

独立学者 | 山东济南

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OSF: <https://osf.io/hk9e7/>

学术概览

林乐友（1947——），山东济南人。首提“繁本字”概念与“五体汉字体系”概念。终身自修研究者，五十余年持续关注汉字字形体系、比较文字学与文字政策，未曾间断。

核心概念贡献

- 繁本字（Fanbenzi）：首次提出繁本字的严格定义：繁本字 = 繁体字 U 传承字。揭示“繁体字”作为总集名无法涵盖占《康熙字典》94.6%、占《通用规范汉字表》69%的传承字，修复了长期存在的“以小概大”逻辑悖论。
- 五体汉字体系：建立“字样主权+字形来源”的二维分类框架，涵盖五大共存体系：中文规范字、中文繁本字、台湾正体字、日文汉字、韩文汉字。
- 大树分枝、河流分脉：以有机生命谱系隐喻五体同源异流的共同体本质，繁本字如树之根系与心材，五体各美其美，共享同一个“汉字之理”。

研究方法 with 实证工作

- 对比字表：重新编次并以硬笔（1cm）及毛笔（3cm）两种楷书完成手写版《中日韩五体 808 汉字表》。完成三国五体楷书印刷体版《中日韩五体汉字 808》表。新编字表对原 2014 年中日韩三国合作秘书处版 808 表作三项补正：四体扩为五体；补入原表缺失的 45 组简繁对应字；按汉语拼音音序重新编排。既有 808 字统编表，也有“有差异 401 字”与“无差异 407 字”分列表，五体异同一目了然。
- 对照表：编制《简繁一对多 155 组繁本字对照表》，以《通用规范汉字表》附表 96 组为种子集，整合 GB/T 12345-90 区域变体、台湾《常用国字标准字体表》、香港《常用字字形表》，并引入《汉语大字典》《康熙字典》异读音义进行音义消歧。
- 语料验证：完成 0.97 亿字维基简体语料的简繁转换实验，证明以繁本字为目标层可将字符级错误率从 17.5ppm 降至 2.8ppm，降幅达 84%。消融实验确认繁本字层为降误主因。

论文与预印本

- 林乐友. (2026). 《“繁本字”的四重意涵与三阶证成——兼论五体汉字体系的生命谱系》（预印本，待审）。
- 林乐友. (2024). 《繁本字发凡》系列十论，发表于 B 站、小红书、知乎等网络平台。
- 致国家语言文字工作委员会政策建议书（已呈报，暂不对外公开）。

开放研究材料（OSF）

以下材料以 CC-BY 4.0 授权公开：

- 论文预印本（待审）
- 《中日韩五体 808 汉字表》
- 《简繁一对多 155 组繁本字对照表》
- 0.97 亿字简繁转换实验报告

OSF 项目：<https://osf.io/hk9e7/>

文化实践

创作并书法手书（以导电石墨烯墨水书写于 25 米×1.1 米杜邦纸）万言长诗剧《十问泉标·意会两表》，以济南泉城广场泉标为文化意象，将繁本字理论的学术内核转化为可观赏、可体验的书法长卷，作为学术理论走向文化实体的探索实践。

书法造诣

五体皆善，尤精颜柳楷书、行书。毛笔、钢笔、粉笔“三笔字”兼通。常年开办书法教学班，将字形比对的学术自觉融入书写实践。

学术信念

五十余年“笨功夫”，不问出处，但求实理。从少年时一本 64 开本《简化字总表检字》翻至卷边破损开始，无论上山下乡、企业务工、机关任职，遇字表必搜、见异体必较、逢疑义必究。这种近乎偏执的韧劲，贯穿了整个学术探索的始终。虽年事已高，不敢懈怠，愿以余生之力，为汉字术语的科学化、为中华文化的传承与发展，尽一份绵薄之力。

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ACADEMIC PROFILE

Born 1947 in Jinan, Shandong. Originator of the concepts "Fanbenzi" (繁本字) and "Five-Form Chinese Character System" (五体汉字体系). A lifelong self-taught researcher with over fifty years

of sustained inquiry into Chinese character systems, comparative orthography, and writing system policy.

CORE CONCEPTUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

- Fanbenzi (繁本字): First proposed the formal definition Fanbenzi = Traditional Characters U Inherited Characters, resolving the logical paradox that "Traditional Chinese" as a collective term fails to cover the vast majority of inherited characters (which constitute 94.6% of the Kangxi Dictionary and 69% of China's General Standard Character Table).
- Five-Form Chinese Character System (五体汉字体系): Established a two-dimensional classification framework (script sovereignty + character origin) encompassing five coexisting systems: Chinese Normative Characters, Chinese Fanbenzi, Taiwan Standard Characters, Japanese Kanji, and Korean Hanja.
- Tree-River Metaphor: Articulated the common origin and divergent evolution of the five systems through the organic imagery of "tree branching, rivers diverging."

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL WORK

- Comparative Character Tables: Recompiled and calligraphically transcribed (in both pen and brush, at 1cm and 3cm scales) the CJK Five-Form 808 Character Table, with three critical corrections to the original 2014 CJK Joint Common 808 Table: expansion from four to five forms, inclusion of 45 omitted simplified-traditional mapping pairs, and reorganization by Pinyin alphabetical order.
- Mapping Table: Compiled the One-to-Many 155 Groups Fanbenzi Mapping Table, integrating China's 96-group seed set, regional variants from GB/T 12345-90, Taiwan's Standard Character Table, Hong Kong's Common Character Table, and disambiguation based on the Hanyu Da Zidian and Kangxi Dictionary.
- Corpus Validation: Conducted a 97-million-character simplified Chinese corpus experiment demonstrating that using Fanbenzi as the target layer reduces character-level conversion error rate from 18ppm to 3ppm (84% reduction). Ablation experiments confirm the Fanbenzi layer is the primary source of error reduction.

PUBLICATIONS & PREPRINTS

- Lin, L. (2026). The Four Meanings and Three Justifications of "Fanbenzi": A Study on the Life Genealogy of the Five-Form Chinese Character System (Preprint under review).
- Lin, L. (2024). Fanbenzi Fafan (On Fanbenzi) — a series of ten articles published on Chinese online platforms (Bilibili, Xiaohongshu, Zhihu).
- Policy Recommendation to the National Language Commission of China (submitted 2026, currently non-public).

OPEN RESEARCH MATERIALS (OSF)

All materials publicly available under CC-BY 4.0:

- Preprint (under review)
- CJK Five-Form 808 Character Table
- One-to-Many 155 Groups Fanbenzi Mapping Table
- 97-million-character conversion experiment report

OSF Project: <https://osf.io/hk9e7/>

CULTURAL PRACTICE

Authored and calligraphically rendered (in graphite-conductive ink on 25m × 1.1m archival paper) a 10,000-character poetic drama Ten Questions on the Spring Emblem — Two Tables in Dialogue, as a cultural-artistic extension of Fanbenzi theory.

LIFELONG ACADEMIC PURSUIT

Decades of self-directed research, combining systematic textual analysis with hands-on calligraphic practice (mastery of brush, fountain pen, and chalk — the "three writing instruments"). Maintains an enduring commitment to the scientific refinement of Chinese character terminology and the preservation of the Chinese script heritage.