

# A Study on the Relationship Between Characters and Words in “Juyan Xin Jian”

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**Abstract**—This paper makes a detailed investigation on the characters used in “Juyan Xin Jian” with the help of database, and finds out that 138 characters in “Juyan Xin Jian” are different from the traditional characters talking involved in the function of the characters’ words-recording. These characters can be divided into two categories: 1. From the Han Dynasty to the present, the function of these characters is unchanged: in some cases, different characters are recorded differently at the beginning of the emergence, the Han Dynasty has mixed up as well as the present, in other cases, the same words were recorded at the beginning, this is still the case today. 2. From the Han Dynasty to the present, the function of the characters has changed, now these Chinese characters record the different words.

**Keywords**—“Juyan Xin Jian”; word correspondence; traditional standard characters

## I. INTRODUCTION

“Juyan Xin Jian” is the Han Dynasty bamboo slips excavated from the ruins of Han Dynasty in Gansu cultural relic archaeologists during the period from 1972 to 1976. In the unearthed “Juyan Xin Jian”, the chronological slips is started from Shiyuan fifth year of emperor Zhao in the Western Han Dynasty (81 BC), ended with Yongchu fifth year of the emperor An in the Eastern Han Dynasty (111 AD).<sup>1</sup> It is from the middle of the Western Han Dynasty to the early period of the Eastern Han Dynasty. According to statistics, the total number of characters in “Juyan Xin Jian” is 112219, and there are 2289 model of written characters. This paper makes a closed investigation on the characters used in “Juyan Xin Jian”, and hopes to find out the actual characters function used in the Han Dynasty.

In general, the standard degree of characters used in “Juyan Xin Jian” is not enough, and 138 characters are different from our traditional standard characters, the so-called traditional standard characters are based on “the Great Chinese Dictionary”. that is, the word “X” among “similar

<sup>1</sup> In 1982, Archaeologists collected another chronological slips of Taikang fourth year, which was a remnant of a temporary Garrison in this area during the Western Jin Dynasty. So, the time limit of “Ju Yan Xin Jian” was set as Yong chu fifth year of the Eastern Han Dynasty emperor An. In addition, in “Ju Yan Xin Jian”, there are also a few variations of “Cang Jie” and “Yan Zi”, the era of its content is different from the era of “Ju Yan Xin Jian”, but because the number is very little, it is ignored.

with×”, “in common with×”, “later use as ×” or “See×” in “the Great Chinese Dictionary” are identified as traditional standard characters. The concept of “upright character” is not used here, because from the perspective of inheritance, some of the characters that we have established as traditional standard characters are not upright characters, such as “嗽” and “咳”, Shuowen Jiezi · Qian(欠) Part: “嗽(Cough), air forced through your throat, 嗽 has the meaning related to ‘欠’, and the pronunciation related to ‘亥’”. Shuowen Jiezi · Kou(口) Part: “咳, baby smiles. 嗽 has the meaning related to ‘口’, and the pronunciation related to ‘亥’”. Shao Ying’s(邵瑛) Shuowen Jiezi Qunjing Zhengzi · Volume 17 · Kai(款): “The characters(款) has never been mix-used in the classics... Now it is written as “咳”, which follows the masses’ erroneous use”. The word of “cough” in the bamboo slips of the Eastern Han Dynasty was written as “嗽”, however, since “咳” has been in use for a long time, this paper defines “咳” as a traditional standard character, the character “嗽” is a “non-traditional standard character”. In bamboo slips, the character “咳” is established as the standard character instead of “嗽”. Such as “辭” and “辯”, according to “Shuowen Jiezi”, the former refers to “The confession of the lawsuit”, the latter means “decline”, but both of them were mixed up for a long time. The situation of “並” and “并”, “彊” and “強” is the same as this. Judging from the function of recording words in character pattern, these 162 character patterns can be divided into two categories: 1. From the Han Dynasty to the present, the function of the character has not changed, but the usage of the traditional standard character has changed; 2. All Chinese characters that recorded the same word record different words today.

## II. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANCIENT AND MODERN WORDS OF CHARACERS’ RECORDING IS THE SAME

The relationship between words and characters is same that it is still considered to be different characters that record the same word. In the long history from the Han Dynasty to the present, the characters have not developed the function of recording other words. Depending on whether the same word was recorded at the beginning of its production, they can be divided into two subcategories: First, different words were recorded at the beginning of production, but in the era of “Juyan Xin Jian”, they have mixed up and Continue until now.

Such as “並, 并”, “辭, 辭”; “德, 惠”; “臘, 腊”; “奸, 姦”; “彊, 強” in seven groups. The use cases are as follows:

凡並直(值)二千◇。(EPT51.302) (It is worth two thousand totally)

◇直(值)卅, 并直(值)三百。(EPT50.58) (It is worth thirty. It is worth three hundred totally.)

