

WILLIAM McNAUGHTON *Revised by* JIAGENG FAN

# Reading and Writing CHINESE

A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO  
THE CHINESE WRITING SYSTEM

THIRD  
EDITION

夷 化 想 汉 生 语 华 树 语  
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- The **1,725** most frequently used characters in both Simplified and Traditional forms
- All **2,633** characters and **5,000+** compounds required for the **HSK Exam**
- **Mnemonics** to help with memorization
- Standard **Hanyu Pinyin romanizations**

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# The Chart of Modern Radicals

The **Chart of Modern Radicals** gives the system of modern radicals used in the dictionary 漢英詞典, *The Chinese-English Dictionary*, discussed in the Student's Guide. The chart gives the number of each radical, its form or forms, and a reference to its treatment in *Reading and Writing Chinese*. Numbers in Roman type refer to radicals included in the first character group of basic characters. Page numbers in italics refer to radicals in the second character group (pp. 215–273); *a* means “left column,” *b* means “right column” on the actual pages. “Cp.” means “Compare” to the relevant character on the page number given. “(--)” means the character in parentheses does not have or is not ascribed a (different) meaning.

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WILLIAM McNAUGHTON  
REVISED BY JIAGENG FAN

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Tuttle Publishing

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[info@tuttlepublishing.com](mailto:info@tuttlepublishing.com)

[www.tuttlepublishing.com](http://www.tuttlepublishing.com)

**Japan**

Tuttle Publishing

Yaekari Building, 3rd Floor

5-4-12 Osaki, Shinagawa-ku

Tokyo 141-0032

Tel: (81) 3 5437 0171 Fax: (81) 3 5437 0755

[sales@tuttle.co.jp](mailto:sales@tuttle.co.jp)

[www.tuttle.co.jp](http://www.tuttle.co.jp)

**Asia Pacific**

Berkeley Books Pte. Ltd

61 Tai Seng Avenue, #02-12  
Singapore 534167  
Tel: (65) 6280-1330 Fax: (65) 6280-6290  
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## PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

William McNaughton's knowledgeable, academically sound, yet extremely interesting *Reading and Writing Chinese* continues to be a resource that learners rely on.

Since the previous editions of *Reading and Writing Chinese*, and since McNaughton's own diligent updates and revisions to the book, the modern Chinese language has continued to change alongside China's development. This new, revised, and expanded Third Edition keeps the book clearly reflecting the most recent understandings and uses of Chinese, in order to best help Chinese language learners with their studies.

These are the main items that have been comprehensively adjusted in the Third Edition:

1. A substantial portion of the etymology information has been updated to accord with modern scholarship.
2. Mnemonics have been revised to aid the remembrance of characters. In some potentially confusing cases, the marker [MN] is added to distinguish mnemonic from etymology.
3. The word (compound) examples given in the book have been updated and added to as well, for the purpose of more accurately reflecting the recent changes of the Chinese language and society.
4. The new HSK exam level code for each character has been added where applicable (from Level 1 through Level 6). The HSK or **Hànyǔ Shuǐpíng Kǎoshì** is China's standardized exam of language proficiency for non-native speakers. It is administered around the world by the China National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language (Hanban).

### About the New HSK Test

Because the HSK is a national standardized exam, it is useful to look at Hanban's own description of its new format to understand the exam's structure, and thus the level codes we use in this book.\*

The new HSK test was introduced in March 2010. It was designed to better serve Chinese Language learners. The test is the result of coordinated efforts by experts from different disciplines including Chinese language teaching, linguistics, psychology and educational measurement. The new exam combines the advantages of the original HSK while taking into consideration recent trends in Chinese language training by conducting surveys and making use of the latest findings in international language testing.

The new HSK consists of a writing test and a speaking test, which are independent of each other. There are six levels of writing tests, namely the HSK (level I), HSK (level II), HSK (level III), HSK (level IV), HSK (level V), and HSK (level VI). There are three levels of speaking tests, namely the HSK (beginner level), HSK (intermediate level), and HSK (advanced level).

Writing Test	Speaking Test
HSK (Level VI)	HSK (Advanced Level)
HSK (Level V)	
HSK (Level IV)	HSK (Intermediate Level)
HSK (Level III)	
HSK (Level II)	HSK (Beginner Level)
HSK (Level I)	

- Test takers who are able to pass the HSK (Level I) can understand and use very simple Chinese phrases, meet basic needs for communication and possess the ability to further their Chinese language studies.
- Test takers who are able to pass the HSK (Level II) have an excellent grasp of basic Chinese and can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters.
- Test takers who are able to pass the HSK (Level III) can communicate in Chinese at a basic level in their daily, academic and professional lives. They can manage most communication in Chinese when travelling in China.
- Test takers who are able to pass the HSK (Level IV) can converse in

Chinese on a wide range of topics and are able to communicate fluently with native Chinese speakers.

- Test takers who are able to pass the HSK (Level V) can read Chinese newspapers and magazines, enjoy Chinese films and plays, and give a full-length speech in Chinese.
- Test takers who are able to pass the HSK (Level VI) can easily comprehend written and spoken information in Chinese and can effectively express themselves in Chinese, both orally and on paper.

The new HSK exam level codes in this revision are based on HSK writing tests (6 levels).

The earlier HSK exam formats and sources/lists remain useful to today's learner in terms of being useful sources to draw on for making choices about Chinese character learning sequence or priority. Thus, the earlier coding systems (see details and explanations in the Preface, pages [viii–x](#)) also remain in this new edition.

## **Footnote**

\* The following text is from Hanban.org (Confucius Institute Headquarters), 2012.

## PREFACE

This new edition of *Reading and Writing Chinese* uses the modern “simplified forms” which resulted from “script reform” after the Revolution of 1949. (The traditional forms, however, receive collateral presentation as variations of the modern simplified forms. The modern simplified forms are standard in the People’s Republic of China and in Singapore; the traditional forms are standard in Taiwan and Hong Kong.)

In the last 50 years, three developments in modern China have made it much easier for one to learn to read and write the Chinese language with a reasonable fluency:

- the simplification of the Chinese writing system in the early 1950s;
- the publication of a list of the 2,000 most useful characters to learn first, for adult education, also in the early 1950s; and
- the establishment of a “standard vocabulary of the Chinese language and graded outline of Chinese characters,” with a related TOEFL-like test for proficiency in Chinese (*Zhongguo Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi* or HSK).

This edition exploits all three of these developments, with the aim of enabling the foreign student of Chinese to acquire, quickly and painlessly (perhaps even pleurably), a large vocabulary of Chinese written characters and of character combinations.

Using *Reading and Writing Chinese* with a good Chinese language teacher or in classes for spoken Chinese and written Chinese with a focus on Chinese culture or on other interests (business, politics, history, literature, etc.), it is now possible for the average student to achieve this large vocabulary in a period of time that would not have been possible before the Chinese government’s massive efforts at adult education and (more recently) at education of foreign students in Chinese. (Refer to pages ix–x for a discussion of *Hanyu Shuiping Cihui Yu Hanzi Dengji Dagang* [HSCD; Standard Vocabulary of the Chinese Language and Graded Outline of Chinese Characters].)

-----

In the preparation of this new edition of *Reading and Writing Chinese*, the same pedagogical method has been used to present the material as was used in earlier editions.

1. The student studies the most useful characters (as determined, for this new edition, by *Hanyu Shuiping Cihui Yu Hanzi Dengji Dagang* [HSCHDD]).
2. The characters are presented in the order in which they are likely to be most useful; the most frequently seen characters appear before the less frequently seen ones.
3. In learning the characters, the student will also learn the elements of the writing system—the 226 radicals, and the “phonetics” (sound components) which he/she will find most useful in the study of the HSCHDD lists.
4. Each entry for a character is given in units of information based on developments in “programmed instruction,” and these units have been arranged in order of growing difficulty.
5. Help is given to students in mastering the problem of “look-alike” characters: through juxtaposition and cross-reference, the author has tried to clarify the main causes of the problem, look-alike radicals and look-alike characters.

The new edition’s content and organization are based on the analysis and vocabulary presented in HSCHDD (Beijing: Beijing Yuyanxue Chubanshe, 1995 [1992]). The earlier editions of *Reading and Writing Chinese* depended heavily on work done at Yale to prepare teaching materials and were based largely on George A. Kennedy, ed., *Minimum Vocabularies of Written Chinese* (New Haven: Far Eastern Publications, 1954), which, in turn, makes use of the 2,000-character list prepared in China in the early 1950s to facilitate adult education.

*Hanyu Shuiping Cihui Yu Hanzi Dengji Dagang* is tied to the *Zhongguo Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi*, or *Chinese Proficiency Test* (HSK). HSK aims to measure the level of proficiency in Chinese attained by those, especially foreigners and overseas Chinese, who do not have a native speaker’s background and education. An HSK certificate can indicate the holder’s preparedness to study at a Chinese university or his/her level of Chinese proficiency to potential employers. It is, in other words, the contemporary Chinese equivalent of the TOEFL test in English. The graded organization in the printed HSCHDD copy,

based on statistical studies and experts' judgment about *the most useful vocabulary items* for non-native-speaker students to learn at each stage of their studies, is of great value and is of greater contemporary relevance than is *Minimum Vocabularies of Written Chinese*.

*Hanyu Shuiping Cihui Yu Hanzi Dengji Dagang* is focused more on “words” (**ci** 词) than on **zi** (字, single characters), although all of the characters (**zi**) needed to write the words of the basic vocabulary of words (**ci**) are included in graded lists (at the back of HSCHDD). The lists of “**ci**” include all of their component *zi* (single characters) which may, by themselves, stand for a word of the language. The **ci** are mostly two-character expressions, but there may be some items comprising three or even four characters (**zi**).

The study plan implied by HSCHDD is as follows:

In years one and two of study, it is contemplated that a vocabulary of 5, 253 words (**ci**), including the 2,205 **zi** needed to write those 5, 253 words, will be learned. This vocabulary is broken down into three lists:

- List A: 1,033 **ci** (“most frequently used words”, needing 800 **zi**),
- List B: 2,018 **ci** (“frequently used words”, needing 804 additional **zi**), and
- List C: 2,202 **ci** (“words the frequency of use of which is next below words in category B”, needing 590 additional **zi** plus 11 **zi** in a “supplement”).

Note that a large number of the 5, 253 vocabulary items (**ci**) are identical to items in the list of 2,205 **zi**. For example, the first list (of 1,033 **ci**) is comprised of 459 single-character items and of 574 items of two- or more characters—i.e., 44% **zi** and 56% **ci**.

In years 3 and 4 of study of HSCHDD, it is contemplated that a vocabulary of 3,569 words, including the 700 additional **zi** needed to write those words, will be learned—“1,500 vocabulary items in each of the last two years of study,” according to the “prefatory article” (**daixu**). The words in this list D are characterized as “other words in common use.”

This new Tuttle guide to the Chinese writing system presents all of the characters (**zi**) in the A, B, and C lists, introducing students to the 2,205 single characters (**zi**) needed to write the 5, 253 (**ci**) words. In addition, as many of the words (**ci**) as is possible are introduced as sub-items within the frames of each character (**zi**), modified by the principle of not introducing a character in a sub-item until it has been introduced as a main item. The new edition also—which HSCHDD does not—introduces students to “elements of the writing system”

(e.g., “radicals” (**bùshǒu**) and productive phonetics). This will make it easier for foreign students to use *Reading and Writing Chinese*, in their progress toward acquiring a large enough vocabulary to be competent in the Chinese written language.

Also, grouping characters into “phonetic series” (i.e., several characters having the same phonetic element) gives the following benefits:

- makes it easier for students to learn several characters by connecting them through a common element (the phonetic);
- helps students to distinguish between look-alike characters; and
- helps students grasp the logic of the writing system.

The organization of characters into phonetic series is one of the features of earlier editions which has been strengthened in the new version.

For the three HSCHDD lists used to prepare the new *Reading and Writing Chinese (RWC)*, the relation to earlier editions of *Reading and Writing Chinese* is as follows:

- List “A,” 800 characters (**zi**), of which 25 are not in earlier editions of *RWC*;
- List “B,” 804 characters, of which 144 are not in earlier editions of *RWC*; and
- List “C” (including the 11-character supplement), 601 characters, of which 290 are not in earlier editions of *RWC*.

This means that 459 new characters have been added to this new edition. From the characters included in earlier editions of *Reading and Writing Chinese*, a few dozen, maybe, have been deleted as being irrelevant to mastery of the HSCHDD lists. One of the features of this and previous editions of *Reading and Writing Chinese* is that **ci** are regularly introduced throughout the book—and, in fact, about 25% more **ci** than **zi** are introduced (2,500 **ci** as against 2,000 **zi**). This means that it has been fairly easy to adapt the format and method of *Reading and Writing Chinese* to present the lists in HSCHDD, including **ci**.

-----

This new edition preserves, as far as possible, a successful and popular feature of earlier editions—introducing first the characters which the student would meet early in his/her studies of other kinds of textbooks in Chinese—readers, conversation books, etc.

Firstly, the editor has used his judgment about the characters foreign students in the 21st century are most likely to meet early in their studies (the list of such

characters is not that much different from what it was at the time earlier editions were prepared). Secondly, every character (**zi**) and every word (**ci**) have been marked as “A” or “B” or “C” on their first appearance in the new edition of *Reading and Writing Chinese*, following the “A” list, the “B” list, or the “C” list of first-year and second-year study materials in the HSCHDD. That way, the student can follow his/her preference, using the arrangement of characters into phonetic series to pick up a larger number of characters fast; or (alternatively) learning at first only the “A” character with its radicals and phonetic (if any), taking note of related characters, and moving on, to return later and learn the “B” character(s) in the phonetic series, and finally coming back later still, to learn the “C” character or characters.

While the editor certainly does not want to discourage ambitious students who would follow the first method of study, he recommends the alternative method, as follows:

- that students learn at first only the characters on the “A” list, taking note of related characters;
- return later and learn the characters on the “B” list, and finally
- come back later still and learn the “C” characters.

Using this method, students should learn all of the radicals as they are introduced. The editor recommends this method because of the pace of learning inherent in it. In a Western university curriculum, where the student studies several subjects at the same time in a 16-week semester, the student can learn seven new characters (**zi**) a night (35 new characters a week). By the end of the first year of study, he/she should know all of the “A” characters (up through the tenth character in column “a” of Part II, p. 227) as well as their radicals and phonetics; and he/she should also know 270 characters of the “B” list and their radicals and phonetics. By the end of his/her third semester of study, the student should have learned all of the “A” and “B” characters and their radicals and phonetics.

By the end of his/her second year of study, the student should have learned all of the characters of the “A,” “B,” and “C” lists—and will have kept pace, as far as the learning of characters (**zi**) is concerned, with the study plan implied by HSCHDD.

The study plan implied by HSCHDD, however—at least with reference to the rate at which the student is expected to learn **ci**—seems to assume that the student will be studying Chinese in an intensive course—in Beijing, perhaps; as



sole, or almost sole, subject of study; and for more than the 28 to 32 weeks of the usual Western university academic year. All this means, in the long run, is that the student studying in a Western university may want to spread out over eight semesters (rather than four) the time and cerebral energy devoted to the study of *Reading and Writing Chinese* and use the “space” so created in his study week to learn all of the **ci** on the various HSCHDD lists (as well, of course, as the 700 new **zi** on List “D” and its supplement).

**William McNaughton**

# STUDENT'S GUIDE

## The Writing System

The Chinese writing system is based on two hundred or so basic elements, referred to as “radicals” in the Western world (in China as **bùshǒu** (部首), or “section headings,” with reference to the way in which they are used to arrange, or to index, dictionaries).

I say “two hundred or so” because the pre-modern system (prevailing from the early 18th century to the early 20th century) contained 214 radicals, but post-1949 systems have varied around that number. For example, the system of *Han-Ying Cidian* or *The Chinese-English Dictionary* (probably the most widely used Chinese-English dictionary in the world) depends on a system of 226 radicals plus a supplementary category. It is the radical system of this dictionary which is presented in this revised edition of *Reading and Writing Chinese*.



Lexicographers use the radicals to organize dictionaries or indexes to dictionaries which are arranged phonetically. They begin with one-stroke radicals, and end with the radical or radicals having the largest number of strokes (17 strokes in pre-modern dictionaries, 13 strokes in *Han-Ying Cidian* plus 11 characters called “leftovers”). The dictionary-makers take every character which is not a radical, decide which radical in it is logically the most important, and then classify the character under that radical in the dictionary or index. Under each radical, the characters are then arranged, from the fewest strokes to the most strokes (not counting the strokes in the radical).

Every time a new character was created to represent some word of the spoken language, the character was formed according to one of six principles, giving six different classes of characters: 1) pictures, 2) symbols, 3) sound-loans, 4) sound-meaning compounds, 5) meaning-meaning compounds, and 6) reclarified compounds. Hence by extension, we can say that six—and only six—kinds of characters exist.

If we understand these six principles, we will be able to see *why* every new character we study means what it does. Instead of seeming to be a capricious

aggregation of strokes, the character will reflect a logical system for representing words and concepts. And each new more-complicated character—the compounds—will be a combination of familiar elements.

Let us look at each of the six kinds of Chinese characters.








1. *Pictures*. Some Chinese characters are pictures of things. The character for “person/human being” is a simple stick drawing of a human being: 人. The character for “child” or “baby” is a drawing of an infant with open fontanel: 兒. Sometimes the modern character is a very stylized picture of what it represents. We then have to look into the history of the character before we can see the resemblance clearly. The character for “moon” 月 used to look like this: ; the character for “eye” 目 like this: .
2. *Symbols*. Some Chinese characters are symbols—some more, some less arbitrary—for the concept to which they refer. Some examples of symbols are: 上 “above,” 下 “below,” 一 “one,” 二 “two,” 三 “three.”
3. *Sound-loans*. Some Chinese characters stand for a word which is, or once was, pronounced the same as another word but with a different meaning, like “feet” and “feat” in English. This type of character, a picture or symbol for one of two homonyms, was borrowed to represent the companion homonym, too; the context was relied on to make the meaning clear. For example, the words for “scorpion” and “10,000” were once homonyms. The character 萬 (modern simplified form, less representational: 万) originally meant “scorpion” but was borrowed for “10,000” since there was little danger of confusing the two meanings in a context. You can probably see that it would have been inconvenient to write “10,000” in the same symbolic notation used to write the numbers “one,” “two,” and “three.”
4. *Sound-meaning compounds*. Sometimes one part of a Chinese character gives a hint about the meaning, while another part gives a hint about the pronunciation. For example, the character 包, “to wrap,” is pronounced **bāo**. (The pronunciation of the romanization and the tone markings used here are explained on pages [xxiii–xxiv](#).) If this character is combined with the character 鱼 “fish,” the result is a new character, 鮑 “salted fish,” pronounced **bào**. The “fish” component suggests the meaning, and the “wrap” component (**bāo**) suggests the sound.
5. *Meaning-meaning compounds*. Sometimes two characters are put

together to form a new character whose meaning derives from some logic in the juxtaposition of the two component characters. The character 女 “woman” beside the character 子 “child” forms 好, a character that means “to love” or “to be lovable, to be likable, to be good.” Although the logic in such a juxtaposition is usually not obvious enough to allow you to figure out the meaning of a new character, it is usually a great help when trying to remember a character which you have seen only once.

6. *Reclarified compounds.* At various times in the history of the written language, a scribe had wanted to better “control” the meaning of a character he was using, for various reasons. The reasons could be: because the character—due to sound-loan, perhaps—had come to stand for a number of different words, or perhaps it represented a word with a number of different meanings. The scribe could add to the existing character either to clarify the word to which it referred, or to pinpoint the meaning intended in the particular context. For example, the character for “scorpion” 萬 [Point 3 above] was later reclarified when it was used to represent “scorpion” (rather than “10,000”) by adding the “bug” radical 虫 to produce the new character 毒 that always meant “scorpion” (or, metonymically, “scorpion’s sting/tail”) and never “10,000.” The character 廷 **tíng** stood for “court”—whether it was the king’s court or the court in someone’s front yard. Eventually someone added the “lean-to” radical 广, which is a picture of a roof and a wall, to distinguish the king’s court (廷 **tíng**) from the ordinary subject’s front yard (庭 **tíng**). Some of these reclarified compounds will, in their new guise, be simple sound-meaning compounds, and some of them—if the reclarified character itself was already a sound-meaning compound—will be sound-meaning compounds with one component to suggest the sound and two components to suggest the meaning.\*

## Explanatory Notes

The following is an annotated character entry from this edition:

1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	   	CHE, car; family name. CAR radical (100) [A] The character is a picture of a car or chariot (top view—the top and bottom horizontal strokes being the two wheels).		11			
416 4 strokes 2 3		15		12		13	
		火车 <b>huǒchē</b> train (railroad) [A] 车间 <b>chējiān</b> workshop [B] 车夫 <b>chēfū</b> chauffeur ( )				14	
							

### KEY:

1. the character
2. character serial number
3. stroke count
4. stroke-order diagram
5. pronunciation and tone
6. character definition
7. radical information
8. radical number
9. *Hanyu Shuiping Cihui*... list (see pp. ix–x)
10. New HSK Exam level (i.e., L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, or L6) when applicable
11. character explanation
12. (MN) indicates a mnemonic tip
13. character combinations with pronunciation, meaning, and *HSC* and HSK list/exam level
14. traditional character
15. ref. to radical when difficult to discern (see char. 439 for ex.)

### UNDERSTANDING THE ENTRIES

The student should pay special attention, at the beginning of his/her studies, to the information given in #6 above, “character definition.” It is, of course, essential to know what a character “means.” In *Reading and Writing Chinese*, this information is given in the form of an English definition or “gloss.” Because

there are significant differences between the grammatical systems of Chinese (a member of the “Sino-Tibetan” language family), and of English (a member of the “Indo-European” language family), problems can arise with these definitions. Let us consider this point a little further.

Chao Yuen Ren, in his grammar of Chinese (*A Grammar of Spoken Chinese*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1968) recognizes as below the basic categories of words (“word-classes,” “parts of speech”) in Chinese; the basic word-classes of English are as set out in the right-hand column.

<b>Chinese Word-classes</b> (acc. Chao)	<b>English Word-classes</b>
verbs (including adjectives)	verbs
	adjectives
nouns	nouns
proper names	
place words	
time-words	
determinatives	
measure-words	
localizers (suffixes that convert non- place words to place words)	
pronouns	pronouns
other substitutes	
adverbs	adverbs
prepositions	prepositions
conjunctions	conjunctions
particles	
interjections	interjections

Anyone trying, then, to give English definitions for Chinese words (or the characters which stand for them) faces the problem of “mapping” a system of 15 elements onto a system of eight elements. The editor of *Reading and Writing*

*Chinese*, in preparing the definitions, has given the student as much help as he could with this problem. English verbs are used to translate Chinese verbs, English nouns to translate Chinese nouns, etc. Where grammatical categories do not match, explanations and paraphrases are given (especially for Chinese measure-words, localizers, and particles). *Reading and Writing Chinese*, however, is a guide to the Chinese writing system, not a comprehensive grammar (Chao's grammar runs to 847 pages). As is stated in the Preface, the student should be using *Reading and Writing Chinese* in tandem with classroom work or with a tutor. The apparent anomalies created by such "mapping" will be resolved as the student's mind becomes more and more comfortable with the differences between the two grammatical systems. The achievement of that kind of comfort is, of course, one of the pleasures of studying a foreign language.

Most of the punctuation marks used in the characters' explanatory blocks are grammatically logical. However, I have also adopted a few rules of my own to help the reader/ student. Semicolons are used to distinguish meaning "groups." Semicolons are also used after a character's romanized reading when a character's usage rather than the meaning is given. In addition to their use with slang terms, or for clarity, quotation marks are used around character-compound definitions that are contextually proper in English but which cannot be derived from the characters themselves. For example, the Chinese use a character for "red" 红 and the character for "tea" 茶 to write what in English is called "black tea." Since the more literal definition "red tea" would be meaningless, I have used quotation marks in the definition of the compound, as follows:

红茶 **hóngchá** "black" tea

## WRITTEN VERSUS PRINTED FORMS

Problems of character identification may result from the fact that typeset forms sometimes differ from the handwritten forms that are usually learned first. Always compare a character which appears in a compound, with its written counterpart as you work through this book. The typeset list below provides the most common of these variant forms. Numbers refer to the serial number of characters in the first half of this book (characters 1–1,067); page numbers are for characters in the second half.

卜	19	入	204	眞	404
乚	90	青	249	歉	Pt. 2, p. 239
八	124	令	369	卽	Pt. 2, p. 244

## DICTIONARIES

Chinese dictionaries—whether they are Chinese–Chinese dictionaries or Chinese–English dictionaries—may be organized according to the radical system, or they may be organized phonetically (from “A” to “Z,” like a Western dictionary) according to the standard romanized spelling (*Hanyu Pinyin*) of the Beijing pronunciation (*Putonghua*, “Mandarin”) of the character. The order of entries follows the English alphabetical order, starting with “A” and ending with “Z.” Such phonetic organization works fine until you encounter a character you don’t know how to pronounce—a common experience for foreign students (but it also happens with Chinese readers). So all dictionaries organized phonetically, as just described, also have an index—an index organized by some modern adaptation of the traditional radical system. There is no universally accepted adaptation, however, so different dictionaries use slightly different radical systems. But all such systems are derived from the traditional radical system, all of them overlap to a great degree, and all follow quite closely the logic of the traditional system.

## CHARACTER COMBINATIONS

Individual characters themselves—each of which, in general, represents a single syllable of the spoken language—may occur in combination with other characters to denote Chinese words and expressions of two or more syllables. For example, a common expression for “woman” in the spoken language is the two syllable **nǚrén**, written with the characters for “woman” 女 **nǚ** and “person” 人 **rén**. Many of these common combinations are given in this book so that you will get used to seeing the characters within important expression and words. Learning the combination in which a character occurs can be a valuable aid to understanding that character. Moreover, these combinations provide review as well as usage examples.

Some examples are also given of a favorite stylistic device in Chinese speech and writing—four-character set expressions (成语). Learning these four-character set expressions will be useful for the student in the same way as learning two-



character combinations, and it will also prepare the student to deal with them when he/she encounters them or similar four-character expressions—written or spoken. Finally, practice with two-character combinations and four-character set expressions will tend to break down the illusion, which the writing system so insistently encourages, that Chinese is a monosyllabic language. To some extent it may be so, but the disyllable is an extremely important unit in modern Chinese, and the four-character expression is also important in anything above the level of “survival Chinese.”

### **PHONETIC SERIES**

When a certain character has been used to give the sound in a number of sound-meaning compounds, a group of characters emerges, each of which has a different meaning but contains the same sound-component. The different meanings are established, of course, by using a different meaning-component in each character. Such a group of characters is called a “phonetic series,” and students have often found that learning becomes more rapid when they study such character groups. In *Reading and Writing Chinese* we have therefore introduced common characters as part of a phonetic series if the characters belong to a phonetic series. For example, the character “wrap” 包 **bāo**, mentioned above, is the sound-component for a number of common characters that appear in this book: 抱, 饱, 泡, 炮, 袍, 跑. The meaning is determined by the other part of the character: “扌 hand,” “饣 food,” “氵 water,” “火 fire,” “衤 gown,” and “foot,” to give meanings: “to embrace,” “to be full” (after eating), “to soak,” “artillery,” “long gown,” and “to run,” respectively.

### **THE CHINESE WRITING SYSTEM AS CULTURAL ARTIFACT**

There are, more or less, 13 dialects of the Chinese language—spoken languages which differ from one another as much as English, German, and Dutch differ from one another, or as French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese differ. The remarkable thing about the Chinese writing system, including the simplified form of it which is studied in this book, is that a literate native speaker of one dialect can communicate with another person of a different native dialect by simply writing down his thoughts. The other party will immediately understand—although if the two tried to speak in their native dialects, neither would understand the other. That is, with the Chinese writing system, you can simultaneously write down a message in 13 different languages!\* There has

never been anything else like it in human history.

Some foreign students, initially vexed when they realize that the Chinese writing system is somewhat more complicated than their own, think that the Chinese should switch to an alphabetical one. To do so, however, would eliminate the increment of universal intelligibility which exists in China. Furthermore, while it does take some months longer for a Chinese child to master the writing system than it does for an American or French child, say, to master their own writing systems, in the long run there is little difference. Japan, whose writing system is based on the Chinese system, has one of the highest literacy rates in the world (illiteracy in Japan is about one-fifth that of the United States). And James Traub notes that only slightly more than four percent of Taiwanese fifth graders and slightly more than 10 percent of Japanese scored as low as the average American fifth grader on a battery of reading tests.\*\*

The foreign student should also consider that the logic of the Chinese writing system, as sketched on pages [xii–xiv](#) above, has stimulated a number of Western thinkers, from Leibniz in his work on the Calculus to Eisenstein on montage.

A project was floated after World War II to have traffic signs all over the world prepared in Chinese “ideograms.” Although the proposal was derided by Yale’s widely respected Sinologist, George A. Kennedy, who called it “deranged,” something like this has actually happened—with modern pictures, symbols, and especially “meaning-meaning compounds” now to be seen on traffic signs and other public notices around the world: school crossing... men working...slippery when wet...steep hill ahead...slowing-moving vehicles, keep right... no smoking...no eating or drinking on the subway...do not play boom boxes on the beach... danger of falling rocks...watch out for deer...low-flying aircraft ahead...emergency fire exit, this way...the list goes on.

There is a complex ideogram on the bus-boats in Venice which clearly says, in just four elements, “sit down or you will block the captain’s view and make it difficult for him to navigate the boat safely!” The city fathers in one Italian town have put up signs on a main street, with the silhouette of a woman smoking and leaning up against a lamp-post, crossed out by the “no/not” symbol, a diagonal stroke from lower right to upper left corner. The meaning is clear enough: “no solicitation.” Many computer icons, too, are a modern form of ideography, universally intelligible to computer users around the world, whatever their native language. In fact, these international systems of modern ideograms have even

begun to develop “sound-meaning compounds.” The driver passing through a French village (for example) may see at the far end of the village a sign with the village’s name in the phonetic Roman alphabet (the sound component) crossed out by the “no/not” symbol, a diagonal stroke from lower right to upper left corner (the meaning component): “you are leaving Mirepoix.”

## Study Methods

Each radical introduced in this book is assigned a number in parentheses. This number is the radical number and indicates where the radical occurs within the sequence of 226 radicals. Every effort you make to memorize the number, at least for radicals having two, three, four, five, or six strokes, will pay off in time saved after you start to use dictionaries. Just as it is a great time-saver with Western-language dictionaries to know where “F” occurs in the alphabet (and whether it occurs before or after “M,” for example), these numbers serve the same purpose in Chinese.

You are also advised, when first learning a character, to be conscious of all the radicals that appear in it. Say aloud the radicals while writing a new character. For example, say “mouth-down-one-cowrie” while writing 贵 “be expensive, be precious” (character 163); or “word-torso-thumb” when writing 谢 “thanks, to thank” (character 239). Such incantations may be of considerable help in recalling characters to memory three or four days after first encountering them.

You should read the explanation of the sources of new characters, but you need not formally study these explanations unless (as sometimes happens) you become fascinated by the Chinese written character itself. In that case you may want to learn all the explanations given and even to carry your own studies further afield into the various books which present such explanations in greater (and sometimes fanciful) detail. A reference which can be useful for such study is Bernhard Karlgren, *Analytic Dictionary of Chinese and Sino-Japanese* (see note above, p. [xiv](#)), referred to in *Reading and Writing Chinese* as “AD.”\*

You can easily use *Reading and Writing Chinese* as a programmed textbook. Cover the character with a blank piece of paper placed along the vertical line that separates the character from the box containing its pronunciation and meaning, then try to write out the character, and immediately after doing so, pull the answer sheet away and compare the character you have written with the character in the book. If you have written the character incorrectly, take note of

the error or errors and write the character correctly before proceeding to the next one. After working to the bottom of a page in this way, reverse the procedure and try to write down the pronunciation and meaning while looking only at the character. Immediately check your work against the pronunciation and meaning that appear in the text.

## How to Write the Characters

The Chinese learn to write the characters by using an easy and effective method. The essential ingredient of this method is the fixed order in which the strokes of a character are written. Although Chinese people occasionally disagree among themselves about minor details, the method has been developed and perfected through centuries of experience. Follow the stroke-order diagrams presented in this book in order to acquire the correct habits early, and remember to keep your characters uniform in size.

The rules below explain the method in general.

1. Top to bottom:

三 →	一	二	三	
累 →	冂	田	累	累
言 →	丶	一	言	言

2. Left to right:

他 →	亻	亻	他	他
谁 →	讠	讠	谁	谁
啊 →	丨	啊	啊	啊

3. Upper left corner to lower right corner:

矢 →	丿	㇇	𠄎	矢
佳 →	丿	亻	侅	佳
您 →	亻	你	您	您

4. Outside to inside:

田 →	丨	冂	𠬞	田
冈 →	丨	冂	𠬞	冈
国 →	丨	冂	国	国

5. When two or more strokes cross, horizontal strokes before perpendicular strokes:

十 →	一	十		
大 →	一	𠄎	大	
丰 →	一	三	三	丰

6. Slanting stroke to the left before slanting stroke to the right:

人 →	丿	人		
文 →	丶	㇇	㇇	文
又 →	フ	又		

7. Center stroke before symmetrical wings:

小 →	丿	勹	小	
水 →	丿	勹	水	水
夾 →	一	大	夾	夾

## The Pronunciation of Chinese

The system used in *Reading and Writing Chinese* to write romanized Chinese is the Hanyu Pinyin system which is standard in mainland China and is now used almost universally, too, in printed materials (newspapers, magazines, books, textbooks), and so on— *used, that is, whenever the writer wants, for some reason, to give a word or words in Roman letters.* The student should remember that Chinese is written with the characters, not with the Roman alphabet.

### HANYU PINYIN

Spoken Chinese, represented by pinyin (romanized) text, has the following vowels, consonants and combinations:

1. The following letters are pronounced like their English equivalents: **f**, **k**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **p**, **s** (except in “sh”), **t**, **w**, and **y**
2. The following letters are pronounced like the English sounds indicated: **a** (except as described in 8, below), as in *father*; **i**, as in *machine* (except when appearing immediately after **u**—see end of this paragraph—or when appearing immediately after **c**, **ch**, **r**, **s**, **sh**, **z**, or **zh**: see 9, below; **o** as in *worn*; **ai** in *aisle*; and **ui**, **wei** in *weight*
3. The following combinations are pronounced like the English sounds indicated: **ao** like **ow** in *how*; **ou** like **o** in *so*; and **e** (except **e** after **i** or **y**: see point 8, below), like **o** in *done*.
4. The following letters are pronounced as explained: **b**, like **p** in *spy*; **d**, like **t** in *sty*; **g** like **k** in *sky*; that is, like English **p**, **t**, or **k** but with less aspiration (compare with point 1, above);
5. The following letters are pronounced as described: **h**, with more friction than English **h**; **u** (but not **ü**, and also not when followed by another vowel or pair of vowels, or when preceded by **j**, **q**, or by **i** or **y**), like **oo** in *moon* but with the lips rounded and the tongue back; **u** preceded by **i** or **y**, like **o** in *so*; **u** preceded by **j**, **q**, or **x**, round the lips to say **oo** as in

*moon* but try to pronounce instead *i* as in *machine* (compare with *ü* in point 8, below); *z*, like *ds* in *cads*; and *c*, like *ts* in *it's hot*.

6. The following letters and combinations are pronounced as described: *sh* as in *shred*, tongue very far back; *ch*, tongue flat against roof of mouth, very far back; *zh*, like *ch* just described but with less breath; and *r*, tongue flat against roof of mouth, far back—like a *j* and *r* pronounced together.
7. The following letters are pronounced as described: *j*, like English *j* but with tongue tip forward where teeth meet; *q*, like *j* just described with more breath; and *x*, tongue tip against back of lower teeth (like a lisping English *s*).
8. The following letters are pronounced as described: *e* after *i* or *y*, as in *yet*; *ü*, round the lips to say *oo* as in *moon* but try to pronounce instead *i* as in *machine*; *ü* plus *e*, like *ü* just described plus English *e* in *yet*; *a* after *i* or *y* and before *n* (but not before *ng*), like *e* in *yet*; and *a* after *ü* and before *n*, like *e* in *yet*.
9. When *i* comes immediately after *c*, *r*, *s*, or *z*, it indicates that the mouth and tongue are held in place where the consonant is pronounced without a vowel (but with a tone; see next section; we can say that ‘the consonant becomes its own vowel’; that is, *si* is just a hiss, *zi* is just a buzz, and *ri* is a kind of purr; when *i* comes immediately after *ch* or *zh*, the resulting syllables *chi* and *zhi* are pronounced as explained in point 6, above, but they slide toward the *r* sound and get a tone—rather like the first syllable of *Churchill* and *gerbil*, respectively; and when *i* comes immediately after *sh*, the resulting syllable *sh* sounds like English *shirr* but with the *sh* described above, and with a tone.
10. The letter *u* when followed by another vowel or pair of vowels is pronounced like English *w*; the combination *iu* at the end of syllables is pronounced like the American greeting *Yo!*; and *yi* is pronounced like the first syllable of *east*.

To use this system of writing Chinese (*Putonghua*, “Mandarin”) with Roman letters, the student should know about three further features: word-division, the occasional use of apostrophes, and the placement of tone-marks (see below) over vowels when the syllable has more than one vowel-letter (*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *ü*) in it. Chinese is written in the ‘real world’ with Chinese characters, not with Roman letters, so the system of romanization has not been ‘worn smooth’ by those great

creators and molders of language, the folk. Many details, therefore, have not been worked out; the division into words is one of them. For example, should the expression for “overseas Chinese,” composed of **Huá** (Chinese) + **qiáo** (person or people living abroad), be written **Huá qiáo** or **Huáqiáo**? I recommend that the student follow the advice I used to give to my students at City University of Hong Kong: look it up in a good dictionary, like **Han-Ying Cidian**! (It’s **Huáqiáo**, one word.) Apostrophes are occasionally used (rarely) between syllables where a romanized expression might be misread at first: for example, 反而 “on the contrary,” is usually romanized as **fǎn’ér**. As to the correct placement of tone-marks when a syllable has two or more vowel-letters in it, the situation is fairly simple, and practice and observation will help a great deal. The letters *a* and *e* always get the tone-mark in combinations, and *o* always gets the tone-mark except when the combination is *ao* or *iao*, in which case the *a* gets it. When the *i* and *u* appear together—as in *iu* or *ui* — whichever one comes *second* gets the tone-mark.

## TONE

In addition to its vowels and consonants, a syllable in modern Chinese has its characteristic “tone.” The tone (or tones, for words of more than one syllable) of a word is very important because it allows our ears to discriminate between words that have the same vowels and consonants. Tones result from changes in pitch which the speaker produces with the vocal chords while pronouncing the syllable. The difficulty of learning these tones has been much exaggerated. In fact, the system of tones in *Putonghua* (“Mandarin,” the standard, and most commonly studied, spoken language of China, based on the dialect of the capital, Beijing) is actually one of the simplest of all Chinese dialects.

In *Putonghua* there are four tones (or five, if we count the neutral/‘zero’ tone: see below). These tones are indicated in Hanyu Pinyin by the tone marks **ū**, **ú**, **ǔ**, and **ù**, like the accents in French (see above on what to do when a syllable has more than one vowel). Thus, **mā** is *m* + *a* (as described above) pronounced in the first tone, **má** is *m* + *a* pronounced in the second tone, and so on. The way in which the speaker uses the vocal chords to change the pitch can be written on a musical staff, as below. Note that it is only the contour of the pitch which determines the tone; thus, a man’s normal first tone will be a bit lower than a woman’s. Pitch will normally be somewhere near the center of the speaking voice and will vary according to the individual and to his or her mood.\*





The description of tones given here is the simplest and is the one most often presented in texts. It is intended to enable the student to pronounce words in isolation. In normal speech the tone may disappear from a syllable, and the syllable will be pronounced in a “neutral” or “zero” tone. In such cases in this book, the tone-marks have been omitted. In the case of two third tones in succession, native speakers automatically change the first of them into a second tone: **hěn hǎo** becomes **hén hǎo**. We have indicated such changes in this book if the expression is a very common one.

## Footnotes

\* Bernhard Karlgren identifies dozens of such characters in *Analytic Dictionary of Chinese and Sino-Japanese* (Paris: Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 1923). Chao Yuen Ren treats reclarified compounds as a sub-class of sound-meaning compounds: see *Mandarin Primer* (Cambridge University Press, 1961), pp. 61–63. Traditionally, the sixth of the six principles was something called **zhuǎnzhù** (转注), and whether or not this had anything to do with reclarified compounds is uncertain, since there is a great deal of dispute about the correct interpretation and reference of **zhuǎnzhù**.

\* True regionalisms and some dialectal slang are not reached by the writing system, but the relative unimportance and the ephemeral nature of slang and regionalisms make this a trivial exception.

\*\* James Traub, “It’s Elementary,” *New Yorker*, 17 July 1995, 78 (74–79).

\* Other such references are: DeFrancis, John. *The Chinese Language Fact and Fantasy*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1986. Norman, Jerry. *Chinese*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993. Taylor, Insup and M. Martin Taylor. *Writing and Literacy in Chinese, Korean, and Japanese*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Pub. Co., 1995.

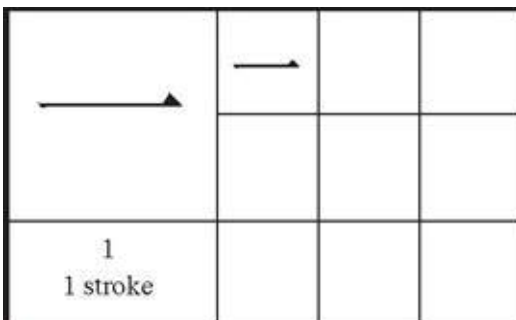
\* The musical diagram is from Chao Yuen Ren, *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese*, p. 26. A few common words change their tone frequently, depending on the tone of the following word, and in these cases we have indicated the tone appropriate to each expression. Problems of words in discourse are, however, more properly

the subject for a textbook in modern spoken Chinese, which you are urged to consult for more specific information.

# 1,067 BASIC CHARACTERS

and

## Elements of the Writing System

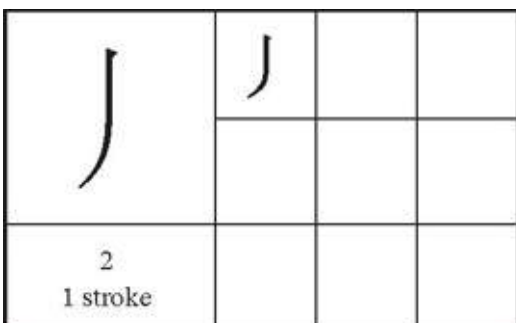


### YĪ (YÍ, YÌ), one. ONE radical (2) [A] L1





一 “one,” 二 “two” (5, p. 2), and 三 “three” (6, p. 2) are probably the three simplest symbol characters in the language. As a radical this form is often called “the horizontal stroke.” 一 is generally pronounced **yí** before a word in the fourth tone, and **yì** before words in the first, second, or third tones.

一月 **yīyuè** January

唯一 **wéiyī** only



**PIĚ, left-falling stroke. LEFT radical (4)**




			
3 3 strokes			

**Nŭ, woman. WOMAN radical (73) [A]**

女 is a picture—a rough stick drawing of a woman (with legs modestly crossed, say commentators). It occurs as an independent character and means “woman” or, occasionally, “daughter.”

女孩 **nǚhái** girl

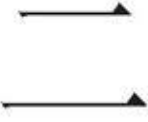


女性 **nǚxìng** female

			
4 2 strokes			

**RÉN, human being, person. PERSON radical (old style: MAN radical) (23) [A] L1**





Rén is a picture—a rough stick drawing of a human being. It occurs as an independent character. Learn to distinguish **rén** from 入 **rù**, “enter” (204, p. 41)—although both are now the same radical in most modern dictionaries.

女人 **nǚrén** woman, female [B] L2

			
5 2 strokes			

**ÈR, two. TWO radical (11) [A] L1**




二月 èryuè February

			
6 3 strokes			

**SĀN, three [A] L1**

三十 sānshí thirty

三十一 sānshíyī thirty-one

			
7 2 strokes			

**SHÍ, ten. TEN radical (12) [A] L1**

The “ten” radical is simply an arbitrary symbol for the number “ten.”

十一 shíyī eleven; October 1, National Day (People’s Republic of China)

十二 **shíèr** twelve  
 二十 **èrshí** twenty  
 二十一 **èrshíyī** twenty-one  
 三十 **sānshí** thirty

		凵	
8 2 strokes			


**JIŌNG, borders. BORDERS radical (19)**

**Jiōng**, “borders,” is not in use as an independent character. It is, however, the radical under which about 10 common characters are classified in modern dictionaries or in the indexes to modern dictionaries arranged phonetically, so the student should learn it. Distinguish from “gate” (25, p. 6).

		凵	口
9 3 strokes			

**WÉI, to surround. SURROUND radical (59)**

Dictionaries sometimes gloss this character as “the old form of 围” (“to go around; circumference,” 968, p. 194). 囗 is the radical of over 20 modern characters and should be learned.

	丨	凵	冂
	𠂔	田	
10 5 strokes			

**TIÁN, field; a family name. FIELD radical (142) [B]**

The “field” radical is a picture of the typical Chinese (and East Asian) field—a large field divided by raised paths into small paddies.

田地 **tiándì** field; land

农田 **nóngtián** farmland

	丿	力	
11 2 strokes			

**LÌ, strength. STRENGTH radical (28) [A]**

This is a picture of a plow, thus strength. The student should distinguish “strength” from the “knife” radical 刀 (131, p. 27).

人力 **rénlì** manpower, labor power [C]

力气 **lìqì** strength L4

男	丨	冂	冂
	田	田	馬
12 7 strokes	男		

### NÁN, male [A]

According to the classic dictionary *Shuō wén jiě zì*, 男 is a meaning-meaning compound: “it’s the *males* who use their strength 力 in the fields 田.”

男人 **nánrén** man, male [B] L2

男女 **nánnǚ** men and women

丨	丨		
13 1 stroke			

### SHÙ, downstroke. DOWN radical (3)



Anciently, the “down” radical was pronounced “**gǔn**,” but now everybody reads it as “**shù**,” meaning “the vertical stroke.” Not in use now as an independent character, it is the radical of six common modern characters.

丨	丿	丨	
14 2 strokes			



**RÉN, man. SIDE-MAN radical (21)**





Traditional dictionaries classify this form as a special case of the “human being, person” radical (4, p. 1), but this form, in its functions in the writing system, in various cases seems to mean “male human being.” See, for example, 24, p. 5. Not independent, but an important radical.

			
15 1 stroke			



**Yǐ, twist; the second “heavenly stem.” TWIST radical (7). Used to enumerate headings in an outline, like “B”—second letter of the Western alphabet. L5**

The form 乙 and the form 乚 are variant forms of this radical. In early texts it means “fish guts” and may have been a picture. On “heavenly stems,” see *Lin Yutang’s Dictionary* 1451f.

乙 醇 yǐchún alcohol

			
16 3 strokes			

**No pronunciation. GRASS radical (50)**

	一	十	艹
			
17 4 strokes			


**Yì, skill; art [A]**

This character is a sound-meaning compound. The “twist” radical suggests the sound, and the “grass” radical suggests the meaning—originally related to gardening.

艺术 **yìshù** art L4

园艺 **yuányì** the art of gardening


藝

	丶	亻	亿
18 3 strokes			

**Yì, a hundred million [A] L4**


十亿 **shíyì** one billion

億

	丶	㇇	忄
19 3 strokes			

### XĪN, heart. SIDE-HEART radical (41)

This does not occur as an independent character; the independent form of “heart” is 87, p. 18. Serious students of Chinese culture should note that “heart” is often given a double gloss: “heart-mind,” as if they were one thing.

	丶	㇇	忄
	忆		
20 4 strokes			



### YÌ, to remember [B]

This character is a sound-meaning compound. The “twist” radical suggests the sound, and the “heart” radical suggests the meaning—you will always be in my heart.

记忆 **jìyì** memory





回忆录 **huíyìlù** memoirs

憶

			
21 1 stroke			

**No pronunciation. Radical (5) “Back-turned stroke.”**








𠃍 is the radical in six or so common modern characters. In two of these, it appears with a slanted horizontal part and a longer vertical part, as in the next character.

			
22 3 strokes			

**YĚ, also [A] L2**

The history of 也 is very complicated, involving the confusion of at least three different characters. The radical is 𠃍 (21, above).

也许 yěxǔ perhaps; maybe L4

			
			
23 6 strokes			

**TĀ, she, her [A] L1**

This character is a sound-meaning compound. The “woman” radical suggests the meaning, and 也 (22, above) once suggested the sound—although it is not now such a good phonetic. Compare with 24, below. This character is created more recently under the influence of European languages with gendered pronouns.

她们 **tāmen** they; them (feminine) [A] (see 26)

他	丿	亻	亻
	他	他	
24 5 strokes			

### TĀ, he, him [A] L1

他 is a sound-meaning compound. The “man” radical suggests the meaning, the right half, 也 (22, above) at one time suggested the sound. Note the logic of the writing system: the “man” radical occurs in the character for “he, him,” the “woman” radical in the character for “she, her.”

他们 **tāmen** they; them (masculine and/or feminine) [A]

门	丶	丨	丨
25 3 strokes			

### MÉN, gate. GATE radical (46) [A] L2

A picture. Its resemblance to a gate may not be clear, but the traditional form (see lower right-hand corner of this frame) clearly resembles the swinging saloon doors in old Westerns. It occurs as an independent character and means “gate, door, entrance.” Distinguish from “borders” (8, p. 2).

大门 **dàmén** gate

门卫 **ménwèi** entrance guard; doorkeeper

門

们	丿	丨	丨
	亻	们	
26 5 strokes			

**MÉN**, pluralizing suffix for pronouns and for certain nouns [A]

**Mén** is used with nouns and pronouns referring to people: the “side-man” radical for meaning; **mén** (25, above) for sound.

她们 **tāmen** they, them (feminine) [A]

他们 **tāmen** they, them (masculine and/or feminine) [A]

們

手	一	二	三
	手		
27 4 strokes			

**SHŌU**, hand. **HAND** radical (111) [A]

**Shǒu** often occurs as an independent character meaning “hand”; it may also occur as a part of characters. The form 扌 (see 28, below) was considered a variant of 27 here, but it is now a separate radical (55) and may be called

“side-hand” to distinguish it.

手指 **shǒuzhǐ** finger L5

手套 **shǒutào** gloves L5

	一	扌	扌
28 3 strokes			

### **SHŌU, hand. SIDE-HAND radical (55)**

Traditionally, this form was considered a variant of the “hand” radical (27, above), but in modern dictionaries, it is classified as a separate radical. The form here (扌) does not appear as an independent character. Distinguish from “thumb” 寸 (237, p. 48) and from “then” 才 (689, p. 138).

	一	匕	匕
29 3 strokes			

### **YÌ, dart. DART radical (56)**

The “dart” radical is a picture. *Han-Ying Cidian* defines it as “a retrievable arrow with string attached” and calls it “bookish.” Compare the “lance” radical (30, p. 7) and learn to distinguish “lance” from “dart.”

戈	一	七	戈
	戈		
30 4 strokes			

### GĒ, lance. LANCE radical (101)

The “lance” radical is a picture. Note that “lance” has one more stroke than “dart,” at the bottom. In museums you can see that the old weapon called “gē” had a blade like this at the lower end. The weapon is also sometimes called a “dagger-ax.”

戈壁 **gēbì** desert

我	一	二	手
	手	我	我
31 7 strokes	我		

### WŌ, I, me [A] L1

Originally the name of a weapon similar to a lance, current meaning by sound-loan. The student should learn to distinguish 我 **wǒ** from 找 **zhǎo** “look for” (32, below). **Wǒ** is “hand” + “lance”; **zhǎo** is “side-hand” + “lance.”

我们 **wǒmen** we, us [A] L1




找	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	找
32 7 strokes	找		

**ZHǎO, to look for; to visit; to give change [A] L2**

The student should distinguish **zhǎo** from **wǒ** 我 (31, above).

寻找 **xúnzhǎo** to look for L5

找到 **zhǎodào** to find

	丶	一	
33 2 strokes			

**TÓU, lid. LID radical (9)**

Originally, **tóu** had a more general meaning: “above; a thing that goes on top of something else, covering.” It may be easier to remember as “lid” because it looks like a lid. Distinguish from the “crown” radical 冫 (36, p. 8), and the “roof” radical 宀 (40, p. 9). Not used independently, **tóu** is the radical in over 20 common characters.

	一	十	士
34 3 strokes			

**Tŭ, earth. EARTH radical (49) [B]**

This appears to be a picture of a cross stuck into the earth (“The axis mundi!” say some scholars). Note this is not its etymology though. It occurs as an independent character and means “earth, soil.” Distinguish from the character 士 **shì**, “knight, scholar” (35) in which the bottom line is shorter than the upper line, although they are the same modern radical.

土人 **tǔrén** a native, an aborigine




	一	十	士
35 3 strokes			

**SHÌ, knight; scholar. KNIGHT form of the EARTH radical (34, above) [B]**

Of disputed etymology. (MN) A **shì** took ten (十) things and organized them into one (一) for his lord.





人士 **rénshì** personage, notable person [C]

女士 **nǚshì** polite address for women, especially professionals; Ms. [B] L5

			
36 2 strokes			

### Mǐ, crown. CROWN radical (18)

Mǐ had a general meaning of “to cover, a cover”—crown by metonymy (and as a useful mnemonic). Not used independently now, it appears at the top of characters. Distinguish from the “roof” radical 宀 (40, p. 9) and from the “lid” radical 冫 (33, p. 7).

			
37 3 strokes			

### XIǎO, be small, be little. SMALL radical (79) [A] L2

Variant: 𠄎. Originally, this radical was three dots to suggest “small.” Two of the dots remain, but the center dot has been replaced by a downstroke with a little hook on the end, made by an elegant movement of the wrist with a brush (ballpoint pens won’t do it).

小孩 **xiǎohái** children

小妹 **xiǎomèi** younger sister

尔	丿	㇇	尔
	尔	尔	
38 5 strokes			

**ĚR, you, your; -ly, -like; that (opposite to “this”) [C]**

This character has a complicated history. It came to mean “you” by sound-loan. Bookish.

偶尔 **ǒuér** sometimes; on occasion L4

爾





你	丿	亻	你
	亻	你	你
39 7 strokes	你		

**Nǐ, you [A] L1**

**Nǐ** and **ěr** (38, above) most likely stood for cognate words meaning “you.” **Nǐ** is **ěr** reclarified with the “man” radical.




你们 **nǐmen** you (plural) [A]

你好 **nǐhǎo** How’re you?

			
40 3 strokes			

**MIÁN, roof. ROOF radical (45)**







The character is a picture. Suggest remembering the top stroke as a chimney. The student will want to distinguish “roof” from “lid” 𠃉 (33, p. 7) and from “crown” 冃 (36, p. 8). Not an independent character, **mián** is the radical of over 50 common modern characters.

			
41 2 strokes			

**Bǐ, ladle. LADLE radical (39)**

The character is a picture.

匕首 **bǐshǒu** dagger

			
			
42 5 strokes			

**TĀ, it [A] L2**

Karlgren sees this as originally a pictograph meaning “cobra” (*Analytic Dictionary* 1011), later corrupted into “roof” over “ladle,” and as coming by sound-loan to mean “the other, another, it.”

它们 **tāmen** they, them (not human beings) [A]

了	一	了	
43 2 strokes			

**LE; a particle: after verbs or sentences; *le* basically means “changed status” or “completed action”; LIǎO, to finish, to conclude; to understand [A] L1**

Students who want a fuller account of this busy little particle should consult the index to Chao Yuen Ren, *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese* (1968) (26 references).

好了 **hǎole** finished

懂了 **dǒngle** understood

了解 **liǎojiě** to understand L3

瞭 (for liǎo)

子	一	了	子
44 3 strokes			

**Zǐ, child; first of the twelve “earthly branches” (used in enumerations and**

to name two-hour periods of the day). **CHILD radical (74) [A]**

子 is a picture. In older forms, it quite clearly resembles a child. 子 occurs often independently and as a suffix to many nouns. “Earthly branches”: see *Lin Yutang’s Dictionary* 1451f.

儿子 **érzi** son L1

孩子 **háizi** child L2

好	ㄥ	女	女
	好	好	好
45 6 strokes			

**Hǎo, be good, be well; Hào, to consider good; to like, to love [A] L1**





好 combines meanings. “Woman” beside “child” suggests “goodness, well-being, something desirable.”

好人 **hǎorén** good person; healthy person; a “good guy” who tries to get along with everybody, often sacrificing principle to do so.

厶	厶	厶	
46 2 strokes			





**Sī, be selfish, be private. NOSE radical (37)**

The radical was originally a picture of a nose. Pointing at one’s nose to refer to oneself is a common practice in China. Dictionaries often note that this is the original form of 私, “private, selfish” (Pt. 2, p. 216a)

			
47 3 strokes			

**YĀO, coil; be immature, be tender, be little. COIL radical (76)**

The “coil” radical was originally a picture of a coil of silk thread. Learn to distinguish “coil” from the “nose” radical 厶 (46, above), and from the “silk” radical 纟 (48, below).

			
48 3 strokes			

**SĪ, silk. SILK radical (77)**

In seven common modern characters, the “silk” radical appears in its more complex, traditional form (see below, this frame). **Lèi** (49, below) is one example. This happens when the “silk” radical is at the bottom, rather than at the side, of the character. It’s done, no doubt, for aesthetic reasons.





			
			
49 11 strokes			



**LÈI, be tired; LĚI, pile up; be repeated [A] L2**

In ancient China, the men's main work was in the fields; the women's main work was sericulture (silk-farming). This is a good mnemonic to remember this character. (Original meaning is “to pile up.”)

好累 **hǎolèi** be very tired

			
50 3 strokes			

**CHÌ, step. STEP radical (62)**

From a picture of cross roads, the current radical form is corrupted. Suggest seeing it as “sideman” (14, p. 3), to which a stroke has been added—to suggest movement, a step taken. The “step” radical occurs often in characters for action or movement.

			
			
51 6 strokes			

**GÈN, be stubborn; be blunt; be tough, leathery (of food or people).  
STUBBORN radical (184)**

In early texts,

艮 is clearly a picture of a man with a big, staring eye—an obstinate type, an insolent fellow. Now the spoken word **gèn** is dialect—used in certain localities, but not part of modern standard Chinese. Distinguish from 良 (412, p. 83).

很	丿	夕	彳
	彳	彳	彳
52 9 strokes	很	很	很

### HĚN, very [A] L1

This character is a sound-loan for **hěn**, “very.” Originally, it stood for a word that meant “to act stubborn, to resist”—a word that probably was cognate with **gèn** (51, above). The “stubborn” radical was reclarified with the “step” radical, and sometime later the character was borrowed for **hěn**, “very.”

很好 **hěnhǎo** very good, very well

口	丨	凵	口
53 3 strokes			






### Kǒu, mouth; a measure for human beings. MOUTH radical (58) [A] L3

口 is a picture. It also occurs as an independent character and means “mouth.”

人口 **rénkǒu** population [B] L5





口子 **kǒuzi** (noun) hole, opening, cut, rip

三口人 **sānkǒu rén** three people

			
			
54 4 strokes			

### HUǑ, fire. FIRE-DOTS radical (80)

This is a picture of a fire burning on the ground. It occurs only as a part of characters. There is also a “fire” radical (see 295, p. 60). Traditionally, “fire-dots” appeared in characters for creatures such as “horse,” “bird,” “fish,” “bear,” “swallow (bird),” “crow,” etc. However these are stylized body parts and have no connection with fire.

			
55 3 strokes			

### Mǎ, horse; a family name. HORSE radical (75) [A] L3

A picture: the traditional form below is more representational. In modern times, “fire-dots” is abbreviated to a single horizontal stroke. As Nietzsche said, “Nowadays, everybody’s in a big hurry.”

小马 **xiǎomǎ** pony

马力 **mǎlì** horsepower [D]

馬

吗	丨	冂	冂
	𠔁	吗	吗
56 6 strokes			

**MA; a particle [A] L1:** at the end of a sentence, it makes the sentence into a question; it may also appear within a sentence after the subject or topic to mark it off: “X 吗 ... (As for X ...).”

吗 is a sound-meaning compound, with the “mouth” radical warning, as it often does, that the other part is phonetic, not semantic.

嗎


言	丶	一	二
	𠔁	言	言
57 7 strokes	言		

**YÁN, word, words; family name. WORDS radical (185) [A]**

Notice the “mouth” in “words.” Suggest taking the other lines as words pouring from the mouth, or “motion lines” to suggest the mouth moving. **Yán** often occurs as an independent character and means “words, speech.”


语言 **yǔyán** language

文言 **wényán** classical Chinese

	丶	讠	
58 2 strokes			


**YÁN, word, words. SIDE-WORDS radical (10)**

This character is the modern abbreviation for 57, above. The “words” radical (57) is the radical in about four modern characters, “sidewords” in dozens of characters.

	丿	亻	亻
	亻	亻	亻
59 8 strokes	伴	隹	

**ZHUĪ, dove. DOVE radical (208)**

Dictionaries often define **zhuī** as a “short-tailed bird.” In some ancient texts, it specifically means “dove.” The older forms of the character were clearly a picture of a bird. This character does not exist as an independent character.

	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
60 10 strokes	诈	谁	谁

**SHÉI, who? whom? Also SHUÍ [A] L1**

This character is probably a sound-meaning compound. **Zhuī** (59, p. 12) is supposed to suggest the sound.

誰

大	一	ナ	大
61 3 strokes			

**DÀ, be big. BIG radical (52) [A] L1**

大 is a man with arms extended: “big.” **Dàxiǎo**, size. (Abstract nouns in Chinese are often antonyms combined, as if to say “the big and the small of it, the size”; **duōshǎo** “many/ few: how many” (see 380, p. 77); **qīngzhòng** “light/ heavy: weight” (Pt. 2, p. 218a); **kuānzhǎi** “broad/ narrow: width” (950), etc.)

大哥 **dàgē** elder brother

大学 **dàxué** university

大夫 **dàifū** doctor L4

夫	一	二	夫
	夫		
62 4 strokes			

**FŪ, husband, “big man” [A]**

A picture of a man with a hairpin—commonly seen in ancient China.

大夫 **dàifū** medical doctor (note change of pronunciation for “大” **dà** →

dài) [A] L4

夫人 **fūren** Mrs., Madam [A] L6

马夫人 **Mǎ fūren** Mrs. Ma, Madam Ma

天	一	二	于
	天		
63 4 strokes			

**TIĀN**, heaven, God, day, natural. **HEAVEN** radical (90); see 66, p. 14 [A]

天 is said to be a picture of an anthropomorphic deity. The form 夭 **yāo** “be gentle, tender,” historically distinct from 天, is now, *as radical*, considered a variant of 天.

天天 **tiāntiān** every day

天子 **tiānzǐ** the emperor

气	丿	㇇	㇇
	气		
64 4 strokes			

**QÌ**, breath, vapors, exhalation, animus, energy, soul. **BREATH** radical (109) [A]

The character is a picture of breath passing off in waves.

空气 **kōngqì** air L4

气球 **qìqiú** balloon

竹	ノ	𠂇	个
	𠂇	竹	竹
65 6 strokes			

**ZHÚ, bamboo. BAMBOO radical (178) [B]**

This character is a good picture of the slender, drooping leaves of the bamboo. The form is modified (slightly) when this radical appears as a part of characters (see 66, below).

竹子 **zhúzi** bamboo [B] L5

竹马 **zhúmǎ** stick used as a toy horse

青梅竹马 **qīngméizhúmǎ** lovers who know each other from childhood

笑	ノ	𠂇	个
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
66 10 strokes	竺	笱	笑

**XIÀO, to laugh, smile; to ridicule [A] L2**

One scholar says, “When bamboo takes the wind, it leans back gently like a man who laughs.” That may be better as a mnemonic than as a philological explanation.

好笑 **hǎoxiào** be easy to laugh at, be funny, be ridiculous

笑星 **xiàoxīng** star comedian



儿	丿	儿	
67 2 strokes			

**ÉR, child, son; R, suffix to nouns (rarely to verbs). SON radical (29) [A]**

Anciently, this radical was recognized as the “legs” radical. Its use now, however, is primarily as the short form for 兒 “son, child,” 兒 being a picture of a child with open fontanel.

儿子 **érzi** son [A] L1

儿女 **ěrnǚ** sons and daughters, children [C]

兒

尗	一	ナ	尗
68 3 strokes			

**WĀNG, be lame; YÓU, still; a family name. LAME radical (53)**

This is a picture of two legs, one shorter than the other to suggest lameness. The horizontal stroke serves to emphasize the unequal length of the two legs. In independent use only as a variant for 尗 (394, p. 79), whence the pronunciation **yóu**. Distinguish from 大 (61, p. 13) and 无 (69).

无	一	二	𠄎
	无		
69 4 strokes			

**WÚ**, to lack, not to have; not... (negator of verbs) [B] L4 Distinguish from 元 (89, p. 18).

无人 **wúrén** unmanned; depopulated; self-service

无力 **wúlì** lack strength, feel weak; be incapable of . . .

无大无小 **wúdàwúxiǎo** regardless of size, not knowing one's social status

無

辛	丶	一	𠄎
	立	立	立
70 7 strokes	辛		

**XĪN**, be bitter, be toilsome; the eighth “heavenly stem” (used to enumerate items in an outline, like “H”—eighth letter of the Western alphabet); family name. BITTER radical (186) [A]

For more on the “heavenly stems,” see *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f. Distinguish from 幸 “be lucky” (next entry).

(MN) A standing 立 ten 十 is toilsome

辛苦 **xīnkǔ** hard, painstaking L4

幸	一	十	土
	𠄎	寺	壺
71 8 strokes	壺	幸	

### XÌNG, lucky [A]

The student should learn to distinguish this character from the “bitter” character (70, above). “Lucky” has “earth” on top, “bitter” has “lid” on top.

幸福 xìngfú happiness L4



幸运 xìngyùn lucky L5

王	一	二	干
	王		
72 4 strokes			







### WÁNG, king, family name. KING radical (88) [B]

One explanation of **wáng** is pretty philosophical (even Confucius endorses it). As one scholar says: “There are *the three* —Heaven, Earth, and Man: the mediator between them is the king.” However, this is wrong, as the oracle bone script clearly shows **wáng** being a picture of an axe, a king of violence if you will.

国王 guówáng king

			
73 1 stroke			







**ZHŭ, dot. DOT radical (1)**

			
			
74 5 strokes			

**Yŭ, jade. JADE radical (131) [B]**

Originally this character was a picture of three disks of jade (the horizontal strokes) strung together on a string (the vertical stroke). The dot may have been added to distinguish “jade” from “king” (72, above).

玉手 **yùshǒu** (bookish) a very white, beautiful hand

			
			
75 5 strokes			

**ZHŭ, lord, host; principal; to indicate [A]**

**Zhŭ** (73, p. 15) gives the sound; “king” suggests the meaning. This is the phonetic in several common characters (see 76, 78, 79 below).

主人 **zhǔrén** host; landlord; master [B] L5

主力 **zhǔlì** main force (of a team, crew, army, factory shift, etc.) [C]

住	ノ	亻	亻
	亻	亻	住
76 7 strokes	住		

**ZHÙ**, to live, to stay; to stop; verb-ending [A] L1

This character is a sound-meaning compound. The right part suggests the sound, and the “side-man” radical suggests the meaning—a man stays somewhere.

As verb-ending, 住 carries the idea of “stop, stump, stymie; be stopped/stumped/stymied.” See Chao Yuen Ren’s *Grammar*, 464-65. See also 问住 (255, p. 52) and 难住 (488, p. 98).

住所 **zhùsuǒ** residence

住址 **zhùzhǐ** address

氵	丶	丶	彡
77 3 strokes			

**SHUǐ**, water. The “THREE-DOTS-WATER” radical (40).

The other form of the “water” radical, which may occur independently, is 473, p. 95. This radical does not occur as an independent character. It often appears as part of characters for liquids.

注	丶	丶	灬
	灬	灬	灬
78 8 strokes	注	注	

**ZHÙ**, to comment on, to annotate; to concentrate on; note, commentary; to pour into; bet, stake; a measure for business transactions or for sums of money [A]

This character is a sound-meaning compound. The right part suggests the sound, and the “three-dots-water” radical suggests the meaning.

注意 **zhùyì** pay attention to

注射 **zhùshè** injection

驻	亠	马	马
	马	马	马
79 8 strokes	驻	驻	

**ZHÙ**, to stop; be stationed at, posted to [C]

This character is a sound-meaning compound. The right part suggests the sound, and the “horse” radical suggests the meaning—originally a stopping horse.

驻军 **zhùjūn** station troops

駐

木	一	十	才
	木		
80 4 strokes			

**MÙ, tree; be dull, stiff, “wooden” (metaphorically). TREE radical (94) [B]**

The “tree” radical is a picture of a tree. As a radical, it often occurs in characters for objects made of wood. Distinguish it from 禾 “grain” (81, below), 米 “rice” (126, p. 26), and 采 “sift” (620, p. 125).

土木 **tǔmù** building and construction

木讷 **mùnè** honest and slow witted

禾	一	二	千
	禾	禾	
81 5 strokes			

**HÉ, grain, especially rice. GRAIN radical (149) [D]**

Note the similarity between “grain” and 木 “tree” (80, above). “Grain” has the left stroke across the top to represent the head of ripened grain. Distinguish “grain” from 采 “sift” (620, p. 125).

禾苗 **hémiáo** seedlings of cereal

矢	丿	㇇	㇇
	𠄎	矢	
82 5 strokes			

**SHĭǐ, arrow; to vow. ARROW radical (148)**

The character is a picture. The point of the arrow is at the top, and the feathers and notch are at the bottom. Distinguish from **shī** 失 “to misplace, lose; fail, be defeated” (83, below).

失	丿	㇇	㇇
	𠄎	失	
83 5 strokes			

**SHĭī, to misplace, lose, fail; be defeated [B]**

Distinguish from 矢 “arrow,” above.

丢失 **diūshī** to lose sth

失身 **shīshēn** to lose one’s virginity

矮	矢	𠄎	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
84 13 strokes	矮	矮	矮




**ǎi, be short (not tall) [A] L3**

矮 is composed of “arrow” 矢 + “grain” 禾 + “woman” 女—all things which, within their classes, are generally shorter: arrows than spears, grain than trees, women than men. A useful mnemonic, but not necessarily the etymology.

矮子 **ǎizi** short person, dwarf


矮小 **ǎixiǎo** be diminutive, under-sized

	丶	亠	亡
85 3 strokes			

**WÁNG, to flee, to hide; be gone; to die; be subjugated. FLEE radical (43) [C]**

What is now “lid” (33, p. 7) was once 入 “enter” (204, p. 41) or 人 “person” (4, p. 1)—somebody entering a corner or nook to hide in it. Basic meaning, then, is “to flee, to hide.” The other meanings are derived.

死亡 **sǐwáng** death, to die L6


	丶	亠	亻
	亻	忙	忙
86 6 strokes			

**MÁNG, be busy [A] L2**

忙 is supposed to be a sound-meaning compound. **Wáng** (85, above) supposedly suggests the sound, and “heart” suggests the meaning.

(MN) So busy! The heart wants to flee!

忙碌 **mánɡlú** be busy L6

	ノ	心	心
	心		
87 4 strokes			

**XĪN, heart. HEART radical (81) [A]**

In the old form of

心, it is easy to see the picture of a heart. In this form, the “heart” radical occurs as an independent character and as an element at the bottom of characters. Compare with 19, p. 4.

小心 **xiǎo xīn** Be careful! [B] L4

无心 **wúxīn** not feel like it, not be in the mood for; unintentionally

	ノ	亻	亻
	亻	你	你
88 11 strokes	你	您	您

**NÍN, you [A] L2**

您 is deferential, used to address elders and superiors. Note that the top of this character is 你 “you” (39, p. 8).

元	一	二	テ
	元		
89 4 strokes			

### YUÁN, first; “dollar,” Japanese “yen” [A] L2

The “legs” radical at the bottom represents a man: the “two” radical at the top represents his head. From “head” comes the idea of “primary”: thus, “first.” 元 is also sometimes used to write 圓, “dollar,” (Japanese) “yen” (826, p. 166).

(MN) Two children worth one dollar 一元 **yìyuán** one (Chinese) dollar

止	丶	辵	止
90 3 strokes			

### CHUÒ, to halt. HALT radical (47)

The character was a picture of a foot halted at a crossroads. The “halt” radical does not occur as an independent character but only as a part of characters. Although being called a “halt” radical, this radical often relates to movement.

远	一	二	テ
	元	元	元
91 7 strokes	远		

**YUǎN, be far away; family name [A] L2**

The “halt” radical is for meaning; **yuán** 元 for sound. Distinguish from 运 (93, below).

远大 **yuǎndà** be long-range [D]

跳远 **tiàoyuǎn** the long-jump

(MN) The cloud goes far away

遠

云	一	二	彳
	云		
92 4 strokes			

**YÚN, to say; a cloud; family name [A] L3**

**Yún** originally was a picture and meant “cloud.” It came to mean “to say” by sound-loan.

云彩 **yúncǎi** cloud (not colorful cloud though, that would be 彩云)

(“cloud” only) 雲

运	一	二	彳
	云	云	运
93 7 strokes	运		


**YÙN, to transport; fate, luck (A)**

Distinguish from 远 (91, above). This character is a sound-meaning compound. The “cloud” part suggests the sound, and the “halt” radical suggests the meaning—movement.

运气 **yùnqì** luck L5


霉气 **méiyùn** bad luck (lit. mold luck)

運

	3	β	
94 2 strokes			

**FÙ, mound. LEFT-EAR radical (33)**

Fù was a picture of steps leading down from the mound. In form, “mound” and “city” (191, p. 39) are identical, but because of their positioning as part of characters, **fù** is called the “left-ear” radical and “city” the “right-ear” radical. Neither radical has anything to do, semantically, with organs of hearing.

	3	β	β'
	β'	β'→	β'←
95 9 strokes	院	院	院

**YUÀN, public building; courtyard [A] Yuán** (89, p. 18) is used here to give the sound.

院子 **yuànzi** courtyard

医院 **yīyuàn** hospital L1

园	丨	冂	冂
	冂	冂	园
96 7 strokes	园		

**YUÁN, garden, park [A]**

This is another character in which 元 gives the sound.

公园 **gōngyuán** park L3

园丁 **yuándīng** gardener, teacher

園

不	一	丿	丿
	不		
97 4 strokes			

**BÙ, a negative prefix for verbs and adverbs; NOT radical (95) [A] L1**

**Bù** is **bú** before a word in the 4th tone.

不好 **bùhǎo** It's not very good; No good!

不很 **bùhěn** not very...

很不 **hěn bù** very un-...

不忙 **bùmáng** There's no hurry; Take your time; Easy does it

太	一	ナ	大
	太		
98 4 strokes			

**TÀI, extremely [A] L1**

太忙 **tài máng** be too busy

太太 **tàitai** married lady, wife [B] L5

田太太 **Tián tài tai** Mrs. Tian

太子 **tàizi** prince, crown prince

Distinguish from 大 (61), although etymologically they are the same word.

高	、	宀	宀
	宀	宀	宀
99 10 strokes	高	高	高

**GĀO, be tall; to tower; family name. TALL radical (218) [A] L2**

Karlgren says “picture of a high building, a tower with roof and windows” (*Analytic Dictionary* 308).

高大 **gāodà** be big and tall, be tall [B]

高中 **gāozhōng** high school

高矮 **gāoǎi** height (see frame 61, p. 13 on abstract nouns in Chinese)

搞	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	护
100 13 strokes	护	搞	搞

**GǎO, to do, to make; to manage, to get; to purge [A] L5**

搞鬼 **gǎoguǐ** tricks

搞好 **gǎohǎo** do well

搞笑 **gǎoxiào** funny

又	丿	又	
101 2 strokes			

**YÒU, again. RIGHT-HAND radical (35) [A] L3**

A drawing of the right hand (compare “left hand,” 221, p. 45). 又 means “again” by sound-loan.

又不 **yòu bù** not at all ...

又高又大 **yòu gāo yòu dà** be both tall and big

又矮又小 **yòu ǎi yòu xiǎo** be both short and small



敲	勹	音	高
	高	高	高
102 14 strokes	敲	敲	

**QIĀO, to rap on; to blackmail; (colloquial) to swindle, cheat [B] L4**

The right-hand part, 支, was a radical in the traditional system; it meant “to knock, to hit.” In 敲 it gives the meaning. **Gāo** (99, p. 20) suggests the sound.

敲打 **qiāodǎ** beat

稿	一	二	千
	禾	禾	禾
103 15 strokes	稿	稿	稿

**GǎO, stalk (of grain); draft, sketch; manuscript [C]**

A sound-meaning compound. **Gāo** suggests the sound, while **hé** suggests the meaning.

稿子 **gǎozi** draft; manuscript; plan, outline [D]











月	丿	月	月
	月		
104 4 strokes			

**YUÈ, moon, month. MOON/MEAT radical (118) [A] L1**

月 is a picture of the moon. As an independent character, it means “moon.” But as a result of modern simplifications, two traditional radicals—“moon” and “meat”—which were identical in form have become one radical. “Meat” as an independent character is 肉 (1013, p. 203).

月亮 **yuèliàng** moon L3

月份 **yuèfèn** month







			
			
105 14 strokes			

**GĀO, ointment; fat; grease; be oily, rich, sleek [C]**

The “moon/meat” radical—with the signification here of “meat”—gives the meaning. 高 **gāo** (99, p. 20) gives the sound.

膏药 **gāoyào** adhesive plaster

药膏 **yàogāo** ointment

			
			
106 5 strokes			

**KĚ, may, can; to suit; certainly [A]**

The origin of this character is unclear.

可笑 **kěxiào** be laughable [C] L6

可口 **kěkǒu** to “suit your mouth,” to taste good [D] L6

不可 **bùkě** should not  
 可心 **kěxīn** be satisfying, pleasing  
 可可 **kěkě** cocoa  
 可口(可乐) **kěkǒukělè** Coca (cola)

阿	㇀	㇁	㇂
	㇃	㇄	㇅
107 7 strokes	阿		

**Ā, prefix for people’s names [B]**

This character originally meant “slope.” “Mound” (94, p. 19) suggested the meaning, and **kě** (106, above) suggested the sound. As a prefix, it is used by sound-loan.

阿门 **amén** Amen (in prayer)

阿高 **A-Gao** (Old) Gao (our friend or acquaintance, Mr. Gao)


啊	㇆	㇇	㇈
	㇉	㇊	㇋
108 10 strokes	啊	啊	啊

**Ā; a sentence-final particle—for questions, exclamations, commands, warnings, reminders, emphatic pauses, enumerations, direct address, and impatient statements. [A] L3**

Sound-loan, reclarified with “mouth.”


好累啊 **hǎo lèi a** (I’m) really tired!\*

小心啊 **xiǎo xīn a** Be careful!

	丿	𠄎	𠄏
	聿		
109 4 strokes			

**No pronunciation; radical (124), “top of**


**聿 yù.”** 聿 yù was a picture of a hand holding the Chinese writing brush. 聿 yù, once the “brush” radical, is no longer a radical.

	丨	凵	冂
	曰		
110 4 strokes			

**YUĒ, to say. SAY radical (104) [D]**

**Yuē** has a stroke inside the mouth, perhaps to suggest the tongue moving. Learn to tell “say” 曰 from 日 “sun” (179, p. 36). In “say” (but never in “sun”) the inner stroke is usually incomplete (stops short of the right vertical stroke). Also, “say” is shorter and fatter than “sun.” Bookish.

子曰 **zǐyuē** Confucius said

	丿	𠄎	𠄏
	书		
111 4 strokes			

**SHŪ, book; letter; document; to write [A] L1**

**Shū** used to be brush over **yuē**, “say” (see frame, bottom right). Now, it’s pretty abstract.

手书 **shǒu shū** to write in your own hand; a personal letter

天书 **tiān shū** a book from outer space—abstruse or illegible writing

情书 **qíngshū** love letter

書

冫	冫	冫	
112 2 strokes			

**JIÉ, seal (as in “seal ring”). SEAL radical (32)**

The student should learn to tell the “seal” radical from the “right-ear” radical (191, p. 39). Like the “right-ear” radical, **jié** appears always at the right-hand side of characters (with one exception, where **jié** appears top-center). Seldom used independently.

报	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
113 7 strokes	报		

**BÀO, to announce, report; newspaper; to requite [A]**

The old form of **bào** meant “requite” because it was a picture of a man kneeling, in manacles, with a hand to mete out punishment. Other meanings by

sound-loan.

小报 **xiǎobào** tabloid

报纸 **bàozhǐ** newspaper L2

報

毛	一	二	三
	毛		
114 4 strokes			

**MÁO**, hair, fur, feathers; wool; mildew; semi-finished; gross (not net); a measure for dimes; family name. FUR radical (112) [A] L5

**Máo** is a picture of an animal's pelt. Distinguish from 手 "hand" (27, p. 6).

毛发 **máofà** hair

毛巾 **máojīn** towel L5

笔	ノ	フ	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
115 10 strokes	𠂇	𠂇	笔

**Bǐ**, brush, writing instrument [A]

笔 appears nicely to combine meanings, for the traditional Chinese writing brush is made of hair + bamboo. Note that the traditional form also makes sense.

毛笔 **máobǐ** writing brush [C]

笔心 **bǐxīn** pencil-lead; refill for ball-point pen

筆

玩	一	二	𠄎
	王	𠄎	𠄎
116 8 strokes	玩	玩	

**WÁN, to play, to amuse oneself [A] L2**

A sound-meaning compound. 元 **yuán** (89, p. 18) suggests the sound. The “king” is undoubtedly a survival of the time when “king” 王 was an alternative form of the “jade” radical 玉 —toys being often made of jade.

玩笑 **wánxiào** a joke [C]


古玩 **gǔwán** antique

金	ノ	ノ	ノ
	金	金	
117 5 strokes			

**JĪN, gold, metals; family name. SIDE-GOLD radical (147)**

The radical in over 200 characters, this form does not occur independently (see 218, p. 44, for the independent form of “gold, metals”). Often in characters for various metals or metallic objects.

金


		屮	山
118 3 strokes			

**SHĀN, mountain. MOUNTAIN radical (60) [A]**

山 is a picture. In old forms, it is clearly three peaks sticking up. 山 often occurs independently as a character and means “mountain” or “hill.”

山口 **shānkǒu** mountain pass; a common Japanese family name.

爬山 **páshān** mountain climbing L3

		冂	冈
	冈		
119 4 strokes			

**GĀNG, ridge [D]**

In the traditional form (see below, this frame), the “X” inside of 冈 had “mountain” as part of it. That has been lost in the modern simplified form.

山冈 **shāngāng** low hill, hillock [D]

岡



钢	丿	𠃉	厶
	厶	钅	钅
120 9 strokes	钅	钢	钢

**GĀNG, steel; GÀNG, to sharpen, whet [A]**

This is a sound-meaning compound: 钅 “side-gold” (“metals”) for meaning, **gāng** (119, p. 24) for sound.

钢笔 **gāngbǐ** (modern) pen [A]

炼钢 **liàngāng** steelmaking

鋼

刚	丨	冂	冂
	冂	刚	刚
121 6 strokes			


**GĀNG, just now; exactly; only; to be firm, be hard [B]**

刚才 **gāngcái** just now [A] L3

刚刚 **gānggāng** be exactly...; just now [B] L4

刚好 **gānghǎo** Perfect !

剛


	丨	𠄎	山
	𠄎	𠄎	岗
122 7 strokes	岗		

**GǎNG, ridge; mound or hill; sentry [C]**

岗位 **gǎngwèi** post L6

站岗 **zhàngǎng** stand guard

崗

	勹	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纲
123 7 strokes	纲		


**GĀNG, main rope of a net; essential principle; discipline; authority [C]**

The “silk” radical helps with the meaning. The right part suggests the sound. Original meaning might have been: rope made of silk.

纲要 **gāngyào** outline

纲目 **gāngmù** detailed outline(of a subject)

綱

	ノ	八	
124 2 strokes			

**BĀ, eight. EIGHT radical (24) [A] L1**

There are a number of common modern characters in which this radical appears in the form , so the student should learn both forms. The form here is the independent form.

王八 **wángbā** tortoise; (vulgar, abusive) cuckold

鸡巴 **jība** (abusive) dick

	ノ	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
125 10 strokes	鉛	鉛	鉛

**QIĀN, lead (the metal) [A]**

The “side-gold” radical suggests that it is a metal.

铅笔 **qiānbǐ** pencil [A] L3

鉛

米	丶	丷	灬
	半	米	米
126 6 strokes			

**Mǐ, rice; a family name. RICE radical (159) [A] L3**

米 was originally a picture of rice growing in a paddy—some argue that the horizontal stroke represents the water that stands in paddies. Distinguish from 采 “sift” (620, p. 125), from 禾 “grain” (81, p. 17), and from 木 “tree” (80 p. 17). See next two items for **mǐ** as a phonetic.

大米 **dà mǐ** rice

米饭 **mǐ fàn** cooked rice L1

迷	丶	丷	灬
	半	米	米
127 9 strokes	米	迷	迷

**Mí, to get lost; to get dirt in your eye; to develop an (unreasonable) passion for; fan, “bug” [B]**

迷路 **mí lù** lose one’s way, get lost L5

迷宫 **mí gōng** labyrinth

谜	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讠	谜
128 11 strokes	谜	谜	谜

### MÍ, riddle [C]

(MN) “Get lost” in “words” = riddle

谜语 **míyǔ** riddle L5

谜底 **mídǐ** answer of a riddle

谜

目	丨	冂	月
	月	目	
129 5 strokes			

### MÙ, eye. EYE radical (141) [A]

This character is a picture. Learn to distinguish the “eye” radical from the “small nose” radical 自 (619, p. 124).

书目 **shūmù** booklist, catalog of book titles

目中无人 **mùzhōngwúrén** be supercilious, haughty; consider no one worth your time

眯		目	目
	目	目	目'
130 11 strokes	眯	眯	眯

**MĪ**, narrow your eyes; (dialect) take a nap; **MÍ**, get into a person's eyes (dust, dirt) [C] L6

The function of the “eye” on the left is obvious.

眯缝 **mīfèng** narrow (one's eyes)

眯

刀	丁	刀	
131 2 strokes			

**DĀO**, knife. KNIFE radical (27) [A] L4 The form , seen in some combinations, is also classified as radical (27).

刀 is a picture. Distinguish it from 力 “strength” (11, p. 3).

刀子 **dāozi** knife [ B]

刀口 **dāokǒu** knife edge; a crucial point; incision

日本刀 **riběndāo** *katana* (dagger, knife)

分	ノ	八	分
	分		
132 4 strokes			

**FĒN**, to divide; a fraction; a very small part; **FÈN**, a component; a share, one's lot [A] L3

The “eight” is a picture of something being cut in two by the knife. 分 is phonetic in several items, where it may give the rhyme (-en, -an, -in).

分手 **fēnshǒu** to part with somebody L6

分心 **fēnxīn** to distract somebody

份	ノ	亻	亻
	亻	份	份
133 6 strokes			

**FÈN**, share, portion; a measure for portions [B] L4

Compare with 分 (132, above).

份额 **fèn'é** share; portion

粉	丷	丷	丷
	米	米	米
134 10 strokes	粏	粉	粉

**FĚN, dust, powder, rice noodle [B]**

Face powder used to be made of rice. **FĚn** is a sound-meaning compound: “rice” for meaning, **fēn** (132, above) to suggest the sound.

粉笔 **fěnbǐ** chalk

粉末 **fěnmò** powder L6

纷	丷	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纟
135 7 strokes	纷		

**FĒN, be tangled, be confusing; be profuse [B]**

The “silk” radical may help with the meaning. **Fēn** (132, p. 27) gives the sound.

纷纷 **fēnfēn** one after another; be numerous and confused L5

纠纷 **jiūfēn** dispute L6

紛

吩	丨	丌	丌
	丌	丌	吩
136 7 strokes	吩		

**FĒN, first syllable of 吩咐 *fēnfu*, to give somebody an order (instruction), to tell somebody to do something [B]**

For 咐, see 908, p. 182.



盼	丨	冂	日
	目	目	𠄎
137 9 strokes	𠄎	盼	盼

**PÀN, to hope for; to look [B]**

The “eye” radical helps with the meaning here. 分 (132, p. 27) gives, if imperfectly, the sound.

盼望 **pànwàng** look forward to L5

皿	丨	冂	𠄎
	𠄎	皿	
138 5 strokes			

**MǐN, dish. DISH radical (146)**

A picture of a bowl. Distinguish from the “blood” radical 血 (1010, p. 203).

器皿 **qì mǐn** containers and utensils

盆	丿	八	分
	分	分	盆
139 9 strokes	盆	盆	盆

**PÉN, pot, basin, container [B] L5**

A sound-meaning compound.

盆子 **pénzi** basin

贝	丨	冂	冂
	贝		
140 4 strokes			

**BÈI**, a cowrie; a family name. **COWRIE radical (106) [D]**

A cowrie is a small, yellowish-white shell “with a fine gloss, used by various peoples as money” (*Century Dictionary*). Cowries used to be money in ancient China. The “cowrie” radical appears in characters for value, money, business transactions, etc.

贝壳 **bèiké** shell L6

贝克汉姆 **bèikèhànmǔ** (David) Beckham

貝

贫	丩	八	分
	分	分	分
141 8 strokes	贫	贫	

**PÍN**, be poor, insufficient [C]

贫 looks like a meaning-meaning compound: “to divide” + “the cowries” (money) = “to be poor.”

贫穷 **pínqióng** poor

贫民 **pínmín** poor people; pauper

貧

扮	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扮
142 7 strokes	扮		

**BÀN**, to act (in a play); disguise yourself as; make a face [B]

装扮 **zhuāngbàn** dress up

扮演 **bànyǎn** play the role

氛	ノ	尸	尸
	气	气	气
143 8 strokes	氛	氛	

**FĒN**, atmosphere [C]

This character has 分 **fēn** (132) for sound and 气 “breath, vapors” (64, p. 13) for meaning.

气氛 **qìfēn** ambience L6

雰

立	丶	一	亠
	𠂔	立	
144 5 strokes			

**Lì**, to stand; to cause to stand, to set up; to be standing: be upright, vertical; to exist, to live; immediate (right away, instant). **STAND radical (126) [A]**

独立 **dúlì** independent L5

中立 **zhōnglì** neutral

立刻 **lìkè** right away L5

里	丨	冂	月
	日	旦	甲
145 7 strokes	里		

**Lǐ**, village; **li**, a unit of distance ( $\frac{1}{3}$  of an English mile); lining; inside, in. **VILLAGE radical (195) [A] L1**

A meaning-meaning compound: “land” + “fields” = “village.” Other meanings by sound-loan. Its meaning “inside, in” gives 里 the function of turning some nouns and pronouns into place-words. Consult a grammar (e.g., Chao 620-24).\*

里边 **lǐbiān** inside

故里 **gùlǐ** hometown

裏 / 裡

理	一	二	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
146 11 strokes	𠄎	𠄎	理

**Lǐ, grain (e.g., of wood); principle; reason, logic, truth; (by metonymy) natural science; to set in order; to speak to; to pay attention to [A]**

理 originally meant “veins in jade” and was a sound-meaning compound.

