吾：梧”(wu): “寫：泻”(xie): “肖：蛸”(xiao): “械：戒”(xie): “嬰：櫻”(ying): “雍：臃”(yong): “愚：痛”(tong): “憑：痛”(tong): “史：莩”(yu): “与：𠂔”(yu): “逾：愈”(yu): “宰：滓”(zi): “丈：涨”(zhang): “征：症”(zheng): “兹：磁”(ci): “朱：菜”(zhu) and “卒：𠂔”(zu).

<sup>9</sup> There are two general examples under this word in "the Great Chinese Dictionary". The example sentence is the bamboo slip of the Eastern Han Dynasty. Therefore, it is still treated as the case that can't be found in the handed-down documents. "宰" (zai) refers to "滓" (zai); "莞" (wan) refers to "腕" (wan).

TABLE III. GLYPH WITH INCONSISTENT WORD RELATIONSHIP IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES (THE CORRESPONDING RELATIONSHIP CAN'T BE FOUND IN LITERATURE)

Idiomatic glyph	Glyphs in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty	Idiomatic glyph	Glyphs in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty	Idiomatic glyph	Glyphs in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty
婢(bi)	卑(bi)	閔(lang)	郎(lang)	梳(shu)	踈(shu)
盛(cheng)	成(cheng), 盛(cheng)	藥(yao)	樂(le), 藥(yao)	薯(shu)	署(shu)
從(cong)	從(cong)	藜(li)	利(li)	隨(sui)	隋(sui), 隨(sui)
膠(jiao)	膠(chou)	糧(liang)	量(liang), 糧(liang)	腕(wan)	莞(wan)
貸(dai)	代(dai), 貸(dai)	淋(lin)	林(lin)	梧(wu)	吾(wu), 梧(wu)
燧(sui)	隊(dui)	蘆(lu)	盧(lu)	瀉(xie)	烏(xie)
攀(fan)	樊(fan)	落(luo)	落(luo)	蛸(xiao)	肖(xiao)
叟(fu)	父(fu)	糜(mi)	麻(ma), 糜(mi)	戒(xie)	械(xie), 戒(xie)
芎(gong)	弓(gong)	枉(wang)	盲(wang)	櫻(ying)	嬰(ying)
豉(gu)	鼓(gu)	鬻(mao)	鬻(mao)	臙(yong)	雍(yong)
錮(gu)	固(gu), 錮(gu)	滿(man)	懣(man), 滿(man)	痛(tong)	恧(yong), 痛(tong)
肫(guang)	光(guang)	膿(nong)	農(nong), 膿(nong)	痛(tong)	恧(yong), 痛(tong)
顆(ke)	果(guo)	膀(pang)	旁(pang)	芟(yu)	災(yu)
擘(hu)	呼(hu)	辨(bi)	辟(bi)	殯(yu)	與(yu)
煌(huang)	皇(huang), 煌(huang)	煎(jian)	前(qian), 煎(jian)	愈(yu)	逾(yu), 愈(yu)
栝(kuo)	活(huo)	咀(ju)	且(ju)	滓(zi)	宰(zai)
痲(jia)	加(jia)	窮(qiong)	窮(qiong)	漲(zhang)	丈(zhang)
燼(jin)	盡(jin)	容(rong)	容(rong)	癢(zheng)	徵(zheng)
餽(jiu)	就(jiu), 餽(jiu)	婦(fu)	邠(fu), 婦(fu)	磁(ci)	茲(ci)
娶(qu)	聚(qu), 娶(qu)	茹(ru)	如(ru)	茱(zhu)	朱(zhu)
劓(ke)	刻(ke), 劓(ke)	謝(xie)	射(xie)	晬(zu)	卒(zu)
桔(ju)	枯(ku), 桔(ju)	朕(zhen)	勝(sheng)		