充辭曰: 上造河東安邑龐氏里, 年二十泰(七)歲, 姓梁氏。(EPT5.5) (Chong has the testimony as following: with the title of Shangzao, surnamed Liang, from Pangshi neighborhood of Anyi county of Hedong, is 27 years old.)

張博、史臨辭曰: 黨閏月中受刑博魚廿頭, 三月中◇。(EPT20.11) (Zhang Bo, Shi Lin's testimony is as follows: Dang received twenty fish from Xing Bo in the leap month, and in March◇)

◇信惠(德)伏地再拜。(EPT53.133) (Xinde, on the ground again kowtowed)

恩德固可毋(無)報哉, 臣子之職寧可廢耶!(EPT59.9A) (If kindness is not returned, my official duty can be discarded rather.)

具移部吏、卒所受臘肉斤兩、人。(EPF22.202) (Non-subordinated files are sent about bacon's weight per person received by the officials and soldiers)

煮雞腊(臘)□尉願取一行。三老來過, 希欲備之。(EPT52.40) (The officer is willing to bring a boiled bacon of chicken. The county officials in charge of culture will come and preparation wish to be done for it.)

姦點吏民作使賓客私鑄錢薄小, 不如法度。(EPF22.38A) (Cunning officials and common people who secretly mint coins which is thin and small. It's illegal.)

今奸(姦)孝□□□。(EPT51.452B) (Broken, the meaning cannot be referenced)

令長吏知之, 及鑄錢所依長吏豪彊(強)者名, 有無四時言。(EPF22.41) (it is known by the head of the officials about the name of officers and local tyrants who was in charge of the illegal minting coins, and the report should be given every season.)

賊殺吏民及強盜者, 有能斬捕渠率(帥), 予購錢十萬。(ESC.7A) (The person who can kill or arrest the head of killers and bandits will be awarded the money of 100,000.)

Second, from the very beginning to the present, the characters record the same word. There are 27 groups in all: “鞞, 鞍”; “杯, 杯”; “餐, 餐”; “擔, 擔”; “弛, 弛”; “疊, 疊”; “薰, 燻”; “蓋, 蓋”; “禍, 禍”; “昏, 昏”; “廡, 廡”; “鐘, 鐘”; “款”; “鑼, 鑼”; “帛”; “聊”; “冒”; “燻”; “三, 四”; “賁, 賁”; “廡, 廡, 痛”; “絲, 絲”; “聖, 望”; “俚”; “飲, 飲”; “愾” and “裸, 雜”. Some of the characters in this category did not continue to be used as new character in the literature, because there are no examples recording other words, that is to say, only one word has been recorded since its inception. 14 character like

“鑼”; “弛”; “薰, 燻”; “鞞”; “鞞”; “鑼, 鑼”; “燻”; “價”; “廡, 痛”; “絲” and “愾” exist in "Juyan Xin Jian" and has not found in the literature handed down from ancient times. The use cases are as follows:

卑單衣毋(無), 鞞(鞍)馬不文, 史詰責。(EPT59.58) (There were no black mono-layer coat, saddles and horses unadorned. Accountability was acquired by the officials.)

鞍馬追逐具當各設備。(EPT65.49) (Saddle, horse, and tools for chasing enemy should be prepared.)

杯(杯)、鼓諸什◇。(EPT10.33) (cup, drum, etc.)

取診視, 三偶大如小杯, 廣二寸。(EPT40.24A) (Take a check, three Ou(images) are about the same size as the cup, the width is two inches.)

願君加塗(餐)食永安萬年, 為國愛身。(EPT44.4B) (I wish you more food and drink, ten thousand years of peace. Please take care of yourself for a lot of national affairs.)

◇頭, 絕餐食◇。(EPT51.426A) (Kowtow, stop eating)

入鞞(擔)愈(褸), 守尉史謹◇。(EPS4C.12) (An officer Jin of a county lieutenant, receipted a mono-layer Chinese-style jacket)

◇卑襜褕一領直(值)千四百七十。(EPT52.188) (Black mono-layer Chinese-style jacket is worth 1470 money)

入北第二, 囊一封。居延丞印, 廿六日寓中◇。弛刑唐陽行。(EPT49.27) (Received a pocket from the second Beacon Tower in the north, with the seal of assistant officer of Juyan, on 26th at home◇. the task carried out by Tang Yang, a criminal who lifted his chains)

燻(燻)長當著幘, 弛(弛)刑徒負薪水。(EPT49.13A) (The head of the beacon tower should wear a headscarf, the criminals who have lifted the chains did not receive the income of their patrols)

甲渠鄯守候黨免冠叩頭死罪死罪, 奉職數毋(無)狀, 罪法重疊身死。(EPF22.286) (Dang, as the responsible person of Jiaqu fort takes off his hat and kowtows to death for unachievement since taking office, the crimes accumulated enough to be killed)

服與疊驗, 相與◇。(EPT65.244) (Broken, the meaning cannot be referenced)

◇□甲渠河北塞舉二燻(烽)、燔◇。(EPT50.134A) (Hebei Fortress of Jiaqu fort needs to light two beacons, burning◇.)