理解 **lǐjiě** understand L4

理论 **lǐlùn** theory L5

厘	一	厂	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
147 9 strokes	𠄎	厘	厘

**Lí, a fraction, a smallest part; 0.33 millimetre; 0.05 gram; 0.667 square meters; a mill, one thousandth of a (Chinese) dollar (yuán); a unit of monthly interest—0.01%; a unit of annual interest—1% [B]**

厘米 **lí mǐ** centimeter L5

釐

哩	丨	冂	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
148 10 strokes	𠂔	哩	哩

**LĪ, LI, see below (B)**

The mouth 口 at the side warns, as often, that the character is to be read for its sound value alone. 哩 **lī** is used to write such imitative vernacular expressions as 哩哩 啦啦 **līlīlālā**, “off and on, scattered,” and (as **li**) at the end of an obvious statement (“..., of course”) or after items in a list of examples, or to transliterate foreign words as 啫哩 (Jelly) 啦: see Pt. 2, p. 219a.

童	丶	一	一
	一	音	音
149 12 strokes	音	音	童

**TÓNG, child; children; a family name [B]**

童女 **tóngnǚ** maiden, virgin

童心 **tóngxīn** childlike innocence of an old man; playfulness of a young man

童话 **tónghuà** fairy tale L6

(MN) A child stands inside

中	丨	冂	口
	中		
150 4 strokes			

**ZHŌNG**, middle; Chinese; **ZHÒNG**, hit the middle, fit perfectly; be hit or affected by; **MIDDLE radical (105) [A]**

The downstroke through the center of the rectangle suggests “middle.”

中心 **zhōngxīn** center, core [B] L5

中立 **zhōnglì** “standing in the middle,” i.e., neutrality [D] L6

中国 **Zhōngguó** China L1

钟	丿	ㄥ	钅
	钅	钅	钟
151 9 strokes	钅	钅	钟

**ZHŌNG**, clock; a family name [A] L4

The “gold” radical here signifies some object made of metal, and the “middle” radical gives the sound: a sound-meaning compound.

十分钟 **shífēn zhōng** ten minutes

一见钟情 **yíjiànzhōngqíng** love at first sight

鐘

衣	丶	亠	ナ
	亠	衣	衣
152 6 strokes			

**Yī, gown. GOWN radical (161) [A]**

This character is a picture. The gown's sleeves and skirt can be seen clearly in older forms. As a part of characters, this radical often (not always) means that that character refers to an article of clothing.

毛衣 **máoyī** (wool) sweater [B]

大衣 **dàyī** overcoat

主	一	二	丰
	主		
153 4 strokes			

**No pronunciation. Radical (89) “Top of 青” (see 249, p. 50).**

See also the next character.

表	一	二	丰
	主	丰	表
154 8 strokes	表	表	




**BIǎO**, to show; be on the surface, be external; list, form; meter, gauge;  
**watch (timepiece) [A]**

Some say **biǎo** once meant “overcoat” and came to its other meanings by sound-loan—but more likely “overcoat” and “to show” are cognate words (the overcoat: the external coat).

手表 **shǒubiǎo** wristwatch [B] L2

(“watch” only) 錶

		冂	冂
	冂	冂	国
155 8 strokes	国	国	

**GUÓ**, nation [A]


中国 **Zhōngguó** Chi na, the “Middle Kingdom” L1

国王 **guówáng** king [B]

中立国 **zhōnglì guó** a neutral nation

美国 **Měiguó** the U.S.A.

國

	丩	丩	丩
	丩	丩	羊
156 6 strokes			

**YÁNG, sheep, goat; a family name. SHEEP radical (157) [A]**

**Yáng** is a picture. The “eight” radical at the top gives the horns. Other forms in which this radical may appear, as part of characters, are 羊 and 美.

小羊 **xiǎoyáng** lamb

山羊 **shānyáng** mountain goat

美	丶	丿	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
157 9 strokes	𠂇	美	美

**MĚI, be beautiful [B]**

This character is supposed to be a meaning-meaning compound; one dictionary says, “If the sheep is big, it will be beautiful.” Plumpness in women has often been considered beautiful.

美国 **Měiguó** America, the U.S.A.

美好 **měihǎo** be fine, happy, glorious [B]

夕	ノ	夕	夕
158 3 strokes			

**XĪ, dusk. DUSK radical (64) [D]**

The character is a drawing of the moon, to suggest “dusk.” Learn to tell “dusk” from the “chip” radical 夕 (408, p. 82).

夕阳 **xīyáng** the setting sun L6

卜	丨	卜	
159 2 strokes			

**Bŭ, to divine. BO, as in 萝卜 radish. DIVINE radical (16) [B]**

In the Shang Dynasty (1751–1122 B.C.), the kings divined by scratching messages on tortoise shells. A professional diviner applied heat to the shell until it cracked, then read the cracks to divine. The “divine” radical is supposed to represent the divination cracks in the shell.

夕	夕	夕	夕
夕	夕	夕	
160 5 strokes			

**Wài, outside; relatives of one’s mother, sisters, or daughters [A] L2**

The “dusk” radical, and “divine.” The oracle crack appeared on the outside of the tortoise shell.

外国 **wàiguó** foreign country [A]

外表 **wàibiǎo** surface, appearance [D] L6

看	一	二	三
看	看	看	看
161 9 strokes	看	看	看

**KÀN, to look at; KĀN, to look after, take care of [A] L1**

A meaning-meaning compound: “hand” over “eye” to suggest “to look at.” Note that the “hand” radical is slightly altered. Distinguish “look at” from 着 (586, p. 118).

看中 **kànzhòng** to select, choose

看门 **kānmén** to act as doorkeeper

西	一	冂	冂
	𠂇	西	西
162 6 strokes			

**Xī, west. COVER radical (166) [A] L3**

Xī came to be the “cover” radical when, because of similarities in form, script-reformers put it together with a traditional “cover” radical. As a radical, it appears at the top of characters. It is a picture of a bird nest and originally meant “to nest.” “West” by sound-loan. Distinguish from 酉 the “wine” radical (474, p. 95).

西边 **xībīan** west side

西瓜 **xīguā** watermelon L2

西餐 **xīcān** Western-style food

贵	丨	冂	冂
	中	𠂇	𠂇
163 9 strokes	𠂇	贵	贵

**GUÌ, be expensive, precious [A] L2**

**Guì** is a sound-meaning compound. The top part, no longer used as an independent character, gave the sound, and “cowrie” suggests the meaning.

可贵 **kěguì** be valuable, deserve commendation [D]

贵人 **guìrén** government VIP, (obsolete) concubine of the emperor.

貴

更	一	冂	冂
	冂	冂	更
164 7 strokes	更		

**GÈNG**, still more; **GĒNG**, to change; a “watch” (two-hour period of the night) [A] L3

The modern character is too much changed to make the explanation helpful.

更好 **gènghǎo** be better; even more

更快更高更强 **gèngkuài gènggāo gèngqiáng** Faster, Higher, Stronger

便	丿	亻	亻
	亻	便	便
165 9 strokes	便	便	便

**BIÀN**, be convenient; **PIÁN**, the first syllable of *piányi*, be inexpensive [A] L5

小便 **xiǎobiàn** to piss, a piss [C]

大便 **dàbiàn** to shit, defecation [C]

便衣 **biànyī** street clothes, “civvies”; plain-clothesma

	丶	㇇	㇈
	ㄣ		
166 4 strokes			

**No pronunciation. “SIDE-SIGN” radical (87)**

Pre script reform, this was a variant of the “sign” radical (899, p. 180). Consistent with the reformist principle “what you see is what you get,” it is now a separate radical. “Sign” in the sense of “signs from heaven” as well as “to exhibit, show.”

Distinguish from 衤, “side-gown” (290, p. 59), which has one more dot on the right side.

	丨	冂	冃
	冃	且	
167 5 strokes			

**QIĚ, further [A]**

Some say the character is a drawing of an ancestral tablet. Some say a chopping block to put sacrifices on, some say it is a picture of a penis. Originally it stood for a word meaning “ancestor” or “grandfather.” Now it is used by sound-loan. It appears as the sound element in a number of characters (see below), where it has the value **zu** or **cu**.

且慢 **qiè màn** wait a moment

祖	丷	㇇	礻
	礻	礻	礻
168 9 strokes	祖	祖	祖

**Zǔ, grandfather; ancestor; family name [A]**

祖国 **zǔguó** fatherland [A]

祖父 **zǔfù** grandfather [C]

租	一	二	千
	禾	禾	禾
169 10 strokes	租	租	租

**Zū, rent, to rent [A]; hire, lease**

Rent traditionally was land rent and was paid in grain, hence the “grain” radical in this character.

租房 **zūfáng** tenement

租户 **zūhù** the lessee, tenant

组	厶	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纟
170 8 strokes	组	组	

**Zǔ, to organize; a unit of organization, such as a section or department [A]**

且 is the sound element here, for zǔ. “Silk” is for meaning (build up threads).

组织 zǔzhī organize, organization

组员 zǔyuán member

粗	丿	㇇	㇇
	𥝌	𥝌	𥝌
171 11 strokes	粗	粗	粗

**Cū, be coarse (not fine) [B]**

且 works as phonetic here, for cū. The “rice” radical works for the meaning.

粗心 cūxīn be care less, thoughtless L4

粗人 cūrén rough/uncouth person

阻	㇇	阝	阝
	阝	阝	阝
172 7 strokes	阻		

**Zǔ, to block, to obstruct [C]**

The “mound” radical (“left ear,” (94, p. 19)) is intended to help with the meaning. 且 gives the sound zu here.

阻力 zǔlì obstruction; (physics) resistance, drag [C]



宜	丶	宀	宀
	宀	宀	宀
173 8 strokes	宀	宜	

**YÍ, be appropriate [A]**

The character is a picture of “the sacred pole of the altar of the soil, behung with ... meat” (Karl -gren, *Grammata Serica Recensa* 21). It meant “sacrifice to the earth god.” It is used for “be appropriate” by sound-loan.

便宜 **piányi** be inexpensive [A] L2

宜人 **yírén** pleasant, delightful

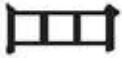
要	一	一	一
	西	西	西
174 9 strokes	要	要	要

**YÀO, to want, to ask for; be “wanted,” be important, essential [A] L2**

要人 **yàorén** important person (usually a government official)

要不 **yàobù** otherwise, or else, or [C]


要好 **yàohǎo** be on good terms, be friends; be eager to improve yourself [C]

	丨	冂	𠃉
	𠃉	𠃉	
175 5 strokes			

**WǎNG, net. NET radical (145)**

A picture of a net.

𠃉 is not seen as an independent character. It appears as a radical in about 20 modern characters, always at the top.

	丶	丩	𠃉
	𠃉	𠃉	
176 5 strokes			

**TÓU, the head; a suffix used to form nouns and noun-phrases; a bulb (of garlic); a measure-word for certain animals [A]**

(MN) The “big” radical (61, p. 13) in **tóu** should be thought of as the drawing of a man and the two dots as an indicator: “the top part,” i.e. “head”

木头 **mùtou** wood; a fool [B] L5

頭

买	一	丷	丷
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
177 6 strokes			

### Mǎi, to buy [A] L1

The simplified form is a stylistic abbreviation of its traditional counterpart. The pre-reform character (see below) had an eye watching the cowries (money), making a pretty good meaning-meaning compound.

买方 **mǎifāng** buyer

买进 **mǎijìn** to buy; purchase

買

卖	一	十	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
178 8 strokes	𠄎	𠄎	

### Mài, to sell [A] L2

In the pre-reform character, the “ten” radical at the top was 士 **shì** “knight” (see 35, p. 8)—perhaps a supervisor or assistant working with the seller to make sure the seller got it right. Although this is more of a mnemonic than a real etymology.

买卖 **mǎimài** business [B]

卖国 **màiguó** be a traitor [D]

(MN) Sell ten things you have bought

日	丨	冂	日
	日		
179 4 strokes			

**Rì, sun. SUN radical (103) [A] L1**

Rì is a picture. Distinguish “sun” from “say” 曰. See 110, p. 23.

日子 **rìzi** day, date; period of time; life, livelihood [A]

日元 **rìyuán** Japanese yen (unit of money). [B] (日 here is short for 日本 **Rìben**, Japan. 本: see 308.)

日报 **rìbào** daily newspaper [C]

Note that in slang, 日 can mean the F word (both literally and metaphorically)

耂	一	十	土
	耂		
180 4 strokes			

**No pronunciation; radical of “old” (see next) and three other characters. OLD radical (92)**

This seems to be an abbreviated form of 181, below, which is explained as a picture of an old man with long hair and a cane (analyzable as “earth-left-ladle”).

Three of this radical’s compounds have to do with age or seniority.

老	一	十	土
	𠂇	耂	老
181 6 strokes			

**LǎO, be old. [A] L3**

老二 **lǎoèr** second son or daughter, (slang) penis [A]

老人 **lǎorén** old person; “old folks”—grandparents (or old parents) [B]

老小 **lǎoxiǎo** young and old, family

老太太 **lǎotàitai** old lady, my ma [B]

老头儿 **lǎotóur** old coot [B]

老头子 **lǎotóuzi** old fart, (colloquial) my “old man” (= husband)

者	一	十	土
	𠂇	耂	者
182 8 strokes	者	者	

**ZHĚ, a suffix to verbs: verb + *zhe* means “a person who... .” Compare with English suffix “-er.” [A]**

者 gives the sound in several characters (see the following few items).

老者 **lǎozhě** an old guy, old guys

作者 **zuòzhě** author L4

豸	丿	豸	豸
183 3 strokes			

### QUǎN, dog. SIDE-DOG radical (69)

As a radical, 豸 appears at the side of characters (about 60 characters). 犬 (638, p. 128) also means “dog” (they were the same radical before script reform). 豸 appears often in characters for medium-size animals (pig, wolf, monkey, otter, cat—even lion) and for such qualities as ferocity, cruelty, courage, impetuosity.

猪	丿	豸	豸
	豸	豸	豸
184 11 strokes	豸	猪	猪

### ZHŪ, pig [A] L4

The “side-dog” radical helps with the meaning; 者 (182, above) is there for the sound.

猪排 **zhūpái** pork chop

猪肉 **zhūròu** pork

猪

煮	一	十	土
	𠂇	者	者
185 12 strokes	者	煮	煮

**ZHǚ**, to boil, cook up [B] L5

“Fire-dots” for meaning, 者 (182, p. 37) for sound.

煮器 **zhǔqì** boiler

煮饭 **zhǔfàn** cook rice, cook a meal

煮

著	一	艹	艹
	𠂇	苳	苳
186 11 strokes	著	著	著

**ZHù**, to spread out, to display, be displayed; to author [B]

著者 **zhùzhě** writer, author

名著 **míngzhù** masterpiece

暑	丨	冂	冂
	日	早	暑
187 12 strokes	暑	暑	暑

**SHŭ, summer, summer heat [B]**

The “sun” radical 日 gives the meaning. 者 (182) may help with the sound.

暑假 **shǔjià** summer vacation

暑热 **shǔrè** summer heat

绪	丿	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纟
188 11 strokes	纟	绪	绪

**Xù, end of a thread; clue; to be together; succession; dynasty; profession [B]**

“Silk” 纟 is there for the meaning.

绪论 **xùlùn** introduction

緒

堵	一	十	土
	土	土	土
189 11 strokes	堵	堵	堵

**Dǔ, to stop up; to stifle, be stifled; (bookish) wall; (often metaphorically: “a wall of spectators” [meaning many]); a measure for walls [B]**

The “earth” radical 土 is the meaning part of this compound.

堵塞 **dǔsè** stop up L6

堵车 **dǔchē** traffic jam L4



署	丨	冂	冂
	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉
190 13 strokes	𠃉	署	署

**SHŭ**, an office, a government office; to arrange a piece of work; to handle as a deputy; to put your signature to [C]

Karlgren sees “net” 𠃉 as the meaning component and 者 **zhě** (182, p. 37) as the sound component in this character.

署名 **shǔmíng** signature

阝	3	阝	
191 2 strokes			

**Yì**, city. “RIGHT-EAR” radical (34)

Learn to tell this radical from the “mound” radical (94, p. 19). In form, “mound” and “city” are identical, but because of where they appear as part of characters, “mound” is called the “left-ear” radical and “city” the “right-ear” radical. Neither character means “ear.”

都	一	十	土
	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉
192 10 strokes	者	都	都

**DŌU, all; DŪ, metropolis, capital [A] L1**

In the sense of “metropolis,” this character is a sound-meaning compound; “city” gives the meaning, and **zhě** (182, p. 37) once gave the sound. In the sense of “all,” it is used by sound-loan.

都是 **dōushì** all

首都 **shǒudū** capital L4

都市 **dūshì** city

卅	一	ナ	卅
193 3 strokes			

**GǒNG, clasped hands. CLASP radical (51)**

**Gǒng** is a picture of two clasped hands. Not now in use as an independent character. Distinguish from 艹, the “grass” radical (16, p. 4) and from 廿 (194, below)

廿	一	十	廿
	廿		
194 4 strokes			

**NIÀN, twenty. TWENTY radical (93)**

This character is formed of two “ten” radicals written together. This character is normally read aloud simply as

二十 **èrshí** —“twenty.”

甘	一	十	廿
	甘	甘	
195 5 strokes			

**GĀN, to taste sweet; a family name. SWEET radical (135) [C] (MN)**

甘 being a picture of the mouth, the horizontal line being something sweet inside

甘甜 **gāntián** sweet, luscious

或	一	一	一
	口	口	或
196 8 strokes	或	或	



**HUÒ, perhaps; or [A]**

Originally, this character meant “nation.” As “nation,” it combined meanings: “lance” (for the army) + “mouth” (for a language) + “earth.” (“Earth” got corrupted into the “one” radical.) Compare with the traditional form of 国 (155, p. 32). 或 = “perhaps” and “or” by sound-loan. 或许 **huòxǔ** maybe; perhaps L6

匚	一	匚	
197 2 strokes			

**FĀNG, basket. BASKET radical [15]**

The “basket” radical is a picture. The basket appears to be turned on its side, with the open top to the right. Not in modern use as an independent character.




	一	厂	兀
			
198 4 strokes			

**Pǐ, mate; one half of a pair [B] L5**

一匹马 **yìpǐ mǎ** a horse, one horse

匹夫 **pǐfū** ordinary man; “dummy,” stupid fellow

国家兴亡, 匹夫有责 **guójiāxīngwáng, pǐfūyǒuzé** Rise and fall of a nation rests with every one of its citizens

	丨	冂	𠃉
			
199 5 strokes			

**SÌ, four [A] L1**

This is an arbitrary symbol. Memorize it.

四书 **sìshū** “The Four Books,” the “core classics” of Confucianism

五	一	丁	𠄎
	五		
200 4 strokes			

**Wŭ, five [A] L1**

(MN) Tilted king with a stick

五十 **wǔshí** fifty

十五 **shíwǔ** fifteen

六	丶	一	𠄎
	六		
201 4 strokes			

**LIù, six [A] L1**

六书 **liùshū** the six categories of Chinese characters (see pp. [xii–xiv](#))

七	一	七	
202 2 strokes			

**Qī, seven [A] L1**

The student will want to distinguish 七 from the “ladle” radical 匕 (41, p. 9).

七夕 **qīxī** the seventh night of the seventh lunar month—the one night of the year, according to myth, that the legendary lovers “The Cowboy” and “The Weaver Girl” get to spend together

九	丿	九	
203 2 strokes			

**JIŨ, nine [A] L1**

九天 **jiǔtiān** “Ninth Heaven,” the highest of heavens (the Western world has “seventh heaven”)

入	丿	入	
204 2 strokes			

**RŪ, to enter [B]**

Distinguish “enter” from “person” 人 (4, p. 1). As independent characters, they have different pronunciations and meanings—but as radicals they are grouped as one in modern dictionaries.

入口 **rùkǒu** entrance [D] L4

入手 **rùshǒu** put your hand in, get started, make a beginning [D]

什	丿	亅	亅
	什		
205 4 strokes			

**SHÉN**, the first syllable of *shénme* what? [A] **SHÍ**, miscellaneous

什 is ubiquitous as **shén**; as **shí**, rarely seen.

什锦 **shíjǐn** assorted

甚

么	丿	么	么
206 3 strokes			

**ME**, the second syllable of *shénme* what? [A]

什么 **shénme** what? [A] L1

麽

卓	亠	亠	亠
	卓	卓	卓
207 10 strokes	卓	卓	卓

### ZHUŌ, table [A]

The “tree” radical at the bottom gives a clue that this character stands for a word referring to some object made of wood. Suggest remembering as “divine,” “sun” and “wood.”

桌子 **zhuōzi** table [A] L1

书桌 **shūzhuō** writing desk

奇	一	大	大
	奇	奇	奇
208 8 strokes	奇	奇	

### QÍ, be weird [B]

Qí is said to be a meaning-meaning compound.

(MN) “Big” + “be able” = “be weird”

好奇 **hàoqí** be curious, be interested in oddities or just many things [C] L5

好奇心 **hàoqíxīn** curiosity (state of mind, not a thing)



椅	一	十	才
	木	杓	杓
209 12 strokes	杓	椅	椅

### Yǐ, chair [A]

Yǐ is supposed to be a sound-meaning compound: **qí** (208, above) for sound, “tree” for meaning (= something made of wood).

椅子 **yǐzi** chair [A] L1

摇椅 **yáoyǐ** rocking chair

东	一	左	车
	东	东	
210 5 strokes			

### DŌNG, east [A] L3

Originally a picture of a bundle, used for “east” by sound-loan. Later scholars said the traditional form (see below) was “the sun tangled in the branches of a tree, hence ‘east’—which of course was not correct.” In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 东 is one of 11 “left-over” characters, not classified under a radical.

东边 **dōngbiān** east side

东家 **dōngjiā** host

東

𠄎	一	二	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	
211 5 strokes			

### JIĀN, be thin

**Jiān** originally meant “be fierce, be cruel” and was a meaning-meaning compound: two lances to suggest ferocity. It means “be thin” by sound-loan.

𠄎

钱	丩	𠄎	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
212 10 strokes	𠄎	钱	钱

### QIÁN, money; a family name [A] L1

The “side-gold” radical (117, p. 24) gives the meaning, and **jiān** (211, above) suggests the sound.

九分钱 **jiǔfēn qián** 9 cents

金钱 **jīn qián** money [D]

有钱人 **yǒuqiánrén** rich man

錢

浅	丶	冫	冫
	冫	冫	浅
213 8 strokes	浅	浅	

**QIAN, be shallow, superficial; be mild [A] L5**

This would appear to be a sound-meaning compound, like **qián** “money” (212, above), but the meaning of “thin” may also be involved in the sound-element 戈: “thin water.” Compare with 212, above.

深浅 **shēnqiǎn** depth

浅色 **qiǎnsè** light-color

浅

个	丿	人	个
214 3 strokes			

**GÈ; a “measure,” used to enumerate nouns in the construction “number + gè + noun”; be individual [A] L1**

三个 **sāngè** three . . .

个人 **gèrén** each person; oneself (B) L5

个子 **gèzi** stature (B) L4

个儿 **gèr** stature; each one (C)

个个 **gègè** all of 'em

個

文	丶	亠	ナ
	文		
215 4 strokes			

**WÉN**, pattern; language, literature, culture; civil (as opposed to military); a family name. **PATTERN radical (84)** [A]

Some argue that this was a picture: a man with patterns worked onto his shirt/collar. But according to the oracle bone script, it is more likely that the original meaning is “pattern on the skin of the chest,” i.e., tattoo. Distinguish from “hand over” 交 (520, p. 105).

中文 **zhōngwén** the Chinese language [A] L4

文言 **wényán** classical Chinese (compare with 白话 “spoken language” in 427, p. 86) [D]

这	丶	亠	ナ
	文	文	讠
216 7 strokes	这		

**ZHÈI, ZHÈ**, this [A] L1

**Zhèi** normally appears in the construction “**zhèi** + ‘measure’” or “**zhèi** + ‘measure’ + noun” (compare with 214, p. 43).

这个 **zhèige** this, this one [A]

这么 **zhème** so, thus, in this case, to this extent or degree [A]

这里 **zhèlǐ** here [A]

这儿 **zhèr** here [A] L1

那	丿	勹	勹
	月	那	那
217 6 strokes			

**NÀ, NÈI, NÈ, that (opposite to “this”) [A] L1**

那 normally appears in the construction “那 + ‘measure’” or “那 + ‘measure’ + noun” (compare with 214 and 216).

那个 **nàge** that, that one [A]

那么 **nàme** that being so, in that case, in that way; to that extent [A]

那里 **nàlǐ** there [A]

那儿 **nàr** there [A] L1

金	丿	人	人
	亠	全	全
218 8 strokes	金	金	

**JĪN, gold, metals; family name. GOLD radical (209) [B]**

金 occurs as an independent character and means “gold” or “metals.” As a radical, it appears in four or five modern characters. “Side-gold” (117, p. 24) is the radical in over 200 characters.

五金 **wǔjīn** the five metals (gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin); metals generally

合	ノ	人	厶
	合	合	合
219 6 strokes			

**HÉ, to join, to bring together [A]**

The root meaning of **hé** is “to join or close,” like the two panels of a double door. The topmost three strokes at one time meant “to come together,” early dictionaries say. “A meaning-meaning compound: to close, like the mouth.”

合金 **héjīn** alloy (lit. combined metals) [C]

组合 **zǔhé** to form; combination [D]

给	纟	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纟
220 9 strokes	给	给	给

**GĚI, to give; to allow; for (someone) ... ; Jǐ, to supply [A] L2**

给我书 **gěi wǒ shū** gives me books

给我看 **gěi wǒ kàn** let me look

给我买 **gěi wǒ mǎi** buys for me

给予 **jǐyǔ** to render

给

ナ	一	ナ	
221 2 strokes			

**No pronunciation. “Top-of 左 ZUǒ” radical (14)**

This is a picture of a left hand. Compare with the right-hand radical (101, p. 21). Not in current use as an independent character. As a modern radical this form is called “top of 左 zuǒ” (see 668, p. 134).

有	一	ナ	ナ
	有	有	有
222 6 strokes			

**YǒU, to have; there is, there are [A] L1**


The earliest forms show a hand taking hold of a piece of meat—a symbol of having wealth.

有力 **yǒulì** be energetic, strong [B]

有钱 **yǒuqián** be rich

有口无心 **yǒu kǒu wú xīn** speak sharply but with out malice [D]




	一	二	干
223 3 strokes			

**GĀN**, shield; have to do with; be dry, be dried; be empty; emptily, futilely;  
**GÀN**, trunk, main part; to do [A] L4

**Gān** depicts a shield; other meanings by sound-loan. See next few items for 干 as a phonetic with various meaning elements.

干吗 **gàn ma** (colloquial) What the h—! What’s this all about? OR, What shall we do? [B]

	丶	丶	彳
	冫	冫	汗
224 6 strokes			

**HÀN**, sweat [B] L4

**Hàn** is a sound-meaning compound: “three-dots-water” for meaning, **gān** (223, above) for sound.

汗毛 **hànmáo** fine body-hair (human)

汗衫 **hànshān** T-shirt

肝	丿	月	月
	月	肝	肝
225 7 strokes	肝		

**GĀN, the liver [B]**

The sound is given by 干 (223, p. 45). “Meat” helps with the meaning.

肝脏 **gānzàng** liver

心肝 **xīngān** my darling, baby, sweetie (lit. my heart and liver)

杆	一	十	才
	木	木	木
226 7 strokes	杆		

**GĀN, pole; GǎN, a measure for rifles, pistols, and spears [B]**

干 **gān** gives the sound; “tree” is here for the meaning.

杆子 **gānzi** pole

杆秤 **gǎnchèng** steelyard

桿

走	一	十	士
	丰	丰	丰
227 7 strokes	走		

**Zǒu, to walk. WALK radical (189) [A] L2**

The character was originally a meaning-meaning compound: “man” + “foot.”  
The modern character is corrupted.

她走了 **tā zǒu le** She’s left, she’s gone.

Note that the original meaning is “to run,” NOT “to walk,” it can still mean “to run” in southern China, e.g., in Cantonese.

赶	一	十	士
	丰	丰	丰
228 10 strokes	走	赶	赶

**Gǎn, to rush after, to rush at; to chase off; by the time that ... [B]**

The “walk” radical helps, perhaps, with the meaning. 干 is, again, the sound element.

赶工 **gǎngōng** try to get the work done faster

赶快 **gǎnkuài** Hurry, come on! L5

赶

𠂇	一	𠂇	
229 2 strokes			

**CHǎNG, factory. SLOPE radical (13)**

“Slope”—once a picture—has become “factory” through the process of simplification. Following popular usage, 𠂇 “slope” is sometimes now used for 𠂇, “lean-to” (363, p. 73—radical 44). A modern look-alike radical is the form (“top of 盾,” 398, p. 80—radical 22).

厂房 **chǎngfáng** factory building; workshop

工厂 **gōngchǎng** factory L5

(for “factory”) 廠

岸	亻	山	山
	山	岸	岸
230 8 strokes	岸	岸	

**ÀN, high cliff, high riverbank [B] L5**

“Mountain” and “slope” both appear to contribute to the meaning. 干 **gān** helps fix the sound—here, however, by giving the rhyme, not as a homonym or near-homonym (not an unusual function for a sound element, for the pronunciation of characters changes more or less throughout history, yet the written form often cannot keep up with the change).

岸标 **ànbīāo** shore beacon

旱	丨	冂	𠂇
	日	旦	𠂇
231 7 strokes	旱		

**HÀN, drought; dry land [C]**

The “sun” radical 日 helps fix the meaning. 干 is the sound element.

旱田 **hàntián** dry farmland

旱季 **hànjì** dry season

刂	丨	刂	
232 2 strokes			

**DĀO, knife. SIDE-KNIFE radical (17)**

This form of the “knife” radical does not occur independently but only as a part of characters. Called “side-knife” to distinguish it from the independent form (131, p. 27).


刊	一	二	干
	刊	刊	
233 5 strokes			

**KĀN, to carve, to publish, publications to engrave [C]**

The “knife” (“side-knife”) gives the meaning. “To publish” is an associated meaning derived from woodblock printing.

刊物 **kānwù** publication L6

刊登 **kāndēng** to publish (in a newspaper, magazine, etc.) L6

	丿	儿	夕
	殳		
234 4 strokes			

**SHŪ, club, to club. CLUB radical (119)**

**Shū** is a picture: a right hand holds the club. Distinguish “club” from these characters: “branch” 支 (351, p. 71), “knock” 攴 (316, p. 64), “pattern” 文 (215, p. 44) and “follow, slow” 攴 (431, p. 87). **Shū**, “club,” is not now in common use as an independent character.

	丶	彳	冫
	冫	冫	冫
235 7 strokes	没		

**MÒ, inundate; MÉI, negates yǒu (222, p. 45) and other verbs [A] L1**

没 functions by sound-loan as a negator of **yǒu** and other verbs.

没有 **méiyǒu** there isn't, there aren't; doesn't have; hasn't (done it) [A]

没买 **méimǎi** hasn't bought

没什么 **méishénme** it doesn't matter; never mind [B]

身	丶	亅	冂
	冂	冂	身
236 7 strokes	身		

**SHĒN, torso. TORSO radical (200) [A]**

**Shēn** is a picture of a person in which the torso is the most prominent part. Some say it is a picture of a pregnant woman. It also means “self.”

可身 **kěshēn** to fit well (clothes)

合身 **héshēn** to fit well (clothes) L6

身分 **shēnfèn** position, rank [C] L5

有身子 **yǒushēnzi** being pregnant

寸	一	寸	寸
237 3 strokes			

**CÙN, thumb; inch. THUMB radical (54) [A]**

The “thumb” radical is a picture of a hand, with the dot added to indicate the thumb. Learn to distinguish “thumb” from “side-hand” 扌 (28, p. 6), and “then” 才 (689, p. 138).

尺寸 **chǐcùn** measurement; size

分寸 **fēncùn** sense of propriety L6

射	丿	丨	冫
	冫	冫	身
238 10 strokes	身	身	射

**SHÈ, to shoot [B]**

The character has been corrupted through time. Originally, the “torso” was a picture of an arrow on a bow, and the “thumb” was a hand drawing on a bow, whence “to shoot.”

射门 **shèmén** to shoot (at the goal, in sports)

射手 **shèshǒu** marks man, sharpshooter

谢	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
239 12 strokes	讠	谢	谢

**XIÈ, thanks; to thank; excuse oneself; a family name; to wither [A]**

**Xiè** is a sound-meaning compound; the “side-word” radical gives the meaning, and **shè** suggests the sound.

谢谢 **xièxiè** Thank you. [A] L1

不谢 **búxiè** You’re welcome.

凋谢 **diāoxiè** to wither

謝



吉	一	十	士
	吉	吉	吉
240 6 strokes			

### JÍ, lucky; a family name [D]

An early dictionary says the character is a meaning-meaning compound: “scholar” (or “knight”) + “mouth” = “lucky,” which is not correct but a good mnemonic.

吉日 **jírì** a “lucky day” on the traditional calendar; a good day for taking action

吉他 **jítā** guitar

桔	一	十	才
	木	木	木
241 10 strokes	桔	桔	桔

### JÚ, tangerine [A]

This is the popular form of a character written 橘 (see Pt. 2, p. 226a). In the expression 桔汁 (**júzhī**), “orange juice,” either character can mean “orange” (rather than “tangerine”). 汁 means “juice, gravy” [D].

Orange is 橙 (**chéng**).

桔子 **júzi** mandarin orange L5

结	丿	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纟
242 9 strokes	纟	结	结

**JiÉ, to tie together; knot; JiĒ, to bear fruit [A]**

结合 **jiéhé** to unite, to combine; to be married [B] L5

结婚 **jiéhūn** to marry L3

结

喜	一	吉	吉
	吉	吉	吉
243 12 strokes	喜	喜	喜

**Xǐ, to enjoy, to give enjoyment to [A]**

The top part of this, what is now “knight-mouth-eight-one,” used to be a picture of a drum. **Xǐ** was a meaning-meaning compound: “drum” + “mouth” = “to sing and play drums, to enjoy yourself.”

喜人 **xǐrén** be satisfying

喜好 **xǐhào** to like, to love, be fond of

欠	ノ	㇇	㇇
	欠		
244 4 strokes			

**QIÀN, yawn; to owe, to lack. YAWN radical (120) [B] L5**

Note that the lower part of this character is the “person” radical. If it helps you to remember the character, think of the upper part as the person’s hand covering the mouth while yawning.

欠钱 **qiànqián** owe money, be in debt

哈欠 **hāqian** yawn

欢	フ	又	又
	欢	欢	欢
245 6 strokes			

**HUĀN, be pleased [A]**

The “yawn” radical for meaning, perhaps as a mouth open to smile or laugh. “Right hand” replaces the old sound-element.

喜欢 **xǐhuan** to like [A] L1

欢喜 **huānxǐ** be joyful; be fond of [C]

欢笑 **huānxiào** laugh delightedly [D]

歡

止	丨	卜	止
	止		
246 4 strokes			

**ZHǐ, to stop. TOE radical (102) [B]**

The “toe” radical is a picture of a foot. From “foot” came derived meanings of actions of the foot: “to march; to halt.” Only the meaning “to halt” has stayed with the character to modern times.

阻止 **zǔzhǐ** to prevent, obstruct [C]

不止三个 **bùzhǐ sānge** not stopping at three, not only three

闲人止步 **xiánrénzhǐbù** No entering!

足	丨	凵	凵
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
247 7 strokes	足		

**ZÚ, foot; be sufficient. FOOT radical (196) [A]**

A picture. The bottom part of “foot,” in fact, is the “toe” radical (246, above). In 248, below, the “foot” radical appears as part of the character; note that in the form used in compounds, “toe” can be clearly seen.

十足 **shízú** sheer, total, absolute, utter [D]

不足 **bùzú** insufficient

跟	丨	口	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
248 13 strokes	跟	跟	跟

**GĒN**, heel; to follow, to go with; with [A] L3

Gēn is a sound-meaning compound: the “foot” radical gives the meaning; gèn (51, p. 11) gives the sound.

跟班 **gēnbān** attendant

青	一	二	𠂔
	𠂔	青	青
249 8 strokes	青	青	

**QĪNG**, be green or blue. GREEN radical (202) [A] L5

Note that the bottom half of “green” resembles “moon.” Qīng by itself, however, is recognized as a radical. The character also occurs independently and means “green” and sometimes other “colors of nature,” like azure or even greenish black or grey.

青菜 **qīngcài** green vegetables

青草 **qīngcǎo** green grass

请	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
250 10 strokes	请	请	请

**QǐNG, to invite; please. . . [A] L1**

This character is a sound-meaning compound: “side-word” gives the meaning, and **qīng** (249, p. 50) gives the sound.

谁请 **shéi qǐng** Who’s paying?

请勿吸烟 **qǐngwùxīyān** No Smoking

请

情	丶	忄	忄
	忄	忄	忄
251 11 strokes	情	情	情

**QÍNG, emotion; circumstances [A]**

Sound (青) + meaning (“heart”). This is something related to the heart, pronounced **qíng**: emotion.

情报 **qíngbào** information; intelligence (as in “intelligence agency”) [C] L6

情人 **qíngrén** sweetheart, mistress, secret lover

清	丶	冫	冫
	冫	冫	冫
252 11 strokes	清	清	清

**QĪNG, be clear; to clear [A]**

This is a sound-meaning compound: 青 **qīng** for sound, “3-dots water” for meaning (it can also be read as a meaning-meaning compound: “water” + “azure” = “clear.”)

清楚 **qīngchū** be clear, distinct L3

清高 **qīnggāo** aloof from politics and material pursuits

晴	丨	冫	日
	日	晴	晴
253 12 strokes	晴	晴	晴

**QÍNG, clear sky [A] L2**

“Sun” 日 + “azure” 青 = clear sky. 青 **qīng** also helps, of course, with the sound. 晴天 **qíngtiān** a fine day [C]

晴	丨	冫	日
	日	日	晴
254 13 strokes	晴	晴	晴

**JĪNG, the pupil of the eye [A]**

“Eye” 目 + “azure” 青 = pupil of the eye. 青 **qīng** also helps with the sound.

眼睛 **yǎnjīng** eye L2

问	丶	丨	门
	问	问	问
255 6 strokes			

**WÈN, to ask (for information) [A] L2**

“Mouth” for meaning; **mén** once gave the sound in this compound. Original meaning is “mouth” in the “door” interrogating somebody.

问住 **wènzhū** to stump with a question (问不住 cannot stump..., 问得住 can stump...)

请问 **qǐngwèn** Would you please tell me ... [A]

問

耳	一	丂	卅
	耳	耳	耳
256 6 strokes			

**ĚR, ear. EAR radical (163) [B]**

The “ear” radical is a picture.

耳目 **ěrmù** hearsay, “scuttlebutt,” information; spy, informer, “fink”

木耳 **mùěr** edible tree fungus



石耳 **shíěr** edible rock lichen

闻	`	丨	门
	冂	冂	闻
257 9 strokes	闻	闻	闻

**WÉN**, to hear, to smell [A]

**Mén** (25, p. 6) functions here, as in 255, to suggest the sound **wen**. The meaning is given by the “ear” radical.

闻人 **wénrén** a famous person

耳闻 **ěr wén** to hear about, especially superficially (in contrast to seeing it yourself)

聞

闲	`	丨	门
	冂	闲	闲
258 7 strokes	闲		

**XIÁN**, leisure [B]

(MN) Put a tree across your door or gate so you won't be disturbed.

闲心 **xiánxīn** leisure mood

闲谈 **xiántán** to chat; gossip

閑

间	丶	丨	门
	问	间	间
259 7 strokes	间		

**JÌÀN**, space; be separated from; to separate, “drive a wedge between,” sow discord; **JĪĀN** between; a measure-word for rooms [A]

中间 **zhōngjiān** between, among; the middle, center [A] L3

田间 **tiánjiān** farm, field [D]

人间 **rénjiān** world of human affairs [C] L6

间谍 **jiàndié** spy L6

間

另	丨	冂	口
	弓	另	
260 5 strokes			

**LÌNG**, separately [B]

另外 **lìngwài** in addition [B]

别	丨	冂	口
	号	另	别
261 7 strokes	别		

**BIÉ, to separate, to part; Don't... ! [A] L2**

别人 **biérén** other people [A] L3

分别 **fēnbié** to part (from one another); sort out, differentiate; difference [B] L5

个别 **gèbié** specific; very few; be exceptional [B] L5

别买 **biémǎi** Don't buy it!

(MN) To separate with a knife

朋	丿	月	月
	月	朋	朋
262 8 strokes	朋	朋	

**PÉNG, friend [A]**

Originally a picture of two strings of identical shells, current meaning by association.

朋友 **péngyǒu** friend L1

猪朋狗友 **zhūpénggǒuyǒu** bad companions

友	一	ナ	方
	友		
263 4 strokes			

### YŌU, friend [A]

友 combines meanings: “left hand” + “right hand” = “friend.” The character suggests the gesture of parting: clasp your own hands in front of you and bow over them. Shaking hands Western style is, of course, right hand with right hand. Distinguish 友 from 反 (418, p. 84).

朋友 **péngyǒu** friend L1

友谊 **yǒuyì** friendship L4

父	丿	ハ	分
	父		
264 4 strokes			

### FÙ, father. FATHER radical (108) [A]

祖父 **zǔfù** grandfather [C]

父老 **fùlǎo** elders (as in a district)

教父 **jiàofù** god-father

毋	勹	冂	母
	毋		
265 4 strokes			

### WÚ, don't!

The character is supposed to be a picture of a woman in irons. The relation of that to its present meaning is unclear. Learn to distinguish “don't” from 母 **mǔ**, “mother” (268, below).

毋庸 **wúyōng** need not

见	丨	冂	见
	见		
266 4 strokes			

### JIÀN, to see, to perceive. SEE radical (107) [A]

The legs at the bottom of “see” represent a person; traditionally, the top part was a big eye to suggest “see” (see below, this frame).

远见 **yuǎnjiàn** foresight; vision

见解 **jiànjiě** opinion, view L6

見

亲	丶	一	一
	亠	立	立
267 9 strokes	辛	亲	亲

**QĪN**, relatives; to hold dear; in person; **QĪNG**, relatives by marriage [A]

Sound-loan. 亲 —“hazel tree”—was the sound-element in the old character.

父亲 **fùqīn** father [A] L4

六亲 **liùqīn** the six (most important) relatives: father, mother, elder brothers, younger brothers, wife, children

親

母	厶	冂	母
	母	母	
268 5 strokes			

**Mŭ**, mother [A]

**Mŭ** is a picture of a woman with two dots to emphasize the breasts. Learn to distinguish “mother” from “don’t” 毋 (265, above).

母亲 **mǔqīn** mother [A] L4

父母 **fùmŭ** parents; mother and father

母乳 **mŭrŭ** breast milk

哥	一	丂	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
269 10 strokes	𠂔	哥	哥

**GĒ, elder brother [A]**

哥哥 **gēge** older brother [A] L2

大哥 **dàgē** oldest brother; used to address politely a man about your own age [C]

表哥 **biǎogē** older male cousin such that the two of you are children or grandchildren of a brother and a sister, or of two sisters

弓	丂	𠂔	弓
270 3 strokes			

**GŌNG, bow (as in “bow and arrow”); to bend or arch, like a bow; family name. BOW radical (71) [C]**

The “bow” radical is a picture.

弓子 **gōngzi** bow (e.g., a violin bow).

弓箭 **gōngjiàn** bow and arrow

弔	冂	𠃉	弓
	弔		
271 4 strokes			

### DIÀO, to pity

This character is said to be a picture of an arrow stayed on the bow, hence “to pity.” In modern use, this character has been replaced by 吊, which Bernhard Karlgren calls “a vulgar corruption” (*Analytic Dictionary* 989).

吊唁 **diào yàn** condole

弟	丩	𠃉	𠃉
	𠃉	𠃉	弟
272 7 strokes	弟		

### DÌ, younger brother; family name [A]

弟弟 **dìdì** younger brother, younger male cousin [A] L2

二弟 **èrdì** second younger brother

小弟 **xiǎodì** kid brother

弟子 **dìzi** disciple, pupil



姐	丿	女	女
	如	如	如
273 8 strokes	姐	姐	

**JIĚ, older sister [A]**

The “woman” radical gives the meaning, 且 **qiě** (167, p. 34) helps with the sound.

姐姐 **jiějie** older sister [A] L2

小姐 **xiǎojiě** Miss [A] (note that in some parts of China, it has acquired the meaning of “prostitute,” so use the word with extreme care!) L1

大姐 **dàjiě** oldest sister; used to address politely a woman about your own age

未	一	二	丰
	未	未	
274 5 strokes			

**WÈI, not yet; the “eighth early branch” (used in enumerations and to name two-hour periods of the day) [B]**

Distinguish “not yet” 未 from 来 (Pt. 2, p. 217a) and from 末 (Pt. 2, p. 273b). See *Lin Yutang’s Dictionary* 1451f for an account of the “earthly branches.”

未可 **wèikě** cannot, be unable to

未来 **wèilái** the future L6

妹	丩	女	女
	如	如	姪
275 8 strokes	妹	妹	

**MÈI, younger sister [A]**

妹妹 **mèimei** younger sister [A] L2

姐妹 **jiěmèi** sisters

妹夫 **mèifū** brother-in-law (precisely, younger sister's husband)

表妹 **biǎomèi** younger female cousin such that you two are children or grandchildren of a brother and a sister, or of two sisters

氏	一	匚	尸
	氏		
276 4 strokes			

**SHÌ, clan. CLAN radical (122) [C]**

The student may find it difficult to remember how to write radicals which, like the “clan” radical, do not make a clear picture of anything. But the number of such non-representational radicals is small, and a little work should resolve it.

田王氏 **Tián Wáng shì** Mrs. Tian (whose maiden name is Wang) \*Nowadays, most Chinese women in mainland China maintain their maiden name even after marriage.

纸	丿	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纟
277 7 strokes	纸		

**ZHǐ, paper [A]**

A sound-meaning compound. “Silk” gives the meaning, **shì** (276, above) gives the sound.

报纸 **bàozhǐ** newspaper [B] L2

手纸 **shǒuzhǐ** toilet paper

帀, 紙

长	丿	一	长
	长		
278 4 strokes			

**CHÁNG L2, be long; ZHǎNG L3, to grow; be senior [A]**

The character was a picture of a man with a long beard (see below)—now pretty abstract or impressionistic.

长大 **zhǎngdà** to grow up

长子 **zhǎngzi** eldest son

长度 **chángdù** length

長

张	丿	㇇	弓
	彳	彳	张
279 7 strokes	张		

**ZHĀNG**, to open out, to open up; a measure for objects coming in sheets; a family name [A] L2

张弓 **zhāng gōng** draw a bow

三张纸 **sānzhāng zhǐ** three sheets of paper

張

画	一	丨	冫
	冫	冫	田
280 8 strokes	画	画	

**HUÀ**, to paint, a painting [A] L3

Some say the “field” in this character may be intended to suggest outdoors, the countryside—landscape painting; however, this is more of a mnemonic than etymology.

画报 **huàbào** illustrated magazine [B]

国画 **guóhuà** “national painting,” i.e., traditional Chinese painting

一张画 **yìzhāng huà** a painting

畫

	丶	𠃉	𠃊
	𠃋	𠃌	𠃍
281 6 strokes			

**JIÙ, mortar. MORTAR radical (179)**

**Jiù** is the drawing of a mortar (a vessel in which to grind things up). Distinguish **jiù** from 白 “white” (282, below), from 日 “sun” (179, p. 36) and from 曰 “say” (110, p. 23).

臼齿 **jiùchǐ** molar tooth

	丶	丨	𠃉
	𠃊	𠃋	
282 5 strokes			

**BÁI, be white; a family name. WHITE radical (150) [A] L2**

Distinguish **bái** from 臼 (281, above), 日 (179, p. 36) and 自 (619, p. 124).

白天 **bái tiān** in the daytime [B]

白白 **báibái** vainly, to no purpose

白给 **bái gěi** to give free of charge

白人 **báirén** white guy, white girl

表白 **biǎo bái** to confess

勺	丿	勺	
283 2 strokes			

**BĀO, to wrap. WRAP radical (26)**

The character is a picture of a wrapper. As part of a character, the “wrap” radical usually appears wrapped around other radicals or parts of characters.

勺	丿	勺	勺
284 3 strokes			

**SHÁO, spoon; frying pan [B]**

勺子 **sháozi** spoon [B] L5

木勺 **mùsháo** wooden ladle

的	丿	丨	丨
	丨	丨	丨
285 8 strokes	的	的	

**DE; a suffix to nouns and pronouns: “A 的 B” means “A’s B, the B of A”; a grammatical particle; DÌ, bull’s-eye [A] L1**

我的 **wǒde** my, mine

有的 **yǒude** some [A]

目的 **mùdì** aim, purpose [B] (note: **dì** for this word) L4

好的 **hǎode** OK! All good!

包	勹	勹	勹
	勹	包	
286 5 strokes			

**BĀO**, to wrap; a family name [A] L3

**Bāo** gives the sound (**bao** or **pao**) in a number of common characters (see below and the next two pages).

包子 **bāozi** steamed filled dumpling [B] L5

书包 **shūbāo** book-bag, satchel [B]

面包 **miànbāo** bread L3

跑	丨	冫	口
	冫	冫	足
287 12 strokes	足	跑	跑

**PǎO**, to run, a race (sport) [A]

The “foot” radical gives the meaning; **bāo** (286) suggests the sound.

跑马 **pǎomǎ** a horse-race; ride a horse

一百米跑 **yībǎimǐpǎo** the 100 m race

抱	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
288 8 strokes	拘	抱	

**BÀO**, to hold in your arms, to hug; to have your first grandchild/child; to adopt a child; to cherish; a measure for armfuls; (dialect) to consort with, to hang out with [A] L4

拥抱 **yōngbào** to hug L5

(MN) To wrap with your hands = hug

胞	丩	月	月
	月	月	月
289 9 strokes	胸	胸	胞

**BĀO**, be related by blood; afterbirth, placenta [C]

(MN) Wrapped in flesh = afterbirth

胞弟 **bāodì** younger blood brother

胞衣 **bāoyī** afterbirth

细胞 **xìbāo** cell (biology)



衤	丶	勹	衤
	衤	衤	
290 5 strokes			

### YĪ, gown. SIDE-GOWN radical (129)

Called “side-gown” to distinguish it from radical 161, 衣 (152, p. 31). 衤 appears always at the side in characters of which it is a part. These characters generally have to do with clothing. Independently, 衣 rather than 衤 is used.

袍	丶	勹	衤
	衤	衤	衤
291 10 strokes	衤	衤	袍

### PÁO, long gown or robe [C]

(MN) A wrapping cloth

长袍 **chángpáo** long gown

浴袍 **yùpáo** pajamas

洶	丶	丶	冫
	冫	冫	冫
292 8 strokes	冫	洶	

**PÀO, to soak; to pester; be together; bubble; blister; light bulb; PĀO, be fluffy [C]**

(MN) Water wrapped within = bubble

泡沫 **pàomò** foam L6

泡泡 **pàopào** bubble

	丿	㇇	㇇
293 3 strokes			

**No pronunciation. SIDE-FOOD radical (68)**

Traditionally, this radical was classified as a variant of 食 “food” (413, p. 83). As part of the script-reform, it came to be identified as a separate radical. It retains its meaning of “food” and “food-related things.” “Food” is the radical in five characters; “side-food” in about 40.

	丿	㇇	㇇
	㇇	饣	饣
294 8 strokes	饣	饱	

**BǎO, to be full, to have had enough to eat [A] L3**

吃饱了! **chībǎo le** I'm full; I have enough.

还没吃饱! **háiméi chībǎo** I'm not full yet.

(MN) To have food wrapped around you = to be full

飽

火	丶	丿	少
	火		
295 4 strokes			

**HUǒ, fire. FIRE radical (83) [A] L4**

The character is a picture of flames rising.

火力 **huǒlì** (military) firepower [C]

火山 **huǒshān** volcano [D]

肝火 **gānhuǒ** be hot-tempered

炮	丶	丿	少
	火	火	灼
296 9 strokes	灼	炮	炮

**PÀO, cannon, artillery; a shot from a gun [B]**

炮弹 **pàodàn** shell (bullet, artillery)





炮火 **pàohuǒ** artillery fire

己	丿	冫	己
297 3 strokes			

**Jǐ, self; the sixth “heavenly stem” (used to enumerate headings in an outline, like “F”—sixth letter of the Western alphabet). SELF radical (72) [A]**

Learn to tell “self” from yǐ “already” 已 (298, next) and from sì 巳 (299). See *Lin Yutang’s Dictionary* 1451f for more on “heavenly stems.”





己方 jǐfāng our side

			
298 3 strokes			

**Yǐ, already; to end, to cease [A]**

See the preceding item for characters with which yǐ is likely to be confused.

已经 yǐjīng already

			
299 3 strokes			

**Sì, the sixth “earthly branch” (巳 and 己 (297, above) are classified as radical (72) in *Han-Ying Cidian*).**

Sì is supposed originally to have been a drawing of a fetus, with a large head and a curled-up lower part. Distinguish sì from 297 and 298, above. Compare with 包 (286, p. 58). See *Lin Yutang’s Dictionary* 1451f on the “earthly branches.”

纪	丿	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纪
300 6 strokes			

**Jì**, write down; record; year; discipline; **Jǐ**, a family name [A]

年纪 **niánjì** age (number of years) [A] L5

世纪 **shìjì** century [B]

纪要 **jìyào** summary; minutes of a meeting, etc. [D]

紀



记	丶	讠	讠
	讠	记	
301 5 strokes			

**Jì**, to remember; to record; mark, sign [A]

记者 **jìzhě** reporter [B] L4

记住 **jìzhu** to fix in the mind; to remember

記






	㇀	㇁	㇂
			
302 4 strokes			

**BĀ, open hand; palm; to stick to; to hope for [B]**

巴 once meant “boa”—as the dictionaries call it, “the elephant snake”—and it was a picture. It means “open hand” by sound-loan. In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 巴 is one of 11 “left-over” characters, not classified under a radical. See next few frames for its use as a sound component.

巴结 **bājie** curry favor with; fawn on L6

巴士 **bāshì** bus

	丨	丩	𠂔
			
303 7 strokes			

**BA; a sentence-final particle; indicates supposition (“..., I guess”) or suggestion (“Maybe you should...”); BĀ, snap! (onomatopoeic); to draw (suck) on (e.g., a tobacco pipe); bar (drinking place) [A] L2**

吧 is a sound-meaning compound.

好吧 **hǎo ba** Okay! Fine!

走吧 **zǒu ba** Let’s go!

把	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
304 7 strokes	把		

**Bǎ**, to grasp; a handful; to guard; a particle used to bring direct objects in front of the verb; a measure for things with handles (knives, teapots) or that you grasp (chairs, handfuls of rice, bunches of flowers) [A]; **Bà**, handle L3

一把米 **yìbǎ mǐ** a handful of rice

一把勺 **yìbǎ sháo** a spoon

爸	丷	八	少
	父	岑	岑
305 8 strokes	岑	爸	

**Bà**, papa, father [A]

The upper part is “father” and the lower part is for sound only.

(MN) A boa under father

爸爸 **bàba** papa, father [A] L1

爪	一	厂	爪
	爪		
306 4 strokes			

**ZHǎO/ZHUǎ, claws. CLAWS radical (116)**

See 447, p. 90, for the form of this radical which usually appears as a part of characters. The form 爪 is the independent form and appears as a radical in one common character (see next).

爪牙 **zhǎoyá** claws and teeth, minion

爪子 **zhuǎzi** claw

爬	一	厂	爪
	爪	爬	爬
307 8 strokes	爬	爬	

**PÁ, to crawl, to creep; to climb [A]**

爬行 **páxíng** to creep

爬行动物 **páxíngdòngwù** reptile

本	一	十	才
	木	本	
308 5 strokes			



**BĚN**, root; volume (book); capital (money); principal (money); a measure for books [A] L1

**Běn** is a tree with a horizontal stroke at the bottom to indicate the roots.

日本 **Rìběn** Japan

本人 **běnrén** I, myself; in person [C] L6

本钱 **běnqián** capital (money) [D] L6

一本书 **yìběn shū** a book, one book

以人为本 **yǐrénwéiběn** people-oriented

对	丩	又	又
	对	对	
309 5 strokes			

**DUI**, to face; facing; to match; be correct [A] L2

对了 **duìle** That's right!

对了 **duìle** So, about... (e.g., 对了, 钥匙拿了没? So, did you take the keys?)

对手 **duìshǒu** adversary, opponent [D] L5

对钟 **duì zhōng** to set a clock

對

兄	丨	口	口
	尸	兄	
310 5 strokes			

**XIŌNG, older brother [B]**

兄弟 **xiōngdì** brothers [B] L5

胞兄 **bāoxiōng** older brother by blood

表兄 **biǎoxiōng** older male cousin on the mother's side

兑	丶	丿	丨
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆
311 7 strokes	兑		

**DUÌ, to hand over [C]**

兑给 **duìgěi** to pay to

外币兑换 **wàibì duìhuàn** foreign currency exchange

税	一	二	千
	禾	禾	禾
312 12 strokes	秝	秞	税

**SHUÌ, tax [C] L5**

The peasantry traditionally paid their taxes in grain, so “grain” + “to hand over” was a good meaning-meaning compound for “tax.”

租税 **zūshuì** land tax

报税 **bàoshuì** to make a customs declaration, to declare goods on which duty is owed

说	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
313 9 strokes	讠	讠	说

**SHUŌ, to speak; SHUÌ, try to persuade [A]; sometimes used for YUÈ 悦 “be happy, delighted”**

This is a sound-meaning compound: the “side-word” radical for meaning, **duì** (311, above) for sound (only roughly, now).

说笑 **shuōxiào** to talk and laugh together

说一不二 **shuō yī bú èr** to mean what you say

說

古	一	十	十
	古	古	
314 5 strokes			

**Gŭ, be ancient; a family name [B]**

According to the usual explanation, **gŭ** is a meaning-meaning compound: “ten” + “mouth” suggests something that has been passed through ten generations of “mouths” (people); therefore, ancient. However, this is more of a mnemonic than etymology.

See next few items with 古 for sound.

古老 **gŭlǎo** be ancient, be age-old [B] L5

古玩 **gŭwán** antique, curio

姑	勹	女	女
	女	姁	姁
315 8 strokes	姑	姑	

**GŪ, unmarried girl; father's or husband's sister; temporarily; be lenient [A]**

姑娘 **gūniang** girl; (colloquial) daughter [A] L5

姑母 **gūmǔ** married sister of your father, aunt

姑且 **gūqiě** tentatively; for the moment L6

攴	丩	扌	扌
	攴		
316 4 strokes			

**No pronunciation. KNOCK radical (113)**

A picture of a hand holding some kind of weapon. Distinguish the “knock” radical from the “club” radical 攴 (234, p. 47), from “branch” 支 (351, p. 71), from the “pattern” radical 攴 (215, p. 44), and (especially) from the “follow/slow” radical 攴 (431, p. 87).

故	一	十	十
	古	古	古
317 9 strokes	古	故	故

**GÙ, be ancient; to die; cause; intentionally [A]**

古 for sound; the “knock” radical is not clear. Said to signify the meaning of “make something a thing of the past.”

故土 **gùtǔ** “the old country,” one’s native land

故人 **gùrén** dead person (respectable)

估	亻	亻	亻
	古	古	古
318 7 strokes	估		

**GŪ, to appraise, to estimate [B]**

古 for sound.

估产 **gūchǎn** estimate the harvest/yield


估价 **gūjià** to appraise, evaluate

固	丨	冂	冂
	冂	冂	冂
319 8 strokes	固	固	

**GÙ**, be firm, solid, resolutely; originally, in the first place; a conjunction word [B]

固定 **gùdìng** to fix, fixed L5

固体 **gùtǐ** solid body L5


	一	十	卅
	卌	𠄎	𠄏
320 8 strokes	𠄎	𠄏	

**Kŭ**, be bitter [A] L4

A sound-meaning compound: 古 for sound, “grass” for meaning.

吃苦 **chīkǔ** to suffer, to endure hardship [C] L6

甘苦 **gānkǔ** “the sweet and the bitter,” weal and woe

	一	十	木
	𠄎	𠄏	𠄐
321 9 strokes	𠄐	枯	枯

**Kŭ**, dried wood; be withered, be dried out [C]

古 here suggests the sound; “tree” 木 suggests the meaning (although “tree” (for “wood”) + “be ancient” could be taken as a meaning-meaning compound: old wood, therefore dried, withered, dried out).

枯萎 **kūwěi** withered, to wither

辜	一	古	古
	𠂔	𠂔	辜
322 12 strokes	辜	辜	辜

**GŪ, guilt; a crime; a family name [C]**

**Gǔ** (314, p. 63) gives the sound. 辛 “bitter” (70, p. 15) helps with the meaning.

(MN) The bitter past is a crime

辜负 **gūfù** to let sb. down L6

无辜 **wúgū** innocent

重	一	一	一
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
323 9 strokes	𠂔	重	重

**ZHÒNG, be heavy; CHÓNG, do over again, to repeat by mistake [A] L5**

Picture of a scale (weighing machine)?

重要 **zhòngyào** be important [A] L3

贵重 **guìzhòng** be valuable [D]

重了 **chóng le** be done twice, get repeated

太重了 **tàizhòngle** too heavy!

买重了 **mǎichóng le** has/have bought an extra one (one too many)

董	一	十	卅
	苜	菁	菁
324 12 strokes	苜	董	董

**Dǒng**, to correct, to supervise; a family name [D]

古董 **gǔdǒng** an antique; an old duffer L6

董事 **dǒngshì** a director; a trustee

(MN) Supervise the heavy grass

懂	丿	丶	卜
	忄	忄	忄
325 15 strokes	忄	懂	懂

**Dǒng**, to understand [A] L2

This character may stand for the same word as 324, above: “be correct (in the mind) about, to understand.” Note that in form it is identical to 324, with the addition of the “heart” (“side-heart”) radical (often glossed as “heart/mind”).

看不懂 **kànbudǒng** be unable to understand

看懂了 **kàndǒngle** be able to understand



疋	一	丌	下
	疋	疋	
326 5 strokes			

**Pǐ**, bolt (of cloth). **BOLT radical (156)**

是	丨	冂	日
	日	旦	早
327 9 strokes	旱	昞	是

**SHì**, to be, am, is, are; be right. **BE radical (213) [A] L1**

可是 **kěshì** but [A] L4

要是 **yàoshì** if [A]; if only L5

不是 **búshì** “No!”; a fault [C]

是的 **shìde** “Yes!” “That’s right!” [C]

先	丿	一	牛
	生	先	先
328 6 strokes			

**XIĀN**, to precede; late (deceased) [A] L3

先父 **xiānfù** my late father

先夫 **xiānfū** my late husband  
先天 **xiāntiān** innate, inborn  
(MN) Half a cow with two legs

生	ノ	尸	厶
	牛	生	
329 5 strokes			

**SHÈNG, to bear (give birth to) [A]**

先生 **xiānshēng** Mr.; teacher [A] L1

生日 **shēngrì** birthday [A] L2

生长 **shēngzhǎng** to grow; grow up, be brought up [B]

生人 **shēngrén** a stranger [D]

女生 **nǚshēng** female student

生手 **shēngshǒu** green horn; be new to something

李	一	十	才
	木	本	李
330 7 strokes	李		

**Lǐ, plum tree; a family name [B]**

李子 **lǐzi** plum

李先生 **Lǐ Xiānshēng** Mr. Li

(MN) plum = son of tree

亥	丶	一	亠
	亥	亥	亥
331 6 strokes			

**HÀI**, the twelfth “earthly branch” (used in enumerations and to name two-hour periods of the day).

亥, originally a picture of a wild boar, is still similar in form to the “pig” radical 豕 (502, p. 101). See *Lin Yutang’s Dictionary* 1451f on the “earthly branches.” **Hài** gives the sound in some common characters (usually **hai**, sometimes **gai**).

亥时 **hàishí** the period of the day from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

孩	丿	了	子
	子	孑	孓
332 9 strokes	孩	孩	孩

**HÁI**, child [A]

The “child” radical gives the meaning; **hài** (331, above) gives the sound.

孩童 **hàitóng** children

孩子 **háizi** child [A] L2

小孩儿 **xiǎoháir** (colloquial) child [A]

(MN) A pig’s son is a child

咳		丨	丨
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
333 9 strokes	咳	咳	咳

**HĀI**, exclamation: “Depressing!” or “Regrettable!” or “Astonishing!”;  
**KÉ**, cough, to cough; first syllable in *késòu*, “cough” (see next) [A]

嗽	丨	丨	丨
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
334 14 strokes	嗽	嗽	嗽

**SÒU**, cough [A]

咳嗽 *késòu* cough, to cough [A] L4

学	丶	丶	丶
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
335 8 strokes	学	学	

**XUÉ**, to study, to learn [A]

The “child” radical is, of course, the student. The top part used to be a picture of one hand guiding another to write.

学生 *xuéshēng* student [A] L1

大学 **dàxué** university [A]

学问 **xuéwèn** learning, scholarship [B] L5

學

姓	丿	女	女
	女	女	女
336 8 strokes	姓	姓	

**XÌNG**, surname; to be surnamed... [A] L2

姓氏 **xìngshì** surname

您贵姓 **nín guì xìng** What is your name? (polite)

我姓李 **wǒ xìng Lǐ** My (sur)name is Li.

名	丿	夕	夕
	夕	名	名
337 6 strokes			

**MÍNG**, name [A]

姓名 **xìngmíng** full name [B]

有名 **yǒumíng** be famous [A] L3 (MN) Say the name of the moon with your mouth

字	丶	宀	宀
	宀	字	字
338 6 strokes			

**Zì, written character [A] L1**

名字 **míngzi** name (given name) [A] L1

字母 **zìmǔ** alphabet; letter [A] L6

别字 **biézi** mispronounced or wrongly written character [C]

汉字 **Hànzì** Chinese characters

(MN) Child under the roof writing characters

叫	丨	丩	丩
	丩	叫	
339 5 strokes			

**JIÀO, to call; to be called; to order a person to do something [A] L1**

马叫 **mǎ jiào** the horse neighs

叫苦 **jiàokǔ** to complain, whine, “piss and moan”

叫什么 **jiào shénme** What’s it called (named)?

叫花子 **jiàohuāzi** (colloquial) beggar

牛	丿	㇇	㇇
	牛		
340 4 strokes			

### NIÚ, cow. COW radical (110) [A]

This character is a picture. In older forms, it is easy to see a cow with horns drawn from the front. Learn to distinguish “cow” from **wǔ** “noon” 午 (687, p. 138).

牛奶 **niúnǎi** milk L2

牛排 **niúpái** steak

告	丿	㇇	牛
	告	告	告
341 7 strokes	告		

### GÀO, to inform [A]

The original meaning of this character was “muzzle for cows.” The character combines meanings: “cow” + “mouth” suggests the device. By sound-loan, it means “inform.” Some say its original meaning is to inform people that a cow/bull is charging, thus “to inform.” Neither theory is too convincing, and might as well be taken as mnemonics.

报告 **bàogào** to report; a report [B]

告别 **gàobié** to leave, to part or depart from; to say goodbye to [B] L5

斤	一	厂	尸
	斤		
342 4 strokes			

**JĪN, ax. AX radical (115) [A]**

The “ax” radical is a picture. The character now stands also for a measure of weight, a *jin* or “catty,” which equals about 1.5 pounds.

斥	一	厂	尸
	斤	斥	
343 5 strokes			

**CHÌ, to scold [C]**

Distinguish from 342.

斥骂 **chì mà** to reproach

诉	讠	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
344 7 strokes	诉		

**SÙ, to inform, to sue [A]**

告诉 **gào sù** to inform, to file a lawsuit; to make a legal complaint against [A]



L2

诉说 **sùshuō** to tell, to relate

訴

知	ノ	ㄣ	ㄣ
	知	知	知
345 8 strokes	知	知	

**ZHĪ, to know [A]**

The early lexicographers agree that this combines meanings: “arrow” (82, p. 17) + “mouth” (53, p. 11) “because if you *know*, your mouth is far-reaching and accurate like an arrow.” Others say “speak like the speed of an arrow.” Either is acceptable.

知心 **zhīxīn** to understand each other

先知 **xiānzhī** a person having foresight; prophet, soothsayer

首	丷	丷	丷
	首	首	首
346 9 strokes	首	首	首

**SHǒU, chief; the head [A]**

The picture of a head, “chief” is the head of a clan, of course. Distinguish from 面 “face” (675, p. 136).

首都 **shǒudū** capital city [A] L4

首先 **shǒuxiān** be the first; in the first place, above all [C] L4

首要 **shǒuyào** be very important [D] L6

首长 **shǒuzhǎng** senior officer [D]

道	丩	首	首
	首	首	首
347 12 strokes	首	道	道

**DÀO**, road; to say; the Way [A]

道谢 **dàoxiè** to thank

道喜 **dào xǐ** to congratulate

道士 **dào shì** Taoist (Daoist) priest

道学 **dào xué** neo-Confucian

道理 **dào lǐ** reason, logical basis; doctrine [A] L5

知道 **zhī dào** to know [A] L2

此	丨	卜	止
	止	止	此
348 6 strokes			

**Cǐ**, this [B]

Its original form is “toe” + “man,” thus where you stand—this (place).

此外 **cǐ wài** furthermore, in addition [B] L5

些	丨	丨	丨
	止	止	此
349 8 strokes	些	些	

**XIĒ, few [A] L1**

大些 **dàxiē** be a bit larger

好些 **hǎoxiē** quite a few [B]

这一些书 **zhè yìxiē shū** this lot of books

些许 **xiēxǔ** a few

位	丨	丨	丨
	位	位	位
350 7 strokes	位		

**WÈI, position, standpoint; seat; a polite measure for persons [A] L3**

位子 **wèizi** seat L6

学位 **xuéwèi** academic degree [C] L6

三位小姐 **sānwèi xiǎojiě** three young ladies

三位先生 **sānwèi xiānshēng** three gentlemen

支	一	十	步
	支		
351 4 strokes			

**ZHĪ, branch (of a tree); to prop up; to draw (money) [A] L5**

The student will need to distinguish 支 from “club” 爻 (234, p. 47), “knock” 攴 (316, p. 64), “pattern” 文 (215, p. 44) and “follow/slow” 攵 (431, p. 87).

干支 **gānzhī** stems and branches (an old system of enumeration: see *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451ff for details)

枝	一	十	才
	木	木	木
352 8 strokes	杛	枝	

**ZHĪ, branch (of a tree); a measure for pens, pencils, pieces of chalk, etc. [C] L6**

This appears to be the preceding character, reclarified with the “tree” radical.

树枝 **shùzhī** tree branch

一枝笔 **yìzhī bǐ** a pen

技	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
353 7 strokes	技		

**JÌ, skill [A]; expertise or specialised training**

技术 **jìshù** technology; skill L4

杂技 **zájì** acrobatics, circus L6

千	一	二	千
354 3 strokes			

**QIĀN, a thousand; a family name (rare) [A] L2**

千古 **qiāngǔ** be eternal, of the ages

千里 **qiān lǐ** many miles; a long journey

千里马 **qiānlǐ mǎ** a superb horse, a horse that can run many miles

千里之行始于足下 **qiānlǐzhīxíng shǐyúzáxià** a thousand-mile journey begins with the first step

央	丨	冂	𠂇
	央	央	
355 5 strokes			

**YĀNG, center [B]**

中央 **zhōngyāng** center, central [B] L6

英	一	十	卅
	艹	𦰇	苙
356 8 strokes	莢	英	

**YĪNG, be bold; flower (bookish); a family name [A]**

The original meaning was “flower, to flower”; “grass” above gave the meaning, and **yāng** (355, above) suggested the sound. “Bold” is by sound-loan.

英国 **Yīngguó** England

英里 **yīnglǐ** English mile

黑	丨	冂	冂
	冂	回	甲
357 12 strokes	黑	黑	黑

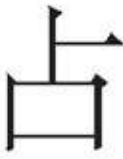
**HĒI, black. BLACK radical (223) [A] L2**

Originally meant “soot” or “charcoal” in the chimney. Black is an associated meaning.

黑心 **hēixīn** a “black heart,” an evil mind

黑白不分 **hēi bái bù fēn** cannot distinguish between right and wrong

黑人 **hēirén** (neutral) black man

	丨	フ	フ
	占	占	
358 5 strokes			


**ZHĀN, to divine; ZHÀN, seize; constitute [A]**

占 combines meanings: the “divine” radical (159, p. 32) + “mouth” = “to explain (orally) the divination cracks.” Other meanings by sound-loan. 占 gives the sound in several characters.

占卜 **zhānbǔ** divination, to divine

占据 **zhànjù** to occupy

(zhàn only) 佔

	丿	亠	亠
	立	立	立
359 10 strokes	站	站	站

**ZHÀN, (taxi-, bus-) stand, to stand [A] L3**

The “stand” radical gives the meaning; **zhān** (358, above) gives the sound.

站长 **zhànzhǎng** stationmaster

火车站 **huǒchēzhàn** train station

汽车站 **qìchēzhàn** bus station

粘	丶	丷	灬
	半	米	米
360 11 strokes	粘	粘	粘

**ZHĀN, to paste, to glue; NIÁN, be sticky [B]**

粘 combines meanings: “rice” for meaning, 占 for sound. (Technically **nián** is another character, 黏, which is used as an adjective only.)

粘贴 **zhāntiē** affix; stick L5

粘糊 **niánhu** sticky

战	丨	亠	亠
	占	占	占
361 9 strokes	战	战	战

**ZHÀN, war; family name [B]**

The “lance” radical gives the meaning in this sound-meaning compound.

战士 **zhànshì** soldier [B]

战友 **zhànyǒu** comrade-in-arms [C]

戰



沾	丶	丶	彳
	冫	冫	冫
362 8 strokes	沾	沾	

**ZHĀN, to moisten; to receive benefits; to be infected by [C]**

This is another sound-meaning compound with 占 as the sound-component.

沾边 **zhānbiān** touch on only lightly, to be relevant

广	丶	一	广
363 3 strokes			

**Yǎn, lean-to. LEAN-TO radical (44) GUǎNG, be broad; family name [A]**

广 is a picture. Distinguish it from 厂 “slope” (229, p. 46) and from 疒 the “sick” radical (605, p. 122). Now 广 is most often seen as the short form of 廣 **guǎng**.

广大 **guǎngdà** be vast, huge L5

广东 **Guǎngdōng** Canton, Guangdong

(for **guǎng**) 廣

店	丶	宀	广
	尸	尸	尸
364 8 strokes	店	店	

**DIÀN, store; inn [A]**

The “lean-to” radical 广 (see 363, above) perhaps gives a hint of the meaning here.

书店 **shūdiàn** bookstore [B]

夜店 **yèdiàn** night club

钻	丿	尸	钅
	钅	钅	钅
365 10 strokes	钅	钻	钻

**ZUĀN, to drill; to go into, go through (as, a tunnel, a forest); to study intensely, to “pound” the books; ZUÀN, a drill; a diamond; a gem-stone; to bore, to drill [B]**

The “side-gold (metals)” radical helps with the meaning here.

钻石 **zuànshí** diamond

电钻 **diànzuàn** an electric drill; a power drill

鑽

贴	丨	冂	冂
	贝	贝	贝
366 9 strokes	贴	贴	贴

**TIĒ**, to paste something on; to “stick to,” i.e., stay close to; to pay; allowance [B]

The analysis of this character—“cowrie” + 占 **zhān** —doesn’t help much with the meaning or the sound. Memorize it!

粘贴 **zhāntiē** stick on, paste L5

贴

点	丨	冂	冂
	占	占	占
367 9 strokes	点	点	点

**DIǎN**, dot , drop (of liquid); to drip; a bit; feature; to light [A] L1

点心 **diǎnxīn** snack, pastry, “dim sum” [A] L5

要点 **yàodiǎn** main points, essential point or points [C] L6

三点六 **sān diǎn liù** 3.6

(五) 点钟 (**wǔ diǎn zhōng**) (5) o’clock [A]

十三点 ! **shísāndiǎn** Such a fool! (because there are only twelve hours on a clock)

点

雨	一	冂	冂
	雨	雨	雨
368 8 strokes	雨	雨	

**Yŭ, rain. RAIN radical (204) [A]**

The “rain” radical is a picture of raindrops falling from clouds.

雨点 **yǔdiǎn** raindrops

雨衣 **yǔyī** raincoat [B]

雷雨 **léiyǔ** thunderstorm

令	丿	人	人
	令	令	
369 5 strokes			

**Lìng, to command; to make, to cause; a command; your (respectful);  
Lǐng, ream (of paper) [B]**

**Lìng** gives the sound in several common characters (see following entries). Sometimes printed 令. Distinguish from 今 (496, page 100).

令兄 **lìng xiōng** (respectful) your older brother

一令纸 **yīlǐng zhǐ** a ream of paper

零	一	冫	冫
	冫	冫	冫
370 13 strokes	冫	冫	零

**LÍNG, zero; tiny bit [A] L1**

The original meaning of this character was “drop” (e.g., of water), and it was a combination of “rain” for meaning and **ling** (369, p. 74) for sound. The meaning “zero” may be an extension: “drop,” “tiny bit,” “virtually nothing,” “nothing”; or it may be a sound-loan.

零点 **língdiǎn** zero point; zero hour

零食 **língshí** snacks L5

页	一	一	一
	百	页	页
371 6 strokes			

**YÈ, (obsolete) head; leaf (of a book or notebook), page. HEAD radical (170) [A] L4**

The character was a picture of a person’s head.

页码 **yèmǎ** page number

頁

領	/	人	人
	令	令	領
372 11 strokes	領	領	領

**LǐNG**, to lead; neck, collar; main point [A]

领土 **lǐngtǔ** territory [C] L6

领先 **lǐngxiān** to be in the lead, to lead [D] L6

领子 **lǐngzi** collar [D]

要领 **yàolǐng** main points

領

鈴	/	人	人
	令	令	鈴
373 10 strokes	鈴	鈴	鈴

**LÍNG**, a small bell [B] L5

门铃 **ménlíng** doorbell

鈴

𪗇	丨	亅	止
	止	𪗇	𪗇
374 8 strokes	𪗇	𪗇	

### CHǐ, teeth. TEETH radical (206)

止 **zhǐ** at the top helps with the sound. The rest of the character is a drawing of a mouth with the teeth in it (easier to see in the traditional form, below).

牙齿 **yáchǐ** tooth, teeth

唇亡齿寒 **chúnwángchǐhán** The teeth are cold when the lips are lost—If one falls the others will be in danger.

𪗇

𪗇	丨	亅	止
	止	𪗇	𪗇
375 13 strokes	𪗇	𪗇	𪗇

### LÍNG, age, years; length of time, duration [B]

A sound-meaning character, “teeth” is an obvious way to tell one’s age.

高龄 **gāolíng** be advanced in years

妙龄 **miàolíng** tender age of a young girl

𪗇

邻	丿	㇇	㇇
	㇇	㇇	㇇
376 7 strokes	邻		

**LÍN, neighbor; be “neighboring,” be near to, adjacent to [B]**

A sound-meaning character, i.e., adjacent cities.

邻居 **línjū** neighbor L3

邻国 **línɡuó** neighboring country

鄰

怜	丿	㇇	㇇
	㇇	㇇	㇇
377 8 strokes	怜	怜	

**LIÁN, to pity [B]**

A sound-meaning character, to pity with one’s heart.

怜爱 **lián’ài** to love tenderly

可怜 **kělián** pitiable L4

憐



半	丶	丷	𠂇
	𠂇	半	
378 5 strokes			

### BÀN, half [A] L3

The vertical stroke bisects the “eight” radical and the two “one” radicals to suggest “half.” In reality 半 looks more like a cow, while 牛 looks like half a cow with only one horn. 半天 **bàntiān** a long time [A]

一大半 **yí dà bàn** majority (大半: [C])

三点半 **sān diǎn bàn** half past three

另一半 **lìng yībàn** the other half (of a couple)

多	丿	夕	夕
	夕	多	多
379 6 strokes			

### DUŌ, be numerous [A] L1

多么 **duōme** how... (as in 多么好 **Duōme hǎo** How very good!) [A] L3

多半 **duōbàn** the greater part; for the most part, probably [C]

多谢 **duōxiè** Many thanks!

好多了 **hǎo duō le** Much better!

多多益善 **duōduōyìshàn** the more the better

少	丨	丩	小
	少		
380 4 strokes			

**SHǎO, be few; SHào, be young [A] L1**

多少 **duōshǎo** How much? How many? [A] L1

少女 **shàonǚ** young girl [C]

少不了 **shǎobuliǎo** cannot do without; must have; be unavoidable

少了三个 **shǎo le sānge** to be three short

句	丿	勹	勹
	句	句	
381 5 strokes			

**Jù, sentence; verse-line; measure for sentences and verse-lines [A]**

句子 **jùzi** sentence [A] L3

句号 **jùhào** a full stop

够	勹	勹	句
	旬	够	够
382 11 strokes	够	够	够

**GÒU, be enough [A] L4**

**Duō** “be numerous” (379, p. 76) suggests the meaning; **jù** (381) once suggested the sound.

够朋友 **gòu péngyǒu** be a friend indeed

𠂇	冫	冫	𠂇
	𠂇		
383 4 strokes			

**JUĒ, archer’s thimble; GUÀI, to divide.**

The character may be a picture of a person (here = the “big” radical) drawing the bow or fitting the thimble before he or she draws. It functions to give the sound (**jue** or **kuai**) in about six modern characters. Rarely independent.

𠂇	一	十	土
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
384 7 strokes	𠂇		

**KUÀI, lump, clod; a measure for dollars [A] L1**

The “earth” radical gives the meaning; 383, above, gives the sound.

七块钱 **qīkuài qián** seven dollars

一块田 **yíkuài tián** a piece of land, a field

鸡块 **jīkuài** chicken nuggets

塊

鬼	丶	丨	白
	白	白	申
385 9 strokes	鬼	鬼	鬼

**GUǐ, ghost. GHOST radical (216) [B]**

**Guǐ** is said to be the picture of a ghost.

白鬼 **báiguǐ** Caucasian, Westerner (non-standard; derisory, sometimes considered offensive)

鬼点子 **guǐdiǎnzi** (dialect) dirty trick, evil plan

心里有鬼 **xīnlǐ yǒu guǐ** to have a guilty conscience

相	一	十	才
	木	相	相
386 9 strokes	相	相	相

**XIĀNG, mutually, each other; XIÀNG, face, appearance; to examine [A]**

The original meaning was “to examine.” 相 is supposed to show someone studying a tree or a piece of wood with his eye; a carpenter checking material.

相对 **xiāngduì** relative (not absolute) [C] L5; opposite to one another; face to face

相对论 **xiāngduìlùn** the theory (principle) of relativity

想	十	木	相
	相	相	相
387 13 strokes	想	想	想

**XIǎNG, to think [A] L1**

This character may stand for a word cognate to 386, above. The “heart” radical means “mind,” as it often does, and 想 can be explained as “to examine in the mind, to think.” The character is then a reclarified compound.

想要 **xiǎngyào** to feel like, to want to

理想 **lǐxiǎng** ideals; be ideal [B] L4

得	彳	彳	彳
	得	得	得
388 11 strokes	得	得	得

**DĚI, must; DÉ, to get; DE; a grammatical particle [A] L2**

得了 **dé le** That does it! Enough!

贵得多 **guì de duō** be much more expensive

看得见 **kàndejiàn** be able to see

巴不得 **bābude** (colloquial) be eager to do something, really want to do something

共	一	十	卅
	卅	共	共
389 6 strokes			

**GÒNG, all together, collectively, joint [A]**

Older forms have “clasp” (193, p. 39) twice.

一共 **yí gòng** all together L3

中共 **Zhōng Gòng** Chinese Communists (an acronym for “Chinese Collective Production [= Communist] Party”)

供	丿	亻	仁
	亻	供	供
390 8 strokes	供	供	

**GŌNG, to supply; GÒNG, to offer in worship, offering; to testify, testimony [B]**

供给 **gōngjǐ** to provide, to supply [B] L6

(MN) People worship together

洪	丶	丶	彳
	亻	洪	洪
391 9 strokes	洪	洪	洪

**HÓNG, be big, be vast; a flood; a family name [C]**

The meaning is obvious with “water” on the left. Some even argue that it represents the sound of a great flood— **hóng**.

洪水 **hóngshuǐ** flood

洪大 **hóngdà** loud

巷	一	十	卅
	卅	卅	共
392 9 strokes	莽	莽	巷

**XIÀNG, crooked side street, lane [C] L6**

巷口 **xiàngkǒu** entrance/opening to a lane

港	彳	汜	汜
	汜	汜	洪
393 12 strokes	洪	洪	港

**GǎNG, small stream; port; lagoon [B]**

A sound-meaning compound.

港口 **gǎngkǒu** port, harbor [C] L6

香港 **Xiānggǎng** Hong Kong

尤	一	ナ	尢
	尢		
394 4 strokes			

**YÓU, still more; a family name [A]**

尤其 **yóuqí** particularly L6

姓尤的 **xìng Yóu de** someone surnamed “Yóu”

尤毛氏 **YóuMáoshì** Mrs. Yóu (whose maiden name was **Máo**)

京	、	宀	宀
	宀	宀	京
395 8 strokes	京	京	

**JĪNG, capital (city) [B]**

The character is a picture of a tall building (compare with 99, p. 20), and “tall building” was its original meaning. It soon came, by metonymy, to mean “tall buildings: capital.”

京都 **Jīngdū** Kyoto

东京 **Dōngjīng** Tokyo

北京 **Běijīng** Beijing

南京 **Nánjīng** Nanjing



景	丨	冂	冂
	目	景	景
396 12 strokes	景	景	景

**JǐNG** scenery, view; condition, situation [B]

美景 **měijǐng** beautiful scenery; picturesque landscape

(MN) The sun in the capital is quite a view

就	丶	宀	宀
	京	京	京
397 12 strokes	就	就	就

**Jiù**, then; only; to go to; to go with [A] L2

就学 **jiù xué** go to school

就是 **jiùshì** be precisely...; namely...; That's right! [B]

就是说 **jiùshìshuō** in other words [C]

就有三个 **jiù yǒu sānge** to have only three

厂	一	厂	
398 2 strokes			

**No pronunciation. Radical (22), “top of 盾” (401, p. 81). Distinguish from the “slope” radical (229, p. 46).**

厂 is the radical in only four common modern characters: 反 fǎn (418, p. 84), 后 hòu (402, p. 81), 质 zhì (Pt. 2, p. 234a), and 盾 dùn (401, p. 81).

历	一	厂	斤
	历		
399 4 strokes			

**Lì, to pass through, to experience; calendar [A]**

In rural China, the main routes of passage in many places are roads or paths on the dykes that crisscross the paddies—whence, perhaps, the “slope” radical. Lì (11, p. 3) is phonetic.

Distinguish from 厉 (400, p. 81).

历史 lìshǐ history L3

歷 (pass through); 曆 (calendar)

厉	一	厂	尸
	厉	厉	
400 5 strokes			

**Lì, be harsh, be severe; family name [B]**

Distinguish from 历 (399, p. 80).

厉害 lìhai powerful, formidable L4

盾	一	厂	尸
	尸	尸	盾
401 9 strokes	盾	盾	盾

**DÙN, shield [B]**

An important function of **dùn** in modern China has been as part of 矛盾 **máodùn** “contradiction,” which is, of course, an important concept-word in Hegelian and Marxist dialectic. For 矛, see Pt. 2, p. 226a. 矛盾 is an interesting word, glossable as “spear-shield,” a good metonymy (or metaphor) for “contradiction.”

盾牌 **dùnpái** shield

后	一	厂	尸
	尸	后	后
402 6 strokes			

**HÒU, back, in back of empress [A]**

后天 **hòutiān** (on) the day after tomorrow [B]

皇后 **huánghòu** empress L5

(not empress) 後

直	一	十	卅
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
403 8 strokes	𠄎	直	

**ZHÍ, be straight; to keep on; be a certain length [A] L5**

(MN) Ten (十) eyes (目) inspect the line (一) and find it to be straight

直 gives the sound in several characters (see following).

一直 **yìzhí** so far; straight on [A] L3

直言 **zhíyán** to “talk straight,” speak blunt ly

真	一	十	卅
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
404 10 strokes	𠄎	直	真

**ZHĒN, be real, be true; truly [A] L2**

(MN) Ten eyes check out something put in plain view, on a pedestal, so it must be real, genuine

真是 **zhēnshì** Oh, that’s bad. [C]

真相 **zhēnxiàng** true picture [D] L6

真好 **zhēn hǎo** Great!

值	丿	亻	亻
	亻	侑	侑
405 10 strokes	侑	侑	值

**ZHÍ, to be worth, to have a certain value [B]**

值得 **zhíde** to be worth; to be worth-while [B] L4

值钱 **zhíqián** be worth some money, be valuable

植	一	十	才
	木	杝	栝
406 12 strokes	栝	栝	植

**ZHÍ, plant (growing thing), to plant; to establish [B]**

The “tree” radical helps with the meaning. 直 **zhí** is, of course, the phonetic.

植物 **zhíwù** plant L4

植树节 **zhíshùjié** Arbor Day

置	丨	冂	冂
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
407 13 strokes	𠄎	置	置

**ZHÌ, to buy, put, place [B]**

直 **zhí** is the phonetic. Upper part is “net.” Originally meant “to put hunting nets in place,” thus “to place sth.” “To buy” is an associated meaning.

难以置信 **nànyǐzhìxìn** hard to believe

𠄎	一	丂	𠄎
	𠄎		
408 4 strokes			

**Dǎi, chip, vice, evil. CHIP radical (97)**

This character is supposed to be a picture of bone-chips. Distinguish “chip” from “dusk” 夕 (158, p. 32).

歹人 **dǎirén** villain

歹徒 **dǎitú** criminal, villain L6

殖	一	丂	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎+	𠄎+
409 12 strokes	殖	殖	殖

**ZHÍ, to breed, to multiply [C]**

In the language of modern China, 殖 is especially important in two expressions: 殖民 **zhímín** “to establish a colony, colonize” and 殖民地 **zhímíndì** “colony” (民 = 715, p. 144; 地 = 516, p 104).

生殖 **shēngzhí** to breed, reproduce [D]

现	一	二	干
	王	玨	玨
410 8 strokes	玨	现	

**XIÀN, present, now [A]**

现钱 **xiànrqián** ready money [D]

兑现 **duìxiàn** to cash a check; to fulfill a promise [D]

現

在	一	ナ	才
	右	存	在
411 6 strokes			

**ZÀI, be at, in, on [A] L1**

现在 **xiànzài** now [A] L1

在我看 **zài wǒ kàn** as I see it

不在了 **bú zài le** to exist no more, to be dead

良	丶	勹	勹
	勹	良	良
412 7 strokes	良		

**LIÁNG, be good, be well [B]**

The student should distinguish **liáng** from the “stubborn” radical 良 (51, p. 11). **Liáng** has the dot at the top.

良好 **liánghǎo** be good, be well [B] L5

良心 **liángxīn** conscience L6

良友 **liángyǒu** good companion

食	勹	人	人
	今	今	食
413 9 strokes	食	食	食

**SHÍ, food; to eat. FOOD radical (217) [A]**

The “food” radical is a picture of a jar commonly used to hold food. Supposedly, the 人 on top is the lid.

零食 **língshí** snack L5

日食 **rìshí** solar eclipse

月食 **yuèshí** lunar eclipse

食言 **shíyán** go back on your word, break a promise



两	一	𠄎	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	两
414 7 strokes	两		

**LIǎNG**, two; a tael (ancient unit of weight equaling 50 grams) [A] L2

两手 **liǎngshǒu** trick, skill; dual aspects [D]

两块钱 **liǎngkuài qián** two dollars

两口子 **liǎng kǒuzi** husband and wife [D]

一两金子 **yìliǎng jīnzi** a tael of gold

兩

俩	亻	亻	仨
	仨	仨	仨
415 9 strokes	俩	俩	俩

**LIǎ**, (colloquial) two; some, several [A] L4

“man” + “two”

俩 is pronounced **liǎng** in the (not-too-common) term 伎俩 **jìliǎng** “trick, ruse.”