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Generally speaking, the characters used in the bamboo slips of Eastern Han Dynasty are slightly different from the modern ones. Among the 1344 sample characters, 161 are different from the traditional idiomatic characters, accounting for about 12%. Most of the situation of difference in word usage can be traced. For example, the relationship between characters and meaning in ancient and modern times is consistent, or although they are inconsistent, corresponding relation between the words is consistent with the handed down literature, which accounts for 60% of the words used in different glyphs. Those can't be seen in the handed down documents, mostly have the same or similar pronunciation, and have relationship in shape aspects. Of course, we do not rule out that individual characters may be written by mistake or non-standard word use situation, which requires us to study the frequency of glyphs in addition to studying glyphs, and check whether the glyphs are from the books of the same author or the same kind of bamboo slip. Or we can expand the scope of research, such as including the bamboo slip of two Han dynasty to make the results more reliable. In general, Chinese characters have spanned nearly two thousand years from the Eastern Han Dynasty to today. If we exclude the consistent relationship between ancient and modern words in "Table I" and that word usage that is inconsistent but can be proved by handed-down documents in "Table II", and completely inconsistent word usage is less than 5%. This may be mostly due to the fact that some of the phonogram wasn't be created or differentiated in the Eastern Han Dynasty, which shows the consistency and continuity of the characters usage in Chinese characters. In addition, the

Chinese Dictionary is used as a reference object. It is found that the Chinese Dictionary has room for improvement in the research results of the unearthed literature. For example, there are 10 words in the bamboo slip of Eastern Han Dynasty that are not found in the Great Chinese Dictionary but can be found in the Great Dictionary of Chinese Characters.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Gansu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. "Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty in Dunhuang, Gansu" [Z]. Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company, 1991. (in Chinese)
- [2] Bai Junpeng. The Interpretation of Bamboo Slips of the Eastern Han Dynasty in Dunhuang [Z]. Shanghai: Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, 2018. (in Chinese)
- [3] Hu Pingsheng, Zhang Defang. "The Dunhuang Xuanquan Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty" [Z]. Shanghai: Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, 2001. (in Chinese)
- [4] Zhang Defang. "The Collection of the bamboo slip in Qin and Han Dynasties in Gansu Province — An Interpretation of the Han Dynasty in Dunhuang Mahuawan" [Z]. Lanzhou: Gansu Culture Publishing House, 2013. (in Chinese)
- [5] Hao Shusheng, Zhang Defang. "Study on the Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty" [M]. Lanzhou: Gansu Culture Publishing House, 2009. (in Chinese)
- [6] Zhang Defang, Sun Jiazhou. Proceedings of Field Trips to the Unearthed Sites of the Han Dynasty in Dunhuang, Juyan[C]. Shanghai: Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, 2012. (in Chinese)
- [7] Gansu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, Gansu Provincial Museum, Chinese Cultural Relics Institute, Institute of History of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. "Jiu Yan Xin Jian —

- Jiaqu Houguan" [Z]. Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company, 1994. (in Chinese)
- [8] Gansu Provincial Museum, Wuwei County Cultural Center. "Medical Bamboo Slip of the Han Dynasty in Wuwei [Z]. Beijing: Cultural Relics Publishing House, 1975. (in Chinese)
- [9] "Collection of Research on bamboo slip of the Han Dynasty" [C]. Lanzhou: Gansu People's Publishing House, 1984. (in Chinese)
- [10] Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. "Part A and B of Juyan Bamboo slip of the Han Dynasty" [Z]. Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company, 1980. (in Chinese)
- [11] [Han] Xu Shen. "Shuo Wen Jie Zi" [Z]. Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company. 1963. (in Chinese)
- [12] [Qing] Duan Yucai. "Note for Shuo Wen Jie Zi" [Z]. Shanghai: Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, 1981. (in Chinese)
- [13] Chinese Dictionary Edition Committee. Chinese Dictionary (Four Volumes) [D]. Wuhan: Hubei Dictionary Publishing House; Chengdu: Sichuan Dictionary Publishing House, 2001. (in Chinese)
- [14] Chinese Dictionary Editors Committee. Chinese Dictionary (three volumes) [D]. Shanghai: Publishing House of an Unabridged Chinese Dictionary, 1997. (in Chinese)
- [15] [Song] Ding Du. "Jiyun" [D]. Shanghai: Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, 2017. (in Chinese)