匈奴入塞, 天大風, 風及降雨, 不具燻(烽)火者, 亟傳撤告, 人走馬馳以急疾為故。(EPF16.16) (If the Huns enter the fortress on windy and rainy days, if the conditions for burning the beacon fires is not obtained, the documents can be transferred whether by soldiers running or riding horses to

spread messages, with haste and urgency as the first consideration.)

正月乙亥人定七分不侵卒武受萬年卒蓋。(EPT52.83) (In the seventh stage Rending(at the dead of night) of the day of Yihai counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches in the first lunar month, pawn Wu of Buqin received from pawn Gai of Wannian.)

湯自言病，令子男殄北休，燧 (燧) 長調自代乘隧 (燧)。湯蓋 (蓋) 癸酉◇。(EPF22.340) (Tang himself said that because of illness, let his son ask for a leave who works in the Tianbei. The head of beacon tower will do his son's work. Since the day of Guiyou counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches Tang◇.)

絺 (絺) 衣直 (值) 卅。◇。(ESC.21) (A piece of coarse cloth is worth thirty money)

□□□□襪 (襪) 一。(EPT51.387) (A pair of coarse socks.)

禹令卒龐耐行書，夜昏 (昏) 五分付遮虜置吏辛戎。(EPT65.315) (Yu lets soldier Pang Nai transfer documents, in the fifth stage of Yehun(the dark), Pang delivered the document to Xin Rong, the officer of the Zhelu post station.)

◇憲夜昏時付城北卒忠。(EPT17.19) (Xian delivered to the soldier Zhong of Chengbei in Yehun(the dark).)

廩佐居延安故里上造臧護◇。(EPT65.347) (Zang Hu, as the adjutant of the stable, was a native of Angu neighborhood in Juyan with the title of Shangzao(second rank of nobility).)

籛得廐魯夫樂子思所賞買甲渠鉞庭隊 (燧) 卒究科、毋尊布一匹。(EPT51.329) (The lower official Le Zien of Lude stable bought a piece of cloth on credit from Yan Ke, Wu zun of Bingting beacon tower in Jiaqu.)

卅餘騎皆衣鎧、負魯 (櫓) 攻燧 (燧)。(EPF16.43) (More than thirty armored soldiers with heavy shields on horseback attacked the beacon tower.)

收失燧 (燧) 鐵鎧 (鎧)、鞬轡各五。(EST119.1) (There are five iron armors and helmets each.)

三月己亥除，署第四部。病欬 (咳) 短氣，主亭隧 (燧) 七所。(EPT68.5) (He started his work in part IV on the day of Jihai counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches in March and had a cough and shortness of breath. He was in charge of seven beacon towers.)

燧 (燧) 夷人敢有群輩百人以上犯為盜賊者，有能斬捕渠率 (帥) 一人，賜爵關內侯，錢二百萬。(ESC.6A) (If more than one hundred barbarians committed robberies, anyone who could decapitate or capture the leader of robbers would deserve the title of Guannei Marquis and two million money as a reward.)

力燧 (燧) 奈何，反遣吏去而從後逐之。(EPF16.51) (There was no way to fight back the strong and had to send lower officials to chase.)

布羃 (裙) 一，衣。(EPT56.86) (One linen skirt, wearing.)

車，祭者占牛馬毛物，黃白青駟 (駟) 以取婦、嫁女、祠祀、遠行、入官、遷徙、初疾◇。(EPT40.38) (Gharry, a cow or horse's color should be foretold in sacrifice rites, a red horse with yellow, white or black mane and tail would be used for marriage, sacrifice, a long journey, serving for an official and early illness◇.)

◇□內郡蕩陰邑焦里田亥告曰，所與同郡縣□◇□死亭東內中東首，正偃，目盲 (盲)，口吟，兩手捲，足展。(EPT58.46) (As a native of Jiao neighborhood of Dangyin county, Tian Hai said: his town fellow died in the east of the pavilion, lying on his back with blind eyes, groaning in his mouth, his hands clenched and his feet stretched out.)

大表一，燧一積薪。城北燧 (燧) 助吏李丹候望 (望)。(EPT68.97) (There was a large marked pillar and a pile of accumulated firewood for burning as a beacon fire. Li Dan, assistant official of beacon tower of Chengbei, was responsible for watching and reconnaissance.)

三十井候官始建國天鳳三 (四) 年三 (四) 月盡六月當食者案。EPT68.207 (The file of grain recipients in Sanshijing Houguan, from April to June in the fourth year of the reign of Shijianguo Tianfeng.)