你们俩 **nǐmen liǎ** the two of you

俩钱 **liǎqián** a little money (not much)

倆

车	一	𠃉	𠃉
	车		
416 4 strokes			

**CHĒ, car; family name. CAR radical (100) [A]**

The character is a picture of a car or chariot (top view—the top and bottom horizontal strokes being the two wheels).

火车 **huǒchē** train (railroad) [A]

车间 **chējiān** workshop [B]

车夫 **chēfū** chauffeur

汽车 **qìchē** car

車

辆	一	𠃉	𠃉
	车	𠃉	𠃉
417 11 strokes	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉

**LIÀNG, a measure for vehicles [A] L3**

Note that although it is a combination of “car” + “two,” it does not mean “two cars.”

三辆车子 **sānliàng chēzi** three (small) vehicles

輛

反	一	厂	𠂇
	反		
418 4 strokes			

**FǎN, to turn back; to rebel [A]**

反对 **fǎnduì** to oppose [A] L4

相反 **xiāngfǎn** be the opposite of [B] L5

反问 **fǎnwèn** respond to a question with a question; rhetorical question [C]

反射 **fǎnshè** reflex; reflection [D] L6

反目 **fǎnmù** to quarrel (especially between spouses or relatives)

饭	ノ	㇇	饣
	饣	𠂇	饭
419 7 strokes	饭		

**Fàn, cooked rice, food [A]**

**Fàn** is a sound-meaning compound. The “side-food” radical gives the meaning; **fǎn** (418, above) suggests the sound.

米饭 **mǐfàn** cooked rice [A] L1

要饭 **yàofàn** beg for food

要饭的 **yàofànde** beggar

煮饭 **zhǔfàn** to cook rice

飯

返	一	厂	𠂇
	反	𠂇	𠂇
420 7 strokes	返		

**FǎN, to return, go back to [C]**

This is a sound-meaning compound: “halt” to suggest movement, motion, travel; 反 **fǎn** to give the sound.

返还 **fǎnhuán** to return

返祖现象 **fǎnzǔxiànxiàng** atavism

板	一	十	才
	木	木	木
421 8 strokes	朽	板	

**BǎN, board; printing plate; a measure for editions; be “wooden” (lifeless) [A]**

The “tree” radical suggests the meaning. 反 is the phonetic (now not such a good one).

板凳 **bǎndèng** wooden bench

木板 **mùbǎn** a plank; a board; a floor-board

片	丩	𠂆	𠂇
	片		
422 4 strokes			

**PIÀN**, slice, to slice, piece; an expanse; **PIÀN**, **PIĀN**, card. **SLICE radical (114) [A] L5**

片段 **piànduàn** fragment; passage L6

片刻 **piànkè** a short while; a moment L6

版	丩	𠂆	𠂇
	片	𠂆	𠂇
423 8 strokes	版	版	

**BǎN**, printing block; edition [B]

A sound-meaning compound: Compare this to the character (421) above.

版本 **bǎnběn** edition L6

版权 **bǎnquán** copyright

唐	丩	𠂆	𠂇
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂇
424 10 strokes	唐	唐	唐

**TÁNG, the name of the Tang (T'ang) Dynasty; family name [D]**

The classic dictionary *Shuō wén jiě zì* says that **táng** originally meant “to talk big,” that is, to boast rudely. The “mouth” radical, of course, helps with the meaning. Tang Dynasty by sound-loan.

唐人街 **táng rén jiē** Chinatown

唐朝 **táng cháo** Tang Dynasty

糖	丩	𠂔	半
	米	粃	粃
425 16 strokes	糖	糖	糖

**TÁNG, sugar, candy [A] L3**

The “rice” radical helps with the meaning; it often appears in characters for words that mean a powdery substance, grain, or granular foodstuffs. **Táng** (424, p. 85) is, of course, the phonetic.

白糖 **bái táng** white sugar, refined sugar

红糖 **hóng táng** brown sugar (most Chinese think it is more nutritious than white sugar)

糖水 **táng shuǐ** syrup

舌	一	二	千
	干	舌	舌
426 6 strokes			

**SHÉ, tongue. TONGUE radical (177) [B]**

**Shé** is a picture of a tongue sticking out of a mouth.

学舌 **xuéshé** to learn “by tongue,” that is, so that you can parrot the teacher’s words without really understanding them; (colloquial) gossip

舌吻 **shéwǔ** French kiss

话	讠	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
427 8 strokes	话	话	

**HUÀ, speech, language [A]**

**Huà** combines meanings: “words” + “tongue” = “speech, language.”

说话 **shuōhuà** to speak, talk L1

白话 **báihuà** the ordinary spoken language, contrasted to “classical Chinese”

文言: see 215

中国话 **Zhōngguóhuà** the Chinese language

話

舍	宀	宀	宀
	舍	舍	舍
428 8 strokes	舍	舍	

**SHÈ, home; SHĚ, to give up, to give charity [A]**

(MN) People French-kiss in your home!

舍得 **shědé** be willing to part with [C]

舍不得 **shěbùdé** be unwilling to part with [C] L5

寒舍 **hánshè** (modestly) my home

(verbs only) 捨

事	一	亅	冫
	冫	耳	耳
429 8 strokes	冫	事	

**SHÌ, affair, event [A]**

事 shows a hand holding a writing instrument. It meant “to hold office, to serve” and suggested the scribes—early rulers’ most important servants.

事情 **shìqíng** affair, business [A] L2

故事 **gùshì** story [A] L3

懂事 **dǒng shì** be sensible, wise [C]

歌	一	冫	可
	冫	哥	哥
430 14 strokes	哥	歌	歌

**GĒ, song [A]**

The “yawn” radical (to suggest the open mouth) combines with **gē** 哥 (269, p. 54) in this sound-meaning compound.

歌迷 **gēmí** fan of vocalist

歌手 **gēshǒu** singer [D]

国歌 **guógē** national anthem



情歌 **qínggē** love song

𠃉	ノ	夕	夂
431 3 strokes			

**No pronunciation; FOLLOW/SLOW radical (65)**

This modern radical results from the combination of two old radicals, meaning “follow” and “slow.” It looks sort of like a person taking a long stride. It is the radical in eight common modern characters, appearing in all cases except one at the top or side.

各	ノ	夕	夂
	𠃉	各	各
432 6 strokes			

**GÈ, each; various [A] L4**

各别 **gèbié** individually [B]

各人 **gèrén** each person, everyone

各个 **gègè** every one; one by one

各国 **gèguó** various nations

各位 **gèwèi** everybody (used in addressing an audience, to get people’s attention); each person

客	丶	宀	宀
	宀	夕	宀
433 9 strokes	宀	客	客

**KÈ, guest [A]**

客人 **kèrén** guest [B] L3

请客 **qǐng kè** to give a party [B] L4

客车 **kèchē** passenger train; bus [D]

说客 **shuōkè** an (informal) emissary, an eloquent fellow sent to win others to your point of view

(MN) Everyone under the roof is my guest

冫	ノ	冫	
434 2 strokes			

**No pronunciation. Radical (20), “Top of 每 *měi*”**

**Měi** 每 is 684, p. 137.

乞	ノ	冫	乞
435 3 strokes			

## Qǐ, to beg [D]

This character once was identical to the “breath” radical (64, p. 13) and meant “breath, vapors, exhalations.” It was probably by sound-loan that it came to mean “to beg.”

乞食 **qǐ shí** to beg for food

乞丐 **qǐgài** beggar L6

吃	丨	冂	日
	𠂇	𠂇	吃
436 6 strokes			

## CHī, to eat [A] L1

吃饭 **chīfàn** to eat

吃力 **chīlì** to require strength and exertion; be arduous [C] L6

吃苦 **chīkǔ** to suffer [C] L6

吃的东西 **chīde dōngxi** food, things to eat

我吃饱了 **wǒ chībǎole** Thanks, I've had enough to eat.

(MN) The mouth begs for something to eat

兴	丶	丩	𠂇
	𠂇	兴	兴
437 6 strokes			

## XÌNG, be happy; XĪNG, to begin; family name [A]

高兴 **gāoxìng** be happy, be cheerful [A] L1

兴亡 **xīngwáng** rise and fall (of a nation, clan, etc.)

興

能	厶	厶	厶
	育	育	育
438 10 strokes	能	能	能

**NÉNG**, be able to; be expert (in...); energy [A] L1

For the sense “energy,” see 443, p. 89.

能够 **nénggòu** be able to [A]

能干 **nénggàn** be capable, be competent [B] L5

能力 **nénglì** ability [B] L4

能手 **néngshǒu** an expert [D]

曾	丷	丷	丷
	冫	冫	冫
439 12 strokes	曾	曾	曾

**CÉNG**, already; **ZĒNG**, relationship between great-grandparents and great-grandchildren through the male line; a family name [B]

曾经 **céngjīng** to have already, once L5

曾祖父 **zēngzǔfù** (paternal) great-grandfather

(目 179)

尸	㇇	㇈	尸
440 3 strokes			

**SHĪ, corpse. CORPSE radical (67) [D]**

The character was originally a picture of a man lying down. The student should learn to distinguish the “corpse” radical from the “door” radical 户 (504, p. 101).

尸体 **shītǐ** corpse L6

尸骨 **shīgǔ** skeleton of a corpse

屍 (not a radical)

会	ノ	人	人
	人	会	会
441 6 strokes			

**HUÌ, to know how to, be able to; to meet; a while; KUÀI, to calculate [A]  
L1**

会话 **huìhuà** conversation, dialog [A]

会客 **huì kè** to receive a guest [B]

会见 **huìjiàn** to meet with (e.g., a foreign visitor) [B]

学会 **xuéhuì** an academic society; to learn, to master [C]

一会儿 **yí huìr** a moment

以	レ	𠃉	以
	以		
442 4 strokes			

**Yǐ**, using, taking; because of; used as an indicator before words showing time, position, direction, or quantity (see below, and also 459 and 463) [A]  
L4

可以 **kéyǐ** may, be permitted to [A] L2 ...

以外 **yǐwài** beyond..., outside of..., in addition to... [B] ...

以东 **yǐdōng** to the east of ...

所以 **suǒyǐ** thus L2

原	一	厂	厂
	厶	厶	厶
443 10 strokes	厶	原	原

**YUÁN**, origin; a plain [A]

The character originally was “slope” + “white” + “water” and meant “spring” (i.e., a water source). “Water” was corrupted into “small.”

原先 **yuánxiān** at first, previously

原子 **yuánzi** atom

原子能 **yuánzi néng** nuclear energy

愿	厂	厂	厶
	厚	原	原
444 14 strokes	愿	愿	愿

### YUÀN, be willing [A]

The modern form and traditional form (below) are sound-meaning compounds, but in the modern form the “heart” radical replaces the “head” radical. A shift in the understanding of willingness?

心愿 **xīnyuàn** heart's desire [D]

情愿 **qíngyuàn** voluntarily

许愿 **xǔyuàn** make a wish

願

音	丿	一	一
	立	立	产
445 9 strokes	音	音	音

### YĪN, tone, voice. TONE radical (211) [A]

Original form was 言 (speech) plus a line in the mouth, and meant “voice of the speech.” The character has been corrupted into “stand” over “say.”

口音 **kǒuyīn** voice; accent L6

他的口音很重 **tāde kǒuyīn hěn zhòng** He has a very thick accent.

意	丶	一	㇇
	产	音	音
446 13 strokes	意	意	意

**YÌ, idea, opinion, motive [A]**

This character is sometimes explained as “the tone in the heart” = “idea, motive.”

愿意 **yuànyì** be willing [A] L3

意见 **yìjiàn** opinion [A] L4

注意 **zhùyì** pay attention [A] L3

故意 **gùyì** on purpose [B] L4

意外 **yìwài** be unforeseeable (literally, “beyond thought”); accident [B] L5

𠂔	一	一	𠂔
	𠂔		
447 4 strokes			

**No pronunciation. CLAWS radical (116)**

This is the form of the “claws” radical that appears as a part of characters. For the independent form, see 306, p. 62. The radical always appears at the top of characters.



受	一	丿	㇇
	㇇	㇇	㇇
448 8 strokes	受	受	

### SHÒU, to receive [B]

The “crown” radical is said to be an object being received from the “claws” (fingernails, hand) by the right hand.

受累 **shòulèi** be hassled, be put to a lot of trouble; **shòulěi**, to get involved for someone else

受不了 **shòubuliǎo** be unable to bear

受气 **shòuqì** get pushed around

爱	一	丿	㇇
	㇇	㇇	㇇
449 10 strokes	爰	爰	爰

### ÀI, to love [A] L1

“Love” used to have the “heart” radical (87, p. 18) in it (see below), but that has been replaced by 友 **yǒu** “friend” (263, p. 53). Distinguish “to love” from 受 (448).

爱情 **àiqíng** love (romantic) [B] L4

爱人 **àirén** lover, wife, husband [A]

爱国 **àiguó** be patriotic

喜爱 **xǐ'ài** to be fond of, to love [B]

仁	丿	亻	仁
	仁		
450 4 strokes			

**RÉN, humaneness, kindness [D]**

仁 and **rén** 人 “person; be human” may be cognates. The “two” (二) is often explained philosophically: “two” = “another, other.” 仁 is one of the four starting points of social order in Confucianism, with commitment to the common good 义 (1020, p. 205), respect for social and religious forms 礼 (591, p. 119), and wisdom 智 (1023, p. 205).

仁慈 **réncí** kindhearted; benevolent L6

仁义 **rényì** benevolence and righteousness

乍	丿	亻	乍
	乍	乍	
451 5 strokes			

**ZHÀ, suddenly**

This character is not frequently seen independently, but it occurs as the sound element in several common characters—where it usually has the value **zha**.

乍看 **zhà kàn** at first sight

乍有乍没 **zhà yǒu zhà méi** Now it’s here, now it’s not (idiomatically: “now you see it, now you don’t”).

作	丿	亻	亻
	亻	亻	作
452 7 strokes	作		

**ZUÒ, to do, to make [A]**

Sometimes foreign students have trouble distinguishing this character in meaning from the homophonous 做 “make, produce, act as, be...” (See Pt. 2, p. 224a).

作者 **zuòzhě** writer, author [B] L4

合作 **hézuò** to cooperate [B] L5

作对 **zuò duì** to oppose

炸	丿	灬	灬
	火	火	炸
453 9 strokes	炸	炸	炸

**ZHÀ, to set off, blast [C]**

Sudden fire, how appropriate!

炸弹 **zhàdàn** bomb

炸毁 **zhàhuǐ** to blow up; to dynamite

穴	丶	宀	宀
	宀	穴	
454 5 strokes			

**XUÉ**, cave; lair; acupuncture point; a family name. **CAVE radical (128)**  
[D]

穴位 **xuéwèi** (Chinese medicine) acupuncture point

洞穴 **dòngxuè** cave

死穴 **sǐxuè** Achilles' heel


(MN) A cave with eight roofs

窄	丶	宀	宀
	宀	宀	宀
455 10 strokes	窄	窄	窄

**ZHǎI**, be narrow [B] L4

See 950, p. 191, for 窄 in a common combination, 宽窄 **kuānzhǎi** “the broad and the narrow,” i.e., “width, breadth.”

(MN) The cave suddenly narrowed


	丨	冂	冂
	昌	昌	昌
456 8 strokes	昌	昌	

**CHĀNG, sunlight, splendor; a family name [D]**

This is a meaning-meaning compound: “sun” + “sun.”

昌言 **chāngyán** (bookish) frank and open speech or remarks

昌盛 **chāngshéng** prosperous; flourishing L6

	丨	冂	冂
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
457 11 strokes	𠂔	唱	唱


**CHÀNG, to sing; a family name [A]**

The “mouth” gives the meaning; **chāng** (456, above) suggests the sound.

唱歌 **chànggē** to sing L2

合唱 **héchàng** a chorus (group of singers)

卖唱 **màichàng** to sing for a living

	丿	亻	亻
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
458 10 strokes	𠂔	倡	倡

**CHÀNG, to initiate, start off, advocate [B]**

倡言 **chàngyán** (bookish) to propose

提倡 **tíchàng** to advocate, to promote L5

上	丨	卜	上
459 3 strokes			

**SHÀNG, up, upon, above; to come or go up [A] L1**

…以上...**yǐ shàng** more than...; ...and more

上学 **shàngxué** go to school, be in school [A]

上衣 **shàng yī** jacket, outer garment [B]

上马 **shàngmǎ** to get on a horse; to start a project

上个月 **shàngge yuè** last month

写	冫	冫	冫
	写	写	
460 5 strokes			

**XIĚ, to write, to draw [A] L1**

写字 **xiězì** to write

写作 **xiězuò** to write (e.g., a novel, a poem) [C] L6

写生 **xiěshēng** (artist's expression) to draw from life

寫

思	丨	冂	月
	田	田	月
461 9 strokes	思	思	思

**SĪ, to think, thought [A]**

This character was originally “head” + “heart;” “head” was corrupted to “field.”

思想 **sīxiǎng** thought [A] L5

意思 **yìsi** idea [A] L2

(MN) Think of the field in your heart

乡	勹	纟	乡
462 3 strokes			

**XIANG, country (opposite to city) [B]\***

The simplified form looks like a winding country road downhill.

故乡 **gùxiāng** hometown, birthplace[B] L6

乡亲 **xiāngqīn** fellow villager; local people, folks [D]

思乡 **sīxiāng** be homesick, suffer nostalgia

乡土 **xiāngtǔ** native soil; local

乡音 **xiāngyīn** local accent; accent of your native place

鄉

下	一	冫	下
463 3 strokes			

**XIÀ, below; to come or go down [A] L1**

上下 **shàngxià** high and low, old and young, top to bottom [C]

乡下 **xiāngxià** in the country; rural ...

以下 **yǐxià** below..., under...

下个月 **xiàge yuè** next month

上山下乡 **shàngshān xiàxiāng** go work in the back country (as educated youth did, for socialist education)

巾	丨	冂	巾
464 3 strokes			

**JĪN, cloth. CLOTH radical (57) [B]**

The character is a picture of a small piece of cloth—a kerchief, napkin, or towel—hanging down.

毛巾 **máojīn** towel [B] L5

手巾 **shǒujīn** small towel, face towel [D]

纸巾 **zhǐjīn** paper towel, napkin

卫生巾 **wèishēngjīn** sanitary napkin



冒	丨	冂	冂
	冒	冒	冒
465 9 strokes	冒	冒	冒

**MÀO**, to cover the eyes; to rush blindly forward, act rashly; to try to “pull the wool over people’s eyes,” to fool or defraud them; to emit [B]

The upper part is a cover, the lower part is an eye, thus originally meant “to cover the eyes”—this is now a very minor meaning.

冒名 **mào míng** to use another’s name

冒雨 **mào yǔ** to brave the rain

冒气 **mào qì** to emit steam

帽	丨	冂	巾
	帽	帽	帽
466 12 strokes	帽	帽	帽

**MÀO**, hat [A]

The “cloth” radical gives the meaning; **mào** (465, above) gives the sound.

帽子 **màozi** hat, cap [A] L3

帽舌 **mào shé** peak of a cap; visor

笔帽儿 **bǐ mào r** cap of a pen

(MN) A piece of cloth covers the eye = hat

新	丶	一	亠
	立	亲	亲
467 13 strokes	新	新	新

**XĪN, be new [A] L2**

新闻 **xīnwén** news [A] L3

重新 **chóngxīn** again, anew; fresh [B] L4

新秀 **xīnxiù** (sports) rookie

(亲 267)

旧	丨		
	旧	旧	
468 5 strokes			

**JIÙ, be old (things, not people) [A] L3**


The “sun” radical may give a hint as to the meaning of this character, the sun being our measurer of time’s passing.

旧日 **jiùrì** bygone days of yore

旧学 **jiùxué** old (Chinese) learning (contrasted to Western learning)

旧金山 **Jiùjīnshān** San Francisco

舊

	一	冫	巳
	𠄎	昇	昇
469 6 strokes			

**YÌ, be strange; be separate; regard as strange [B]**

奇异 **qíyì** be weird, bizarre, alien


奇异果 **qíyìguǒ** kiwi fruit

异己 **yìjǐ** dissident, person belonging to another party

异乡 **yìxiāng** alien land

日新月异 **rìxīn yuèyì** to change or develop every day

異

	一	十	士
	戔	戔	戔
470 6 strokes			

**No pronunciation. Radical (165). “Top of 裁” (Pt. 2, p. 265b).**

戴	一	耑	耑
	耑	耑	耑
471 17 strokes	戴	戴	戴

**DÀI**, to wear (hats, glasses, gloves, etc.); to honor; a family name [A] L4

爱戴 àidài love and honor [D] L6

戴帽子 dài màozi to wear a hat

(MN) Ten 十 lances 戈 farming 田 together 共

茶	一	一	二
	艸	艸	艸
472 9 strokes	茶	茶	茶

**CHÁ**, tea [A] L1

吃茶 chīchá drink tea

茶点 chádiǎn refreshments

泡茶 pàochá to make (steep) tea

茶话会 cháhuhuì tea party, reception (also “茶会”) [C]

奶茶 nǎichá “milk tea,” tea with milk

水	丨	勹	水
	水		
473 4 strokes			

**SHUǐ, water; a family name. WATER radical (125) [A] L1**

The character is a picture of a stream of running water. Its meaning is, of course, closely related to another radical you have already learned—“three-dots water” (77, p. 16).

水土 **shuǐtǔ** climatic conditions [D]

汗水 **hànshuǐ** sweat (especially a lot)

洪水 **hóngshuǐ** flood L6

酉	一	冂	酉
	酉	酉	酉
474 7 strokes	酉		

**YǒU, wine; the tenth “earthly branch” (used in enumerations and to name two-hour periods of the day). WINE radical (193)**

A wine-jug; the horizontal stroke inside = liquid in it. Distinguish the “wine” radical from 西 “west”/COVER radical (166, p. 95). See *Lin Yutang’s Dictionary* 1451f for an account of the “earthly branches.”

酉时 **yǒushí** from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

酒	丶	丩	灬
	冫	冫	冫
475 10 strokes	洒	洒	酒

**JIǚ, wine, alcoholic beverage [A]**

**Jiǚ** combines meanings: “water” (冫) + “wine” (酉) = “wine, alcoholic beverage (酒).”

酒会 **jiǔhuì** cocktail party [D]

酒鬼 **jiǔguǐ** an alcoholic, wino, lush

酒意 **jiǔyì** mild high from drink; tipsy feeling

取	一	冫	耳
	耳	耳	耳
476 8 strokes	取	取	

**Qǚ, to grab, take hold of [A] L4**

The form, of course, is “right hand” (又) + “ear (耳).” The hand is supposed to be grabbing the ear, hence “to grab.”

取得 **qǔdé** to get, to obtain [A]

取笑 **qǔxiào** to make fun of, to tease

最	丨	冂	冂
	目	目	目
477 12 strokes	最	最	最

**ZUÌ, most [A] L2**

最好 **zuìhǎo** the greatest; the best thing to do is ... [B] L4

...之最 **zhīzuì** the best of (e.g., 亚洲之最 the best of Asia)

尚	丨	丩	丩
	产	尚	尚
478 8 strokes	尚	尚	

**SHÀNG, still (adverb); to esteem, to respect; a family name [D]**

尚 gives, or once gave, the sound in a number of characters. See following items.

尚存 **shàngcún** to remain

尚可 **shàngkě** passable

躺	丨	丨	丨
	身	身	身
479 15 strokes	身	身	躺

### TǎNG, to lie down [A] L4

The “torso” radical helps, perhaps, with the meaning. The character 尚 (preceding) once helped with the sound.

躺下 **tǎngxià** to lie down

躺椅 **tǎngyǐ** a “lying-down” chair, i.e., a chaise longue, deck chair

趟	一	十	土
	丰	丰	丰
480 15 strokes	走	趟	趟

### Tàng, a measure for trips or visits; column, row [B] L4

The walk “走” radical helps with the meaning.


倘	丿	亻	亻
	亻	亻	倘
481 10 strokes	倘	倘	倘

### TǎNG, if [C]


倘或 **tǎnghuò** if; supposing that...; in case

倘若 **tǎngruò** if L6



	一	𠄎	𠄏
	𠄎	𠄏	
482 5 strokes			

No pronunciation. Radical (139). “Top of 常” (see next character).

	一	𠄎	𠄏
	𠄎	𠄏	𠄐
483 11 strokes	𠄑	𠄒	常


**CHÁNG**, often; as a rule; a family name [A]

Original meaning is “long trailing threads,” thus the “cloth” radical.

常常 **chángcháng** often [A]

异常 **yìcháng** be unusual, abnormal; extremely, anomaly [B] L6

常见 **chángjiàn** be common, ordinary [D]

	一	𠄎	𠄏
	𠄎	𠄏	𠄐
484 12 strokes	堂	堂	掌

**ZHǎNG**, palm of the hand; to slap; hold in the palm of your hand; be in charge of; bottom of some animals’ feet (e.g., ducks, bears); sole or heel of

**a shoe; a horseshoe [A]**

The significance of the “hand” radical is obvious; 尚 (478, p. 96) helps with the sound.

掌心 **zhǎngxīn** center of the palm

掌柜 **zhǎngguì** shopkeeper

赏	一	丩	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
485 12 strokes	𠂔	赏	赏

**SHǎNG, to reward; to enjoy [C]**

赏 has the same phonetic as several of the preceding characters—尚. The radical “cowrie (money),” logically enough, also appears in this character for reward and enjoyment.

赏罚 **shǎngfá** rewards and punishments

欣赏 **xīnshǎng** appreciation, to appreciate L5

赏

革	一	十	廿
	廿	卅	卌
486 9 strokes	卌	卌	革

**GÉ, hide (as in “cowhide”); a family name. HIDE radical (212) [B]**

The character is a picture of a hide split and spread out to dry.

革命 **gémìng** revolution L5

革职 **gézhi** dismissal

艰	丿	又	又
	又	又	又
487 8 strokes	艰	艰	

**JIĀN, be difficult [B]**

In the traditional character, the element on the left—now the “right hand” radical—was a picture of a man with his hands tied behind his back, hence “to be in difficulty.”

艰苦 **jiānkǔ** difficult

艰险 **jiānxiǎn** hardships and dangers

艱

难	又	又	又
	又	又	又
488 10 strokes	难	难	难

**NÁN, be difficult [A]; NÀN, a tough time; disaster, adversity L3**

难住 **nánzhù** to stop with a difficulty, to stymie (难不住, cannot stymie...)

难看 **nánkàn** be ugly [B] L5

难受 **nánshòu** feel sick, feel pain, be unhappy [B] L4

难道 **nándào** It couldn't be that... [B] L4

谷	丿	ハ	夕
	宀	谷	谷
489 7 strokes	谷		

**Gǔ, valley; grain, corn; a family name. VALLEY radical (199) [C]**

The character is a picture of a valley. Its other meanings come from its use in modern times as a short form for another, semantically unrelated character.

山谷 **shāngǔ** ravine [C]

谷子 **gǔzi** millet

穀 (not “valley”)

容	宀	八	宀
	宀	宀	宀
490 10 strokes	容	容	容

**RÓNG, to allow; face; a family name [A]**

容忍 **róngrěn** be tolerant, put up with people L6

笑容 **xiàoróng** a smile; smiling face [C]

(MN) To allow grain under roof.

勿	勹	勹	勹
	勿		
491 4 strokes			

**WÙ, must not; Don't! [D] L6**

Original form is a knife with several dots to indicate the scraps; from the meaning of scraps/ things not needed, other meanings derived.

易	丨	冂	冂
	日	月	易
492 8 strokes	易	易	

**Yì, to change; be easy; family name [A]**

Yì originally meant “chameleon” and was a picture of a chameleon. The meaning “to change” is an easy extension of “chameleon.” The meaning “easy” is probably by sound-loan.

容易 **róngyì** be easy [A] L3

易经 **yìjīng** The Book of Changes (*I-Ching*)

聰	耳	耳	耳
	聃	聃	聃
493 15 strokes	聰	聰	聰

**CŌNG, be intelligent [B]**

**Cōng** originally meant “be quick of hearing, be quick of apprehension,” from which it easily came to mean “be quick to understand, be intelligent.” The “ear” radical helps with the meaning.

聪明 **cōngmíng** wise, intelligent L3

失聪 **shīcōng** deaf

(耳 256) 聰

明	丨	冂	日
	日	𠂆	明
494 8 strokes	明	明	

**MÍNG, be bright, be clear [A]**

“Sun” (日) + “moon” (月) = “light, be bright.”

明天 **míngtiān** tomorrow [A] L1

聪明 **cōngmíng** be intelligent [B] L3

明白 **míngbái** to understand [C] L3

黑白分明 **hēi bái fēn míng** in sharp contrast (literally, with black and white clearly marked))

听	丨	冂	口
	𠂆	𠂆	听
495 7 strokes	听		

**TĪNG, to listen [A] L1**

The old form had “ear” as one of its meaning parts. The simplified form is more or less a shorthand abbreviation.

听见 **tīngjiàn** to hear [A]

听说 **tīngshuō** to hear it said that... [A]

听写 **tīngxiě** dictation, do dictation (in class) [A]

聽

	ノ	人	人
	今		
496 4 strokes			

**JĪN, be of/at the present time, be contemporary [A]**


Distinguish from 令 (369, page 76)

今天 **jīntiān** today [A] L1

今日 **jīnrì** today, the present time, “these days” [C]

古今 **gǔjīn** past and present

今生 **jīnshēng** this life

	ノ	人	人
	今	今	念
497 8 strokes	念	念	

**NIÀN, to think about, to study [A] L5**

(MN) “Be present” (今) + the “heart” (心) radical (for “mind”) = “to have the present in the mind, to study”

想念 **xiǎngniàn** to miss, to remember longingly [B] L5

念书 **niànshū** to study, do some serious reading [C]

孝	一	十	土
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
498 7 strokes	孝		

### **XIÀO, filial piety; family name [D]**

The character combines meanings: the “old” (考) radical + the “child” (子) radical = “filial piety.”

孝心 **xiàoxīn** filial piety, love and respect for parents

孝子 **xiàozi** filial son

教	一	十	土
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
499 11 strokes	𠂇	教	教

### **JIÀO, to teach; JIÀO, to tell; religion; family name [A] L3**

教 looks like a meaning-meaning compound: old (考) + child (子) + a hand holding a stick (for discipline) (攴). In fact, “old” used to be “crisscross” and was the character the child was taught to write.

家教 **jiājiào** a private teacher, a tutor; upbringing

教书 **jiāoshū** to teach



曷	丨	冂	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
500 9 strokes	曷	曷	曷

### HÉ, what? why? L1

The form at the top is the “say” (𠂔) radical, not the “sun” (日) radical. This character is now bookish.

喝	丨	𠂔	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
501 12 strokes	喝	喝	喝

### HĒ, to drink; HÈ, to shout [A] L1

Hé (500, above) gives the sound; the “mouth” radical gives the meaning.

喝茶 **hē chá** to drink tea

喝彩 **hècǎi** applause

大吃大喝 **dà chī dà hē** to pig out, to eat and drink extravagantly

豕	一	丿	丿
	豕	豕	豕
502 7 strokes	豕		

### SHĪ, pig. PIG radical (194)

The character is a picture of a pig.

家	丶	宀	宀
	宀	宀	宀
503 10 strokes	家	家	家

**Jiā**, home, house, family; specialist; family name (rare) [A] L1

**Jiā** combines meanings: “pig” under “roof” = “home.” Some commentators say the pig is really outside the house. Either way, it seems that a pig was considered of great value to the family back then.

家乡 **jiāxiāng** hometown, ancestral home [B] L5

家长 **jiāzhǎng** head of a family [D]

家母 **jiāmǔ** my mother

户	丶	亠	亠
	户		
504 4 strokes			

**Hù**, door; a measure for households; family name. **DOOR radical (86)** [B]

This character is a picture. The student should distinguish it from “corpse” 尸 (440, p. 89).

户口 **hùkǒu** population; household [D]

三户人家 **sānhù rénjiā** three households

方	丶	一	亅
	方		
505 4 strokes			

**FĀNG, square; direction; locality; family name. SQUARE radical (85) [A] L5**

**Fāng** may originally have been a picture of a man leaning hard to one side—the original character for 旁 **páng** “side” (875, p. 176). By tradition, “square” radical. It gives the sound in several characters (below).

方便 **fāngbiàn** be convenient, to pee, bowel movement [A] L3

东方 **dōngfāng** the East, the Orient [B]

房	丶	亅	亅
	户	户	户
506 8 strokes	房	房	

**FÁNG, house, building; family name [B]**

“Door” gives the meaning; **fāng** (505, above) gives the sound.

房子 **fángzi** house, building; room [B]

房东 **fángdōng** landlord [D] L5

房事 **fángshì** sexual intercourse (esp. between husband and wife)

访	丶	讠	讠
	讠	访	访
507 6 strokes			

**FǎNG, to look for; to dig up (the news); to visit [B]**

The “side-word” radical here may help with the meaning. 方 is the phonetic.

访查 **fǎngchá** investigate

访问 **fǎngwèn** to visit; to call on L4

訪

纺	纟	纟	纟
	纟	纺	纺
508 7 strokes	纺		

**FǎNG, to reel, to spin; silk [A]**

The “silk” radical (“side-silk (纟)”) suggests the meaning.

纺车 **fǎngchē** spinning wheel

纺织 **fǎngzhī** spinning L6

紡

仿	勹	亻	亻
	亻	仿	仿
509 6 strokes			

**FǎNG, to copy, imitate; to resemble [B]**

The “side-man” radical suggests the meaning.

仿古 **fǎngǔ** to build or design, or be built or designed, on an ancient model or models

防	勹	阝	阝
	阝	防	防
510 6 strokes			

**FÁNG, to guard against [B]**

The “left ear” (“mound”) suggests the meaning (perhaps as a metonymy for ramparts). 方 **fāng**, as with several characters on these pages, gives the sound.

防备 **fángbèi** guard against

防水 **fángshuǐ** waterproofing

妨	勹	女	女
	女	妨	妨
511 7 strokes	妨		

### FÁNG, to hinder [C]

The “woman” radical, in a use which appears to be sexist, suggests the meaning “to hinder.” Scholarly articles have been written on such a bias in the writing system. The scribes and script-masters, of course, were all male. 方 **fāng** (505, p. 102) is the phonetic.

妨碍 **fáng’ài** to hinder L5

放	丶	㇇	㇇
	方	𠄎	𠄎
512 8 strokes	𠄎	放	

### FÀNG, to lay down; to put; to tend; to lend; to fire (a weapon) [A] L3

Although not precise, the “knock” radical, which has the element of “hand,” helps with the meaning.

放心 **fàngxīn** to be at ease about [B] L3

放大 **fàngdà** to enlarge, to magnify [B] L6

放手 **fàngshǒu** to let go of [C] L6

放学 **fàngxué** to get out of class, get out of school [C]

楼	木	木	木
	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵
513 13 strokes	𣎵	楼	楼

### LÓU, a building of two or more stories; family name [A] L3

楼房 **lóufáng** building of two or more stories [C]

下楼 **xiàlóu** to go downstairs

楼下 **lóuxià** downstairs  
高楼大厦 **gāolóudàshà** skyscrapers

樓

至	一	𠄎	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	至
514 6 strokes			

**ZHÌ, to reach, to arrive at; REACH radical (171) [B]**

Original form unquestionably showed an arrow reaching ground, thus “to reach.”

至今 **zhìjīn** up to the present time [B] L5

至少 **zhìshǎo** at least [B] L4

屋	一	冫	尸
	尸	尸	尸
515 9 strokes	屋	屋	屋

**WŪ, a room [A]**

The “corpse” radical here is supposed to mean “to lie or sit,” and the character is explained as “where you come (reach) to lie or sit down—your room.”

屋子 **wūzi** room [A] L5

房屋 **fángwū** houses, buildings [C]

地	一	十	土
	地	地	地
516 6 strokes			

**DÌ, the earth; soil; place [A]**

地方 **dìfāng** place [A] L3

土地 **tǔdì** land [B] L5

地点 **dìdiǎn** place, site [B]

地位 **dìwèi** job, status [B] L5

地下 **dìxià** be underground; be secret [B]

地支 **dìzhī** earthly branch(es): see 44, p. 9.

谢天谢地 **xiètiān xièdì** Thank God!

戊	一	厂	戊
	戊	戊	
517 5 strokes			

**WÙ, halberd; the fifth “heavenly stem.” HALBERD radical (138)**

戊 is a picture of a halberd—a lance with an ax-like blade in the middle. Distinguish from 戈 the “lance” radical (30, p. 7). On the “heavenly stems,” see *Lin Yutang’s Dictionary* 1451f.



成	一	厂	廾
	成	成	成
518 6 strokes			

**CHÉNG**, to perfect; to become; family name [A]

成就 **chéngjiù** accomplishment [B] L5

成立 **chénglì** to set up [B] L6

成长 **chéngzhǎng** grow up, mature [B] L5

成分 **chéngfèn** component(s); class status (Marxist/Maoist concept) (also written 成份) [B] L5

成人 **chéngren** an adult [D]

城	一	十	土
	土	圻	圻
519 9 strokes	城	城	城

**CHÉNG**, city wall; city [A]

The “earth” radical gives the meaning, and **chéng** (preceding character) gives the sound.

城乡 **chéngxiāng** town and country

长城 **Chángchéng** the Great Wall L4

城堡 **chéngbǎo** fortress, castle

交	丶	一	六
	六	𠂇	交
520 6 strokes			

### JIĀO, to hand over, to exchange L4

The original meaning of this character was “to cross”; it was a picture of a man with crossed legs. Distinguish it from “pattern” 文 (215, p. 44). 交 gives the sound in several common characters (see following).

交易 **jiāoyì** to trade, business transactions [B] L6

交手 **jiāoshǒu** fight hand-to-hand [D]

校	一	十	木
	木	杅	杅
521 10 strokes	杅	杅	校

### XIÀO, school [A]; JIÀO, to check, collate

学校 **xuéxiào** school [A] L1

校长 **xiàozhǎng** principal (of a school); college president [B] L3

校对 **jiàoduì** to proofread

(MN) To hand over trees in school

较	一	去	去
	车	车	车
522 10 strokes	较	较	较

### JIÀO, to compare [A]

交 **jiāo** (520, above) gives the sound. Karlgren (*AD* 357) sees a connection with chariot competitions. Others see a connection with the chariot itself.

比较 **bǐjiào** comparatively, to compare

较量 **jiàoliàng** a bout, to contest L6

较

饺	丿	夕	夕
	饣	饣	饣
523 9 strokes	饺	饺	饺

### JIǎO, dumpling [A]

This is a sound-meaning compound: the “side-food” radical for meaning, 交 **jiāo** (520, above) for sound.

饺子 **jiǎozi** dumpling (stuffed with meat and vegetables) L4

煎饺 **jiānjiǎo** fried dumpling

饺

郊	丶	亠	宀
	宀	夕	交
524 8 strokes	郊	郊	

**JIĀO, suburb; outskirts of a city [B]**

The “city” (now called “right ear”—see 191, p. 39) gives the meaning. 交 **jiāo** (520, above) gives the sound.

郊外 **jiāowài** outskirts, suburban

郊游 **jiāoyóu** picnic, excursion

效	丶	亠	宀
	宀	夕	交
525 10 strokes	效	效	效

**XIÀO, effect; to imitate; to devote [B]**

效力 **xiàolì** to render a service to; an effect [D]

效能 **xiàonéng** efficacy

仿效 **fǎngxiào** to imitate; to follow the example of

生效 **shēngxiào** be in effect; become effective L6

狡	丿	犛	犛
	犛	犛	犛
526 9 strokes	犛	犛	狡

**JIǎO, be crafty, be cunning [C]**

The “dog” (on the left) may allude to small animals (see 183, p. 37) and some idea that such are cunning. In English, we say “foxy” and “to outfox someone.”

狡猾 **jiǎohuá** crafty, sly L5

狡诈 **jiǎozhà** deceitful

胶	丿	月	月
	月	月	月
527 10 strokes	月	月	胶

**JIĀO, be sticky; glue; sticky stuff; plastic; rubber [C]**

The “moon/meat” radical on the left, with the significance here of “meat,” perhaps suggests the meaning. 交 **jiāo** (520, p. 105) gives the sound.

胶水 **jiāoshuǐ** glue

胶囊 **jiāonáng** capsule

膠

咬	丨	冂	冂
	冂`	𠂆	𠂆
528 9 strokes	𠂆	𠂆	咬

**Yǎo**, to bite; to incriminate an innocent person with false testimony [B] L5

咬耳朵 **yǎoěrduo** whisper in sb.'s ear

咬文嚼字 **yǎowénjiáozi** to talk pedantically

用	丿	冂	月
	月	用	
529 5 strokes			

**Yòng**, to use [A] L3

Of much disputed etymology.

作用 **zuòyòng** function; to affect [B] L3

用力 **yònglì** put effort into [B]

运用 **yùnyòng** use, put into practice [B] L5

用心 **yòngxīn** motive; diligently [C]

用人 **yòng rén** servant [D]

甫	一	冂	冂
	冂	冂	甫
530 7 strokes	甫		

**Fŭ**, to begin; just, only (bookish)

铺	丿	乚	乚
	乚	钅	钅
531 12 strokes	钅	铺	铺

**Pŭ**, to store; **Pŭ**, to spread [B] L6

The character is a sound-meaning compound. The “gold” radical gives the meaning, and **fŭ** (530, above) gives the sound.

铺子 **pùzi** a store, a shop

铺张 **pūzhāng** be extravagant

鋪

官	丶	宀	宀
	宀	宀	宀
532 8 strokes	官	官	

**GUĀN, mandarin; government official; (bodily) organ [B] L5**

Suggest taking the shape as “buttocks” under “roof”—a government official sitting and doing nothing. The bottom is *not* 臣 (Pt. 2, p. 216b) or 巨 (Pt. 2, p. 238b).

官方 **guānfāng** governmental [D] L6

官话 **guānhuà** “Mandarin” language

五官 **wǔ guān** the five organs (ears, eyes, lips, nose, tongue)

馆	丿	㇇	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
533 11 strokes	馆	馆	馆

**GUǎN, public building (embassy, museum); public accommodation (hotel, eatery, tea-house); family name [A]**

**Guān** (532) gives the sound—and maybe the meaning; for “eatery,” the “food” radical, of course, helps with the meaning. (MN) An official eats

饭馆 **fànguǎn** restaurant [C] L1

天文馆 **tiānwénguǎn** planetarium (天文 = astronomy)

館

尼	㇇	㇇	尸
	尸	尼	
534 5 strokes			

**Ní, nun [D]**



Looking now like “corpse” 尸 (440, p. 89) + “ladle” 匕 (41, p. 9), this character was once “person” beside “person” and said by some scholars to mean “be beside, be near” or “a person pressurizes another” by other scholars. Either way, the meaning “nun” appears to have come by sound-loan.

尼姑 **nígū** Buddhist nun

尼罗河 **níluóhé** the Nile River

呢		丩	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
535 8 strokes	𠂔	呢	

**NE, a grammatical particle [A]; NÍ, wool-stuff L1**

Ní (534) gives the sound; the mouth here warns that the character may be a particle. Chao’s *Grammar* says that **ne** may signal a question, a deliberate pause, or a mild warning (pp. 801f). The meaning “wool-stuff” comes by sound-loan.

我呢 **wǒ ne** What about me?

所	一	厂	斤
	斤	斤	所
536 8 strokes	所	所	


**SUǑ, place; which? what?; family name [A] L5**

“Door” and “ax” here combine to mean “to build a living place,” whence “place.” Other meanings by association.

所以 **suǒyǐ** therefore [A] L2

所有 **suǒyǒu** all; to own; possessions [A] L4

所在 **suǒzài** place [C]


	丶	丿	冫
	冫	汽	汽
537 7 strokes	汽		

**QÌ, gas, steam [A]**

The character combines meanings: “water” + “breath” (vapor) = “steam.”

汽车 **qìchē** automobile [A]

汽水 **qìshuǐ** carbonated drink, soda water [A]

	丶	丿	舟
	舟	舟	舟
538 6 strokes			

**ZHŌU, boat. BOAT radical (182) [D] L6**

The “boat” radical is a picture of a boat.

舟车 **zhōuchē** (bookish) boat and car; (by metonymy) journey

舟子 **zhōuzi** (bookish) boatman

方舟 **fāngzhōu** an ark, the Ark

船	丶	丿	舟
	舟	舟	舟
539 11 strokes	舠	船	船

**CHUÁN, boat, ship [A] L2**

汽船 **qìchuán** steamship [ C]

下船 **xiàchuán** disembark

船长 **chuánzhǎng** master, captain, of a ship

船首 **chuánshǒu** the bows of a boat, prow

Note that in modern Chinese, 船 can mean both small and big vessels, while 舟 mainly refers to smaller ones.

飞	丿	乙	乙
540 3 strokes			

**FĒI, to fly [A]**

**Fēi** is a picture, somewhat abbreviated, of a flying bird.

飞船 **fēichuán** blimp, airship [D]

飞舟 **fēizhōu** a very fast boat (speed-boat)

飞奔 **fēibēn** run like flying

飛

几	丿	几	
541 2 strokes			

**Jǐ**, several, a few; how many? [A]; **Jī**, (small) table. TABLE radical (30) L1

A picture of a table. Other meanings by sound-loan. Distinguish from 儿 (67, p. 14). As a radical, 几 may appear a bit different, as in 风 **fēng** “wind” (819, p. 164), 朵 **duǒ** “flower” (Pt. 2, p. 243b), etc.

几点了 **jǐ diǎn le** What time is it?

幾

机	一	十	才
	木	机	机
542 6 strokes			

**Jī**, machine, mechanism; crucial point; opportunity; be quick-witted [A]

飞机 **fēijī** airplane [A] L1

机会 **jīhuì** opportunity [A] L3

唱机 **chàngjī** a record-player, phonograph

机器 **jīqì** machine L4

機

行	丿	夕	彳
	彳	行	行
543 6 strokes			

**XÍNG**, to go, do, perform; be okay [A]; behavior, conduct [B]; **HÁNG**, row (e.g., of trees), line (of verse) [B]; business firm [C] L4

“Step” (50, p. 11) + “step” (now slightly corrupted) = “to go.”

行李 **xínglǐ** baggage [B]

行人 **xíng rén** pedestrian(s) [C] L5

行业 **háng yè** trade, profession L6

圭	一	十	圭
	圭	丰	圭
544 6 strokes			

**GUĪ**, jade tablets or jade batons used in the old days as symbols of authority

Note that in **guī** “earth” appears twice. These jade symbols were the tokens used in conferring fiefs (land).

圭表 **guībiǎo** old Chinese sundial (it measured the length of the year and of the 24 solar terms)

街	勹	彳	彳
	衵	衵	衵
545 12 strokes	衵	衵	街

**Jiē, a street (A)**

**Jiē** is a sound-meaning compound. “Go” gives the meaning; **guī** (544, p. 109) at one time gave the sound.

街道 **jiēdào** street; neighborhood [B] L3

大街 **dàjiē** boulevard [B]

唐人街 **Tángrén jiē** Chinatown [A]

封	一	十	土
	圭	丰	圭
546 9 strokes	圭	封	封

**Fēng, to seal up [C]; a measure for letters; a family name [A]**

信封 **xìnfēng** envelope [A]

封口 **fēngkǒu** to seal up (a letter, a wound); to end a debate

定	宀	亠	宀
	宀	宁	宁
547 8 strokes	宀	定	

**DÌNG, be calm, stable; to settle (a matter); subscribe; family name [A]**

The character combines meanings: first “set right” 正 (600, p. 121) things under your “roof” 宀 (40, p. 9) to have a settled life, or more straightforwardly “to fix the roof/building.” 正 now looks more like 疋 (326, p. 66).

一定 **yídìng** certainly; fixed, set [A]

不一定 **bùyídìng** not necessarily, not for sure [A]

怎	丿	宀	乍
	乍	乍	乍
548 9 strokes	怎	怎	怎

**ZĚN, how? why? [A]**

The character is supposed to be a meaning-meaning compound: “suddenly” 乍 (451, p. 91) + “heart/mind” = bewilderment = the questions “how? why?”

怎么 **zěnmě** how? why? [A] L1

不怎么 **bùzěnmě** not very

从	丿	人	月
	从		
549 4 strokes			

**CÓNG, to follow; from [A]; a family name L2**

Two persons, one following the other.

随从 **suícóng** retinue, attendant


从不 **cóngbù** never [B]

从没 **cóngméi** has/have never [B]

从此 **cóngcǐ** from now (then) on [B] L5

从事 **cóngshì** go in for, deal with [B] L5

從

		冂	冂
	冂	冂	回
550 6 strokes			

**HUÍ, to return; a time, occurrence; Muslim; a family name [A] L1**

The character is supposed to symbolize going around something until you reach a point of origin, e.g., a whirlpool.

回想 **huíxiǎng** bring back to mind, recollect [C]

回家 **huíjiā** to return home

下回 **xiàhuí** next time

	一	丩	丩
	丩	至	至
551 8 strokes	到	到	

**DÀO, to arrive at; verb-ending, indicating successful completion of the action of the verb; family name [A] L2**

The “reach” radical gives the meaning; **dāo** (232, p. 47) gives the sound.

从...到 ... **cóng...dào...** from...to... [A]

到了 **dào le** [some subject] has arrived



看到 **kàndào** to see

想不到 **xiǎngbudào** be unexpected [A]

倒	丿	亻	亻
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
552 10 strokes	𠂇	倒	倒

**DÀO**, on the contrary; be flipped, be upside down; **DǎO**, to fall, topple L5

倒闭 **dǎobì** bankrupt

倒影 **dào yǐng** inverted image, a reflected image

坐	丿	人	人
	人	人	坐
553 7 strokes	坐		

**ZUÒ**, to sit down; to travel by [A] L1

**Zuò** is a picture of two people sitting on the earth.

坐下 **zuòxià** to sit down

坐船 **zuò chuán** to travel by boat

坐飞机 **zuò fēijī** to travel by plane

座	丶	宀	广
	宀	座	座
554 10 strokes	座	座	

**ZUÒ**, a measure-word for buildings, mountains, cities, clocks, tombs; seat [A] L4

座位 **zuòwèi** a seat [B] L4

一座山 **yízuò shān** one mountain

(MN) Under the roof, two people sitting on earth

来	一	丷	丷
	丷	来	来
555 7 strokes	来		

**LÁI**, to come; a family name [A] L1

**Lái** once meant “wheat” and was a picture of growing wheat. It means “to come” by sound-loan.

回来 **huílai** to return [A]

未来 **wèilái** the future [B] L5

来回 **láihuí** to make a round-trip; back and forth [C]

来客 **láikè** guest, visitor [C]

來

去	一	十	土
	去	去	
556 5 strokes			

**QÙ, to go; to cause to go; get rid of. GO radical (133) [A] L1**

**Qù** was a cup (now “nose” 厶 (46, p. 10) with a lid (now “earth” 土 (34, p. 7)). Why it should mean “to go” is unclear.

回去 **huíqù** to return, go back [A]

下去 **xiàqù** to go down

说来说去 **shuō lái shuō qù** to say over and over

起	一	十	土
	丰	丰	走
557 10 strokes	起	起	起

**Qǐ, to rise, to raise [A]**

**Ǒ** (297, p. 60) suggests the sound in this character; the “walk” radical is supposed to help with the meaning.

起来 **qǐlai** to stand up, to get up (out of bed); **qǐlai**, a verb-ending, indicating “up”: 站起来, stand up; or “begin”: 唱起来, begin singing L4

起飞 **qǐfēi** to take off (airplane) L4

昨		冂	日
	日	𠄎	𠄎
558 9 strokes	𠄎	昨	昨

### ZUÓ, yesterday [A]

The “sun” radical suggests the meaning; **zhà** (451, p. 91) once gave the sound.

昨天 **zuótiān** yesterday [A] L1

昨儿 **zuór** (colloquial) yesterday

旦		冂	日
	日	旦	
559 5 strokes			

### DÀN, dawn [C]

The character is a picture of the sun just above the horizon, and it suggests “dawn.” It gives the sound in a few characters.

元旦 **Yuándàn** New Year’s Day [C] L5

一旦 **yídàn** in one day, pronto, as soon as [D]

旦夕 **dànxī** (bookish) in the morning or the evening—pretty soon

但	丿	亻	亻
	亻	但	但
560 7 strokes	但		

**DÀN, but, only; family name [A]**

但是 **dànshì** but [A] L2

不但 **búdàn** not only [A] L4

但愿 **dànyuàn** if only; I wish that

担	一	扌	扌
	扌	担	担
561 8 strokes	担	担	

**DĀN, to carry on a pole on your shoulder (between two persons OR just one person) [B]**

The side-hand radical gives the meaning; **dàn** (559, p. 112) gives the sound.

担保 **dānbǎo** to guarantee L6

扁担 **biǎndàn** a shoulder-pole

擔

胆	丿	月	月
	月	胆	胆
562 9 strokes	胆	胆	胆

**Dǎn**, gall bladder; courage; inside of a thermos bottle [B]

The “moon/meat” radical (as “meat”) gives the meaning. 旦 **dàn** (559, p. 112) is the phonetic.

胆汁 **dǎnzhī** bile

胆量 **dǎnliàng** courage

膽

早	丨	冂	日
	日	旦	早
563 6 strokes			

**Zǎo**, be early; long ago; Good morning! [A]

早饭 **zǎofàn** breakfast [A]

早上 **zǎoshàng** in the (early) morning [A] L2

早已 **zǎoyǐ** long ago; for a long time [C]

早日 **zǎorì** soon; at an early date [D]

早点 **zǎodiǎn** breakfast; a bit earlier [D]

免	ノ	夕	夕
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆
564 7 strokes	免		

**MIǎN, to escape; to exempt [B]**

A picture of woman with spread legs to give birth, now conveyed with 娩 —added “woman” radical for clarity. Other meanings by association.

免得 **miǎnde** to save (as, from inconvenience); to avoid [C] L6

免税 **miǎnshuì** to be exempt from taxes

晚	丨	日	日
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆
565 11 strokes	𠂆	𠂆	晚

**WǎN, be late; evening; family name [A]**

“Sun” for meaning, **miǎn** (564) for sound (once upon a time).

晚上 **wǎnshang** in the evening; at night [A] L2

晚饭 **wǎnfàn** supper [A]

晚会 **wǎnhuì** soiree, evening party [A]

晚报 **wǎnbào** evening newspaper [C]

工	一	丨	工
566 3 strokes			

**GŌNG, work. WORK radical (48) [A]**

工 is a carpenter's square; so, "work."

工厂 **gōngchǎng** factory, mill [A] L5

工作 **gōngzuò** work, job [A] L1

工人 **gōngrén** workman [A] L5

工夫 **gōngfu** time, effort [B] L6

工会 **gōnghuì** labor union [B] L6

分工 **fēn gōng** to divide the labor [C]

经	丷	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纟
567 8 strokes	经	经	

**JĪNG, warp (of fabric); pass through; literary classic; family name [A]**

Right half: a picture of threads running across a loom; the "silk" radical reclarifies. Other meanings derived from "warp."

经常 **jīngcháng** every day, often [A] L3

已经 **yǐjīng** already [A] L2

曾经 **céngjīng** have done it [B] L5

經



还	一	丿	丩
	丩	丩	还
568 7 strokes	还		

**HÁI** L2, still, yet; **HUÁN**, to return [A] L3

The upper right-hand part of 还 has nothing to do with the negator of verbs 不—it is a shorthand way to suggest the upper right-hand part of the traditional character (see below, this frame).

还是 **háishi** still, yet [A] L3

还债 **huánzhài** to repay a debt

還

前	丶	丷	艹
	艹	前	前
569 9 strokes	前	前	前

**QIÁN**, front, in front of [A]

从前 **cóngqián** in the past [A] L5

前天 **qiántiān** the day before yesterday [B]

前方 **qiánfāng** ahead; the front [C]

前后 **qiánhòu** in front and back; from beginning to end [C]

前门 **qiánmén** (at) the front door

前两天 **qiánliǎngtiān** the past two days

剪	丿	勹	艹
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆
570 11 strokes	前	前	剪

**JIǎN, scissors; to cut with scissors [B]**

前 (569, p. 114) suggests the sound. The “knife” radical helps with the meaning.

剪刀 **jiǎndāo** scissors L5

剪纸 **jiǎnzhǐ** paper-cut

箭	丿	勹	艹
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆
571 15 strokes	箭	箭	箭

**JIÀN, arrow [B]**

前 (569, p. 114) suggests the sound.

箭头 **jiàntóu** arrowhead; arrow (sign)

射箭 **shèjiàn** to shoot an arrow; archery

煎	丿	勹	艹
	前	前	前
572 13 strokes	煎	煎	煎

**JIĀN, to fry; to simmer in water [C] L5**

煎 (569, p. 114) suggests the sound. The “fire-dots” give the meaning.

煎饼 **jiānbǐng** pancake

煎熬 **jiān’áo** suffering, torment

时	丨	冫	日
	日	日一	时
573 7 strokes	时		

**SHÍ, time [A]**

The “sun” radical helps with the meaning. If 寸 “thumb; inch” can be thought of as suggesting measurement, then 时 should be fairly easy to remember.

时间 **shíjiān** time [A] L2

时时 **shíshí** often, all the time [C]

时常 **shícháng** often [C] L6

時

候	亻	亻	亻
	伊	伊	伊
574 10 strokes	侏	候	候

**HÒU, to wait; climate; a period of time [A]**

时候 **shíhòu** time [A] L1

问候 **wèn hòu** to ask after someone [B] L5

火候 **huǒhòu** time required to cook something

气候 **qìhòu** climate L4

百	一	丅	丅
	百	百	百
575 6 strokes			

**Bǎi**, one hundred [A] L2

**Bái** (282, p. 57) gives the sound; “one” suggests that the meaning is numerical.

老百姓 **lǎobǎixìng** common folks [B] L5

百花齐放，百家争鸣 **bǎihuā qífàng, bǎijiā zhēngmíng** “Let 100 flowers bloom, let 100 schools of thought contend.” (Mao Tsetung) [D] (花 = 787, 齐 = Pt. 2, p. 217b, 放 = 512, 争 = 709, 鸣 = Pt. 2, p. 268a)

为	丶	丿	为
	为		
576 4 strokes			

**Wèi**, for; **Wéi**, to be, do, act [A] L3

为什么 **wèishénme** why? [A] L2

为了 **wèile** for; in order to [A] L3

为止... **wéizhǐ** up to..., until... [C]

为首... **wéishǒu** with... as leader [C]

为难 **wéinán** be embarrassed; give somebody a hard time [C]

(MN) To do two points of strength

第	丿	㇇	㇇
	㇇	筵	筵
577 11 strokes	筵	第	第

### DÌ, a prefix to numbers (forms ordinals) [A]

第一 **dìyī** first, the first L2

第四天 **dìsì tiān** the fourth day

第三者 **dìsānzhě** the third person; the other woman (or man), e.g., a mistress (MN) Little brother wears a bamboo hat

年	丿	㇇	㇇
	㇇	𠂇	年
578 6 strokes			

### NIÁN, year [A] L1

Originally combined with “禾” crop on top and “亻” person below and meant the annual cycle of grain harvest. Modern form is no longer recognizable.

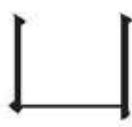


去年 **qùnián** last year [A] L2

今年 **jīnnián** this year [A]

明年 **míngnián** next year [A]





年纪 **niánjì** age (a person's) [A] L5

一百年 **yībǎinián** a hundred years; a lifetime

			
579 2 strokes			

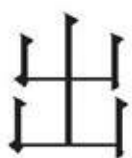





**KǎN, bowl. BOWL radical (38)**

Kǎn is a picture of a bowl.

			
580 3 strokes			

**CHÈ, sprout. SPROUT radical (61)**

The “sprout” radical is a picture of a sprout.

			
581 5 strokes			

**CHŪ, to come/go out; to produce [A] L2**

Suggest remembering as a picture of a sprout coming out of a bowl.

出版 **chūbǎn** to publish; put out [B] L5

出来 **chūlái** to come out [A]

出去 **chūqù** to go out [A]

出口 **chūkǒu** exit, way out [A] L5

出现 **chūxiàn** to appear, emerge [A] L3

出生 **chūshēng** be born [B] L4

出门 **chūmén** be away from home

等	ノ	尸	尸
	竺	竺	竺
582 12 strokes	竺	等	等

**DĚNG**, to wait; to equal; rank; “etc.” [A] L2

Although the authorities all equate 等 with English “etc.,” 等 sometimes seems rather just to signal the end of a list. 等等 = etc.

等候 **děnghòu** to wait for [C] L5

等到 **děngdào** by the time that... [C]

马、牛、羊、等 **mǎ, niú, yáng, děng** horses, cows, sheep, etc. OR (better): horses, cows, and sheep.

快	ノ	ハ	卜
	忄	忄	快
583 7 strokes	快		

**KUÀI**, be fast; soon; be happy; be sharp [A] L2

快车 **kuàichē** express train

快刀 **kuài dāo** sharp knife

飞快 **fēikuài** be very fast; be very sharp

快点 **kuàidiǎn** “Faster, please.”

快乐 **kuàilè** be happy, happiness L2

慢	丿	丶	丨
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
584 14 strokes	𠄎	慢	慢

**MÀN**, be slow [A] L2

慢车 **mànchē** local train

快慢 **kuàimàn** “the fast and the slow of it,” i.e., speed

慢走 **mànzǒu** Watch your step! Take care of yourself! (said to a departing guest)

(MN) Be slow with your heart, the sun, the hat, and the right hand

再	一	冂	冂
	冂	再	再
585 6 strokes			

**ZÀI**, again; another, more [A] L2

再见 **zàijiàn** Goodbye! So long! [A] L1

再三 **zàisān** over and over, repeatedly [C] L5

再说 **zài shuō** and furthermore [C]

再给五个 **zài gěi wǔge** give five more



着	丶	冫	艹
	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉
586 11 strokes	着	着	着

**ZHE**, (after verbs) “continues doing”; (after imperative verbs) intensifies the command [A] L2

See next two items. (For more on 着, see Chao’s *Grammar* 248-51, 446-47.)

Note: 着 is not 看 (161, p. 33).

她吃饭着呢 **tā chīfàn zhe ne** She’s eating at the moment.

等着 **děng zhe** Just you wait!

着	丶	冫	艹
	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉
587 11 strokes	着	着	着

**ZHÁO**, to touch; to feel [A]; **ZHÁOLE** (着了) (after verbs) “Did it right!”; “Oh dear!”

See preceding and following items.

着忙 **zháo máng** get busy, feel pressed

着火了 **zháohuǒ** catches fire

这回你可说着了 **zhèihuì nǐ kě shuō zháole** Right on! You said it!

我买着了 **wǒ mǎi zháole** Yeah! I bought it!

着	丶	冫	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
588 11 strokes	着	着	着

**ZHUÓ, to wear; to apply, to use [C]**

See preceding two items.

着手 **zhuó shǒu** to put a hand in, start [C] L6

着重 **zhuó zhòng** to emphasize [C] L6

着想 **zhuó xiǎng** to consider, focus on [D] L6

着笔 **zhuó bǐ** to start to write (or paint)

着力 **zhuó lì** to apply some elbow grease

着意 **zhuó yì** to do with the brain turned on

件	丿	亻	亻
	亻	亻	件
589 6 strokes			

**JIÀN; a measure for events, official documents, articles of clothing, pieces of furniture parts [A] L2**

文件 **wénjiàn** documents, papers [B] L5

零件 **língjiàn** component; spare part; accessory [C] L5

一件事 **yíjiàn shì** an event, a matter, an affair

井	一	二	𠂇
	井		
590 4 strokes			

### JǐNG, well, mineshaft [B] L6

井, say the scholars, depicts the traditional eight-family village, with a central area cultivated by all families for tax purposes: in the central area was the village well (sometimes in ancient characters marked with a big dot) (Karlgren *AD* 1084). Or rather, more straightforwardly, a picture of a well.

井底之蛙 **jǐngdǐzhīwā** a frog living at the bottom of a well (depicting a man of ignorance)

禮	丶	㇇	㇇
	㇇	禮	
591 5 strokes			

### Lǐ, ritual; manners [A]

As often, the “sign” radical appears in a character related to religion.\*

禮帽 **lǐmào** top hat

禮貌 **lǐmào** etiquette L4

禮金 **lǐjīn** cash given in congratulation or for respect

禮

拜	一	二	三
	手	𠂇	𠂇
592 9 strokes	𠂇	𠂇	拜

**BÀI, to worship, pay respect to [B]**

Original form was “hand” + “plant” = worship with harvest = worship.

礼拜 **lǐbài** to worship; to pay homage to the gods; week [C]

礼拜天 **lǐbài tiān** Sunday [B] L5

拿	丩	合	合
	合	合	拿
593 10 strokes	拿	拿	

**NÁ, to pick up [A] L3**

The character combines meanings: “to join” + “hand” = “to pick up.”

拿 ...

来说 **ná... lái shuō** as to... [C]

拿出来 **náqǐlái** to pick up

拿走 **názǒu** to take away

拿住 **názhù** to hold onto firmly

拿着 **názhe** Hold on to it! Hang on!

进	一	二	卅
	井	讲	讲
594 7 strokes	进		

**JÌN, to enter [A]. L2 井 (590, above) gives the sound imperfectly.**

进去 **jìnqù** to go in [A]

进来 **jìnlái** to come in [A]

进行 **jìnxíng** to make progress with; to pull strings [A] L4

进口 **jìnkǒu** entrance, way in; to enter port; to import [B] L5

进入 **jìnrù** to enter [B]

進

送	丶	㇇	㇇
	兰	关	关
595 9 strokes	关	送	送

**SÒNG, to send off, to see off; to give as a present; to deliver [A] L2**

送行 **sòngxíng** to see off [B]

送礼 **sònglǐ** to send a present [C]

不送 **búsòng** (guest) Don't bother to see me off; (host) Excuse me for not...

买一送一 **mǎiyī sòngyī** buy one, get one free

因	丨	冂	月
	𠃉	因	因
596 6 strokes			

**YĪN, cause; because [A]**

Karlgren says the basic meaning is “cause” in a legal sense and explains the character as “a man (the “big” radical) in prison.”

因为 **yīnwèi** because [A] L2

因此 **yīncǐ** because of this [B] L4

信	ノ	亻	亻
	亻	信	信
597 9 strokes	信	信	信

**XÌN, sincerity; to believe; letter (as in “business letter, personal letter”)  
[A] L3**

The character shows “a man standing by his word,” whence “sincere; to believe.”

相信 **xiāngxìn** to believe [A] L3

信心 **xìnxīn** confidence, trust [B] L4

回信 **huí xìn** to write back; a reply (written or oral) [B]

信念 **xìnniàn** faith, belief [C] L6

万	一	丿	万
598 3 strokes			

**WÀN, ten thousand; family name [A] L3**

The traditional form derived from a picture of a scorpion, current meaning by sound-loan.

千万 **qiānwàn** 10 million; by all means [B]

万万 **wànwàn** (intensifies negation) absolutely (not...), never; 100 million [C]

万一 **wànyī** just in case; what if; eventuality; one ten-thousandth, tiny bit [C]  
L5

萬

紧	丨	丨丨	丨丨フ
	丨丨又	丨丨又	紧
599 10 strokes	紧	紧	紧

**JǐN, be tense, be urgent, be tight [A] L5**

紧张 **jǐnzhāng** be excited; be tense; be exciting [A] L4

要紧 **yàojǐn** be important [B]

太紧 **tàijǐn** be too tight (as in shoes, clothes, etc.)

緊

正	一	丁	下
	𠄎	正	
600 5 strokes			

**ZHÈNG, be true; truly; be straight, upright; be in the midst of (doing) [A]  
L5**

正 gives the sound in several characters (see below) in which rectification seems to be part of the meaning.\* 正 is sometimes used as a substitute for 五 (five) when counting, for it has five strokes.

正在 **zhèng zài** be in the midst of [A] L2

正好 **zhèng hǎo** be just right; it just happens that... [B] L4

正常 **zhèngcháng** be normal [B] L4

政	一	丁	下
	𠄎	正	𠄎
601 9 strokes	𠄎	政	政

**ZHÈNG, government; political administration [A]**

正 gives the sound. As for the the significance of “knock,” Mao Zedong once said: 枪杆子里 出政权 “Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.”

政客 **zhèngkè** politician (pejorative)



整	一	𠂇	束
	敕	敕	敕
602 16 strokes	整	整	整

**ZHĚNG, to tinker with; to give trouble; whole, exactly [A]**

正 is phonetic. The top part—束 “bundle, to bind” + “to knock” means “to correct; imperial orders.”

整个 **zhěnggè** whole, entire [B] L5

整整 **zhěngzhěng** whole, entire [D]

(两) 点整 (**liǎng**) **diǎn zhěng** (2) o'clock sharp [C]

证	讠	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
603 7 strokes	证		

**ZHÈNG, proof, to prove; permit [B]**

证明 **zhèngmíng** to prove; to testify; certificate, I.D. [B] L4

证书 **zhèngshū** certificate, credentials [C] L6

证件 **zhèngjiàn** papers, credentials [C] L5

証

征	勹	彳	彳
	彳	彳	彳
604 8 strokes	征	征	

**ZHĒNG, 1) to go on a trip; to go on an expedition; 2) evidence; to examine evidence; to summon to court; to recruit or levy [B]**

The “step” radical may help with the meaning. 正 (600, above) gives the sound.

征兵 **zhēngbīng** conscription; to draft

征服 **zhēngfú** to conquer L6

(2nd meanings only) 徵

疒	勹	疒	疒
	疒	疒	
605 5 strokes			

**SICK radical (127)**

The “sick” radical represents a person stretched out on a bed, whence “sick.”

Compare the “bed” radical (1033, p. 207). Not in modern use as an independent character.

症	宀	疒	疒
	疒	疒	疒
606 10 strokes	疒	疒	症

**ZHÈNG**, sickness, disease; pronounced **ZHĒNG** in a couple of uncommon terms [C]

症结 **zhēngjié** the crux of the matter

症状 **zhèngzhuàng** symptom L6

癥

必	丨	心	心
	必	必	
607 5 strokes			

**Bì**, must [A]

必要 **bìyào** be necessary, essential [B] L5

必定 **bìdìng** certainly L6

未必 **wèibì** not necessarily L5

必得 **bìděi** must

必须 **bìxū** must, have to L3

(MN) Cutting the heart is a must!

夜	丶	宀	夕
	宀	宀	夜
608 8 strokes	夜	夜	

**YÈ, night [A] L5**

半夜 **bànyè** midnight

小夜曲 **xiǎoyèqǔ** serenade

岁	丨	山	山
	宀	岁	岁
609 6 strokes			

**SUÌ, harvest; year; be... years old [A] L1**

他几岁了 **tā jǐsuì le** How old is he?

岁月 **suìyuè** years [D] L6

万岁 **wànsuì** Banzai! Viva!

歲

忘	丶	亠	亡
	宀	忘	忘
610 7 strokes	忘		

**WÀNG, to forget; to overlook [A]**

The “heart” radical (“heart-mind”) for meaning, **wáng** (85, p. 18) for sound. Compare with 86, and note that “side-heart” + **wáng** means “be busy” [ 忄 + 亡 = 忙 ] while “heart” + **wáng** means “to forget.”

忘八 **wángbā** tortoise; cuckold (abusive) (Note the change to **wáng**. Also written 王八.)

差	丶	丷	亠
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
611 9 strokes	𠂇	𠂇	差

**CHÀ, to differ; to fall short, to owe [A] L3; CHĀ, to differ; difference (arithmetical); mistake; CHĀI, to send; to commission; official**

Distinguish 差 from 着 (586–88, p. 118).

差别 **chābié** difference [C] L5

差不多 **chàbuduō** be almost the same L4

差事 **chāishì** job, official assignment

出差 **chūchāi** business trip L4

开	一	二	𠄎
	开		
612 4 strokes			

**KĀI, to open; to start; to drive (a car); to boil [A] L1**

开学 **kāi xué** school/term opens [A]

开会 **kāi huì** hold or attend a meeting [B]

开明 **kāimíng** be enlightened [B] L6

开口 **kāi kǒu** start to talk [C]

开饭了 **kāi fànle** Dinner's ready! [C]

开玩笑 **kāi wánxiào** to joke, ridicule [A] L4

開

关	丶	丿	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	关
613 6 strokes			

**GUĀN, to shut [A]; a barrier; family name [C] L3**

关心 **guānxīn** be concerned about [A] L3

关头 **guāntóu** moment, point in time [C]

关门 **guānmén** to shut the door

关税 **guānshuì** customs duty

刻	丶	亠	𠂇
	夕	彡	亥
614 8 strokes	刻	刻	

**KÈ**, quarter of an hour [A]; to carve, engrave [B]; be stingy, be sarcastic  
L3

The original meaning was “carve.” “Knife” gave the meaning, **hài** (331, p. 67) suggested the sound. The meaning of “a quarter of an hour” is a transliteration.

立刻 **lìkè** immediately, right away L5

木刻 **mùkè** a woodcut, wood engraving

三点一刻 **sāndiǎn yíkè** 3:15 (a quarter past three)

内	丨	冂	内
	内		
615 4 strokes			

### NÈI, inside [A] L4

Suggest memorizing **nèi** as a picture of a person entering a space marked off by the “borders” radical.

内容 **nèiróng** content, substance [A] L4

内地 **nèidì** interior (of a country) [D]

内在 **nèizài** be inherent, intrinsic [D] L6

内心 **nèixīn** heart; innermost being [D]

三天内 **sāntiānnèi** within three days

呐	丨	丌	丌
	丌	丌	呐
616 7 strokes	呐		

**NE/NA**, particle indicating two closely related questions, a pause (“as for ...”), a mild warning, a continuing state (“still”), an antagonistic retort (“Whadda ya mean, ...?”), “as much as ...,” “really, even” [A]

(See Chao’s *Grammar*, pp. 801-03.) ...

着呐...**zhene** “Oh, yes, ... is true.” (See Chao’s *Grammar*, pp. 809-10.)



丙	一	冂	冂
	丙	丙	
617 5 strokes			

**BǐNG**, fish tail; the third “heavenly stem” (used to enumerate headings in an outline, like “C”—third letter of the Western alphabet). [C] L5

See *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f for an account of the “heavenly stems.”

丙夜 **bǐngyè** midnight

过	一	寸	寸
	寸	寸	过
618 6 strokes			

**GUÒ**, to go over [A] L2

过来 **guòlái** to come over [A]


过去 **guòqù** to go over; to die; in the past [A] L3

过年 **guònián** to celebrate the New Year [B]

过分 **guòfèn** be excessive, go over the (due) measure [C] L5

(MN) Go over an inch

過

	丿	丨	𠂇
	𠂇	自	自
619 6 strokes			

**ZÌ**, nose; self; from. **SMALL NOSE radical (180) [B]** (Distinguish from 目 “eye,” 129.)

A picture. Compare with the radical 鼻 (Pt. 2, p. 231b).


自己 **zìjǐ** self, oneself [A] L3

自我 **zìwǒ** self- (before 2-syllable verbs) [B]

自从 **zìcóng** from, since [B] L5

自学 **zìxué** to study independently [B]

自行车 **zìxíngchē** bicycle [B] L2

	一	丿	丿
	𠂇	采	采
620 8 strokes	采	采	

**Cǎi**, to cull, to pick, to pick out, to gather; to extract, to mine; bright colors; **CULL radical (197) [B]**

“Claws” + “tree” = to pick (hunting and gathering).

采茶 **cǎichá** to pick tea

采取 **cǎiqǔ** to take; to adopt [B] L5

采用 **cǎiyòng** to adopt, to use [B]

风采 **fēngcǎi** elegant demeanor (or appearance) (first six meanings only)

彩	丩	𠂇	𠂈
	平	采	采
621 11 strokes	采	彩	彩

**Cǎi**, be ornamented; good luck; colorful [A]

五彩 **wǔcǎi** be multi-colored

彩蛋 **cǎidàn** Easter egg (the painted one, not the chocolate one)

彩弹 **cǎidàn** paintball

菜	艹	艹	艹
	苜	苜	苜
622 11 strokes	苜	菜	菜

**Cài**, vegetables; course or dish in a Chinese meal [A] L1





点菜 **diǎncài** to choose dishes (from a menu)

菜地 **càidì** vegetable plot

一道菜 **yídào cài** one course (of a meal)

荤菜 **hūncài** a meat dish


素菜 **sùcài** a vegetable dish

	丨	冂	口
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
623 15 strokes			

**Cǎi**, to trample underfoot; to step on [B] L5

The “foot” radical helps with the meaning.

踩高跷 **cǎigāoqiāo** to walk on stilts

	一	丁	
624 2 strokes			

**Dĭng**, person; nail; be strong; single; the fourth “heavenly stem” (used to enumerate items in an outline, like “D”—fourth letter of the Western alphabet); a family name [C] L5

For more on the “heavenly stems,” see *Lin Yu-tang’s Dictionary* 1451f.

尼古丁 **nígǔdīng** nicotine

丁字街 **dīngzìjiē** T-shaped junction

丁字裤 **dīngzìkù** T-back

打	一	扌	扌
	扌	打	
625 5 strokes			

**Dǎ**, to beat [A]; from [C]; **DÁ**, a dozen [C]

打听 **dǎtīng** to inquire [B] L5

打开 **dǎkāi** to open

打扮 **dǎban** to put on make up; dress up L4

打入 **dǎrù** to branch out (in business); to force your way in

打字机 **dǎzìjī** typewriter

打交道 **dǎjiāodào** to make contact with; to have dealings with [C] L5

算	ノ	ノ	ノ
	竹	筭	筭
626 14 strokes	筭	算	算

**SUÀN**, to add up; to add in; to consider as [A] L4

打算 **dǎsuàn** to plan to [A] L3

算了 **suànle** That's enough! Forget it! L6

心算 **xīnsuàn** do arithmetic in your head

笔算 **bǐsuàn** do arithmetic with pencil and paper

(MN) Cyclops wears a bamboo hat

认	`	讠	讠
	认		
627 4 strokes			

**RÈN, to recognize; to admit [A]**

The “side-word” radical for meaning, **rén** “person” (replacing a complex phonetic) to suggest the sound.

认为 **rènwéi** to think, feel, deem [A] L3

认真 **rènzhēn** be conscientious [A] L3

认得 **rènde** to recognize [B]

识字 **rènzì** be literate

認

识	`	讠	讠
	识	识	识
628 7 strokes	识		

**SHÍ, to know; knowledge [A]; ZHÌ (bookish) to remember; a mark, sign**

认识 **rènshi** to recognize, to know [A] L1

常识 **chángshí** general knowledge [C] L5

识别 **shíbié** to distinguish, discern [D] L6

识字 **shízì** be literate

識

底	丶	宀	广
	尸	尸	尸
629 8 strokes	底	底	

### Dǐ, foundation; bottom [B] L4

A sound meaning compound, although 氏 (**dǐ**) is now obscure.

底下 **dǐxia** underneath, below [B]

底子 **dǐzi** background, origin, foundation; original copy

年底 **niándǐ** year's end

路	丨	口	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	足
630 13 strokes	𠂔	𠂔	路

### LÙ, road; kind, sort; family name [A] L2

The “foot” radical for meaning (“road”); the other part once gave the sound.

路上 **lùshang** on the road; en route [B]

路口 **lùkǒu** (road) intersection [C]

路过 **lùguò** to go past [C]

路子 **lùzi** approach, means; “pull” [D]

走路 **zǒulù** to walk

病	一	广	疒
	疒	疒	疒
631 10 strokes	疒	病	病

**BÌNG, sickness, be sick [A]**

The “sick” radical + **bǐng** (617) for sound.

看病 **kànbìng** to see a doctor; to examine a patient [A]

病人 **bìngrén** an invalid, a patient [B]

病房 **bìngfáng** sickroom, ward [B]

生病 **shēgbìng** to get sick [C] L2

病情 **bìngqíng** patient’s condition [C]

邦	一	二	三
	邦	邦	邦
632 6 strokes			

**BĀNG, nation [D]**

The “right ear/city” radical helps with the meaning.

邦交 **bāngjiāo** diplomatic relations

城邦 **chéngbāng** a city-state

联邦 **liánbāng** federation; union; common -wealth

邦联 **bānglián** confederation



帮	一	二	三
	𠄎	邦	邦
633 9 strokes	帮	帮	帮

**BĀNG, to help; clique, group [A]**

**Bāng** (632) gives the sound. “Cloth” is abbreviated from an earlier “riches,” perhaps with the idea “help (collaboration) is important in creating wealth.”

帮忙 **bāngmáng** to help [B] L3

帮手 **bāngshǒu** helper

一帮人 **yìbāng rén** gang, clique

幫

绑	纟	邦	邦
	纟	邦	邦
634 9 strokes	绑	绑	绑

**BǎNG, to bind, to tie; to kidnap [C]**

The “silk” radical is there for the meaning, 邦 **bāng** (632) for the sound.

绑架 **bǎngjià** to kidnap L6

綁

垂	一	二	千
	𠂇	𠂇	垂
635 8 strokes	垂	垂	

### CHUÍ, to droop [C]

**Chuí** was originally a picture of a tree with drooping leaves.

垂直 **chuízhí** be perpendicular, vertical [C] L6

垂老 **chuílǎo** (bookish) to be getting old

垂青 **chuíqīng** (bookish) to appreciate (a person), favor a person

睡	目	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
636 13 strokes	睡	睡	睡

### SHUÌ, to sleep; to lie down [A]

**Chuí** (635) is probably in 睡 to give the sound, but 睡 can also be explained as a meaning-meaning compound: “eye” + “to droop” = “to nod off, to sleep.”

睡衣 **shuìyī** pajamas

睡意 **shuìyì** sleepiness, desire to sleep

帶	一	十	卅
	卅	卅	卅
637 9 strokes	帶	帶	帶

**DÀI, belt; to wear around the waist; to bring along [A] L3**

带头 **dàitóu** to take the lead; to take the initiative; to set an example [C]

带路 **dàilù** to show or lead the way [C]

皮带 **pídài** a belt

带孩子 **dài háizi** to bring up a child

犬	一	ナ	大
	犬		
638 4 strokes			

**QUǎN, dog. DOG radical (96) [D] L6**

The “dog” radical was a picture of a dog, corrupted over time to “big” + “dot.” Care should be taken to distinguish the “dog” radical from “big” 大 (61, p. 13) and from 太 (98, p. 20). Note that there is also a “side-dog” radical (183, p. 37).

犬牙 **quǎnyá** a canine tooth; a dog tooth

哭	丨	口	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
639 10 strokes	哭	哭	哭

### **KŪ, to cry, to howl [A] L3**

**Kū** combines meanings: “dog” + “mouth” = “to howl, to cry.” This was originally the top part of 喪 “to mourn”—traditional form 喪 (Pt. 2, p. 269a); the bottom was a person, hidden in the grave.

哭笑不得 **kū-xiào bùdé** not know whether to laugh or cry; find a thing both painful and amusing

平	一	丿	丿
	丷	平	
640 5 strokes			

### **PÍNG, to weigh; be calm, level, flat [A] L5**

**Píng** is a picture of a scale in balance.

平常 **píngcháng** be ordinary [B] L5

平等 **píngděng** be equal [B] L5

平原 **píngyuán** a plain (flatland) [B] L6

平方 **píngfāng** (in math) square [B] L5

平时 **píngshí** in ordinary times [B] L4

平行 **píngxíng** of equal rank; parallel [C] L6

评	丶	讠	讠
	讠	评	评
641 7 strokes	评		

**PÍNG, to comment on, criticize; to judge [A]**

“Words” + “to weigh” can easily be seen as a meaning-meaning compound for “to criticize, to judge.” Karlgren sees 640 and 641 as standing for the same word, etymologically (*AD* 743).

评估 **pínggū** to estimate; to evaluate L6

评论 **pínglùn** to comment; commentary L6

評

苹	一	艹	艹
	艹	苹	苹
642 8 strokes	苹	苹	

**PÍNG, first syllable of 苹果 píngguǒ, “apple” [A]** (For 果, see 690, p. 139.)

平 **píng** (640, above) gives the sound. The “grass” radical (as indicative of plants, flora) helps with the meaning.

应	丶	亠	广
	宀	宀	应
643 7 strokes	应		

**YĪNG**, to promise; ought; a family name; **YÌNG**, to respond; to turn out to be true [A]

应用 **yīngyòng** to put into practice [B] L5

答应 **dāyìng** to reply, to answer L5

应得的 **yīng déde** ought to be gotten; be deserved

應

当	丨	丩	丩
	当	当	当
644 6 strokes			

**DĀNG**, to serve as; in the presence of; the very same; **DÀNG**, to think (mistakenly) that; to pawn [A] L4

应当 **yīngdāng** ought to (do) [B]

当时 **dāngshí** (at) that time [B] L4

当铺 **dàngpù** pawnshop

当 ... 的时候 **dāng... de shíhòu** just when... [B]

當

法	丶	灬	灬
	灬	灬	灬
645 8 strokes	法	法	

**Fǎ**, method, way, law; doctrine [A]

法文 **fǎwén** French language [A]

法子 **fǎzi** way, method [C]

法令 **fǎlìng** laws and decrees [C]

说法 **shuōfǎ** wording; explanation; view [C]

法院 **fǎyuàn** law court [C] L5

法官 **fǎguān** a judge [D]

法人 **fǎrén** (law) person; corporation [D] L6

怕	丶	灬	忄
	忄	忄	怕
646 8 strokes	怕	怕	

**Pà**, to fear [A]

“White” + “heart” = “to fear.” **Bái** “white” is probably there to give the sound (but English has “lily-livered”—from an earlier “white-livered”).

可怕 **kěpà** be frightening, scary [B]\* L5

怕人 **pàrén** be shy (afraid of people); be frightening (making people fear)\*

怕太太 **pàtàitai** be afraid of your wife

完	丶	灬	宀
	宀	宀	宀
647 7 strokes	完		

**WÁN, to finish; family name [A] L2**

完成 **wánchéng** to complete [A] L3

用完 **yòngwán** to use up, be used up

完儿完 **wánr wán** (colloquial) be kaput, finished, “done for”

办	丁	力	力
	办		
648 4 strokes			

**BÀN, to do, to manage; to punish [A]**

The “strength” radical (suggesting exertion) may help with the meaning. The two dots can be taken as sweat.

办法 **bànfǎ** method, way [A] L3

办事 **bànshì** do a job; manage [B]

办公 **bàngōng** to work (in an office); to take care of official business [B]

置办 **zhìbàn** to purchase

辦



觉	丿	㇇	㇇
	㇇	㇇	㇇
649 9 strokes	𠄎	𠄎	觉

**JUÉ, to feel; JIÀO, to sleep [A]**

觉得 **juéde** to feel [A] L2

睡觉 **shuìjiào** to sleep [A] L1

听觉 **tīngjué** sense of hearing

覺

错	ノ	ノ	钅
	钅	钅	钅
650 13 strokes	𠄎	𠄎	错

**CUÒ, to make a mistake [A] L2**

Original meaning is “to inlay,” thus with the “gold” radical. This meaning is very minor nowadays.

错金 **cuòjīn** to inlay gold

不错 **búcuò** be pretty good [A]

错字 **cuòzì** incorrectly written character; misprint [C]

错过 **cuòguò** to miss a chance

错觉 **cuòjué** illusion, wrong impression

坏	一	十	土
	𠄎	𠄎	坏
651 7 strokes	坏		

**HUÀI, be bad, rotten, sly [A] L3**

The right-hand part of 坏 has nothing to do with the negator of verbs 不. It is just a shorthand way to suggest the right-hand part of the traditional character (see below, this frame).

车坏了 **chē huàile** The car broke down.

壞

河	丶	丶	氵
	𠄎	𠄎	河
652 8 strokes	河	河	

**HÉ, river [A] L3**

**Kě** (106, p. 22) gives the sound; the “three-dots water” radical, of course, gives the meaning.

河道 **hédào** river course, riverbed [D]

河口 **hékǒu** mouth of a river

河马 **hémǎ** hippopotamus

黄河 **huánghé** the Yellow River (in China)

魚	ノ	𠂇	𠂈
	𩺰	𩺱	𩺲
653 8 strokes	魚	魚	

**YÚ, fish; family name. FISH radical (210) [A] L2**

飞鱼 **fēiyú** flying fish

鱼网 **yúwǎng** fishnet

金鱼 **jīnyú** goldfish

煎鱼 **jiān yú** fried fish

生鱼片 **shēngyúpiàn** “raw fish slices,” sashimi

魚

永	丶	亅	𠂇
	𠂇	永	
654 5 strokes			

**YǒNG, be eternal [A]**

The character is supposed to be a picture of water currents and thus suggests “go on and on” like flowing water: “be eternal.”

永远 **yǒngyuǎn** forever, always [A] L4

永不 ... **yǒngbu...** never...

永生 **yǒngshēng** (religious term) eternal life; be immortal

样	木	木	木
	样	样	样
655 10 strokes	样		

**YÀNG, kind, sort [A]**

A sound-meaning compound, with “羊” to suggest the sound.

样子 **yàngzi** style [A] L4

这样 **zhèyàng** in this way; so [A]

怎样 **zěnyàng** how?; in a certain way [A]

一样 **yíyàng** be alike L3

怎么样 **zěnmeyàng** how?; ..., how about it?; How's everything?; in a certain way, in any way [A] L1

樣

条	丩	夕	夕
	条	条	条
656 7 strokes	条		

**TIÁO, a twig; a long, narrow thing, a strip; section; a measure for roads, rivers, fishes, some animals; a note (short message) [A] L3**

条件 **tiáojiàn** terms, conditions [A] L4

便条 **biàntiáo** brief note [B] L6

条子 **tiáozi** a strip; short note, (vulgar) cop [D]

一条鱼 **yìtiáo yú** a fish

	丶	冫	
657 2 strokes			

**BĪNG, ice. ICE radical (8)**

Note the similarity between the “ice” radical and the “three-dots-water” radical (77, p. 16). The “ice” radical has two dots instead of three.

	丶	冫	冫
	冫	冫	次
658 6 strokes			

**CÌ, a time; a measure for times or occasions [A]; be next (in order); be inferior to [C] L2**

三次 **sāncì** three times

次要 **cìyào** second most important, minor [C] L5

下次 **xìacì** next time

首次 **shǒucì** the first time

真次 **zhēncì** be really inferior, be awful

(MN) Be the next to be in lack of ice

短	丿	㇇	㇇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
659 12 strokes	短	短	短

**DUǎN, be short (opposite of long); to lack [A] L3**

The first example below illustrates a favorite Chinese technique of word-formation, putting two contraries together to form an abstract noun: “the long and the short of it” = “length.”

长短 **chángduǎn** length [D]

短少 **duǎnshǎo** be deficient, to lack

(MN) The arrow and the pea are short

比	一	匕	匕
	比		
660 4 strokes			

**Bǐ, set side by side, to compare. COMPARE radical (123) L2**

The modern character looks like “ladle” + “ladle” (41, p. 9). The old forms have two people standing side by side. In any case, there are two similar objects side by side, as if for comparison.

比较 **bǐjiào** to compare [A] L3

比赛 **bǐsài** a competition, a match L3

及	丿	乃	及
661 3 strokes			

**JÍ, to reach, together with; and; see 来得及 and 来不及, below [B]**

及时 **jíshí** be timely; be seasonable; promptly, without delay [B] L4

及早 **jízǎo** as soon as possible; at an early date [D] L6

来得及 **láidejí** there's still time, it can be done [B] L4

来不及 **láibují** it's too late to do it now [B] L4

极	一	十	才
	木	村	桮
662 7 strokes	极		

**JÍ, to reach an extreme; extremely; pole (extreme point) [A] L3**

及 **jí** (661, above) gives the sound.