建武四年三月壬午朔己亥，萬歲候長憲敢言之。(EPF22.329) (On March 18th of the fourth year of the reign of Jianwu, Xian as the leader of Wansui sentry post spoke up)

甘露三年二月卒賣名籍。(EPT56.263) (The credit list of pawns in February of the third year of the reign of Ganlu.)

第四部綏和二年二月債 買□名◇。(EPT65.157) (The credit list in Part IV in February of the second year of the reign of Suihe.)

◇西安國里孫昌即日病傷寒頭癩 (痛)，不能飲食，它如◇。(EPT59.157) (Sun Chang is from Anguo neighborhood, was sick that day and typhoid headache, he could not eat, and others◇.)

◇□月戊辰朔己巳，兼誠南候長、累虜候長鳳敢言之，迺辰辰傷寒頭癩 (痛)，四節□□□。(ESC.80) (◇□On the 16th, Feng, the leader of Leilu sentry post and Chengnan sentry post, spoke bravely, fell ill yesterday, typhoid headache, and joint□□□.)

◇辰朔壬午士吏備叩頭死罪，敢◇傷寒，即日加尙，頭痛煩懣，未◇。(EPT51.201A) (on the 17 th ( or 29th), the lower officer Beng kowtowed to the death, dared to be typhoid, the course of disease on the same day accelerated, headache vexed, did not ◇.)

布襪 (襪) 一。(EPT51.384) (A pair of linen socks.)

布<sub>襪</sub> (襪) 一兩。(EPT52.93) (A pair of linen socks.)

嚴◇◇軟弱不任候望, 斥◇。(EPT68.132) (Yan ◇◇ Because of Yan's weakness, he could not hold the position of reconnoiter, was dismissed ◇.)

常為眾所欺<sub>侮</sub> (侮)。(EPT51.230) ((He was) often bullied by people.)

甲日初禁酤酒羣飲 (飲) 者, ◇。(EPT59.40A) (The day of Jia counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches began to ban the purchase of liquor and prohibit the crowd from drinking.)

胡虜犯甲渠塞, 辨強飲強食, 再拜◇ (/EPF22.835、836) (The Huns made an attack on Jiaqu castle, and Bian kowtowed again and again to report that he forced himself to start eating◇.)

◇頭<sub>癩</sub> (痛) 寒熱, 飲藥五劑 (劑), 不<sub>癒</sub> (愈)。(EPT59.269) (◇headache, chill and fever. He took five doses of medicine, but was not cured.)

◇射暑功勞長吏襪 (雜) 試。(EPT53.151) (the meaning is not referenced.)

◇絳百匹, 雜繒百匹。(EPT52.569) (One hundred pi(measure word) of crimson ◇, one hundred pi of colored silk.)

TABLE I. A LIST OF THE CHARACTERS WHICH RECORD THE SAME WORDS IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES

Traditional standard characters	Character Pattern of "Juyan Xin Jian"	Traditional standard characters	Character Pattern of "Juyan Xin Jian"	Traditional standard characters	Character Pattern of "Juyan Xin Jian"
鞍	鞏, 鞍	褐	<sub>鞞</sub>	盲	<sub>瞞</sub>
栝	栝, 杯	昏	昏, 昏	燧	<sub>燧</sub>
並	並, 并	姦	姦, 奸	四	三, 四
餐	滄, 餐	廡	廡, 廡	賁	賁, 備
檐	<sub>檐</sub> , 檐	鎗	<sub>鎗</sub> , 鎗	痛	痛, 痛
辭	辭, 辭	咳	欬	襪	絲, 絲
弛	<sub>弛</sub> , 弛	臘	臘, 腊	望	望, 望
德	息, 德	蠻	<sub>蠻</sub> , 蠻	侮	<sub>侮</sub>
疊	疊, 疊	強	彊, 強	飲	飲, 飲
烽	薰, 燦	裙	裙	愈	<sub>愈</sub>
蓋	蓋, 蓋	驢	聊	雜	襪, 雜

III. THE CHARACTERS WHICH RECORD THE DIFFERENT WORDS IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES

The characters which record the different words in ancient and modern times, in fact, can be subdivided into two categories: One situation is in addition to "Jun Yan Xin Jian". The relationship between the character and the word-

recording are also found in other ancient literature. The other situation is the relationship between the character and the word-recording not seen in the literature handled from the ancient time. The first kind such as “幣: 蔽<sup>2</sup>”; “辟: 避”; “稗: 裨”; “承: 乘”; “錫: 賜”; “施: 弛”; “麤: 粗<sup>3</sup>”; “大: 太”; “第: 第”; “風: 諷”; “奉: 俸”; “更: 梗”; “顧: 雇”; “枕: 簋”; “驪: 歡”; “齊: 劑”; “賈: 價”; “絮: 潔”; “芑: 炬”; “卷: 園”; “康: 糠”; “梁: 梁”; “莫: 暮”; “莫: 暮”; “罷: 疲”; “娉: 聘”; “黍: 七”; “炅: 熱”; “矢: 屎”; “司: 伺”; “率: 帥”; “遂: 燧”; “毋: 無”; “匈: 胸”; “脩: 修”; “縣: 懸”; “以: 已”; “俞: 愈”; “蚤: 早”; “藏: 臟”; “歲: 針”; “直: 值”; “種: 腫”, totaling 43 groups, for which the examples in Juyan Xin Jian are as follows :

蘭冠各三, 冠皆幣 (蔽)。(EPT6.73) (There are three orchid crowns each, but the crowns were all broken.)