(verb) + 极了 ...**jíle** be extremely...: e.g., 好极了 **hǎojíle** Superb! Great! [A]

极力 **jílì** with all your strength [D]

极点 **jídiǎn** extreme point

北极 **běijí** the North Pole L6

级	丷	纟	纟
	纟	级	级
663 6 strokes			

**JÍ, level, class, grade; a measure for levels, classes, and grades [A]**

及 jí (661, above) gives the sound.

级别 jíbié grade; level L6

高级 gāojí high-grade; high-ranking L4

吸	丨	丩	丩
	丩	呷	吸
664 6 strokes			

**XĪ, to inhale; to soak up [B]**

The “mouth” radical helps with the meaning; 及 jí (661, above) at one time helped with the sound.

吸收 xīshōu to absorb L5

吸引 xīyǐn to attract L4

南	一	十	十
	冂	冂	冂
665 9 strokes	南	南	南



**NÁN, south; family name [A] L3**

English speakers say “southwest”; Chinese speakers “westsouth.” See also 666.

南方 **nánfāng** south; S. China [B]

西南 **xīnán** southwest; SW China [B]

东南 **dōngnán** southeast; SE China [B]

南极 **nánjí** South Pole

南京 **Nánjīng** Nanjing (the city)

北	丨	十	丩
	丩	北	
666 5 strokes			

**BĚI, north [A]**

Two people sitting back to back, this is the original character of 667 背. Current meaning mostly by sound-loan with a little bit of association.

北方 **běifāng** the North [B] L3

东北 **dōngběi** northeast; NE China [B]

西北 **xīběi** northwest; NW China [B]

北京 **Běijīng** Beijing L1

城北 **chéngběi** north of the city

背	丨	十	丩
	丩	北	背
667 9 strokes	背	背	背

**BÈI**, back; to turn one's back on; be unlucky, hard of hearing; to memorize; to recite; **BĒI**, to carry on the back [B] L5

背后 **bèihòu** in back of; behind someone's back

背包 **bēibāo** knapsack

耳背 **ěrbèi** hard of hearing

(**BĒI** only) 搯

左	一	ナ	𠂇
	𠂇	左	
668 5 strokes			

**ZUǒ**, left (opposite of right) [A]

左手 **zuǒshǒu** left hand

左翼 **zuǒyì** left wing, the left wing, left flank

右	一	ナ	𠂇
	𠂇	右	
669 5 strokes			

**YÒU**, right (opposite of left) [A]

左右 **zuǒyòu** left and right; alternately L6

左右开弓 **zuǒyòu kāi gōng** fire away left and right; be ambidextrous

十个左右 **shíge zuǒyòu** approximately [B]

左 ... 右 ... **zuǒ...yòu...** do something repeatedly, e.g. 左思右想 **zuǒ sī yòu**

**xiǎng** keep thinking about something

边	丿	力	力
	辶	边	
670 5 strokes			

**BIĀN**, side, region; family name [A]

What's inside is not 力 but merely a shorthand symbol.

北边 **běibiān** north side, northern region [A]

里边 **lǐbiān** inside [A]

左边 **zuǒbiān** left side [B] L2

边 + verb-1 + 边 + verb-2 **biān...biān...** do 1 and 2 simultaneously, e.g. 边干边学 **biān gàn biān xué** work (do) and study, learn on the job [B]

邊

牙	一	𠄎	牙
	牙		
671 4 strokes			

**YÁ**, tooth; family name. **TOOTH radical (99)** [B]

The “tooth” radical is a picture. It gives the sound in several common characters (see the following).

门牙 **ményá** incisor

犬牙 **quǎnyá** canine tooth; dog's fang

犬牙交错 **quǎnyájiāocuò** jigsaw-like; interlocking

呀	丨	𠄎	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
672 7 strokes	呀		

**YĀ**, an exclamation of surprise; an onomato-poetic sound, e.g., for the creaking of a door; **YA**, used for euphonic reasons in place of 啊 (108, p. 22) when the word before the particle ends with an open vowel [A] L4

牙 **yá** (671, above) gives the sound.

讶	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讶	讶
673 6 strokes			

**YÀ**, (bookish) be surprised; amazement, wonder [C]

This is another character in which 牙 **yá** (671, above) gives the sound.

惊讶 **jīngyà** surprise L6

訝

芽	一	十	艹
	艹	艹	芽
674 7 strokes	芽		

### YÁ, bud, sprout, shoot [C]

The “grass” radical gives the meaning; 牙 yá (671, above) gives the sound. Karlgren sees 671 and 674 as standing for the same word, etymologically (*AD* 208).

发芽 fāyá germinate

芽茶 yáchá bud-tea

面	一	一	一
	百	而	而
675 9 strokes	面	面	面

### MIÀN, face; flour; noodles [A]

The character is a picture of a mask covering the face. Now it stands, by sound-loan, for a homonymous word meaning “flour, noodles” (in the traditional character, 面 is the phonetic, with the meaning element “wheat”).

版面 bǎnmiàn layout; space on a whole page

拉面 lāmiàn noodles, ramen

(“flour; noodles” only) 麵

穿	丿	八	宀
	宀	宀	空
676 9 strokes	空	穿	穿

**CHUĀN, to pierce; to thread; to don, to wear [A] L2**

Pictorially, 穿 is “cave” (454, p. 91) over “tooth,” but logically, perhaps “tooth” → “make a hole in” → “pierce.”

看穿 **kànchuān** to see right through

穿戴 **chuāndài** clothing, apparel

穿着 **chuānzhuó** clothing, apparel

近	一	厂	斤
	斤	斤	近
677 7 strokes	近		

**JÌN, be near [A] L2**

斤 (342, p. 69) gives the sound, “halt” (90, p. 19) the meaning.

近来 **jìnlái** recently [B] L6

远近 **yuǎnjìn** distance (compare 长短 in 659, p. 132); far and near

远近闻名 **yuǎnjìn wénmíng** have your name heard far and near: be famous

邻近 **línjìn** be near; be close to

凶	ノ	×	凶
	凶		
678 4 strokes			

**XIŌNG, be cruel; be unlucky (bring bad luck); be calamitous [C]**

The “bowl” radical in this character used to be a pit, and the X shape was a person falling, legs up, into the pit: “calamity.”

凶手 **xiōngshǒu** murderer, (figurative) butcher L6

行凶 **xíngxiōng** to commit physical assault or murder

离	一	フ	女
	凶	凶	离
679 10 strokes	离	离	离

**LÍ, to part from; from [A] L2**

Of disputed etymology. Now a sound-loan for “to part from; from.”

离开 **líkāi** to leave [A] L3

离别 **líbié** to part from (for a long time) [D]

离间 **líjiān** to cause a rift between

離

脸	月	月	月
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆
680 11 strokes	𦘒	𦘓	脸

### LIǎN, face [A] L3

The “moon/meat” radical here (as “meat”) helped with the meaning; the right-hand part once helped with the sound.

门脸 **ménliǎn** facade

笑脸 **xiào liǎn** a smiling face

不要脸 **búyào liǎn** be shameless, have no conscience

脸盆 **liǎnpén** washbasin

脸

数	丷	丷	丷
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆
681 13 strokes	𠂆	𠂆	数

### SHÙ, number; SHŭ, to enumerate [A] L6

数学 **shùxué** mathematics [A] L3

数字 **shùzì** numeral, digit; quantity [B] L4

数目 **shùmu** number, amount [C] L6

岁数 **suìshù** (person’s) age [C]

数数儿 **shǔshùr** to count (“to enumerate the numbers”)



洗	丶	丿	冫
	冫	冫	冫
682 9 strokes	洗	洗	洗

**Xǐ, to wash [A] L2**

A sound-meaning compound, the “three-dots-water” helps with the meaning while “先” suggests the sound (now imperfectly).

洗脸 **xǐliǎn** to wash your face

洗手 **xǐshǒu** to wash your hands (figuratively, as in English) to wash your hands of something; (of a criminal) to go straight

洗礼 **xǐlǐ** baptism (literally, “the washing ritual”); (figuratively) a severe test

洗衣机 **xǐyījī** washing machine [B] L4

往	丶	夕	彳
	彳	彳	彳
683 8 strokes	往	往	

**Wǎng, to go; bygone; toward [A] L4**

往往 **wǎngwǎng** often, frequently [B] L4

往常 **wǎngcháng** as was habitual [C] L6

往来 **wǎnglái** (or

来往 **láiwǎng**) deal, to deal, do business with; come and go [C]

往事 **wǎngshì** past events; the past [D] L6

往日 **wǎngrì** (in) bygone days [D]

往东 **wǎngdōng** eastward

每	丿	㇇	亻
	𠄎	每	每
684 7 strokes	每		

**MĚI**, each [A] L2

每天 **měitiān** every day

每次 **měicì** each time

每一个 **měi yíge** each, each one

(MN) Each mom wears a cap

怪	丿	㇇	忄
	𠄎	怪	怪
685 8 strokes	怪	怪	

**GUÀI**, to blame; to consider weird; to be weird [B]

奇怪 **qíguài** be peculiar, be weird [B] L3

怪话 **guàihuà** cynical remark; complaint

怪物 **guàiwù** monster

别怪她 **bié guài tā** Don't blame her.

怪不得 **guàibude** no wonder; so *that's* the reason; don't blame ... L6

(MN) The heart of a saint 圣 is weird

然	丿	夕	夕
	夕	夕	夕
686 12 strokes	然	然	然

**RÁN, be right; so, like this [A]**

然 once meant “to roast”; it combined meanings: “meat” (deformed) + “dog” + “fire.” This meaning is now conveyed by “燃” which adds another “fire.” Other meanings by sound-loan.

然后 **ránhòu** afterward [A] L3

当然 **dāngrán** certainly; naturally [A] L3

自然 **zìrán** be natural (大自然: Nature) [B] L4

必然 **bìrán** certainly [B] L5

午	丿	勹	勹
	午		
687 4 strokes			

**Wǔ, noon; the 7<sup>th</sup> “earthly branch” [A]**

午 once meant “to knock against” and was a picture of a pestle. Distinguish from 干 (223, p. 45). “Noon” by sound-loan. On the “branches,” see 44, p. 9.

下午 **xiàwǔ** afternoon [A] L1

午饭 **wǔfàn** noon meal, lunch [A]

正午 **zhèngwǔ** high noon

许	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讠	许
688 6 strokes			

**Xǚ, to permit; to promise; perhaps; family name [A]**

许多 **xǚduō** a lot; many things [A] L4

许可 **xǚkě** to permit; permission [D] L6

许愿 **xǚyuàn** to make a vow (to a god); to promise a reward

許

才	一	寸	才
689 3 strokes			

**CÁI, substance; natural capacity; talent, genius; then (not till then); only [A] L3**

Distinguish from 寸 “thumb” (237, p. 48) and from 扌 (“side-hand”) (28, p. 6).

人才 **réncái** talented person [B] L5

天才 **tiāncái** genius, talent [C] L6

才能 **cáinéng** talent, ability [C]

果	丨	冂	冂
	日	旦	甲
690 8 strokes	果	果	

**GUǑ, fruit; result; really [A]**

**Guǒ** is a picture of fruit on a tree.

水果 **shuǐguǒ** fruit [A] L1

干果 **gānguǒ** dried fruit

结果 **jiéguǒ** result [A] L4

果然 **guǒrán** indeed, certainly [B] L4

果仁 **guǒrén** nut

课	丿	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
691 10 strokes	课	课	课

**KÈ, lesson, course; class section [A] L2**

下课 **xiàkè** class dismissed [A]

课本 **kèběn** textbook [A]

课文 **kèwén** text [A]

课时 **kèshí** class hour [D]

第一课 **dìyīkè** lesson one

課

棵	木	木	木
	木	木	木
692 12 strokes	棵	棵	棵

**KĒ, a measure for trees and heads of cabbage [A] L4**

三棵大白菜 sānkē dàbáicài three heads of Chinese cabbage (“bok choy” in most American Chinatowns)

世	一	十	卅
	卅	世	
693 5 strokes			

**SHÌ, world, generation; family name [A]**

世 is three “ten” 十 radicals (the vertical stroke on the left is bent for the sake of design) written together to suggest “thirty years: a generation.”

世纪 shìjì century [B] L4

今世 jīnshì this age; be contemporary

世上 shìshang in this world, on earth

世界 shìjiè the world L3

介	丿	人	介
	介		
694 4 strokes			

**JIÈ, between; to regard as important [A]**

介入 **jièrù** to intervene, get involved

介子 **jièzi** meson (term from physics: particle of intermediate mass, between baryons 重子 [ **zhòngzi** “heavy ones”] and lep-tons 轻子 [ **qīngzi** “light ones”—see Pt. 2, p. 218a for 轻 “be light”].)

中介 **zhōngjiè** intermediary, agency L5

界	丨	冂	冂
	田	田	界
695 9 strokes	界	界	界

**JIÈ, boundary; world; scope [A]**

“田” helps with the meaning, “介” suggests the sound.

世界 **shìjiè** world [A] L3

边界 **biānjiè** border [C] L6

国界 **guójiè** national boundaries, borders

新闻界 **xīnwénjiè** journalistic circles

价	丿	亻	亻
	亻	价	价
696 6 strokes			

**JIÀ, price, value [B]**

“介” suggests the sound.

价钱 **jiàqián** price [C]

原价 **yuánjià** original price

讲价 **jiǎngjià** to haggle, discuss price

租价 **zūjià** rental

價

海	氵	氵	氵
	汇	海	海
697 10 strokes	海	海	

**Hǎi, sea; a family name [A]**

海关 **hǎiguān** customs house; Customs [B] L5

海外 **hǎiwài** overseas, abroad [D]

上海 **Shànghǎi** Shanghai

海选 **hǎixuǎn** tryout

地中海 **Dìzhōnghǎi** Mediterranean Sea

(MN) Every drop of water = sea



部	丶	亠	宀
	亠	立	音
698 10 strokes	部	部	

**BÙ**, set, portion, part; department; a measure for vehicles; family name (rare) [A]

部分 **bùfen** portion, part [A] L4

部门 **bùmén** department [B] L5

部长 **bùzhǎng** department head [B]

部首 **bùshǒu** a “radical”—an element of the Chinese writing system

黄	一	艹	艹
	艹	青	青
699 11 strokes	黄	黄	黄

**HUÁNG**, yellow; family name [A] L3

黄金 **huángjīn** “the yellow metal,” i.e. gold [D] L5

黄豆 **huángdòu** soybean

黄河 **Huáng hé** the Yellow River

黄了 **huánge** (colloquial) to have fallen through, have come to nothing (literally, “to have turned yellow”)

总	丶	丷	冫
	冫	冫	冫
700 9 strokes	总	总	总

**ZǒNG**, to add together; always; probably; surely [A]

总是 **zǒngshì** always [A] L3

总共 **zǒnggòng** altogether [C] L5

总得 **zǒngděi** must, have to [C]

总算 **zǒngsuàn** at last; on the whole [C] L5

总数 **zǒngshù** total, total amount [D]

連

连	一	去	去
	车	车	连
701 7 strokes	连		

**LIÁN**, to connect; continuously; including; company (military); even; family name [A] L4

连忙 **liánmáng** at once, promptly [B] L5

连连 **liánlián** (colloquial) repeatedly

连年 **liánnián** in consecutive years; year after year L6

连...都(也) **lián ... dou (yě)** even (see Chao's *Grammar*, p. 766) [B]

總

只	丨	冂	口
	只	只	
702 5 strokes			

**ZHǐ, just, only; ZHĪ, a measure for animals, birds, boats; single [A] L3**

Simplified form can be remembered as “mouth” + “eight.”

只好 **zhǐhǎo** can do nothing but... [A]

只有 **zhǐyǒu** can do nothing but... [B] L4

只是 **zhǐshì** but; only [B]

只要 **zhǐyào** so long as [B] L4

只得 **zhǐdé** can do nothing but... [C]

(zhī only) 隻

特	丨	亻	牛
	牛	牛	牛
703 10 strokes	犝	犝	特

**TÈ, be special [A]**

特别 **tèbié** special, especially [A] L3

特点 **tèdiǎn** special feature [D] L4

特定 **tèdìng** be specifically designated [D] L6

特地 **tèdì** for a specific purpose [D]

特意 **tèyì** same as 特地 [D]

(MN) A cow 牛 in the temple 寺 is special

洋	丶	丶	丩
	氵	氵	氵
704 9 strokes	𠂆	𠂆	洋

**YÁNG, ocean; be foreign [B]**

The “water” radical gives the meaning, and “sheep” (**yáng**) gives the sound.

洋鬼子 **yángguǐzi** “foreign devil,” foreigner (derogatory)

大西洋 **Dàxīyáng** the Atlantic

太平洋 **Tàipíngyáng** the Pacific

东洋 **Dōngyáng** Japanese, Japan

余	丿	人	人
	人	余	余
705 7 strokes	余		

**YÚ, surplus; remainder [B]; (bookish) I, me; family name**

其余 **qíyú** the rest of it [B] L5

余数 **yúshù** balance, remainder; complement of a number

余闲 **yúxián** spare time, leisure

(“surplus; remainder” only) 餘

除	㇀	阝	阝
	阝	阝	阝
706 9 strokes	除	除	除

**CHÚ, except; to divide (arithmetic); to remove [A] L5**

除了... 以外 **chúle...yǐwài** other than... [A]

除外 **chúwài** except, excluding [D]

除夕 **chúxī** (on) New Year's Eve [D] L5

除去 **chúqù** in addition to; to remove

江	丶	丶	彡
	氵	江	江
707 6 strokes			

**n to; to removeAJIĀNG, river; family name [A]**

A sound-meaning compound, the “three-dots-water” radical helps with the meaning, but “工” no longer represents the sound in a good way.

长江 **Chángjiāng** the “long river,” i.e., the Yangtse L4

江西 **Jiāngxī** Jiangxi (province)

江山 **jiāngshān** rivers and mountains; landscape; (by metonymy) nation

全	丿	人	厶
	厶	全	全
708 6 strokes			

**QUÁN, complete, completely; all, the whole; family name [A]**

Distinguish from 金 “gold” (218, p. 44).

完全 **wánquán** complete(ly); perfectly [A] L4

全部 **quánbù** the whole thing; completely L4

全面 **quánmiàn** overall; be comprehensive [B] L5

全力 **quánlì** with all your strength [D]

全心全意 **quánxīnquányì** wholeheartedly [D]

(MN) All men are kings

争	丿	扌	扌
	扌	争	争
709 6 strokes			

**ZHÈNG, to argue, to fight [B]**

The character shows two hands struggling over an object (the hand on top is abbreviated).

争取 **zhēngqǔ** to work hard for [B] L5

争气 **zhēngqì** be determined; do your best to make a good showing [D] L6

争

净	丶	冫	冫
	冫	冫	冫
710 8 strokes	冫	净	

**JÌNG, to clean, be clean; net (as opposed to gross); only, all [A]**

干净 **gānjìng** be clean [A] L3

净得 **jìngdé** net profit

净重 **jìngzhòng** net weight

(MN) Ice being fought (争) for is clean

淨

胡	一	十	十
	古	古	胡
711 9 strokes	胡	胡	胡

**HÚ, barbarians; be foolish; beard, mustache; family name [B]**

胡子 **húzi** beard, mustache [B]

胡说 **húshuō** to talk nonsense, to blather; Nonsense! Bunkum! [C] L5

胡来 **húlái** not know what you're doing; to act like a fool, make trouble; to blunder [D]

(beard) 鬍

湖	灬	氵	灬
	灬	灬	灬
712 12 strokes	洵	湖	湖

**HÚ, lake [A]**

湖北 **Húběi** Hubei (province)

湖南 **Húnán** Hunan (province)

江湖 **jiānghú** rivers and lakes; all over the country

江湖 **jiānghu** traveling con artists (entertainers, fake doctors, and the like) or itinerant performers and the like

商	、	一	一
	一	商	商
713 11 strokes	商	商	商

**SHĀNG, quotient; commerce; merchant; family name [A]**

商人 **shāngrén** businessman [A]


商船 **shāngchuán** merchant ship

商会 **shānghuì** chamber of commerce

进口商 **jìnkǒushāng** importer

商量 **shāngliàng** to negotiate L4



	丨		𠄎
	𠄎	业	
714 5 strokes			

**YÈ**, business, profession, course of study; property; family name.  
**BUSINESS radical (140) [A]**

业 is thick foliage at the top of a tree, to suggest productive activity and prosperity.

商业 **shāngyè** business, commerce [B] L5

业余 **yèyú** spare time; amateur [B] L5

重工业 **zhònggōngyè** heavy industry [D]

業

	冫	𠄎	𠄎
	𠄎	民	
715 5 strokes			

**MÍN**, folk, people [A]\*

人民 **rénmín** the common people [A]

民主 **mínzhǔ** democracy, be democratic [B] L5

民间 **mínjiān** among the people; folk (adjective); non-governmental [C] L6

民用 **mínyòng** for civil use, civil [C] L6

民事 **mínshì** relating to civil law [D]

民意 **mínyì** the will of the people [D]

党	丨	丩	丩
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
716 10 strokes	𠂇	𠂇	党

**DǎNG, association; political party; family name [B] L6**

国民党 **Guómíndǎng** Kuomintang, Nationalist Party

民主党 **Mínzhǔdǎng** Democratic Party

入党 **rùdǎng** to join or be admitted to a political party (or to the Party)

党报 **dǎngbào** party newspaper

(MN) Brother wears a “fancy hat” joining the party

黨

产	丶	亠	亠
	𠂇	𠂇	产
717 6 strokes			

**CHǎN, to produce, product; property [A]**

Distinguish from 厂 (229, 46), 广 (363, p. 73), and 𠂇 (Pt. 2, p. 236b).

出产 **chūchǎn** to produce; production output [D]

产业 **chǎnyè** property (real estate) [D] L6

特产 **tèchǎn** special local product [D]

共产党 **Gōngchǎndǎng** Communist Party [B]

斬	一	𠂔	𠂔
	车	车	斩
718 8 strokes	斩	斩	

**ZHǎN**, to behead; to cut to pieces ; (dialect) to cheat somebody; to blackmail [D]

The character may be remembered as “a chariot with axes in it.”

斩除 **zhǎnchū** to eradicate, extirpate

斩首 **zhǎnshǒu** to behead

斬

暂	车	车	斩
	斩	斩	斩
719 12 strokes	暂	暂	暂

**ZÀN**, temporarily [B]

暂时 **zànshí** temporarily [B] L4

暂且 **zànqiě** for a short time [D] L6

短暂 **duǎnzàn** be brief, transient [D]

暂定 **zàndìng** be provisional, temporary

(MN) Cut the sun temporarily

暫

准	丿	𠄎	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
720 10 strokes	𠄎	准	准

**ZHŪN**, water-level; standard; to deem to meet a standard, to permit, allow; to cause to meet a standard, to regulate; to be up to a standard, be accurate; quasi-, (sports) semi-

准时 **zhǔnshí** to be on time [B] L4

准许 **zhǔnxǔ** to permit [D]

水准 **shuǐzhǔn** standard, level

准保 **zhǔnbǎo** for sure

准决赛 **zhǔnjuésài** semi-final

準

久	ノ	夕	久
721 3 strokes			

**Jiǔ**, to last for a long time [A] L3

长久 **chángjiǔ** be long (in time), long-lasting [C]

永久 **yǒngjiǔ** eternally, permanently [D]

很久没见 **hěnjiǔ méijiàn** “Long time no see,” (as in the English borrowing)  
 “It’s been quite a while since I last saw you.”

发	㇀	𠂇	𠂇
	发	发	
722 5 strokes			

**FĀ**, to send out, to bring out, to shoot; a measure for rounds (ammunition); **FÀ**, hair [A] L4

The traditional form: the bow 弓 may help with the meaning “to shoot.” 𠂇 “club” was once an arrow 矢. The meaning “hair” of the simplified character is by sound-loan.

发生 **fāshēng** to happen [A] L4

发现 **fāxiàn** to discover [A] L3

头发 **tóufa** hair L3

(“hair” only) 髮 (other meanings) 發

堂	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	堂	堂	堂
723 11 strokes	堂	堂	

**TÁNG**, hall; a measure for classes and sets of furniture [A]

堂堂 **táng táng** be impressive; have high aspirations and bold vision

教堂 **jiàotáng** church

讲	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讲	讲
724 6 strokes			

**JIǎNG, to speak; to be conscientious about [A] L3**

讲话 **jiǎnghuà** to talk, make a speech [B]

听讲 **tīng jiǎng** to attend a lecture [B]

讲课 **jiǎngkè** to teach, to lecture [C]

讲明 **jiǎngmíng** to clarify, to explain

演讲 **yǎnjiǎng** speech, public speaking L6

(MN) Words spoken beside a well

講

种	一	二	千
	禾	禾	禾
725 9 strokes	和	和	种

**ZHǒNG, kind, sort, species [A]; ZHòNG, to plant, to sow, to grow [B];**

**CHÓNG, family name (rare) L3**

种子 **zhǒngzi** seed [B] L6

种地 **zhòngdì** to farm, till the soil [D]

种种 **zhǒngzhǒng** all kinds of [D]

种马 **zhǒngmǎ** stud (horse)

傅	亻	仁	何
	何	傅	傅
726 12 strokes	傅	傅	傅

**FÙ, to teach; a teacher; to put on, to apply; family name [A]**

傅粉 **fùfěn** to make up, put on face powder

师傅 **shīfù** master, teacher, mister L4

专	一	二	专
	专		
727 4 strokes			

**ZHUĀN, be sole, be unique; solely; family name (rare) [B]**

专 gives the sound in a number of characters (see the next few items).

专门 **zhuānmén** be special, specialized [B] L4

专家 **zhuānjiā** an expert, specialist [B] L5

专心 **zhuānxīn** concentrate on [B] L5

专业 **zhuānyè** specialty (profession or field of study) [B] L4

传	丿	亻	亻
	亻	传	传
728 6 strokes			

**CHUÁN, to transmit; ZHUÀN, record, biography [B]**

(MN) To transmit through “the sole man”

传说 **chuánshuō** to spread a rumor; rumor, legend [C] L5

传真 **chuánzhēn** facsimile [D] L4

传教 **chuánjiào** to proselytize

自传 **zìzhuàn** autobiography

傳

转	一	厶	厶
	车	车	车
729 8 strokes	转	转	

**ZHUǎN, to turn [B]**

(MN) To turn “the sole car”

转变 **zhuǎnbiàn** to transform [B] L5

转告 **zhuǎngào** to pass the word [B] L5

转入 **zhuǎnrù** to shift to, move over to [C]

转交 **zhuǎnjiāo** to transmit [D]



轉

砖	一	丿	丿
	石	石	石
730 9 strokes	石	砖	砖

**ZHUĀN, brick [C]**

(MN) The brick is made of “the sole stone”

砖厂 **zhuānchǎng** brickyard

磚

虫	丨	冂	口
	中	虫	虫
731 6 strokes			

**CHÓNG, bug. BUG radical (174) [B]**

虫 is said to be a picture of a bug. The traditional form, presumably twice reclarified, has two more bugs (see below).

虫子 **chóngzi** bug; worm [B]

昆虫 **kūnchóng** insect L6

蟲

虽	丨	冂	口
	尸	吕	吕
732 9 strokes	吊	虽	虽

**SUĪ, although [A]**

虽然 **suīrán** although [A] L3

虽说 **suīshuō** (colloquial) although

(MN) Although the insect has a mouth ...

雖

象	彖	𠂇	𠂇
	豕	豕	豕
733 11 strokes	象	象	象

**XIÀNG, 1) elephant; image [B]; 2) to present an image of, to look like; picture, portrait, statue; such as... [A]**

象 gets meanings marked “2” by being the short form of 像 (see next item). Originally a picture of an elephant. Other meanings by sound-loan.\*

现象 **xiànxàng** phenomenon (B) L5

(meanings marked “2” only) 像

像	亻	亻	亻
	伊	俇	俇
734 13 strokes	像	像	像

**XIÀNG**, to present an image of, to look like; picture, portrait, statue; such as... [A] L3

Karlgren (*AD* 797) says 像 stands for the same word as 象 (733, above)—reclarified, then, with the “person” radical.

像样 **xiàngyàng** be up to standard, acceptable, appropriate, decorous, decent [D]

亮	丶	宀	宀
	宀	宀	宀
735 9 strokes	亮	亮	亮

**LIÀNG**, be bright; to show L4

明亮 **míngliàng** be well-lit; be bright and clear; to become clear [B]

亮相 **liàngxiàng** (Beijing opera) to strike a pose; to state your views

天亮了 **tiān liàng le** It's already daylight.

(MN) A tall “高” table “几” that lacks a mouth “口” is bright

越	土	丰	丰
	走	走	走
736 12 strokes	越	越	越

**YUÈ**, to pass over, to exceed; (if repeated) the more... the more...; family name [B] L3

越... 越... **yuè... yuè...** the more..., the more... [B]

越来越... **yuè lái yuè...** more and more... [B]

越过 **yuèguò** to get across; to negotiate [D]

越界 **yuèjiè** overstep a boundary; cross a border

越南 **Yuènnán** Vietnam

敢	丿	丩	子
	耳	耳	耳
737 11 strokes	敢	敢	敢

**Gǎn**, to dare, to be so bold as to ... [A] L3

敢情 **gǎnqing** (dialect) Oh, so...; really (intensifier)

勇敢 **yǒnggǎn** brave L4

不敢当 **bùgǎndāng** I don't deserve such a compliment. L6

并	丶	丷	艹
	艹	并	并
738 6 strokes			

**BÌNG**, be side by side; and; actually; moreover [B]

并且 **bìngqiě** furthermore [B] L3

合并 **hé bìng** to merge [D] L6

并不 **bìngbù** certainly not (intensifies the negation)

并行 **bìngxíng** to implement (two things) at the same time

瓦	一	匚	瓦
	瓦		
739 4 strokes			

**Wǎ**, tile; unglazed pottery, watt (electrical term). **Wǎ**, to cover with tile, to tile over (a roof). **TILE radical (98)**

瓦工 **wǎgōng** bricklaying, tiling, plastering; bricklayer, tiler, plasterer

瓦时 **wǎshí** watt-hour (electrical term)

瓶	丷	艹	艹
	并	并	并
740 10 strokes	瓶	瓶	瓶

**PÍNG, bottle, vase [A]**

A sound-meaning compound. “并” (738, p. 48) suggests the sound, “瓦” indicates that originally vases were made of clay.

瓶子 **píngzi** vase, bottle [B] L4

拼	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
741 9 strokes	扌	拼	拼

**PĪN, to put together; to fight or work furiously [B]**

Use “hand” to put together, “并 738” suggests the sound.

拼音 **pīnyīn** to spell; pinyin

拼命 **pīnmìng** to do something desperately; to risk one’s life L6

非	丨	丨	丨
	非	非	非
742 8 strokes	非	非	

**FĒI, be wrong; be false; not. WRONG radical (205) [A] L5**

非常 **fēicháng** exceptionally [A] L2

是非 **shìfēi** right and wrong [C] L6

并非 **bìngfēi** It’s not that... [D] L6

胡作非为 **hú zuò fēi wéi** to act barbarously and behave wrongly; to commit many outrages

非...不可 **fēi...bù kě** must... [B]

造	丿	一	牛
	生	牛	告
743 10 strokes	告	告	造

**ZÀO, to manufacture, to build; to fake; to go, to visit [B]**

造句 **zàojù** sentence-making [B]

造反 **zàofǎn** to rebel [D] L6

造爱 **zào'ài** to make love

捏造 **niēzào** to fake, to forge

造访 **zàofǎng** to pay a visit

造汽车 **zào qìchē** to manufacture cars

于	一	二	于
744 3 strokes			

**YÚ, on, to, at, than; family name [B]**

于是 **yúshì** hence, as a result [B] L4

等于 **děngyú** be equal to, be equivalent to [B] L5

敢于 **gǎnyú** to dare to [C]

多于 **duōyú** be more than L5

于今 **yújīn** up till now, up till the present

于我 **yúwǒ** the way I see it,...; with reference to me

於

束	一	冫	冫
	冫	申	束
745 7 strokes	束		

**SHÙ, bundle; to bind; family name [A]. BUNDLE radical (192) L6**

Distinguish from 𠂇 the “thorn” radical (Pt. 2, 229b)

束手 **shùshǒu** be helpless, be powerless to act; “my hands are tied...”

一束花 **yíshù huā** a bundle of flowers

树	一	十	才
	木	木	木
746 9 strokes	木	树	树

**SHÙ, a tree; to plant, cultivate; to set up [A] L3**

树林 **shùlín** a grove, woods [B]

树木 **shùmù** trees [C]

果树 **guǒshù** fruit tree [C]

树干 **shùgàn** tree trunk, trunk [D]

树枝 **shùzhī** branch, twig

树立 **shùlì** to set up, establish L6

爬树 **páshù** to climb trees

樹



皮	一	尸	尸
	𠂔	皮	
747 5 strokes			

**PÍ**, bark, leather, skin, fur; a family name. SKIN radical (153) [B]

皮带 **pídài** leather belt [D]

皮革 **pígé** leather; hide [D] L6

皮包 **píbāo** briefcase, leather handbag

皮鞋 **píxié** leather shoes L5

皮蛋 **pídàn** thousand-year egg

活	丶	丶	丶
	氵	氵	氵
748 9 strokes	汗	活	活

**HUÓ**, to live, be alive [A]; be lively; be movable [C]; work; product

生活 **shēnghuó** life; to live [A] L4

活儿 **huór** work; product [A]

活力 **huólì** vitality [D] L6

活字 **huózì** (printing) type, movable type

(MN) To live, there has to be water on the tongue

石	一	丿	丩
	石	石	
749 5 strokes			

**SHÍ**, rock; a family name [B]; **DÀN**, a picul (133 $\frac{1}{3}$  pounds). **ROCK radical (136)**

The “mouth” is supposed to be a rock that has rolled to the foot of a cliff.

石头 **shítou** stone, rock [B] L5

石像 **shíxiàng** stone statue

石英 **shíyīng** quartz

石子儿 **shízǐr** (colloquial) pebble

丝	丩	纟	纟
	纟	纟	
750 5 strokes			

**SĪ**, silk; trace, a bit; a unit of weight (0.0005 gram) [B]

真丝 **zhēnsī** real silk

粉丝 **fěnsī** vermicelli

一丝不差 **yìsī búchà** there's no difference at all

絲

亦	丶	亠	亠
	亠	亦	亦
751 6 strokes			

### YÌ, also. ALSO radical (162) L6

This was originally a drawing of a man with a stroke on either side to indicate the armpits; it meant “armpit.” This meaning is now conveyed by the character “腋.” “亦” came to mean “also” by sound-loan.

亦步亦趋 **yìbùyìqū** imitate sb.’s every move

变	丶	亠	亠
	亠	亦	亦
752 8 strokes	变	变	

### BIÀN, change [A]

Suggest remembering as 亦 + 又. (MN) Also, the right hand changes

变成 **biànchéng** to change into, become [A]

变革 **biàngé** to transform [C]

事变 **shìbiàn** incident; emergency [D]

变更 **biàngēng** to change, alter, modify [D]

变脸 **biànliǎn** change emotion instantly, e.g. suddenly become hostile

转变 **zhuǎnbiàn** to change L5

變

步	丨	フ	止
	止	牛	井
753 7 strokes	步		

**BÙ, step, pace; on foot; a family name [A]**

Originally a picture of two feet and meant “walk.”

步行 **bùxíng** to walk, go on foot [D]

步子 **bùzi** step; pace [D]

居	冂	𠂇	尸
	尸	尸	尸
754 8 strokes	居	居	

**JŪ, to reside; residence, family name [B]**

尸 here is a person lying down or sleeping (rather than a corpse) and helps with the meaning: where you sleep is where you reside. 古 in former times helped with the sound.

邻居 **línjū** neighbor [B] L3

居民 **jūmín** resident [C]

居然 **jūrán** unexpectedly [C] L5

居住 **jūzhù** to reside [C] L6

剧	冫	尸	尸
	尸	尸	居
755 10 strokes	居	剧	剧

**JÙ, stage play; be severe; be intense [B]**

京剧 **jīngjù** Beijing opera L4

歌剧 **gējù** opera

(MN) In the residence, get cut by knife, severe indeed

劇

据	扌	扌	扌
	护	护	据
756 11 strokes	据	据	据

**JÙ, according to; to take in your hand; evidence, proof [B]**

据说 **jùshuō** it is said... [B] L5

占据 **zhànjù** to occupy (by force) L6

据点 **jùdiǎn** stronghold, strong point

據

炎	丷	灬	少
	火	火	火
757 8 strokes	𤇀	炎	

**YÁN, to blaze; to be very hot; inflammation [D]**

“Fire” over “fire” = “to blaze, to be very hot.”

发炎 **fāyán** to become inflamed; inflammation [D] L6

消炎 **xiāoyán** anti-inflammatory, to reduce inflammation

谈	讠	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
758 10 strokes	讠	谈	谈

**TÁN, to chat, to talk about, a talk, a speech; a family name [A] L4**

The “word” radical gives the meaning; **yán** (757, above) here has the sound value **tán**. See also 759, below.

谈话 **tánhuà** to talk [B]; statement [C]

谈天 **tántiān** chit-chat [D]

谈心 **tánxīn** have a heart-to-heart talk; heart-to-heart talk

談

淡	氵	冫	冫
	沙	沃	沃
759 11 strokes	沃	涉	淡

**DÀN**, to be weak, thin, insipid, pale [B] L5

淡水 **dànshuǐ** fresh water L6

看得很淡 **kànde hěn dàn** be indifferent to

生意很淡 **shēngyì hěn dàn** business is bad

击	一	二	丰
	击	击	
760 5 strokes			

**JĪ** , to beat, to hit; bump into; an assault [D]

Simplified form looks like “二” bumped into “山.”

击鼓 **jīgǔ** to beat a drum

击毙 **jībì** to shoot down, shot dead

擊

陆	勹	阝	阝
	阝	阝	陆
761 7 strokes	陆		

**LÙ, land; family name [B] L2**

大陆 **dàlù** continent, mainland; mainland China [B]

陆地 **lùdì** land, dry land [C] L5

陸

丸	勹	九	丸
762 3 strokes			

**WÁN, bullet, BB, pill, ball. BULLET radical (66) [C] L6**

The student should distinguish **wán** from 凡 (768, p. 154) and from 刃 (Pt. 2, p. 227b).

鱼丸 **yúwán** fishball (food)

药丸 **yàowán** medicine pills



执	一	扌	扌
	扌	执	执
763 6 strokes			

**ZHÍ, to take hold of, to manage, to direct [B]**

执行 **zhíxíng** to carry out, put into effect [B] L5

执法 **zhífǎ** to enforce the law [D]

固执 **gùzhì** be stubborn, obstinate [D] L6

(MN) A hand takes hold of a pill

執

热	一	扌	扌
	扌	执	执
764 10 strokes	执	热	热

**RÈ, to be hot; to make hot, to heat [A] L1**

热情 **rèqíng** enthusiasm, zeal; be enthusiastic, zealous [A] L3

热爱 **rè'ài** to love ardently [B] L5

热心 **rèxīn** be enthusiastic; be warm-hearted [B] L5

热带 **rèdài** the tropics [C]

炎热 **yánrè** be blazing hot [D] L6

热力学 **rèlixué** thermodynamics

斗	丶	勹	勹
	斗		
765 4 strokes			

**DÒU**, to fight [B]; **DǒU**, unit of volume equal to 316 cubic inches, usually translated as “peck.” **PECK** radical (82)

A picture: an old scoop used to measure out pecks. Now mainly used, by sound-loan, for **dòu** “to fight.” Traditionally, “to fight” (see below) looks like two kings in a confined space (not its etymology).

斗篷 **dǒupéng** cape, cloak

斗牛 **dòuniú** bull-fight

(DÒU only) 鬥

市	丶	宀	宀
	市	市	
766 5 strokes			

**SHÌ**, market, marketplace; municipality; standard system of weights and measures [A]

市长 **shìzhǎng** mayor [C]

市民 **shìmín** townsfolk, residents of a city

黑市 **hēishì** black market

市容 **shìróng** the appearance of a city

市寸 **shìcùn** Chinese standard inch ( $\approx 3.333$  cm/1.312 inch)

闹	丶	冂	冂
	冂	冂	冂
767 8 strokes	冂	闹	

**NÀO, to make a disturbance; be disturbed by; to get (perhaps with difficulty) [B]**

The traditional form combined meanings: “to fight in the marketplace” (see 765, 766). The modern form can also be understood as the combined meaning of “a market at the city gate.”

热闹 **rènao** be lively; have a hot time [B] L4

闹笑话 **nào xiàohuà** make a fool of yourself [C]

鬧

凡	丿	几	凡
768 3 strokes			

**FÁN, be common, be ordinary; all [B]**

It is easier to remember this character as an object (the dot) thrown under a table, maybe any old thing you would leave under the table (not its etymology).

凡是 **fánshì** all those who are [C] L5

平凡 **píngfán** be ordinary [C] L6

凡人 **fánrén** an ordinary fellow, a bloke

恐	一	丿	工
	冫	巩	巩
769 10 strokes	巩	恐	恐

**Kǒng**, to fear [B]; perhaps, maybe

A sound-meaning compound, the upper part “**巩**” **gǒng** helps with the sound, while the significance of the “heart” is obvious.

恐怕 **kǒngpà** be afraid that; “probably” [B] L4

恐水病 **kǒng shuǐbìng** hydrophobia (literally, “fear water sickness”)

阴	冫	阝	阝
	阴	阴	阴
770 6 strokes			

**Yīn**, be dark, be shaded; “yin” in “yin and yang”; be cloudy; be crafty; secret; lunar; negative; incised; to deceive; family name [A] L2

阴天 **yīntiān** be overcast

阴部 **yīnbù** private parts

阴茎 **yīnjīng** penis

阴户 **yīnhú** vaginal opening

陰

阳	𠄎	阝	阝
	阝	阝	阝
771 6 strokes			

**YÁNG**, sun, solar; “yang” in “yin and yang”; be open; positive; male organ; to cut in relief; family name [A]

太阳 **tàiyáng** sun [A] L3

太阳能 **tàiyángnéng** solar energy [D]

阳极 **yángjí** (term from electricity) positive pole, anode

阳具 **yángjù** penis

阴阳 **yīnyáng** yin and yang

陽

虎	亠	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	虎
772 6 strokes			

**Hŭ**, tiger. **TIGER radical (173)**

This is a picture of a tiger. The independent character for tiger is 虎 **hǔ**, which looks like the radical reclarified with “legs” (see Pt. 2, p. 216b).

号	丨	冂	口
	旦	号	
773 5 strokes			

**HÀO**, appellations, means of identification; name, size, number, sign, mark; command; bugle; **HÁO** to cry out, to call out [A] L2

问号 **wèn hào** question mark

记号 **jì hào** mark, sign [D]

十一号(楼) **shí yí hào (lóu)** number 11 (building)

今天几号 **jīn tiān jǐ hào** What's today's date? 十号 **shí hào** The tenth.

號

マ	ㄣ	マ	
774 2 strokes			

No pronunciation. Radical (31), “top of 予” (see next item)

予	ㄣ	マ	マ
	予		
775 4 strokes			

**Yŭ , to give, grant; Yú, I [C]**

The student should learn to tell 予 from the “child” radical 子 (44, p. 9), from 于 (744, p. 149), and from the “spear” radical 矛 (Pt. 2, p. 226a).

予以 **yǔyǐ** to grant, to give [D] L6

预	マ	マ	予
	予	予	予
776 10 strokes	預	預	預

**Yù, beforehand; to anticipate [A]**

预先 **yùxiān** beforehand [C] L6

预报 **yùbào** a forecast [C] L5

预告 **yùgào** (to give) advance notice [C]

预见 **yùjiàn** to foresee; foresight [D]

预算 **yùsuàn** to make plans [D] L6

预言 **yùyán** to prophesy, prophecy [D] L6

预定 **yùdìng** to schedule [D] L5

預

备	ノ	夕	夕
	各	各	各
777 8 strokes	备	备	

**Bèi, to prepare, to get ready for [A]**


准备 **zhǔnbèi** to get ready, to intend to [A] L2

预备 **yùbèi** to get ready, to plan; preparation [B]

备用 **bèiyòng** reserve, extra, spare [D]

备马 **bèimǎ** to saddle a horse

備

	一	丷	丷
	彳	彳	希
778 7 strokes	希		

**Xī**, be rare; to hope [A]

The four strokes at the top are supposed to show the loose mesh of a cloth; the “cloth” radical is there to help develop this meaning. The meaning “hope” (the most common modern meaning of this character) is by sound-loan.

希有 **xīyǒu** rare

希腊 **xīlà** Greece

	丶	㇇	亡
	亡	切	望
779 11 strokes	望	望	望

**Wàng**, to look for; to expect; toward; family name [A]

希望 **xīwàng** hope, to hope for [A] L2

看望 **kànwàng** to pay a visit to, to call on [D] L6



名望 **míngwàng** prestige

红	丿	纟	纟
	纟	红	红
780 6 strokes			

**HÓNG**, be red; red [A]; popular; dividend, bonus L2

Originally referred to a type of pinkish-red thread, thus with the “silk” radical; “工” for sound.

红茶 **hóngchá** black tea [B]

脸红 **liǎnhóng** to blush; to get red-faced with anger or excitement

红十字会 **Hóng Shízì Huì** Red Cross

紅

切	一	匕	切
	切		
781 4 strokes			

**QIĒ**, to slice, to carve; tangent in geometry; **QIÈ**, sure to; be close to [A]

A “knife” in the character for “to slice, carve” obviously helps with the meaning.

亲切 **qīnqiè** be closely related to [B] L5

切身 **qièshēn** be personal; be of importance to a person

切合 **qièhé** to suit, to go well with

代	丿	亻	亻
	代	代	
782 5 strokes			

**DÀI, to take the place of; an age [A]**

代表 **dàibiǎo** to represent; on behalf of... (representing...); a representative [A]  
L4

现代 **xiàndài** be contemporary; modern times [A] L4

古代 **gǔdài** ancient times [B] L5

代号 **dàihào** code name [D]

代数 **dàishù** algebra

袋	亻	代	代
	袋	袋	袋
783 11 strokes	袋	袋	

**DÀI, bag, pocket [B]**

The “gown” radical gives the meaning in this character; **dài** (782) gives the sound.

口袋 **kǒudài** bag, pocket [B]

睡袋 **shuìdài** sleeping bag

袋鼠 **dàishǔ** kangaroo (literally “bag mouse”)

接	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	接
784 11 strokes	接	接	

**JIĒ**, to get; to connect; to meet; to catch; to take over [A] L3

接着 **jiēzhe** to catch; to follow closely, next [A] L5

接到 **jiēdào** to receive, answer (telephone) [B]

接近 **jiējìn** be close to [B] L5

接受 **jiēshòu** to accept [C] L4

和	一	二	千
	禾	禾	禾
785 8 strokes	和	和	

**HÉ**, and, with; to make peace, harmony; **HUÒ**, to mix; **HUO**, a verb-suffix: “comfortably” [A]; **HÚ**, complete a set in mahjong L1

和平 **héping** peace; be mild (medicine) [B] L5

和气 **héqì** be gentle, be amiable, be kind [D] L6

和尚 **héshang** Buddhist monk [D]

(MN) Grain (禾) in the mouth—peace!

化	丿	亅	亅
	化		
786 4 strokes			

**HUÀ, to change; to melt; to evaporate; works like English suffixes -ize, -ify [A]**

(MN) If “man” + “ladle” suggests “alchemy” to you, you can use that as a mnemonic for

化 “Alchemy” = “to transmute, to change.”

化学 **huàxué** chemistry [A] L5

化工 **huàgōng** chemical industry [C]

(工业)化 (**gōngyè**) **huà** to (industrial)ize [B]

花	一	艹	艹
	艹	艹	花
787 7 strokes	花		


**HUĀ, flower, blossom; be flowery; design; cotton; to spend; fireworks [A] L3**

花生 **huāshēng** peanut [C] L5

花样 **huāyàng** design, pattern, flower-like [D]

放花 **fànghuā** to set off fireworks

一束花 **yíshù huā** a bunch of flowers

	丿	丨	丨
	化	化	华
788 6 strokes			


**HUÁ**, flowers; glory; be magnificent; be prosperous; the best part; Chinese; **HUÀ**, a family name

Distinguish from 毕 (1039, p. 208).

中华民国 **Zhōnghuá Míngúó** The Republic of China

中华人民共和国 **Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó** The People's Republic of China

華

	丨	丨	丨
	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉
789 9 strokes	哗	哗	哗

**HUÁ**, noise, clamor; **HUĀ**, onomatopoeic: Clang! or Gurgle gurgle! [C]

哗众取宠 **huázhòngqǔchǒng** try to please the public with claptrap

嘩, 譁 (譁 = huá only)

声	一	十	吉
	寺	寺	吉
790 7 strokes	声		

**SHĒNG, sound, tone; to declare; reputation [A]**

声音 **shēngyīn** sound [A] L3

声明 **shēngmíng** to declare; declaration [C] L6

立体声 **lìtǐshēng** stereo

环绕声 **huánràoshēng** surround sound

聲

让	`	讠	讠
	讠	让	
791 5 strokes			

**RÀNG, to yield, to allow; to lower (in price); to offer; to step aside; to cause, to make; by [A] L2**

让步 **ràngbù** to concede, to compromise [D] L6

让位 **ràngwèi** to abdicate; to give way to

讓

类	丶	丷	艹
	平	米	米
792 9 strokes	𪛗	𪛘	𪛙

**LÈI, kind, type; resemble [B] L2**

人类 **rénlèi** mankind [B] L5

同类 **tónglèi** be of the same kind [D]

分类 **fēnlèi** to classify [D]

类别 **lèibié** class (resulting from a classification); category  
(MN) A type of rice, very big

類

休	丿	亻	亻
	亻	休	休
793 6 strokes			

**XIŪ, to rest; to cease; to divorce [A]**

休 combines meanings and is supposed to show a man resting under a tree, whence “to rest.”

休学 **xiūxué** to drop out (of school)

休业 **xiūyè** to close a business (for a holiday or vacation); to cease operations

息	丿	丨	白
	自	自	自
794 10 strokes	息	息	息

**XĪ, to breathe; to rest; to stop; to cease; a family name [A]**

息 is supposed to combine “nose” + “heart” to suggest “to breathe.” (The significance of “heart” is, perhaps, that you breathe because your heart still beats.)

休息 **xiūxi** to rest [A] L2

信息 **xìnxī** information, news [C] L5

式	一	二	弋
	工	式	式
795 6 strokes			

**SHÌ, form, fashion, model, style [B]**

The modern form may be remembered as 工 + 弋.

新式 **xīnshì** new style [C]

式样 **shiyàng** style, type [D]



𠂔	フ	𠂔	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	
796 5 strokes			

**BÒ, back-to-back; be opposed. BACK radical (154)**

The character shows two feet—the “toe” radical 止 (246, p. 50)—faced away from each other, that is, back to back. Hence the idea “back.” Not seen as an independent character now.

豆	一	𠂔	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	豆
797 7 strokes	豆		

**DÒU, flask; bean, pea. FLASK radical (191) [B]**

The character is a picture of a food vessel. The meaning “bean, pea” is by sound-loan.

豆子 **dòuzi** bean, pea [C]

土豆 **tǔdòu** potato [B] L5

登	フ	𠂔	𠂔
	𠂔	𠂔	登
798 12 strokes	登	登	登

**DĒNG, to go up; to press down on with the foot; to publish [B]**

Distinguish from 凳 (Pt. 2, p. 266a).

登报 **dēngbào** to publish (in a newspaper or magazine)

登山 **dēngshān** mountain-climbing

灯	丶	灬	火
	火	灯	灯
799 6 strokes			

**DĒNG, lantern, lamp [A] L3**

The “fire” radical here gives the meaning; **dīng** (624, p. 125) gives the sound.

灯火 **dēnghuǒ** lights [C]

点灯 **diǎndēng** to light a lamp

花灯 **huādēng** colored lantern

燈

普	艹	并	并
	并	普	普
800 12 strokes	普	普	普

**Pŭ, be general, be universal; a family name [B]**

Suggest remembering 普 as “side by side” (738, p. 148) + “sun” to suggest “all the places the sun shines”: “universal, general.”

普天下 **pǔtiānxià** all over the world; everywhere

普希金 **Pǔxījīn** Pushkin (the Russian poet)

甬	フ	マ	了
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
801 7 strokes	甬		

**YǒNG**, bulk measure: ten “pecks”; name of a river in Zhejiang province; short for Ningbo (the city—which is on the Yong River)

Some say 甬 originally meant “a big bell” and was a picture, with the hook at the top by which the bell could be hung. Others say it is a picture of a bucket. “Ten pecks” is by sound-loan.

甬道 **yǒngdào** covered passage, corridor

通	フ	マ	了
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
802 10 strokes	甬	甬	通

**TŌNG**, to go through; to be thoroughgoing, to be universal [A]











通过 **tōngguò** to go through; to pass in a parliamentary meeting [A] L4

通知 **tōngzhī** to inform; a notice [A] L4

通常 **tōngcháng** be general, be usual [C] L5

普通 **pǔtōng** be universal; be widespread or common [B]

普通话 **pǔtōnghuà** Mandarin Chinese [B] L3







			
			
803 13 strokes			

**LÉI, thunder; mine (military weapon); family name [B] L5**

雷雨 **léiyǔ** thunderstorm

地雷 **dìléi** landmine

(MN) Rain + field

			
			
804 5 strokes			

**SHĒN, to stretch; to state, to inform; Shanghai; the ninth “earthly branch”; family name. STRETCH radical (144).**

Originally a picture of “lightning,” current meaning by association.

(MN) Lightning strikes the field

申请 **shēnqǐng** to apply for L4

申报 **shēnbào** to report (to a superior); to declare (to Customs) L6

电	丨	冂	𠂇
	𠂇	电	
805 5 strokes			

**DIÀN, electricity; lightning [A]**

The “twist” radical 丨 is a streak of lightning falling (the traditional form—see below, this frame—has rain above). Etymologically related to 804.

电灯 **diàndēng** electric light [A]

电话 **diànhuà** telephone [A]

电气 **diànqì** electricity [D]

電

神	丶	ㄣ	礻
	礻	礻	礻
806 9 strokes	礻	礻	神

**SHÉN, spirit; god; family name [A]**

A sound-meaning compound.

神经 **shénjīng** nerve [B] L5

神话 **shénhuà** mythology, myth [C] L5

神气 **shénqì** air, manner; be spirited; be cocky, show “attitude” [C] L6

神情 **shénqíng** expression, look [C] L6

神奇 **shénqí** be magical, miraculous L6

精神病 **jīngshénbìng** mental illness; nervous disease

伸	丿	亻	亻
	亻	亻	亻
807 7 strokes	伸		

**SHĒN, to stretch, to extend [B] L5**

申 (804, p. 161) gives the sound; it also appears to help with the meaning.

伸手 **shēnshǒu** to stretch out your hand; to ask for help [D]

能屈能伸 **néngqū néngshēn** can take temporary setbacks

媪	ㄥ	女	女
	女	女	媪
808 11 strokes	媪	媪	媪

**SHĚN, wife of your father's younger brother; aunt; polite address to a woman about your mother's age**

“Aunt” is not really a good translation, given the precision with which familial relationships are identified in Chinese culture and language.

媪母 **shěnmǔ** wife of your father's younger brother; aunt

媪子 **shěnze** (colloquial) same as 媪 [C]

媪

审	丶	宀	宀
	宀	宀	宀
809 8 strokes	宀	审	

**SHĚN**, be careful; to examine closely; to interrogate; (bookish) to know; (bookish) indeed, truly [C]

审定 **shěndìng** to examine and approve [D]

审理 **shěnlǐ** to try a case [D] L6

审美 **shěnměi** to appreciate beauty [D] L6

(MN) To state under the roof carefully

審

收	丩	収	収
	収	收	收
810 6 strokes			

**SHŌU**, to put away; to receive; to collect [A] L4

收入 **shōurù** income; to earn [B] L4

收成 **shōuchéng** harvest [D]

收回 **shōuhuí** to recall; to countermand [D]

收买 **shōumǎi** to buy; to bribe [D]

收支 **shōuzhī** income and expenditures [D]

收音机 **shōuyīnjī** a radio [B] L6

收起来 **shōuqǐlái** to put away

夫	一	二	三
	𠄎	夫	
811 5 strokes			

**RADICAL (130), “top of 春” (see next)**

春	一	二	三
	𠄎	夫	𠄎
812 9 strokes	春	春	春

**CHŪN, spring (the season); erotic feeling, erotic; a family name [A] L3**

春 is supposed to show vegetation burgeoning in the sun.

春天 **chūntiān** springtime [A]

青春 **qīngchūn** youth [C] L5

春意 **chūnyì** the feeling of early spring; thoughts of love

春宮 **chūngōng** pornography

兆	丩	𠄎	𠄎
	兆	兆	兆
813 6 strokes			



**ZHÀO, omen; a family name [D]**

兆 shows the cracks on the heated tortoise shell which were anciently used in China for divination. (Read the note in 159, p. 32.)

兆头 **zhàotou** omen

预兆 **yùzhào** signs of the times L6

吉兆 **jízhào** a good omen

跳	口	𠂔	足
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
814 13 strokes	𠂔	跳	跳

**TIÀO, to leap [A]**

The “foot” radical gives the meaning; **zhào** (813, above) is supposed to give the sound.

跳远 **tiàoyuǎn** broad jump [D]

跳高 **tiàogāo** high jump [D]

心跳 **xīntiào** heart palpitations

撑杆跳 **chēnggāntiào** pole vault, pole jump

挑	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
815 9 strokes	挑	挑	挑

**TIÀO, carrying pole (with bucket or basket on each end); to carry in such a way; measure for a pair of buckets or baskets so carried (一挑 = two buckets or baskets) ; to select; TIǎO, to probe [B]**

一挑水 **yìtiāo shuǐ** two buckets of water carried on a pole

挑衅 **tiǎoxìn** to provoke

逃	丿	勹	勹
	𠂆	兆	兆
816 9 strokes	兆	逃	逃

**TÁO**, to run away [B] L5

The “halt” radical gives the meaning here (suggesting, as it often does, motion rather than stasis). 兆 **zhào** (813, above) is the phonetic element, giving a rhyme rather than a homonymous sound.

逃跑 **táopǎo** to run away [D]

逃犯 **táofàn** a fugitive from justice

杀	ノ	×	𠂆
	𠂆	杀	杀
817 6 strokes			

**SHĀ**, to kill; to sting (as antiseptic on a cut); to hurt; to fight to reduce; to brake, to stop [B] L5

In script reform, the meaning part—the “club” radical (see below, this frame) disappeared, leaving only the traditional sound element.

自杀 **zìshā** to commit suicide [D]

杀人 **shārén** to commit murder

杀气 **shāqì** to look or act like you wanted to kill somebody

处	勹	夕	夂
	处	处	
818 5 strokes			

**CHÙ, place; CHŭ, to dwell [A]**

处 has “follow/slow” + “man,” but “follow/slow” was originally a picture of a stool, suggesting a man sitting on a stool, resting → resting place → place.

处分 **chǔfèn** to discipline, to punish [B] L6

处于 **chǔyú** to be (in a certain condition/position)

处处 **chùchù** everywhere; in every way [C]

处女 **chǔnǚ** virgin

风	丿	儿	风
	风		
819 4 strokes			

**FĒNG, wind; news; custom; rumor; desire. WIND radical (121) [A]**

风力 **fēnglì** wind-power; wind force [B]

风气 **fēngqì** general mood; common practice [C] L6

风尚 **fēngshàng** prevailing custom [D] (distinguish from 风向 **fēngxiàng** 885,

p. 178)

风闻 **fēngwén** get wind of

風

俗	丿	亻	亻
	亻	亻	亻
820 9 strokes	俗	俗	俗

**SÚ, be vulgar, be common [B]**

The “valley” radical 谷 is supposed to suggest “ravines, mountain country”; with the addition of “man,” we get “hillbilly,” hence “uncultivated, vulgar.” Note that, this is more of a mnemonic than real etymology.

风俗 **fēngsú** custom [B] L5

俗气 **súqì** be in poor taste

死	一	尸	尸
	尸	尸	死
821 6 strokes			

**Sǐ, to die; be dead; stubbornly [A] L4**

死 combines meanings. The “ladle” radical is corrupted from an earlier “man” radical, and “man” + “bone chips” is supposed to suggest death.

死亡 **sǐwáng** to die; death [C] L6

死尸 **sǐshī** corpse

死党 **sǐdǎng** diehards, sworn followers, best friends forever

題	日	早	旱
	是	是	是
822 15 strokes	是	題	題

**TÍ**, theme, subject, to write [A] L2

问题 **wèntí** question, problem [A] L2

题目 **tímù** topic, title, heading; problem, exercise [B] L5

出题 **chū tí** to set questions (for an exam)

题词 **tí cí** an inscription; a dedication

題

秋	一	二	千
	禾	禾	禾
823 9 strokes	禾	秒	秋

**QIŪ**, autumn [A] L3

In China, after the grain is threshed, it is common to stack and burn the unusable stalks. These “grain fires” are a part of the autumn scene; whence, perhaps, this character.

秋天 **qiūtiān** autumn [A]

凉	冫	冫	冫
	氵	氵	氵
824 10 strokes	凉	凉	凉

**LIÁNG, be cool, be cold; LIÀNG, to make or become cool [A]**

The “ice” radical appears in this character for the meaning. Traditionally, often written as 涼 (where the meaning element is “water”).

凉快 **liángkuài** be cool; to cool off [A] L4

着凉 **zhāoliáng** to catch cold [C] L5

凉水 **liángshuǐ** cold water, unboiled water [C]

员	丨	冂	口
	尸	吕	员
825 7 strokes	员		

**YUÁN, be round (but see 826); person with certain duties, member [A]**

“Mouth” + “cowrie” is supposed to suggest roundness. The meaning “member” is by sound-loan.

教员 **jiàoyuán** teacher [B]

会员 **huìyuán** member [D]

海员 **hǎiyuán** sailor

员工 **yuángōng** staff, personnel

員

圆		冂	冂
	冂	冂	圆
826 10 strokes	圆	圆	

**YUÁN**, be round; to make plausible; make excuses; currency (*yuan* : the monetary unit of China); a coin [A] L4

This character is now often used rather than 员 (825) to mean “be round.” The character is reclarified with the “surround” radical. See also 元 (89, p. 18).

圆圈 **yuánquān** a circle, a ring

圆满 **yuánmǎn** satisfactory, to come to perfection L6

圓

改	丿	冫	冫
	冫	改	改
827 7 strokes	改		

**GǎI**, to change [A]

改变 **gǎibiàn** to change, change [A] L4

改革 **gǎigé** to reform, improve [B] L5

改进 **gǎijìn** to make better [B] L5

改造 **gǎizào** to remake, to reform [B]

改正 **gǎizhèng** to correct (an error) [B] L5

改良 **gǎiliáng** to improve, improvement [C] L6

(MN) “Knock” “self” to change

楚	木	林	楚
	楚	楚	楚
828 13 strokes	楚		

**CHŭ, be distinct; a family name [A]**

清楚 **qīngchǔ** be clear; see clearly, understand [A] L3

楚楚 **chǔchǔ** be clear; be neat; be dainty; delicate

一清二楚 **yìqīngèrchǔ** be very clear

留	一	彳	畀
	留	留	留
829 10 strokes	留	留	留

**LIÚ, to keep; to stay; ask someone to stay; leave behind; family name [A]  
L4**

留念 **liúniàn** to accept or keep (souvenir) [A]

留意 **liúyì** to be careful, attentive [D]

留心 **liúxīn** to be careful [D]

留声机 **liúshēngjī** record player

留学生 **liúxuéshēng** student studying abroad [A]



召	丷	刀	𠄎
	召	召	
830 5 strokes			

**ZHÀO, to summon; SHÀO, a place name; a family name [B]**

The meaning “to summon” comes by combining “mouth” for meaning with **dāo** 刀 (“knife,” 131, p. 27) for sound.

召开 **zhāokāi** to convene [B] L5

(MN) To summon with knife and mouth

绍	纟	纟	纟
	绍	绍	绍
831 8 strokes	绍	绍	

**SHÀO, to join together [A]**

Original meaning was to join threads. The “silk” radical suggests the meaning; **zhào, shào** (830, above) gives the sound.

介绍 **jièshào** to introduce [A] L2

紹

管	厶	𦏧	𦏧
	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧
832 14 strokes	𦏧	𦏧	管

**GUǎN, pipe; to manage; to guarantee; family name [B]**

Original meaning was a bamboo pipe, thus the “bamboo” radical. Other meanings may be influenced by “官.”

管理 **guǎnlǐ** to manage [B] L4

管子 **guǎnzi** tube, pipe [C] L5

管道 **guǎndào** pipeline [C]

劝	勹	又	𠂔
	劝		
833 4 strokes			

**QUÀN, to exhort [B] L5**

The “strength” radical gives the meaning in this character. The “right hand” is simply a scribble to replace the traditional complicated phonetic (see below, this frame).

劝告 **quàngào** to urge; exhortation [C]

劝说 **quànshuō** to advise [D]

勸

安	丶	宀	宀
	宀	安	安
834 6 strokes			

**ĀN, be peaceful, be at ease; peace; to install; family name [A]**

Some say that 安 is a famous meaning-meaning character: “one woman under your roof means peace.”

安心 **ānxīn** be calm; to focus your mind on [B]

安定 **āndìng** be secure, be steady [C]

安全 **ānquán** be safe; safety [B] L4

安全第一 **ānquándìyī** Safety first!

按	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
835 9 strokes	扌	按	按

**ÀN, to press with the finger or thumb; according to [B]**

按时 **ànshí** be on time [A] L4

接着 **ànzhe** according to

按月 **ànyuè** by the month

按理 **ànlǐ** logically, ...

案	丶	亻	宀
	安	宀	宰
836 10 strokes	案	案	

**Àn**, table; case at law; bill (legislative); legal record [B]

Ān (834) gives the sound; the “tree” radical suggests “table.”

方案 **fāng'àn** plan, program [B] L5

案件 **ànjiàn** law case [D] L6

案情 **ànqíng** details of a case; a case [D]

办案子 **bàn ànzi** to handle a legal case

求	一	亅	寸
	寸	求	求
837 7 strokes	求		

**QIÚ**, to reach for; to beg [A]

求得 **qiúdé** to try to achieve [D]

乞求 **qǐqiú** to beg for, to implore [D] L6

求乞 **qiúqǐ** to beg

求亲 **qiúqīn** to seek a marriage alliance; to propose

救	扌	才	求
	求	求	救
838 11 strokes	救	救	

**JIÙ, to rescue, to save [B] L5**

求救 **qiújiù** to ask for help

救生 **jiùshēng** to save a life

救火车 **jiùhuǒchē** fire engine

光	丨	丩	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	光
839 6 strokes			

**GUĀNG, light, brightness, be bright; only [B]; to make bright [C]; be bare; all used up; only (adverb) L4**

阳光 **yángguāng** sunlight [B] L4

光明 **guāngmíng** light; be bright, be promising [B] L5

光亮 **guāngliàng** be bright, luminous [D]

光阴 **guāngyīn** time

用光了 **yòngguāng le** to be used up

论	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讠	论
840 6 strokes			

**LÙN**, to discuss; theory; works like English suffix **-ism** to form words meaning “theory of” or “doctrine of,” e.g., “materialism,” “evolutionism,” etc. **LÚN**, first syllable in *Analects* (Confucian book) [A]

论文 **lùnwén** dissertation, essay [B] L5

无论 **wúlùn** no matter; regardless of... [B] L4

论点 **lùndiǎn** argument, thesis [D]

論

亭	丶	宀	宀
	宀	宀	亭
841 9 strokes	亭	亭	亭

**TÍNG**, kiosk [C]

A sound-meaning compound. “丁” gives the sound, while the upper part is an abbr. of “高 tall.”

亭子 **tíngzi** kiosk, pavilion [D] L6

书亭 **shūting** bookstall

停	亻	亻	亻
	停	停	停
842 11 strokes	停	停	

**TÍNG, to stop [A]**

A sound-meaning compound, 亭 may also help with the meaning.

停止 **tíngzhǐ** to stop (doing something) [B] L4

停留 **tíngliú** to tarry, stay for a while [C]

停车 **tíngchē** to park

停火 **tínghuǒ** cease-fire

暂停 **zàntíng** to suspend; (sports) a timeout

隨	辶	卩	卩一
	随	随	随
843 11 strokes	随	随	随

**SUÍ, to follow; any, all; family name [B]**

随便 **suíbiàn** at your convenience; as you like; be casual, be informal [B] L4

随时 **suíshí** at any time [B] L5

随手 **suíshǒu** conveniently; without trouble [C] L6

随后 **suíhòu** soon afterwards [C]

随意 **suíyì** at will [D] L6

随着 **suízhe** along with... [D] L4

隨

量	凵	目	旦
	𠄎	𠄎	量
844 12 strokes	量	量	

**LIÁNG**, to consider carefully; to weigh, to measure [B]; **LIÀNG**, quantity, volume, capacity [C]

The bottom part used to be 重 “be heavy” (323, p. 65), for the meaning; it has been corrupted into “village.” The “sun” 日 at the top was originally just an object being weighed.

量具 **liángjù** measuring tool

重量 **zhòngliàng** weight L5

倍	亻	亻	亻
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
845 10 strokes	倍	倍	倍

**BÈI**, times, fold [A] L4

倍数 **bèishù** a multiple [D]

三倍 **sānbèi** three times as much, threefold

成倍 **chéngbèi** to double, be doubled

加倍 **jiābèi** to double



賤	丨	冂	貝
	貝	賤	賤
846 9 strokes	賤	賤	賤

**JIÀN, be cheap; be humble; be unresponsive [C]**

The cowrie 貝 is here, as often, to suggest money, monetary value, value. 戈 **jiān** (211, p. 43) gives the sound.

贱卖 **jiànmài** to sell at a low price

贱骨头 **jiàngǔtóu** (insulting) “rat,” low-life

賤

危	ノ	厶	厶
	厶	危	危
847 6 strokes			

**WĒI, danger; be lofty; family name [A]**

The character is explained as “a man on top of a cliff, looking down at something that has fallen off.”

危机 **wēijī** crisis [B] L6

危楼 **wēilóu** tall building

病危 **bìngwēi** be critically ill

險	勹	阝	阝
	阝	阝	阝
848 9 strokes	阝	阝	險

**XIǎN**, be dangerous; be difficult to get through or to [A]

危險 **wēixiǎn** be dangerous; danger [A] L4

冒險 **màoxiǎn** to forge ahead despite the danger; an adventure [D] L5

险些 **xiǎnxiē** nearly, almost

天險 **tiānxiǎn** natural barrier (e.g., a mountain)

險

厚	一	厂	厂
	厂	厂	厂
849 9 strokes	厚	厚	厚

**HÒU**, be thick; be generous; family name [B] L4

厚实 **hòushi** (colloquial) be thick

厚道 **hòudào** be kind and honest

厚意 **hòuyì** kindness, thoughtfulness

厚脸皮 **hòuliǎnpí** “have thick skin on your face,” i.e., be brazen

既	丿	㇇	㇇
	目	艮	艮
850 9 strokes	既	既	既

**JÌ, be finished; since, now that; already; a family name [B]**

Originally the left part is a food vessel, the right part is a man turning his head away from it, hence “finished” eating.

既然 **jìrán** this being the case, ... [B] L4

既...也... **jì...yě...** both... and... [B]

既...又... **jì...yòu...** both... and... [B]

既是 **jìshì** this being the case, ...

辰	一	厂	尸
	尸	辰	辰
851 7 strokes	辰		

**CHÉN, be early; the fifth “earthly branch.” EARLY radical (187) [D]**

辰 can mean “early” in the sense “early in the day” or “early in the year.” One modern scholar (Guo Moruo) thinks it is a picture of a stone tool used in ancient times to break the soil for cultivation. On the “branches,” see *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f.

时辰 **shíchén** time, hour

晨	丨	冂	目
	尸	尸	尸
852 11 strokes	晨	晨	晨

### CHÉN, morning [A]

This appears to be a meaning-meaning compound: “early” + “sun” (suggesting “day”) = “morning.”

晨光 **chénguāng** light of the morning sun, dawn

晨星 **chénxīng** a morning star

振	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	护
853 10 strokes	振	振	振

### ZHÈN, to shake, to flap; to rise up with spirit [C]

振动 **zhèndòng** (physics) vibration L5

振作 **zhènzuo** to bestir yourself, get a move on

震	一	一	一
	雷	雷	雷
854 15 strokes	震	震	震

**ZHÈN**, to shake, to shock, to vibrate; to be very excited/shocked/astonished [C]

震动 **zhèndòng** to quake, shake, vibrate

震中 **zhènzhōng** (geological term) epicenter (i.e. of an earthquake)

地震 **dìzhèn** earthquake L5

唇	厂	尸	尸
	尸	尸	辰
855 10 strokes	辰	唇	唇

**CHÚN**, lip, lips [C]

A sound-meaning compound. “Mouth” helps with the meaning.

上唇 **shàngchún** upper lip

下唇 **xiàchún** lower lip

唇舌 **chúnshé** squabble, argument

唇

研	一	丿	丿
	石	石	石
856 9 strokes	石	研	研

**YÁN**, to grind finely; to do research, to investigate thoroughly [A]

The “rock” radical 石 (749, p. 150) suggests the meaning; the rest of the character in former times helped with the sound.

研究 **yánjiū** to research, to deliberate

研讨 **yántǎo** to go deeply into, to discuss

究	丶	亠	宀
	宀	宀	宀
857 7 strokes	究		

**JIŪ**, to look into, to probe [A]

Original meaning was to “squash” into a cave or “ferret” sth. out of a cave. “九” suggests the sound.

研究 **yánjiū** research, to do research; knowledge [A]

究办 **jiūbàn** to prosecute and settle a case

研究所 **yánjiūsuǒ** research institute, “think-tank” [B]

研究生 **yánjiūshēng** graduate student [C] L4

实	丶	亠	宀
	宀	宀	宀
858 8 strokes	实	实	

**SHÍ**, fruit; be solid; be true, real [A]

实现 **shíxiàn** to come true [A] L5

实在 **shízài** truly [B] L4

实用 **shíyòng** be practical [B] L5

实行 **shíxíng** to put into practice [B] L5

实话 **shíhuà** truth [C] L5

切实 **qièshí** be feasible; conscientiously [C] L6  
 实事求是 **shìshíqíúshì** Seek truth from facts! [B]  
 (MN) A head under the roof is solid

實

簡	宀	宀	宀
	竹	竹	竹
859 13 strokes	簡	簡	簡

**JIǎN, to be simple; to make simple, to abridge; letter correspondence [A]**

A sound-meaning compound, originally meant “bamboo slip,” hence the “bamboo” radical.

簡直 **jiǎnzhí** simply, frankly [B] L5

簡便 **jiǎnbiàn** be simple and convenient [C]

簡化 **jiǎnhuà** to simplify [D] L6

簡易 **jiǎnyì** be simple and easy [D]

簡要 **jiǎnyào** be brief and to the point [D] L6

簡

同	丨	冂	冂
	同	同	同
860 6 strokes			

**TÓNG, be the same; with, together [A]**

同意 **tóngyì** to agree [A] L3

同学 **tóngxué** classmate [A] L1

同事 **tóngshì** colleague [A] L3

同样 **tóngyàng** be the same, be equal [B]

同屋 **tóngwū** share a room; room-mate [B]

同情 **tóngqíng** to sympathize with [B] L4

同胞 **tóngbāo** siblings/countrymen [C] L6

胡同 **hútòng** lane, alley (note: **tòng**) [C] L5

铜	丿	㇇	厶
	厶	钅	钅
861 11 strokes	钅	钅	铜

**TÓNG, brass, copper, bronze [B] L5**

The “side-gold” radical helps with the meaning. **Tóng** (860) gives the sound.

黄铜 **huángtóng** bronze

红铜 **hóngtóng** copper

铜像 **tóngxiàng** bronze statue

銅

洞	丶	丶	冫
	冫	冫	冫
862 9 strokes	冫	洞	洞



**DÒNG, cave, hole; incisively [B] L5**

洞穿 **dòngchuān** to pierce; to understand thoroughly

洞穴 **dòngxué** cave L6

筒	宀	竹	竹
	竹	筒	筒
863 12 strokes	筒	筒	

**TǒNG, tube, large cylinder [C]**

A sound-meaning compound—bamboo tube.

选	丿	一	牛
	生	牛	先
864 9 strokes	先	选	选

**XUǎN, to choose; a choice; selections, an anthology [B]**

选民 **xuǎnmín** voter [D]

选手 **xuǎnshǒu** contestant [D] L6

选取 **xuǎnqǔ** to choose [D]

选定 **xuǎndìng** to decide after careful selection [D]

文选 **wénxuǎn** anthology

普选 **pǔxuǎn** general election

(MN) Move ahead in the election

昏	一	厶	𠂇
	氏	𠂇	昏
865 8 strokes	昏	昏	

**HŪN, dusk, darkness; to faint [B]**

The top of this character used to be **dǐ** “foundation, bottom, go down” (bottom part of 底, 629, p. 126), and the character was a meaning-meaning compound: “go down” + “sun” = “darkness, dusk.”

黄昏 **huánghūn** evening

昏迷 **hūnmí** to faint L6

婚	亻	女	婚
	婚	婚	婚
866 11 strokes	婚	婚	婚

**HŪN, marriage [B]**

**Hūn** (865) gives the sound. The “woman” radical 女 helps with the meaning.

结婚 **jiéhūn** to get married [B] L3

离婚 **líhūn** to get divorced [B] L5

婚礼 **hūnlǐ** marriage ceremony L5

丿	丿		
867 1 stroke			

No pronunciation. Radical (6), “top of 刁”

习	丿	刁	习
868 3 strokes			

**XÍ, to practice; practice, habit [A]**

习惯 **xíguàn** be accustomed to; custom, habit [A] L3

习俗 **xísú** custom, convention [D] L6

习题 **xítí** exercises (schoolwork) [D]

习气 **xìqì** bad practice, evil habit

研习 **yánxí** to study

習

羽	丿	勹	习
	羽	羽	羽
869 6 strokes			

**Yŭ, wings. WINGS radical (183) [B]**

A picture of two feathers.

羽毛 **yǔmáo** feather [D]

党羽 **dǎngyǔ** member of a clique (pejorative)

加	丿	力	加
	加	加	
870 5 strokes			

**Jiā, to add, to increase, plus [A]**

加工 **jiāgōng** process (manufacturing) [B] L6

加以 **jiāyǐ** moreover [B]\*

加入 **jiārù** to add; to join [C]

加热 **jiārè** heating [D]

加重 **jiāzhòng** to make/become heavier [D]

加快 **jiākuài** to speed up

(MN) Strength plus mouth

驾	丿	力	加
	加	加	驾
871 8 strokes	驾	驾	

**Jià**, to harness; to pull (a cart); to drive, pilot, or sail (car, airplane, boat) [A]

The “horse” helps with the meaning; **jiā** (870) gives the sound.

驾驶 **jiàshǐ** to drive (a car, etc.,) L5

驾崩 **jiàbēng** death of a sovereign

駕

架	丿	力	加
	加	加	架
872 9 strokes	架	架	架

**Jià**, frame; a measure for airplanes [B]

**Jiā** (870) gives the sound; “tree” 木 helps with the meaning.

书架 **shūjià** bookshelf [B] L5

绑架 **bǎngjià** to kidnap L6

架子 **jiàzi** frame; outline; stance; hauteur [C]

打架 **dǎjià** to come to blows, to engage in fisticuffs, to fight; to brawl (with weapons or not)[ [C] L6

一架飞机 **yíjià fēijī** an airplane

咖	I	II	III
	叮	叻	叻
873 8 strokes	咖	咖	

**KĀ, GĀ, used to write foreign words [A]**

咖 is used, for sound-value alone, to write such borrowed foreign words as “coffee.”

咖喱 **gālí** curry

咖啡 **kāfei** coffee L2

咖啡馆 **kāfeiguǎn** coffeehouse, café

称	一	二	千
	禾	禾	禾
874 10 strokes	称	称	称

**CHĒNG, to weigh; name; CHÈN, to own; to suit [B] L5**

称号 **chēnghào** title, designation [D] L6

名称 **míngchēng** name [D]

称道 **chēngdào** to commend [D] L6

简称 **jiǎnchēng** abbreviated name [D]

称心 **chènxīn** to suit one's wishes [D]

稱

旁	一	亠	宀
	宀	宀	宀
875 10 strokes	宀	旁	旁

**PÁNG, other; side; beside [A]**

旁 gives the sound in several common characters (see below).

旁边 **pángbiān** beside; the area near [A] L3

旁人 **pángrén** other people

旁听 **pángtīng** to audit (a course)

旁白 **pángbái** aside (in a play)

傍	亻	亻	亻
	亻	傍	傍
876 12 strokes	傍	傍	傍

**BÀNG, to approach, be close to [B]**

傍晚 **bàngwǎn** near evening; at dusk [B] L5

傍大款 **bàngdàkuǎn** to be a mistress for a rich man; to lean on a moneybag

榜	木	木	木
	榜	榜	榜
877 14 strokes	榜	榜	

**BǎNG, announcement; a posted list of names [B]**

Original meaning related to “billboard,” thus with the “tree” radical.

榜样 **bǎngyàng** model (for emulation), example [B] L6

膀	丿	月	月
	肱	肱	肱
878 14 strokes	膀	膀	膀

**BǎNG, upper arm; shoulder; PÁNG, to swell up; PÁNG, bladder [B]**

The “meat” radical helps with the meaning.

膀子 **bǎngzi** arm

膀胱 **pángguāng** urinary bladder

磅	丿	石	石
	磅	磅	磅
879 15 strokes	磅	磅	

**Bàng, pound (unit of weight); scales (for weighing); to weigh; point (in typography) [C] L6**

The “rock” radical helps with the meaning of “weight” in this character.

磅秤 **bàngchèng** scales, platform scales



如	レ	女	女
	如	如	如
880 6 strokes			

**RÚ, be like; be as good as; according to; if [A]**

如今 **rújīn** nowadays [B] L5

如果 **rúguǒ** if [B] L3

如同 **rútóng** be like, as [C]

如此 **rúcǐ** as follows [C]

如下 **rúxià** as follows, as below [C]

如意 **rúyì** be satisfied [D]

(MN) Be like a lady's mouth

决	丶	冫	冫
	冫	决	决
881 6 strokes			

**JUÉ, to decide; decidedly; to execute (a person); to burst [A]**

Original meaning was “water breaching a bank” (see the traditional form below), other meanings by association.

决定 **juédìng** to decide; decision [A] L3

决心 **juéxīn** determination [B] L5

决口 **juékǒu** be breached; to burst (as, a dyke, a dam) [C]

决不 **juébù** be determined to do/not to do (something) [D]

性	丷	忄	忄
	忄	忄	忄
882 8 strokes	性	性	

**XÌNG, nature, temperament; sex [B]**

“Heart” is for meaning, **shēng** “birth” for sound; or 性 and 生 are cognate words; or 性 combines meanings: what’s in you at birth, “temperament, disposition.”

性别 **xìngbié** sexual difference, sex [B] L4

性能 **xìngnéng** performance, function (of a machine) [C] L6

性情 **xìngqíng** temperament [D] L6

性交 **xìngjiāo** sexual intercourse

呆	丨	冂	口
	旦	早	呆
883 7 strokes	呆		

**DĀI, be stupid; be idiotic; to stay, to remain [B] L5**

呆板 **dāibǎn** be inflexible, rigid

呆子 **dāizi** stupid person; fool; enthusiast (see next item)

发呆 **fādāi** to stare like a fool, be in a daze L6

书呆子 **shū dāizi** “bookworm”

呆在家里 **dāi zài jiālǐ** to stay at home

保	丿	亻	亻
	亻	亻	但
884 9 strokes	保	保	保

**Bǎo**, to protect; guarantee, surety [B]

保留 **bǎoliú** to retain; to hold in reserve [B] L5

保险 **bǎoxiǎn** insurance; be safe; be certain (to happen) [C] L5

保管 **bǎoguǎn** to take care of; surely [C] L6

保重 **bǎozhòng** Take care of yourself! [D] L6

保全 **bǎoquán** to keep intact; to preserve

(MN) To protect a stupid person

向	丿	丨	白
	向	向	向
885 6 strokes			

**XIÀNG**, toward, to face; habitually in the past; family name [A] L2

Distinguish from 尚 (478, p. 96).

向来 **xiànglái** always, all along [C] L6

向着 **xiàngzhe** to turn towards, to face; (colloquial) to take somebody's side

一向 **yíxiàng** up till now; consistently

风向 **fēngxiàng** wind direction

响	丨	冫	𠂔
	𠂔'	𠂔'	𠂔'
886 9 strokes	响	响	响

**XIǎNG, a sound; to sound [A] L4**

响应 **xiǎngyìng** to respond [B] L6

响亮 **xiǎngliàng** be loud and clear; to resonate [C] L6

响声 **xiǎngshēng** sound, noise [D]

響

借	丿	亻	亻
	亻	亻	亻
887 10 strokes	借	借	借

**Jiè, to lend; to borrow [A] L3**

借口 **jièkǒu** to use as an excuse; excuse [C] L5

借入 **jièrù** to borrow

借出 **jièchū** to lend

借给 **jiègěi** to lend

借据 **jièjù** notes (receipts for loans)

借光 **jièguāng** Excuse me. (polite)

借过 **jièguò** Excuse me, (I'm) coming through.

視	丶	㇇	㇇
	㇇	㇇	㇇
888 8 strokes	𠄎	視	

**SHÌ, to look, to look at [A]**

Distinguish from the next two characters.

电视 **diànshì** television [A] L1

视觉 **shìjué** vision, visual sense [D]

视力 **shìlì** sight, vision [D] L6

視

規	一	二	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
889 8 strokes	𠄎	規	

**GUĪ, (drawing) compass; rule, regulation; to correct (a fault); fee [B]**

Distinguish from the preceding (888) and following (890) characters.

规定 **guīdìng** to stipulate; to set, formulate [B] L4

规劝 **guīquàn** to admonish

校规 **xiàoguī** school regulations

規

观	丿	又	又
	又	观	观
890 6 strokes			

### GUĀN, to look at, view [A]

The “see” radical 见 gives the meaning. The “right hand” 又 is just a scribble to replace the traditional complicated phonetic element (see below). Distinguish from the preceding two characters.

观点 **guāndiǎn** viewpoint [B] L5

观念 **guānniàn** concept [C] L5

观看 **guānkàn** to watch [C]

觀

社	丷	辶	礻
	礻	社	社
891 7 strokes	社		

### SHÈ, society [A]

This character combines meanings: “sign” + “earth” = “altar to the spirits of the land” (original meaning), “tutelary deity, village, society.”

社会 **shèhuì** society [A] L4

社论 **shèlùn** editorial; leading article [C]

社员 **shèyuán** a member of a club

度	丶	宀	广
	尸	产	产
892 9 strokes	产	度	度

**DÙ**, to pass through; degree, rule, extent; family name [A]

度过 **dùguò** to pass through (a period of time) [B]

高度 **gāodù** altitude [B] L5

度数 **dùshù** degree

度日如年 **dù rì rú nián** (because of anxiety or worries) days drag on for years

由	丨	冂	冂
	由	由	
893 5 strokes			

**YÓU**, to test with, be up to (someone); from, by; cause; family name [B]  
**L4. FROM radical (143)**

自由 **zìyóu** freedom [B] L5

由于 **yóuyú** be due to [B] L4

理由 **lǐyóu** reason [B] L2

由此可见 **yóucǐ kějiàn** “From this, it can be seen” (i.e., “therefore”) [D]

命	丿	人	宀
	宀	命	命
894 8 strokes	命	命	

**MÌNG**, destiny, fate; life; order [B]

生命 **shēngmìng** life [B] L4

革命 **gémìng** to carry out a revolution; revolution [B] L5

命令 **mìnglìng** order, command [B] L5

命运 **mìngyùn** destiny, fate [B] L5

拼命 **pīnmìng** to risk your life; to give your all [B] L6

命名 **mìngmíng** to give a name to [D] L6

算命 **suànmìng** to tell somebody's fortune

展	一	冂	尸
	尸	展	展
895 10 strokes	展	展	展

**ZHǎN**, to unroll; to open; family name [A]

发展 **fāzhǎn** to develop, development [A] L4

展开 **zhǎnkāi** to open out [B] L5

展出 **zhǎnchū** to unfold, an exhibition [B]

展望 **zhǎnwàng** look into the distance; look into the future; to predict [D] L6

展现 **zhǎnxiàn** unfold in front of your eyes [D] L6



替	=	夫	𠂇
	𠂇	替	替
896 12 strokes	替		

**TÌ, for, in place of, to substitute [B]**

代替 **dàitì** to represent; representing... (i.e., in place of...) [B] L4

替代 **tìdài** to replace, substitute for [D]

替工 **tìgōng** substitute workman

替身 **tìshēn** substitute, scapegoat

替死鬼 **tìsǐguǐ** scapegoat

(MN) One big man “夫” says “曰” to another: “substitution!”

丢	一	=	千
	亠	丢	丢
897 6 strokes			

**DIŪ, to lose [A] L4**

Note that this character is simply 去 **qù** “to go” with a “left” radical over it.

丢人 **diūrén** to lose face [D] L6

丢脸 **diūliǎn** to lose face

体	丿	亻	仁
	仕	休	休
898 7 strokes	体		

### Tǐ, body [A]

(MN) A man's root “本” is his body

身体 **shēntǐ** body [A]

体会 **tǐhuì** to have learned /to know/ from experience [B] L5

体面 **tǐmiàn** be pretty; be in good taste; honor; face, appearance [C] L6

体现 **tǐxiàn** to incarnate, to embody [C] L5

体力 **tǐlì** physical strength [C]

体重 **tǐzhòng** weight (of a person) [D]

體

示	一	二	孑
	示	示	
899 5 strokes			

### SHÌ, sign. SIGN radical (132) [A]

A picture of an altar. Current meaning by association.

Compare this to the “side-sign” radical 礻 already learned (166, p. 34).

展示 **zhǎnshì** to show, to lay bare [D] L6

示意 **shìyì** to show what you mean or intend L6

宗	丶	宀	宀
	宀	宀	宀
900 8 strokes	宗	宗	

**ZŌNG, ancestor; law case; batch; family name**

宗 combines meanings. “Roof” over the “sign” radical (used for spiritual manifestations) suggests the altar to the ancestors which every traditional family has in its home.

祖宗 **zǔzōng** ancestor

宗教 **zōngjiào** religion L5

迎	丶	辶	辶
	迎	迎	迎
901 7 strokes	迎		

**YÍNG, to face; toward; to meet [A]**

欢迎 **huānyíng** to welcome [A] L2

迎接 **yíngjiē** to receive or welcome someone [B] L5

迎面 **yíngmiàn** facing each other; the space opposite [D] L6

付	丿	亻	亻
	付	付	
902 5 strokes			

**FÙ, to hand over, to pay; a set [A]**

(MN) The “thumb” (representing a hand) hands over something to the “(side-)man”

对付 **duìfu** to deal with; to make do with [B] L6

付出 **fùchū** to pay; to expend [D]

付钱 **fùqián** to pay for the bill

府	丶	宀	广
	广	府	府
903 8 strokes	府	府	

**Fŭ, prefecture; palace [A]**

政府 **zhèngfǔ** government [A] L5

府上 **fǔshàng** (your) residence (polite expression)

王府 **wángfǔ** royal palace

俯	ノ	亻	亻
	亻	亻	亻
904 10 strokes	俯	俯	俯

**Fǔ, to bow your head; “please condescend to ...” (old-fashioned honorific form used in official correspondence) [C]**

俯视 **fǔshì** to overlook

俯首 **fǔshǒu** to bow your head and submit

附	3	阝	阝
	阝	阝	附
905 7 strokes	附		

**Fù, to attach; be near, close [A]**

附近 **fùjìn** be near to [A] L3

附带 **fùdài** in passing; to attach; be supplementary [D]

附和 **fùhè** to echo (viewpoint, opinion); to chime in with [D] L6

附加 **fùjiā** to add, to attach; be additional, be attached [D]

附属 **fùshǔ** be subsidiary, be affiliated [D] L6

符	フ	𠃉	𠃊
	𠃋	𠃌	符
906 11 strokes	符		

**FÚ, symbol; written charm or incantation [B]**

Original meaning was “bamboo tally.”

符合 **fúhé** to tally with; (term from physics) coincidence [B] L4

符号 **fúhào** symbol, insignia [D] L6

腐	广	𠃍	𠃎
	𠃏	腐	腐
907 14 strokes	腐	腐	腐

**Fŭ, to decay, turn rotten [B]**





A sound-meaning compound, 府 suggests the sound while 肉 “meat” helps with the meaning.

腐化 **fǔhuà** to go rotten; to be depraved, degenerate; rot, decay [D]

腐败 **fǔbài** to rot, corruption L6











咐	丨	𠃐	𠃑
	𠃒	𠃓	𠃔
908 8 strokes	咐	咐	

**FÙ**, second syllable of 吩咐 *fēnfu*, to give somebody an order (instruction), to tell somebody to do something [C]

			
909 3 strokes			

**SHĀN**, streaks. **STREAKS** radical (63)

The character is a picture. Not in modern use as an independent character.

			
910 15 strokes			
			

**YǐNG**, shadow, image, photograph [A]

影响 **yǐngxiǎng** to affect, to influence; influence, effect [A] L3

影子 **yǐngzi** shadow, reflection; trace [B] L5

阴影 **yīnyǐng** shadow, shade

影射 **yǐngshè** allude to; hint obliquely at; insinuate

电影 **diànyǐng** movie [A] L1

电影院 **diànyǐngyuán** movie-house [C]

壬	一	二	千
	壬		
911 4 strokes			

**RÉN, the ninth “heavenly stem”; family name**

(MN) The character seems to show the “knight” carrying some object (the “left” radical) thrown over his shoulder

任	丿	亻	仁
	仁	任	任
912 6 strokes			

**RÈN, to allow; term of office; responsibility; to employ; to endure; RÉN, family name [A]**

任性 **rènxìng** be wilful; be wayward [C] L6

任意 **rènyì** wilfully; wantonly [C] L6

任命 **rènmìng** be appointed; be nominated [D] L6

任用 **rènyòng** to appoint

何	丿	亻	仁
	仁	何	何
913 7 strokes	何		



**HÉ, what; family name [A]**

任何 **rèn hé** any [A]; whatever, whichever L4

如何 **rú hé** how? in what way? how about...? [B] L5

何必 **hé bì** why must...? [C] L5

几何 **jǐ hé** how much? how many? [D]

几何学 **jǐ hé xué** geometry

详	`	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
914 8 strokes	讠	详	

**XIÁNG, in detail; to know [B]**

**Xiáng** is supposed to be a sound-meaning compound, “words” giving the meaning and 羊 **yáng** (156, p. 32) giving—not the full sound, but—the rhyme.

详谈 **xiáng tán** to discuss in detail

详情 **xiáng qíng** detailed information

不详 **bù xiáng** be unknown

(MN) Speak to the sheep in detail

詳

细	纟	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纟
915 8 strokes	细	细	

**XÌ, be fine (not coarse), be thin [A]**

Note that the radicals in **xì** are the same as in 累 (49, p. 10), but the positions are different. Originally, **xì** had “silk” + “head” = “hair,” therefore “fine.” “Head” was corrupted.

详细 **xiángxì** be in detail [B] L4

细致 **xìzhì** detailed; meticulous L6

細

根	一	十	才
	木	𣎵	𣎵
916 10 strokes	𣎵	𣎵	根

**GĒN, root; square root; a measure for long, thin things [A] L5**

A sound-meaning compound, the “tree” radical helps with the meaning.

根本 **gēnběn** be basic, be fundamental; from the beginning [B] L5

根据 **gēnjù** to base something on; according to; basis [B] L3

方根 **fānggēn** square root

史	丨	冂	口
	𠂇	史	
917 5 strokes			

**SHǐ, history, historian; family name [A]**

历史 **lìshǐ** history [A] L3

使	勹	亻	仁
	仁	何	伺
918 8 strokes	使	使	

**SHǐ**, envoy; to use; to cause; with [A] L3

使用 **shǐyòng** to use, to employ [A] L4

大使 **dàshǐ** ambassador [C]

使得 **shǐdé** to make; to cause; to be able to use; be all right [C]

使命 **shǐmìng** mission, assignment L6

大使馆 **dàshǐguǎn** embassy [B] L4

味	丨	冫	冫
	冫	𠂔	𠂔
919 8 strokes	味	味	

**WÈI**, flavor; odor; a measure for medicine and for courses (of a meal) [B]

味道 **wèidao** flavor [B] L4

气味 **qìwèi** smell, flavor [C] L6

味觉 **wèijué** sense of taste

玩味 **wánwèi** to think over, to ponder

(MN) The flavor is not in the mouth yet (未)

乱	一	二	千
	𠂇	舌	舌
920 7 strokes	乱		

**LUÀN, be disorderly, disorder [A] L4**

内乱 **nèiluàn** civil strife; civil convulsions; internal disorders

乱说 **luànshuō** to speak recklessly; to gossip

乱真 **luànzhēn** be a good imitation (of a painting or sculpture)

(MN) A tongue with a “hook”—what a disorder

亂

派	丶	丶	彳
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
921 9 strokes	𠂇	𠂇	派

**PÀI, to branch off; to appoint; faction, sect; to levy; to distribute [A] L5**

Subtract the “water-dots,” and you have an old character that was a picture of a stream dividing, from which came the meaning “to branch off.”

党派 **dǎngpài** political party [C]

派别 **pàibié** faction [D] L6

气派 **qìpài** manner, style

派头 **pàitóu** style, manner

派出所 **pàichūsuǒ** precinct house [C]

助	丨	冂	月
	月	且	助
922 7 strokes	助		

### ZHÙ, to help [A]

A sound-meaning compound, “力 strength” helps with the meaning, “且” no longer suggests the sound in a good way.

帮助 **bāngzhù** to help, help [A] L2

助手 **zhùshǒu** helper, assistant [C] L6

助理 **zhùlǐ** assistant [D] L6

助长 **zhùzhǎng** to encourage; to abet [D]

借助 **jièzhù** using, drawing on, with the help of [D] L6

助教 **zhùjiào** teaching assistant

设	讠	讠	讠
	讠	设	设
923 6 strokes			

### SHÈ, to establish; if [A]

设备 **shèbei** equipment [B] L5

设想 **shèxiǎng** to imagine; to take into account, have consideration for; rough plan, preliminary idea [C] L6

设立 **shèlì** to set up [D] L6

设法 **shèfǎ** to figure out a way; to try to

医	一	厂	尸
	彳	彳	彳
924 7 strokes	医		

**YĪ, to heal [A]**

医生 **yīshēng** healer, medical doctor [A] L1

医院 **yīyuàn** hospital [A] L1

医学 **yīxué** medical science [B]

中医 **zhōngyī** Chinese traditional medicine [C]

(MN) Arrow 矢 in the quiver = arrow not in the body = to heal

醫

服	丿	月	月
	月	月	月
925 8 strokes	服	服	

**FÚ, clothes; to take, swallow (medicine); to serve; to obey; be accustomed to; FÙ, a measure for doses (term in Chinese medicine) [A]**

衣服 **yīfu** clothes [A] L1

服从 **fúcóng** to obey [B] L5

说服 **shuōfú** to convince [C] L6

务	ノ	夕	夂
	冬	务	
926 5 strokes			

**WÙ, affairs; must [A]**

服务 **fúwù** to serve; service [A]

业务 **yèwù** business, professional work [B] L5

任务 **rènwù** mission, task [B] L4

医务 **yīwù** medical [D]

务必 **wùbì** without fail, whatever the cost L6

外务 **wàiwù** foreign affairs

服务员 **fúwùyuán** attendant [A] L2

務

精	丿	㇇	㇇
	半	米	𥝱
927 14 strokes	精	精	精

**JĪNG, essence, spirit; sperm; very; to be essential, pure; be smart [A]**

精力 **jīnglì** personal energy, vigor [B] L5

精细 **jīngxì** be meticulous [C]

精通 **jīngtōng** to know very well [D] L6

精心 **jīngxīn** take pains in doing [D] L6

精美 **jīngměi** be exquisite [D]

精简 **jīngjiǎn** to simplify, retrench [D] L6

精神 **jīngshén** spirit, vitality [A] L4

精神病 **jīngshénbìng** mental illness, psychosis

奴	勹	女	女
	如	奴	
928 5 strokes			

**NÚ, handmaiden, slave [C]**

“又 hand” + “女 maiden.”

The character combines meanings.

奴才 **núcái** slave

奴性 **núxìng** be servile; servile disposition

努	勹	女	女
	如	奴	努
929 7 strokes	努		

**Nǚ, to strive, to work hard at [A]**

This appears to combine meanings: use the strength or energy of a slave. Or it may represent an extension of meaning of the word behind 奴: “to slave at it.”

努力 **nǚlì** “put your back into it”; effort [A] L3



怒	亠	女	女
	如	奴	奴
930 9 strokes	怒	怒	怒

**NÙ, anger, passion, rage [B]**

怒 appears to combine meanings: the heart (emotions) of a slave: anger, passion, rage. Or, it may represent the feelings (of an owner) toward a slave.

发怒 **fānù** get angry

怒发冲冠 **nùfàchōngguān** to become so angry that one's hair raised up his hat, to become extremely angry

动	一	二	云
	云	动	动
931 6 strokes			

**DÒNG, to move [A]**

活动 **huódòng** be active, activity [A] L4


运动 **yùndòng** movement (physical), exercise; sports; campaign, movement (political) [A] L2

动人 **dòngren** be touching (emotions) [B]

动手 **dòngshǒu** start work; to touch, handle; to hit out [B] L6

动身 **dòngshēn** to start a journey [B] L6


動

	丿	𠂇	𠂇
	告	𠂇	𠂇
932 15 strokes	靠	靠	靠

**KÀO, to lean on, to depend on [B]**


可靠 **kěkào** be reliable [B] L5

靠近 **kàojìn** be near to [B]

	彳	彳	
933 2 strokes			

**No pronunciation. To march. MARCH radical (36)**

This is a picture of a man marching out. The student should distinguish “march” from the “halt” radical, 止 (90, p. 19).

	一	一	一
	彳	彳	彳
934 8 strokes	建	建	

**JIÀN, to set up; Fujian (old style: “Fukien”) [A]**

建设 **jiànshè** to build, to build up [A] L5

建立 **jiànlì** to establish [B] L5

建造 **jiànzào** to build, to make [C]

建交 **jiànjiāo** to establish diplomatic relations [D]

健	ノ	亻	亻
	亻	亻	亻
935 10 strokes	律	俤	健

**JIÀN**, to strengthen, be strong; be regular; overly...

健全 **jiànquán** to be sound; to make sound, to perfect [C] L6

健美 **jiànměi** to be strong and good-looking [D]

健忘 **jiànwàng** forgetfulness

健谈 **jiàntán** eloquent, very talkative; garrulous

键	ノ	钅	钅
	钅	钅	钅
936 13 strokes	律	键	键

**JIÀN**, key (for a lock; on a piano, type-writer, etc.), bolt [B]

The “gold” radical helps with the meaning.

键盘 **jiànpán** keyboard L5

键

墙	土	土	土
	埝	埝	埝
937 14 strokes	墙	墙	墙

### QIÁNG, wall [A] L4

The “earth” radical helps with the meaning.

城墙 **chéngqiáng** city wall

香, 牆

护	扌	扌	扌
	护	护	护
938 7 strokes	护		

### HÙ, to protect [B]

保护 **bǎohù** to protect [B] L4

护士 **hùshì** nurse [B] L4

救护 **jiùhù** to rescue, save

(MN) “Hand” protects the “door 户”

護

莫	一	艹	艹
	苜	苜	苜
939 10 strokes	苜	莫	莫

**MÒ, don't; none; family name [D]**

Anciently, 大 “big” was “grass” 艹, like the top of the character: “the sun going down, disappearing into the grass” (Karlgren *AD* 638), and the character was pronounced **mù** and meant “dusk, evening.” Now sound-loan for “don't,” etc. **Mò** is the phonetic in several common characters. See the next few items.

莫非 **mòfēi** is it possible that...?

模	木	木	木
	栝	栝	栝
940 14 strokes	栝	栝	模

**MÓ, pattern (pronounced MÚ in some compounds) [B]**

Original meaning might have been a “wooden frame,” note the “tree” radical.

规模 **guīmó** dimensions, scope [B] L5

模式 **móshì** model; pattern [D] L6

模子 **múzi** mold, die

模样 **múyàng** facial appearance, face L6

模特儿 **móter** model

摸	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
941 13 strokes	措	措	摸

**MŌ**, to feel with the hand; to grope for; to sneak in or out [B]; to try to find out

The “side-hand” gives the meaning.

摸底 **mōdǐ** to try to find out the real situation or purpose

抚摸 **fǔmō** to stroke

漠	氵	氵	氵
	漠	漠	漠
942 13 strokes	涸	涸	漠

**MÒ**, desert; be indifferent [B]

Although 莫 **mò** (939, p. 188) gives the sound, this can be read as a meaning-meaning compound: “water” + “none” = desert.

漠漠 **mòmò** be foggy; be vast and lonely L6

漠然 **mòrán** indifferently; apathetically

漠视 **mòshì** to treat with indifference

沙漠 **shāmò** a desert L5

寞	宀	宀	宀
	宀	宀	宀
943 13 strokes	宀	寞	寞

**MÒ, be lonely; be deserted [C]**

寂寞 jìmò lonely, loneliness L5

慕	艹	艹	艹
	苜	苜	苜
944 14 strokes	莫	慕	慕

**MÙ, to admire; to hanker for [B]**

爱慕 àimù to love, to adore

慕仰 mùyǎng to look up to

慕名 mù míng out of admiration for somebody's famous name

慕尼黑 Mùníhēi Munich (the Bavarian city)

墓	艹	艹	艹
	苜	苜	苜
945 13 strokes	莫	墓	墓

**MÙ, tomb [C]**

A sound-meaning compound, the 莫 **mò** (939, p. 188) gives the sound, the importance of the “土 earth” radical is obvious.

墓地 **mùdì** cemetery

墓碑 **mùbēi** tombstone, gravestone

幕	艹	艹	艹
	苜	苜	莫
946 13 strokes	莫	幕	幕

**MÙ**, stage curtain; measure for acts of a play; (movie) screen [C]

The “cloth” radical helps with the meaning.

幕后 **mùhòu** backstage; behind the scenes

银幕 **yínmù** the silver screen

修	丿	亻	亻
	亻	修	修
947 9 strokes	修	修	修

**XIŪ**, to build, to repair; to prune, trim; to study [B] L4

修理 **xiūlǐ** to fix [B] L6

修改 **xiūgǎi** to revise [B] L5

修建 **xiūjiàn** to build [C] L6

修正 **xiūzhèng** to amend, revise [C]

自修 **zìxiū** to educate oneself; study period (in school)



省	丨	丩	小
	少	𠂆	省
948 9 strokes	省	省	省

**SHĚNG**, province [A] L4; to save [B]; **XǐNG**, to reflect, to be awake, to realize

省得 **shěngdé** lest [C]

省长 **shěngzhǎng** governor of a province [C]

省会 **shěng huì** provincial capital [D] L6

省钱 **shěngqián** be economical (be saving of money)

河北省 **Héběi shěng** Hebei Province

反省 **fǎnxǐng** introspection; self-questioning

尺	冫	冫	尸
	尺		
949 4 strokes			

**CHǐ**, a Chinese “foot” (about 14 English inches); pronounced **CHĚ** in some compounds; a ruler. FOOT (length) radical (117) [B]

尺寸 **chǐcun** size (in feet and inches) [C]

尺子 **chǐzi** ruler [C] L5

市尺 **shìchǐ** Chinese standard foot

宽	丶	八	宀
	宀	宀	宀
950 10 strokes	宀	宀	宽

**KUĀN, be broad [B] L4**

“Roof”+ “grass” + “see.”

宽大 **kuāndà** be spacious; to fit loosely; be lenient [D]

宽广 **kuānguǎng** be broad, extensive [D]

宽窄 **kuānzhǎi** “the broad-narrow of it,” i.e., width

宽厚 **kuānhòu** be generous

宽容 **kuānróng** be tolerant

寬

系	一	丿	丿
	丿	系	系
951 7 strokes	系		

**Xì, 1) department (of a college); system; 2) to connect; be related to; 3) to tie; to haul up or let down on a rope; to remember; be concerned about; to jail [A] L5**

关系 **guānxi** relationship [A] L3

太阳系 **tàiyángxì** the solar system

社会学系 **shèhuìxué xì** sociology department

係 (2nd meanings) 繫 (3rd meanings)

县	丨	冂	月
	月	且	县
952 7 strokes	县		

**XIÀN**, a *xiàn* (“*hsien*”), administrative district similar to a U.S. county [B] L5

A picture of an inverted head “首.” Current meanings by association or sound-loan.

县城 **xiànchéng** county seat [C]

县长 **xiànzhǎng** magistrate of a **xiàn** [D]

公	ノ	八	公
	公		
953 4 strokes			

**GŌNG**, public; male; be equitable; metric; “Mr.”; grandfather [A]

公里 **gōnglǐ** kilometer [A] L4

公斤 **gōngjīn** kilogram [A] L2

公园 **gōngyuán** (public) park [A] L3

公元 **gōngyuán** Christian era [B] L5

公开 **gōngkāi** be open; make public [B] L5

公用电话 **gōngyòng diànhuà** public telephone [B]

公共汽车 **gōnggòngqìchē** public bus [A] L2

铁	丿	㇇	㇇
	㇇	钅	钅
954 10 strokes	钅	铁	铁

**TIĚ, iron; be strong; family name [B]**

The “gold” radical helps with the meaning.

铁路 **tiělù** railroad [B]

铁定 **tiědìng** to decide definitely

铁丝 **tiěsī** wire

手无寸铁 **shǒu wú cùn tiě** be completely unarmed, be defenceless

鐵

台	厶	厶	厶
	台	台	
955 5 strokes			

**TÁI, the name of a group of stars; platform, terrace; desk; stand, base; broadcasting station [B] L4**

台风 **táifēng** typhoon [D] L6

电视台 **diànshìtái** television station [B]

(platform) 臺, (typhoon) 颱

抬	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
956 8 strokes	抬	抬	

**TÁI, to carry (between two or more people); to raise the price [A] L4**

A sound-meaning compound, the “hand” radical helps with the meaning.

抬头 **táitóu** to raise your head; to look up

抬高 **táigāo** to raise, enhance

檯

治	丶	丶	冫
	冫	冫	冫
957 8 strokes	治	治	

**ZHÌ, to govern; to heal, to treat [A]**

政治 **zhèngzhì** politics [A] L5

治理 **zhìlǐ** to govern [D] L6

治安 **zhì'ān** public security, law and order [D] L6

医治 **yīzhì** to heal, to treat [D]

治病 **zhìbìng** to treat an illness

语	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讠	语
958 9 strokes	语	语	语

**Yŭ, language, speech [A]**

语言 **yǔyán** language [A] L4

语法 **yǔfǎ** grammar [A] L4

语音 **yǔyīn** speech sounds; pronunciation [B]

语气 **yǔqì** tone, manner of speaking; (grammatical) mood [B] L5

语文 **yǔwén** (Chinese) language [C]

四字成语 **sìzìchéngyǔ** a four-character set expression

語

弗	冫	弓	弓
	弗	弗	
959 5 strokes			

**FÚ, (bookish) not, be unwilling to**

This character originally meant “rope” and was a picture of a piece of rope (the “bow” radical) tying two things—now “left” and “down”— 丿 | together. The meanings “not, be unwilling to” came by sound-loan.

费	一	一	弓
	𠄎	弗	弗
960 9 strokes	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎

**FÈI, to waste; expense, fee; family name [B]**

学费 **xuéfèi** tuition fees [B]

费用 **fèiyòng** expense [B] L5

公费 **gōngfèi** at public expense [B]

费力 **fèilì** to require effort, be strenuous [C]

费心 **fèixīn** to take trouble over; (polite) Would you mind to...

費

佛	丿	亻	亻
	亻	𠄎	佛
961 7 strokes	佛		

**FÓ, Buddha; FÚ, second syllable of 仿佛 *fǎngfú*, “to seem, to be more or less the same as; as if” [B]**

佛教 **Fójiào** Buddhism

佛祖 **fóuzǔ** the Buddha

其	一	十	廿
	廿	廿	卅
962 8 strokes	其	其	

### QÍ, her, his, its, their [A]

其 gives the sound in several characters.

See the next few items

其次 **qícì** next in order; second [B] L4

其中 **qízhōng** among, in the midst of [B] L4

其余 **qíyú** the rest [B] L5

其他 **qítā** other, else [B] L3

其间 **qíjiān** among, between [D]

其实 **qíshí** actually; in fact L3

尤其 **yóuqí** especially L4

期	十	廿	卅
	其	期	期
963 12 strokes	期	期	

### QĪ, period; issue (of a magazine); to expect [A]

期望 **qīwàng** to look forward to [D] L6

期间 **qījiān** period of time; during [B] L5

日期 **rìqī** date (calendrical) [B] L5

期满 **qīmǎn** to expire

星期 **xīngqī** week [A] L1



星期日 **xīngqīrì** Sunday [A]

星期天 **xīngqītiān** Sunday

旗	亠	勹	方
	𠂆	旃	旃
964 14 strokes	旌	旗	旗

**QÍ, flag [B]**

旗袍 **qípáo** woman's long dress with slit skirt; cheongsam L6

国旗 **guóqí** national flag

欺	廿	甘	其
	其	其	其
965 12 strokes	欺	欺	

**Qǐ, to cheat [B]; to deceive**

欺负 **qīfu** to bully; to take advantage of L6

欺骗 **qīpiàn** to deceive, swindle L6

棋	木	杓	柑
	柑	棋	棋
966 12 strokes	棋		

**QÍ, chess, or any similar board game [C]**

棋迷 **qímí** chess fan

棋手 **qíshǒu** chess player

韦	一	二	弓
	韦		
967 4 strokes			

**WÉI, walk off, to walk off in opposite directions; soft leather; family name. WALK OFF radical (91)**

韦 used to have “foot” at the top and at the bottom to suggest two feet walking in opposite directions.

韦编三绝 **wéibiānsānjué** diligent in one’s studies

韋

围	丨	冂	冂
	冂	冂	围
968 7 strokes	围		

**WÉI, to go around; circumference [A]**

To go around in an enclosing wall (冂)

包围 **bāowéi** to surround [C] L6

围巾 **wéijīn** muffler, scarf [C] L5

围墙 **wéiqiáng** enclosing wall

伟	丿	亻	亻
	亻	伟	伟
969 6 strokes			

**WĒI, be great [A]**

The “man” radical helps with the meaning.

伟大 **wěidà** be mighty [A] L5

伟人 **wěirén** a great man

伟业 **wěiyè** a great task

偉

违	一	二	弓
	韦	韦	违
970 7 strokes	违		

**WÉI, to go against, to disobey [B]**

违反 **wéifǎn** to violate, transgress [B] L5

违法 **wéifǎ** to break the law [D]

违心 **wéixīn** against one’s conscience

違

允	勹	宀	允
	允		
971 4 strokes			

**Yǔn, to consent; be true, sincere [B]**

Distinguish from 宀 (1041, p. 209).

允许 **yǔnxǔ** to permit, permission [B] L4

允从 **yǔncóng** to assent

允当 **yǔndàng** be suitable, satisfactory

充	宀	宀	宀
	去	充	充
972 6 strokes			

**CHōNG, to fill up; to pretend to be [B]**

Distinguish from 宀 (1041, p. 209).

充分 **chōngfèn** be adequate [B] L5

充足 **chōngzú** be sufficient [B] L6

充实 **chōngshí** be ample, adequate [C] L6

充当 **chōngdāng** to serve as, act as [D] L6

冒充 **mào chōng** to impersonate L6

(MN) “True” wears a hat, becomes “pretend.”

统	勹	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纟
973 9 strokes	统	统	统

**TǒNG, to control; all; succession [B]**

总统 **zǒngtǒng** president (of a country) [B] L5

传统 **chuántǒng** tradition; be traditional [B] L5

统一 **tǒngyī** to unify; unity [B] L5

系统 **xìtǒng** system; be systematic [B] L5

统治 **tǒngzhì** to control [B] L5

統

推	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
974 11 strokes	推	推	推

**TUĪ, to push; to elect; to make excuses; to cut, to clip; to deduce [A] L4**

推动 **tuīdòng** to put into action; to promote; to propel [B]

推进 **tuījìn** give a push to; (military) to advance [B]

推行 **tuīxíng** carry into operation [D]

推理 **tuīlǐ** (logic) inference, deduction [D] L6

推三阻四 **tuīsānzǔsì** make up all kinds of excuses [D]

答	讠	竹	𦰃
	𦰃	𦰃	𦰃
975 12 strokes	答	答	

**DÁ, to answer; DĀ, answer [A]**

回答 **huídá** to answer, answer [A] L2

答应 **dāyìng** to answer, to agree to [B] L5

答案 **dá'àn** answer, solution [B] L4

答非所问 **dáfēisuǒwèn** to give an irrelevant answer; irrelevant or evasive answer

货	丷	亻	亻
	化	化	𠬞
976 8 strokes	货	货	

**HUÒ, goods; currency [B]**

A sound-meaning compound, the “cowrie” radical helps with the meaning, “化 **huà**” once gave the sound.

国货 **guóhuò** domestic goods (i.e., not imports)

洋货 **yánghuò** imports (“foreign goods”)

通货 **tōnghuò** legal tender

貨

咸	一	厂	尸
	尸	𠂆	𠂆
977 9 strokes	咸	咸	咸

**XIÁN, salt; (bookish) all; a family name [C] L4**

咸水湖 **xiánshuǐhú** saltwater lake

咸肉 **xiánròu** salt pork, bacon

(“salt” only) 鹵咸

喊	口	𠂆	𠂆
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆
978 12 strokes	喊	喊	喊

**HǎN, to yell [A] L5**

喊叫 **hǎnjiào** to cry out [C]

呐喊 **nàhǎn** a rallying cry; a battle cry

(MN) To yell “salty-mouth”

感	厂	尸	后
	咸	咸	咸
979 13 strokes	感	感	感

**GǎN**, to feel (emotionally); to move (emotionally); to appreciate [A]

感到 **gǎndào** to feel, to sense [A]

感冒 **gǎnmào** the common cold [A] L3

感谢 **gǎnxiè** to thank, be grateful [A] L4

感动 **gǎndòng** to move (emotionally) [B] L4

感觉 **gǎnjué** sense perception; to sense, feel [B] L4

感情 **gǎnqíng** emotion; affection [B] L4

感想 **gǎnxiǎng** reflections, thoughts [B] L5

减	讠	冫	冫
	冫	冫	减
980 11 strokes	减	减	

**JIǎN**, to decrease; “minus” [B]

减少 **jiǎnshǎo** to decrease, to subtract [B] L4

减产 **jiǎnchǎn** decline in production [D]

减价 **jiǎnjià** to cut prices; hold a sale

五减三 **wǔ jiǎn sān** five minus three

(MN) To decrease “salty” “ice”

减



形	一	二	扌
	开	开	形
981 7 strokes	形		

### XÍNG, form [B]

形势 **xíngshì** appearance, conditions of things; pertain to topography, be topographical [B] L5

形容 **xíngróng** to describe [B] L5

形成 **xíngchéng** to take shape [B] L5

形式 **xíngshì** form, shape [B] L5

形像 **xíngxiàng** image, form [C] L5

情形 **qíngxíng** circumstances, situation [B] L6

升	一	二	扌
	升		
982 4 strokes			

### SHÈNG, to ascend, to raise; Chinese dry quart (31.6 cubic inches); quart box [B] L5

升学 **shēngxué** be promoted to a higher grade in school [D]

升平 **shēngpíng** be peaceful, peace

一升米 **yìshēngmǐ** quart of rice

直升机 **zhíshēngjī** helicopter

低	丿	亻	亻
	亻	亻	低
983 7 strokes	低		

**DĪ, be low, to lower [A] L3**

减低 **jiǎndī** to reduce [D]

低下 **dīxià** be low (status, standard of living) [D]

低头 **dītóu** to bow the head

低声下气 **dīshēngxiàqì** be meek (literally, “lower your voice and keep down your energy”)

低三下四 **dīsānxiàsì** be humble, servile

降	冫	阝	阝
	阝	阝	降
984 8 strokes	降	降	

**JIÀNG, to descend; to lower, to demote [B]; XIÁNG, to surrender; to control**

降低 **jiàngdī** to drop, to lower [B] L4

下降 **xiàjiàng** to descend; to drop, fall

降价 **jiàngjià** to reduce prices [D]

升降机 **shēngjiàngjī** (somewhat obsolete) elevator (literally, an ascend-and-descend machine); nowadays,

电梯 **diàn tī** = elevator

照	冫	日	𠄎
	𠄎	昭	昭
985 13 strokes	照	照	照

**ZHÀO, to reflect; to shine on; according to [A]**

“Sun” gives the meaning, “召” gives the sound, the “fire-dots” re-emphasizes the meaning.

照常 **zhàocháng** as usual [B] L5

按照 **ànzhào** according to ... [B] L4

护照 **hùzhào** passport [B] L3

照样 **zhàoyàng** following a model; in the same old way, as before [C] L6

照相 **zhàoxiàng** to take a photograph [A]

照相机 **zhàoxiàngjī** camera [C] L3

而	一	一	一
	𠄎	而	而
986 6 strokes			

**ÉR, (obsolete) beard; and, and yet, but. BEARD radical (169) [A] L4**

而 is a picture of a beard. Other meanings by sound-loan. Distinguish it from “face” 面 (675, p. 136).

而且 **érqiě** and moreover [A] L3

然而 **rán’ér** but, moreover [B] L4

而已 **éryǐ** that’s all [C] L6

而后 **érhòu** after that, then [D]

忽	ノ	勹	勹
	勿	勿	忽
987 8 strokes	忽	忽	

**HŪ, suddenly; to neglect [A]**

忽然 **hūrán** all of a sudden [A] L4

忽而... 忽而... **hūér... hūér...** do one thing one minute, another thing the next

忽而哭忽而笑 **hūér kū hūér xiào** weep one minute and laugh the next

乐	一	匕	牙
	牙	乐	
988 5 strokes			

**YUÈ, music; family name [A]; LÈ, happiness; family name [A]**

音乐 **yīnyuè** music [A] L3

快乐 **kuàilè** be happy, happiness [B] L2

樂

线	丷	纟	纟
	纟	纟	线
989 8 strokes	线	线	

**XIÀN, thread, wire; clue [B]**

A sound-meaning compound, the “silk” radical suggests the meaning.

毛线 **máoxiàn** knitting wool [C]

线路 **xiànlù** (electricity) circuit; (transportation) line, route [C]

视线 **shìxiàn** line of sight [D] L6

线人 **xiànrén** stool pigeon; spy, informer

平行线 **píngxíngxiàn** parallel lines

線

邮	丨	冫	冫
	由	由	由
990 7 strokes	邮		

**YÓU, postal [A]**

“由” gives the sound.

邮包 **yóubāo** parcel [C]

邮电 **yóudiàn** post and telecommunications [D]

邮政 **yóuzhèng** postal service [D]

邮费 **yóufèi** postage

邮件 **yóujiàn** mail

局	勹	冂	尸
	局	局	局
991 7 strokes	局		

**JÚ**, office; situation [A]

局部 **júbù** part [C] L6

局面 **júmiàn** aspect, phase [C] L6

局势 **júshì** situation [D] L6

邮局 **yóujú** post office [A] L5

邮局长 **yóujúzhǎng** postmaster [B]

警察局 **jǐngchájú** police station

空	丶	宀	宀
	宀	宀	空
992 8 strokes	空	空	

**KŌNG**, be empty; sky, air; for nothing, in vain; **KÒNG**, be empty, leave empty; empty space; free time

空气 **kōngqì** air [B] L4

空间 **kōngjiān** space [B] L5

空中 **kōngzhōng** in the sky; overhead [B]

空前 **kōngqián** be unprecedented [B]

太空 **tàikōng** outer space [D] L6

空话 **kōnghuà** empty talk, chatter [D]

空心 **kōngxīn** be hollow [D]

色	ノ	尸	尸
	角	角	色
993 6 strokes			

**SÈ, color; looks; kind; desire [A]; SHǎI, color**

气色 **qìsè** complexion L6

好色 **hǎosè** be lustful

春色 **chūnsè** spring scenery, happy expression, beautiful face.

色子 **shǎizi** dice

困	丨	冂	冂
	冂	困	困
994 7 strokes	困		

**KÙN, difficulty, hardship; to trap; to maroon; to besiege; to be sleepy [A]  
L4**

困 shows a tree in a box to suggest the idea of “difficulty,” “be in difficulties.”

困睡 **kùnshuì** be sleepy, tired [A]

困难 **kùnnán** be difficult, difficulty [A] L4

围困 **wéikùn** to surround, hem in, besiege

满	丩	冫	灬
	灬	灬	灬
995 13 strokes	满	满	满

**Mǎn**, be full; be contented, satisfied [A] L4

满意 **mǎnyì** be satisfied [A] L3

满足 **mǎnzú** to satisfy [B] L5

充满 **chōngmǎn** be full of, be brimming with, be permeated with [B] L5

满月 **mǎnyuè** full moon, a baby's completion of its first month of life [D]

不满 **bùmǎn** be resentful, discontent

满

角	丿	㇇	㇇
	角	角	角
996 7 strokes	角		

**JIǎO** L3, horn; angle; corner; a measure for dimes; role; **JUÉ**, role.  
**HORN radical (201)**

The character is a picture of an animal's horn.

角度 **jiǎodù** angle; point of view; perspective [C] L5

直角 **zhíjiǎo** right angle

牛角 **niújiǎo** oxhorn

角色 **juésè** a role, a part; a competent actor or actress, a capable person L5



解	丿	勹	角
	角	角	角
997 13 strokes	解	解	解

**JIĚ, to loosen, to untie [A]**

Original meaning might have been to “cut 刀” the “horn 角” of a “cow 牛.”

解决 **jiějué** to solve; to kill; solution [A] L3

了解 **liǎojiě** to understand [A] L3

解放 **jiěfàng** to liberate [B] L5

解答 **jiědá** to answer, explain [B]

解除 **jiěchú** to get rid of [D] L6

讲解 **jiǎngjiě** to explain [D]

织	勹	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纟
998 8 strokes	织	织	

**ZHĪ, to weave [A]**

“Silk” helps with the meaning. 只 **zhǐ** is, of course, there for the sound.

组织 **zǔzhī** to organize; organization [A] L4

织造 **zhīzào** weaving

织毛衣 **zhīmáoyī** to knit a sweater

織

复	丿	一	个
	行	有	有
999 9 strokes	复	复	复

**FÙ, 1) to return; to repeat; to recover; again; to reply; 2) to be complex; to repeat [A]**

复习 **fùxí** to review (lessons) [A] L4

重复 **chóngfù** to go over, repeat [B]

复活 **fùhuó** to resuscitate; Resurrection [D] L6

复原 **fùyuán** to get well again; to restore

复员 **fùyuán** to demobilize

复写纸 **fùxiězhǐ** carbon paper

(1st meaning) 復 (2nd meaning) 複

杂	丿	九	尗
	孳	杂	杂
1000 6 strokes			

**ZÁ, be mixed, be miscellaneous [A]**

Modern form looks a bit like “九” + “一” + “小.”

复杂 **fùzá** be complex [A] L4

杂文 **záwén** an essay, literary miscellany [C]

杂乱 **záluàn** be disorderly, jumbled up [D]

杂交 **zájiāo** to hybridize [D]

典	丨	冂	月
	由	曲	曲
1001 8 strokes	典	典	

**DIǎN**, canon, be canonic; to borrow or lend money on security of land or house [A]

A picture of writing tablets on the table.

字典 **zìdiǎn** dictionary of characters [C] L3

典礼 **diǎnlǐ** ceremony, celebration [C] L6

典故 **diǎngù** classical allusion; historical background

查	一	十	才
	木	朮	杳
1002 9 strokes	杳	杳	查

**CHÁ**, to investigate [A]

查明 **chámíng** to investigate and prove; to ascertain [D]

查处 **cháchǔ** to investigate and deal with as appropriate [D]

查点 **chádiǎn** to check the amount of

查对 **cháduì** to verify

查字典 **chá zìdiǎn** to look up in the dictionary

限	勹	阝	阝
	阝	阝	阝
1003 8 strokes	限	限	

**XIÀN, limit [B]**

限度 **xiàndù** limit [D]

限于 **xiànyú** be limited to [D]

局限 **júxiàn** to limit, be limited; to confine [D] L6

限定 **xiàndìng** to set a limit

限量 **xiànliàng** limit, limited; to estimate

有限 **yǒuxiàn** be limited; “Ltd.”

无限 **wúxiàn** be infinite, unlimited

提	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
1004 12 strokes	提	提	提

**TÍ, to raise; to lift in the hand; rising stroke (in writing); DĪ in some compounds [A] L5**

提高 **tígāo** to raise, enhance [A] L3

提前 **tíqián** to change to an earlier date; be beforehand [B] L4

提包 **tíbāo** handbag, tote bag [C]

提问 **tíwèn** to put questions to [C] L5

提案 **tí'àn** a motion, proposal [D]

提防 **dīfáng** to guard against

肯	丨	𠄎	𠄎
	止	𠄎	肯
1005 8 strokes	肯	肯	

**KĚN, be willing [B]**

The modern form looks like “止” + “月.”

肯定 **kěndìng** to accept; to recognize (e.g., another nation, diplomatically) [B]

L4

肯尼亚 **kěnníyà** Kenya

冬	ノ	夕	夂
	冬	冬	
1006 5 strokes			

**DŌNG, winter; family name [A] L3**

The two dots in this character is no other than the “ice” radical.

冬天 **dōngtiān** winter [A]

冬至 **Dōngzhì** Winter Solstice

冬菜 **dōngcài** preserved, dried cabbage or greens

夏	一	冫	冫
	冫	冫	冫
1007 10 strokes	冫	夏	夏

**XIÀ, summer; family name [A] L3**

夏天 **xiàtiān** summer [A]

夏至 **Xiàzhì** Summer Solstice

夏收 **xiàshōu** summer harvest

冷	丶	冫	冫
	冫	冷	冷
1008 7 strokes	冷		

**LĚNG, be cold; family name [A] L1**

A sound-meaning compound, the “ice” radical gives the meaning.

冷饮 **lěngyǐn** cold drinks

冷淡 **lěngdàn** be cheerless, be desolate; be indifferent [D] L6

冷清 **lěngqīng** be deserted, be desolate

干冷 **gānlěng** be dry and cold (weather)

冷漠 **lěngmò** be cold and indifferent

誼	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
1009 10 strokes	誼	誼	誼

**YÌ, friendship [B]**

友谊 **yǒuyi** friendship L4

情谊 **qíngyì** friendly feelings, brotherhood.

誼

血	丶	丨	白
	血	血	血
1010 6 strokes			

**XUÈ, blood. BLOOD radical (181) [B] L4**

A picture of a dish “皿” with blood “丿” in it. Colloquially, 血 may be pronounced **xiě**. Distinguish from the “dish” radical 皿 (138, p. 28).

血汗 **xuèhàn** blood and sweat; sweat and toil

高血压 **gāoxuèyā** high blood pressure

温	丶	丿	彳
	冫	冫	冫
1011 12 strokes	冫	温	温

**WĒN, be warm; review; family name [B]**

What looks like the “sun” radical here was originally a picture of a man in a box—in prison. “Prisoner” over “dish” suggests “feed a prisoner,” whence “be warmhearted, be warm.”

温度 **wēndù** temperature [B] L4

温带 **wēndài** temperate zone [C] L6

温习 **wēnxí** review, study

该	丶	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
1012 8 strokes	讠	该	

**GĀI, to owe; to be someone’s turn; ought to; the said (aforementioned) ... [A]**

应该 **yīnggāi** ought [A] L3

该当 **gāidāng** to deserve; should [B]

该死 **gāisǐ** (colloquial) damned, accursed (oath of disapproval)

该我 **gāiwǒ** It’s my turn!

該



肉		冂	内
	内	肉	肉
1013 6 strokes			

**RÒU, meat; fruit pulp; be sluggish [A]**

肉 is said to be a picture of dried meat.

牛肉 **niúròu** beef

羊肉 **yáng ròu** mutton, (often) lamb L2

猪肉 **zhūròu** pork

星		冂	冂
	日	月	月
1014 9 strokes	星	星	星

**XĪNG, star, planet; a bit [A]**

A sound-meaning compound. The “sun” gives the meaning, “生” once suggested the sound.

星星 **xīngxīng** star [B]

明星 **míngxīng** star as in “movie star,” etc. [D] L5

火星 **huǒxīng** a spark; Mars

假	丿	亻	亻
	亻	亻	亻
1015 11 strokes	亻	亻	假

**JIǎ, to borrow; to be fake, false; JIà, vacation [A] L4**

放假 fàngjià to have a vacation [A]

假如 jiǎrú if [C] L5

假使 jiǎshǐ if [C] L6

假期 jiàqī vacation time [C]

假牙 jiǎyá false tooth, denture

假意 jiǎyì with false intent

与	一	与	与
1016 3 strokes			


**Yǔ, to hand over; with; Yù, to participate in [B] L4**

与其 yǔqí rather than [B] L5

与会 yùhuì to participate in a conference [D]

与世无争 yǔ shì wú zhēng not to fight the world; to disdain the rat race

與

	丶	冫	灬
	兴	兴	兴
1017 9 strokes	兴	举	举

**Jǔ, to lift; to begin; behavior; all [A]\* L5**

选举 **xuǎnjǔ** to elect, election [B] L5

举行 **jǔxíng** to hold (e.g., a meeting) [B] L3

举办 **jǔbàn** to conduct [C] L4

举头望明月，低头思故乡 **jǔ tóu wàng míng yuè, dī tóu sī gù xiāng** (I) raise (my) head and look at the bright moon, lower (my) head and think of home (李白 *Li Bai*)

舉




	丩	又	又
1018 3 strokes			

**CHĀ, a fork; to work with a fork; CHǎ, to part so as to make a fork; CHÁ, to jam, block up [B]**





Distinguish from character 1020 (p. 204).

钢叉 **gāngcha** steel fork

叉鱼 **chāyú** to spear fish

			
1019 2 strokes			

**No pronunciation. Radical (25), “bottom of 义” (see next)**

			
1020 3 strokes			

**Yì, commitment to the common good; justice; be just; meaning [A]**

Distinguish from the preceding character. See note under 仁 (450, p. 91) on Confucian thought on social order.

义务 **yìwù** duty, obligation; without pay [C] L5

主义 **zhǔyì** doctrine, -ism [D]

社会主义 **shèhuìhǔyì** socialism [C]

望文生义 **wàng wén shēng yì** to take a text too literally

義

议	丶	讠	讠
	讠	议	
1021 5 strokes			

**YÌ, to discuss [B]**

提议 **tíyì** to propose, a proposal L6

会议 **huìyì** a meeting, a conference; a council, a congress L3

(MN) Discuss “justice” with “words”

議

仪	丿	亻	亻
	亻	仪	
1022 5 strokes			

**YÍ, appearance, bearing; ceremony, rite [B]**

仪表 **yíbiǎo** appearance; meter (measuring apparatus)

仪器 **yíqì** gadget L6

仪容 **yíróng** appearance

儀

知	丿	㇇	㇇
	矢	知	知
1023 12 strokes	智	智	智

**ZHÌ, wisdom, intelligence, IQ [C]**

(MN) “知 to know”+ “曰 to say” = wisdom

See note under 仁 (450, p. 91) on Confucian thought on social order.

智慧 **zhìhuì** intelligence, wisdom L5

智商 **zhìshāng** intelligence quotient, IQ L6

被	丶	㇇	㇇
	㇇	初	初
1024 10 strokes	被	被	被

**BÈI, quilt; by (sign of agent in passive construction); to be . . . (sign of passive construction—see**

被告 **in the examples) [A] L3**

被子 **bèizi** quilt [B] L5

被动 **bèidòng** be passive [C] L6

被告 **bèigào** the accused, defendant [D] L6

利	一	二	千
	禾	禾	利
1025 7 strokes	利		

**LÌ, interest (on money); profit; be sharp; family name [A]**

Originally, “grain 禾” + “knife 刂” = “to cut the grain,” whence “sharp” and “profit” (from harvest).

利用 **lìyòng** to make use of [A] L5

净利 **jìnglì** net profit

复利 **fùlì** compound interest

吉利 **jílì** be lucky, be auspicious

存	一	ナ	才
	宀	存	存
1026 6 strokes			

**CÚN, to keep, to store; deposit [B] L5**

保存 **bǎocún** to preserve [B]

存放 **cúnfàng** to entrust to somebody; to deposit [D]

存在 **cúnzài** to exist, existence [B] L5

存在主义 **cúnzàizhǔyì** Existentialism

消	丶	丶	彳
	冫	冫	冫
1027 10 strokes	消	消	消

**XIĀO, to consume, to abolish, to vanish, to disappear [A]**

消息 **xiāoxi** news, information [A] L4

取消 **qǔxiāo** to abolish [B] L5

消化 **xiāohuà** to digest, digestion [B] L5

消费 **xiāofèi** to consume [B] L5

消除 **xiāochú** to eliminate, to clear up [C] L6

消极 **xiāojí** be negative; be passive [C] L6

制	丿	冫	冫
	冫	台	制
1028 8 strokes	制	制	

**ZHÌ, to measure, to regulate; institution; system; to make, to manufacture [B]**

限制 **xiànzhì** to limit, to restrict [B] L4

制度 **zhìdù** system [B] L5

制定 **zhìdìng** to work out (e.g., a plan, a system) [B] L5

制造 **zhìzào** to make, manufacture [B] L4

制止 **zhìzhǐ** to stop, put an end to [B] L6

(“to make, to manufacture”) 製



考	一	十	土
	考	考	考
1029 6 strokes			

**KǎO, to test; to be tested; exam [A]**

Original meaning was “old”—which is still a very minor meaning nowadays—very similar to “老.” Current meanings by sound-loan.

大考 **dàkǎo** final exam

考古 **kǎo gǔ** to practice archeology; archeology [D] L6

考古学 **kǎogǔxué** archeology

试	讠	讠	讠
	讠	讠	讠
1030 8 strokes	试	试	

**SHÌ, to try [A] L4**

考试 **kǎoshì** to take or give an exam; exam [A] L2

口试 **kǒushì** oral exam (C)

笔试 **bǐshì** written exam (C)

試

	厶	厶	厶
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
1031 8 strokes	参	参	

**CĀN**, to take part in; to refer; to consult; **SHĒN**, ginseng [A]

参加 **cānjiā** to take part in [A] L3

参观 **cānguān** to sightsee [A] L4

参考 **cānkǎo** to consult, to consider [C] L5

人参 **rénshēn** ginseng [D]

	一	冫	冫
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
1032 10 strokes	髟	髟	髟

**BIĀO**, long hair. **HAIR** radical (220)

The “streaks” radical stands for the hair; the “long” radical gives the rest of the meaning.

𠂇	丶	丿	丨
1033 3 strokes			

**QIĀNG, bed. BED radical (with the form 𠂇, = radical (42))**

This radical is a picture of a bed. The student should distinguish it from 片, the “slice” radical (422, p. 85). “Bed” is now usually written 床, pronounced **chuáng** (Pt. 2, p. 218a).

将	丶	丿	丨
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
1034 9 strokes	𠂇	将	将

**JIĀNG, to take hold of; to be about to; just; to nurture; JIÀNG, a general (military officer) [A]**

将来 **jiānglái** in the future [A] L4

将要 **jiāngyào** be going to, will do... [B]

将近 **jiāngjìn** be close to, be almost... [D] L6

将就 **jiāngjiu** to make do with, to compromise

上将 **shàngjiàng** a general, an admiral

將

奖	丿	㇇	㇇
	㇇	㇇	㇇
1035 9 strokes	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎

**JIǎNG**, a prize; to give a prize to, to award [B]

奖金 **jiǎngjīn** award of money, bonus [C] L4

奖学金 **jiǎngxuéjīn** scholarship; exhibition [B]

獎

酱	㇇	㇇	㇇
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
1036 13 strokes	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎

**JIàng**, sauce; (food) paste [B]

“酉 wine” suggests that this character is related to “fermentation”

豆酱 **dòujiàng** fermented beans in paste form

酱油 **jiàngyóu** soy sauce L5

(油: see p. 217b) 醬

浆	丩	𠂆	𠂆
	𠂆	𠂆	浆
1037 10 strokes	浆		

**JIĀNG, to starch; thick fluid, starch [C]**

The “water 水” radical helps with the meaning.

浆果 **jiāngguǒ** berry

豆浆 **dòujiāng** soybean milk

浆

属	冫	尸	尸
	肩	肩	肩
1038 12 strokes	属	属	

**SHŭ, to belong to; genus, family; be subordinate [B]**

属于 **shǔyú** to belong to, be tantamount to [B] L5

属国 **shǔguó** dependent territories, colonies

属性 **shǔxìng** qualities, attributes

属

畢	一	匕	匕
	比	比	畢
1039 6 strokes			

**BÌ, to finish; family name [B]**

The simplified form is “比” + “十.”

Distinguish from 华 (788, p. 158).

毕业 **bìyè** to graduate [B] L4

毕生 **bìshēng** all one's life

畢

拾	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	拾
1040 9 strokes	拾	拾	拾

**SHÍ, to pick up; to find; ten [A]**

The “hand” radical helps with the meaning—to pick up.

This is a form of 十 (ten) used in accounting (to minimize the possibility of error or fraud).

拾取 **shíqǔ** to pick up, collect

亢	丶	亠	宀
	亢		
1041 4 strokes			

**KÀNG, be high, to go high; be haughty [D]**

The student should distinguish this character from 允 **yún** “to consent; be sincere” (971, p. 195) and from 充 **chōng** “to fill up” (972, p. 195).

高亢 **gāokàng** be sonorous, resounding

亢进 **kàngjìn** hyperactive (of a bodily organ—a medical term)

航	丶	丿	舟
	舟	舟	舟
1042 10 strokes	舩	航	航

**HÁNG, to sail, to navigate [B]**

Clearly a sound-meaning compound.

航空 **hángkōng** aviation; air- [B] L6

航行 **hángxíng** to sail, fly, navigate [C] L6

航线 **hángxiàn** shipping/flight route [D]

航运 **hángyùn** shipping [D]

航海 **hánghǎi** navigation [D]

航天 **hángtiān** spaceflight [D] L6

航道 **hángdào** channel, lane [D]

旅	丶	勹	勹
	方	旡	旡
1043 10 strokes	旡	旡	旅

**Lǚ, to travel; troops, brigade [A]**

旅行 **lǚxíng** to take a trip, to travel [A]

旅馆 **lǚguǎn** hotel [B]

旅客 **lǚkè** traveler, passenger; hotel guest [B]

旅社 **lǚshè** inn

旅长 **lǚzhǎng** brigade commander

急	勹	勹	勹
	勹	勹	勹
1044 9 strokes	急	急	急

**Jí, be hurried; be upset; be urgent [A]**

着急 **zháojí** to worry, feel anxious [A]

急忙 **jímáng** be hassled, busy [B] L5

急切 **jíqiè** be impatient; in a hurry [D] L6

急症 **jízhèng** acute disease

急救 **jíjiù** first aid; emergency treatment

急性子 **jíxìngzi** to be an impatient type; an impatient type



寄	宀	宀	宀
	尹	宀	宀
1045 11 strokes	寄	寄	寄

**JÌ, to mail; to entrust; to dwell [A] L4**

Original meaning was “to dwell,” thus the “roof” radical.

寄信 **jìxìn** to mail a letter

寄存 **jìcún** to deposit; deposits

寄卖 **jìmài** to consign (goods)

寄件人 **jìjiàn rén** sender

票	一	一	一
	西	西	西
1046 11 strokes	票	票	票

**PIÀO, ticket, stamp, bank note, check, document; vote [A] L2**

邮票 **yóupiào** postage stamp [A]

支票 **zhīpiào** check [D] L5

传票 **chuánpiào** summons (legal)

票房 **piàofáng** a place to buy tickets, booking office, box office

漂	氵	冫	冫
	灑	灑	灑
1047 14 strokes	漂	漂	漂

**PIĀO**, to float, to drift (usually on water: compare with next item); **PIǎO**, bleach, rinse; 1st syllable of 漂亮 *piàoliang* be good-looking; be brilliant, outstanding [A]

The “three-dots-water” radical helps with the meaning.

漂浮 **piāofú** to float L6

飄	𠂇	西	酉
	票	票	飄
1048 15 strokes	飄	飄	

**PIĀO**, to float (in the air or on the water) [B] L5

The “wind” radical helps with the meaning.

飄然 **piāorán** to float in the air

飄飄 **piāopiāo** to flutter

飄飄然 **piāopiāorán** be smug

飄

标	一	十	才
	木	木	木
1049 9 strokes	标	标	标

**BIĀO**, target; to quote a price; to bid (commercially); sign [B]

标准 **biāozhǔn** criterion; be standard [B] L4

标点 **biāodiǎn** punctuation; to punctuate [B] L5

标语 **biāoyǔ** slogan; poster [C]

标题 **biāotí** heading, headline, caption [D] L6

標

布	一	ナ	才
	右	布	
1050 5 strokes			

**BÙ**, cotton cloth; to publish; to spread, lay out; to announce [A] L5

布告 **bùgào** notice, bulletin [C] L6

公布 **gōngbù** to announce, to publish [C] L5

布局 **bùjú** layout; composition (of a painting, of a piece of writing); arrangement (of pieces on a chess-board [D] L6

幕布 **mùbù** theater curtain; movie screen

唤	丨	冫	冫
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
1051 10 strokes	唤		

**HUÀN, to call out [C]**

The “mouth” radical helps with the meaning in this character.

叫唤 **jiàohuan** to call out [D]

唤起 **huànqǐ** to incite, to stir up

换	一	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌
1052 10 strokes	换	换	

**HUÀN, to exchange [A] L3**

换取 **huànqǔ** to get something by exchange, to barter for something [D]

换钱 **huànqián** to change money

改换 **gǎihuàn** to change

换句话说 **huàn jù huà shuō** in other words

适	一	二	千
	千	舌	舌
1053 9 strokes	舌	话	适

**SHÌ, to follow, to chase; be suitable [A]**

The “halt” radical suggests “movement” here.

合适 **héshì** be appropriate [A] L4

适合 **shìhé** to suit, to fit [B] L4

适当 **shìdàng** be proper, be suitable [B]

适应 **shìyìng** to suit, to fit, to match [B] L4

适用 **shìyòng** to be applicable, to suit [B]

适宜 **shìyí** be suitable, to fit [C] L6

适时 **shìshí** be timely

適

鞋	艹	艹	艹
	革	革	革
1054 15 strokes	鞋	鞋	鞋

**XIÉ, shoe [A] L3**

Note the “hide” on the left side, although traditionally Chinese shoes were seldom made of leather.

布鞋 **bùxié** shoes made of cloth

皮鞋 **píxié** leather shoes L5

鞋底 **xiédǐ** shoe sole

鞋跟 **xiégēn** heel of a shoe

(口 53, 土 34)

德	彳	彳	彳
	疋	疋	疋
1055 15 strokes	德	德	德

**DÉ**, virtue; personal energy; 1st syllable of 德国, Germany; family name [B]

Scholars say: The upper righthand part of **dé** is 真 “be real, be true” (404, p. 81), distorted. With “heart” and “step” (“step” for “action”), **dé** combines meanings: “true-heartedness in action,” i.e. virtue. This is more of a mnemonic than etymology though.

德语 **Déyǔ** the German language [B]

( 175)

颜	亠	亠	产
	彦	彦	颜
1056 15 strokes	颜	颜	

**YÁN**, color, face; family name [A]

颜色 **yánsè** color; countenance [A] L3

容颜 **róngyán** looks, appearance

颜面 **yánmiàn** face; prestige, respect

颜如玉 **yánrúyù** a jade-like beauty

顏

烟	丷	囧	火
	烟	烟	烟
1057 10 strokes	烟	烟	烟

**YĀN, smoke; tobacco, cigarette [B]**

A sound-meaning compound. The “fire” radical gives meaning, “囧” helps with the sound.

吸烟 **xīyān** to smoke (tobacco) [B]

烟袋 **yāndài** pipe (for tobacco)

烟鬼 **yānguǐ** opium addict; nicotine fiend

烟火 **yānhuǒ** fireworks

煙

囱	丷	冂	白
	内	肉	肉
1058 7 strokes	囱		

**CŌNG, smoke-hole, chimney, flue [C]**

烟囱 **yāncōng** chimney, stovepipe

需	一	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
1059 14 strokes	需	需	需

**XŪ, to need [A]**

需要 **xūyào** to need, need [A] L3

必需 **bìxū** be essential, be indispensable [C] L3

需求 **xūqiú** to require, to demand [D] L6

(MN) A beard “而” in the rain is needed

(雨 368)

偷	亻	亻	亻
	偷	偷	偷
1060 11 strokes	偷		

**TŌU, to steal [B]**

偷税 **tōushuì** to evade tax [D]

偷看 **tōukàn** to steal a look at, to peep, look at surreptitiously

偷闲 **tōuxián** to loaf, to shirk

偷偷的 **tōutōude** stealthily, on the sly [B]



敬	𠂇	苟	苟
	苟	苟	苟
1061 12 strokes	苟	敬	敬

**JÌNG, to revere; family name [B]**

敬爱 jìng'ài to honor [B] L5

敬礼 jìnglǐ to salute; salutation, formal greeting [B] L6

敬酒 jìngjiǔ to propose a toast, a toast [C]

敬重 jìngzhòng to respect a person

敬而远之 jìng ér yuǎn zhī to respect and stay at a respectful distance from [D]

敬言	苟	苟	敬
	敬	敬	敬
1062 19 strokes	警	警	警

**JǐNG, to warn [B]**

**Jǐng** combines meanings: use “words” to induce “reverence, caution” = “to warn.”

(Karlgren thinks 敬 is phonetic here, or 敬 and 警 stand for cognates. *AD* 396).

警告 jǐnggào warning; to warn, caution [C] L6

火警 huǒjǐng fire alarm

警报 jǐngbào alarm, warning, siren

察	宀	夕	夕
	夕	察	察
1063 14 strokes	察	察	察

**CHÁ, to investigate [B]**

Roof + worship 祭. Original meaning might have been: to worship the gods in a building and try to *find out* whether the gods were pleased or not.

观察 **guānchá** to observe, to survey [B] L5

考察 **kǎochá** to inspect; to observe and study [C] L6

察看 **chákàn** to look into

警察 **jǐngchá** policeman [B] L4

警察局 **jǐngchájú** police station

银	钅	艮	钅
	钅	钅	钅
1064 11 strokes	钅	钅	银

**YÍN, silver; family name [A] L5**

银行 **yínháng** bank (financial institution) [A] L3

银子 **yínzi** silver

白银 **báiyín** silver

银河 **yínhé** the Milky Way

水银 **shuǐyín** mercury (literally: liquid silver)

銀

约	勹	纟	纟
	纟	约	约
1065 6 strokes			

**YUĒ, to agree [B]**

约会 **yuēhuì** appointment, date [B] L4

条约 **tiáoyuē** treaty [B] L6

约束 **yuēshù** to restrain, to keep within bounds [D] L6

失约 **shīyuē** to miss an appointment [D]

约定 **yuēdìng** to agree to

約

穷	丶	宀	宀
	宀	宀	穹
1066 7 strokes	穷		

**QIÓNG, be poor, be impoverished [B] L4**

穷人 **qióngrén** poor people [C]

穷苦 **qióngkǔ** be poverty-stricken [D]

穷忙 **qióngmáng** be busy without purpose

哭穷 **kūqióng** to complain about being poor; to go about pleading poverty

贫穷 **pínqióng** be poor, needy

(MN) Poor men live in a cave (穴) and make a living on labor (力)

靜	二	𠄎	主
	青	青	𦣻
1067 14 strokes	𦣻	靜	靜

**JÌNG, be quiet, be peaceful; family name [A]**

“青”+“争.” The etymology is somewhat disputed.

安静 **ānjìng** be quiet [A] L3

静电 **jìngdiàn** static electricity

静止 **jìngzhǐ** be motionless, be static

(青 249, 争 709)

## Footnotes

- \* Perhaps more correctly, for euphonic reasons, 好累呀 **hǎo lèi ya**. For 呀, see 672, p. 135.
- \* The meanings “lining; inside, in,” and the related grammatical function, are a different word than “village.” They attach to this character because 里 is now also used as a sound-loan for a word that, before the script reform, was written with the “gown” radical: 裏 or 裡.
- \* In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 乡 is one of the 11 “left-over” characters, not classified under a radical.
- \* See 450, p. 91, on 礼 ’s significance in Confucian China. In the traditional character (see bottom right, this frame), the right half is a ritual dish holding flowers.
- \* Karlgren, in “Word-classes in Chinese” (*Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities* V (1933)) and “Cognate Words in the Chinese Phonetic Series” (*BMFEA* XXVIII (1956)) advances the idea that a common phonetic in a series of characters may indicate the scribes’ belief that the words of the series are cognate.
- \* Note the typical versatility of the Chinese verb here: 1) 可怕, can/should be feared (passive); 2a) 怕人, fears people (is shy) (transitive); 2b) 怕人 causes people to fear (transitive-causative). (The terms “passive,” “transitive,” etc. here are not intended to be part of an analysis of Chinese grammar, but rather a

“quick and dirty” way to help native speakers of English and other Indo-European languages deal with Chinese verbs and get from Chinese sentences the same picture as the Chinese speaker has in his/her mind.)

\* In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 民 is one of 11 “left-over” characters, not classified under a radical.

\* Karlgren, however, sees a semantic (or metonymic) progression: elephant → ivory → carved ivory → carved things generally → portrait, statue (*AD* 797).

\* 加以 may also appear before two-syllable verbs with a resumptive function: Example: “选择他们的长处加以跟从 **xuǎnzé tāmen de chángchū jǐāyǐ gēncóng** (I’ll) pick out their good points and **thereto** follow” (Confucius, the English version is intended to be illustrative, not idiomatic); or “A 加以 VERB,” “as to A, . . . .” 择: Pt. 2, p. 220b.

\* In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 举 is one of the 11 “left-over” characters, not classified under a radical.

## Remaining Characters of the “A” List, “B” List, and “C” List

草

**Cǎo**, grass [A] L3

草地 **cǎodì** lawn [B]

草原 **cǎoyuán** prairie [B]

雪

**Xuě**, snow; family name [A]. L2

Karlgren explains this as “rain which you can take in the hand” (*AD* 844).

雪花 **xuěhuā** snow flake

雪山 **xuěshān** snowy mountain

鸟

**Niǎo**, bird. BIRD radical (152) [B] L3

鸟叫 **niǎo jiào** bird cries, bird song

鸵鸟 **tuóniǎo** ostrich

鳥

场

**CHǎNG**, field; a measure for events; **CHÁNG**, a measure for periods [A] L4

场院 **chángyuàn** level open space

场地 **chǎngdì** place, site, location

場

扬

**YÁNG**, to lift up, throw in the air, winnow, display; publish, praise (verbs) [A]

扬名 **yángmíng** become famous

揚

汤

**TĀNG**, soup, hot water; a family name [A] Note the ‘three-dots-water’ L4

泡汤 **pào tāng** (colloq) to fall through

湯

烫

**TÀNG**, be scalding hot; to scald, to heat up; to iron; to get a permanent (hair-do) [B]

Note the 'fire' radical L5

烫伤 **tàngshāng** scald

烫发 **tàngfà** have one's hair permed

燙

肠

**CHÁNG**, intestine; sausage [B]

香肠 **xiāngcháng** sausage

腸

畅

**CHÀNG**, be unimpeded; be uninhibited [C]

畅想 **chàngxiǎng** to think freely

暢

图



**TÚ**, picture, map, diagram [A]

图书馆 **túshūguǎn** library (A)

蓝图 **lántú** blueprint

圖

豕

**Jǐ**, pig's head. PIG'S HEAD radical (70). The forms 豕 and 彘 are also classified as radical 70.

录

**LÙ**, to record, to copy; to tape-record; to employ [A]

录音机 **lùyīnjī** recorder

录像机 **lùxiàngjī** video recorder

錄

绿

**Lǜ**, be green [A] L3

绿化 **lǜhuà** to make green – plant flowers, reforest, etc. (D)

綠

饿

È, be hungry; to starve [A] L3

饥饿 jī'è hunger, be hungry L6

餓

鹅

É, goose [B]

鹅毛 émáo goose feathers

鵝

俄

É, Russia(n)[ [C]

俄语 éyǔ Russian language (spoken) [C]

俄文 éwén Russian language (written) [C]

害

HÀi, to harm; be harmed by, “catch” (i.e., a disease); evil, calamity [B]

害怕 hàipà get scared [B] L3

杀害 shāhài to murder

练

**LIÀN**, to practice; a family name [A]

练习 **liànxí** practice, to practice [A] L3

練

私

**SĪ**, be private; be selfish [B] L5

私人 **sīrén** be personal [B]

私有 **sīyǒu** be private [C]

科

**KĒ**, category [A]

Distinguish from the next character.

科学 **kēxué** science [A] L4

料

**LIÀO**, material, grain; to expect [B]

Distinguish from the preceding character.

料酒 **liàojiǔ** cooking wine

料事如神 **liàoshìrúshén** to foresee with divine accuracy

# 痛

**TÒNG**, to ache [A]

痛快 **tòngkuài** happy [A] L5

痛苦 **tòngkǔ** pain, torment [B] L5

痛处 **tòngchù** sore spot

# 烧

**SHĀO**, to burn [A]

发烧 **fāshāo** be fevered [A] L3

烧饭 **shāofàn** fix a meal

燒

# 晓

**XIǎO**, be clear; dawn; to understand [B]

晓得 **xiǎode** to know [B]

破晓 **pòxiǎo** daybreak

曉

# 检

**JIǎN**, to look into [A]

检查 **jiǎnchá** look into [A] L3  
检察官 **jiǎncháguān** public prosecutor

檢

药

**YÀO**, medicine; (some) chemicals [A] L2  
药方 **yàofāng** prescription [C]

藥

球

**QIÚ**, ball, orb, sphere [A]  
足球 **zúqiú** football [A]  
球场 **qiúchǎng** ball field [B]

戏

**XÌ**, (theater) play [B]  
京戏 **jīngxì** Beijing opera [B]  
马戏 **mǎxì** circus [D]

戲

# 拉

**LĀ**, to pull; used for foreign words [A] L4

拉手 **lāshǒu** shake hands

拉皮条 **lāpítíáo** to act as a pimp, procurer

# 双

**SHUĀNG**, pair; even (opposite of “odd”) [A] L3

双方 **shuāngfāng** both sides [B] L5

雙

# 集

**JÍ**, to get together; family name [A]

集合 **jíhé** assemble [A] L4

集中 **jízhōng** to focus [B] L5

集体 **jítǐ** be collective [B] L5

# 蛋

**DÀN**, egg [A]

坏蛋 **huàidàn** bad guy

蛋白石 **dànbáishí** opal

咸蛋 **xiándàn** salted egg

诚

**CHÉNG**, be sincere [B]

诚实 **chéngshí** sincere [B] L4

诚心 **chéngxīn** sincerity

誠

军

**JŪN**, military, army; army corps

军人 **jūnrén** soldier

美军 **Měijūn** US military

軍

𡿨

No pronunciation. RIVER radical (78)

虎

**Hŭ**, tiger; family name [B]

骑虎难下 **qíhǔ nánxià** “Once mount tiger’s back, problem to get down” (i.e., a difficult situation)

鬲

**LÌ**, cauldron. CAULDRON radical (219)

鬲

臣

**CHÉN**, bureaucrat. BUREAUCRAT radical (164)

赤

**CHÌ**, be bright red; be sincere; be bare. RED radical (190)

赤道 **chìdào** equator [C]

赤字 **chìzì** deficit [D]

豸

No pronunciation. SNAKE radical (198)

鹿

**LÙ**, deer. DEER radical (222)

鹿角 **lùjiǎo** antler (deer)



鼠

**SHŭ**, mouse. MOUSE radical (225)

鼠疫 **shǔyì** plague, Black Death

趣

**QŪ**, be interesting; be pleasant [B]

有趣 **yǒuqù** interesting [B] L4

趣味 **qùwèi** interest [C] L6

兴趣 **xìngqù** interest, liking for [C] L3

耒

**LĚI**, plow. PLOW radical (176)

木 “tree” plus two strokes (for the blades of the plow).

负

**FŪ**, back; to carry on the back; be negative; turn one's back on [A]

辜负 **gūfù** to disappoint; to let down L6

負

赖

**LÀI**, to depend on, to hang about (for too long); to deny responsibility; family name [D]

赖皮 **làipí** shameless, cheeky

賴

懶

**LǎN**, be lazy [B] L4

懒洋洋 **lǎnyángyáng** take your own sweet time; dilly-dally

懶

鸡

**Jī**, chicken [A]

鸡蛋 **jīdàn** (chicken's) egg [A] L2

公鸡 **gōngjī** rooster

雞

计

**Jì**, to calculate, to reckon; stratagem, plan; family name

会计 **kuàijì** accounting [D] L5

計

叶

**YÈ**, a leaf; a family name

叶子 **yèzi** leaf L4

葉

划

**HUÀ**, to mark, to cut, engrave; **HUÁ**, to row (a boat); be profitable; to scratch

划艇 **huátǐng** rowboat

划清 **huàqīng** to make a clear distinction

劃

卡

**Kǎ**, to put a stop to; used to write foreign words; **QIǎ**, get stuck; a clip; a checkpoint [A]

卡车 **kǎchē** truck L5

术

**SHÙ**, craft, art, profession; device [A]

技术 **jìshù** technique, technology L4

魔术 **móshù** magic L6

術

团

**TUÁN**, corps, club; a measure for round things L5

团结 **tuánjié** to unite L6

团体 **tuántǐ** organization L6

團

享

**XIǎNG**, to offer a sacrifice; to receive [B]

Picture of a dish for offerings of food (with lid on)

享受 **xiǎngshòu** enjoyment, to enjoy L5

享福 **xiǎngfú** to live in ease and comfort

孰

**SHÚ**, who? which?

熟

**SHÚ**, be cooked, be done; be ripe; be very familiar with (also **SHÓU**) [A]

熟练 **shúliàn** skillful, proficient L5

熟菜 **shúcài** cooked food

油

**YÓU**, oil [B]

酱油 **jiàngyóu** soy sauce [B] L5

石油 **shíyóu** petroleum L6

香

**XIĀNG**, be fragrant, smell sweet; incense, scent. SCENT radical (215) [A] L4

香港 **Xiānggǎng** Hong Kong

齐

**QÍ**, to line up, arrange; be uniform, even; surname. LINE-UP radical (160) [A]

齐名 **qímíng** be equally famous

齊

济

**JÌ**, to help out; to complete [A]

经济 **jīngjì** economics L4

救济 **jiùjì** relief, salvation L6

濟

壮

**ZHUÀNG**, be strong [C] L5

壮大 **zhuàngdà** to get/make stronger, expand [C]

壮志 **zhuàngzhì** great aspiration

壯

装

**ZHUĀNG**, to load up, to pretend [A]

装备 **zhuāngbèi** to equip; equipment [C] L6

伪装 **wěizhuāng** camouflage, to disguise as

裝

惯

**GUÀN**, be used to [A]

习惯 **xíguàn** habits L3

惯性 **guànxìng** inertia

慣

轻

**QĪNG**, be light (in weight) [A] L4

轻重 **qīngzhòng** weight

轻浮 **qīngfú** frivolous

輕

器

**QÌ**, dish, implement [A]

4 口's + 犬 = "dish"? The original meaning might have been a kind of sacrificial ceremony using dogs.

器材 **qìcái** equipment L6

器官 **qìguān** organ

床

**CHUÁNG**, bed [A]

床位 **chuángwèi** bunk

上床 **shàngchuáng** to go to bed, make love

基

**JĪ**, base, foundation [A]

基本 **jīběn** be basic [A] L5

基地 **jīdì** base (military) [C] L6

落

**LUÒ**, to fall, to come down; to let fall, to drop; **LÀ**, leave out, be left out; to leave behind; to lag. Pronounced **LÀO** in some compounds.

落后 **luòhòu** fall behind L5

丢三落四 **diūsānlàsì** forgetfulness

志

**ZHÌ**, 1) will, volition; 2) to remember, to record, a record [A]

志愿 **zhìyuàn** aspiration

誌 (2nd meanings only)

联



**LIÁN**, to unite [A]

联系 **liánxì** to contact [A] L4

联欢 **liánhuān** to throw a party [B] L6

聯

司

**SĪ**, to control; company [B]

公司 **gōngsī** company, corporation [B] L2

司仪 **sīyí** host, hostess

章

**ZHĀNG**, chapter, section, paragraph; a measure for parts of literary or musical works; a surname [A]

章程 **zhāngchéng** regulation L6

文章 **wénzhāng** article L4

初

**CHŪ**, the beginning, the first [A]

初次 **chūcì** the first time

初级 **chūjí** primary L5

段

**DUÀN**, paragraph, section; passage (of writing); a measure for such passages [A] L3

段落 **duànluò** paragraph

破

**PÒ**, be broken [A] L4

破坏 **pòhuài** to wreck; to change drastically [B] L5

破产 **pòchǎn** bankrupt, bankruptcy L5

须

**XŪ**, 1) must; be necessary; 2) whiskers; beard [A]

须要 **xūyào** must

须发 **xūfà** beard and hair

1: 須 2: 鬚

川

**CHUĀN**, river [D]

四川 **Sìchuān** Sichuan (the province—old style “Szechwan”)

顺

**SHùn**, to move with, to agree with; favorable, prosperous [A]

顺从 **shùncóng** be obedient  
顺境 **shùnjìng** favorable circumstance

順

训

**XÙN**, to give advice [B]  
训练 **xùnliàn** to drill L5  
教训 **jiàoxùn** a lesson, to teach sb. a lesson L5

訓

烦

**FÁN**, to pester, annoy [A]  
烦恼 **fánnǎo** be worried; worldly desires L4  
烦杂 **fánzá** miscellaneous

煩

暖

**NUǎN**, be warm [A]  
暖和 **nuǎnhuo** be warm L4  
暖气 **nuǎnqì** central heating, heating

援

**YUÁN**, to pull along; to give a hand to, to aid [B]

援助 **yuánzhù** to aid, to help

援救 **yuánjiù** to rescue

缓

**HUǎN**, be slack; to goof off; be late [C]

缓慢 **huǎnmàn** slow

缓

啦

**LĀ**, imitative; **LA**, sentence particle: 了 + 啊 [A] L6

哩哩啦啦 **lǐlǐlālā** (vernacular) off and on

舒

**SHŪ**, to relax, to stretch out [A]

舒展 **shūzhǎn** to fold out; limber up

舒服 **shūfú** comfortable L3

责

**ZÉ**, responsibility [A]

负责 **fùzé** be responsible for; be conscientious [A] L4

责备 **zébei** to blame; to condemn L5

責

绩

**JÌ**, to join threads; to finish; accomplishment [A]

功绩 **gōngjì** achievement

績

债

**ZHÀI**, to owe money; debt [C]

借债 **jièzhài** borrow money

債

确

**QUÈ**, be true, be definite [A]

确认 **quèrèn** to confirm, confirmation L5

確

吹

**CHUĪ**, to blow [A] L5

吹牛 **chuīniú** to boast L6

吹捧 **chuīpěng** to flatter, to adulate L6

散

**SÀN**, to scatter, to disperse [A]

散播 **sànbō** to scatter, to spread

散步 **sànbù** to stroll, to walk L6

继

**JÌ**, to continue, to succeed to [A]

继承 **jìchéng** to inherit L6

继父 **jìfù** stepfather

繼

断

**DUÀN**, to break into segments; to stop (doing); to decide a law case [A] L4

断口 **duànkǒu** fracture

斷

续

**XÙ**, to add to; to prolong; to follow [A]

继续 **jìxù** to continue [A] L4

续集 **xùjí** sequel

續

读

**DÚ**, to recite; to study [A] L1

读书 **dúshū** to read, study [B]

读者 **dúzhě** reader [B]

讀

遇

**YÙ**, to run into [A]

遇到 **yùdào** to encounter [A] L3

# 例

**LÌ**, line, rank; to line up, to rank [B]

例会 **lìhuì** regular meeting

# 退

**TUÌ**, to back off; to give back; to fade [A] L5

退步 **tuìbù** to regress [C] L5

退休 **tuìxiū** to retire [C] L5

# 腿

**TUǐ**, leg, thigh [A] L3

大腿 **dàtuǐ** thigh

烤羊腿 **kǎoyángtuǐ** roast lamb leg

# 挂

**GUÀ**, to hang [A] L4

挂号 **guàhào** to register (as, at a hospital; also, a letter) [B] L5

挂了 **guàle** (vulgar) dead

掛



# 眼

**YǎN**, eye; hole; a measure for glances, wells, and musical beats [A]

眼睛 **yǎnjīng** eye L2

龙眼 **lóngyǎn** longan (fruit)

# 指

**ZHǐ**, to point; a finger [A] L4

指示 **zhǐshì** to point out [B] L6

无名指 **wúmíngzhǐ** ring finger

# 增

**ZĒNG**, to add to [A]

增长 **zēngzhǎng** to increase, to grow [B] L4

增生 **zēngshēng** (medicine) proliferation; hyperplasia

# 层

**CÉNG**, story (of a building) [A] L3

层出不穷 **céngchūbùqióng** to emerge in an endless stream

層

妈

**MĀ**, mama, “ma”; nurse

妈妈 **māma** mother L1

媽

码

**Mǎ**, to lay in neat piles; yard (of cloth); counter or marker [C] L5

碼

骂

**Mà**, to scold; to curse [B]

斥骂 **chìma** reprimand, scold

罵

碗

**Wǎn**, bowl [A] L3

饭碗 **fǎnwǎn** “rice bowl,” livelihood

况

**KUÀNG**, even more so [A]

景况 **jìngkuàng** circumstances, situation

况且 **kuàngqiě** furthermore L6

况

村

**CŪN**, village [A]

村长 **cūnzhǎng** village chief

输

**SHŪ**, to lose (as in gambling) [A] L4

输

物

**WÙ**, thing, object [A]

动物 **dòngwù** animal [A] L3

植物 **zhíwù** plants; flora [A] L4

讨

**Tǎo**, to ask for; to marry (be a groom); to discuss [A]

討

胜

**Shèng**, victory [A]

胜利 **shènglì** victory; to win, to vanquish [A] L5

勝

盐

**Yán**, salt [B] L4

盐水 **yánshuǐ** brine

鹽

监

**Jiān**, to supervise; prison [C]

監

蓝

LÁN, be blue (color); family name [A] L3

藍

篮

LÁN, basket (usually with a curved handle); “basket” (basketball) [A]

籃

滥

LÀN, to overflow, to flood; be excessive, be indiscriminate [C]

濫

览

LǎN, to look at [A]

覽

播

**BŌ**, to spread, to scatter [A]

播送 **bōsòng** to broadcast, to transmit [C]

翻

**FĀN**, to flip; to translate; to search through; to change one's attitude; to reprint; to go over (a hill) [A] L5

译

**YÌ**, to explain, to interpret, to translate [A]

翻译 **fānyì** to translate [B] L4

譯

择

**ZÉ, ZHÁI**, to pick out [B]

擇

释

**SHÌ**, to loosen up; to explain [B]

釋

泽

**ZÉ**, marsh; to dampen; to enrich; to favor [C]

澤

农

**NÓNG**, farming [A]

农业 **nóngyè** agriculture [A] L5

農

浓

**NÓNG**, be heavy, be thick; be strong in flavor; be intense (an interest) [B] L5

浓度 **nóngdù** (chemistry) concentration

浓密 **nóngmì** dense

濃

扁

**BIǎN**, be flat [B] L6 For

扁 as phonetic, see the next five characters.

遍

**BIÀN**, go around; be ubiquitous; a turn, a time [A] L4

遍地 **biàndì** all over, everywhere

篇

**PIĀN**, article, essay; a measure for articles and essays [A] L5

篇章 **piānzhāng** sections and chapters

篇幅 **piānfú** length (of a piece of writing)

编

**BIĀN**, to weave, to braid; to classify; to compile [B]

编辑 **biānjí** to edit, editor L5

编织 **biānzhī** to weave L6

編



偏

**PIĀN**, to lean to one side; be partial; on the side, secondary [B]

偏见 **piānjiàn** prejudice L6

骗

**PIÀN**, to fool, to cheat [B] L4

骗人 **piànrén** Nonsense!

欺骗 **qìpiàn** to dupe L6

騙

𠂔

No pronunciation. Radical (134). “Top of 劳” (see next character).

劳

**LÁO**, hard work [A]

劳动 **láodòng** hard work, labor L5

劳动模范 **láodòngmófàn** model worker

勞

捞

**LĀO**, to drag for, to fish for; to make money improperly [B] L6

捞取 **lāoqǔ** to fish for; to gain by improper means

捞

荣

**RÓNG**, to flourish, be glorious [B]

荣誉 **róngyù** honor L5

荣

营

**YÍNG**, camp; battalion; to manage [B]

营地 **yíngdì** camping ground, (military) camp

营养 **yíngyǎng** nutrition L5

营

验

**YÀN**, to try out; to examine [A]

验证 **yànzhèng** to verify L6

实验 **shíyàn** an experiment; experimentation L5

驗

簽

**QIĀN**, to sign (formally); lots (as in “draw lots”); label [B]

签名 **qiānmíng** signature

签证 **qiānzhèng** visa L4

簽

福

**FÚ**, good luck [A]

福利 **fúlì** prosperity; material benefits L6

福气 **fúqì** good fortune L6

富

**FÙ**, be rich, abundant; family name [A] L4

富贵 **fùgùì** wealth, wealthy

富人 **fùrén** men of wealth

# 副

**FÙ**, assistant [B] L6

副手 **fùshǒu** assistant

副总统 **fùzǒngtǒng** vice-president

# 幅

**FÚ**, a width of cloth; size; a measure for cloth, silk, wool, paintings, drawings, etc. [B] L5

幅度 **fúdù** range, scope L6

# 碰

**PÈNG**, to touch; to run into [A]

碰头 **pèngtóu** to talk over

碰壁 **pèngbì** to run up against a stone wall

# 舞

**Wŭ**, dance [A]

舞动 **wǔdòng** to brandish; to wave

舞女 **wǔnǚ** dancing girl; taxi dancer

# 顾

**GÙ**, to look after, to look back, to take care of; to take into consideration [A]

顾客 **gùkè** customer L4

顾问 **gùwèn** consultant L6

顧

之

**ZHĪ**, a particle similar to

的; (noun/ pronoun) 's; him, her, it, them [A] L4 ...

之间 **zhījiān** between [A]

乏

**FÁ**, be exhausted; be feeble in ability; low (of a fire, etc.) [B]

贫乏 **pínfá** poor, inadequate [D] L6

乏力 **fá lì** malaise; be exhausted

娘

**NIÁNG**, mother; young woman [A]

新娘 **xīnniáng** bride [D] L6

姑娘 **gūniang** girl, daughter L5

孃

渴

**KĚ**, be thirsty [A] L3

渴望 **kěwàng** to yearn for [C] L6

饥渴 **jīkě** hungry and thirsty

态

**TÀI**, attitude, figure, shape [A]

态度 **tàidu** attitude [A] L4

变态 **biàntài** pervert

態

游

**YÓU**, to swim; to travel; to saunter; section of a river; to travel around [A]

游泳 **yóuyǒng** to swim L2

游人 **yóurén** tourist

遊

育

**YÙ**, give birth to; to bring up, nourish [A]

体育 **tǐyù** sports L3

发育 **fāyù** growth, development L6

批

**PĪ**, to comment on; annotation; to mark (exam); batch; wholesale [A] L5

批发 **pīfā** wholesale L6

批评 **pīpíng** to criticize L4

屁

**PÌ**, gas (in the bowels); fart; (figuratively, of speech) be stupid [C]

放屁 **fàngpì** to fart; to talk rubbish

屁股 **pìgǔ** buttocks L6

势

**SHÌ**, power; momentum; tendency; outward appearance; gesture [B]

势利 **shìlì** snobbish L6

势均力敌 **shìjūnlìdí** balance of forces

勢

范

**FÀN**, pattern, rule; family name [B]

范围 **fànwéi** scope [B] L4

範 (not surname)

流

**LIÚ**, to flow; to go astray; be prevalent; a current; a measure for (a person's) social class; class, ilk [A]

流感 **liúgǎn** in fluenza

流程 **liúchéng** process

荒

**HUĀNG**, be deserted, be desolate; be reckless; excessive; famine [C]

荒地 **huāngdì** wasteland

荒年 **huāngnián** famine year

慌

**HUĀNG**, be nervous, to panic [B]

慌忙 **huāngmáng** be in a big hurry [C] L6

别慌 **biéhuāng** Don't panic!

周

**ZHŌU**, circle, revolution, to go around; be ubiquitous; everywhere; all; a



week; surname [A]

周报 **zhōubào** weekly (publication)

周末 **zhōumò** weekend L3

週 (not surname)

调

**DIÀO**, tune; to transfer; **TIÁO**, to harmonize; to incite [B]

调换 **diàohuàn** to exchange

调味料 **tiáowèiliào** seasoning, spice

調

族

**ZÚ**, race, tribe [A]

族长 **zúzhǎng** clan head

种族灭绝 **zhǒngzúmièjué** genocide

始

**SHǐ**, to begin [A]

开始 **kāishǐ** to begin [A] L2

始祖鸟 **shǐzúniǎo** *Archaeopteryx*

导

**DǎO**, to lead [A]

领导 **lǐngdǎo** to lead; leader [A] L5

半导体 **bàndǎotǐ** a semiconductor

導

排

**Pái**, to arrange; a row; to shove, get rid of [A]

排除 **páichú** to get rid of [A] L6

排斥 **páichì** to reject [B] L6

悲

**Bēi**, be sad, grieved [B]

悲痛 **bēitòng** grieved [B]

悲观 **bēiguān** be pessimistic [C]

辈

**Bèi**, a generation; kind or class; lifetime [C]

一辈子 **yībèizi** all one's life

輩

拍

**PĀI**, to pat, to clap; to bounce; to take (a picture); to send (a telegram); to fawn on; a beat in music [A] L5

拍档 **pāidàng** partner

伯

**BÓ**, father's elder brother; earl, count [B]

伯母 **bómǔ** wife of father's elder brother, aunt [B] L6

迫

**PÒ**, to oppress, to persecute; be in difficulties [B]

迫切 **pòqiè** be urgent [B] L5

强迫 **qiángpò** to force; to coerce L6

乘

**CHÉNG**, to ride; to take advantage of, make use of (e.g., an opportunity) [B] L5

乘客 **chéngkè** passenger [C]

乘凉 **chéngliáng** keep oneself cool

剩

**SHÈNG**, to have left, be left over; a remnant [A] L4

剩余 **shèngyú** remainder [C]

剩菜 **shèngcài** leftover

寅

**YÍN**, to respect; the third “earthly branch”

寅时 **yínshí** 3-5 a.m.

演

**YǎN**, to act (in a play); to put on a show [A]

演出 **yǎnchū** perform [A] L4

演员 **yǎnyuán** actor, actress [B] L4

康

**KĀNG**, good health; family name [A]

健康 **jiànkāng** health, be healthy [A] L3

小康 **xiǎokāng** comparatively well-off

哈

**HĀ**, ha! ha!; to blow [A] L5

哈欠 **hāqiàn** a yawn

哈哈镜 **hāhājìng** a distorting mirror

师

**SHĪ**, specialist; teacher; (army) division [A]

师傅 **shīfu** journeyman; *Shi Fu* [A] L4

師

丰

**FĒNG**, 1) be pretty, graceful, elegant; 2) be abundant, fruitful, luxuriant

丰富 **fēngfù** rich/abundant L4

丰收 **fēngshōu** plenteous harvest L6

豐 (2nd meanings)

奉

**FÈNG**, to give respectfully; receive orders; to revere; to believe in; to wait on [D]

奉献 **fèngxiàn** to offer as a tribute L6

奉承 **fèngchéng** to flatter

逢

**FÉNG**, to meet with; to happen; whenever [B] L6

逢迎 **féngyíng** to fawn on; to curry favor with

蜂

**FĒNG**, bees, hornets, wasps [B]

蜜蜂 **mìfēng** bee L5

逢  
蟲

缝

**FÉNG**, to stitch or sew; **FÈNG**, seam; a crack [C]

缝制 **féngzhì** to sew

縫

峰

**FĒNG**, peak, summit; (camel's) hump [C]

山峰 **shānfēng** peak (of a mountain, hill)

峯

# 棒

**BÀNG**, bat, nightstick; be terrific —be totally cool (Beijing slang) [C] L5

棒球 **bàngqiú** baseball

棒子 **bàngzi** stick, pole, rod

# 捧

**PĚNG**, hold something in cupped hands; measure for two handfuls; praise; to support (as patron) [B] L6

捧腹大笑 **pěngfùdàxiào** uproarious

# 祝

**ZHÙ**, to wish; to pray; family name [A] L3

祝福 **zhùfú** blessing L5

祝贺 **zhùhè** congratulation L4

# 节

**JIÉ**, joint; tempo; festival; section; to restrain; restraint; to economize [A] L5

节日 **jiérì** festival L3

节省 **jiéshěng** to save money L5

# 節

汉

**HÀN**, the Han (Chinese) race; man [A]

好汉 **hǎohàn** honest man; hero

汉堡 **hànbǎo** (ham)burger

漢

脏

**ZÀNG**, viscera, entrails; **ZĀNG**, be dirty [A]

心脏 **xīnzàng** heart [B] L5

臟 (1st) 髒 (2nd)

深

**SHĒN**, be deep [A] L4

深入 **shēnrù** to penetrate; be thoroughgoing [B]

深圳 **Shēnzhèn** Shenzhen (a city in China, adjoining Hong Kong)

探

**TÀN**, to lean out; to search out [B]

探听 **tàntīng** to ask around

侦探 **zhēntàn** detective L6



# 做

**ZUÒ**, to make; to be; to act as [A] L1

做梦 **zuòmèng** have a dream/pipe dream; dream [B]

做爱 **zuòài** to make love

# 克

**KÈ**, to conquer; gram [A] L5

克制 **kèzhì** to restrain, to suppress L5

克服 **kèfú** to overcome, to conquer L5

# 误

**WÙ**, be late; be too late for; mistake, by mistake; to lead astray [A]

误导 **wùdǎo** to mislead

误会 **wùhuì** misunderstanding, mistake L4

誤

# 庭

**TÍNG**, hall, courtyard; family [A]

庭院 **tíngyuàn** courtyard

挺

**TǐNG** be straight and stiff; to hold onto; fairly; a measure for machine guns [A] L4

挺直 **tǐngzhí** to straighten

挺拔 **tǐngbá** upright L6

词

**CÍ**, word, term; statement; a *ci* (*tz'u*) poem [A]

词典 **cídiǎn** dictionary [A] L4

词人 **círén** *ci* writer

詞

桥

**QIÁO**, bridge [A] L4

立交桥 **lìjiāoqiáo** overpass, flyover L6

橋

骄

**JIĀO**, a high-spirited horse; “get on your high horse,” be arrogant [B]

骄阳 **jiāoyáng** blazing sun

骄傲 **jiāo'ào** be arrogant, be proud L4

驕

澡

**Zǎo**, to bathe [A]

洗澡 **xǐzǎo** to bathe [A]

澡堂 **zǎotáng** a bathhouse, a public bath

操

**Cāo**, to take hold of, to take charge of; to exercise [A]

操场 **cāochǎng** sports ground, drill field [A] L5

体操 **tǐcāo** gymnastics

燥

**Zào**, be dry (weather) [B]

燥热 **zàorè** be hot and dry

躁

**Zào**, be rash, reckless [C]

性子躁 **xìngzi zào** be quick-tempered

# 宿

**SÙ**, to lodge; be old, veteran; **XIŮ**, a measure for nights; night [A]

宿命 **sùmìng** destiny

一宿 **yīxiú** one night

# 缩

**SUŌ**, to coil up; to bind fast; to draw

in, to shorten, to shrink [B]

缩减 **suōjiǎn** to decrease, to reduce

缩写 **suōxiě** abbreviation

縮

# 奶

**Nǎi**, breasts; milk; to suckle [A]

奶头 **nǎitóu** (colloquial) nipple, tit

奶奶 **nǎinai** grandmother [B] L3

# 刮

**GUĀ**, to scrape; to pare; to take advantage of, exploit [A]

刮脸 **guāliǎn** to shave

室

**SHÌ**, a room [A]

室外 **shìwài** outdoor

突

**TŪ**, to stick out; to break through [A]

突出 **tūchū** breakthrough; to highlight, give prominence [A] L5

突然 **tūrán** suddenly, abruptly [A] L3

咱

**ZÁN**, I [A]

咱们 **zánmen** we (including the person spoken to) [A] L4

疼

**TÉNG**, to ache; to dote on [A] L3

疼痛 **téngtòng** to ache [D]

疼爱 **téng'ài** to love dearly L5

哪

**Nǎ**, **Něi**, which one? whichever; **NA**, a sentence-final particle: 呢 + 啊 [A]

L1

坚

**JIĀN**, be firm, be strong [A]

坚定 **jiāndìng** be firm, steadfast; to strengthen [A] L6

坚果 **jiānguǒ** nut

堅

脱

**TUŌ**, to take off clothes; to shed skin; to escape from [A] L4

脱离 **tuōlí** separate from [B] L6

脫

脚

**JIǎO**, foot; kick [A] L3

脚步 **jiǎobù** pace, step [C]

脚气 **jiǎoqì** beriberi

寒

**HÁN**, be cold, wintry [A]

胆寒 **dǎnhán** be terrified (lit., have your gall-bladder chilled)

寒心 **hánxīn** be bitterly disappointed

愉

**YÚ**, be happy [A]

愉快 **yúkuài** be happy [A] L4

Distinguish from the next character and note: 忄 + 俞 is not the same as 心 + 俞.