詔書: 卒行道辟 (避) 姚 (逃), 吏私賈賣衣財物, 勿為收責。(EPT52.55) (Orders issued by the Emperor: the lower officials sold their clothes and belongings in private to the soldiers who fled on the way to the army to avoid military service, the government would not support such debt.)

廿八日<sub>稗</sub> (稗) 米七斗, <sub>麤</sub> 米一石三斗。(EPT40.201)<sup>4</sup> (28 days with seven dou (a unit of measure) of rice and one dan(a unit of measure) and three dou of unpolished rice.)

匈奴人入塞, 承 (乘) 塞中亭燧 (燧), 舉<sub>薰</sub> (烽) 燧薪□□□□<sub>薰</sub> (烽) 火品約。(EPF16.13) (If the Huns entered the frontier fortress, boarded the post pavilion and beacon tower, burning beacon□□□□beacon fire agreement.)

其所共捕得, 若斷斬九頭者, 皆錫 (賜) 爵。(ESC.8A) (If they caught enemies together and beheaded more than nine enemies, everyone can get the title of reward.)

◇永光元年四月施 (弛) 刑徒◇。(EPT5.46) (◇in April of the first year of the reign of Yongguang, the prisoners who lifted their chains◇.)

◇□給事<sub>大</sub> (太) 守府◇。(EPT50.115) (◇□Serving in the government office of prefecture◇.)

弟 (第) 一, 急就奇觚與眾異, ◇。(EPT49.50) (First, this book is the first-aid, excellent and different from other enlightenment textbook for children.)

蒼頡作書, 以教後嗣, 幼子承昭, 謹慎敬戒。勉力<sub>風</sub> (諷) 誦, 晝夜勿置。(EPT50.1A) (Cang Jie wrote this book to teach the future generations. Children should accept the book with respect and caution and memorize it all around the clock.)

<sup>2</sup> In the front of the colon is the character pattern in the "Juyan Xin Jian", followed by the traditional standard character, the rest is the same.

<sup>3</sup> This is the only pair in the relationship of character and word-recording which was different in the ancient time but the same today. In "Juyan Xin Jian", “糙米; 粗糧” is “麤” and “布帛粗糙; 粗劣” is “粗”, today they are all written as “粗”. The relevant examples showed in the text.

<sup>4</sup> In this paper, in order to save space, there may be more than one example word in one sentence, so the order of example sentences arrangement is slightly different from that of characters in the paper, but it is limited to the same category.

◇□送(燧)長楊赦之八月奉(俸)錢六百。(EPT52.43)  
(◇□ as the head of beacon tower, Yang Shezhi's salary in August was six hundred.)

治除熱方: 貝母一分, 桔更(梗)三分, ◇。(EPT10.8)  
(The prescription for fever: one partial for Fritillaria, three partial for Platycodon grandiflorum, ◇.)

時乘君以所得商牛黃特齒八歲, 穀廿七石予恩顧(雇)就(餓)直(值)。(EPF22.23) (At that time, Su Jun gave En a yellow bull that is eight years old from Shang and 27 dan of grain to En, as the cost of employment.)

◇入批(簋)百, 千◇。(EPT43.102) (◇Received one hundred Guis(deep circular vessel with two or four handles, used as a container for grain), thousand◇.)

得聞南方邑中起居, 心中驩(歡)喜。(EPT44.4A) (I was glad to hear that you lived in a county in the south.)

◇頭應(痛)寒熱, 飲藥五劑(劑), 不愈(愈)。(EPT59.269) (◇headache, chill and fever. He took five doses of medicine, but was not cured.)

□□為買牛革一, 賈(價)錢三百。(EPT51.321) (□□ buy a cattle leather, the price is three hundred.)

◇□掌酒者, 秣稻必齋, 麴藥必時, 湛饅必潔(潔)。(EPT59.343) (◇The person in charge of making wine must abstain from meat when they add glutinous rice for making wine. They also must put the yeast and the malt on time. Steamed rice for wine must be cleaned.)

夜入, 燔一積薪, 舉塢上二苴(炬)火, 毋絕至明。(EPF16.2) (If Huns) entering a fortress at night, a beacon fire should be lighted, two torches should be risen on the fortified building to burn until dawn.)