愈

**YÙ**, to heal; to be better; the more... the more:

愈多愈好 **yùduō yù hǎo** the more the better [C]

握

**WÒ**, to hold fast [A]

握手 **wòshǒu** shake hands L4

喂

**WEI**, to feed (child or animal); “hello!” (on the phone) [A] L1

炼

**LIÀN**, to melt down; to refine, to purify [A]

炼乳 **liànrǔ** condensed milk

炼铁 **liàntiě** iron-smelting

煉, 鍊

酸

**SUĀN**, acid; to taste sour; be pedantic; be grieved L4

酸奶 **suānnǎi** yoghurt

酸溜溜 **suānliūliū** acid, acetic, sour

谅

**LIÀNG**, to suppose; to forgive; to sympathize with

谅解 **liàngjiě** understanding

諒

概

**GÀI**, in general [A]

概念 **gàiniàn** concept [B] L5

大概 **dàgài** generally; a general idea L4



踢

**TĪ**, to kick [A]

踢皮球 **tī píqiú** to kick a ball; to pass the buck

嘴

**ZUǐ**, mouth, bill, spout [A] L4

闭嘴 **bìzǔi** shut up!

多嘴 **duōzǔi** to have a big mouth

赛

**SÀI**, to compete, to rival [A]

赛马 **sàimǎ** horse race

球赛 **qiúsài** a ball game

賽

擦

**CĀ**, to rub, wipe, brush, scrape [A] L4

擦澡 **cāzǎo** to take a sponge bath

摩擦 **mócā** to rub against, friction L6

挤

**Jǐ**, to crowd, be crowded; to squeeze (e.g., a pimple) [A]

拥挤 **yōngjǐ** crowded L5

挤奶 **jǐnǎi** to milk (a cow, etc.)

擠

袜

**Wǎ**, stocking, sock [A]

袜子 **wàzi** stocking, socks [A] L4

襪

骑

**Qí**, to sit astride, to ride (e.g., an animal or bicycle) [A] L3

骑兵 **qíbīng** cavalry

骑术 **qíshù** horsemanship, riding skills

騎

础

**CHŭ**, plinth [A]

础石 **chǔshí** stone base of a column

基础 **jīchǔ** base, basic L4

礎

鍛

**DUÀN**, forge [A]

锻炼 **duànliàn** to get some exercise; to temper, to toughen [C] L3

锻铁 **duàntiě** wrought iron

鍛

啡

**FĒI**, used in writing foreign words

咖啡 **kā-fēi** coffee [A] L2

吗啡 **mǎ-fēi** morphine

辅

**Fŭ**, to assist; to supplement [A]

辅导 **fūdǎo** to guide, coach [A] L5

辅助 **fūzhù** to assist, auxiliary L6

輔

踐

**JIÀN**, to trample; to carry out [A]

踐踏 **jiàntà** to trample L6

踐

焦

**JIĀO**, be scorched, burnt; be worried; a family name [C]

焦急 **jiāojí** be worried [C] L6

焦糖 **jiāotáng** caramel

蕉

**JIĀO**, name of several broadleaf plants [A]

香蕉 **xiāngjiāo** banana [A] L3

瞧

**QIÁO**, (colloquial) to look, see [B] L4

瞧病 **qiáobìng** to consult/examine (patient/doctor)

矛

**MÁO**, spear. SPEAR radical (155)

Distinguish from 予 (775, p.156).

矛头 **máotóu** spearhead

矛盾 **máodùn** contradiction L5

橘

**JÚ**, tangerine [A]

橘子 **júzi** tangerine

林

**LÍN**, forest; a family name [B]

树林 **shùlín** woods [B]

森林 **sēnlín** forest L4

麻

**MÁ**, hemp [A]. HEMP radical (221)

麻烦 **máfan** be troublesome; to pester [A] L4

大麻 **dàmá** hemp; marijuana

嘛

**MA**, sentence-final particle indicating obvious logic, obviousness [A] L1

磨

**MÓ**, to rub; to grind; to wear down; to pester; to get obliterated; to dawdle [B]

磨损 **mósǔn** wear and tear

摩

**MÓ**, to rub; to touch; to mull over, to study [C]

摩托车 **mótuōchē** motorcycle L5

摩擦 **mócā** friction L6

嗯

Used for exclamations: **ŃG!**, **Ń?** (doubt); **ŃG**, **Ń** (surprise); **Ń G**, **Ń**, like English “Hm” [A]

啤

**PÍ**, see below [A]

啤酒 **píjiǔ** beer [A] L3

黑啤 **hēipí** dark beer, stout

宴

**YÀN**, to entertain with a banquet; a banquet [A]

宴会 **yànhuì** banquet [A] L5

宴请 **yànqǐng** to give a banquet to [D]

赢

**YÍNG**, to win; winnings, profit [A]

赢得 **yíngdé** to win [D] L4

双赢 **shuāngyíng** win-win

赢

泳

**YǒNG**, to swim [A]

游泳 **yóuyǒng** to swim [A] L2

蛙泳 **wāyǒng** breast stroke

仰泳 **yángyǒng** back stroke

窗

**CHUĀNG**, window [A]

窗户 **chuānghu** a window

持

**CHÍ**, to support; to grasp; to hold; to manage; to restrain [A]

坚持 **jiānchí** to persist in L4

持久 **chíjiǔ** enduring, lasting L6

般

**BĀN**, a sort, a category [A] L3

般配 **bānpèi** match (a person that combines well with sb. else)

搬

**BĀN**, to lift (a heavy object) palms up; to transport [A]

搬动 **bāndòng** to move

搬运 **bānyùn** to carry/transport

顿

**DÙN**, to pause; to prepare; suddenly; a measure for actions and for dishes (food items) [A] L4

顿时 **dùnshí** immediately, at once L6

頓

互

**HÙ**, mutually; each other [A]



互相 **hùxiāng** on each other [A] L4

互动 **hùdòng** interaction

抽

**CHŌU**, to draw out; to smoke (tobacco); to levy; to whip; to shrink; a conscript [A]

抽烟 **chōuyān** to smoke tobacco L4

掉

**DIÀO**, to fall, to let fall; to lose; to fade; to remove (a stain); verb-suffix: “away, out” [A] L4

掉换 **diàohuàn** to swap, to exchange

掉头 **diàotóu** to make a U-turn

罢

**BÀ**, to cease, to quit; **BĀ**, a sentence-final particle (= 吧, 303, p. 61) [C]

罢工 **bàigōng** to strike (as in ‘strike for a pay increase’) L6

罷

摆

**BĀI**, to swing; pendulum; to display; to put in order; to put [A] L5

摆动 **bǎidòng** to wave, to swing

擺

杯

**Bēi**, cup, glass, goblet or other small vessel to drink from; a measure for these [A]

杯子 **bēizi** a cup, a glass L1

盃

磁

**Cí**, be magnetic; (rarely) porcelain, china [A]

磁带 **cídài** magnetic tape [A] L5

磁铁 **cítiě** magnet

迟

**Chí**, be late [A]

迟到 **chídào** arrive late L3

迟早 **chízǎo** sooner or later

遲

卓

No pronunciation. Radical (203) “Side of 朝 **cháo**” (see next character) L5

朝

**CHÁO**, dynasty; imperial; reign; to face; to visit a superior [A]. **ZHĀO**, morning

朝代 **cháodài** dynasty L5

朝阳 **zhāoyáng** the rising sun

潮

**CHÁO**, tide; be damp [C]

低潮 **dīcháo** low tide

高潮 **gāocháo** high water, climax, orgasm

繁

**FÁN**, be complicated, be numerous [B]

繁荣 **fánróng** be prosperous; make prosperous [B] L5

骨

**Gǔ**, bone. BONE radical (214) [B]

骨干 **gǔgàn** backbone (literally and figuratively) [C] L6

骨髓 **gǔsuǐ** marrow, (fig.) wealth

刃

**RĒN**, knife edge, blade [D] Note the “knife” in 刃.

刀刃 **dāorèn** knife-blade; crucial point [D]

忍

**RĒN**, to bear, endure [B]

忍受 **rěnrěn** to endure [C] L6

忍不住 **rěnbuzhù** be unable to bear [C] L5

坡

**PŌ**, slope, bank [B] L6

坡度 **pōdù** gradient

波

**BŌ**, a wave; to flow; ball [C]

波动 **bōdòng** to undulate [D]

波鞋 **bōxié** sneakers, basketball shoes

# 婆

**PÓ**, old woman; mother-in-law; step-mother [C]

婆婆 **pópo** husband's mother/ grandmother

婆家 **pójia** husband's family

# 疲

**PÍ**, be worn out [B]

疲劳 **píláo** be worn out [B] L5

# 绝

**JUÉ**, to break off; (before a negative) very [B]

绝版 **juébǎn** to go out of print

绝代佳人 **juédàijiārén** beauty of beauties

絕

# 积

**Jǐ**, to accumulate [B]

积极 **jījí** be positive; be energetic [B] L4

积累 **jīlěi** to accumulate [B] L4

積

似

**SÌ**, to resemble (also pronounced **shì** in some combinations) [B]

相似 **xiāngsì** be similar L5

野

**YĚ**, be wild, uncivilized [B]

野心 **yěxīn** be overly ambitious [D] L6

野蛮 **yěmán** brutal; barbarian L6

印

**Yìn**, to print; to tally; to agree; family name [B]

印象 **yìnxiàng** impression [B] L4

印章 **yìnzhāng** a seal; a signet; a stamp

功

**Gōng**, achievement; effectiveness; hard work [B]

功绩 **gōngjì** achievement L6

功能 **gōngnéng** function L5

攻

**GŌNG**, to attack [B]

攻破 **gōngpò** to break through

攻击 **gōngjī** to attack; to vilify [C]

攻克 **gōngkè** to capture [C] L6

贡

**GÒNG**, tax; to tax; contribution; to announce [B]

贡献 **gòngxiàn** to contribute; contribution L5

貢

项

**XIÀNG**, nape of the neck; a measure for articles in documents, or items [B]  
L5

项链 **xiàngliàn** necklace L5

項

致

**ZHÌ**, to send; to cause [B]

致意 **zhìyì** to pay respects to

订

**DÌNG**, to agree on; to book (tickets, etc.); to revise for publication [B] L5  
订婚 **dìnghūn** be engaged (marriage)

訂

顶

**DǐNG**, top of the head; to carry on the head; be lofty; to oppose; very [B] L6  
顶部 **dǐngbù** top

頂

厅

**TīNG**, hall, room; department of a provincial government [B]  
厅堂 **tīngtáng** hall

廳

钉

**DĪNG**, nail [C]



钉帽 **dīngmào** head of a nail

钉子 **dīngzi** nail; snag

釘

盯

**DĪNG**, to stare at [C]

盯视 **dīngshì** look at sth./sb. fixedly

列

**LIÈ**, line, rank, to line up, to rank; each; a measure for trains [B]

列车 **lièchē** train (vehicle)

列表 **lièbiǎo** to tabulate

烈

**LIÈ**, to blaze; be brilliant or famous [B]

强烈 **qiángliè** strong, intense L5

烈士 **lièshì** a martyr; a fighter for a good cause [C]

裂

**LIÈ**, to split [C]

分裂 **fēnliè** to split L6

决裂 **juéliè** to break; to break off relations

阵

**ZHÈN**, a measure for wind-storms or rain-storms [B] L5

阵雨 **zhènyǔ** shower (rain)

阵地 **zhèndì** battlefield L6

陣

秘

**MÌ**, be secret, be private [B]

秘书 **mìshū** secretary [C] L5

密

**MÌ**, be secluded; be deep, secret, mysterious, still [B]

秘密 **mìmì** be secret, clandestine, confidential [B] L5

机密 **jīmì** secret; classified; confidential L6

蜜

**MÌ**, honey [B]

蜜蜂 **mìfēng** honeybee [B] L5

蜜月 **mìyuè** honeymoon

泌

**MÌ**, to secrete [C]

待

**DÀI**, to deal with; to wait for [B]

待遇 **dàiyù** treatment; remuneration [C] L5

款待 **kuǎndài** to treat or entertain hospitably L6

班

**BĀN**, a measure for classes (students), squads, and trips (flights, trains); shift, troupe [B] L3

班车 **bānchē** regular bus

添

**TIĀN**, to add on [B]

增添 **zēngtiān** to add (D) L6

惊

**JĪNG**, to scare [B]

惊人 **jīngrén** be amazing, shocking

惊叫 **jīngjiào** to scream in fear

驚

猜

**CĀI**, to guess [B] L4

猜想 **cāixiǎng** to suppose, guess

猜不透 **cāibútòu** unable to make out

材

**CÁI**, material; ability; “genius”; coffin as in 棺材 [B]

Distinguish from 村 (p. 220 a).

材料 **cáiliào** material, ingredient L4

财

**CÁI**, wealth [C]

财产 **cáichǎn** property [C] L5

财主 **cázhǔ** a rich person

財

暗

**ÀN**, be dark [B] L4

暗暗 **àn'àn** secretly, to yourself [C]

暗淡 **àndàn** be dim, gloomy [D]

拔

**BÁ**, to pull up, to pull out [B]

拔除 **báchú** to remove

灭

**MIÈ**, to extinguish, to go out (a fire, lights); to wipe out [B]

灭火 **mièhuǒ** to put out a fire

灭亡 **mièwáng** death, fall, destruction L6

滅

挥

**HUĪ**, to wave around; to wipe off; to command (e.g., an army); to disperse [B]  
L5

挥发 **huīfā** to volatilize

挥手 **huīshǒu** to wave one's hand

揮

败

**BÀI**, defeat [B]

腐败 **fǔbài** be putrid, to rot; to corrupt L6

成败 **chéngbài** success or failure

敗

厌

**YÀN**, to detest, be fed up with [B]

讨厌 **tǎoyàn** repugnant; troublesome [B] L4

厭

则

**ZÉ**, standard, rule; “and then”... [B] L5

则 helps with the sound in several characters. See below.

則

测

**CÈ**, to estimate, to guess [B]

测量 **cèliáng** to survey [C] L6

测试 **cèshì** to test

測

廁

**CÈ**, toilet [B]

厕所 **cèsuǒ** toilet [B] L5

如厕 **rúcè** to go to the toilet

廁

側

**CÈ**, side; to lean aside; to side with someone; secondary [C]

侧面 **cèmiàn** side, flank; aspect [D] L6

側

伤

**SHĀNG**, wound, to wound [B]

悲伤 **bēishāng** be sorrowful [D]

伤感 **shānggǎn** sick at heart; sentimental

傷

述

**SHÙ**, to tell a story [B]

述说 **shùshuō** to give a detailed account of sth. to state

束

**CÌ**, THORN radical (167)

Distinguish from 束 “bundle” (745, p. 150).

刺

**CÌ**, thorn, splinter, fish-bone; to stab, to pierce; to murder; be “thorny,” unpleasant [B] L6

刺刀 **cìdāo** bayonet

刺破 **cìpò** to pierce

策

**CÈ**, plan, policy; whip [B]

策动 **cèdòng** to instigate; to rouse

下策 **xiàcè** a bad plan

上策 **shàngcè** a good plan



兵

**BĪNG**, soldier; weapons [B]

兵法 **bīngfǎ** art of war

步兵 **bùbīng** infantry

骑兵 **qíbīng** cavalry

乒

**PĪNG**, bang! (onomatopoetic); see

乒 (next character) [B]

乓

**PĀNG**, in

乒乓 **pīngpāng**, ping-pong [B]

乒乓球 **pīngpāngqiú** ping-pong [B] L4

抄

**CHĀO**, to copy; to confiscate; to parboil [B].

少 (380, p. 77) gives the sound in several characters (below). L5

吵

**CHǎO**, to quarrel; to make noise, disturb with noise [B] L4

吵闹 **chǎonào** to wrangle [D]

炒

**CHǎO**, to fry [C] L5

炒冷饭 **chǎo lěngfàn** to rehash

炒饭 **chǎofàn** fried rice, to fry rice; (slang) to make love

钞

**CHĀO**, paper money; collected writings [C]

钞票 **chāopiào** banknote [C] L6

冥钞 **mǐngchāo** joss paper

鈔

沙

**SHĀ**, sand, gravel; to sound hoarse, be hoarse; a family name [B]

沙暴 **shābào** sandstorm

沙漠 **shāmò** desert L5

妙

**MIÀO**, be slender, be beautiful, be graceful; be marvelous; be clever [C] L5

妙计 **miào jì** excellent plan

秒

**MIǎO**, smallest part; a measure for seconds (of time or angles) [C]

秒表 **miǎo biǎo** stopwatch

藏

**ZÀNG**, stash, treasure; Tibet; **CÁNG**, to hide, to store [B]

西藏 **xī zàng** Tibet

藏躲 **cáng duǒ** to hide

夺

**DUÓ**, to take by force [B] The old form: a bird escaping a snatching hand.

夺冠 **duó guān** to win a championship

奪

奋

**FÈN**, to exert yourself; to lift up [B] Karlgren says “fly away over the fields” (*AD* 380).

奋斗 **fèndòu** to struggle L5

奮

捕

**Bŭ**, to seize, to arrest [B]

捕获 **bǔhuò** to capture

捕快 **bǔkuài** (historical) police

补

**Bŭ**, to mend, patch up; to fill in [B]

添补 **tiānbŭ** to replenish

補

薄

**Bó, Bào**, be thin, be weak [B]

薄利 **bóli** small profit

博

**Bó**, be broad or comprehensive (in knowledge); of all kinds; to win, to gain [C]

博物馆 **bówùguǎn** museum L5

博览会 **bólǎnhuì** exposition, expo L6

宝

**BǎO**, be precious; “your” (polite) [B] L5

宝贵 **bǎoguì** be valuable; regard as valuable [B] L5

宝藏 **bǎozàng** treasure

寶

陪

**PÉI**, to keep someone company; with [B] L4

陪同 **péitóng** to accompany

三陪 **sānpéi** escort, prostitute

赔

**PÉI**, to pay damages; to lose money (in business) [B]

赔偿 **péicháng** to indemnify L5

赔礼 **péilǐ** to apologize

賠

币

**Bì**, currency, coin [B]

外币 **wàibì** foreign money

人民币 **rénmínbì** RMB (lit. the people's money) L5

幣

泼

**Pō**, to throw liquid out of a container; to spill; be shrewish [B] L6

泼皮 **pōpí** rascal

泼妇 **pōfù** vixen

潑

拨

**Bō**, to move (as with a fingertip); to set, adjust, transfer [C]

拨号上网 **bōhàoshàngwǎng** dial-up (Internet)

撥

废

**Fèi**, to abolish, discard; be crippled, useless [C]

废话 **fèihuà** to talk rubbish, BS L5

废除 **fèichú** to abolish, annul [C] L6

廢

挨

ĀI, to crowd against; in sequence; ĀI, to delay; to suffer [B] L6

挨个 āigè one by one

挨近 āijìn to approach

唉

ĀI, Yes? Right!; (as a response): ĀI, ĀI, Alas! That's too bad! [C] L5

册

CÈ, booklet, album; a measure for copies (of a book) [B] L5

小册子 xiǎo cèzi booklet

相册 xiàngcè photo album

冊

冰

BĪNG, ice [B]

冰淇淋 bīngqílín ice cream

冰点 bīngdiǎn freezing point

折

**ZHÉ**, to snap off; discount; **SHÉ**, be broken; lose money; **ZHĒ**, to spill [B].

Distinguish from the next two characters. L6

折旧 **zhéjiù** depreciation

折本 **shéběn** lose money in business

拆

**CHĀI**, to take apart [B]

Distinguish from preceding and following characters. L5

拆迁 **chāiqiān** demolition and relocation

拆除 **chāichú** to demolish

析

**XĪ**, to split wood; to divide up; to analyze [B] Compare with preceding characters.

分析 **fēnxī** to analyze L5

晰

**XĪ**, be clear, be distinct [C]

清晰 **qīngxī** clear L6



柴

**CHÁI**, firewood; family name [B]

柴草 **cháicǎo** firewood

废柴 **fèichái** (coll.) a good-for-nothing

闭

**BÌ**, to close, to stop up [B]

闭合 **bìhé** to close

闭幕 **bì mù** the curtain falls; to end, conclude [D]

閉

笨

**BÈN**, be stupid, be clumsy [B] L4

笨蛋 **bèndàn** a fool [D]

逼

**BĪ**, to press; crowd; to annoy [B]; (vulgar) vagina

逼迫 **bīpò** to compel [D] L6

# 插

**CHĀ**, to stick in, to insert, to interrupt [B] L5

插队 **chāduì** jump the queue

插图 **chātú** illustration

# 傲

**ÀO**, be arrogant [B]

傲慢 **àomàn** be haughty

# 碑

**BĒI**, a memorial tablet, monument, gravestone [B]

碑文 **bēiwén** inscription on a tablet, etc.

# 鼻

**BÍ**, nose. BIG NOSE radical (226). Called “big nose” to distinguish it from 619, p. 124 [B]

鼻子 **bízi** nose L3

# 仓

**CĀNG**, granary

仓 helps with the sound (with the rhyme) in several characters (below).

仓库 **cāngkù** warehouse L6

倉

枪

**QIĀNG**, spear, pistol, rifle [B] L5

Distinguish from the next character.

枪支 **qiāngzhī** firearms

槍

抢

**QIǎNG**, to rob, snatch [B] L5

Distinguish from the preceding character.

抢劫 **qiǎngjié** to rob L6

搶

创

**CHUÀNG**, to begin; **CHUĀNG**, to wound [B]

创建 **chuàngjiàn** to set up

创新 **chuàngxīn** to bring forth new ideas L6

創

苍

**CĀNG**, sky; be sky blue; be pale; be gray; lush vegetation [C] L6

苍穹 **cāngqióng** sky

苍蝇 **cāngyíng** housefly

蒼

舱

**CĀNG**, cabin; (space flight) module [C]

客舱 **kècāng** passenger cabin

头等舱 **tóuděngcāng** first-class cabin

艙

养

**YǎNG**, to support (one's dependents); to nourish [B]

抱养 **bàoyǎng** adopt a child

包养 **bāoyǎng** “buyout” a toy boy/mistress

養

# 强

**QIÁNG**, be strong; strength; **QIǎNG**, to force or to compel; **JIÀNG**, be stubborn [B]

强盗 **qiángdào** robber

强迫 **qiǎngpò** to force, to coerce L6

# 盗

**DÀO**, to rob, robber [B]

盗用 **dàoyòng** to embezzle

海盗 **hǎidào** pirate

# 狗

**GǒU**, dog [B] L1

走狗 **zǒugǒu** “running dog,” stooge, toady [D]

狗娘养的 **gǒuniángyǎngde** son of a bitch

# 脑

**Nǎo**, brain [B]

Distinguish from 胸 (p. 246a).

头脑 **tóunǎo** brain [C]

电脑 **diànnǎo** computer [C] L1

腦

弄

**NÒNG**, to do; to handle; to make; to play with, fool with; **LÒNG** an alley [B]  
L4

作弄 **zuònòng** to joke, to tease, to mock

碎

**SUÌ**, be smashed, be in bits and pieces [B] L5

碎纸机 **suìzhǐjī** shredder

醉

**ZUÌ**, be drunk [C] L5

傅奕, 青山白云人也。以醉死。呜呼! **Fú Yì qīngshān báiyún rén yě. Yǐzui sǐ. Wūhū!**\*

醒

**XǐNG**, to wake up [B] L4

醒悟 **xǐngwù** to wake up to reality

醒酒 **xǐngjiǔ** to sober up

# 牌

**PÁI**, placard, card [B]

路牌 **lùpái** signpost, road sign

扑克牌 **pūkèpái** poker

# 竞

**JÌNG**, to quarrel [B]

竞争 **jìngzhēng** to compete; competition L4

物竞天择 **wùjìngtiānzé** natural selection

競

# 竟

**JÌNG**, to end; in the end, after all [B]

Distinguish from the preceding character. Note use as phonetic (below).

究竟 **jiūjìng** outcome; after all L4

# 境

**JÌNG**, a field's edge; borders; region; circumstances [B]

土 “earth” for meaning.

环境 **huánjìng** environment L3

镜

**JÌNG**, mirror, lens [B]

镜子 **jìngzi** mirror [B] L4

镜头 **jìngtóu** lens [D] L6

鏡

显

**XIǎN**, be visible; to show; be noteworthy [B]

显赫 **xiǎnhè** illustrious

顯

湿

**SHĪ**, be wet [B]

湿潮 **shīcháo** be damp [C]

湿气 **shīqì** dampness, moisture

濕

泥

**NÍ**, mud; **NÌ**, to daub with mud or plaster [B]



泥巴 **nībā** mud, dirt

泥子 **nizi** putty

卷

**JUǎN**, roll, rolled rice dumpling. ROLL radical (158) L5

Note 𠂔 in the next characters.

卷

**JUÀN**, roll; scroll; section or chapter; **JUǎN**, to roll up [B]

卷轴 **juànzhóu** a scroll

卷尺 **juǎnchǐ** tape measure

(**JUǎN** “to roll up”) 捲

圈

**QUĀN** L5, circle; to encircle; **JUĀN**, to imprison; **JUÀN**, pen, fold (e.g., of sheep) [B]

圈子 **quānzi** a sphere, a circle

圈养 **juànyǎng** feed in a pen

倦

**JUÀN**, be tired, be weak [C]

疲倦 **píjuàn** be tired, be weak [C] L6

拳

**QUÁN**, fist; to tuck in; a measure for punches (with the fist) [C]

握拳 **wòquán** make a fist

太极拳 **tàijíquán** taichi

腾

**TÉNG**, to make room for; to ride up on; **TĒNG**, Thump! (onomatopoeic)

腾空 **téngkōng** to fly high, to soar

腾越 **téngyuè** to jump over

騰

梦

**MÈNG**, dream [B] L4

梦想 **mèngxiǎng** to dream of; fantasize [D] L6

恶梦 **è mèng** nightmare

夢

贺

**HÈ**, to send a present with congratulations; to congratulate [B]

贺词 **hècí** speech of congratulation

賀

傘

**SǎN**, umbrella [B] L3

雨傘 **yǔsǎn** umbrella

傘

诗

**SHĪ**, poem, a **shi** poem; poetry [B] L5

诗歌 **shīgē** poetry

詩

渐

**JIÀN**, gradually [B]

渐显 **jiànxiǎn** fade in (movie term)

漸

# 途

**TÚ**, road, trip; career [B]

途中 **túzhōng** en route

途经 **tújīng** by way of, via

# 弱

**RUÒ**, be weak [B] L5

薄弱 **bóruò** be frail [C] L6

弱点 **ruòdiǎn** a weak point L6

# 妻

**QĪ**, wife [B]

妻子 **qīzi** wife L2

# 引

**YĪN**, to lead, to draw out [B]

引起 **yǐnqǐ** to give rise to [B]

勾引 **gōuyǐn** to seduce, to entice

# 赞

**ZÀN**, to approve; to praise, eulogize [B]

赞美 **zànměi** to praise, eulogize L5

赞! **zàn** Great! Nice!

贊

丽

**Lì**, be beautiful [B]

美丽 **měilì** beautiful L4

麗

庙

**Miào**, temple [B]

庙宇 **miàoyǔ** temple

庙会 **miàohuì** temple fair

廟

辟

**Pì**, to open up (e.g., territory); be incisive; to refute [B]

Compare with the next 3 characters. 辟谣 **pìyáo** to refute a rumor

# 壁

**BÌ**, wall, screen [B]

壁橱 **bìchú** closet

壁炉 **bílú** fireplace

# 避

**BÌ**, to flee from [B]

避开 **bìkāi** to avoid

避雷针 **bìléizhēn** lightning conductor

# 譬

**PÌ**, example; analogy [C]

譬如 **pìrú** for example [C] L6

# 招

**ZHĀO**, to beckon to; to invite; to recruit; to tease; to pass a disease to; to confess [B]

招待 **zhāodài** to entertain, to host L5

招集 **zhāojí** to assemble

# 超

**CHĀO**, to catch up to, to surpass [B]  
超级市场 **chāojí-shìchǎng** supermarket  
超人 **chāorén** superman, superhuman

针

**ZHĒN**, needle, pin [B]  
针对 **zhēnduì** be aimed at [B] L5  
打针 **dǎzhēn** to have an injection

針

季

**JÌ**, season (of the year); family name [B]  
Distinguish from first and fifth characters following.  
季节 **jìjié** season L3

秀

**XIÙ**, flourish; be elegant; family name [B]  
Compare with the preceding character and fourth character below.  
秀美 **xiùměi** graceful  
优秀 **yōuxiù** excellent, brilliant L4

绣

**XIÙ**, to embroider [C] L6

“Silk” for meaning.

绣花 **xiùhuā** to embroider

绣

透

**TÒU**, to go through [B]

讠 (90, p. 19) for meaning.

湿透 **shītòu** to get drenched

透明 **tòumíng** transparent L5

锈

**XIÙ**, rust; to rust [C]

“Gold” (metals) for meaning.

锈

委

**WĚI**, to appoint; to abandon; really [B]



Distinguish from fourth and fifth characters above.

委托 **wěituō** to entrust L5

盘

**PÁN**, plate, dish; to coil up; to move; to sell; price; a measure for games [B]

键盘 **jiànpán** keyboard L5

盤

职

**ZHÍ**, to oversee; job, duty [B]

述职 **shùzhí** to report on your work

职员 **zhíyuán** a staff member; an office employee

職

环

**HUÁN**, to encircle; ring, bracelet [B]

环形 **huánxíng** annular

環

质

**ZHÌ**, disposition; substance; to question; (bookish) to pawn, pledge [B]

质量 **zhìliàng** quality L4

質

群

**QÚN**, herd, crowd [B]. This character may appear in the form 羣. L4

群众 **qúnzhòng** the masses L6

群书 **qúnshū** books of all sorts

尽

**JÌN**, to exhaust; **JǐN**, as much as possible; to put first [B]

尽力 **jìnlì** to strive L5

尽善尽美 **jìnshànjìnměi** perfection

盡

达

**DÁ**, to reach [B]

达到 **dádào** to achieve, reach [B] L5

达成 **dáchéng** to reach (e.g., an agreement) [C] L6

達

依

**YĪ**, to agree with; to forgive; according to [B]

依靠 **yīkào** to depend on L6

益

**Yì**, profit [B]

益处 **yìchù** benefit

众

**ZHÒNG**, crowd [B]

“Three’s a crowd” may be a mnemonic for English.

众多 **zhòngduō** multitudinous

众矢之的 **zhòngshízhīdì** target of public criticism

眾

品

**Pǐn**, goods; quality, rank; personality; to judge the quality, to sample [B]

区

**QŪ**, to be small; to distinguish between; region, district [B]

区别 **qūbié** to distinguish, distinction L4

区域 **qūyù** region L6

區

缶

**FŎU**, crock. CROCK radical (175)

罐

**GUÀN**, jar, can [B] L6

罐头 **guàntóu** tin can [B] L5

灌

**GUÀN**, to sprinkle; to irrigate; to record (on tape or disc); [C]

灌溉 **guàngài** to irrigate L6

尾

**WĚI**, tail [B]

尾巴 **wěiba** tail [B] L5

尾气 **wěiqì** exhaust (gas), emissions

皇

**HUÁNG**, emperor, be imperial [B]

帝

**DÌ**, emperor; supreme ruler [B]

皇帝 **huángdì** emperor [B] L5

女帝 **nǚdì** empress

蹄

**TÍ**, hoof [C]

足 “foot” gives the meaning; **dì**

帝 (above) the sound.

敌

**DÍ**, enemy [B]

敌人 **dírén** enemy [B] L5

敌意 **díyì** hostility, enmity

敵

滴

**DĪ**, drop, to drip [B]

滴答 **dīdā** tick-tock

摘

**ZHĀI**, to pick (flowers, fruit); to criticize [B] L5

摘录 **zhāilù** extract, summary, to summarize

摘要 **zhāiyào** summary L6

压

**YĀ**, to push down [B]

压力 **yālì** pressure [C] L4

壓

勇

**YǒNG**, be brave [B]

勇敢 **yǒnggǎn** be brave [B] L4

勇士 **yǒngshì** a brave warrior

守

**SHǒU**, to guard [B]

守备 **shǒubèi** to do guard duty

防守 **fángshǒu** defense, to defend L6

抗

**KÀNG**, to resist, oppose [B]

抗争 **kàngzhēng** to resist

抗日战争 **kàngrìzhànzhēng** the War of Resistance Against Japan

坑

**KĒNG**, pit, shallow hole; to cheat somebody [C]

独

**DÚ**, alone [B]

独立 **dúlì** be independent L5

孤独 **gūdú** lonely L6

獨

烛

**ZHÚ**, candle; to illuminate [C]

烛心 **zhúxīn** candle wick

燭

却

**QUÈ**, but, however; to step back, to cause to step back, i.e., to drive back [B]  
L4

忘却 **wàngquè** to forget, oblivion

网

**WǎNG**, net, to net [B]

网球 **wǎngqiú** tennis [B] L4

拦网 **lánwǎng** (of volleyball) to block

網

胃

**WÈI**, stomach [B]

胃口 **wèikǒu** appetite L6

胃镜 **wèijìng** a gastroscope



谓

**WÈI**, to talk about; to call; to say; dimension [B]

谓语 **wèiyǔ** (grammar) predicate

謂

资

**ZĪ**, fee, capital, resources; talent; to aid [B]

资本 **zīběn** capital (money) L6

资产 **zīchǎn** property L6

資

姿

**ZĪ**, posture, carriage [C]

姿势 **zīshì** posture L5

格

**GÉ**, ruled line or space (on paper); category; compartment [B]

格斗 **gédòu** to fight

堆

**DUI**, to pile; pile; crowd [B] L5

土 “earth” for meaning.

堆放 **duīfàng** to pile up

维

**WEI**, to maintain, to hold together; dimension [B]

维持 **wéichí** to maintain L6

維

某

**Mǒu**, certain, some [B] L5

某些 **mǒuxiē** certain, some [C]

煤

**MEI**, coal [B]

煤气 **méiqì** coal gas [B]

煤油 **méiyóu** coal oil, kerosene

谋

**MÓU**, to find (a job); to plot, a plot [B]

计谋 **jì móu** strategy, trickery

谋杀 **móu shā** to murder

謀

矿

**KUÀNG**, mine (for minerals) [B]

矿物 **kuàng wù** mineral

礦

鼓

**Gŭ**, drum, to drum. DRUM radical (224) [B]

鼓槌 **gǔ chuí** drumstick

损

**SŭN**, be cruel; be sarcastic; to damage [B]

损失 **sǔn shī** loss, to lose L5

损坏 **sǔn huài** damage, to damage L6

損

队

**DUÌ**, squadron; team; file (of people); a measure for formations [B]

队列 **duìliè** file, rank (of people)

队员 **duìyuán** team member

隊

粮

**LIÁNG**, provisions (food) [B]

粮食 **liángshí** grain [B] L5

军粮 **jūnliáng** army provisions

丈

**ZHÀNG**, ten Chinese feet (= 144 inches); wife's parents; husband [B]

丈夫 **zhàngfu** husband L2

丈量 **zhàngliáng** to measure, to survey

仗

**ZHàng**, (bookish) weapons; to hold a weapon; to rely on; war [C]

打仗 **dǎzhàng** go to war [C] L6

悔

**HUǐ**, to repent; to turn away [B]

后悔 **hòuhuǐ** to regret; to feel remorse [B] L4

悔约 **huǐyuē** to repudiate a contract or agreement

匀

**YÚN**, be evenly distributed; to spare (space, time, money) [C]

匀称 **yúnychèn** well-balanced, uniform

均

**JŪN**, be equal, be fair [B]

平均 **píngjūn** average; on average; equally [B] L5

均匀 **jūnyún** even; uniform; well mixed L5

律

**Lǚ**, law [B]

法律 **fǎlǚ** law [B] L4

律师 **lǚshī** lawyer L4

# 序

**XÙ**, introduction (to a book); order, sequence [B]

序幕 **xùmù** prologue

序数 **xùshù** ordinal number

# 际

**JÌ**, boundary; occasion; at the time that... [B]

人际关系 **rénjìguānxì** human relations

際

# 弹

**DÀN**, a bullet; **TÁN**, to hurl; to pluck (a musical instrument) [B]

子弹 **zǐdàn** bullet L6

弹性 **tánxìng** spring, elasticity L6

彈

# 仅

**Jǐn**, barely [B]

仅仅 **jǐnjǐn** barely, merely [B]

僅

扩

**KUÒ**, to expand [B]

扩大 **kuòdà** to enlarge, expand [B] L4

擴

亚

**YÀ**, be inferior; used to write foreign words. INFERIOR radical (168) [C]

亞

严

**YÁN**, be airtight, be strict; family name [B]

严格 **yángé** strict L4

严冬 **yándōng** severe winter

嚴

恶

È, be evil; be fierce; WÙ, to consider evil, hateful [C]

好恶 **hàowù** likes and dislikes

凶恶 **xīongè** ferocious, evil L6

將  
鼎

壺

HÚ, kettle, jug [B] L5

茶壺 **cháhú** teapot

壺

侵

QĪN, to move in on, encroach [B]

侵入 **qīnrù** to invade

侵害 **qīnhài** to encroach [D]

浸

JĪN, to soak, to immerse [C]

浸泡 **jìnpào** to soak L6

扫



**SÀO**, broom; **SǎO**, to sweep [B]

扫除 **sǎochú** to wipe out, a clean-up

扫把 **sàobǎ** broom [D]

掃

妇

**FÙ** (woman with broom), wife; woman [B]

夫妇 **fūfù** husband and wife L6

妇科 **fùkē** department of gynecology

婦

略

**LÜÈ**, to omit; be simple, be rough; sketch, plan [B]

侵略 **qīnlüè** aggression [B] L5

省略 **shěnglüè** to omit, abbreviation L5

缺

**QUÈ**, to lack [B]

缺课 **quēkè** to cut class; to play truant

缺点 **quēdiǎn** weak point, defect [B] L4

宣

**XUĀN**, to proclaim; family name [B]

宣传 **xuānchuán** to propagandize (for), propaganda [B] L5

宣战 **xuānzhàn** to declare war

终

**ZHŌNG**, end; to the end of [B]

终究 **zhōngjiū** after all [D] L6

终生 **zhōngshēng** all one's life L6

終

混

**HÙN**, to mix up; to fool around; **HÚN**, see below [B]

混蛋 **húndàn** scoundrel

混合 **hùnhé** to mix, to blend L6

棍

**GÙN**, stick, club; bad guy [C]

棍子 **gùnzi** stick, rod

阶

**JIĒ**, step (on a stairway); rank, class [B]

阶级 **jiējí** class (in society)

階

恨

**HÈN**, to hate; to regret [B] L5

恨不得 **hènbudé** to want badly to [C] L6

憎恨 **zēnghèn** to hate

获

**HUÒ**, to grab [B]

获得 **huòdé** to obtain [B] L4

獲

源

**YUÁN**, spring (of water) [B]

源泉 **yuánquán** source L6

源头 **yuántóu** source (of a river, etc.)

秩

**ZHÌ**, order, arrangement [B]

秩序 **zhìxù** order, sequence [B] L5

灾

**ZĀI**, disaster [B]

旱灾 **hànzāi** drought [D]

水灾 **shuǐzāi** flood

災

肥

**FÉI**, be fat; be fertile (soil); be loose, be baggy; fertilizer [B]

肥料 **féiliào** fertilizer, manure

肥胖 **féipàng** be fat, be obese, obesity

朱

**ZHŪ**, bright red; a family name [C supplement]

朱红 **zhūhóng** be vermilion; bright red

珠

**ZHŪ**, pearl, bead [B]

算盘珠 **suànpanzhū** abacus beads

珍珠 **zhēnzhū** pearl L6

括

**KUÒ**, to embrace, to include [B]

括弧 **kuòhú** brackets, parentheses

梁

**LIÁNG**, horizontal beam, bridge, top-handle, ridge; a family name [B]

Distinguish from the next character below.

粱

**LIÁNG**, (bookish) millet; birdseed; good food [C]

Distinguish from the previous character. Here, lower part of character = rice, not tree.

高粱 **gāoliáng** Chinese sorghum

袖

**XIÙ**, sleeve [B]

袖口 **xiùkǒu** cuff (of sleeve)

长袖 **chángxiù** long sleeve

短袖 **duǎnxiù** short sleeve

岛

**Dǎo**, island [B] L5

半岛 **bàndǎo** peninsula [C]

列岛 **lièdǎo** an archipelago; a chain of islands

島

弯

**Wān**, to bend, a bend [B] L5

弯曲 **wānqū** be meandering, winding

弯道 **wāndào** a curve (of road)

彎

孔

**Kǒng**, small hole; Confucius; a family name [B] L6

钻孔 **zuànkǒng** to drill a hole

孔子 **Kǒngzǐ** Confucius

灰

**HUĪ**, ashes, dust; be ash-colored, gray [B] L5

灰心 **huīxīn** to lose heart [C] L5

火山灰 **huǒshānhuī** volcano ash

恢

**HUĪ**, to extend; be great [B]

恢复 **huīfù** to restore [B] L5

斯

**SĪ**, (bookish) this; used to write foreign words; family name [C]

斯文 **sīwén** gentle, elegant, grace L6

撕

**SĪ**, to tear up [B]

撕裂 **sīliè** to tear up

犯

**FÀN**, to commit an offense; to have a recurrence of or revert to; a criminal [B]

犯罪 **fànzuì** to commit a crime

犯法 **fànfǎ** to violate the law

刷

**SHUĀ**, a brush, to brush, to give someone the brush-off; to cut class [B]

刷子 **shuāzi** a brush

摇

**YÁO**, to shake, to rock, to swing to and fro [B] L5

摇篮 **yáolán** cradle

谣

**YÁO**, folk-song, ballad; rumor [C]

民谣 **mínyáo** folk song

謠

遥

**YÁO**, be far off; be long [C]

遥远 **yáoyuǎn** be far away [C] L6

遥遥无期 **yáoyáowúqī** not within the foreseeable future



尊

**ZŪN**, respect; “your” (polite); measure for Buddhist statues and for cannons (artillery) [B]

尊敬 **zūnjìng** to respect L5

遵

**ZŪN**, to obey, to comply with [B]

遵从 **zūncóng** to obey

冲

**CHŌNG**, to crash through; thoroughfare; **CHÒNG**, to face; strong; tactless [B] L5

冲刺 **chōngcì** to spurt

冲突 **chōngtū** conflict L6

衝

肿

**ZHŌNG**, to swell up [C]

肿大 **zhǒngdà** to swell

肿瘤 **zhǒngliú** tumor L6

腫

配

**PÈI**, to match up, go well with; to mate (said of animals) [B]

配偶 **pèi'ǒu** spouse L6

獻

**XIÀN**, to give [B]

獻計 **xiànjì** to give advice

獻媚 **xiànmèi** to ingratiate oneself with sb.

獻

耐

**NÀI**, to endure, to bear [B]

耐心 **nàixīn** be patient [B] L4

耐力 **nàilì** stamina, endurance

巨

**JÙ**, chief, large, great [B]

Picture of a carpenter's square, with handle. The radical = 匚 (15).

巨大 **jùdà** huge L5

拒

**JÙ**, to refuse, resist [B]

拒绝 **jùjué** to reject [B] L4

婉拒 **wǎnjù** to decline with great courtesy

距

**JÙ**, be separated from, be distant from; distance [B]

距离 **jùlí** distance; be away from [B] L4

矩

**Jǔ**, carpenter's square; standard, rule, custom [C]

This is 巨, above, reclarified with 矢 “arrow” (82, p. 17).

矩形 **jǔxíng** rectangle

兼

**JIĀN**, to put together [C]

A hand grasps and pulls things together.

兼职 **jiānzhí** to hold two jobs, part-time job L6

# 歉

**QIÀN**, apology; crop failure, bad harvest [B]

The 欠 radical (244, p. 49) connotes deficiency.

抱歉 **bàoqiàn** apologetic; be sorry [B] L4

# 嫌

**XIÁN**, to dislike; to suspect [C]

嫌恶 **xiánwù** to loathe

嫌贫爱富 **xiánpín' àifù** to loathe the poor and love the rich

# 赚

**ZHUÀN**, to make money; profit [C] L4

To put cowries together.

赚钱 **zhuànqián** to make money

賺

# 具

**JÙ**, tool; to write out; (bookish) a measure for dead bodies and machines [B]

工具 **gōngjù** tool L4

俱

**JÙ**, be complete; every [B]

俱乐部 **jùlèbù** club (social group) [B] L5

趁

**CHÈN**, to make use of; to take advantage of (an opportunity) [B] L5

趁机 **chènjī** to seize the opportunity

珍

**ZHĒN**, precious object; be precious [C]

珍爱 **zhēn'ài** to treasure

珍珠 **zhēnzhū** pearl L6

诊

**ZHĚN**, to examine medically [C]

诊断 **zhěnduàn** diagnosis L5

診

亩

**Mŭ**, Chinese acre (“mou”): 733½ square yards [B]

畝

款

**KUǎN**, sum of money; article (in treaty, contract); inscription; to entertain [B]

款待 **kuǎndài** to treat cordially L6

款式 **kuǎnshì** style L6

承

**CHÉNG**, to inherit; to manage; to admit [B] L5

承包 **chéngbāo** to contract; to undertake to do a job L6

承认 **chéngrèn** to recognize, acknowledge [B] L5

姻

**YĪN**, bride; marriage connections [B]

婚姻 **hūnyīn** marriage L5

托

**TUŌ**, to carry on the palm; to rely on; to ask a favor; to entrust [B]

托付 **tuōfù** to entrust

託 (last two meanings)

疑

**YÍ**, to mistrust [B]

疑心 **yíxīn** suspicion [C]

疑惑 **yíhuò** to doubt, doubt L6

移

**YÍ**, to shift [B]

移动 **yídòng** to shift [B] L5

移动电话 **yídòng diànhuà** mobile phone

黾

**Mǐn**, toad. TOAD radical (207)

黽

绳

**SHÉNG**, string [B]

绳索 **shéngsuǒ** rope

繩

蠅

**YÍNG**, fly (insect) [C]

蒼蠅 **cāngyíng** fly

蠅

庄

**ZHUĀNG**, be serene; hamlet; store; dealer (cards); family name [B]

庄稼 **zhuāngjia** crops

庄园 **zhuāngyuán** demesne, manor

莊

穩

**WĒN**, be steady; definite, “You can depend on it.” [B]

穩定 **wěndìng** firm, stable L5

穩



隐

**YǐN**, to hide [C]

隐约 **yǐnyuē** be indistinct, dim [C] L6

隐藏 **yǐncáng** to hide [D]

隱

含

**HÁN**, to hold something in your mouth; to contain [B]

含义 **hányì** implication [D] L6

含片 **hánpiàn** a troche; a lozenge

肃

**SÙ**, to command respect, to respect [B]

肃静 **sùjìng** solemn silence

肅

优

**YŌU**, to excel; actor [B]

优点 **yōudiǎn** strong point, merit L4

優

扰

**Rǎo**, to annoy [B]

打扰 **dǎrǎo** to annoy [B] L4

干扰 **gānrǎo** to interfere with; jamming (radio)

擾

苗

**Miáo**, sprout; jet of flame; vein of ore; progeny; Miao people; vaccine; family name [C]

苗床 **miǎochuáng** seedbed

描

**Miáo**, to trace over [B]

描画 **miáohuà** to depict

描写 **miáoxiě** to describe [B] L5

猫

**Māo**, cat [B] L1

猫叫 **māojiào** purring

波斯猫 **bōsīmāo** Persian cat

巧

**QIǎO**, be ingenious; be timely, opportune [B]

巧合 **qiǎohé** coincidence

巧克力 **qiǎokèlì** chocolate L4

墨

**MÒ**, ink; be inky; family name [B] “黑” + “土” = “墨.”

墨水 **mòshuǐ** ink; learning [B]

胖

**PÀNG**, be fat (obese) [B] L3

胖子 **pàngzi** fatso [D]

伴

**BÀN**, to keep someone company, companion [C]

陪伴 **péibàn** to keep company

伙伴 **huǒbàn** a partner; a companion; a business associate L5

畔

**PÀN**, bank (e.g., of a river); edge [C] L6

噴

**PĒN**, to spurt, to puff, to spray; **PÈN**, puff [B]

噴发 **pēnfā** to erupt

噴香 **pèxiāng** fragrant

噴

憤

**FÈN**, zeal, ardor; be exasperated with; be very angry [B]

愤怒 **fènnù** anger, rage L5

憤

浮

**FÚ**, to float; be flighty, be insubstantial; excess; to swim [B]

幽浮 **yōufú** UFO

搭

**DĀ**, to lay across; to build (for temporary use); to travel by; to add, “plus” [B]  
L6

搭乘 **dāchéng** to travel by

塔

**Tǎ**, pagoda, tower [B] L5

塔楼 **tǎlóu** turret, tower

端

**DUĀN**, to hold/carry with both hands; be upright; reason; beginning; tip (end)\*  
[B] L6

端午节 **duānwǔjié** the Dragon Boat Festival L6

喘

**CHUǎN**, to gasp for breath, breathe heavily; asthma [C]

喘气 **chuǎnqì** to pant [C] L6

哮喘 **xiàochuǎn** asthma

毯

**TǎN**, rug [B]

地毯 **dìtǎn** carpet [C] L5

毛毯 **máotǎn** a (woolen) blanket

梯

**Tī**, ladder, stairs [B]

电梯 **diàntī** elevator [B] L3

自动扶梯 **zìdòng fútī** escalator

吐

**Tǔ**, **Tù**, to spit out, to vomit [B] L5

“口” for meaning, 土 **tǔ** for sound.

吐气 **tǔqì** to exhale

呕吐 **ǒutù** to vomit L6

肚

**Dù**, belly; **Dǔ**, tripe [B]

月 “meat” for meaning.

一肚子气 **yí dùzi qì** be very angry (= a belly of fire)

狼

**Láng**, wolf [B] L5

狼狗 **lánggǒu** wolfhound

狼人 **láng rén** werewolf

浪

**LÀNG**, waves, breakers; be undisciplined; be reckless; lustful [B]

浪漫 **làngmàn** romantic L4

龙

**LÓNG**, dragon. DRAGON radical (137) L5

龙船 **lóngchuán** dragon boat

龍

虑

**LÛ**, be anxious; to plan [B]

“虎” over “心” = “虑。”

慮

拦

**LÁN**, to stop someone from doing something; to enclose; to separate [B] L5

拦截 **lánjié** to intercept

攔

烂

**LÀN**, be tender (from cooking); soggy; be rotten or infected; to glisten [B] L5

烂泥 **làn ní** mud, slime

烂熟 **làn shú** to have learned sth. thoroughly

爛

勾

**GŌU**, hook; to involve another person in wrong-doing; to cancel (a debt); to remind [C]

勾股定理 **gōu gú dìng lǐ** Pythagorean theorem

购

**GÒU**, to buy [B]

购买 **gòu mǎi** to buy [C]

团购 **tuán gòu** group-buying

購



沟

**GŌU**, gutter, ditch; to connect [C]

沟渠 **gōuqú** irrigation ditches

溝

构

**GÒU**, structure, to construct, to compose [B]

构造 **gòuzào** structure; tectonic [B]

構

钩

**GŌU**, a hook; to hook; a check mark; to crochet [C]

钩子 **gōuzi** a hook L6

搯

夸

**KUĀ**, to praise, to boast [C] L5

夸张 **kuāzhāng** exaggerate

夸奖 **kuājiǎng** to praise

誇

跨

**KUÀ**, a step; to straddle; to extend through; to carry something hanging at your side [B]

跨越 **kuàyuè** to stride across, to leap over

跨国公司 **kuàguógōngsī** transnational company, multinational corporation

垮

**KUǎ**, to collapse [C] L6

累垮了 **lèikuǎ le** be exhausted from overwork

恳

**KĚN**, to beseech; earnestly [B]

恳求 **kěnqiú** to implore [D]

恳切 **kěnqiè** earnest(ly); sincere(ly) L6

懇

猴

**HÓU**, monkey [B]

美猴王 **měihóuwáng** the Monkey King, Sun Wukong

喉

**HÓU**, throat [C]

喉结 **hóujié** Adam's apple

稼

**JIÀ**, husbandry; grain; to sow [B] L5

庄稼 **zhuāngjià** crops

嫁

**JIÀ**, to get married (be a bride); to give (a daughter) in marriage [C]

嫁人 **jiàrén** (woman) to marry a man

嫁妆 **jiàzhuāng** trousseau

劲

**JÌN**, strength, energy, spirit; **JÌNG**, be strong [B]

用劲 **yòngjìn** to work hard

勁

夹

**JIĀ**, to press (between two things, like chopsticks, tongs); to squeeze [B]

夹层 **jiācéng** interlayer

夹子 **jiāzi** a clip, tongs L5

夾

峡

**XIÁ**, gorge [C]

“Mountain” for meaning.

海峡 **hǎixiá** strait [C]

三峡 **sānxiá** Three Gorges

峽

械

**XIÈ**, tool; weapon; (bookish) shackles, fetters [B]

机械 **jīxiè** machine, mechanism [B] L6

械斗 **xièdòu** to fight with weapons

绕

**RÀO**, to wind a thing around another; to go around; detour; sometimes **Rǎo** [B] L5

绕道 **ràodào** to make a detour

繞

饶

**RÁO**, to let somebody get away with something; to give away [C]

饶恕 **ráoshù** to forgive L6

饶命 **ráomìng** to spare sb.'s life

饒

浇

**JIĀO**, to sprinkle; to wet down; to trickle [C] L5

浇水 **jiāoshuǐ** to water

澆

稍

**SHĀO** a little bit [B]

稍许 **shāoxǔ** a little bit

欣

**XĪN**, be happy [C]

欣赏 **xīnshǎng** to appreciate [C] L5

欢欣 **huānxīn** be happy

掀

**XIĀN**, to lift to one side; to raise up; to open; to whisk away [B]

型

**XÍNG**, earthen mold for casting; model, pattern [B]

型号 **xínghào** model

箱

**XIĀNG**, box, case [B]

冰箱 **bīngxiāng** refrigerator L3

集装箱 **jízhuāngxiāng** intermodal container

霜

**SHUĀNG**, frost [C]

霜害 **shuānghài** frostbite

砒霜 **pīshuāng** white arsenic

微

**WĒI**, be tiny, be small, be slight [B]

稍微 **shāowēi** a tiny bit, a trifle [B] L4

微博 **wēibó** micro blog, *Weibo*

填

**TIÁN**, to fill, to stuff full [B]

填写 **tiánxiě** to fill in, write [D]

填空 **tiánkòng** to fill in the blanks L4

慎

**SHÈN**, be attentive, be careful [C]

慎重 **shènzhòng** be careful, be cautious L6

镇

**ZHÈN**, rural market town, a garrison post; to press down; to be calm; to cool [C]

镇静 **zhènjìng** composure, calm, to calm down L6

鎮

彻

**CHÈ**, to penetrate; be thorough [B]

彻底 **chèdǐ** be thorough [B] L5

徹

撒

**Sǎ**, scatter; **Sǎ**, to release [B]

Distinguish from the next character (look at the middle-top).

撒谎 **sāhuáng** to lie L6

撤

**CHÈ**, to take away [C]

撤除 **chèchú** to take away

Distinguish from the preceding character (look at the middle-top).

臭

**CHÒU**, to stink; be conceited [B] L5

臭烘烘 **chòuhōnghōng** be stinky, be smelly



牲

**SHĒNG**, cattle; sacrificial animal [B]

“牛” for meaning, 生 **shēng** for sound.

牲畜 **shēngchù** livestock; domestic animals L6

率

**Lǚ**; a suffix: “rate” [B]; **SHUÀI**, to lead, be led; generally

比率 **bǐlǚ** ratio

率领 **shuàilǐng** to lead L6

摔

**SHUĀI**, to throw down; to lose your balance and fall; to plunge [B] L5

摔跤 **shuāijiāo** to stumble; to wrestle

甩

**SHUǎI**, to swing; to throw; to leave behind, escape from (as pursuers); to dump sb. in a relationship [B] L5

糟

**ZĀO**, be pickled; be rotten, ready to fall apart [B]

糟心 **zāoxīn** be vexed

糟糕 ! **Zāogāo** Terrible! L5

遭

**ZĀO**, to revolve; turn or revolution; to meet with; chance [B]

遭罪 **zāozuì** to suffer, to endure hardships

瘦

**SHÒU**, be emaciated; be tight; be poor (soil) [B] L3

枯瘦 **kūshòu** be skinny

瘦身 **shòushēn** weight loss

嫂

**SǎO**, older brother's wife; polite address for a married woman about your own age [B]

嫂子 **sǎozi** a sister-in-law who is the wife of one's elder brother L6

搜

**SŌU**, to investigate, to search [C] L6

搜集 **sōují** to gather [C]

搜身 **sōushēn** to make a body search

艘

**SŌU**, a measure for boats and ships [C]

三艘汽船 **sānsōu qìchuán** three steamships

映

**YÌNG**, be bright; to reflect [B]

映照 **yìngzhào** to shine on

反映 **fǎnyìng** to reflect; to express opinion to a higher echelon

秧

**YĀNG**, rice shoot, sprout; the young (of animals) [C]

扔

**RĒNG**, to throw; to throw away [B] L4

扔下 **rēngxià** to abandon; to leave behind

仍

**RÉNG**, as before, still [B]

仍然 **réngrán** still, yet [B] L4

仍旧 **réngrù** to remain the same; still [C] L6

瓜

**GUĀ**, melon. MELON radical (151) [B]

西瓜 **xīguā** watermelon [B] L2

南瓜 **nánguā** pumpkin

污

**WŪ**, filth; stagnant water; be foul; to befoul [B]

污水 **wūshuǐ** polluted water [C]

污染 **wūrǎn** pollution L4

池

**CHÍ**, pool; space with raised sides; family name [B]

电池 **diànchí** battery L5

池塘 **chítáng** pond L6

扣

**KÒU**, to detain; to deduct; to invert (cup, bowl, etc.); to latch; a measure for a ten percent discount [B]

扣子 **kòuzi** button (clothes)

尖

**JIĀN**, be sharp [B]

尖利 **jiānlì** be sharp

尖子 **jiānzi** the greatest, the cream of the crop [C]

劣

**LIÈ**, be vile [C]

粗劣 **cūliè** be shoddy

恶劣 **èliè** very bad; abominable; disgusting L5

企

**Qǐ**, to stand on tiptoe; to expect [B]

企求 **qǐqiú** to hanker after

企鵝 **qǐ'é** penguin

朵

**DUŌ**, flower; a measure for flowers and clouds [B] L4

花朵 **huāduǒ** flower L5

躲

**DUŌ**, to dodge; to hide from, to hide [B]

躲避 **duǒbì** to dodge, hide yourself [D]

伙

**HUǒ**, 1) mess (food); 2) partner(-ship); to join; measure for groups [B]

伙伴 **huǒbàn** partner

夥 (for 2nd meanings)

伍

**Wǔ**, five (used in documents for

五); file of five; company; family name [B]

沉

**CHÉN**, be heavy; to sink [B]. Sometimes printed as 沈.

沉醉 **chénzuì** to get “high” (on experience or alcohol)

址

**ZHǐ**, site [B]

地址 **dìzhǐ** address [B] L4

遗址 **yízhǐ** remains, relics, ruins

抖

**Dǒu**, to tremble, to shiver [B]

抖动 **dǒudòng** to vibrate; to shake

发抖 **fādǒu** to shiver; to shake L5

扶

**Fú**, to support with your hand; to straighten; to help [B] L5

扶持 **fúchí** to support

丑

**Chǒu**, clown; the second “earthly branch”; be ugly [C] L5

丑恶 **chǒu’è** ugly, hideous L6

丑剧 **chǒujù** a farce

醜 (for “ugly”)

扭

**Niǔ**, to twist, to wring; to swing the hips when walking [B]

扭曲 **niǔqū** to distort

扭伤 **niǔshāng** to sprain

投

**Tóu**, to drop; to move to; to surrender; to project; to fit in with [B]

投递 **tóudì** to deliver

投资 **tóuzī** to invest L5

抓

**ZHUĀ**, to scratch; to grab; to arrest; to draft someone [B]

抓获 **zhuāhuò** to capture

否

**FŎU**, not; to deny [B]

否认 **fǒurèn** to repudiate; to deny L5

是否 **shìfǒu** whether or not L5

即

**JÍ**, at once; precisely; very soon; even [B]

即刻 **jíkè** at once, immediately

吊

**DIÀO**, to hang; to raise or lower on a rope; to condole with; to revoke; a crane (machine) [B] L6

吊灯 **diàodēng** chandelier



皂

**ZÀO**, be black; soap; yamen runner [B]

肥皂 **féizào** soap [C] L5

皂白 **zàobái** black or white, right or wrong

肩

**JIĀN**, the shoulder [B]

肩负 **jiānfù** to shoulder

衫

**SHĀN**, shirt, garment for upper part of body [B]

汗衫 **hànshān** undershirt, T-shirt

衬衫 **chènshān** shirts, blouses L4

武

**Wŭ**, military, martial [B]

武器 **wǔqì** weapons of war [B] L5

武术 **wǔshù** *Wu Shu*, martial arts L5

松

**SŌNG**, 1) pine tree; family name; 2) loosen up; be light (of cakes) [B]

松柏 **sōngbǎi** pine and cypress

松开 **sōngkāi** to loosen, to release

鬆 (2nd meanings)

叔

**SHŪ**, father's younger brother; husband's younger brother [B]

叔叔 **shūshu** uncle L3

乎

**HŪ**, (bookish) after sentences: indicates question or conjecture; to..., than...; very; indeed! [B]

呼

**HŪ**, to exhale; to call out; to snore [B]

呼吸 **hūxī** to breathe L5

呼噜 **hūlu** snore

兔

**TŪ**, rabbit (distinguish from 兔 (564, p. 113)) [B]

野兔 **yětù** wild rabbit

兔唇 **tùchún** harelip

延

**YÁN**, to delay, protract; lengthen; to invite [B]

延长 **yáncháng** to lengthen, prolong [B] L5

延期 **yánqī** to postpone L6

纠

**JIŪ**, to collect; confederacy; to investigate; to correct [B]

纠纷 **jiūfēn** a dispute L6

糾

染

**RǎN**, dye; to form bad habits; to catch (a disease) [B] L6

污染 **wūrǎn** to pollute, pollution [B] L4

染色体 **rǎnsètǐ** chromosome

迹

**JÌ**, footprint; trace of; to search out or run down, to track [B]

迹象 **jìxiàng** sign, symptom L6

# 森

**SĒN**, forest; be forest-like (dark; close set) [B]

森林 **sēnlín** forest [B] L4

阴森 **yīnsēn** gloomy; gruesome; ghastly

# 施

**SHĪ**, to spread, to spray; to give as charity; to effect (as laws) [B].

Distinguish from the next character—note lower right.

施肥 **shīféi** to manure

施工 **shīgōng** construction, to construct

# 旋

**XUÁN**, to revolve; thereupon [C]

Distinguish from the preceding character—note lower right.

旋转 **xuánzhuǎn** to rotate, to revolve

凯旋 **kǎixuán** a return in triumph

# 挖

**WĀ**, to dig [B]

挖根 **wāgēn** to uproot, deracinate; to expunge from the source/root

挖苦 **wākǔ** to speak sarcastically or ironically

砍

**KǎN**, to chop, slash; to hit with a thrown object [B] L5

砍刀 **kǎndāo** a chopper

肺

**FÈI**, lungs [B] L5

肺炎 **fèiyán** pneumonia

矽肺病 **xīfèibìng** *Pneumoconiosis*

促

**CÙ**, to rush, be rushed; to urge [B]

促进 **cùjìn** push forward [B] L5

急促 **jìcù** hurried; rapid

追

**ZHUĪ**, to chase; to investigate; to remember [B]

追查 **zhuīchá** to investigate [D]

追忆 **zhuīyì** to recollect; to look back; to recall

姨

**YÍ**, mother's sister; wife's sister [B]

姨妈 **yímā** maternal aunt

大姨妈 **dà yímā** (slang) period (menstruation)

哇

**WA**, for 啊 (108, p. 22) when the preceding word ends in **-u** or **-ao**; **WĀ**, sound of crying [B] L6

娃

**WÁ**, baby, child; pretty girl [C]

娃娃 **wáwa** baby, child; doll (term for pretty girl) [C] L6

套娃 **táowá** Russian nesting doll

蛙

**WĀ**, frog [C]

青蛙 **qīngwā** frog

悟

**WÙ**, to wake up; to notice [B]

悟性 **wùxìng** ability to understand

觉悟 **juéwù** consciousness L6

冻

**DÒNG**, to freeze; be cold, be freezing; jelly [B] L5

冻冰 **dòngbīng** to freeze

果冻 **guǒdòng** jelly (food)

凍

讯

**XÙN**, to admonish someone; to make a judicial investigation; news; information

讯号 **xùnhào** signal

訊

扇

**SHÀN**, a fan; a measure for windows [B]

电扇 **diànshàn** electric fan

素

**SÙ**, be white; be elemental, plain; element [B]

Distinguish from the next character.

素食 **sùshí** be vegetarian

素材 **sùcái** source material (of literature and art)

索

**SUǒ**, rope; to tie up; to demand; rule [B]

Distinguish from the preceding character.

索引 **suǒyǐn** index

埋

**MÁI**, to bury [B]

埋葬 **máizàng** to bury L6

速

**SÙ**, speed [B]

快速 **kuàisù** be fast [D]

速记 **sùjì** shorthand; stenography

逐

**ZHÚ**, to chase; one by one [B]

逐步 **zhúbù** step by step [B] L5

逐鹿 **zhúlù** to chase the deer; to fight for the throne



# 捉

**ZHUŌ**, to catch, to capture [B]

捕捉 **bǔzhuō** to catch (an insect, an opportunity) [D] L6

捉迷藏 **zhuōmícáng** hide-and-seek

# 套

**TÀO**, to wrap in; to harness or hitch up; covering; measure for sets, suits of clothes [B] L5

套服 **tàofú** suit

保险套 **bǎoxiǎntào** condom

# 闪

**SHǎN**, to flash, dodge; to twist, sprain; lightning [B]

闪电 **shǎndiàn** lightning L5

闪光 **shǎnguāng** flash of light, gleam

閃

# 胸

**XIŌNG**, thorax, chest [B] L5

Distinguish from 腦 (p. 232a).

胸部 **xiōngbù** chest, breast

胸怀 **xiōnghuái** breadth of vision L6

液

**YÈ**, juices, sap [B]

胃液 **wèiyè** gastric juice

体液 **tǐyè** body fluid

泪

**LÈI**, tears, to weep [B] A meaning-meaning compound.

泪水 **lèishuǐ** tear

泪珠 **lèizhū** teardrops

淚

毫

**HÁO**, a fine hair; one thousandth part;

毫不 intensifies the negation [B]

Distinguish from 豪 (p. 266b).

启

**Qǐ**, to begin; to announce [B]

启事 **qǐshì** announcement [D] L6

启蒙 **qǐméng** to enlighten,

啓, 啟

粒

**LÌ**, grain, tiny piece [B] L5

每服五粒 **měifú wǔlì** dose: 5 pills each time

粒子 **lìzǐ** a particle (physics)

软

**RUǎN**, be soft, be pliable [B] L4

疲软 **pírǔǎn** be tired, weak

软体动物 **ruǎntǐ dòngwù** *Mollusca*

軟

授

**SHÒU**, to give, to teach [B]

授意 **shòuyì** to give somebody an idea, to inspire

蔬

**SHŪ**, vegetables; greens [B]

蔬菜 **shūcài** vegetables [B] L5

蔬果 **shūguǒ** vegetables and fruits

梳

**SHŪ**, comb, to comb [C]

梳子 **shūzi** comb L5

桶

**Tǒng**, a (six-pint) bucket; tub, cask [B]

麦

**Mài**, wheat. WHEAT radical (188) [B] A picture of the wheat plant.

麦芽 **màiyá** malt

麥

虚

**Xū**, emptiness; be empty; be timid; be humble; be false; guiding principles; be virtual [C]

谦虚 **qiānxū** modest, modesty L5

虚报 **xūbào** to make a false report

虛

蛇

**SHÉ**, snake [B] L5

画蛇添足 **huá shé tiān zú** to overdo and spoil a job (literally, adding feet to a snake)

釣

**DIÀO**, to go fishing, to catch with hook and line [B] L5

釣

斜

**XIÉ**, to slant, to cause to slant [B] L5

斜坡 **xiépō** slope

叙

**XÙ**, to chat, to chat about; rank, to rank [C]

叙述 **xùshù** to narrate, a statement L5

叙

甜

**TIÁN**, sweet [B] L3

甜美 **tiánměi** be delicious

甜菜根 **tiáncàigēn** beetroot

梨

**LÍ**, pear [B] L5

梨子 **lízi** a pear

渡

**DÙ**, to ferry across; to spend (some time) [B]

渡船 **dùchuán** ferryboat [D]

渡口 **dùkǒu** a ford; a ferry point

割

**GĒ**, to cut [B] L6

割断 **gēduàn** to sever

割让 **gēràng** to cede

弃

**Qì**, to throw away [B]  
放弃 **fàngqì** to give up

棄

善

**SHÀN**, be good, be good at [B]  
善于 **shànyú** be good at [B] L5  
善心 **shànxīn** benevolence

拣

**JIǎN**, to choose [B] L5  
拣选 **jiǎnxuǎn** to choose

揀

棉

**MIÁN**, cotton-padded; cotton, kapok [B]  
棉花 **miánhuā** cotton [B] L5  
木棉 **mùmián** kapok

硬

**YÌNG**, be hard, be stiff; be stubborn; be capable [B] L4

硬挺 **yìngtǐng** to resist stubbornly

雄

**XIÓNG**, male (animals); be imposing, powerful [B]

雄猫 **xióngmāo** tomcat

雄壮 **xióngzhuàng** full of power and grandeur

寻

**XÚN**, to look for [B]

寻找 **xúnzhǎo** to look for [B] L5

寻常 **xúncáng** be common

尋

紫

**Zǐ**, be purple, purple color [B] L5

紫外线 **zǐwàixiàn** ultraviolet rays

菌

**Jùn**, mushroom; **Jūn**, mildew; bacteria [B]

菌苗 **jūnmiáo** vaccine



# 跌

**DIĒ**, to stumble and fall; to drop (in price) [B] L6

“Foot” + “to lose” = “stumble and fall.”

跌落 **diēluò** to fall, to drop

# 程

**CHÉNG**, a regulation; procedure; journey, stage of a journey; distance; family name [B]

程序 **chéngxù** procedure, program (computer) L5

# 贸

**MÀO**, to barter [B]

贸易 **màoyì** trade, commerce [B] L5

贸然 **màorán** rashly; without careful consideration

貿

# 滑

**HUÁ**, be slippery; be cunning; to slide [B]

滑行 **huáxíng** to slide

滑稽 **huájì** funny; amusing; comical

猾

**HUÁ**, be cunning, sly [C]

狡猾 **jiǎohuá** sly L5

涂

**TÚ**, to daub; to erase; to make a mess of; family name [B]

涂料 **túliào** paint, daub

涂鸦 **túyá** graffiti

塗

禁

**JÌN**, to prohibit; **JĪN**, to endure; to control oneself [B]

紫禁城 **Zǐjìnchéng** the Forbidden City (in Beijing)

叠

**DIÉ**, to pile up; to repeat [B]

叠次 **diécì** repeatedly

三叠纪 **sāndiējì** the Triassic period

疊

隔

**GÉ**, partition; to partition; be separated from; every other [B]

隔壁 **gébì** the next door L5

隔绝 **géjué** to be isolated, to isolate

睁

**ZHĒNG**, to open your eyes [B] L5

歇

**XIĒ**, to rest, to stop [B] L5

歇工 **xiēgōng** to stop work

爷

**YÉ**, grandfather; father; “sir” [B]

爷爷 **yéye** paternal grandfather; “sir” [B] L3

爺

筷

**KUÀI**, chopsticks [B]

筷子 **kuàizi** chopsticks [B] L3

# 愁

**CHÓU**, be worried; be depressed; to worry about [B]

愁苦 **chóukǔ** anxiety

乡愁 **xiāngchóu** homesickness; nostalgia

# 腰

**YĀO**, waist; small of the back; pocket [B] L5

弯腰 **wānyāo** to stoop

腰痛 **yāotòng** backache

# 催

**CUĪ**, to urge, to press [B] L5

催促 **cuīcù** to urge

催眠 **cuīmián** hypnotize

# 滚

**GǔN**, to roll; to boil [B] L5

滚蛋 **gǔndàn** (rude) Get lost!

滚 **gǔn** Get lost!

涨

**ZHǎNG**, rise (a river, a price);

**ZHàng**, to swell, to rise [B] L5

涨潮 **zhǎngcháo** flood tide

漲

漏

**LÒU**, to leak [B] L5

漏洞 **lòudòng** a leak, to leak

漏斗 **lòudǒu** a funnel

盖

**GÀI**, lid, cover; bug's or turtle's shell; to put a lid on; to build; to mark; family name [B] L5

蓋

厨

**CHÚ**, kitchen [B]

厨房 **chúfáng** kitchen [B] L3

厨子 **chúzi** a cook

廚

庆

**QÌNG**, to congratulate; celebration; family name [B]

庆祝 **qìngzhù** celebrate [B] L5

国庆 **guóqìng** national day

慶

裤

**KÙ**, trousers [B]

裤子 **kùzi** trousers, pants L3

短裤 **duǎnkù** shorts

褲

轮

**LÚN**, wheel; to revolve; to take turns; round thing [B]

轮船 **lúnchuán** steamship [B] L6

轮班 **lúnbān** in shifts

輪

醋

**CÙ**, vinegar [B] L5

吃醋 **chīcù** be jealous

撞

**ZHUÀNG**, to hit; to collide with; to meet by chance [B] L4

撞击 **zhuàngjī** to ram

撞车 **zhuàngchē** a traffic collision

扑

**PŪ**, to pounce on; to flap [B] L6

卜 **bǔ** gives the sound.

扑打 **pūdǎ** to swat, to pat

相扑 **xiāngpū** sumo wrestling

撲

慰

**WÈI**, to console, soothe [B]

慰问 **wèiwèn** to console [C] L6

安慰 **ānwèi** consolation; to comfort L5

肤

**FŪ**, skin [B]

肤色 **fūsè** the color of skin

膚

阅

**YUÈ**, to examine; to read carefully; to pass through [B]

阅读 **yuèdú** to read L4

阅历 **yuèlì** life experience, to experience

閱

锐

**RUÌ**, be sharp [B]

尖锐 **jiānrui** be penetrating [B] L5

锐减 **ruìjiǎn** reduce sharply

銳

稻

**DÀO**, rice plant; paddy [B]



稻田 **dàotián** rice paddy

稻草人 **dàocǎorén** scarecrow

激

**JĪ**, to force out under pressure (e.g., water); to spray; to stir up [B]

激动 **jīdòng** be excited L4

激怒 **jīnù** to enrage

糕

**GĀO**, cake [B]

糕点 **gāodiǎn** cake

年糕 **niángāo** New Year cake (made of glutinous rice flour)

燃

**RÁN**, to burn, set on fire [B]

燃烧 **ránshāo** to burn, set on fire [B] L5

燃料 **ránliào** fuel

拥

**YŌNG**, to hug; to crowd; to rally to the support of [B]

拥抱 **yōngbào** to hug L5

拥戴 **yōngdài** to support a leader or ruler

擁

挡

**DǎNG**, to block [B] L5

阻挡 **zǔdǎng** to resist [D]

倒挡 **dǎodǎng** reverse gear

擋

临

**LÍN**, be near; to copy (a painting or calligraphy) [B]

临时 **línshí** temporary L5

临近 **línjìn** close to, near

臨

颗

**KĒ**, a measure for seeds, grains, bullets, stars, jewels [B] L5

顆

阔

**KUÒ**, be wealthy; be broad [B]

阔绰 **kuòchuò** extravagant, ostentatious

阔步 **kuòbù** to take big strides

闊

吓

**XIÀ**, to scare; **HÈ**, to threaten [B] L5

吓坏了 **xiàhuàile** be scared silly

恐吓 **kǒnghè** to threaten; to terrify L6

嚇

鲜

**XIĀN**, be fresh; to taste delicious:

**XIǎN**, be rare [B]

鲜花 **xiānhuā** fresh flowers

鲜有 **xiǎnyǒu** be rare

鮮

洒

**Sǎ**, to sprinkle, to spill [B] L5

洒泪 **sǎlèi** to weep

灑

恋

**LIÀN**, to love [B]

恋爱 **liàn'ài** to love [B] L5

恋歌 **liàn'gē** love song

戀

露

**LÙ**, dew, juice; to expose to view [B] L5

露面 **lùmiàn** to show your face; to make an appearance [B]

裸露 **luǒlù** naked, uncovered

灵

**LÍNG**, be effective; be alert; spirit, soul; remains (of the dead) [B]

灵魂 **líng hún** soul L6

灵感 **línggǎn** inspirations L6

靈

晒

**SHÀI**, to sun a thing; be sunny and hot [B] L5

晒被子 **shài bèizi** sun a quilt

曬

判

**PÀN**, to separate; to judge [B]

“卩” for meaning, 半 **bàn** for sound.

判断 **pànduàn** judgment, to judge L4

判刑 **pànxíng** to sentence (law)

状

**ZHUÀNG**, shape, appearance; condition; document [B]

Distinguish from 壮 (p. 217b).

状态 **zhuàngtài** condition, status L5

狀

# 席

**XÍ**, mat; banquet; measure for banquets; family name [B]

席子 **xízi** mat

席位 **xíwèi** a seat or place (at a conference, parliament, etc.)

# 牺

**XĪ**, used mainly in 牺牲 **xīshēng**, sacrifice [B]

犧

# 沿

**YÁN**, border, edge; to follow; fringe; along [B]

沿海 **yánhǎi** along the coast [C]

# 卫

**WÈI**, to defend; defender, guard; a family name [B]

卫兵 **wèibīng** a guard

卫星 **wèixīng** a satellite L6

衛

哎

ĀI, an exclamation to express surprise or disapproval or to get attention [B] L5

宾

BĪN, guest [B]

宾馆 bīnguǎn hotel, inn [B] L3

宾朋 bīnpéng guests and friends

賓

玻

BŌ, first syllable of

玻璃 —see next character [B]

玻利维亚 Bōlìwéiyà Bolivia

璃

LÍ, second syllable of 玻璃 bōli [B]

玻璃 bōli glass [B] L5

脖

**BÓ**, neck [B]

脖子 **bózi** neck [B]

膊

**BÓ**, arm [B]

赤膊 **chíbó** be shirtless

餐

**CĀN**, to eat; food [B]

餐厅 **cāntīng** dining room; restaurant [B] L5

餐车 **cānchē** dining car [C]

尝

**CHÁNG**, to taste; ever, once [B] L4

尝试 **chángshì** to try [D] L6

尝鲜 **chángxiān** to taste fresh food; be the first to do sth.

嘗

衬

**CHÈN**, to line; lining [B]

衬衫 **chènshān** shirt [B] L3



衬衣 **chènyī** underwear, shirt [B]

襯

翅

**CHÌ**, wing; shark's fin [B]

翅膀 **chìbǎng** wing L5

鱼翅 **yúchì** shark's fin

崇

**CHÓNG**, be high, sublime; to esteem; a family name [B]

崇高 **chónggāo** be lofty [B] L6

崇拜 **chóngbài** to worship, to adore L6

触

**CHÙ**, to touch; to hit; to move (emotionally) [B]

触摸 **chùmō** to touch

触觉 **chùjué** sense of touch

觸

闯

**CHUǍNG**, to rush, charge; to get tempered through struggle [B] L5

闯祸 **chuǎnghuò** to get into trouble

闯南走北 **chuǎngnánzǒuběi** to travel extensively

闯

脆

**CUÌ**, be fragile; be brittle; be clear (voice) [B]

脆弱 **cuìruò** be frail [D] L6

干脆 **gāncuì** straightforward; simply, altogether L5

措

**CUÒ**, to arrange; to make plans [B]

措施 **cuòshī** an action, a step toward some goal [B] L5

递

**DÌ**, to give; in succession; in good order [B] L5

递交 **dìjiāo** to submit, hand over [D]

递

逗

**DÒU**, to play with; to amuse; to stay; to stop; a pause in reading [B] L5

逗号 **dòuhào** a comma

真逗 **zhēndòu** That's really funny!

吨

**DŪN**, a ton [B] L5 A word borrowed from English. ㄊㄨㄣ suggests “read for the sound.”

吨位 **dūnwèi** tonnage

噸

蹲

**DŪN**, to squat (on your heels); to stay [B] L4

泛

**FÀN**, (bookish) to float; to flood, be flooded; be extensive; be general [B]

泛滥 **fànlàn** to flood [D] L6

泛泛而谈 **fàn fàn ér tán** to speak in general terms

搁

**GĒ**, to put; put away; **GĒ**, to endure, bear [B]

搁置 **gēzhì** to set aside

搁浅 **gēqiǎn** be stranded

搁

胳膊

**GĒ**, see below [B] L6

胳膊 **gēbo** arm L5

巩

**GǒNG**, to consolidate; a family name [B]

巩固 **gǒnggù** to consolidate; be consolidated [B] L6

鞏

锅

**GUŌ**, pot, pan, boiler; bowl (e.g., of a pipe) [B] L5

锅炉 **guōlú** boiler

鍋

拐

**GUǎI**, to turn; to limp; a crutch; to abduct; to abscond (with) [B]

拐弯 **guǎiwān** to turn [C] L5

拐卖 **guǎimài** to abduct

冠

**GUĀN**, hat, crown, crest; **GUÀN**, be preceded by; the best [B]

冠军 **guànjūn** champion L5

逛

**GUÀNG**, to walk around, stroll, roam [B] L4

逛街 **guàngjiē** to go shopping/ window-shopping

跪

**GUÌ**, to kneel [B] L6

盒

**HÉ**, box, case [B]

嘿

**HĒI**, Hey! (at the beginning of a statement to get attention or express surprise or satisfaction) [B] L6

哼

**HĒNG**, to groan, snort, hum, croon;

**HNG**, before a statement to express dissatisfaction or doubt [B] L6

糊

**HŪ**, plaster; **HÚ**, paste; to paste; be burnt (of food); **HÙ**, (food) paste [B]

糊涂 **hútu** muddled, confused L5

老糊涂 **lǎohútu** old fool

辉

**HUĪ**, splendor; to shine [B]

辉煌 **huīhuáng** brilliant L6

輝

圾

**JĪ**, second syllable of

垃圾 **lājī** —see next character [B]

垃

**LĀ**, see below [B] L5

垃圾 **lājī** garbage [B]

垃圾堆 **lājīduī** garbage dump

捡

**JIǎN**, to pick up, to gather [B] L5

撿

届

**JIÈ**, to fall due; a measure, as for formal meetings, sessions, academic years [B] L5

届满 **jièmǎn** to expire, expiration

届时 **jièshí** at the appointed time, when the time comes

绢

**JUÀN**, thin, strong silk [B]

手绢 **shǒujuàn** handkerchief

絹

# 扛

**KÁNG**, to carry on your shoulder; **GĀNG**, to lift with both hands; (dialect) to carry between two people [B]

扛大梁 **kángdàliáng** in charge of an important task

# 烤

**KǎO**, to bake, to roast; be very hot (e.g., a stove) [B]

烤肉 **kǎoròu** roast meat, BBQ

烤炉 **kǎolú** oven

# 控

**Kòng**, to accuse; to control; to empty a container by turning it upside down [B]

控制 **kòngzhì** to control L5

控告 **kònggào** to sue, to accuse

# 捆

**Kǔn**, to tie, to make a bundle of [B]

捆绑 **kǔnbǎng** to tie up L6

# 郎



**LÁNG**, boy, young man; “dear” (a woman to her man); surname; old official title [B]

朗

**LǎNG**, be bright; be loud and clear [B]

朗读 **lǎngdú** to read aloud [B] L6

爽朗 **shuǎnglǎng** bright and clear; frank and open

励

**Lì**, to encourage [B]

励精图治 **lìjīngtúzhì** to make great efforts to build a strong state

鼓励 **gǔlì** encourage L4

勵

聊

**LIÁO**, merely; slightly; to chat [B]

聊天儿 **liáo tiānr** to chat [B]

无聊 **wúliáo** boring! (lit. nothing to talk about) L4

萝

**LUÓ**, trailing plants, vines [B]

萝卜 **luóbo** radish [B]

藤萝 **téngluó** Chinese wisteria

蘿

迈

**MÀI**, to step, to stride; to be old (of a person) [B] L6

迈步 **màibù** to take a step

迈进 **màijìn** to stride forward, to forge ahead

邁

脉

**MÀI**, artery, vein; pulse [B]

脉搏 **màibó** pulse L6

动脉 **dòngmài** artery L6

静脉 **jìngmài** vein

脈

馒

**MÁN**, see below [B]

馒头 **mántou** steamed bun, steamed bread [B] L5

饅

貌

**MÀO**, looks, appearance [B]

貌似 **màosi** seemingly

美貌 **měimào** beautiful looks

默

**MÒ**, be silent; to write from memory [B]

默默 **mòmò** silently [B] L6

沉默是金 **chénmòshìjīn** Silence is gold

披

**PĪ**, to drape over your shoulders; to spread out; to split [B]

披肩 **pījiān** cape, shawl

披露 **pīlù** to reveal; to publish

脾

**PÍ**, spleen [B] L5

脾气 **píqi** temperament; temper [B] L4

发脾气 **fā píqi** to lose one's temper; to get mad

朴

**Pŭ**, be plain; **PIÁO**, a family name

朴素 **pǔsù** be plain [B] L5

简朴 **jiǎnpǔ** sparing

樸

戚

**Qī**, a kind of axe; a relative; sorrow; a family name [B]

牵

**QIĀN**, to lead (by the hand; by a halter, etc.) to involve, be involved in [B] L5

牵扯 **qiānchē** to involve L6

牽

悄

**QIǎO**, be quiet; (bookish) be grieved; **QIĀO**:

悄悄, quietly [B] L5

渠

**QÚ**, canal; ditch [B]

渠道 **qúdào** irrigation ditch; channel of communication [C] L6

裙

**QÚN**, skirt [B]

裙子 **qúnzi** skirt [B] L3

超短裙 **chāoduǎnqún** mini skirt (lit. super short skirt)

嚷

**RǎNG**, to shout, yell; **RĀNG**, see below [B] L5

嚷嚷 **rāngrāng** to yell; to make widely known

惹

**Rě**, to ask for (e.g., trouble); to provoke; to cause [B]

惹祸 **rěhuò** to stir up trouble L6

嗓

**Sǎng**, throat, larynx; voice [B]

嗓子 **sǎngzi** throat, larynx; voice [B] L5

嗓门 **sǎngmén** voice

傻

**SHǎ**, be stupid; to think or do mechanically [B] L5

傻瓜 **shǎguā** a fool

傻子 **shǎzi** a fool [D]

狮

**SHĪ**, lion [B]

狮子 **shīzi** lion [B] L4

狮虎兽 **shīhǔshòu** liger (lit. lion-tiger beast)

獅

柿

**SHÌ**, persimmon [B]

殊

**SHŪ**, be different; be outstanding; extremely [B]

殊荣 **shūróng** exceptional glory, honor

殊途同归 **shūtútóngguī** to reach the same goal by different means

塑

**SÙ**, model; mold [B]

塑料 **sùliào** plastics [B]

塑造 **sùzào** to sculpture, to mold L6

掏

**TĀO**, to pull out; to hollow out; to steal from somebody's pocket [B] L6

掏心 **tāoxīn** from the bottom of one's heart

歪

**WĀI**, be awry, askew, slanting; be crooked, devious, "dirty" [B] L5

不 "not" + 正 "straight" = 歪 "crooked."