◇治羊羗(圈)者卅人, 人食斗三升。(EPT56.123) (◇There were thirty men who repaired the sheepfold, each person eats three dou of grain.)

◇驚捕多康(糠)負算十。(EPT53.226) (◇There was too much grain chaff for the police use, subtract ten.)

梁(梁)粟二石直(值)二百廿。(EPT56.104) (The value of two dan of refined rice is two hundred and twenty.)

府移大將軍募(幕)府書, 曰: 姦黠吏民作使賓客私鑄錢薄小, 不如法度。(EPF22.38A) (Documents from the government office of the county lieutenant to General office: cunning officials and civilians who secretly cast money with thin and small coin. It is illegal.)

九日, 詣部到居延收降亭, 馬罷(疲)。(EPF22.189) (On the 9th, the pawn rode to Shouxiang post pavilion of Juyan and the horse was tired.)

關內侯以下至宗室及列侯子, 媿(聘)聚(娶)各如令。(EPF22.45A) (From the descendants of Guannei Marquis to royal clans and feudal lords, whose marriage should be complied with the requirements.)

新始建國地皇上戊二年泰(七)月盡九月三(四)時簿。  
EPF22.468A (The quarterly books of account from July to September of the second year of the reign of Xin Shijianguo Dihuang shangwu.)

◇六月辛巳病寒暄(熱)。(EPT56.318) (◇On the day of Xinsi counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches in June illness with chill and fever was happened.)

馬牛矢(屎)少十石。(EPT57.108B) (There was ten dan of horse and cow dung less.)

◇慎出入, 遠候司(伺)來人。(EPT48.14B) (◇Be careful when you come in or out, watching the incoming man from afar.)

賊殺吏民及強盜者, 有能斬捕渠率(帥), 予購錢十萬。(ESC.7A) (The person who can kill or arrest the head of killers and bandits will be awarded the money of 100,000.)

恩德固可毋(無)報哉, 臣子之職寧可廢耶! (EPT59.9A) (If kindness is not returned, my official duty can be discarded rather)

迺二月壬午病加兩脾雍(腫)種(腫), 匈(胸)脅丈(漲)滿, 不耐食(EPF22.80) (By the day of Renwu counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches in February, with the spleen was enlarged and the chest and abdomen were full. He cannot eat food.)

令儻(修)治社稷, 令鮮明。當侍祠者齋戒(戒)。(EPF22.161) (The temple offering sacrifices to the god of the land and the god of grain was ordered to be repaired for the sake of tidiness and brightness. The people who accompany the sacrifice should fast.)

鼓常懸(懸)塢戶內東壁。(EPF22.331) (Drums were often hung on the east wall of a room in fortified building.)

◇辭以(已)定, 滿三日◇。(EPT5.111) (◇Whole three days after the confession was written.)

◇酉卒夏同予藥二劑(劑), 少愈(愈)。(EPT52.228) (◇on the year of ◇you, soldier Xia Tong gave two doses of medicine, the condition improved.)

第四候長樊隆為社市詣官, 九月乙酉蚤(早)食入。(EPT59.173) (To worship the god of grain, it is needed to go to the market. For this reason, Fan Long, leader of the fourth sentry post paid a visit to his superior at the time of breakfast on the day of Yiyou counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches in September.)

帶大刀、劍及鉞各一, 又各持錐、小尺、白刀、箴(針)各一。(EPT68.61-62) (With a broadsword, sword and double-edged knife, each person also brought a cone, a small ruler, a white knife and a needle.)

Such relationship between the characters and words are not seen in the literature as “禪: 禱”; “廖: 瘳”; “諸: 儲”; “穉: 遲”; “組: 粗”; “第: 弟”; “擗: 擗”; “讀: 度”; “咸: 貳”; “蓬: 烽”; “凡: 鳳”; “檄: 校”; “械: 戒”; “就: 餓”; “拘: 鈞”; “券: 眷”; “河: 苛”; “豨: 壻”; “令: 苓”; “魯: 櫓”; “賣: 買”; “繆: 謬”;

“聚：娶”；“鞘：稍”；“聃：攝”；“隊，燧”；“姚：逃”；“惠：痛”；“誘：秀”；“靡，靡：靡”；“愈：禱”；“于：芋”；“城：越”；“丈：杖”， totaling 34 groups, for which, the examples are as follows :

布裡(襜)禱一領。(EPT52.93) (A mono-layer linen Chinese jacket.)

第廿三候長(痛)，庚寅有(瘳)。(EPT10.9) (The leader of the 23th sentry post ached and recovered in the day of Gengyin counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches.)

諸(儲)水甕四◇。(EPT6.27) (Four urns for storing water◇)

□皆留(遲)失期。職事毋(無)狀，罪當死。(EPT59.541) (They were all delayed and fail to complete their duties, they should die for their unachievement and crime.)