歪理 **wāilǐ** sophistry

雾

**WÙ**, fog; fine spray [B] L5

雾茫茫 **wùmángmáng** foggy

霧

悉

**XĪ**, all; to know, to learn about [B]

悉尼 **xīní** Sydney (of Australia), also written as  
雪梨

纤

**XIĀN**, be fine (small, minute); **QIÀN**, tow line [B]

纤维 **xiānwéi** fiber L6

織

羨

**XIÀN**, to envy; to admire [B]

羡慕 **xiànmù** to envy; to admire [B] L4

熊

**XIÓNG**, a bear; (dialect) to scold; family name [B]

白熊 **báixióng** polar bear

熊猫 **xióngmāo** panda [B] L3

迅

**Xùn**, be fast [B]

迅速 **xùnsù** be speedy, prompt [B] L5



迅猛 **xùnměng** swift and violent  
迅猛龙 **xùnměnglóng** Velociraptor

咽

**YÀN**, to swallow; **YĀN**, pharynx [B]  
咽喉 **yānhóu** pharynx and larynx: throat  
难咽 **nányàn** hard to swallow

仰

**YǎNG**, to face upward; to look up to; to rely on [B]  
仰泳 **yǎngyǒng** backstroke

邀

**YĀO**, to invite; to seek; to intercept [B]  
邀请 **yāoqǐng** to invite [B] L4  
邀功 **yāogōng** to take credit for sb's achievements

悠

**YŌU**, be protracted; be remote (time or space); (colloquial) to swing [B]  
悠久 **yōujiǔ** be age-old [B] L5

# 跃

**YUÈ**, to jump [B]

跃进 **yuèjìn** to leap forward [C]

大跃进 **dàyuèjìn** The Great Leap Forward

躍

# 扎

**ZHÁ**, to prick; (dialect) to plunge into; **ZHĀ**, to pitch (a tent); **ZĀ**, to tie up (one's hair) [B] L6

挣扎 **zhēngzhá** to struggle L6

# 哲

**ZHÉ**, be wise; a sage [B]

哲学 **zhéxué** philosophy [B] L5

哲学家 **zhéxuéjiā** philosopher

# 仔

**Zǎi**, (dialect) son; young animal; **Zǐ**, young (domestic animals or fowls) [B]

仔细 **zǐxì** careful, carefully L4

肥仔 **féizǎi** fatso

综

**ZŌNG**, to sum up [B]

综合 **zōnghé** to synthesize; be composite [B] L5

綜

筑

**ZHÙ**, to build [B]

筑路 **zhùlù** to construct a road

築

哀

**ĀI**, grief; mourning; pity [C]

哀求 **āiqiú** to implore [D]

默哀 **mò'āi** moment of silence

癌

**ÁI**, cancer [C]

癌症 **aízhèng** cancer L6

乳癌 **rǔ'ái** breast cancer

碍

ÀI, to get in the way [C]

妨碍 fáng'ài to obstruct [C] L5

碍事 àishì to be a hindrance

礙

熬

ÁO, to boil; to endure [C] L6

熬夜 áoyè to stay up late

奥

ÀO, be profound; be hard to understand [C]

奥秘 àomì mystery L6

奥运会 àoyùnhuì the Olympic Games

扒

BĀ, hold onto; to rake; to push aside; to take off [C] L6

叭

BĀ, sometimes used for 吧 bā (303, p. 61) [C]

喇叭 **lǎbā** a trumpet, a bugle

坝

**BÀ**, a dam; a dyke [C]

壩

柏

**Bǎi**, cypress-tree [C]

柏油 **bǎiyóu** asphalt

瓣

**Bàn**, petal; fragment; segment (of a tangerine, of a clove of garlic) [C]

花瓣 **huābàn** a petal L6

辩

**Biàn**, to argue, to debate [C]

辩解 **biànjiě** to offer an explanation L6

辩论 **biànlùn** to debate, to argue, a debate L5

辯

# 暴

**BÀO**, be violent, be fierce; to stick out, to lay out [C]

暴力 **bàolì** violence L6

暴发户 **bàofāhù** nouveau riche; upstart

# 爆

**BÀO**, to explode; to fry quickly in hot oil [C]

爆炸 **bàozhà** to explode [C] L6

爆米花 **bàomǐhuā** popcorn

# 剥

**BĀO**, to peel, to shell; **BŌ**, see 剥削, under 削, p. 270b [C]

剥皮 **bāopí** to skin/decorticate

剥削 **bōxuē** to exploit L6

# 奔

**BĒN**, to run; to rush; to flee; **BÈN**, to head for; to approach [C]

奔跑 **bēnpǎo** to run

奔马 **bēnmǎ** a galloping horse

# 甬

**BÉNG**, (dialect) don't; need not [C]

不 “not” + 用 “use” = 甬 “don't, need not.” L6

柄

**BǐNG**, a handle; stem of a plant; (bookish) authority [C]

木 for meaning.

手柄 **shǒubǐng** a handle, a gamepad

菠

**BŌ**, see below [C]

菠菜 **bōcài** spinach [C]

菠萝 **bōluó** pineapple

勃

**BÓ**, suddenly [C]

勃发 **bófā** to thrive

勃然 **bórán** excitedly; vigorously

怖

**BÙ**, to be afraid of [C]

可怖 **kěbù** be frightful; be terrified

恐怖 **kǒngbù** terror, terrifying L4

慚

**CÁN**, to be ashamed [C]

大言不慚 **dà yán bù cán** to boast shamelessly

慚愧 **cán kuì** shame, to feel ashamed L5

慚

灿

**CÀN**, see below [C]

灿烂 **càn làn** be bright; be magnificent [C] L6

燦

铲

**CHǎN**, a shovel; to shovel [C]

铲车 **chǎn chē** a forklift

鏟

颤

**CHÀN**, to quiver, vibrate; **ZHÀN**, to shiver, shudder [C]



颤抖 **chàndǒu** to shiver, to shake L6

颤栗 **zhànlì** to shudder

顫

# 偿

**CHÁNG**, to repay; to meet, fulfill [C]

偿还 **chánghuán** to pay back [D] L6

血债血偿 **xuèzhài xuècháng** an eye for an eye

# 扯

**CHĚ**, to pull; to tear; to gossip [C]

扯淡 **chědàn** to talk nonsense, nonsense

# 撑

**CHĒNG**, to prop up; to move with a pole; to keep up, keep on; to open up; to fill to bursting [C]

撑船 **chēngchuán** to punt a boat

撑腰 **chēngyāo** to back up, to support

# 匙

**CHÍ**, spoon; **SHI**, see 钥匙 **yàoshi** under 钥 **yào**, p. 271a [C]

匙子 **chízi** spoon

# 蠢

**CHǚN**, be stupid, clumsy; (bookish) to wriggle [C]

蠢笨 **chǔnbèn** be stupid

蠢货 **chǔnhuò** blockhead

瓷

**CÍ**, porcelain [C]

瓦 “tile” for meaning; 次 **cì** for sound.

瓷器 **cíqì** chinaware

瓷砖 **cízhuān** (ceramic) tile

匆

**CŌNG**, hastily [C]

匆忙 **cōngmáng** hastily [C] L5

匆匆 **cōngcōng** hastily [D]

丛

**CÓNG**, to crowd together; thicket; crowd L6

丛林 **cónglín** jungle

叢

辞

**CÍ**, phrase, phraseology; take leave of

修辞 **xiūcí** rhetoric

辞职 **cízhí** to resign L5

辭

串

**CHUÀN**, to string together [C] L6

A pictogram—things strung on the downstroke.

窜

**CUÀN**, to scurry; to kick out; to alter (e.g., the wording of a text) [C]

窜逃 **cuàntáo** to flee, to escape

窜改 **cuàngǎi** to tamper with, falsification

竄

患

**HUÀN**, trouble; disaster; worry; to suffer from [C]

Distinguish from 患 (next character).

患者 **huànzhe** a patient [D] L6

忠

**ZHŌNG**, be loyal [C]

Distinguish from the preceding character.

忠诚 **zhōngchéng** loyal [C] L6

忠实 **zhōngshí** faithful [C] L6

酬

**CHÓU**, a toast; to propose a toast; a reward; to fulfill [C]

酬金 **chóujīn** remuneration

酬劳 **chóuláo** reward

仇

**CHÓU**, enemy; enmity; **QIÚ**, a family name [C]

仇恨 **chóuhèn** hostility [C]

报仇 **bào chóu** to revenge L6

搓

**CUŌ**, to rub with hands [C]

搓手顿脚 **cuōshǒu dùnjiǎo** rub hands, stamp feet: get impatient, anxious

挫

**CUÒ**, to defeat; to frustrate; to subdue [C] L6

挫折 **cuòzhé** setback [C] L6

逮

**Dǎi**, to capture; **Dài**, (bookish) to reach [C]

逮捕 **dàibǔ** to arrest (a criminal) L6

逮捕令 **dàibǔlìng** an arrest warrant

耽

**Dān**, to delay; (bookish) to give oneself over to, to indulge in [C]

耽误 **dānwù** to impede, to delay L5

诞

**Dàn**, birth; birthday; be absurd [C]

诞辰 **dànchén** (formal) birthday L6

誕

档

**Dàng**, shelves; files, archives; grade [C]

档案 **dǎng'àn** files, records, archives L6

檔

蹈

**Dǎo**, (bookish) to step on; to skip (i.e., movement—not omission) [C]

舞蹈 **wǔdǎo** to dance [C] L6

蹬

**Dēng**, to tread on; to press down with the foot; a pedal, to pedal [C] L6

Compare with 登 (798, p. 160).

瞪

**Dèng**, to look bug-eyed at; to stare; to glare at [C]

瞪眼 **dèngyǎn** to stare

惦

**Diàn**, to remember and worry about; be concerned about [C]

惦记 **diànjì** to worry over; to keep thinking of [C] L6

奠

**DIÀN**, to settle; to make offerings (to spirits of the dead) [C]

奠定 **diàndìng** to establish [C] L6

祭奠 **jìdiàn** obit; to hold a memorial ceremony for

殿

**DIÀN**, palace; hall; to be at the rear [C]

殿后 **diànhòu** to bring up the rear

殿下 **diànxià** Highness; Serenity

雕

**DIĀO**, to carve, to engrave [C]; eagle

雕刻 **diāokè** to carve, to engrave; a carving [C] L6

鸱 (“eagle” only)

蝶

**DIÉ**, butterfly: see 蝴蝶 under 蝴 (p. 257a) [C]

陡

**DǒU**, be steep; abruptly [C]

陡峭 **dǒuqiào** steep L6

陡崖 **dǒuyá** precipitous cliff



督

**DŪ**, to supervise, direct [C]

督导 **dūdǎo** to supervise, supervisor

哆

**DUŌ**, in 哆嗦 **duōsuo**, p. 262b [C] L6

番

**FĀN**, a measure for kinds (种), times (回), or positions in a sequence (次) [C]  
L6

番薯 **fānshǔ** sweet potato

番茄 **fānqié** tomato

沸

**FÈI**, to boil [C]

沸点 **fèidiǎn** boiling point

沸水 **fèishuǐ** boiling water

坟

**FÉN**, grave, tomb [C]

坟墓 **fénmù** grave, tomb [D] L6

坟地 **féndì** graveyard

墳

瘋

**FĒNG**, be insane [C]

疯子 **fēngzi** madman [D]

疯人院 **fēngrényuàn** lunatic asylum

瘋

諷

**FĚNG**, to satirize; (bookish) to chant [C]

讽刺 **fěngcí** sarcasm, to satirize L5

諷

袱

**FÚ**, see below [C]

包袱 **bāofu** cloth used as a wrapper; bundle in cloth wrapper; burden [C] L6

縛

**FÙ**, to tie up [C]

縛

溉

**GÀI**, see below [C]

灌溉 **guàngài** to irrigate [C] L6

鸽

**GĒ**, pigeon, dove [C]

信鸽 **xìngē** homing pigeon

鸽

股

**Gŭ**, thigh; measure for puffs, whiffs, skeins, bands, gangs, surges, and shares of stock [C]

股市 **gǔshì** stock market

股票 **gǔpiào** stocks L5

乖

**GUĀI**, be well-behaved (of a child); be clever [C] L5

乖巧 **guāiqiǎo** clever/cute

乖孩子 **guāiháizi** well-behaved child

柜

**GUÌ**, cabinet; cupboard [C]

柜台 **guìtái** counter, bar [C] L5

柜子 **guìzi** cabinet, cupboard [C]

櫃

裹

**GUǒ**, to bind, to wrap [C]

裹足不前 **guǒzúbùqián** to hesitate to proceed

憾

**HÀN**, regret [C]

憾事 **hànshì** a regrettable matter

焊

**HÀN**, to weld, to solder [C]

火 “fire” for meaning, 旱 **hàn** for sound.

焊接 **hànjiē** to weld

呵

**HĒ**, to puff (blow out air); to scold [C] L6

呵斥 **hēchì** to berate

呵呵 **hēhē** laughing sound

核

**HÉ**, pit, fruitstone; nucleus; to check up on [C]

核武器 **héwǔqì** nuclear weapon [D]

核电站 **hédiànzhàn** a nuclear power plant

阕

**HÉ**, be cut off from; not be communicating with [C]

閼

狠

**HĚN**, be ruthless; to suppress your feelings; be resolute [C]

狠毒 **hěndú** vicious

狠心 **hěnxīn** heartless, cruel L6

痕

**HÉN**, mark, trace, scar [C]

痕迹 **hénjì** trace, vestige [C]

疤痕 **bāhén** scar

衡

**HÉNG**, scale (weighing device); to weigh [C]

平衡 **pínghéng** balance L5

宏

**HÓNG**, be great, be magnificent [C]

宏伟 **hóngwěi** be magnificent [C] L6

宏图 **hóngtú** great plan, grand prospect

蝴

**HÚ**, see below [C]

蝴蝶 **húdié** butterfly [C] L5

幻

**HUÀN**, be illusory; be magical, changeable [C]

幻想 **huànxǐǎng** illusion [C] L5

幻觉 **huànjué** hallucination

煌

**HUÁNG**, be brilliant, to shine brightly [C]

辉煌 **huīhuáng** be brilliant, be glorious [C] L6

晃

**HUÀNG**, to bedazzle; to flash past; **HUǎNG** to shake, to sway [C]

晃眼 **huǎngyǎn** dazzling

晃动 **huàngdòng** to sway, to shake

慧

**HUÌ**, be intelligent [C]

慧心 **huìxīn** enlightened mind, wisdom

浑

**HÚN**, be muddy; be a little stupid; be unsophisticated; whole, entire [C]

浑浊 **húnzhuó** muddy, turbid L6

渾

肌

**JĪ**, muscle; flesh [C]

肌肉 **jīròu** muscle [C] L5

肌体 **jītǐ** human body; organism

辑

**JÍ**, to edit; to compile; volume; part (e.g., of a book or film) [C]

编辑 **biānjí** editor, to edit L5

辑要 **jíyào** summary, outline

輯

籍

**JÍ**, record; registry; native place [C]



# 疾

**JÍ**, sickness; suffering; to hate; be fast [C]

疾病 **jíbìng** disease L6

疾步 **jíbù** to trot, to walk fast

# 寂

**JÌ**, be quiet, be lonely [C]

寂寞 **jìmò** be lonely, quiet, deserted [C] L5

寂灭 **jìmiè** nirvana; to fade out

# 佳

**JIĀ**, be beautiful, be excellent [C]

佳节 **jiājié** festival

# 歼

**JIĀN**, to wipe out [C]

歼灭 **jiānmiè** to annihilate

歼击机 **jiānjī** a fighter plane

殲

# 碱

**JIǎN**, alkali; soda; to be alkaline [C]

“Rock” (for “minerals”) + “be salty” = alkaline.

碱性 **jiǎnxíng** alkalinity

鹼

# 荐

**JIÀN**, to recommend; (bookish) straw, straw mat [C]

荐举 **jiànjǔ** to recommend

荐引 **jiànyǐn** to recommend

薦

# 鉴

**JIÀN**, old-time mirror (of bronze); to reflect; warning; to look over [C]

鉴别 **jiànbíe** to distinguish L6

鉴赏 **jiànshǎng** to appreciate

鑒, 鑑

舰

**JIÀN**, naval vessel [C]

舰长 **jiànzhǎng** captain of a warship

舰队 **jiànduì** naval fleet

艦

溅

**JIÀN**, to splash; to splatter [C] L6

濺

僵

**JIĀNG**, be stiff; be numb; be deadlocked [C]

僵局 **jiāngjú** deadlock, stalemate

僵硬 **jiāngyìng** stiff/rigid L6

殭 (“be stiff”)

疆

**JIĀNG**, boundary [C]

疆土 **jiāngtǔ** territory

边疆 **biānjiāng** frontier, borderland L6

椒

**JIĀO**, hot pepper [C]

胡椒 **hújiāo** pepper

椒盐 **jiāoyán** spiced salt

搅

**JIǎO**, to stir; to disturb [C]

搅拌 **jiǎobàn** to mix, to stir L6

攪

揭

**JIĒ**, to tear off; to uncover; (bookish) to hoist [C]

揭露 **jiēlù** to expose [C] L6

揭竿而起 **jiēgān ér qǐ** to rise in rebellion

竭

**JIÉ**, to use up [C]

竭力 **jiélì** to do your best

# 捷

**JIE**, victory; be nimble, be quick [C]

捷报 **jiébào** news of victory

捷豹 **jiébào** Jaguar (car)

捷径 **jiéjìng** shortcut

# 洁

**JIE**, be clean [C]

洁白 **jiébái** be pure white [C]

洁身 **jiéshēn** to preserve one's purity L5

潔

# 谨

**JIN**, be circumspect; sincerely [C]

谨慎 **jǐnshèn** be prudent [C]

謹

# 鲸

**JING**, whale [C]

鯨魚 **jīngyú** whale [C]  
鯨仔 **jīngzǎi** whale calf

鯨

徑

**JÌNG**, path; means; without delay; diameter [C]  
捷徑 **jiéjìng** “quick path,” i.e., shortcut

徑, 逕

揪

**JIŪ**, to hold tight; to tug [C]  
揪心 **jiūxīn** anxious, agonizing

灸

**JIŪ**, moxibustion (Chinese medical term) [C]  
針灸 **zhēnjiǔ** acupuncture and moxibustion

壳

**KÉ**, shell (e.g., egg, nut); (engineering) housing; **QIÀO**, shell [C]  
貝壳 **bèiké** shell fish, seashell L6

地壳 **dìqiào** (geology) the Earth's crust

殼

窟

**KŪ**, hole, cave, den [C]

窟窿 **kūlong** a hole

酷

**KÙ**, be cruel; very; cool [C]

酷寒 **kùhán** be very cold

酷似 **kùsī** be just like

酷爱 **kù'ài** to love ardently

真酷 **zhēnkù** cool!

库

**KÙ**, storehouse [C]

库存 **kùcún** reserve (D)

库房 **kùfáng** storehouse (D)

庫

亏

**KUĪ**, to lose (e.g., money); be deficient; to treat unfairly; luckily [C]

亏本 **kuīběn** to lose one's capital

亏心 **kuīxīn** to have a guilty conscience

虧

愧

**KUÌ**, be ashamed [C]

惭愧 **cánkuì** ashamed [C] L5

愧恨 **kuìhèn** shamed and remorseful

昆

**KŪN**, (bookish) older brother; (bookish) progeny [C]

昆虫 **kūnchóng** insect [C] L6

廓

**KUÒ**, be extensive; an outline [C]

轮廓 **lúnkuò** an outline L6



喇

**Lǎ**, see below [C]

喇叭 **lǎba** brass, brasses (category of musical instrument); loudspeaker [C] L6

蜡

**Là**, wax; candle; polish [C]

蜡烛 **làzhú** candle [C] L5

蜂蜡 **fēnglà** beeswax; *propolis*

蠟

兰

**Lán**, orchid [C]

兰花 **lánhuā** orchid

蘭

廊

**Láng**, corridor; veranda [C]

走廊 **zǒuláng** corridor L6

姥

**Lǎo**, see below [C]

姥姥 **lǎolao** maternal grandmother L5

愣

**Lèng**, be distracted, be stupefied; (colloquial) be reckless [C] L6

愣头愣脑 **lèngtóulèngnǎo** blockhead

黎

**Lí**, multitude; family name Li; people [C]

黎明 **lí míng** dawn, daybreak L6

黎民 **lí mín** the common people

隶

**Lì**, be subordinate to; servant, slave [C]

隶属 **lìshǔ** be subordinate to

奴隶 **nú lì** slave L6

吴

帘

**LIÁN**, flag hung out to identify a shop; curtain [C]

僚

**LIÁO**, bureaucrat; colleague [C]

幕僚长 **mùliáozhǎng** chief of staff

疗

**LIÁO**, to treat; to cure [C]

疗养院 **liáoyǎngyuàn** a sanatorium

療

猎

**LIÈ**, to hunt; hunting [C]

猎人 **lièrén** hunter

獵

陵

**LÍNG**, hill; imperial tomb [C]

陵墓 **língmù** mausoleum

咙

**LÓNG**, see below [C]

喉咙 **hóulóng** throat [C] L6

隴

笼

**LÓNG**, basket; cage; steamer for food [C]

笼鸟 **lóngniǎo** caged bird

籠

垄

**LǒNG**, ridge in a field; raised path in a field [C]

垄断 **lǒngduàn** to monopolize; monopoly L6

壟, 壟

拢

**LǒNG**, to arrive at; to sum up; to hold together; to comb your hair [C]

攏

窿

**LÓNG**, (dialect) gallery (in a mine)

窟窿 **kūlòng** cavity; deficit, debt [C]

驴

**LŪ**, donkey [C]

驢

铝

**Lŭ**, aluminium [C]

铝矿 **lǚkuàng** aluminum ore

鋁

掠

**LŬÈ**, to pillage; to sweep past [C]

掠夺 **lüèduó** to pillage [C] L6

掠影 **lüèyǐng** sketch; glimpse

罗

**LUÓ**, a bird-net; to catch birds; silk gauze; to collect; to display; surname [D]  
罗曼蒂克 **luómàndìkè** romantic (also 浪漫)

羅

逻

**LUÓ**, to patrol  
逻辑 **luóji** logic [C] L5  
巡逻 **xúnlúo** to patrol L6

邏

锣

**LUÓ**, gong [C]  
锣鼓 **luógǔ** gongs and drums; percussion band [C]

鑼

搂

**LŌU**, to rake together; to tuck up; to extort money; **LǒU**, to hug [C] L6  
搂抱 **lǒubào** to embrace

樓

喽

**LOU**, “as soon as (I’ve done this, I’ll do that…)”; “Look, now…” [C]\*

喽

瞒

**MÁN**, to hide the truth from somebody [C]  
瞒骗 **mánpiàn** to deceive

瞒

漫

**MÀN**, to overflow; to be everywhere [C]  
漫长 **màncháng** be endless [C] L6  
漫画 **mànhuà** *manga*, comics L6

盲

**MÁNG**, be blind [C]

盲目 **mángmù** blind; blindly [C] L6

盲人 **máng rén** blind person

氓

**MÁNG**, see below; **MÉNG**, common folk [C]

流氓 **liúmáng** hoodlum; hooliganism [C] (for **MÉNG**) L6

茅

**MÁO**, (botany) a kind of grass; a family name [C]

茅台酒 **máotáijiǔ** Maotai (Chinese *aquavita*) [C]

霉

**MÉI**, mildew, mould [C]

霉菌 **méijūn** mould

眠

**MIÁN**, to sleep [C]

冬眠 **dōngmián** to hibernate [C]

失眠 **shīmián** insomnia L5



# 蔑

**MIÈ**, 1) to disrespect; to denigrate; 2) paltry; nothing

蔑视 **mièshì** to despise, to look down upon

污蔑 **wūmiè** to slander L6

(1st meaning only) 巖

# 敏

**MǐN**, be quick, agile [C]

敏捷 **mǐnjié** be agile [C] L6

敏感 **mǐngǎn** sensitive, delicate L6

# 陌

**MÒ**, path between fields; road [C]

陌生 **mòshéng** strange, unfamiliar L5

# 凝

**NÍNG**, to congeal, coagulate [C]

凝思 **níngsī** to get lost in thought

凝视 **níngshì** to gaze fixedly; to stare L6

拧

**NÍNG**, to twist; to pinch or tweak [C]

拧

噢

**Ō**, oh (exclamation indicating understanding, comprehension) [C]

哦

**Ó**, Is that right?; Really? (= surprise, disbelief); **Ò**, oh! (= enlightenment, comprehension) [C] L6

趴

**PĀ**, to lie prone; to bend over; to lean on [C] L6

攀

**PĀN**, to climb; to seek connections in high places; to implicate [C]

攀登 **pāndēng** to climb up, to ascend L6

# 培

**PÉI**, to bank up with earth; to train [C]

培养 **péiyǎng** to cultivate, to bring up, to train L5

培训 **péixùn** to train L6

# 佩

**PÈI**, to wear at your waist; to admire [C]

佩带 **pèidài** to wear

佩服 **pèifú** to admire L5

# 蓬

**PÉNG**, be dishevelled, be fluffy; a bitter plant; a measure for clumps (e.g., of bamboo) [C]

蓬勃 **péngbó** vigorous

蓬松 **péngsōng** fluffy

# 棚

**PÉNG**, a canopy of reed mats; a shed or hut [C]

# 膨

**PÉNG**, to expand, to dilate [C]

膨大 **péngdà** to expand

剖

**PŌU**, to cut apart; to analyze [C]

剖析 **pōuxī** to analyze

葡

**PÚ**, 1st syllable of 葡萄 **pútáo** grapes [C] L3

萄: p. [262b](#), below.

谦

**QIĀN**, be modest [C]

谦虚 **qiānxū** be modest L5

謙

侨

**QIÁO**, to live abroad; a person living abroad [C]

侨居 **qiáojū** to live abroad

华侨 **huáqiáo** overseas Chinese [C] L6

僑

翘

**QIÁO**, to raise your head; be warped; **QIÀO**, to stick up, hold up, bend upwards [C] L6

翘楚 **qiáochǔ** outstanding person

翘翘板 **qiàoqiàobǎn** see-saw, teeter-totter

翘

俏

**QIÀO**, be pretty, be smart; to sell well [C]

俏皮话 **qiàopíhuà** witty remark, wisecrack

顷

**QǐNG**, a unit of area (6.67 hectares); (bookish) just now; (bookish) a little while [C]

顷刻 **qǐngkè** in a moment, in an instant

頃

倾

**QĪNG**, to lean; to bend; to be deviant; to collapse; to turn over and empty; to put your all into something [C]

倾听 **qīngtīng** to listen attentively to L6

傾

丘

**QIŪ**, a hillock; a family name [C]

丘陵 **qiūlíng** hills [C] L6

孔丘 **Kǒngqiū** Confucius

权

**QUÁN**, power, authority; right [C]

人权 **rénquán** human rights

权力 **quánlì** power, authority [C] L5

權

壤

**RǎNG**, soil, earth; area, region [C]

土壤 **tǔrǎng** soil

溶

**RÓNG**, to dissolve, be dissolved [C]

溶洞 **róngdòng** Karst cave

溶液 **róngyè** (chemistry) solution [C]

柔

**RÓU**, be soft, to soften; be gentle or mild [C]

柔软 **róuruǎn** be soft, be lithe [C]

温柔 **wēnróu** gentle and soft L5

揉

**RÓU**, to rub, to knead L6

骚

**SĀO**, to upset; literary writing; be coquettish [C]

离骚 **Lí Sāo** famous poem by

屈原 **Qū Yuán**

騷

# 删

**SHĀN**, to delete [C]

删节 **shānjiē** to abridge

删改 **shān'gǎi** to revise

# 哨

**SHÀO**, guardpost; (birds) to warble, to chirp; a whistle [C] L6

哨兵 **shàobīng** sentry [C]

# 摄

**SHÈ**, to absorb; to take a photo; to take care of your health; to serve as acting of ficer [C]

摄取 **shèqǔ** to absorb, to ingest L6

摄氏 **shèshì** Celsius, centigrade

攝

# 圣

**SHÈNG**, sage; saint; be holy, be sacred [C]

圣人 **shèngrén** a sage; a wise man; a saint

圣诞节 **Shèngdànjié** Christmas [C]



聖

驶

**SHǐ**, to sail, to drive [C]

驾驶 **jiàshǐ** to drive (a car, a plane, etc.) L5

駛

逝

**SHì**, to pass; to die [C]

逝世 **shìshì** (formal) to die L6

烁

**SHUÒ**, to shine, be bright [C]

烁烁 **shuò shuò** to glitter [C]

爍

伺

**Sì**, to watch, watch for; **Cì**, in

伺候 to serve [C]

伺机 **sìjī** to wait for an opportunity

伺

**SÌ**, to rear, to raise [C]

饲养 **sìyǎng** to rear, to raise [C] L6

饲料 **sìliào** forage

飼

颂

**SÒNG**, to praise; a song, a paean [C]

颂扬 **sòngyáng** to extol

颂歌 **sònggē** song, hymn of praise

頌

诵

**SÒNG**, to read aloud; to recite, to chant [C]

诵读 **sòngdú** to read aloud

诵经 **sòngjīng** to chant or recite scriptures or prayers

誦

嗦

**SUŌ**, see below [C]

哆嗦 **duōsuo** tremble; shiver L6

罗嗦 **luōsuo** be long-winded [D] L6

塌

**TĀ**, to collapse; to droop; to calm down [C] L6

塌实 **tāshi** be dependable; be calm, relieved [C]

滩

**TĀN**, beach; shoal [C]

海滩 **hǎitān** beach

灘

萄

**TÁO**, grapes [C]

葡萄 **pútáo** grapes [C] L3

葡萄酒 **pútáojiǔ** grape wine

惕

**Tì**, be cautious, be alert, watchful

警惕 **jǐngtì** be vigilant [C] L6

驮

**TUÓ**, to carry on the back; **DUÒ**, a load carried by a pack animal; a measure for such loads [C]

驮马 **tuómǎ** pack horse

馱

驼

**TUÓ**, camel; hunchback [C]

驼背 **tuóbèi** hunchback

駝

骆

**LUÒ**, horse; a family name [C]

骆驼 **luòtuo** a camel [C]

駱

# 吻

**WĚN**, lips; to kiss; animal's mouth [C] L5

吻合 **wěnhé** be identical

吻别 **wěnbìé** to kiss goodbye

# 诬

**WŪ**, to accuse falsely [C]

诬蔑 **wūmiè** to slander, villify [C]

诬告 **wūgào** frame; false accusation

誣

# 侮

**WŨ**, to bully, to insult [C]

外侮 **wàiwŭ** foreign aggression

侮辱 **wŭrŭ** to insult; to humiliate

# 袭

**XÍ**, make a surprise attack on; to continue (a tradition) [C]

袭击 **xíjī** to raid [C] L6

沿袭 **yánxí** to carry on as before; to follow

襲

宪

**XIÀN**, statute; constitution [C]

宪法 **xiànfǎ** constitution [C] L6

宪兵 **xiànbīng** military police

憲

陷

**XIÀN**, pitfall; to get bogged down; to frame for a crime; to fall to the enemy; defect(ive) [C]

陷阱 **xiànjǐng** a pit, a trap

厢

**XIĀNG**, wing of a house; railroad carriage; area outside a city-gate; side [C]

厢房 **xiāngfáng** a wing-room

宵

**XIĀO**, night [C]

通宵 **tōngxiāo** all night

宵禁 **xiāojìn** curfew

淆

**XIÁO**, to mix up to confuse; to make a mess with  
淆乱 **xiáoluàn** to confuse

胁

**XIÉ**, upper side of the body (human); to coerce  
威胁 **wēixiè** a threat, to threaten L5

脅

朽

**XIŪ**, be rotten, be decayed; be senile [C]  
朽木 **xiǔmù** rotten wood; worthless person

墟

**XŪ**, ruins, village, market [C]  
废墟 **fèixū** ruins L6

墟

悬

**XUÁN**, to hang; be unresolved; to feel anxious; to imagine; be far apart [C]

悬挂 **xuán'guà** to hang L6

悬崖 **xuányá** overhanging cliff

懸

循

**XÚN**, to follow, abide by [C]

循环 **xúnhuán** circulation; to circulate L6

旬

**XÚN**, a period of ten days; (in an older person's life) a period of ten years [C]

旬日 **xúnrì** ten days

询

**XÚN**, to enquire [C]

询问 **xúnwèn** to enquire [C] L5

詢



押

**YĀ**, to pawn; to arrest; to escort; to sign or mark [C]

押金 **yājīn** a deposit, a cash pledge L6

崖

**YÁ**, cliff, precipice [C]

淹

**YĀN**, to flood; to tingle from sweat; (bookish) be broad (knowledge) [C]

掩

**YǎN**, to cover over, to hide; to close; to attack by surprise; (dialect) to get pinched closing a door [C]

掩藏 **yǎncáng** to conceal, to hide

掩盖 **yǎngài** to cover up L6

艳

**YÀN**, be very beautiful; be amorous; (bookish) to admire or envy [C]

艳史 **yànshǐ** romantic records of personalities, love story

艷

燕

**YĀN**, northern Hebei (province); a family name; **YÀN**, swallow (the bird) [C]  
燕子 **yànzi** swallow

焰

**YÀN**, to blaze [C]  
焰火 **yànhuǒ** (dialect) fireworks  
气焰 **qìyàn** arrogance

氧

**YǎNG**, oxygen [C]  
羊 **yáng** gives the sound.  
氧气 **yǎngqì** oxygen [C] L6  
氧化 **yánghuà** to oxidize [C]

窑

**YÁO**, kiln; coal pit; cave dwelling [C]  
The “cave” radical 穴 gives the meaning.  
窑洞 **yáodòng** cave dwelling

窯

耀

**YÀO**, to shine; to dazzle; to praise highly [C]

耀眼 **yàoyǎn** to be dazzling (D) L6

荣耀 **róngyào** glory, glorious

冶

**YĚ**, to smelt (metal); to dress sexily [C]

冶金 **yějīn** metallurgy [C]

冶艳 **yěyàn** coquettish

伊

**YĪ**, (dialect) he, she; family name [C]

伊斯兰教 **Yīsilánjiào** Islam [C]

伊拉克 **Yīlākè** Iraq

伊朗 **Yīlǎng** Iran

倚

**Yǐ**, to lean on, rely on; (bookish) be biased [C]

倚靠 **yǐkào** to lean on

倚重 **yǐzhòng** to rely heavily on sb.'s service

抑

**YÌ**, to restrain; (bookish) or [C]

抑郁 **yìyù** be depressed, depression

抑制 **yìzhì** to restrain L6

毅

**Yì**, be resolute [C]

毅力 **yìlì** willpower; stamina [C]

毅然 **yìrán** resolutely, firmly L6

婴

**YĪNG**, baby [C]

婴儿 **yīng'ér** baby [C] L6

嬰

哟

**YŌ**, Oh! or Ouch! (mild surprise). **YO** (exhortation, encouragement, at the end of a sentence)

踊

**YǒNG**, to jump up [C]

踊跃 **yǒngyuè** to jump; to compete [C] L6

踴

涌

**YǒNG**, to gush up; to emerge [C]

涌现 **yǒngxiàn** to emerge in profusion (D) L6

愚

**YÚ**, be stupid; to make/be made a fool of [C]

愚 has “monkey” over “heart-mind.”

渔

**YÚ**, fishing; to take unfairly or illegally [C]

渔民 **yúmín** fisherfolk [C] L6

渔村 **yúcūn** fishing village

漁

屿

Yǚ, islet [C]

岛屿 **dǎoyǚ** islands and islets L6

嶼

宇

Yǚ, eaves; house; space; manner, bearing; a family name [C]

See 宇宙 (p. 265a).

御

Yù, to drive (a carriage); be imperial; to resist [C]

御林军 **yùlínjūn** palace guards

(“to resist” only) 禦

狱

Yù, jail; lawsuit [C]

入狱 **rùyù** to go to jail

越狱 **yüeyù** prison break

獄

裕

**YÙ**, be plentiful; (bookish) to make rich (e.g., a country or a people) [C]

丰裕 **fēngyù** abundant, plentiful

豫

**YÙ**, (bookish) be pleased; comfort; Henan (province) [C]

豫剧 **yùjù** Henan opera

猿

**YUÁN**, an ape [C]

猿人 **yuánrén** ape-man [C]

猿猴 **yuánhóu** apes and monkeys

悦

**YUÈ**, be happy; to make happy, to please [C]

The “side-heart” 忄 helps with the meaning.

悦目 **yuèmù** good-looking

砸

**ZÁ**, to pound, tramp down; to smash; to get bungled [C] L6

The “rock” radical 石 is here for meaning.

凿

**ZÁO**, to cut a hole; to chisel; **ZUÒ** to mortise; (bookish) irrefutable [C]

凿

宅

**ZHÁI**, residence, house [C]

凶宅 **xiōngzhái** a haunted house

盏

**ZHǎN**, a small cup; a measure for lamps [C]

盏

崭

**ZHǎN**, (bookish) to tower over; (dialect) be excellent [C]

崭新 **zhǎnxīn** brand-new L6

崭



障

**ZHÀNG**, to obstruct; obstruction [C]

孽障 **nièzhàng** an evil creature; a vile spawn

障碍 **zhàng'ài** to obstruct; an obstruction [C] L6

挣

**ZHÈNG**, to struggle to be free; **ZHÈNG**, to earn [C]

挣钱 **zhèngqián** to earn money L5

挣扎 **zhēngzhá** to struggle L6

挣

帜

**ZHÌ**, (bookish) flag, banner [C]

旗帜 **qízhì** flag L6

幟

稚

**ZHÌ**, be young, be childish [C]

稚气 **zhìqì** childishness

衷

**ZHŌNG**, inner feelings; heart [C]

衷心 **zhōngxīn** be heart-felt, be wholehearted [C] L6

言不由衷 **yánbùyóuzhōng** to speak insincerely

宙

**ZHÒU**, in finite time [C]

宇宙 **yǔzhòu** [space + time =] the cosmos, the universe [C] L5

宙斯 **zhòusī** Zeus

驟

**ZHÒU**, (of a horse) to trot; be abrupt, sudden [C]

驟然 **zhòurán** suddenly

驟

囑

**ZHŭ**, to urge, to exhort [C]

囑咐 **zhǔfù** to tell, to order L5

囑

幢

**ZHUÀNG**, a measure for houses [C] L6; **CHUÁNG**, streamer; stone pillar with Buddhist carvings

彼

**Bǐ**, that; the other [C]

彼此 **bǐcǐ** each other [C] L5

彼此彼此 **bǐcǐbǐcǐ** You, too!

裁

**CÁI**, to cut out; to reduce; to dismiss; to judge [C]

Distinguish from 裁, 载, 截 below.

裁缝 **cáifeng** tailor L6

裁判 **cáipàn** (law) judgment; (sports) referee, umpire L6

栽

**ZĀI**, to plant, to grow; to insert; to impose; to fall [C]

Distinguish from 栽, above; 载 and 截, below.

栽种 **zāizhòng** to plant

载

**Zǎi**, a year; to record [C]; **Zài**, be loaded with.

Compare with 裁, 栽 above; 截, below.

载重 **zàizhòng** load, carrying capacity

載

截

**Jié**, to cut, sever; measure for sections, chunks, lengths; to stop, to check; up to [C]

Distinguish from the preceding three characters.

截止时间 **jiézhǐshíjiān** deadline

蚕

**Cán**, silkworm [C]

蚕丝 **cánsī** natural silk

蚕子 **cánzǐ** silkworm egg

蚕

残

**Cán**, be deficient; remnant [C]

残酷 **cánkù** be cruel [C] L6

残疾 **cánjí** a disability; a handicap

殘

慘

**CǎN**, be pitiful; be savage; disastrously [C]

慘杀 **cǎnshā** massacre

慘无人道 **cǎnwúréndào** be brutal and inhuman

慘

尘

**CHÉN**, dust; the world [C]

“Small”+ “earth” = “dust.”

尘土 **chéntǔ** dust [C]

红尘 **hóngchén** the world of mortals; human world

塵

陈

**CHÉN**, to display; to explain; be stale; surname [C]

陈列 **chénliè** to set out [C] L6

陈旧 **chénjiù** outmoded; obsolete L6

陳

纯

**CHÚN**, be pure; be simple; be skilled [C]

纯爱 **chún'ài** pure love

纯洁 **chúnjié** be pure; be honest [C] L6

純

凑

**CÒU**, to collect; to happen by chance; to draw near [C]

凑巧 **còuqiǎo** luckily [D]

湊

摧

**CUĪ**, to break [C]

摧残 **cuīcán** to devastate L6

单

**DĀN**, unlined (clothes); be single; be odd (not even); sheet; list [C]

单独 **dāndú** alone, solo L5

单车 **dānchē** bicycle

單

凳

**DÈNG**, stool, bench [C]

Distinguish from 登 (798, p. 160).

长凳 **chángdèng** bench

板凳 **bǎndèng** wooden chair or stool

堤

**DĪ**, dyke [C]

堤岸 **dī'àn** embankment

堤防 **dīfáng** dyke, embankment

抵

**Dǐ**, to prop up; to withstand; to compensate for; mortgage; be equal to [C]

抵达 **dǐdá** to reach, to arrive L6

抵抗 **dǐkàng** to fight back L6

垫

**DIÀN**, to shim; to pad, to cushion; to pay for a person, expecting L6  
repayment [C]

床垫 **chuángdiàn** mattress

墊

爹

**DIĒ**, (colloquial) dad [C]

爹爹 **diēdie** daddy

額

**É**, forehead; horizontal tablet; a definite amount [C]

額外 **éwài** additional, extra, especially L6

額

罰

**FÁ**, to punish [C]

罰款 **fákuǎn** to fine; a fine (D) L5

罰酒 **fájiǔ** be made to drink as a forfeit

罰



粪

**FÈN**, shit, dung [C]

朽木粪土 **xiùmùfèntǔ** rotten wood, dung, dirt—worthless stuff

粪

缸

**GĀNG**, crock, vat [C]

茶缸子 **chá gāngzi** tea mug

耕

**GĒNG**, to plow, farm [C]

耕地 **gēngdì** to plow; cultivated land [C] L6

耕牛 **gēngniú** farm cattle

宫

**GŌNG**, palace, temple, hall; a family name [C]

宫殿 **gōngdiàn** palace [C] L6

子宫 **zǐgōng** womb

# 孤

**GŪ**, be orphaned; be alone, solitary [C]

孤立 **gūlì** be isolated [C] L6

孤单 **gūdān** be alone L4

# 雇

**GÙ**, to hire [C]

雇员 **gùyuán** employee [C]

雇主 **gùzhǔ** employer

僱

# 寡

**GUǎ**, be few; be tasteless; be widowed [C]

寡妇 **guǎfu** widow [C]

寡人 **guǎrén** I (the sovereign only)

# 归

**GUĪ**, to return (home, or where you belong); to give back; a family name [C]

归程 **guīchéng** a return journey

归还 **guīhuán** to return, to give back to L6

歸

軌

**GUǐ**, rail (as in “railroad”), path [C]

軌道 **guǐdào** track [C] L6

脱軌 **tuōguǐ** to derail, to deviate from the normal course of state

軌

豪

**HÁO**, a very talented person; be unrestrained, bold [C]

Distinguish from 毫 (p. 246a).

豪华 **háohuá** luxurious L5

豪门 **háomén** rich and powerful family

耗

**HÀO**, to use up; to waste time; bad news [C]

耗费 **hàofèi** to use up (D) L6

噩耗 **èhào** very bad news

吼

**HŌU**, to roar [C] L6

吼叫 **hǒujiào** to roar

怀

**HUÁI**, to hug; bosom; heart; to cherish; to conceive (a child) [C]

怀抱 **huáibào** bosom; to embrace

怀疑 **huáiyí** to doubt, doubt L4

懷

毀

**HUǐ**, to break apart; to destroy [C]

摧毁 **cūihuǐ** to smash [C]

撕毀 **sīhuǐ** to rip to shreds

汇

**HUÌ**, 1) to converge; to collect; a collection; 2) to remit [C]

汇报 **huìbào** to report L6

匯

魂

**HÚN**, soul; mood [C]

神魂 **shénhún** state of mind; mind

神魂颠倒 **shénhúndiāndǎo** to be fascinated, head over heels; to be infatuated

饥

**JĪ**, be hungry; famine [C]

饥饿 **jī'è** starvation [C] L6

饥寒 **jīhán** cold and hunger

飢, 饑

甲

**Jiǎ**, fingernail; carapace; armor; 1st of heavenly stems; “A,” first of a series [C] L5

甲骨文 **jiǎgǔwén** oracle bone script

甲子 **jiǎzǐ** a cycle of sixty years

筋

**Jīn**, muscle; (colloquial) tendon, sinew, prominent vein; tendon-like thing [C]

橡皮筋 **xiàngpíjīn** a rubber band, an elastic band

舅

**JÌÙ**, uncle (mother's brother); wife's brother [C]

舅舅 **jiùjiu** uncle (mother's brother) [C] L5

聚

**JÙ**, to get together [C]

聚集 **jùjí** to gather [C]

聚精会神 **jùjīnghuìshén** to concentrate on [C]

筐

**KUĀNG**, basket [C] L6

筐子 **kuāngzi** small basket

篮筐 **lánkuāng** basket (as in basketball)

狂

**KUÁNG**, be insane, violent, wild, arrogant [C]

疯狂 **fēngkuáng** insane [C] L5

狂风 **kuángfēng** gale [C]

辣

**LÀ**, be hot (spicy); to sting (e.g., antiseptic); be ruthless [C] L4

辣椒 **làjiāo** hot pepper [C] L5

火辣 **huǒlà** very hot (taste); very sexy

牢

**LÁO**, pen, fold (for animals); jail; sacrifice [C]

牢固 **láo gù** be firm [C] L6

牢骚 **láo sāo** grievance [C] L6

淋

**LÍN**, to pour, to drench [C]; **LÌN**, to filter L6

淋淋 **lín lín** be dripping

淋病 **lín bìng** gonorrhea

溜

**LIŪ**, to slide; be smooth; to sneak off [C]; **LIÙ**, rain runoff; rain gutter; row; fast current; neighborhood L6

溜走 **liū zǒu** to leave stealthily, to sneak away

柳

**LIŪ**, willow; a family name [C]

柳树 **liǔ shù** willow tree [C]

花柳病 **huā liǔ bìng** a venereal disease (lit. flower and willow disease)

炉

**LÚ**, stove, furnace [C]

炉子 **lúzi** oven, stove, furnace [C]

炉灶 **lúzaò** kitchen stove L6

爐

卵

**LUǎN**, egg, ovum [C]\*

卵白 **luǎnbái** egg white

卵黄 **luǎnhuáng** egg yolk

络

**LUÒ**, net-like thing; to hold with a net; string; to wind [C]

经络 **jīngluò** meridian (Chinese medicine)

网络 **wǎngluò** network, (often) Internet L6

絡

梅

**MÉI**, plum; family name [C]

梅花 **méihuā** plum blossom [C]

梅毒 **méidú** syphilis (lit. the poison of the plum)



# 眉

**MÉI**, eyebrow; margin at the top of a page [C]

眉毛 **méimáo** eyebrow [C] L5

眉头 **méitóu** brows [C]

# 闷

**MĒN**, be tightly closed; be stuffy; be muffled [C]; **MÈN**, be tightly closed; be depressed

闷闷不乐 **mènmènbúlè** be depressed

闷热 **mēnrè** muggy, hot and windless

悶

# 蒙

**MĒNG**, to dupe; guess wildly; be unconscious [C]; **MÉNG**, to cover; to meet; **MĚNG**, Mongol

蒙古 **měngǔ** Mongolia

# 盟

**MÉNG**, alliance; league; (sworn) brothers [C]

盟国 **méngguó** allied country

盟友 **méngyǒu** ally

猛

**MĚNG**, be fierce; be energetic; abruptly [C]

猛烈 **měngliè** be fierce [C] L6

猛然 **měngrán** abruptly [C]

勉

**MIǎN**, to strive; to exhort [C]

勉强 **miǎnqiǎng** to do with difficulty; reluctantly; to force to do; inadequate [C] L6

勉励 **miǎnlì** to encourage; to urge L6

鸣

**MÍNG**, birdsong; bug or animal sounds; to ring [C]

鸣笛 **míngdí** to whistle, to honk

鸣谢 **míngxiè** to express one's thanks formally

鳴

抹

**MŌ**, to apply, smear on; to wipe; to cross out, erase [C]

抹杀 **mǒshā** to obliterate (D)

抹茶 **mǒchá** *Matcha*, fine powder tea

# 牧

**MÙ**, to herd [C]

牛 “cow” is for meaning.

牧场 **mùchǎng** pasture [C]

牧民 **mùmín** herdsman [C]

# 奈

**NÀI**, see

奈何, below [C]

奈何 **nàihé** how can it be that... (it can't, of course)

# 嫩

**NÈN**, be delicate; be light (in color); be inexperienced [C] L5

女 seems to be for meaning here.

老牛吃嫩草 **lǎoniúchīnèncǎo** to rob the cradle

# 捏

**NIĒ**, to hold between your fingers; to knead; to fake (e.g., a report) [C] L6

捏造 **niēzào** to trump up [C]

# 宁

**NÍNG**, be tranquil [C]; **NÌNG**, rather; could there be...?; a family name

宁静 **níngjìng** peaceful

宁愿 **nìngyuàn** would rather L6

寧

偶

**ǑU**, image, idol; be even (not odd); be in pairs; spouse; by accident, occasionally [C]

偶然 **ǒurán** accidental, by chance L5

偶数 **ǒushù** even numbers

抛

**PĀO**, to throw; to discard [C]

抛弃 **pāoqì** to throw away (D) L6

抛锚 **pāomáo** to drop anchor; to break down (car, etc.)

抛

凭

**PÍNG**, to lean on, to depend on; proof [C] L5

凭据 **píngjù** evidence, proof

憑

# 漆

**Qǐ**, lacquer; to paint with lacquer; a family name [C]

漆黑 **qīhēi** pitch-black

油漆工 **yóuqīgōng** painter (not the artist)

# 恰

**QIÀ**, be proper; exactly [C]

恰当 **qiàdàng** be proper [C]

恰好 **qiàhǎo** just right [C]

恰恰 **qiàqià** exactly [C]; cha-cha-cha (dance)

# 腔

**QIĀNG**, cavity; tune; accent; speech [C]

腔调 **qiāngdiào** tune, accent

口腔 **kǒuqiāng** the oral cavity L6

# 琴

**QÍN**, a traditional musical instrument (“Ch’in”) [C]

钢琴 **gāngqín** piano (D)

小提琴 **xiǎotíqín** violin

# 勤

**QÍN**, be hardworking; frequently; attendance [C]

勤劳 **qínláo** be hardworking [C] L5

勤俭 **qínjiǎn** hardworking and thrifty L6

# 曲

**QŪ**, to be bent; a bend; be wronged; a family name; **Qŭ**, verse for singing (“Ch’ü”); tune; music [C]

曲调 **qǔdiào** melody

# 屈

**QŪ**, a bend; to subdue, to be subdued; an injustice; be in the wrong; a family name [C]

屈从 **qūcóng** to submit to

# 娶

**Qŭ**, to take a wife, to get married [C] L5

娶亲 **qŭqīn** (of a man) to get married

# 辱

**Rŭ**, dishonor; to bring dishonor to, insult [C]

侮辱 **wūrǔ** to force indignities on, humiliate [C] L6

润

**RÙN**, be sleek, be moist; to moisten; to embellish; profit [C]

润色 **rùnsè** to embellish, embellishment

潤

若

**RUÒ**, be like; seem [C]

若干 **ruògān** a certain number or amount; how many? how much? [C] L6

若是 **ruòshì** if

塞

**SĀI**, to stuff in; a stopper; **SÀI**, strategic place [C]

塞外 **sàiwài** north of the Great Wall

塞车 **sāichē** traffic jam

丧

**SĀNG**, funeral; mourning; **SÀNG**, to lose [C]

丧礼 **sānglǐ** funeral service

丧气 **sàngqì** to feel disheartened; be unlucky

喪

紗

**SHĀ**, yarn; gauze [C]

纱布 **shābù** gauze

紗

涉

**SHÈ**, to ford; to wade/go through; to involve [C]

涉及 **shèjí** to involve (D) L6

涉外 **shèwài** concerning foreign affairs

甚

**SHÈN**, very; more than ... **SHÉN**, in 甚么 (= 什么) [C]

... 日甚一日...**rì shèn yí rì** ...more so every day

盛

**SHÈNG**, to flourish; to be vigorous; be grand; popular; surname; **CHÉNG**, to fill; to contain [C]

盛开 **shèngkāi** full bloom L6



蚀

**SHÍ**, to lose; to erode [C]

日蚀 **rìshí** solar eclipse

月蚀 **yuèshí** lunar eclipse (also 日食, 月食)

蝕

饰

**SHÌ**, decorations, adornment; to put decorations on, to dress up [C]

饰物 **shìwù** decoration, ornament

飾

寿

**SHÒU**, long life; age; a family name [C]

寿命 **shòumìng** lifespan [C] L5

寿险 **shòuxiǎn** life insurance

壽

售

**SHÒU**, to sell; (bookish) to carry out, pull off [C]

售货 **shòuhuò** to sell goods [C]

售票员 **shòupiàoyuán** ticket seller

兽

**SHÒU**, animal; beastly [C]

人面兽心 **rénmiànshòuxīn** be a beast in human form

美女与野兽 **měinǚ yú yěshòu** Beauty and the Beast

獸

耍

**SHUǎ**, to play; to wave around; to play tricks [C] L6

耍滑 **shuǎhuá** to “play slippery,” i.e., to dodge work

耍赖 **shuǎlài** to act shamelessly; be perverse

衰

**SHUĀI**, to decline, to get weak [C]

衰弱 **shuāiruò** be weak [C]

衰退 **shuāituì** to decline L6

拴

**SHUĀN**, plug, cork [C]

枪拴 **qiāngshuān** rifle bolt

栓塞 **shuānsè** embolism

孙

**SŪN**, grandson; family name [C]

孙女 **sūnnǚ** granddaughter [C]

孙悟空 **Sūnwùkōng** the Monkey King

孫

锁

**SUǑ**, lock; to lock up [C] L5

锁上 **suǒshàng** to lock up

锁眼 **suǒyǎn** keyhole

鎖

踏

**TÀ**, to step on; to go make an on-the-spot inspection; **TĀ**, see below [C]

踏实 **tāshí** = 塌实 (p. 262b) [C] L6

摊

**TĀN**, to spread out; vendor's booth; to fry in a thin layer; a measure for puddles, pools, etc. [C]

摊位 **tānwèi** a stall (in the market, etc.)

摊贩 **tānfàn** street vendor

攤

坦

**TǎN**, be flat, level; be calm; be candid [C]

坦白 **tǎnbái** frank, honest, to confess L6

坦克 **tǎnkè** tank (armored military vehicle) [C]

叹

**TÀN**, to sigh; to exclaim in admiration; praise [C]

叹气 **tànqì** to sigh L6

嘆

桃

**TÁO**, peach [C] L5

桃花 **táohuā** peach blossoms [D]

桃花运 **táohuāyùn** luck in love affairs

徒

**TÚ**, disciple; apprentice; bloke, guy; be on foot; be empty; be in vain; merely; prison sentence [C]

学徒 **xué tú** apprentice, trainee

徒劳 **tú láo** a futile effort

吞

**TŪN**, to swallow; to take possession of [C]

吞并 **tūn bìng** merger, to annex

吞吞吐吐 **tūn tūn tǔ tǔ** to hem and haw, to babble

妥

**TUǒ**, be appropriate, be proper; (after a verb) settled, done [C]

妥当 **tuǒ dàng** be proper [C] L6

不妥 **bù tuǒ** not proper, wrongly

顽

**WÁN**, be insensate; be stubborn; be poorly behaved [C]

顽固 **wán gù** hardheaded, stubborn L6

顽疾 **wán jí** chronic and stubborn disease

頑

挽

**WǎN**, to pull; to roll up [C]

挽救 **wǎnjiù** to save [C] L6

挽回 **wǎnhuí** to retrieve, redeem L6

枉

**WǎNG**, to bend, be bent; to wrong a person; in vain [C]

枉然 **wǎngrán** be futile

冤枉 **yuānwǎng** to treat unjustly; not worthwhile

威

**WĒI**, awesome strength; by force [C]

威胁 **wēixié** to threaten [C] L5

威尼斯 **Wēinísī** Venice

蚊

**WÉN**, mosquito [C]

蚊子 **wénzi** mosquito [C]

蚊香 **wénxiāng** mosquito-repellent incense

纹

**WÉN**, veins (as in marble); grain (as of wood), pattern, lines [C]

纹丝不动 **wénsībúdòng** absolutely still, motionless

紋

翁

**WĒNG**, old man; father; father-inlaw; a family name [C]

卧

**WÒ**, to lie down; (of animals) to crouch [C]

卧室 **wòshì** bedroom (D) L5

卧车 **wòchē** sleeping car

锡

**XĪ**, tin [C]

锡纸 **xīzhǐ** tinfoil

錫

稀

**XĪ**, be rare; be sparse; be thin [C]

稀罕 **xīhàn** in short supply, rare; to treasure

惜

**XĪ**, to cherish; to stint; to feel sorry for [C]

爱惜 **àixī** to cherish [D] L5

惜别 **xībié** be reluctant to part

媳

**XÍ**, daughter-in-law [C]

媳妇 **xífù** son's wife; daughter-in-law; wife [C] L6

瞎

**XIĀ**, be blind; to no purpose [C] L5

瞎话 **xiāhuà** a lie

瞎子 **xiāzi** blind person

虾

**XIĀ**, shrimp [C]



对虾 **duìxiā** prawn  
龙虾 **lóngxiā** lobster

蝦

削

**XIĀO**, to pare; **XUĒ**, to pare, whittle [C]  
剥削 **bōxuē** to peel and pare, i.e., to exploit [C] L6

协

**XIÉ**, be joint; to assist [C]  
协作 **xiézuò** to cooperate [C]  
协助 **xiézhù** to help [C] L6

協

卸

**XIÈ**, to unload; to remove; to shirk [C]  
卸货 **xièhuò** unload cargo  
卸任 **xièrèn** to get fired, to leave one's office

鸭

**YĀ**, duck [C]

鸭子 **yāzi** duck [C]

母鸭 **mǔyā** female duck

公鸭 **gōngyā** drake

鴨

山  
岩

**YÁN**, rock; cliff [C]

岩石 **yánshí** rock [C] L6

岩洞 **yándòng** grotto

钥

**YÀO**, see 钥匙 below; **YUÈ**, key [C]

钥匙 **yàoshi** key [C] L4

鑰

遗

**YÍ**, to lose; a lost thing; to omit; to bequeath [C]

遗留 **yíliú** to hand down [C] L6

遗言 **yíyán** will, last words

遺

飲

**YǐN**, to drink; to nurse (a grievance); **Yìn**, give (an animal) to drink [C]

飲食 **yǐnshí** diet, food and drink L6

飲

犹

**Yóu**, be just like; still [C]

猶豫 **yóuyù** to hesitate [C] L5

犹大 **yóudà** Judas, traitor

犹太人 **Yóutàirén** Jewish person

猶

幼

**Yòu**, be young; children [C]

幼稚 **yòuzhì** be childish [C] L6

幼儿园 **yòuéryuán** kindergarten L5

娛

**YÚ**, to amuse; amusement, pleasure [C]

娱乐 **yúlè** entertainment, recreation [C] L5

娛

域

**YÙ**, territory, region [C]

区域 **qūyù** region, area, district L6

浴

**YÙ**, to bathe; bath [C]

浴室 **yùshì** bathroom [C]

淋浴 **lín yù** shower (bath)

寓

**YÙ**, to reside; residence; to contain [C]

公寓 **gōngyù** apartment L5

寓言 **yùyán** allegory, parable, fable [C] L6

# 冤

**YUĀN**, injustice; resentment, grievance; loss [C]

冤枉 **yuānwang** to wrong; to be not worthwhile [C] L6

# 缘

**YUÁN**, reason; fringe; along [C]

缘故 **yuángù** cause [C] L5

缘木求鱼 **yuánmùqiúyú** to do the impossible as one who climbs a tree to catch fish

緣

# 怨

**YUÀN**, resentment; to blame [C]

怨恨 **yuànhèn** to hate; enmity

怨偶 **yuàn'ǒu** unhappy couple

# 晕

**YŪN**, be dizzy; to faint; **YÙN**, be dizzy; halo [C] L5

晕车 **yùncā** carsickness

光晕 **guāngyūn** halo

暈

贈

**ZÈNG**, to give as a present [C]

贈送 **zèngsòng** to give as a present [C] L6

贈閱 **zèngyuè** given free by the publisher

贈

渣

**ZHĀ**, dregs; sediment; broken bits (e.g., crumbs) [C] L6

帳

**ZHÀNG**, curtain, canopy; account, account book [C]

帳篷 **zhàngpéng** tent, camp L6

帳

脹

**ZHàng**, to expand; bloated [C]

膨脹 **péngzhàng** to swell up, distend [C]

脹

罩

**ZHÀO**, to cover; a cover; a bamboo fish-trap [C]

胸罩 **xiōngzhào** bra

遮

**ZHĒ**, to cover, hide from view; to obstruct; to keep out [C]

遮瞞 **zhēmán** to conceal, hide [C]

遮阳 **zhēyáng** visor; sunshade

枕

**ZHĚN**, a pillow; to rest one's head on; (engineering) block [C]

枕头 **zhěntóu** pillow L5

枕套 **zhěntào** pillowcase

蒸

**ZHĒNG**, to evaporate; to steam [C]

蒸发 **zhēngfā** to evaporate L6

蒸汽 **zhēngqì** steam, vapor

粥

**ZHŌU**, congee; gruel (of rice, millet, etc.) [C] L6

皱

**ZHÒU**, wrinkles [C]

皱纹 **zhòuwén** wrinkles L6

皱巴巴 **zhòubābā** wrinkled

皺

株

**ZHŪ**, tree trunk; plant stem; tree, plant; a measure for trees [C] L6

株守 **zhūshǒu** (bookish) to stick stubbornly to

铸

**ZHÙ**, casting [C]

铸造 **zhùzào** casting; to cast (metal) L6

铸模 **zhùmó** mold

鑄



桩

**ZHUĀNG**, stake; a measure for matters [C]

树桩 **shùzhuāng** stump (tree)

椿

纵

**ZÒNG**, be vertical; north to south; to set free; to let yourself go; to jump into the air [C]

纵欲 **zòngyù** lecherous, to indulge in sensual pleasures

縱

罪

**ZUÌ**, crime; guilt; fault; suffering; to blame [C]

罪恶 **zuì'è** sin, crime, guilt

赵

**ZHÀO**, a family name [C supplement]

赵州桥 **zhàozhōuqiáo** Zhaozhou Bridge

趙

刘

**LIÚ**, a family name [C supplement]

劉

吴

**WÚ**, family name; (historical) name of an ancient kingdom in China [C supplement]

吳

陕

**SHǎN**, Shaanxi Province (陕西 **Shǎnxī**) [C supplement]

陝

宋

**SÒNG**, family name; name of one major dynasty (960–1279) and one minor dynasty (420–479) [C supplement]

孟

**MÈNG**, family name; first month (of a season); elder (brother) [C supplement]

孟子 **Mèngzi** Mencius

欧

**ŌU**, family name; short for Europe [C supplement]

欧洲 **ōuzhōu** Europe L6

欧盟 **ōuméng** EU, European Union

歐

葛

**GÉ**, (botany) *kudzu*; **GĚ**, family name [C supplement]

沈

**SHĚN**, a family name; short for Shenyang Province (沈阳 **Shěnyáng**) [C supplement]

浙

**ZHÈ**, short for Zhejiang Province (浙江 **Zhéjiāng**) [C supplement]

**yúlèi** 余类, the 227th category in *Han-Ying Cidian*, “leftovers”: following characters.



**LÍNG**, zero. (Same as  
零; usually used for numerals.)  
五九号 **wǔlíngjiǔhào** No. 509



**TÚN**, to collect; to station (troops); village [D]  
屯兵 **túnbīng** to station troops



**TŪ**, to protrude, stick up [D]  
凸面 **tūmiàn** be convex



**ĀO**, be concave [D]  
凹凸不平 **āotūbùpíng** be full of holes and bumps

# 叛

**PÀN**, to rebel [D]\*

叛卖 **pànmài** to betray

叛逃 **pàntáo** to defect

叛徒 **pàntú** traitor

# 末

**MÒ**, last part; end; dust, powder

末尾 **mòwěi** the end

末代皇帝 **mòdàihuángdì** the last emperor

## Footnotes

\* Fu Yi loved the blue mountains and white clouds. He died drunk, alas! (Fu's epitaph, written by Fu himself (555–639 A.D.))

\* 四端: the four beginning points of social order in Confucianism, according to Mencius: 仁 (450), 义 (1020), 礼 (591), and 智 (1023).

\* 喽, pronounced **lóu**, may be seen in 喽罗 **lóuluó** “lackey; low-ranking member of a gang.”

\* In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 卯 is one of eleven “leftover” characters that have no radical. See p. 272b.

\* Also in the *Han-Ying Cidian* category of 余类 **yúlèi**, “leftovers,” are five characters which the student has already learned: 东 **dōng** “east” (210), 巴 **bā** “the open hand” (302), 乡 **xiāng** “country” (462), 民 **mín** “folk” (715), and 举 **jǔ** “to lift” (1017).

# Alphabetical Index

The alphabetical index includes all of the characters presented in this book and includes elements or parts of characters which are listed with a pronunciation. All of the radicals, including radicals which do not function as independent characters and have no pronunciation, are listed in the chart of 227 radicals (front endpapers). Indexed characters are listed according to their pronunciation in the Hanyu Pinyin system of romanization. A character with two or more pronunciations will be listed under each pronunciation (except where the only difference is a difference of tone). If a character is in Part 1 of the book, that character's series number (1–1,067) is given in roman type. If a character is also a radical, its number in the sequence of 226 radicals is given in superscript. Reference to characters in Part 2 of the book is by page number (pp. 215–73) set in italic type, followed by the letter *a* or *b* to indicate whether the character appears on the left (*a*) or right (*b*) side of the page.

NOTE: The following alphabetical order is followed for the tone diacritics: **ā** (Tone 1), **á** (Tone 2), **ǎ** (Tone 3), **à** (Tone 4), **a** (Toneless = no diacritic). Characters with no pronunciation are placed last.

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<b>cháo</b>	潮	<i>p227 a</i>
<b>chǎo</b>	吵	<i>p230 a</i>
<b>chǎo</b>	炒	<i>p230 a</i>
<b>chē</b>	车	416 <sup>100</sup>
<b>chě</b>	尺	949 <sup>117</sup>
<b>chě</b>	扯	<i>p255 a</i>
<b>chè</b>	中	580 <sup>61</sup>
<b>chè</b>	彻	<i>p242 b</i>
<b>chè</b>	撤	<i>p242 b</i>
<b>chén</b>	巨	<i>p216b</i> <sup>164</sup>

<b>chén</b>	尘	<i>p265 b</i>
<b>chén</b>	陈	<i>p266 a</i>
<b>chén</b>	辰	851 <sup>187</sup>
<b>chén</b>	沉	<i>p244 a</i>
<b>chén</b>	晨	852
<b>chèn</b>	衬	<i>p250 a</i>
<b>chèn</b>	称	874
<b>chèn</b>	趁	<i>p239 a</i>
<b>chēng</b>	称	874
<b>chēng</b>	撑	<i>p255 a</i>
<b>chéng</b>	成	518
<b>chéng</b>	诚	<i>p216 b</i>
<b>chéng</b>	承	<i>p239 b</i>
<b>chéng</b>	城	519
<b>chéng</b>	乘	<i>p223 a</i>
<b>chéng</b>	盛	<i>p269 a</i>
<b>chéng</b>	程	<i>p247 b</i>
<b>chī</b>	吃	436
<b>chí</b>	池	<i>p243 b</i>
<b>chí</b>	迟	<i>p227 a</i>
<b>chí</b>	持	<i>p226 b</i>
<b>chí</b>	匙	<i>p255 a</i>
<b>chǐ</b>	尺	949 <sup>117</sup>
<b>chǐ</b>	齿	374 <sup>206</sup>
<b>chì</b>	彳	50 <sup>62</sup>
<b>chì</b>	斥	343
<b>chì</b>	赤	<i>p216b</i> <sup>190</sup>
<b>chì</b>	翅	<i>p250 a</i>
<b>chōng</b>	充	972
<b>chōng/chòng</b>	冲	<i>p238 b</i>
<b>chóng</b>	虫	731 <sup>174</sup>

<b>chóng</b>	种	725
<b>chóng</b>	重	323
<b>chóng</b>	崇	<i>p250 a</i>
<b>chōu</b>	抽	<i>p227 a</i>
<b>chóu</b>	仇	<i>p255 b</i>
<b>chóu</b>	酬	<i>p255 b</i>
<b>chóu</b>	愁	<i>p248 a</i>
<b>chǒu</b>	丑	<i>p244 a</i>
<b>chòu</b>	臭	<i>p242 b</i>
<b>chū</b>	出	581
<b>chū</b>	初	<i>p218 b</i>
<b>chú</b>	除	706
<b>chú</b>	厨	<i>p248 b</i>
<b>chǔ</b>	础	<i>p225 b</i>
<b>chǔ</b>	楚	828
<b>chù/chǔ</b>	处	818
<b>chù</b>	触	<i>p250 b</i>
<b>chuān</b>	川	<i>p218 b</i>
<b>chuān</b>	穿	676
<b>chuán</b>	传	728
<b>chuán</b>	船	539
<b>chuǎn</b>	喘	<i>p240 b</i>
<b>chuàn</b>	串	<i>p255 a</i>
<b>chuāng</b>	窗	<i>p226 b</i>
<b>chuáng</b>	床	<i>p218 a</i>
<b>chuáng</b>	幢	<i>p265 b</i>
<b>chuǎng</b>	闯	<i>p250 b</i>
<b>chuàng/chuāng</b>	创	<i>p231 b</i>
<b>chuī</b>	吹	<i>p219 a</i>
<b>chuí</b>	垂	635
<b>chūn</b>	春	812

<b>chún</b>	纯	<i>p266 a</i>
<b>chún</b>	唇	855
<b>chǔn</b>	蠢	<i>p255 a</i>
<b>chuò</b>	讵	90 <sup>47</sup>
<b>cí</b>	词	<i>p224 a</i>
<b>cí</b>	瓷	<i>p255 a</i>
<b>cí</b>	辞	<i>p255 a</i>
<b>cí</b>	磁	<i>p227 a</i>
<b>cǐ</b>	此	348
<b>cì</b>	刺	<i>p229b</i> <sup>167</sup>
<b>cì</b>	刺	<i>p229 b</i>
<b>cì</b>	次	658
<b>cì</b>	刺	<i>p229 b</i>
<b>cōng</b>	匆	<i>p255 a</i>
<b>cōng</b>	囱	1058
<b>cōng</b>	聪	493
<b>cóng</b>	从	549
<b>cóng</b>	丛	<i>p255 a</i>
<b>còu</b>	凑	<i>p266 a</i>
<b>cū</b>	粗	171
<b>cù</b>	促	<i>p245 a</i>
<b>cù</b>	醋	<i>p248 b</i>
<b>cuàn</b>	窜	<i>p255 a</i>
<b>cuī</b>	催	<i>p248 a</i>
<b>cuī</b>	摧	<i>p266 a</i>
<b>cuì</b>	脆	<i>p250 b</i>
<b>cūn</b>	村	<i>p220 a</i>
<b>cún</b>	存	1026
<b>cùn</b>	寸	237 <sup>54</sup>
<b>cuō</b>	搓	<i>p255 b</i>
<b>cuò</b>	挫	<i>p255 b</i>

<b>cuò</b>	措	<i>p250 b</i>
<b>cuò</b>	错	650

## **D**

<b>dā</b>	搭	<i>p240 b</i>
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<b>dá</b>	达	<i>p234 a</i>
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<b>dá/dā</b>	答	975
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<b>dǎ/dá</b>	打	625
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<b>dà</b>	大	61 <sup>52</sup>
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<b>dāi</b>	呆	883
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<b>dǎi</b>	歹	408 <sup>97</sup>
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<b>dǎi/dài</b>	逮	<i>p255 b</i>
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<b>dài</b>	代	782
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<b>dài</b>	带	637
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<b>dài</b>	待	<i>p228 b</i>
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<b>dài</b>	袋	783
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<b>dài</b>	戴	471
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<b>dān</b>	单	<i>p266 a</i>
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<b>dān</b>	担	561
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<b>dān</b>	耽	<i>p255 b</i>
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<b>dǎn</b>	胆	562
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<b>dàn</b>	旦	559
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<b>dàn</b>	石	749 <sup>136</sup>
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<b>dàn</b>	但	560
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<b>dàn</b>	诞	<i>p255 b</i>
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<b>dàn</b>	蛋	<i>p216 b</i>
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<b>dàn</b>	弹	<i>p236 b</i>
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<b>dàn</b>	淡	759
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<b>dāng/dǎng/dàng</b>	当	644
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<b>dǎng</b>	挡	<i>p249 a</i>
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<b>dǎng</b>	党	716
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<b>dàng</b>	档	<i>p255 b</i>
<b>dāo</b>	刁	232 <sup>17</sup>
<b>dāo</b>	刀	131 <sup>27</sup>
<b>dǎo</b>	导	<i>p222 b</i>
<b>dǎo</b>	岛	<i>p238 a</i>
<b>dǎo</b>	蹈	<i>p255 b</i>
<b>dào</b>	到	551
<b>dào/dǎo</b>	倒	552
<b>dào</b>	盗	<i>p232 a</i>
<b>dào</b>	道	347
<b>dào</b>	稻	<i>p249 a</i>
<b>dé/de</b>	得	388
<b>dé</b>	德	1055
<b>de</b>	的	285
<b>děi</b>	得	388
<b>dēng</b>	灯	799
<b>dēng</b>	登	798
<b>dēng</b>	蹬	<i>p256 a</i>
<b>děng</b>	等	582
<b>dèng</b>	凳	<i>p266 a</i>
<b>dèng</b>	瞪	<i>p256 a</i>
<b>dī</b>	低	983
<b>dī</b>	堤	<i>p266 a</i>
<b>dī</b>	滴	<i>p235 a</i>
<b>dí</b>	敌	<i>p235 a</i>
<b>dǐ</b>	抵	<i>p266 a</i>
<b>dǐ</b>	底	629
<b>dì</b>	地	516
<b>dì</b>	弟	272
<b>dì</b>	的	285
<b>dì</b>	帝	<i>p234 b</i>

dì	递	<i>p250 b</i>
dì	第	577
diǎn	典	1001
diǎn	点	367
diàn	电	805
diàn	店	364
diàn	垫	<i>p266 a</i>
diàn	惦	<i>p256 a</i>
diàn	奠	<i>p256 a</i>
diàn	殿	<i>p256 a</i>
diāo	雕	<i>p256 a</i>
diào	弔	271
diào	吊	<i>p244 b</i>
diào	钓	<i>p246 b</i>
diào	调	<i>p222 b</i>
diào	掉	<i>p227 a</i>
diē	爹	<i>p266 a</i>
diē	跌	<i>p247 b</i>
dié	叠	<i>p247 b</i>
dié	蝶	<i>p256 a</i>
dīng	丁	624
dīng	盯	<i>p228 b</i>
dīng	钉	<i>p228 a</i>
dǐng	顶	<i>p228 a</i>
dìng	订	<i>p228 a</i>
dìng	定	547
diū	丢	897
dōng	冬	1006
dōng	东	210
dǒng	董	324
dǒng	懂	325
dòng	动	931

<b>dòng</b>	冻	<i>p245 b</i>
<b>dòng</b>	洞	862
<b>dōu</b>	都	192
<b>dǒu</b>	抖	<i>p244 a</i>
<b>dǒu</b>	陡	<i>p256 a</i>
<b>dòu/dǒu</b>	斗	765 <sup>82</sup>
<b>dòu</b>	豆	797 <sup>191</sup>
<b>dòu</b>	逗	<i>p250 b</i>
<b>dū</b>	都	192
<b>dū</b>	督	<i>p256 a</i>
<b>dú</b>	独	<i>p235 a</i>
<b>dú</b>	读	<i>p219 b</i>
<b>dǔ</b>	堵	189
<b>dù/dǔ</b>	肚	<i>p241 a</i>
<b>dù</b>	度	892
<b>dù</b>	渡	<i>p247 a</i>
<b>duān</b>	端	<i>p240 b</i>
<b>duǎn</b>	短	659
<b>duàn</b>	段	<i>p218 b</i>
<b>duàn</b>	断	<i>p219 a</i>
<b>duàn</b>	锻	<i>p225 b</i>
<b>duī</b>	堆	<i>p235 b</i>
<b>duì</b>	队	<i>p236 a</i>
<b>duì</b>	对	309
<b>duì</b>	兑	311
<b>dūn</b>	吨	<i>p250 b</i>
<b>dūn</b>	蹲	<i>p250 b</i>
<b>dùn</b>	盾	401
<b>dùn</b>	顿	<i>p226 b</i>
<b>duō</b>	多	379
<b>duō</b>	哆	<i>p256 a</i>
<b>duó</b>	夺	<i>p230 a</i>

<b>duǒ</b>	朵	<i>p243 b</i>
<b>duǒ</b>	躲	<i>p243 b</i>
<b>duò</b>	驮	<i>p262 b</i>

## **E**

<b>é</b>	俄	<i>p215 b</i>
<b>é</b>	鹅	<i>p215 b</i>
<b>é</b>	额	<i>p266 a</i>
<b>è</b>	饿	<i>p215 b</i>
<b>è</b>	恶	<i>p236 b</i>
<b>ér</b>	儿	67 <sup>29</sup>
<b>ér</b>	而	986 <sup>169</sup>
<b>ěr</b>	尔	38
<b>ěr</b>	耳	256 <sup>163</sup>
<b>èr</b>	二	5 <sup>11</sup>

## **F**

<b>fā/fà</b>	发	722
<b>fá</b>	乏	<i>p222 a</i>
<b>fá</b>	罚	<i>p266 b</i>
<b>fǎ</b>	法	645
<b>fān</b>	番	<i>p256 a</i>
<b>fān</b>	翻	<i>p220 b</i>
<b>fán</b>	凡	768
<b>fán</b>	烦	<i>p218 b</i>
<b>fán</b>	繁	<i>p227 b</i>
<b>fǎn</b>	反	418
<b>fǎn</b>	返	420
<b>fàn</b>	犯	<i>p238 a</i>
<b>fàn</b>	泛	<i>p250 b</i>
<b>fàn</b>	饭	419

<b>fàn</b>	范	<i>p222 a</i>
<b>fāng</b>	𠂇	197 <sup>15</sup>
<b>fāng</b>	方	505 <sup>85</sup>
<b>fáng</b>	防	510
<b>fáng</b>	妨	511
<b>fáng</b>	房	506
<b>fǎng</b>	仿	509
<b>fǎng</b>	访	507
<b>fǎng</b>	纺	508
<b>fàng</b>	放	512
<b>fēi</b>	飞	540
<b>fēi</b>	非	742 <sup>205</sup>
<b>fēi</b>	啡	<i>p225 b</i>
<b>fēi</b>	肥	<i>p237 b</i>
<b>fèi</b>	废	<i>p230 b</i>
<b>fèi</b>	肺	<i>p245 a</i>
<b>fèi</b>	沸	<i>p256 b</i>
<b>fèi</b>	费	960
<b>fēn/fèn</b>	分	132
<b>fēn</b>	吩	136
<b>fēn</b>	纷	135
<b>fēn</b>	氛	143
<b>fén/fèn</b>	坟	<i>p256 b</i>
<b>fěn</b>	粉	134
<b>fèn</b>	份	133
<b>fèn</b>	奋	<i>p230 a</i>
<b>fèn</b>	愤	<i>p240 b</i>
<b>fèn</b>	粪	<i>p266 b</i>
<b>fēng</b>	风	819 <sup>121</sup>
<b>fēng</b>	丰	<i>p223 a</i>
<b>fēng</b>	封	546
<b>fēng</b>	疯	<i>p256 b</i>

<b>fēng</b>	峰	<i>p223 b</i>
<b>fēng</b>	蜂	<i>p223 b</i>
<b>féng</b>	逢	<i>p223 b</i>
<b>féng</b>	缝	<i>p223 b</i>
<b>fěng</b>	讽	<i>p256 b</i>
<b>fèng</b>	奉	<i>p223 a</i>
<b>fó</b>	佛	961
<b>fǒu</b>	缶	<i>p234b<sup>175</sup></i>
<b>fǒu</b>	否	<i>p244 a</i>
<b>fū</b>	夫	62
<b>fū</b>	肤	<i>p248 b</i>
<b>fú</b>	弗	959
<b>fú</b>	佛	961
<b>fú</b>	扶	<i>p244 a</i>
<b>fú/fù</b>	服	925
<b>fú</b>	浮	<i>p240 b</i>
<b>fú</b>	符	906
<b>fú</b>	袱	<i>p256 b</i>
<b>fú</b>	幅	<i>p221 b</i>
<b>fú</b>	福	<i>p221 b</i>
<b>fǔ</b>	甫	530
<b>fǔ</b>	府	903
<b>fǔ</b>	俯	904
<b>fǔ</b>	辅	<i>p226 a</i>
<b>fǔ</b>	腐	907
<b>fù</b>	𠂔	94 <sup>33</sup>
<b>fù</b>	父	264 <sup>108</sup>
<b>fù</b>	付	902
<b>fù</b>	负	<i>p217 a</i>
<b>fù</b>	妇	<i>p237 a</i>
<b>fù</b>	附	905
<b>fù</b>	咐	908

fù	复	999
fù	副	<i>p221 b</i>
fù	富	<i>p221 b</i>
fù	傅	726
fù	缚	<i>p256 b</i>

## G

gā	咖	873
gāi	该	1012
gǎi	改	827
gài	盖	<i>p248 a</i>
gài	溉	<i>p256 b</i>
gài	概	<i>p225 b</i>
gān/gàn	干	223
gān	甘	195 <sup>135</sup>
gān	肝	225
gān/gǎn	杆	226
gǎn	赶	228
gǎn	敢	737
gǎn	感	979
gāng	冈	119
gāng	扛	<i>p251 b</i>
gāng	刚	121
gāng	纲	123
gāng/gàng	钢	120
gāng	缸	<i>p266 b</i>
gǎng	岗	122
gǎng	港	393
gāo	高	99 <sup>218</sup>
gāo	膏	105
gāo	糕	<i>p249 a</i>
gǎo	搞	100

<b>gǎo</b>	稿	103
<b>gào</b>	告	341
<b>gē</b>	戈	30 <sup>101</sup>
<b>gē</b>	哥	269
<b>gē</b>	胳膊	<i>p250 b</i>
<b>gē</b>	鸽	<i>p256 b</i>
<b>gē</b>	割	<i>p247 a</i>
<b>gē/gé</b>	搁	<i>p250 b</i>
<b>gē</b>	歌	430
<b>gé</b>	革	486 <sup>212</sup>
<b>gé</b>	格	<i>p235 b</i>
<b>gé</b>	隔	<i>p247 b</i>
<b>gé/gě</b>	葛	<i>p272 b</i>
<b>gè</b>	个	214
<b>gè</b>	各	432
<b>gěi</b>	给	220
<b>gēn</b>	根	916
<b>gēn</b>	跟	248
<b>gèn</b>	艮	51 <sup>184</sup>
<b>gēng</b>	耕	<i>p266 b</i>
<b>gèng/gēng</b>	更	164
<b>gōng</b>	弓	270 <sup>71</sup>
<b>gōng</b>	工	566 <sup>48</sup>
<b>gōng</b>	公	953
<b>gōng</b>	功	<i>p228 a</i>
<b>gōng</b>	攻	<i>p228 a</i>
<b>gōng/gòng</b>	供	390
<b>gōng</b>	宫	<i>p266 b</i>
<b>gǒng</b>	井	193 <sup>51</sup>
<b>gǒng</b>	巩	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>gòng</b>	共	389
<b>gòng</b>	贡	<i>p228 a</i>



<b>gōu</b>	勾	<i>p241 a</i>
<b>gōu</b>	沟	<i>p241 a</i>
<b>gōu</b>	钩	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>gǒu</b>	狗	<i>p232 a</i>
<b>gòu</b>	构	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>gòu</b>	购	<i>p241 a</i>
<b>gòu</b>	够	382
<b>gū</b>	估	318
<b>gū</b>	姑	315
<b>gū</b>	孤	<i>p266 b</i>
<b>gū</b>	辜	322
<b>gǔ</b>	古	314
<b>gǔ</b>	谷	489 <sup>199</sup>
<b>gǔ</b>	股	<i>p256 b</i>
<b>gǔ</b>	骨	<i>p227b</i> <sup>214</sup>
<b>gǔ</b>	鼓	<i>p236a</i> <sup>224</sup>
<b>gù</b>	固	319
<b>gù</b>	故	317
<b>gù</b>	顾	<i>p221 b</i>
<b>gù</b>	雇	<i>p266 b</i>
<b>guā</b>	瓜	<i>p243b</i> <sup>151</sup>
<b>guā</b>	刮	<i>p224 b</i>
<b>guǎ</b>	寡	<i>p266 b</i>
<b>guà</b>	挂	<i>p219 b</i>
<b>guāi</b>	乖	<i>p256 b</i>
<b>guǎi</b>	拐	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>guài</b>	拐	383
<b>guài</b>	怪	685
<b>guān</b>	关	613
<b>guān</b>	观	890
<b>guān</b>	官	532

<b>guān/guàn</b>	冠	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>guǎn</b>	馆	533
<b>guǎn</b>	管	832
<b>guàn</b>	惯	<i>p218 a</i>
<b>guàn</b>	灌	<i>p234 b</i>
<b>guàn</b>	罐	<i>p234 b</i>
<b>guāng</b>	光	839
<b>guàng</b>	广	363 <sup>44</sup>
<b>guàng</b>	逛	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>guī</b>	归	<i>p266 b</i>
<b>guī</b>	圭	544
<b>guī</b>	规	889
<b>guǐ</b>	轨	<i>p266 b</i>
<b>guǐ</b>	鬼	385 <sup>216</sup>
<b>guì</b>	柜	<i>p256 b</i>
<b>guì</b>	贵	163
<b>guì</b>	跪	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>gǔn</b>	滚	<i>p248 a</i>
<b>gùn</b>	棍	<i>p237 a</i>
<b>guō</b>	锅	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>guó</b>	国	155
<b>guǒ</b>	果	690
<b>guǒ</b>	裹	<i>p257 a</i>
<b>guò</b>	过	618

## H

<b>hā</b>	哈	<i>p223 a</i>
<b>hāi</b>	咳	333
<b>hái/huán</b>	还	568
<b>hái</b>	孩	332
<b>hǎi</b>	海	697

<b>hài</b>	亥	331
<b>hài</b>	害	<i>p215 b</i>
<b>hán</b>	含	<i>p240 a</i>
<b>hán</b>	寒	<i>p225 a</i>
<b>hǎn</b>	喊	978
<b>hàn</b>	汉	<i>p223 b</i>
<b>hàn</b>	汗	224
<b>hàn</b>	旱	231
<b>hàn</b>	焊	<i>p257 a</i>
<b>hàn</b>	憾	<i>p257 a</i>
<b>háng</b>	行	543
<b>háng</b>	航	1042
<b>háo</b>	毫	<i>p246 a</i>
<b>háo</b>	豪	<i>p266 b</i>
<b>hǎo/hào</b>	好	45
<b>hào</b>	号	773
<b>hào</b>	耗	<i>p267 a</i>
<b>hē</b>	呵	<i>p257 a</i>
<b>hē/hè</b>	喝	501
<b>hé</b>	禾	81 <sup>149</sup>
<b>hé</b>	合	219
<b>hé</b>	何	913
<b>hé</b>	河	652
<b>hé</b>	和	785
<b>hé</b>	曷	500
<b>hé</b>	阕	<i>p257 a</i>
<b>hé</b>	核	<i>p257 a</i>
<b>hé</b>	盒	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>hè</b>	吓	<i>p249 a</i>
<b>hè</b>	贺	<i>p233 a</i>
<b>hēi</b>	黑	357 <sup>223</sup>

<b>hēi</b>	嘿	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>hén</b>	痕	<i>p257 a</i>
<b>hěn</b>	很	52
<b>hěn</b>	狠	<i>p257 a</i>
<b>hèn</b>	恨	<i>p237 a</i>
<b>hēng</b>	哼	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>héng</b>	衡	<i>p257 a</i>
<b>hng</b>	哼	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>hóng</b>	红	780
<b>hóng</b>	宏	<i>p257 a</i>
<b>hóng</b>	洪	391
<b>hóu</b>	喉	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>hóu</b>	猴	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>hǒu</b>	吼	<i>p267 a</i>
<b>hòu</b>	后	402
<b>hòu</b>	厚	849
<b>hòu</b>	候	574
<b>hū</b>	乎	<i>p244 b</i>
<b>hū</b>	忽	987
<b>hū</b>	呼	<i>p244 b</i>
<b>hū/hú/hù</b>	糊	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>hú</b>	和	785
<b>hú</b>	胡	711
<b>hú</b>	壶	<i>p236 b</i>
<b>hú</b>	湖	712
<b>hú</b>	蝴	<i>p257 a</i>
<b>hǔ</b>	虎	772 <sup>173</sup>
<b>hǔ</b>	虎	<i>p216 b</i>
<b>hù</b>	户	504 <sup>86</sup>
<b>hù</b>	互	<i>p227 a</i>
<b>hù</b>	护	938

<b>huā</b>	花	787
<b>huá/huà</b>	华	788
<b>huá/huā</b>	哗	789
<b>huá</b>	滑	<i>p247 b</i>
<b>huá</b>	猾	<i>p247 b</i>
<b>huà</b>	化	786
<b>huà/huá</b>	划	<i>p217 a</i>
<b>huà</b>	画	280
<b>huà</b>	话	427
<b>huái</b>	怀	<i>p267 a</i>
<b>huài</b>	坏	651
<b>huān</b>	欢	245
<b>huán</b>	环	<i>p234 a</i>
<b>huǎn</b>	缓	<i>p218 b</i>
<b>huàn</b>	幻	<i>p257 b</i>
<b>huàn</b>	唤	1051
<b>huàn</b>	换	1052
<b>huàn</b>	患	<i>p255 b</i>
<b>huāng</b>	荒	<i>p222 b</i>
<b>huāng</b>	慌	<i>p222 b</i>
<b>huáng</b>	皇	<i>p234 b</i>
<b>huáng</b>	黄	699
<b>huáng</b>	煌	<i>p257 b</i>
<b>huàng/huǎng</b>	晃	<i>p257 b</i>
<b>huī</b>	灰	<i>p238 a</i>
<b>huī</b>	恢	<i>p238 a</i>
<b>huī</b>	挥	<i>p229 a</i>
<b>huī</b>	辉	<i>p251 a</i>
<b>huí</b>	回	550
<b>huǐ</b>	悔	<i>p236 a</i>
<b>huǐ</b>	毁	<i>p267 a</i>

<b>huì</b>	汇	<i>p267 a</i>
<b>huì</b>	会	441
<b>huì</b>	慧	<i>p257 b</i>
<b>hūn</b>	昏	865
<b>hūn</b>	婚	866
<b>hún</b>	浑	<i>p257 b</i>
<b>hún/hùn</b>	混	<i>p237 a</i>
<b>hún</b>	魂	<i>p267 a</i>
<b>huó</b>	活	748
<b>huǒ</b>	火	295 <sup>83</sup>
<b>huǒ</b>	…	54 <sup>80</sup>
<b>huǒ</b>	伙	<i>p243 b</i>
<b>huò</b>	或	196
<b>huò</b>	货	976

<b>huò/huo</b>	和	785
<b>huò</b>	获	<i>p237 b</i>

## **J**

<b>jī</b>	击	760
<b>jī</b>	饥	<i>p267 a</i>
<b>jī</b>	机	542
<b>jī</b>	肌	<i>p257 b</i>
<b>jī</b>	圾	<i>p251 b</i>
<b>jī</b>	鸡	<i>p217 a</i>
<b>jī</b>	积	<i>p227 b</i>
<b>jī</b>	基	<i>p218 a</i>
<b>jī</b>	激	<i>p249 a</i>
<b>jí</b>	及	661
<b>jí</b>	吉	240
<b>jí</b>	级	663
<b>jí</b>	极	662

jí	即	<i>p244 a</i>
jí	急	1044
jí	疾	<i>p257 b</i>
jí	集	<i>p216 b</i>
jí	辑	<i>p257 b</i>
jí	籍	<i>p257 b</i>
jǐ/jī	几	541 <sup>30</sup>
jǐ	己	297 <sup>72</sup>
jǐ	给	220
jǐ	挤	<i>p225 b</i>
jì	𠄎	<i>p215b</i> <sup>70</sup>
jì	计	<i>p217 a</i>
jì	记	301
jì/jǐ	纪	300
jì	技	353
jì	际	<i>p236 b</i>
jì	季	<i>p233 b</i>
jì	既	850
jì	济	<i>p217 b</i>
jì	迹	<i>p245 a</i>
jì	继	<i>p219 a</i>
jì	寄	1045
jì	绩	<i>p219 a</i>
jì	寂	<i>p257 b</i>
jiā	加	870
jiā	夹	<i>p242 a</i>
jiā	佳	<i>p257 b</i>
jiā	家	503
jiǎ	甲	<i>p267 a</i>
jiǎ/jià	假	1015
jià	价	696