安衆侯國男子劉守……初亡時衣白布單衣，(粗)布，步行。(ESC.9A) (Liu Shou, a man in the land of Anzhong Marquis ... at the beginning of the escape, he wore a white mono-layer linen coarse clothes on foot.)

◇所逐驗大逆無道故廣陵王胥御者惠同產(弟)。(EPT43.92) (Hui is the driver of the former King Xu of Guangling convicted of a treason and heresy, his brother, the son of Hui's mother was banished.)

◇知(讀)燧(烽)火品約◇。(EPT52.45) (◇can read beacon fire agreement◇)

◇□里上造張惠，萬歲候長居延沙陰里上造郭期，不知(讀)燧(烽)火，兵弩不樂持，惠□◇◇□斥免，它如爰書。(EPT59.162) (Zhangxi was from ◇(a place name)neighborhood with the title of Shangzao. Guo Qi was the leader of Wansui sentry post who was from Shayin neighborhood of Juyan with the title of Shangzao. They could not read the beacon fire agreement. The crossbows were not placed correctly with the device. So Xi was stripped off the post. The other cases are in accordance with the written documents.)

不如舊時行錢法(度)，自政法罰。(EPF22.41) (If it is not consistent with the official money law prevailing on the market in the old time, the punishment will be implemented by law.)

十月辛酉將屯偏將軍張掖大尹遵、尹、騎司馬武行副(貳)事，試守徒丞、司徒□◇循下部大尉、官縣，承書從事下當用者如詔書。(EPF22.65A) (On the day of Xinyou counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches in October, Jiangtun vice general Zun and Yin as well as the magistrate of a prefecture of Zhangye and military assistant officer Wu handled the affairs of their assistants. Shoutucheng (official name) and Situ(an officer in charge of the civilizing and land) as a rule handed down to the department chief lieutenant and the county official. Those who receive documents must follow the orders of the imperial edict)

公乘居延廣地里年卅二歲，姓孫氏。建武六年正月中除為甲渠城北候長。以通(烽)火、迹◇。(EPF22.355) (Sun Shi, with the title of Gongcheng in Guangdi Neighborhood of Juyan, is 32 years old. He was nominated as the leader of Chengbei sentry post of Jiaqu in the sixth year of the reign of Jianwu because he was able to read the beacon fire agreement and knew how to watch◇.)

三十井當(燧)始建國天(鳳)一年六月守御簿。(ESC.22) (The file of the weapon for defense in Dangxi beacon tower of Sanshijing in June of the first year of the reign of Shijianguo Tianfeng.)

◇□拘(鉤)檄(校)出入，不應法者舉白。(EPT51.649) (◇Check out the entrance and exit and report the illegal.)

令脩(修)治社稷，令鮮明。當侍祠者齋(戒)。(EPF22.161) (The temple offering sacrifices to the god of the land and the god of grain was ordered to be repaired for the sake of tidiness and brightness. The people who accompany the sacrifice should fast.)

五石券(券)。(EPT53.144) (A pocket that holds five dan.)

便休十五日，門亭毋(河)留。如律令。(EPF22.698B) (With 15 days of rest, the pass should be allowed in the gateway as the decree.)

犁(墾)田以鐵器為本。(EPT52.15) (Iron farming tools are fundamental in the process of land reclamation.)

薑四兩，兩二錢七分，直◇；伏(苓)四兩，兩(=)三◇。(EPT9.7B) (◇Ginger weighs four liang(weight unit), each price is two and seven cents, total value is◇. Tuckahoe is four liang, each price is three ◇.)

冊餘騎皆衣鎧、負(櫓)攻(燧)。(EPF16.43) (More than thirty armored soldiers with heavy shields on horseback attacked the beacon tower.)

又到北部，為(買)肉十斤，直(值)穀一石，石三千。(EPF22.13) (Then he went to Beibu (place name) and bought ten jin(weight unit) of meat for Ye (name of person) which was worth of a dan of grain. The price is three thousand per dan.)

書到，付受與校計，同月出入，毋(無)令(謬)。(EPF22.462A) (When the document arrived, the persons who were sent and accepted should proofread each other, the date written down should be the same without any mistakes. All should follow the decree.)

謹案：部吏毋(無)嫁(娶)過令者。敢言之。(EPF22.690) (After careful examination: military officials dare not have marriage beyond the law limit.)

鞘(稍)入歲錢□□□。(EPT52.335) (Broken, not be referenced)

入粟大石廿五石車一兩。居(攝)三年三月戊戌◇。(EPT7.10) (Received a cart of grain with total of 25 dan

on the day of Wuxu counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches in March of third year of the reign of Jushe◇)

木中隊(燧)長徐忠同產姊不幸死，甯日盡，移居延。  
(EPT50.9) (Xu Zhong's Sister, the daughter of his mother died in pity. Since he ran out his vacation, the report was transferred to Juyan)

詔書：卒行道辟(避)姚(逃)，吏私賈賣衣財物，勿為收賈。  
(EPT52.55) (Orders issued by the Emperor: the lower officials sold their clothes and belongings in private to the soldiers who fled on the way to the army to avoid military service, the government would not support such debt.)

◇傷汗寒熱頭慙(痛)，即日加煩慙，四支(肢)◇。E (◇ As a result of sweating, he was sick with chill and fever and had a headache. Today the discomfort of the heart increased and the four limbs◇.)

廉吏誘(秀)材、異等。毋(無)。(EPS4T2.43) (There is no incorruptible officials, scholars and people with outstanding talent.)

□董充，迺三月癸巳病孿右脛，廕(腫)種(腫)◇。  
(EPT53.14) (□Dong Chong was sick on the day of Guisi counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches in March. His right calf couldn't be curled up and muscles swelled◇.)

迺二月壬午病加兩脾廕(腫)種(腫)，匈(胸)脅丈(漲)滿，不耐食。(EPF22.80) (The disease was worsened on the day of Renwu counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches in February. His spleen, chest and ribs were swelled and food cannot be eaten.)

入縹(襜)愈(褸)，守尉史謹◇。(EPS4C.12)  
(Received a mono-layer linen Chinese-style jacket, a lieutenant's official was careful.)

之居延博望亭部采胡于(芋)，其□◇。(EPT68.48) (Go to Bowang post pavilion in Juyan to pluck taros. He◇.)

盡丁未積廿九日，毋(無)城(越)塞出入迹。(EPT56.28)  
(By the day of Dingwei counted by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches, there were no signs of entry or exit from the border fortress in total twenty-nine days.)

◇□所持鉞，即以疑所持胡桐木丈(杖)，從後墨擊項三下，以辜一旬內立死。(EPF22.326) (◇With the two-edged knife, it is suspected that Yi's head was hit three times behind by the wooden stick of Calophyllum inophyllum. it caused Yi's death within ten days.)

TABLE II. A LIST OF THE CHARACTERS WHICH RECORD THE DIFFERENT WORDS IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES

Traditional standard characters	Character Pattern of "Juyan Xin Jian"	Traditional standard characters	Character Pattern of "Juyan Xin Jian"	Traditional standard characters	Character Pattern of "Juyan Xin Jian"
敝	幣	價	賈	攝	聃
避	辟	校	檄	屎	矢
裨	裨	潔	絜	伺	司
禱	禱	戒	械	帥	率
乘	承	僦	就	燧	隊, 遂
瘳	廖	鈞	拘	逃	姚
儲	諸	炬	苴	痛	慙,
賜	錫	圜	卷	無	毋
遲	穉	希	券	胸	匈
弛	施	糠	康	修	脩
粗	組	苛	河	秀	誘
太	大	壑	穀	懸	縣
弟	第	梁	梁	已	以
第	弟	苓	令	臙	靡, 雍
讀	讀, 讀	櫓	魯	禴	愈
度	渡	買	賣	芋	于
貳	成	摩	磨	愈	俞
諷	風	幕	莫	越	城
烽	蓬	暮	莫	早	蚤
俸	奉	謬	繆	臟	藏
鳳	凡	疲	罷	杖	丈
梗	更	聘	媵	針	箴
雇	顧	七	黍	值	直
簋	枕	娶	聚	腫	種
歡	驩	熱	炅		
劑	齊	稍	鞘		

IV. CONCLUSION

In general, A slight difference between the characters used in Ju Yan Xin Jian and the characters used in Modern Times. There are 2,289 separate characters in Juyan Xin Jian. Among of them, 138 are different from traditional standard characters, accounting for about 6 percent. Most of the different situations have a context to follow, such as the form is connected with adding or changing the pictograph part or having a similar overall outline; or pronouncing is the same or similar. In these 138 words, 90 characters are also found to record the same word in other handed down literature, only 34 characters are not found to record the same word in handed down literature, another 14 characters more have never showed in handed down literature. In all these 48 characters account for 2% of the total characters in "Juyan Xin Jian", if the frequency of characters is taken into consideration, this proportion will decrease more. From Han Dynasty to the present day, Chinese characters have spanned nearly two thousand years, and the consistency in using them is as high as 98%. It can be seen that the consistency and continuity of characters used in Chinese. In addition, since the content of this study is limited to "Juyan Xin Jian", most of its contents are written records of the northwest frontier fortress, the cultural level of some writers is not too high, in addition, the reasons for unearthed document stump and Vagueness of

handwriting, therefore, some glyph with only solitary evidence cannot rule out the wrong handwriting or the possibility of interpretation of the bamboo slips. This consistency may be more evident if we expand the scope of the study, we will identify with other unearthed documents of the same age.

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