<b>jià</b>	驾	871
<b>jià</b>	架	872
<b>jià</b>	嫁	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>jià</b>	稼	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>jiān</b>	戈	211
<b>jiān</b>	尖	<i>p243 b</i>
<b>jiān</b>	坚	<i>p225 a</i>
<b>jiān</b>	歼	<i>p258 a</i>
<b>jiān</b>	艰	487
<b>jiān</b>	肩	<i>p244 b</i>
<b>jiān</b>	监	<i>p220 a</i>
<b>jiān</b>	兼	<i>p239 a</i>
<b>jiān</b>	煎	572
<b>jiǎn</b>	拣	<i>p247 a</i>
<b>jiǎn</b>	捡	<i>p251 b</i>
<b>jiǎn</b>	剪	570
<b>jiǎn</b>	检	<i>p216 a</i>
<b>jiǎn</b>	减	980
<b>jiǎn</b>	简	859
<b>jiǎn</b>	碱	<i>p258 a</i>
<b>jiàn</b>	见	266 <sup>107</sup>
<b>jiàn</b>	件	589
<b>jiàn/jiān</b>	间	259
<b>jiàn</b>	建	934
<b>jiàn</b>	贱	846
<b>jiàn</b>	荐	<i>p258 a</i>
<b>jiàn</b>	健	935
<b>jiàn</b>	舰	<i>p258 a</i>
<b>jiàn</b>	渐	<i>p233 a</i>
<b>jiàn</b>	践	<i>p226 a</i>
<b>jiàn</b>	溅	<i>p258 a</i>
<b>jiàn</b>	键	936



<b>jiàn</b>	鉴	<i>p258 a</i>
<b>jiàn</b>	箭	571
<b>jiāng</b>	江	707
<b>jiāng/jiàng</b>	将	1034
<b>jiāng</b>	浆	1037
<b>jiāng</b>	僵	<i>p258 a</i>
<b>jiāng</b>	疆	<i>p258 a</i>
<b>jiǎng</b>	讲	724
<b>jiǎng</b>	奖	1035
<b>jiàng</b>	降	984
<b>jiàng</b>	强	<i>p232 a</i>
<b>jiàng</b>	酱	1036
<b>jiāo</b>	交	520
<b>jiāo</b>	郊	524
<b>jiāo</b>	骄	<i>p224 a</i>
<b>jiāo</b>	浇	<i>p242 a</i>
<b>jiāo</b>	胶	527
<b>jiāo/jiào</b>	教	499
<b>jiāo</b>	焦	<i>p226 a</i>
<b>jiāo</b>	椒	<i>p258 a</i>
<b>jiāo</b>	蕉	<i>p226 a</i>
<b>jiǎo</b>	角	996 <sup>201</sup>
<b>jiǎo</b>	饺	523
<b>jiǎo</b>	狡	526
<b>jiǎo</b>	脚	<i>p225 a</i>
<b>jiǎo</b>	搅	<i>p258 a</i>
<b>jiào</b>	叫	339
<b>jiào</b>	觉	649
<b>jiào</b>	较	522
<b>jiào</b>	校	521
<b>jiē</b>	阶	<i>p237 a</i>
<b>jiē</b>	接	784

<b>jiē</b>	街	545
<b>jiē</b>	揭	<i>p258 a</i>
<b>jié</b>	卩	112 <sup>32</sup>
<b>jié</b>	节	<i>p223 b</i>
<b>jié</b>	洁	<i>p258 b</i>
<b>jié/jiē</b>	结	242
<b>jié</b>	捷	<i>p258 b</i>
<b>jié</b>	竭	<i>p258 b</i>
<b>jié</b>	截	<i>p265 b</i>
<b>jiě</b>	姐	273
<b>jiě</b>	解	997
<b>jiè</b>	介	694
<b>jiè</b>	届	<i>p251 b</i>
<b>jiè</b>	界	695
<b>jiè</b>	借	887
<b>jīn</b>	巾	464 <sup>57</sup>
<b>jīn</b>	斤	342 <sup>115</sup>

<b>jīn</b>	今	496
<b>jīn</b>	𠂔	117 <sup>147</sup>
<b>jīn</b>	金	218 <sup>209</sup>
<b>jīn</b>	筋	<i>p267 a</i>
<b>jǐn</b>	仅	<i>p236 b</i>
<b>jǐn</b>	紧	599
<b>jǐn</b>	谨	<i>p258 b</i>
<b>jìn/jǐn</b>	尽	<i>p234 a</i>
<b>jìn</b>	进	594
<b>jìn</b>	近	677
<b>jìn</b>	劲	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>jìn</b>	浸	<i>p237 a</i>
<b>jìn/jīn</b>	禁	<i>p247 b</i>
<b>jīng</b>	京	395
<b>jīng</b>	经	567
<b>jīng</b>	惊	<i>p229 a</i>
<b>jīng</b>	睛	254
<b>jīng</b>	精	927
<b>jīng</b>	鲸	<i>p258 b</i>
<b>jǐng</b>	井	590
<b>jǐng</b>	景	396
<b>jǐng</b>	警	1062
<b>jìng</b>	劲	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>jìng</b>	净	710
<b>jìng</b>	径	<i>p258 b</i>
<b>jìng</b>	竞	<i>p232 a</i>
<b>jìng</b>	竟	<i>p232 b</i>
<b>jìng</b>	敬	1061
<b>jìng</b>	静	1067
<b>jìng</b>	境	<i>p232 b</i>
<b>jìng</b>	镜	<i>p232 b</i>
<b>jiōng</b>	冂	8 <sup>19</sup>

jiū	纠	<i>p245 a</i>
jiū	究	857
jiū	揪	<i>p258 b</i>
jiǔ	九	203
jiǔ	久	721
jiǔ	灸	<i>p258 b</i>
jiǔ	酒	475
jiù	旧	468
jiù	臼	281 <sup>179</sup>
jiù	救	838
jiù	就	397
jiù	舅	<i>p267 a</i>
jū	居	754
jú	局	991
jú	桔	241
jú	橘	<i>p226 a</i>
jǔ	举	1017
jǔ	矩	<i>p239 a</i>
jù	巨	<i>p238 b</i>
jù	句	381
jù	拒	<i>p238 b</i>
jù	具	<i>p239 a</i>
jù	剧	755
jù	俱	<i>p239 a</i>
jù	据	756
jù	距	<i>p238 b</i>
jù	聚	<i>p267 a</i>
juān/juàn	圈	<i>p232 b</i>
juǎn	卷	<i>p232b</i> <sup>158</sup>
juàn	卷	<i>p232 b</i>
juàn	倦	<i>p232 b</i>
juàn	绢	<i>p251 b</i>

<b>juē</b>	夫	383
<b>jué</b>	决	881
<b>jué</b>	角	996 <sup>201</sup>
<b>jué</b>	觉	649
<b>jué</b>	绝	<i>p227 b</i>
<b>jūn</b>	军	<i>p216 b</i>
<b>jūn</b>	均	<i>p236 a</i>
<b>jùn/jūn</b>	菌	<i>p247 b</i>

## K

<b>kā</b>	咖	873
<b>kǎ</b>	卡	<i>p217 b</i>
<b>kāi</b>	开	612
<b>kān</b>	刊	233
<b>kǎn</b>	凵	579 <sup>38</sup>
<b>kǎn</b>	砍	<i>p245 a</i>
<b>kàn/kān</b>	看	161
<b>kāng</b>	康	<i>p223 a</i>
<b>káng</b>	扛	<i>p251 b</i>
<b>kàng</b>	亢	1041
<b>kàng</b>	抗	<i>p235 a</i>
<b>kǎo</b>	考	1029
<b>kǎo</b>	烤	<i>p251 b</i>
<b>kào</b>	靠	932
<b>kē</b>	科	<i>p216 a</i>
<b>kē</b>	棵	692
<b>kē</b>	颗	<i>p249 a</i>
<b>ké</b>	壳	<i>p258 b</i>
<b>ké</b>	咳	333
<b>kě</b>	可	106
<b>kě</b>	渴	<i>p222 a</i>
<b>kè</b>	克	<i>p224 a</i>

<b>kè</b>	刻	614
<b>kè</b>	客	433
<b>kè</b>	课	691
<b>kěn</b>	肯	1005
<b>kěn</b>	悬	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>kēng</b>	坑	<i>p235 a</i>
<b>kōng/kòng</b>	空	992
<b>kǒng</b>	孔	<i>p238 a</i>
<b>kǒng</b>	恐	769
<b>kòng</b>	控	<i>p251 b</i>
<b>kǒu</b>	口	53 <sup>58</sup>
<b>kòu</b>	扣	<i>p243 b</i>
<b>kū</b>	枯	321
<b>kū</b>	哭	639
<b>kū</b>	窟	<i>p258 b</i>
<b>kǔ</b>	苦	320
<b>kù</b>	库	<i>p259 a</i>
<b>kù</b>	裤	<i>p248 b</i>
<b>kù</b>	酷	<i>p258 b</i>
<b>kuā</b>	夸	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>kuǎ</b>	垮	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>kuà</b>	跨	<i>p241 b</i>
<b>kuài</b>	会	441
<b>kuài</b>	块	384
<b>kuài</b>	快	583
<b>kuài</b>	筷	<i>p248 a</i>
<b>kuān</b>	宽	950
<b>kuǎn</b>	款	<i>p239 b</i>
<b>kuāng</b>	筐	<i>p267 b</i>
<b>kuáng</b>	狂	<i>p267 b</i>
<b>kuàng</b>	况	<i>p220 a</i>
<b>kuàng</b>	矿	<i>p236 a</i>

<b>kuī</b>	亏	<i>p259 a</i>
<b>kuì</b>	愧	<i>p259 a</i>
<b>kūn</b>	昆	<i>p259 a</i>
<b>kǔn</b>	捆	<i>p251 b</i>
<b>kùn</b>	困	994
<b>kuò</b>	扩	<i>p236 b</i>
<b>kuò</b>	括	<i>p237 b</i>
<b>kuò</b>	廓	<i>p259 a</i>
<b>kuò</b>	阔	<i>p249 a</i>

## **L**

<b>lā</b>	垃	<i>p251 b</i>
<b>lā</b>	拉	<i>p216 a</i>
<b>lā/la</b>	啦	<i>p219 a</i>
<b>lǎ/lǎ/lá</b>	喇	<i>p259 a</i>
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<b>là</b>	蜡	<i>p259 a</i>
<b>là</b>	辣	<i>p267 b</i>
<b>lái</b>	来	555
<b>lài</b>	赖	<i>p217 a</i>
<b>lán</b>	兰	<i>p259 a</i>
<b>lán</b>	拦	<i>p241 a</i>
<b>lán</b>	蓝	<i>p220 b</i>
<b>lán</b>	篮	<i>p220 b</i>
<b>lǎn</b>	览	<i>p220 b</i>
<b>lǎn</b>	懒	<i>p217 a</i>
<b>làn</b>	烂	<i>p241 a</i>
<b>làn</b>	滥	<i>p220 b</i>
<b>láng</b>	郎	<i>p251 b</i>
<b>láng</b>	狼	<i>p241 a</i>
<b>láng</b>	廊	<i>p259 a</i>

<b>lǎng</b>	朗	<i>p251 b</i>
<b>làng</b>	浪	<i>p241 a</i>
<b>lāo</b>	捞	<i>p221 a</i>
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<b>láo</b>	牢	<i>p267 b</i>
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<b>lǎo</b>	姥	<i>p259 a</i>
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<b>le</b>	了	43
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<b>lěi</b>	耒	<i>p217a</i> <sup>176</sup>
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<b>lèi/lěi</b>	累	49
<b>lěng</b>	冷	1008
<b>lè</b>	乐	988
<b>lèng</b>	愣	<i>p259 a</i>
<b>lī/li</b>	哩	148
<b>lí</b>	厘	147
<b>lí</b>	离	679
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<b>lí</b>	黎	<i>p259 b</i>
<b>lǐ</b>	礼	591
<b>lǐ</b>	李	330
<b>lǐ</b>	里	145 <sup>195</sup>
<b>lǐ</b>	理	146
<b>lì</b>	力	11 <sup>28</sup>
<b>lì</b>	历	399
<b>lì</b>	立	144 <sup>126</sup>
<b>lì</b>	厉	400
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<b>lì</b>	利	1025
<b>lì</b>	丽	<i>p233 b</i>
<b>lì</b>	例	<i>p219 b</i>
<b>lì</b>	隶	<i>p259 b</i>
<b>lì</b>	鬲	<i>p216b</i> <sup>219</sup>
<b>lì</b>	粒	<i>p246 a</i>
<b>liǎ</b>	俩	415
<b>lián</b>	连	701
<b>lián</b>	怜	377
<b>lián</b>	帘	<i>p259 b</i>
<b>lián</b>	联	<i>p218 a</i>
<b>liǎn</b>	脸	680
<b>liàn</b>	练	<i>p215 b</i>
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<b>liáng</b>	良	412
<b>liáng/liàng</b>	凉	824
<b>liáng</b>	梁	<i>p237 b</i>
<b>liáng/liàng</b>	量	844
<b>liáng</b>	粮	<i>p236 a</i>
<b>liáng</b>	梁	<i>p237 b</i>
<b>liǎng</b>	两	414
<b>liàng</b>	亮	735
<b>liàng</b>	谅	<i>p225 a</i>
<b>liàng</b>	辆	417
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<b>liáo</b>	僚	<i>p259 b</i>
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líng	○	<i>p272 b</i>
líng	灵	<i>p249 b</i>
líng	铃	373
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líng	龄	375
líng	零	370
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lǒng	拢	<i>p259 b</i>
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lōu	搂	<i>p260 a</i>
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<b>lou</b>	喽	<i>p260 a</i>
<b>lú</b>	炉	<i>p267 b</i>
<b>lù</b>	陆	761
<b>lù</b>	录	<i>p215 b</i>
<b>lù</b>	鹿	<i>p217a<sup>222</sup></i>
<b>lù</b>	路	630
<b>lù</b>	露	<i>p249 b</i>
<b>lú</b>	驴	<i>p260 a</i>
<b>lǚ</b>	旅	1043
<b>lǚ</b>	铝	<i>p260 a</i>
<b>lù</b>	律	<i>p236 b</i>
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<b>lù</b>	绿	<i>p215 b</i>
<b>lù</b>	率	<i>p242 b</i>
<b>luǎn</b>	卵	<i>p267 b</i>
<b>luàn</b>	乱	920
<b>lüè</b>	略	<i>p237 a</i>
<b>lüè</b>	掠	<i>p260 a</i>
<b>lún</b>	轮	<i>p248 b</i>
<b>lùn/lún</b>	论	840
<b>luó</b>	罗	<i>p260 a</i>
<b>luó</b>	萝	<i>p252 a</i>
<b>luó</b>	逻	<i>p260 a</i>
<b>luó</b>	锣	<i>p260 a</i>
<b>luò</b>	络	<i>p267 b</i>
<b>luò</b>	骆	<i>p262 b</i>
<b>luò</b>	落	<i>p218 a</i>

## **M**

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<b>má</b>	麻	<i>p226a</i> <sup>221</sup>
<b>mǎ</b>	马	55 <sup>75</sup>
<b>mǎ</b>	码	<i>p220 a</i>
<b>mà</b>	骂	<i>p220 a</i>
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<b>ma</b>	嘛	226 <i>a</i>
<b>mái</b>	埋	<i>p245 b</i>
<b>mǎi</b>	买	177
<b>mài</b>	迈	<i>p252 a</i>
<b>mài</b>	麦	<i>p246b</i> <sup>188</sup>
<b>mài</b>	卖	178
<b>mài</b>	脉	<i>p252 a</i>
<b>mǎn</b>	满	995
<b>mán</b>	馒	<i>p252 a</i>
<b>mán</b>	瞒	<i>p260 a</i>
<b>màn</b>	慢	584
<b>màn</b>	漫	<i>p260 a</i>
<b>máng</b>	忙	86
<b>máng</b>	盲	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>máng</b>	氓	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>māo</b>	猫	<i>p240 a</i>
<b>máo</b>	毛	114 <sup>112</sup>
<b>máo</b>	矛	<i>p226a</i> <sup>155</sup>
<b>máo</b>	茅	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>mào</b>	冒	465
<b>mào</b>	贸	<i>p247 b</i>
<b>mào</b>	帽	466
<b>mào</b>	貌	<i>p252 a</i>
<b>me</b>	么	206
<b>méi</b>	没	235
<b>méi</b>	眉	<i>p268 a</i>

<b>méi</b>	梅	<i>p267 b</i>
<b>méi</b>	煤	<i>p235 b</i>
<b>méi</b>	霉	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>měi</b>	每	684
<b>měi</b>	美	157
<b>mèi</b>	妹	275
<b>mēn/mèn</b>	闷	<i>p268 a</i>
<b>mén</b>	门	25 <sup>46</sup>
<b>mén</b>	们	26
<b>mēng/měng</b>	蒙	<i>p268 a</i>
<b>méng</b>	氓	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>méng</b>	盟	<i>p268 a</i>
<b>měng</b>	猛	<i>p268 a</i>
<b>mèng</b>	梦	<i>p233 a</i>
<b>mèng</b>	孟	<i>p272 b</i>
<b>mī</b>	秘	<i>p228 b</i>
<b>mī/mí</b>	眯	130
<b>mí</b>	迷	127
<b>mí</b>	谜	128
<b>mǐ</b>	米	126 <sup>159</sup>
<b>mì</b>	一	36 <sup>18</sup>
<b>mì</b>	泌	<i>p228 b</i>
<b>mì</b>	密	<i>p228 b</i>
<b>mì</b>	蜜	<i>p228 b</i>
<b>mián</b>	宀	40 <sup>45</sup>
<b>mián</b>	眠	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>mián</b>	棉	<i>p247 a</i>
<b>miǎn</b>	免	564
<b>miǎn</b>	勉	<i>p268 a</i>
<b>miàn</b>	面	675
<b>miáo</b>	苗	<i>p240 a</i>

<b>miáo</b>	描	<i>p240 a</i>
<b>miǎo</b>	秒	<i>p230 a</i>
<b>miào</b>	妙	<i>p230 a</i>
<b>miào</b>	庙	<i>p233 b</i>
<b>miè</b>	灭	<i>p229 a</i>
<b>miè</b>	蔑	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>mín</b>	民	715
<b>mǐn</b>	皿	138 <sup>146</sup>
<b>mǐn</b>	毘	<i>p239b</i> <sup>207</sup>
<b>mǐn</b>	敏	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>míng</b>	名	337
<b>míng</b>	明	494
<b>míng</b>	鸣	<i>p268 a</i>
<b>mìng</b>	命	894
<b>mō</b>	摸	941
<b>mó</b>	模	940
<b>mó</b>	摩	<i>p226 b</i>
<b>mó</b>	磨	<i>p226 a</i>
<b>mǒ</b>	抹	<i>p268 a</i>
<b>mò</b>	末	<i>p273 b</i>
<b>mò</b>	没	235
<b>mò</b>	陌	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>mò</b>	莫	939
<b>mò</b>	寞	943
<b>mò</b>	漠	942
<b>mò</b>	墨	<i>p240 a</i>
<b>mò</b>	默	<i>p252 a</i>
<b>móu</b>	谋	<i>p236 a</i>
<b>mǒu</b>	某	<i>p235 b</i>
<b>mú</b>	模	940
<b>mǔ</b>	母	268

<b>mǔ</b>	亩	<i>p239 a</i>
<b>mù</b>	木	80 <sup>94</sup>
<b>mù</b>	目	129 <sup>141</sup>
<b>mù</b>	牧	<i>p268 a</i>
<b>mù</b>	墓	945
<b>mù</b>	幕	946
<b>mù</b>	慕	944

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<b>nǎ/na</b>	哪	<i>p224 b</i>
<b>nà</b>	那	217
<b>nǎi</b>	奶	<i>p224 b</i>
<b>nài</b>	奈	<i>p268 a</i>
<b>nài</b>	耐	<i>p238 b</i>
<b>nán</b>	男	12
<b>nán</b>	南	665
<b>nán/nàn</b>	难	488
<b>nǎo</b>	脑	<i>p232 a</i>
<b>nào</b>	闹	767
<b>nè</b>	那	217
<b>ne</b>	呐	616
<b>ne</b>	呢	535
<b>něi</b>	哪	<i>p224 b</i>
<b>nèi</b>	内	615
<b>nèi</b>	那	217
<b>nèn</b>	嫩	<i>p268 a</i>
<b>néng</b>	能	438
<b>ńg/ňg/`ng</b>	嗯	<i>p226 b</i>
<b>ní</b>	尼	534
<b>ní</b>	呢	535

<b>ní/nì</b>	泥	<i>p232 b</i>
<b>nǐ</b>	你	39
<b>nián</b>	年	578
<b>nián</b>	粘	360
<b>niàn</b>	廿	194 <sup>93</sup>
<b>niàn</b>	念	497
<b>niáng</b>	娘	<i>p222 a</i>
<b>niǎo</b>	鸟	<i>p215a</i> <sup>152</sup>
<b>niē</b>	捏	<i>p268 b</i>
<b>nín</b>	您	88
<b>níng/nìng</b>	宁	<i>p268 b</i>
<b>níng</b>	拧	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>níng</b>	凝	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>niú</b>	牛	340 <sup>110</sup>
<b>niǔ</b>	扭	<i>p244 a</i>
<b>nóng</b>	农	<i>p220 b</i>
<b>nóng</b>	浓	<i>p221 a</i>
<b>nòng</b>	弄	<i>p232 a</i>
<b>nú</b>	奴	928
<b>nǚ</b>	努	929
<b>nù</b>	怒	930
<b>nǚ</b>	女	3 <sup>73</sup>
<b>nuǎn</b>	暖	<i>p218 b</i>

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<b>ō</b>	噢	<i>p260 b</i>
<b>ó/ò</b>	哦	<i>p261 a</i>
<b>ōu</b>	欧	<i>p272 b</i>
<b>ǒu</b>	偶	<i>p268 b</i>

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<b>pái</b>	牌	<i>p232 a</i>
<b>pài</b>	派	921
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<b>pán</b>	盘	<i>p234 a</i>
<b>pàn</b>	判	<i>p249 b</i>
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<b>pàn</b>	盼	137
<b>pàn</b>	畔	<i>p240 b</i>
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<b>pàng</b>	胖	<i>p240 a</i>
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<b>páo</b>	袍	291
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<b>pēn</b>	喷	<i>p240 b</i>
<b>pén</b>	盆	139
<b>péng</b>	朋	262
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<b>pī</b>	批	<i>p222 a</i>
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<b>pí</b>	皮	747 <sup>153</sup>
<b>pí</b>	疲	<i>p227 b</i>
<b>pí</b>	啤	<i>p226 b</i>
<b>pí</b>	脾	<i>p252 a</i>
<b>pǐ</b>	匹	198
<b>pǐ</b>	疋	326 <sup>156</sup>
<b>pì</b>	屁	<i>p222 a</i>
<b>pì</b>	辟	<i>p233 b</i>
<b>pì</b>	譬	<i>p233 b</i>
<b>piān</b>	偏	<i>p221 a</i>
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<b>pián</b>	便	165
<b>piàn/piān</b>	片	422 <sup>114</sup>
<b>piàn</b>	骗	<i>p221 a</i>
<b>piāo/piǎo</b>	漂	1047
<b>piāo</b>	飘	1048
<b>piáo</b>	朴	<i>p252 a</i>
<b>piào</b>	票	1046
<b>piě</b>	丿	2 <sup>4</sup>
<b>pīn</b>	拼	741
<b>pín</b>	贫	141
<b>pǐn</b>	品	<i>p234 b</i>
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<b>píng</b>	苹	642

<b>píng</b>	凭	<i>p268 b</i>
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<b>pō</b>	坡	<i>p227 b</i>
<b>pō</b>	泼	<i>p230 b</i>
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<b>pò</b>	破	<i>p218 b</i>
<b>pōu</b>	剖	<i>p261 a</i>
<b>pū</b>	扑	<i>p248 b</i>
<b>pú</b>	葡	<i>p261 a</i>
<b>pǔ</b>	朴	<i>p252 a</i>
<b>pǔ</b>	普	800
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<b>qī</b>	七	202
<b>qī</b>	妻	<i>p233 a</i>
<b>qī</b>	戚	<i>p252 b</i>
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<b>qī</b>	欺	965
<b>qī</b>	漆	<i>p268 b</i>
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<b>qí</b>	奇	208
<b>qí</b>	其	962
<b>qí</b>	骑	<i>p225 b</i>
<b>qí</b>	棋	966
<b>qí</b>	旗	964
<b>qǐ</b>	乞	435
<b>qǐ</b>	企	<i>p243 b</i>
<b>qǐ</b>	启	<i>p246 a</i>
<b>qǐ</b>	起	557
<b>qì</b>	气	64 <sup>109</sup>

<b>qì</b>	弃	<i>p247 a</i>
<b>qì</b>	汽	537
<b>qì</b>	器	<i>p218 a</i>
<b>qiǎ</b>	卡	<i>p217 b</i>
<b>qià</b>	恰	<i>p268 b</i>
<b>qiān</b>	千	354
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<b>tuó</b>	驮	<i>p262 b</i>
<b>tuó</b>	驼	<i>p262 b</i>
<b>tuǒ</b>	妥	<i>p270 a</i>

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<b>wā</b>	蛙	<i>p245 b</i>
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<b>wáng</b>	亡	85 <sup>43</sup>
<b>wáng</b>	王	72 <sup>88</sup>
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<b>wǎng</b>	枉	<i>p270 a</i>
<b>wàng</b>	忘	610
<b>wàng</b>	望	779

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wěi	韦	967 <sup>91</sup>
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wǔ	侮	<i>p263 a</i>
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xī	稀	<i>p270 b</i>
xī	锡	<i>p270 b</i>
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<b>zhǎng</b>	掌	484
<b>zhàng</b>	丈	<i>p236 a</i>

<b>zhàng</b>	仗	<i>p236 a</i>
<b>zhàng</b>	帐	<i>p271 a</i>
<b>zhàng</b>	胀	<i>p271 b</i>
<b>zhàng</b>	障	<i>p265 a</i>
<b>zhāo</b>	招	<i>p233 b</i>
<b>zhāo</b>	朝	<i>p227 a</i>
<b>zháo</b>	着	586
<b>zhǎo</b>	爪	306 <sup>116</sup>
<b>zhǎo</b>	找	32
<b>zhào</b>	召	830
<b>zhào</b>	兆	813
<b>zhào</b>	赵	<i>p272 a</i>
<b>zhào</b>	照	985
<b>zhào</b>	罩	<i>p271 b</i>
<b>zhē</b>	遮	<i>p272 a</i>
<b>zhé/zhē</b>	折	<i>p231 a</i>
<b>zhé</b>	哲	<i>p253 b</i>
<b>zhě</b>	者	182
<b>zhè</b>	这	216
<b>zhè</b>	浙	<i>p272 b</i>
<b>zhe</b>	着	587
<b>zhèi</b>	这	216
<b>zhēn</b>	针	<i>p233 b</i>
<b>zhēn</b>	珍	<i>p239 a</i>
<b>zhēn</b>	真	404
<b>zhěn</b>	诊	<i>p239 a</i>
<b>zhěn</b>	枕	<i>p272 a</i>
<b>zhèn</b>	阵	<i>p228 b</i>
<b>zhèn</b>	振	853
<b>zhèn</b>	震	854
<b>zhèn</b>	镇	<i>p242 b</i>



zhēng	争	709
zhēng	征	604
zhēng	睁	<i>p248 a</i>
zhēng	蒸	<i>p272 a</i>
zhěng	整	602
zhèng	正	600
zhèng	证	603
zhèng	政	601
zhèng	挣	<i>p265 a</i>
zhèng/zhēng	症	606
zhī	之	<i>p221 b</i>
zhī	支	351
zhī	知	345
zhī	枝	352
zhī	织	998
zhí	执	763
zhí	直	403
zhí	值	405
zhí	职	<i>p234 a</i>
zhí	植	406
zhí	殖	409
zhǐ	止	246 <sup>102</sup>
zhǐ/zhī	只	702
zhǐ	纸	277
zhǐ	址	<i>p244 a</i>
zhǐ	指	<i>p219 b</i>
zhì	至	514 <sup>171</sup>
zhì	志	<i>p218 a</i>
zhì	识	628
zhì	治	957
zhì	制	1028

zhì	帜	<i>p265 a</i>
zhì	质	<i>p234 a</i>
zhì	致	<i>p228 a</i>
zhì	秩	<i>p237 b</i>
zhì	智	1023
zhì	置	407
zhì	稚	<i>p265 a</i>
zhōng/zhòng	中	150 <sup>105</sup>
zhōng	终	<i>p237 a</i>
zhōng	忠	<i>p255 b</i>
zhōng	钟	151
zhōng	衷	<i>p265 a</i>
zhǒng	肿	<i>p238 b</i>
zhǒng/zhòng	种	725
zhòng	众	<i>p234 b</i>
zhòng	重	323
zhōu	舟	538 <sup>182</sup>
zhōu	周	<i>p222 b</i>
zhōu	粥	<i>p272 a</i>
zhòu	宙	<i>p265 a</i>
zhòu	皱	<i>p272 a</i>
zhòu	骤	<i>p265 a</i>
zhū	朱	<i>p237 b</i>
zhū	珠	<i>p237 b</i>
zhū	株	<i>p272 a</i>
zhū	猪	184
zhú	竹	65 <sup>178</sup>
zhú	烛	<i>p235 a</i>
zhú	逐	<i>p246 a</i>
zhǔ	、	73 <sup>1</sup>
zhǔ	主	75

zhǔ	煮	185
zhǔ	嘱	<i>p265 b</i>
zhù	住	76
zhù	助	922
zhù	注	78
zhù	驻	79
zhù	祝	<i>p223 b</i>
zhù	著	186
zhù/zhú	筑	<i>p253 b</i>
zhù	铸	<i>p272 a</i>
zhuā	抓	<i>p244 a</i>
zhuān	专	727
zhuān	砖	730
zhuǎn	转	729
zhuàn	传	728
zhuàn	赚	<i>p239 a</i>
zhuāng	庄	<i>p239 b</i>
zhuāng	桩	<i>p272 a</i>
zhuāng	装	<i>p218 a</i>
zhuàng	状	<i>p249 b</i>
zhuàng	壮	<i>p217 b</i>
zhuàng	撞	<i>p248 b</i>
zhuàng	幢	<i>p265 b</i>
zhuī	佳	59 <sup>208</sup>
zhuī	追	<i>p245 a</i>
zhǔn	准	720
zhuō	桌	207
zhuō	捉	<i>p246 a</i>
zhuó	着	588
zī	姿	<i>p235 b</i>
zī	资	<i>p235 b</i>
zǐ	子	44 <sup>74</sup>

<b>zǐ</b>	仔	<i>p253 b</i>
<b>zǐ</b>	紫	<i>p247 b</i>
<b>zì</b>	字	338
<b>zì</b>	自	619 <sup>180</sup>
<b>zōng</b>	宗	900
<b>zōng</b>	综	<i>p253 b</i>
<b>zǒng</b>	总	700
<b>zòng</b>	纵	<i>p272 a</i>
<b>zǒu</b>	走	227 <sup>189</sup>
<b>zū</b>	租	169
<b>zú</b>	足	247 <sup>196</sup>
<b>zú</b>	族	<i>p222 b</i>
<b>zǔ</b>	阻	172
<b>zǔ</b>	组	170
<b>zǔ</b>	祖	168
<b>zuān/zuàn</b>	钻	365
<b>zuǐ</b>	嘴	<i>p225 b</i>
<b>zuì</b>	最	477
<b>zuì</b>	罪	<i>p272 a</i>
<b>zuì</b>	醉	<i>p232 a</i>
<b>zūn</b>	尊	<i>p238 b</i>
<b>zūn</b>	遵	<i>p238 b</i>
<b>zuó</b>	昨	558
<b>zuǒ</b>	左	668
<b>zuò</b>	作	452
<b>zuò</b>	坐	553
<b>zuò</b>	座	554
<b>zuò</b>	做	<i>p224 a</i>

# Stroke Index

This second index of characters is arranged by stroke count (the number of strokes in a character). The student therefore can find, for reference or review, a character in this book whose pronunciation he or she does not know or is unsure of. This index has been organized by stroke count rather than by radicals because mastery of the radical system requires considerable time and is one of the aims of this book, not a skill assumed of its users, whereas the stroke-count system can be used by a student almost immediately.

In order to use the index, you need simply to count the number of strokes in the character and then go to the group of characters in the index having that number of strokes. As you learn new characters and how to write them from the diagrams, the ability to count correctly the number of strokes and to use the little tricks familiar to every first-year student of Chinese will come naturally. (For example, the shape 乙 is counted as one stroke rather than two.) This index begins with characters of one stroke and concludes with a character having twenty-three strokes. Within each group of characters having the same number of strokes, characters are arranged alphabetically by the Hanyu Pinyin romanization of the pronunciation. The system of reference to characters and page numbers is explained in the introduction to the alphabetical index.

## 1 stroke

○	líng	<i>p272b</i>
丿	piě	2 <sup>4</sup>
丨	shù	13 <sup>3</sup>
一	yī/yí/yì	1 <sup>2</sup>
乙	yǐ	15 <sup>7</sup>
丶	zhǔ	73 <sup>1</sup>
冫	zǐ	867 <sup>6</sup>

**2 strokes**

八	<b>bā</b>	124 <sup>24</sup>
勺	<b>bāo</b>	283 <sup>26</sup>
匕	<b>bǐ</b>	41 <sup>39</sup>
彳	<b>bīng</b>	657 <sup>8</sup>
卜	<b>bǔ</b>	159 <sup>16</sup>
厂	<b>chǎng</b>	229 <sup>13</sup>
刂	<b>dāo</b>	232 <sup>17</sup>
刀	<b>dāo</b>	131 <sup>27</sup>
丁	<b>dīng</b>	624
儿	<b>ér/r</b>	67 <sup>29</sup>
二	<b>èr</b>	5 <sup>11</sup>
匚	<b>fāng</b>	197 <sup>15</sup>
冫	<b>fù</b>	94 <sup>33</sup>
几	<b>jǐ/jī</b>	541 <sup>30</sup>
冫	<b>jié</b>	112 <sup>32</sup>
冂	<b>jiōng</b>	8 <sup>19</sup>
九	<b>jiǔ</b>	203
凵	<b>kǎn</b>	579 <sup>38</sup>
了	<b>le/liǎo</b>	43
力	<b>lì</b>	11 <sup>28</sup>
冫	<b>mì</b>	36 <sup>18</sup>
七	<b>qī</b>	202
人	<b>rén</b>	4 <sup>23</sup>
亻	<b>rén</b>	14 <sup>21</sup>
入	<b>rù</b>	204
十	<b>shí</b>	7 <sup>12</sup>
厶	<b>sī</b>	46 <sup>37</sup>
亼	<b>tóu</b>	33 <sup>9</sup>
讠	<b>yán</b>	58 <sup>10</sup>

卩	<b>yì</b>	191 <sup>34</sup>
又	<b>yòu</b>	101 <sup>35</sup>
ナ		221 <sup>14</sup>
厂		398 <sup>22</sup>
𠂇		434 <sup>20</sup>
々		774 <sup>31</sup>
廾		933 <sup>36</sup>
义		1019 <sup>25</sup>

### 3 strokes

才	<b>cái</b>	689
叉	<b>chā/chǎ/chá</b>	1018
中	<b>chè</b>	580 <sup>61</sup>
彳	<b>chì</b>	50 <sup>62</sup>
川	<b>chuān</b>	<i>p218b</i>
辶	<b>chuò</b>	90 <sup>47</sup>
寸	<b>cùn</b>	237 <sup>54</sup>
大	<b>dà</b>	61 <sup>52</sup>
凡	<b>fán</b>	768
飞	<b>fēi</b>	540
干	<b>gān</b>	223
个	<b>gè</b>	214
弓	<b>gōng</b>	270 <sup>71</sup>
工	<b>gōng</b>	566 <sup>48</sup>
井	<b>gǒng</b>	193 <sup>51</sup>
及	<b>jí</b>	661
己	<b>jǐ</b>	297 <sup>72</sup>
冫	<b>jì</b>	<i>p215 b<sup>70</sup></i>
巾	<b>jīn</b>	464 <sup>57</sup>
久	<b>jiǔ</b>	721
口	<b>kǒu</b>	53 <sup>58</sup>

亏	<b>kuī</b>	<i>p259a</i>
马	<b>mǎ</b>	55 <sup>75</sup>
么	<b>me</b>	206
门	<b>mén</b>	25 <sup>46</sup>
宀	<b>mián</b>	40 <sup>45</sup>
女	<b>nǚ</b>	3 <sup>72</sup>
乞	<b>qǐ</b>	435
千	<b>qiān</b>	354
丩	<b>qiāng</b>	1033 <sup>42</sup>
豸	<b>quǎn</b>	183 <sup>69</sup>
刃	<b>rèn</b>	<i>p227b</i>
三	<b>sān</b>	6
山	<b>shān</b>	118 <sup>60</sup>
彡	<b>shān</b>	909 <sup>63</sup>
上	<b>shàng</b>	459
勺	<b>sháo</b>	284
尸	<b>shī</b>	440 <sup>67</sup>
士	<b>shì</b>	35
扌	<b>shǒu</b>	28 <sup>55</sup>
彳	<b>shuǐ</b>	77 <sup>40</sup>
彳	<b>sī</b>	48 <sup>77</sup>
巳	<b>sì</b>	299
土	<b>tǔ</b>	34 <sup>49</sup>
丸	<b>wán</b>	762 <sup>66</sup>
万	<b>wàn</b>	598
尢	<b>wāng/yóu</b>	68 <sup>53</sup>
亡	<b>wáng</b>	85 <sup>43</sup>
口	<b>wéi</b>	9 <sup>59</sup>
卫	<b>wèi</b>	<i>p249b</i>
夕	<b>xī</b>	158 <sup>64</sup>
习	<b>xí</b>	868
下	<b>xià</b>	463



乡	<b>xiāng</b>	462
小	<b>xiǎo</b>	37 <sup>79</sup>
卜	<b>xīn</b>	19 <sup>41</sup>
广	<b>yǎn/guǎng</b>	363 <sup>44</sup>
幺	<b>yāo</b>	47 <sup>76</sup>
也	<b>yě</b>	22
已	<b>yǐ</b>	298
亿	<b>yì</b>	18
弋	<b>yì</b>	29 <sup>56</sup>
义	<b>yì</b>	1020
于	<b>yú</b>	744
与	<b>yǔ/yù</b>	1016
丈	<b>zhàng</b>	<i>p236a</i>
之	<b>zhī</b>	<i>p221b</i>
子	<b>zǐ</b>	44 <sup>74</sup>
彳		293 <sup>68</sup>
卅		16 <sup>50</sup>
反		431 <sup>65</sup>
ㄩ		<i>p216 b</i> <sup>78</sup>

## 4 strokes

巴	<b>bā</b>	302
办	<b>bàn</b>	648
贝	<b>bèi</b>	140 <sup>106</sup>
比	<b>bǐ</b>	660 <sup>123</sup>
币	<b>bì</b>	<i>p230b</i>
不	<b>bù</b>	97
仓	<b>cāng</b>	<i>p231b</i>
长	<b>cháng/zhǎng</b>	278
车	<b>chē</b>	416 <sup>100</sup>
尺	<b>chǐ/chě</b>	949 <sup>117</sup>

仇	<b>chóu/qiú</b>	<i>p255b</i>
丑	<b>chǒu</b>	<i>p244a</i>
从	<b>cóng</b>	549
歹	<b>dǎi</b>	408 <sup>97</sup>
弔	<b>diào</b>	271
订	<b>dìng</b>	<i>p228a</i>
斗	<b>dòu/dǒu</b>	765 <sup>82</sup>
队	<b>duì</b>	<i>p236a</i>
乏	<b>fá</b>	<i>p222a</i>
反	<b>fǎn</b>	418
方	<b>fāng</b>	505 <sup>85</sup>
分	<b>fēn/fèn</b>	132
风	<b>fēng</b>	819 <sup>121</sup>
丰	<b>fēng</b>	<i>p223a</i>
夫	<b>fū</b>	62
父	<b>fù</b>	264 <sup>108</sup>
冈	<b>gāng</b>	119
戈	<b>gē</b>	30 <sup>101</sup>
公	<b>gōng</b>	953
勾	<b>gōu</b>	<i>p241a</i>
户	<b>hù</b>	504 <sup>86</sup>
互	<b>hù</b>	<i>p227a</i>
化	<b>huà</b>	786
幻	<b>huàn</b>	<i>p257b</i>
灬	<b>huǒ</b>	54 <sup>80</sup>
火	<b>huǒ</b>	295 <sup>83</sup>
计	<b>jì</b>	<i>p217a</i>
见	<b>jiàn</b>	266 <sup>107</sup>
介	<b>jiè</b>	694
斤	<b>jīn</b>	342 <sup>115</sup>
今	<b>jīn</b>	496
仅	<b>jǐn</b>	<i>p236b</i>

井	<b>jǐng</b>	590
巨	<b>jù</b>	<i>p238b</i>
夬	<b>jué/guài</b>	383
开	<b>kāi</b>	612
亢	<b>kàng</b>	1041
孔	<b>kǒng</b>	<i>p238a</i>
历	<b>lì</b>	399
六	<b>liù</b>	201
毛	<b>máo</b>	114 <sup>112</sup>
木	<b>mù</b>	80 <sup>94</sup>
内	<b>nèi</b>	615
廿	<b>niàn</b>	194 <sup>93</sup>
牛	<b>niú</b>	340 <sup>110</sup>
匹	<b>pǐ</b>	198
片	<b>piàn/piān</b>	422 <sup>114</sup>
气	<b>qì</b>	64 <sup>109</sup>
欠	<b>qiàn</b>	244 <sup>120</sup>
切	<b>qiē/qiè</b>	781
区	<b>qū</b>	<i>p234b</i>
犬	<b>quǎn</b>	638 <sup>96</sup>
劝	<b>quàn</b>	833
仁	<b>rén</b>	450
壬	<b>rén</b>	911
认	<b>rèn</b>	627
仍	<b>réng</b>	<i>p243b</i>
日	<b>rì</b>	179 <sup>103</sup>
少	<b>shǎo/shào</b>	380
什	<b>shén/shí</b>	205
升	<b>shēng</b>	982
禘	<b>shì</b>	166 <sup>87</sup>
氏	<b>shì</b>	276 <sup>122</sup>

手	<b>shǒu</b>	27 <sup>111</sup>
书	<b>shū</b>	111
爻	<b>shū</b>	234 <sup>119</sup>
双	<b>shuāng</b>	<i>p216b</i>
水	<b>shuǐ</b>	473 <sup>125</sup>
太	<b>tài</b>	98
天	<b>tiān</b>	63 <sup>90</sup>
厅	<b>tīng</b>	<i>p228a</i>
屯	<b>tún</b>	<i>p272a</i>
瓦	<b>wǎ/wà</b>	739 <sup>98</sup>
王	<b>wáng</b>	72 <sup>88</sup>
韦	<b>wéi</b>	967 <sup>91</sup>
为	<b>wèi/wéi</b>	576
文	<b>wén</b>	215 <sup>84</sup>
无	<b>wú</b>	69
毋	<b>wú</b>	265
五	<b>wǔ</b>	200
午	<b>wǔ</b>	687
勿	<b>wù</b>	491
心	<b>xīn</b>	87 <sup>81</sup>
凶	<b>xiōng</b>	678
牙	<b>yá</b>	671 <sup>99</sup>
以	<b>yǐ</b>	442
艺	<b>yì</b>	17
忆	<b>yì</b>	20
引	<b>yǐn</b>	<i>p233a</i>
尤	<b>yóu</b>	394
友	<b>yǒu</b>	263
予	<b>yǔ/yí</b>	775
元	<b>yuán</b>	89
曰	<b>yuē</b>	110 <sup>104</sup>

月	<b>yuè</b>	104 <sup>118</sup>
云	<b>yún</b>	92
匀	<b>yún</b>	<i>p236a</i>
允	<b>yǔn</b>	971
扎	<b>zhá/zhā/zā</b>	<i>p253b</i>
长	<b>zhǎng/cháng</b>	278
爪	<b>zhǎo</b>	306 <sup>116</sup>
支	<b>zhī</b>	351
止	<b>zhǐ</b>	246 <sup>102</sup>
中	<b>zhōng/zhòng</b>	150 <sup>105</sup>
专	<b>zhuān</b>	727
𠂇		109 <sup>124</sup>
𠂇		180 <sup>92</sup>
𠂇		153 <sup>89</sup>
𠂇		316 <sup>113</sup>
𠂇		447 <sup>116</sup>
𠂇		166 <sup>87</sup>

## 5 strokes

凹	<b>āo</b>	<i>p273a</i>
叭	<b>bā</b>	<i>p254a</i>
扒	<b>bā</b>	<i>p254a</i>
白	<b>bái</b>	282 <sup>150</sup>
半	<b>bàn</b>	378
包	<b>bāo</b>	286
北	<b>běi</b>	666
本	<b>běn</b>	308
必	<b>bì</b>	607
边	<b>biān</b>	670
丙	<b>bǐng</b>	617
𠂇	<b>bò</b>	796 <sup>154</sup>

布	<b>bù</b>	1050
册	<b>cè</b>	<i>p231a</i>
斥	<b>chì</b>	343
出	<b>chū</b>	581
处	<b>chù/chǔ</b>	818
匆	<b>cōng</b>	<i>p255a</i>
丛	<b>cóng</b>	<i>p255a</i>
打	<b>dǎ/dá</b>	625
代	<b>dài</b>	782
旦	<b>dàn</b>	559
电	<b>diàn</b>	805
冬	<b>dōng</b>	1006
东	<b>dōng</b>	210
对	<b>duì</b>	309
尔	<b>ěr</b>	38
发	<b>fā/fà</b>	722
犯	<b>fàn</b>	<i>p238a</i>
弗	<b>fú</b>	959
付	<b>fù</b>	902
甘	<b>gān</b>	195 <sup>135</sup>
功	<b>gōng</b>	<i>p228a</i>
古	<b>gǔ</b>	314
瓜	<b>guā</b>	<i>p243 b</i> <sup>151</sup>
归	<b>guī</b>	<i>p266 b</i>
汉	<b>hàn</b>	<i>p223 b</i>
号	<b>hào</b>	773
禾	<b>hé</b>	81 <sup>149</sup>
乎	<b>hū</b>	<i>p244b</i>
汇	<b>huì</b>	<i>p267a</i>
击	<b>jī</b>	760
饥	<b>jī</b>	<i>p267a</i>

记	<b>jì</b>	301
加	<b>jiā</b>	870
甲	<b>jiǎ</b>	<i>p267a</i>
戋	<b>jiān</b>	211
叫	<b>jiào</b>	339
节	<b>jiē/jié</b>	<i>p223b</i>
𠂔	<b>jīn</b>	117 <sup>147</sup>
纠	<b>jiū</b>	<i>p245a</i>
旧	<b>jiù</b>	468
句	<b>jù</b>	381
卡	<b>kǎ/qiá</b>	<i>p217b</i>
刊	<b>kān</b>	233
可	<b>kě</b>	160
兰	<b>lán</b>	<i>p259a</i>
礼	<b>lǐ</b>	591
立	<b>lì</b>	144 <sup>126</sup>
厉	<b>lì</b>	400
令	<b>lìng/lǐng</b>	369
另	<b>lìng</b>	260
龙	<b>lóng</b>	<i>p241 a</i> <sup>137</sup>
矛	<b>máo</b>	<i>p226 a</i> <sup>155</sup>
们	<b>mén</b>	26
灭	<b>miè</b>	<i>p229a</i>
民	<b>mín</b>	715
皿	<b>mǐn</b>	138 <sup>146</sup>
末	<b>mò</b>	<i>p272a</i>
母	<b>mǔ</b>	268
目	<b>mù</b>	129 <sup>141</sup>
奶	<b>nǎi</b>	<i>p224b</i>
尼	<b>ní</b>	534
鸟	<b>niǎo</b>	<i>p215 a</i> <sup>152</sup>

宁	<b>níng/nìng</b>	<i>p268 b</i>
奴	<b>nú</b>	928
皮	<b>pí</b>	747 <sup>153</sup>
疋	<b>pǐ</b>	326 <sup>156</sup>
平	<b>píng</b>	640
扑	<b>pū</b>	<i>p248b</i>
巧	<b>qiǎo</b>	<i>p240a</i>
且	<b>qiě</b>	167
丘	<b>qiū</b>	<i>p261b</i>
去	<b>qù</b>	556 <sup>133</sup>
让	<b>ràng</b>	791
扔	<b>rēng</b>	<i>p243a</i>
闪	<b>shǎn</b>	<i>p246a</i>
申	<b>shēn</b>	804 <sup>144</sup>
生	<b>shēng</b>	329
圣	<b>shèng</b>	<i>p262a</i>
失	<b>shī</b>	83
石	<b>shí/dàn</b>	749 <sup>136</sup>
矢	<b>shǐ</b>	82 <sup>148</sup>
史	<b>shǐ</b>	917
市	<b>shì</b>	766
世	<b>shì</b>	693
示	<b>shì</b>	899 <sup>132</sup>
术	<b>shù</b>	<i>p217b</i>
甩	<b>shuǎi</b>	<i>p243a</i>
丝	<b>sī</b>	750
司	<b>sī</b>	<i>p218a</i>
四	<b>sì</b>	199
他	<b>tā</b>	24
它	<b>tā</b>	42
台	<b>tái</b>	955
叹	<b>tàn</b>	<i>p270a</i>



讨	<b>tǎo</b>	<i>p220a</i>
田	<b>tián</b>	10 <sup>142</sup>
头	<b>tóu</b>	176
凸	<b>tū</b>	<i>p273a</i>
外	<b>wài</b>	160
𠂇	<b>wǎng</b>	175 <sup>145</sup>
未	<b>wèi</b>	274
戊	<b>wù</b>	517 <sup>138</sup>
务	<b>wù</b>	926
写	<b>xiě</b>	460
兄	<b>xiōng</b>	310
穴	<b>xué</b>	454 <sup>128</sup>
讯	<b>xùn</b>	<i>p245b</i>
训	<b>xùn</b>	<i>p218b</i>
央	<b>yāng</b>	355
业	<b>yè</b>	714 <sup>140</sup>
叶	<b>yè</b>	<i>p217a</i>
ㄣ	<b>yī</b>	290 <sup>129</sup>
仪	<b>yí</b>	1022
议	<b>yì</b>	1021
印	<b>yìn</b>	<i>p228a</i>
永	<b>yǒng</b>	654
用	<b>yòng</b>	529
由	<b>yóu</b>	893
右	<b>yòu</b>	669
幼	<b>yòu</b>	<i>p270b</i>
玉	<b>yù</b>	74 <sup>131</sup>
乐	<b>yuè/lè</b>	988
仔	<b>zǎi/zǐ</b>	<i>p253b</i>
乍	<b>zhà</b>	451
占	<b>zhān/zhàn</b>	358
仗	<b>zhàng</b>	<i>p236a</i>

召	<b>zhào/shào</b>	830
正	<b>zhèng</b>	600
只	<b>zhǐ/zhī</b>	702
主	<b>zhǔ</b>	75
左	<b>zuǒ</b>	668
𦉳		<i>p221 a</i> <sup>134</sup>
𦉴		482 <sup>139</sup>
疒		605 <sup>127</sup>
夬		811 <sup>130</sup>

## 6 strokes

安	<b>ān</b>	834
百	<b>bǎi</b>	575
邦	<b>bāng</b>	632
毕	<b>bì</b>	1039
闭	<b>bì</b>	<i>p231a</i>
冰	<b>bīng</b>	<i>p231a</i>
并	<b>bìng</b>	738
产	<b>chǎn</b>	717
场	<b>chǎng/cháng</b>	<i>p215 a</i>
巨	<b>chén</b>	<i>p216 b</i> <sup>164</sup>
尘	<b>chén</b>	<i>p265b</i>
成	<b>chéng</b>	518
吃	<b>chī</b>	436
池	<b>chí</b>	<i>p243b</i>
充	<b>chōng</b>	972
冲	<b>chōng/chòng</b>	<i>p238b</i>
虫	<b>chóng</b>	731 <sup>174</sup>
传	<b>chuán/zhuàn</b>	728
闯	<b>chuǎng</b>	<i>p250b</i>
创	<b>chuàng/chuāng</b>	<i>p231b</i>

此	<b>cǐ</b>	348
束	<b>cì</b>	<i>p229 b</i> <sup>167</sup>
次	<b>cì</b>	658
存	<b>cún</b>	1026
达	<b>dá</b>	<i>p234a</i>
当	<b>dāng/dǎng/dàng</b>	644
导	<b>dǎo</b>	<i>p222b</i>
灯	<b>dēng</b>	799
地	<b>dì</b>	516
吊	<b>diào</b>	<i>p244b</i>
丢	<b>diū</b>	897
动	<b>dòng</b>	931
多	<b>duō</b>	379
夺	<b>duó</b>	<i>p230a</i>
朵	<b>duǒ</b>	<i>p243b</i>
而	<b>ér</b>	986 <sup>169</sup>
耳	<b>ěr</b>	256 <sup>163</sup>
防	<b>fáng</b>	510
仿	<b>fǎng</b>	509
访	<b>fǎng</b>	507
份	<b>fèn</b>	133
讽	<b>fěng</b>	<i>p256 b</i>
缶	<b>fǒu</b>	<i>p234 b</i> <sup>175</sup>
负	<b>fù</b>	<i>p217a</i>
妇	<b>fù</b>	<i>p237a</i>
刚	<b>gāng</b>	121
各	<b>gè</b>	432
艮	<b>gèn</b>	51 <sup>184</sup>
巩	<b>gǒng</b>	<i>p251a</i>
共	<b>gòng</b>	389
关	<b>guān</b>	613
观	<b>guān</b>	890

光	<b>guāng</b>	839
圭	<b>guī</b>	544
轨	<b>guǐ</b>	<i>p266b</i>
过	<b>guò</b>	618
亥	<b>hài</b>	331
汗	<b>hàn</b>	224
行	<b>háng/xíng</b>	543
好	<b>hǎo/hào</b>	45
合	<b>hé</b>	219
红	<b>hóng</b>	780
后	<b>hòu</b>	402
虎	<b>hǔ</b>	772 <sup>173</sup>
华	<b>huá/huà</b>	788
划	<b>huà/huá</b>	<i>p217a</i>
欢	<b>huān</b>	245
灰	<b>huī</b>	<i>p238a</i>
回	<b>huí</b>	550
会	<b>huì/kuài</b>	441
伙	<b>huǒ</b>	<i>p243b</i>
机	<b>jī</b>	542
肌	<b>jī</b>	<i>p257b</i>
圾	<b>jī</b>	<i>p251b</i>
吉	<b>jí</b>	240
级	<b>jí</b>	663
纪	<b>jì/jǐ</b>	300
夹	<b>jiā</b>	<i>p242a</i>
价	<b>jià</b>	696
尖	<b>jiān</b>	<i>p243b</i>
件	<b>jiàn</b>	589
江	<b>jiāng</b>	707
讲	<b>jiǎng</b>	724
交	<b>jiāo</b>	520

阶	<b>jiē</b>	<i>p237a</i>
尽	<b>jìn/jǐn</b>	<i>p234a</i>
臼	<b>jiù</b>	281 <sup>179</sup>
𦉳	<b>juǎn</b>	<i>p232 b</i> <sup>158</sup>
决	<b>juē</b>	881
军	<b>jūn</b>	<i>p216b</i>
扛	<b>káng/gāng</b>	<i>p251b</i>
考	<b>kǎo</b>	1029
扣	<b>kòu</b>	<i>p243b</i>
夸	<b>kuā</b>	<i>p241b</i>
扩	<b>kuò</b>	<i>p236b</i>
老	<b>lǎo</b>	181
耒	<b>lěi</b>	<i>p217 a</i> <sup>176</sup>
列	<b>liè</b>	<i>p228 b</i>
劣	<b>liè</b>	<i>p243 b</i>
刘	<b>liú</b>	<i>p272 b</i>
论	<b>lùn/lún</b>	840
妈	<b>mā</b>	<i>p219b</i>
吗	<b>ma</b>	56
买	<b>mǎi</b>	177
迈	<b>mài</b>	<i>p252a</i>
忙	<b>máng</b>	86
米	<b>mǐ</b>	126 <sup>159</sup>
名	<b>míng</b>	337
那	<b>nà/nèi/nè</b>	217
年	<b>nián</b>	578
农	<b>nóng</b>	<i>p220b</i>
兵	<b>pāng</b>	<i>p230a</i>
乒	<b>pīng</b>	<i>p229b</i>
朴	<b>pǔ/piáo</b>	<i>p252a</i>
齐	<b>qí</b>	<i>p217 b</i> <sup>160</sup>

企	<b>qǐ</b>	<i>p243b</i>
纤	<b>qiàn</b>	<i>p253a</i>
庆	<b>qìng</b>	<i>p248b</i>
曲	<b>qū/qǔ</b>	<i>p268b</i>
全	<b>quán</b>	708
权	<b>quán</b>	<i>p261b</i>
任	<b>rèn/rén</b>	912
肉	<b>ròu</b>	1013
如	<b>rú</b>	880
伞	<b>sǎn</b>	<i>p233a</i>
扫	<b>sào/sǎo</b>	<i>p237a</i>
色	<b>sè/shǎi</b>	993
杀	<b>shā</b>	817
伤	<b>shāng</b>	<i>p229b</i>
舌	<b>shé</b>	426 <sup>177</sup>
设	<b>shè</b>	923
师	<b>shī</b>	<i>p223a</i>
式	<b>shì</b>	795
收	<b>shōu</b>	810
守	<b>shǒu</b>	<i>p235a</i>
死	<b>sǐ</b>	821
似	<b>sì/shì</b>	<i>p227b</i>
岁	<b>suì</b>	609
孙	<b>sūn</b>	<i>p269b</i>
她	<b>tā</b>	23
汤	<b>tāng</b>	<i>p215a</i>
同	<b>tóng</b>	860
吐	<b>tǔ/tù</b>	<i>p241a</i>
团	<b>tuán</b>	<i>p217b</i>
托	<b>tuō</b>	<i>p239b</i>
驮	<b>tuó/duò</b>	<i>p262b</i>

网	<b>wǎng</b>	<i>p235b</i>
危	<b>wēi</b>	847
伟	<b>wěi</b>	969
问	<b>wèn</b>	255
污	<b>wū</b>	<i>p243b</i>
伍	<b>wǔ</b>	<i>p244a</i>
西	<b>xī</b>	162 <sup>166</sup>
吸	<b>xī</b>	664
戏	<b>xì</b>	<i>p216a</i>
吓	<b>xià/hè</b>	<i>p249a</i>
先	<b>xiān</b>	328
纤	<b>xiān/qiàn</b>	<i>p253a</i>
向	<b>xiàng</b>	885
协	<b>xié</b>	<i>p271a</i>
行	<b>xíng/háng</b>	543
兴	<b>xìng/xīng</b>	437
休	<b>xiū</b>	793
朽	<b>xiǔ</b>	<i>p263a</i>
许	<b>xǔ</b>	688
血	<b>xuè</b>	1010 <sup>181</sup>
寻	<b>xún</b>	<i>p247a</i>
旬	<b>xún</b>	<i>p263b</i>
迅	<b>xùn</b>	<i>p253a</i>
压	<b>yā</b>	<i>p235a</i>
讶	<b>yà</b>	673
亚	<b>yà</b>	<i>p236 b</i> <sup>168</sup>
延	<b>yán</b>	<i>p244b</i>
厌	<b>yàn</b>	<i>p229a</i>
羊	<b>yáng</b>	156 <sup>157</sup>
阳	<b>yáng</b>	771
扬	<b>yáng</b>	<i>p215a</i>

仰	<b>yǎng</b>	<i>p253b</i>
爷	<b>yé</b>	<i>p248a</i>
页	<b>yè</b>	371 <sup>170</sup>
衣	<b>yī</b>	152 <sup>161</sup>
伊	<b>yī</b>	<i>p264a</i>
异	<b>yì</b>	469
亦	<b>yì</b>	751 <sup>162</sup>
因	<b>yīn</b>	596
阴	<b>yīn</b>	770
优	<b>yōu</b>	<i>p240a</i>
有	<b>yǒu</b>	222
羽	<b>yǔ</b>	869 <sup>183</sup>
屿	<b>yǔ</b>	<i>p264b</i>
宇	<b>yǔ</b>	<i>p264b</i>
约	<b>yuē</b>	1065
杂	<b>zá</b>	1000
在	<b>zài</b>	411
再	<b>zài</b>	585
早	<b>zǎo</b>	563
则	<b>zé</b>	<i>p229b</i>
宅	<b>zhái</b>	<i>p265a</i>
兆	<b>zhào</b>	813
阵	<b>zhèn</b>	<i>p228b</i>
争	<b>zhēng</b>	709
执	<b>zhí</b>	763
至	<b>zhì</b>	514 <sup>171</sup>
众	<b>zhòng</b>	<i>p234b</i>
舟	<b>zhōu</b>	538 <sup>182</sup>
朱	<b>zhū</b>	<i>p237b</i>
竹	<b>zhú</b>	65 <sup>178</sup>
庄	<b>zhuāng</b>	<i>p239b</i>



壮	<b>zhuàng</b>	<i>p217b</i>
字	<b>zì</b>	338
自	<b>zì</b>	619 <sup>180</sup>
戕		470 <sup>165</sup>

## 7 strokes

阿	<b>ā</b>	107
把	<b>bǎ/bà</b>	304
坝	<b>bà</b>	<i>p254a</i>
吧	<b>ba/bā</b>	303
扮	<b>bàn</b>	142
伴	<b>bàn</b>	<i>p240b</i>
报	<b>bào</b>	113
别	<b>bié</b>	261
兵	<b>bīng</b>	<i>p229b</i>
伯	<b>bó</b>	<i>p223a</i>
步	<b>bù</b>	753
补	<b>bǔ</b>	<i>p230a</i>
财	<b>cái</b>	<i>p229a</i>
材	<b>cái</b>	<i>p229a</i>
灿	<b>càn</b>	<i>p254b</i>
苍	<b>cāng</b>	<i>p231b</i>
层	<b>céng</b>	<i>p219b</i>
肠	<b>cháng</b>	<i>p215a</i>
抄	<b>chāo</b>	<i>p230a</i>
吵	<b>chǎo</b>	<i>p230a</i>
扯	<b>chě</b>	<i>p255a</i>
彻	<b>chè</b>	<i>p242b</i>
陈	<b>chén</b>	<i>p266a</i>
辰	<b>chén</b>	851 <sup>187</sup>
沉	<b>chén</b>	<i>p244 a</i>

迟	<b>chí</b>	<i>p227 a</i>
赤	<b>chì</b>	<i>p216 b</i> <sup>190</sup>
初	<b>chū</b>	<i>p218 b</i>
串	<b>chuàn</b>	<i>p255a</i>
床	<b>chuáng</b>	<i>p218a</i>
吹	<b>chuī</b>	<i>p219a</i>
纯	<b>chún</b>	<i>p266a</i>
词	<b>cí</b>	<i>p224a</i>
囱	<b>cōng</b>	1058
村	<b>cūn</b>	<i>p220a</i>
呆	<b>dāi</b>	883
但	<b>dàn</b>	560
岛	<b>dǎo</b>	<i>p238a</i>
低	<b>dī</b>	983
弟	<b>dì</b>	272
盯	<b>dīng</b>	<i>p228b</i>
钉	<b>dīng</b>	<i>p228a</i>
冻	<b>dòng</b>	<i>p245b</i>
抖	<b>dǒu</b>	<i>p244a</i>
豆	<b>dòu</b>	797 <sup>191</sup>
肚	<b>dù/dǔ</b>	<i>p241a</i>
兑	<b>duì</b>	311
吨	<b>dūn</b>	<i>p250b</i>
返	<b>fǎn</b>	420
泛	<b>fàn</b>	<i>p250b</i>
饭	<b>fàn</b>	419
妨	<b>fáng</b>	511
纺	<b>fǎng</b>	508
吩	<b>fēn</b>	136
纷	<b>fēn</b>	135
坟	<b>fén/fèn</b>	<i>p256b</i>
佛	<b>fó/fú</b>	961

否	<b>fǒu</b>	<i>p244a</i>
扶	<b>fú</b>	<i>p244a</i>
甫	<b>fǔ</b>	530
附	<b>fù</b>	905
改	<b>gǎi</b>	827
肝	<b>gān</b>	225
杆	<b>gān/gǎn</b>	226
纲	<b>gāng</b>	123
岗	<b>gāng</b>	122
告	<b>gào</b>	341
更	<b>gèng/gēng</b>	164
攻	<b>gōng</b>	<i>p228a</i>
贡	<b>gòng</b>	<i>p228a</i>
沟	<b>gōu</b>	<i>p241a</i>
估	<b>gū</b>	318
谷	<b>gǔ</b>	489 <sup>199</sup>
还	<b>hái/huán</b>	568
含	<b>hán</b>	<i>p240a</i>
旱	<b>hàn</b>	231
何	<b>hé</b>	913
宏	<b>hóng</b>	<i>p257a</i>
吼	<b>hǒu</b>	<i>p267a</i>
护	<b>hù</b>	938
花	<b>huā</b>	787
怀	<b>huái</b>	<i>p267a</i>
坏	<b>huài</b>	651
鸡	<b>jī</b>	<i>p217a</i>
极	<b>jí</b>	662
即	<b>jí</b>	<i>p244a</i>
技	<b>jì</b>	353
际	<b>jì</b>	<i>p236b</i>
坚	<b>jiān</b>	<i>p225a</i>

歼	<b>jiān</b>	<i>p257b</i>
间	<b>jiàn/jiān</b>	259
角	<b>jiǎo/jué</b>	996 <sup>201</sup>
进	<b>jìn</b>	594
近	<b>jìn</b>	677
劲	<b>jìn/jìng</b>	<i>p241b</i>
究	<b>jiū</b>	857
灸	<b>jiǔ</b>	<i>p258b</i>
局	<b>jú</b>	991
拒	<b>jù</b>	<i>p238b</i>
均	<b>jūn</b>	<i>p236a</i>
抗	<b>kàng</b>	<i>p235a</i>
壳	<b>ké/qiào</b>	<i>p258b</i>
克	<b>kè</b>	<i>p224a</i>
坑	<b>kēng</b>	<i>p235a</i>
库	<b>kù</b>	<i>p259a</i>
块	<b>kuài</b>	384
快	<b>kuài</b>	583
狂	<b>kuáng</b>	<i>p267b</i>
况	<b>kuàng</b>	<i>p220a</i>
困	<b>kùn</b>	994
来	<b>lái</b>	555
劳	<b>láo</b>	<i>p221a</i>
牢	<b>láo</b>	<i>p267b</i>
冷	<b>lěng</b>	1008
李	<b>lǐ</b>	330
里	<b>lǐ</b>	145 <sup>195</sup>
励	<b>lì</b>	<i>p252a</i>
利	<b>lì</b>	1025
丽	<b>lì</b>	<i>p233b</i>
连	<b>lián</b>	701
良	<b>liáng</b>	412

两	<b>liǎng</b>	414
疗	<b>liáo</b>	<i>p259b</i>
邻	<b>lín</b>	376
灵	<b>líng</b>	<i>p249b</i>
陆	<b>lù</b>	761
驴	<b>lú</b>	<i>p260a</i>
卵	<b>luǎn</b>	<i>p267b</i>
乱	<b>luàn</b>	920
麦	<b>mài</b>	<i>p246 b<sup>188</sup></i>
每	<b>měi</b>	684
闷	<b>mēn/mèn</b>	<i>p268a</i>
免	<b>miǎn</b>	564
妙	<b>miào</b>	<i>p230a</i>
没	<b>mò/méi</b>	235
亩	<b>mǔ</b>	<i>p239a</i>
呐	<b>ne</b>	616
泥	<b>ní/nì</b>	<i>p232b</i>
你	<b>nǐ</b>	39
扭	<b>niǔ</b>	<i>p244a</i>
弄	<b>nòng</b>	<i>p232a</i>
努	<b>nǔ</b>	929
判	<b>pàn</b>	<i>p249b</i>
抛	<b>pāo</b>	<i>p268b</i>
批	<b>pī</b>	<i>p222a</i>
屁	<b>pì</b>	<i>p222a</i>
评	<b>píng</b>	641
启	<b>qǐ</b>	<i>p246a</i>
弃	<b>qì</b>	<i>p247a</i>
汽	<b>qì</b>	537
抢	<b>qiǎng</b>	<i>p231b</i>
穷	<b>qióng</b>	1067
求	<b>qiú</b>	836

却	<b>què</b>	<i>p235b</i>
扰	<b>rǎo</b>	<i>p240a</i>
忍	<b>rěn</b>	<i>p227a</i>
沙	<b>shā</b>	<i>p230a</i>
纱	<b>shā</b>	<i>p269a</i>
删	<b>shān</b>	<i>p262a</i>
社	<b>shè</b>	891
身	<b>shēn</b>	236 <sup>200</sup>
伸	<b>shēn</b>	807
沈	<b>shěn</b>	<i>p272b</i>
声	<b>shēng</b>	790
时	<b>shí</b>	573
识	<b>shí/zhì</b>	628
豕	<b>shǐ</b>	502 <sup>194</sup>
寿	<b>shòu</b>	<i>p269b</i>
束	<b>shù</b>	745
私	<b>sī</b>	<i>p216a</i>
伺	<b>sì</b>	<i>p262a</i>
松	<b>sōng</b>	<i>p244b</i>
宋	<b>sòng</b>	<i>p272b</i>
诉	<b>sù</b>	344
体	<b>tǐ</b>	898
条	<b>tiáo</b>	656
听	<b>tīng</b>	495
投	<b>tóu</b>	<i>p244a</i>
吞	<b>tūn</b>	<i>p270a</i>
妥	<b>tuǒ</b>	<i>p270a</i>
完	<b>wán</b>	647
忘	<b>wàng</b>	610
围	<b>wéi</b>	968
违	<b>wéi</b>	970

尾	<b>wěi</b>	<i>p234b</i>
位	<b>wèi</b>	350
纹	<b>wén</b>	<i>p270b</i>
吻	<b>wěn</b>	<i>p262b</i>
我	<b>wǒ</b>	31
吴	<b>wú</b>	<i>p272a</i>
希	<b>xī</b>	778
系	<b>xì</b>	951
闲	<b>xián</b>	258
县	<b>xiàn</b>	952
孝	<b>xiào</b>	498
辛	<b>xīn</b>	70 <sup>186</sup>
形	<b>xíng</b>	981
秀	<b>xiù</b>	<i>p233b</i>
序	<b>xù</b>	<i>p236b</i>
呀	<b>yā/ya</b>	672
芽	<b>yá</b>	674
言	<b>yán</b>	57 <sup>185</sup>
严	<b>yán</b>	<i>p236b</i>
冶	<b>yě</b>	<i>p264a</i>
医	<b>yī</b>	924
译	<b>yì</b>	<i>p220b</i>
抑	<b>yì</b>	<i>p264a</i>
饮	<b>yǐn/yìn</b>	<i>p271a</i>
应	<b>yīng/yìng</b>	643
迎	<b>yíng</b>	901
甬	<b>yǒng</b>	801
邮	<b>yóu</b>	990
犹	<b>yóu</b>	<i>p271a</i>
酉	<b>yǒu</b>	474 <sup>193</sup>
余	<b>yú</b>	705

员	<b>yuán</b>	825
园	<b>yuán</b>	96
远	<b>yuǎn</b>	91
运	<b>yùn</b>	93
灾	<b>zāi</b>	<i>p237b</i>
皂	<b>zào</b>	<i>p244b</i>
张	<b>zhāng</b>	279
帐	<b>zhàng</b>	<i>p271a</i>
找	<b>zhǎo</b>	32
折	<b>zhé/shé/zhē</b>	<i>p231a</i>
这	<b>zhèi/zhè</b>	216
针	<b>zhēn</b>	<i>p233b</i>
诊	<b>zhěn</b>	<i>p239a</i>
证	<b>zhèng</b>	603
纸	<b>zhǐ</b>	277
址	<b>zhǐ</b>	<i>p244a</i>
志	<b>zhì</b>	<i>p218a</i>
住	<b>zhù</b>	76
助	<b>zhù</b>	922
抓	<b>zhuā</b>	<i>p244a</i>
状	<b>zhuàng</b>	<i>p249b</i>
纵	<b>zòng</b>	<i>p272a</i>
走	<b>zǒu</b>	227 <sup>189</sup>
足	<b>zú</b>	247 <sup>196</sup>
阻	<b>zǔ</b>	172
作	<b>zuò</b>	452
坐	<b>zuò</b>	553
豸	<i>p216 b</i> <sup>198</sup>	

## 8 strokes

哎 **āi** *p250a*



岸	<b>àn</b>	230
拔	<b>bá</b>	<i>p229a</i>
爸	<b>bà</b>	305
败	<b>bài</b>	<i>p229a</i>
板	<b>bǎn</b>	421
版	<b>bǎn</b>	423
饱	<b>bǎo</b>	294
宝	<b>bǎo</b>	<i>p230b</i>
抱	<b>bào</b>	288
杯	<b>bēi</b>	<i>p227a</i>
备	<b>bèi</b>	777
奔	<b>bēn/bèn</b>	<i>p254b</i>
彼	<b>bǐ</b>	<i>p265b</i>
变	<b>biàn</b>	752
表	<b>biǎo</b>	154
拔	<b>bō</b>	<i>p230b</i>
波	<b>bō</b>	<i>p227b</i>
怖	<b>bù</b>	<i>p254b</i>
采	<b>cǎi</b>	620 <sup>197</sup>
参	<b>cān/shén</b>	1031
侧	<b>cè</b>	<i>p229b</i>
厕	<b>cè</b>	<i>p229b</i>
拆	<b>chāi</b>	<i>p231a</i>
昌	<b>chāng</b>	456
畅	<b>chàng</b>	<i>p215a</i>
炒	<b>chǎo</b>	<i>p230a</i>
衬	<b>chèn</b>	<i>p250a</i>
诚	<b>chéng</b>	<i>p216b</i>
承	<b>chéng</b>	<i>p239b</i>
齿	<b>chǐ</b>	374 <sup>206</sup>
抽	<b>chōu</b>	<i>p227a</i>

垂	<b>chuí</b>	635
刺	<b>cì</b>	<i>p229b</i>
单	<b>dān</b>	<i>p266a</i>
担	<b>dān</b>	561
诞	<b>dàn</b>	<i>p255b</i>
到	<b>dào</b>	551
的	<b>de/dì</b>	285
抵	<b>dǐ</b>	<i>p266a</i>
底	<b>dǐ</b>	629
典	<b>diǎn</b>	1001
店	<b>diàn</b>	364
钓	<b>diào</b>	<i>p246b</i>
顶	<b>dǐng</b>	<i>p228a</i>
定	<b>dìng</b>	547
法	<b>fǎ</b>	645
范	<b>fàn</b>	<i>p222a</i>
房	<b>fáng</b>	506
放	<b>fàng</b>	512
非	<b>fēi</b>	742 <sup>205</sup>
肥	<b>fēi</b>	<i>p237b</i>
废	<b>fèi</b>	<i>p230b</i>
肺	<b>fèi</b>	<i>p245a</i>
沸	<b>fèi</b>	<i>p256b</i>
氛	<b>fēn</b>	143
奋	<b>fèn</b>	<i>p230a</i>
奉	<b>fèng</b>	<i>p223a</i>
肤	<b>fū</b>	<i>p248b</i>
服	<b>fú/fù</b>	925
府	<b>fǔ</b>	903
咐	<b>fù</b>	908
该	<b>gāi</b>	1012

供	<b>gōng/gòng</b>	390
狗	<b>gǒu</b>	<i>p232a</i>
购	<b>gòu</b>	<i>p241a</i>
构	<b>gòu</b>	<i>p241b</i>
姑	<b>gū</b>	315
孤	<b>gū</b>	<i>p266b</i>
股	<b>gǔ</b>	<i>p256b</i>
固	<b>gù</b>	319
刮	<b>guā</b>	<i>p224b</i>
乖	<b>guāi</b>	<i>p256b</i>
拐	<b>guǎi</b>	<i>p251a</i>
怪	<b>guài</b>	685
官	<b>guān</b>	532
规	<b>guī</b>	889
柜	<b>guì</b>	<i>p256b</i>
国	<b>guó</b>	155
果	<b>guǒ</b>	690
呵	<b>hē</b>	<i>p257a</i>
河	<b>hé</b>	652
和	<b>hé/huò/huo/hú</b>	785
忽	<b>hū</b>	987
呼	<b>hū</b>	<i>p244b</i>
虎	<b>hǔ</b>	<i>p216b</i>
画	<b>huà</b>	280
话	<b>huà</b>	427

环	<b>huán</b>	<i>p234a</i>
昏	<b>hūn</b>	865
或	<b>huò</b>	196
货	<b>huò</b>	976
季	<b>jì</b>	<i>p233b</i>
佳	<b>jiā</b>	<i>p257b</i>
驾	<b>jià</b>	871
艰	<b>jiān</b>	487
肩	<b>jiān</b>	<i>p244b</i>
拣	<b>jiǎn</b>	<i>p247a</i>
建	<b>jiàn</b>	934
降	<b>jiàng/xiáng</b>	984
郊	<b>jiāo</b>	524
洁	<b>jié</b>	<i>p258b</i>
姐	<b>jiě</b>	273
届	<b>jiè</b>	<i>p251b</i>
金	<b>jīn</b>	218 <sup>209</sup>
京	<b>jīng</b>	395
经	<b>jīng</b>	567
净	<b>jìng</b>	710
径	<b>jìng</b>	<i>p258b</i>
居	<b>jū</b>	754
具	<b>jù</b>	<i>p239a</i>
卷	<b>juàn</b>	<i>p232b</i>
咖	<b>kā, gā</b>	873
刻	<b>kè</b>	614
肯	<b>kěn</b>	1005
空	<b>kōng/kòng</b>	992
苦	<b>kǔ</b>	320
矿	<b>kuàng</b>	<i>p236a</i>
昆	<b>kūn</b>	<i>p259a</i>
垃	<b>lā</b>	<i>p251b</i>

拉	<b>lā</b>	<i>p216a</i>
拦	<b>lán</b>	<i>p241a</i>
郎	<b>láng</b>	<i>p251b</i>
泪	<b>lèi</b>	<i>p246a</i>
例	<b>lì</b>	<i>p219b</i>
隶	<b>lì</b>	<i>p259b</i>
怜	<b>lián</b>	377
帘	<b>lián</b>	<i>p259b</i>
练	<b>liàn</b>	<i>p215b</i>
林	<b>lín</b>	<i>p226a</i>
咙	<b>lóng</b>	<i>p259b</i>
拢	<b>lǒng</b>	<i>p259b</i>
垄	<b>lǒng</b>	<i>p259b</i>
炉	<b>lú</b>	<i>p267b</i>
录	<b>lù</b>	<i>p215b</i>
轮	<b>lún</b>	<i>p248b</i>
罗	<b>luó</b>	<i>p260a</i>
码	<b>mǎ</b>	<i>p220a</i>
卖	<b>mài</b>	178
盲	<b>máng</b>	<i>p260b</i>
氓	<b>máng/méng</b>	<i>p260b</i>
茅	<b>máo</b>	<i>p260b</i>
妹	<b>mèi</b>	275
孟	<b>mèng</b>	<i>p272a</i>
泌	<b>mì</b>	<i>p228b</i>
苗	<b>miáo</b>	<i>p240a</i>
庙	<b>miào</b>	<i>p233b</i>
黽	<b>mǐn</b>	<i>p239 b<sup>207</sup></i>
明	<b>míng</b>	494
鸣	<b>míng</b>	<i>p268a</i>
命	<b>mìng</b>	894
抹	<b>mǒ</b>	<i>p268a</i>

陌	<b>mò</b>	<i>p260b</i>
牧	<b>mù</b>	<i>p268a</i>
奈	<b>nài</b>	<i>p268a</i>
闹	<b>nào</b>	767
呢	<b>ne/ní</b>	535
念	<b>niàn</b>	497
拧	<b>níng</b>	<i>p260b</i>
欧	<b>ōu</b>	<i>p272b</i>
爬	<b>pá</b>	307
怕	<b>pà</b>	646
拍	<b>pāi</b>	<i>p222b</i>
泡	<b>pào/pāo</b>	292
佩	<b>pèi</b>	<i>p261a</i>
朋	<b>péng</b>	262
披	<b>pī</b>	<i>p252a</i>
贫	<b>pín</b>	141
苹	<b>píng</b>	642
凭	<b>píng</b>	<i>p268b</i>
坡	<b>pō</b>	<i>p227b</i>
泼	<b>pō</b>	<i>p230b</i>
迫	<b>pò</b>	<i>p223a</i>
妻	<b>qī</b>	<i>p233a</i>
奇	<b>qí</b>	208
其	<b>qí</b>	962
浅	<b>qiǎn</b>	213
枪	<b>qiāng</b>	<i>p231b</i>
侨	<b>qiáo</b>	<i>p261b</i>
青	<b>qīng</b>	249 <sup>202</sup>
顷	<b>qǐng</b>	<i>p261b</i>
屈	<b>qū</b>	<i>p269a</i>
取	<b>qǔ</b>	476
软	<b>ruǎn</b>	<i>p246b</i>

若	<b>ruò</b>	<i>p269a</i>
丧	<b>sāng/sàng</b>	<i>p269a</i>
衫	<b>shān</b>	<i>p244b</i>
陕	<b>shǎn</b>	<i>p272b</i>
尚	<b>shàng</b>	478
绍	<b>shào</b>	831
舍	<b>shè/shě</b>	428
审	<b>shěn</b>	809
诗	<b>shī</b>	<i>p233a</i>
实	<b>shí</b>	858
使	<b>shǐ</b>	918
始	<b>shǐ</b>	<i>p222b</i>
驶	<b>shǐ</b>	<i>p262a</i>
事	<b>shì</b>	429
视	<b>shì</b>	888
试	<b>shì</b>	1030
势	<b>shì</b>	<i>p222a</i>
饰	<b>shì</b>	<i>p269b</i>
受	<b>shòu</b>	448
叔	<b>shū</b>	<i>p244b</i>
述	<b>shù</b>	<i>p229b</i>
刷	<b>shuā</b>	<i>p238a</i>
饲	<b>sì</b>	<i>p262a</i>
肃	<b>sù</b>	<i>p240a</i>
所	<b>suǒ</b>	536
抬	<b>tái</b>	956
态	<b>tài</b>	<i>p222a</i>
坦	<b>tǎn</b>	<i>p270a</i>
图	<b>tú</b>	<i>p215b</i>
兔	<b>tù</b>	<i>p244b</i>
驼	<b>tuó</b>	<i>p262b</i>
玩	<b>wán</b>	116

往	<b>wǎng</b>	683
枉	<b>wǎng</b>	<i>p270a</i>
委	<b>wěi</b>	<i>p234a</i>
味	<b>wèi</b>	919
卧	<b>wò</b>	<i>p270a</i>
武	<b>wǔ</b>	<i>p244b</i>
物	<b>wù</b>	<i>p220a</i>
析	<b>xī</b>	<i>p231a</i>
细	<b>xì</b>	915
现	<b>xiàn</b>	410
线	<b>xiàn</b>	989
限	<b>xiàn</b>	1003
详	<b>xiáng</b>	914
享	<b>xiǎng</b>	<i>p217b</i>
些	<b>xiē</b>	349
胁	<b>xié</b>	<i>p263a</i>
欣	<b>xīn</b>	<i>p242a</i>
幸	<b>xìng</b>	71
姓	<b>xìng</b>	336
性	<b>xìng</b>	882
学	<b>xué</b>	335
询	<b>xún</b>	<i>p263b</i>
押	<b>yā</b>	<i>p263b</i>
炎	<b>yán</b>	757
沿	<b>yán</b>	<i>p249b</i>
岩	<b>yán</b>	<i>p271a</i>
夜	<b>yè</b>	608
依	<b>yī</b>	<i>p234b</i>
宜	<b>yí</b>	173
易	<b>yì</b>	492
英	<b>yīng</b>	356



拥	<b>yōng</b>	<i>p249a</i>
泳	<b>yǒng</b>	<i>p226b</i>
油	<b>yóu</b>	<i>p217b</i>
鱼	<b>yú</b>	653 <sup>210</sup>
雨	<b>yǔ</b>	368 <sup>204</sup>
育	<b>yù</b>	<i>p222a</i>
责	<b>zé</b>	<i>p219a</i>
泽	<b>zé</b>	<i>p220b</i>
择	<b>zé/zhá</b>	<i>p220b</i>
沾	<b>zhān</b>	362
斩	<b>zhǎn</b>	718
胀	<b>zhàng</b>	<i>p271b</i>
招	<b>zhāo</b>	<i>p233b</i>
者	<b>zhě</b>	182
枕	<b>zhěn</b>	<i>p272a</i>
征	<b>zhēng</b>	604
知	<b>zhī</b>	345
枝	<b>zhī</b>	352
织	<b>zhī</b>	998
直	<b>zhí</b>	403
治	<b>zhì</b>	957
制	<b>zhì</b>	1028
帜	<b>zhì</b>	<i>p265a</i>
质	<b>zhì</b>	<i>p234a</i>
终	<b>zhōng</b>	<i>p237a</i>
忠	<b>zhōng</b>	<i>p255b</i>
肿	<b>zhǒng</b>	<i>p238b</i>
周	<b>zhōu</b>	<i>p222b</i>
宙	<b>zhòu</b>	<i>p265a</i>
注	<b>zhù</b>	78
驻	<b>zhù</b>	79

转	<b>zhuǎn</b>	729
佳	<b>zhuī</b>	59 <sup>208</sup>
宗	<b>zōng</b>	900
组	<b>zǔ</b>	170
卓		<i>p227 a</i> <sup>203</sup>

## 9 strokes

哀	<b>āi</b>	<i>p253b</i>
按	<b>àn</b>	835
柏	<b>bǎi</b>	<i>p254a</i>
拜	<b>bài</b>	592
帮	<b>bāng</b>	633
绑	<b>bǎng</b>	634
胞	<b>bāo</b>	289
保	<b>bǎo</b>	884
背	<b>bèi/bēi</b>	667
甬	<b>béng</b>	<i>p254b</i>
扁	<b>biǎn</b>	<i>p221a</i>
便	<b>biàn/pián</b>	165
标	<b>biāo</b>	1049
柄	<b>bǐng</b>	<i>p254b</i>
玻	<b>bō</b>	<i>p250b</i>
勃	<b>bó</b>	<i>p254b</i>
残	<b>cán</b>	<i>p265b</i>
草	<b>cǎo</b>	<i>p215a</i>
测	<b>cè</b>	<i>p229b</i>
查	<b>chá</b>	1002
茶	<b>chá</b>	472
差	<b>chà/chā/chāi</b>	611
尝	<b>cháng</b>	<i>p250a</i>
钞	<b>chāo</b>	<i>p230a</i>

城	<b>chéng</b>	519
持	<b>chí</b>	<i>p226b</i>
除	<b>chú</b>	706
穿	<b>chuān</b>	676
春	<b>chūn</b>	812
促	<b>cù</b>	<i>p245a</i>
带	<b>dài</b>	637
待	<b>dài</b>	<i>p228b</i>
胆	<b>dǎn</b>	562
挡	<b>dǎng</b>	<i>p249a</i>
帝	<b>dì</b>	<i>p234b</i>
点	<b>diǎn</b>	367
垫	<b>diàn</b>	<i>p266a</i>
洞	<b>dòng</b>	862
陡	<b>dǒu</b>	<i>p256a</i>
独	<b>dú</b>	<i>p235a</i>
度	<b>dù</b>	892
段	<b>duàn</b>	<i>p218b</i>
盾	<b>dùn</b>	401
哆	<b>duō</b>	<i>p256a</i>
俄	<b>é</b>	<i>p215b</i>
罚	<b>fá</b>	<i>p266b</i>
费	<b>fèi</b>	960
封	<b>fēng</b>	546
疯	<b>fēng</b>	<i>p256b</i>
复	<b>fù</b>	999
钢	<b>gāng/gàng</b>	120
缸	<b>gāng</b>	<i>p266b</i>
革	<b>gé</b>	486 <sup>212</sup>
给	<b>gěi/jǐ</b>	220
宫	<b>gōng</b>	<i>p266b</i>

钩	<b>gōu</b>	<i>p241b</i>
骨	<b>gǔ</b>	<i>p227 b<sup>214</sup></i>
故	<b>gù</b>	317
挂	<b>guà</b>	<i>p219b</i>
冠	<b>guān/guàn</b>	<i>p251a</i>
鬼	<b>guǐ</b>	385 <sup>216</sup>
贵	<b>guì</b>	163
哈	<b>hā</b>	<i>p223a</i>
咳	<b>hāi/ké</b>	333
孩	<b>hái</b>	332
曷	<b>hé</b>	500
阕	<b>hé</b>	<i>p257a</i>
贺	<b>hè</b>	<i>p233a</i>
很	<b>hěn</b>	52
狠	<b>hěn</b>	<i>p257a</i>
恨	<b>hèn</b>	<i>p237a</i>
洪	<b>hóng</b>	391
厚	<b>hòu</b>	849
胡	<b>hú</b>	711
哗	<b>huá/huā</b>	789
荒	<b>huāng</b>	<i>p222b</i>
皇	<b>huáng</b>	<i>p234b</i>
恢	<b>huī</b>	<i>p238a</i>
挥	<b>huī</b>	<i>p229a</i>
浑	<b>hún/hùn</b>	<i>p257b</i>
活	<b>huó</b>	748
急	<b>jí</b>	1044
挤	<b>jǐ</b>	<i>p225b</i>
既	<b>jì</b>	850
济	<b>jì</b>	<i>p217b</i>
迹	<b>jì</b>	<i>p245a</i>

架	<b>jià</b>	872
贱	<b>jiàn</b>	846
荐	<b>jiàn</b>	<i>p258a</i>
将	<b>jiāng/jiàng</b>	1034
奖	<b>jiǎng</b>	1035
骄	<b>jiāo</b>	<i>p224a</i>
浇	<b>jiāo</b>	<i>p242a</i>
饺	<b>jiǎo</b>	523
狡	<b>jiǎo</b>	526
结	<b>jié/jiě/jiē</b>	242
界	<b>jiè</b>	695
举	<b>jǔ</b>	1017
矩	<b>jǔ</b>	<i>p239a</i>
觉	<b>jué/jiào</b>	649
绝	<b>jué</b>	<i>p227b</i>
砍	<b>kǎn</b>	<i>p245a</i>
看	<b>kàn/kān</b>	161
科	<b>kē</b>	<i>p216a</i>
咳	<b>ké/hāi</b>	333
客	<b>kè</b>	433
枯	<b>kū</b>	321
垮	<b>kuǎ</b>	<i>p241b</i>
括	<b>kuò</b>	<i>p237b</i>
览	<b>lǎn</b>	<i>p220b</i>
烂	<b>làn</b>	<i>p241a</i>
姥	<b>lǎo</b>	<i>p259a</i>
类	<b>lèi</b>	792
厘	<b>lí</b>	147
俩	<b>liǎ</b>	415
炼	<b>liàn</b>	<i>p225a</i>
亮	<b>liàng</b>	735
临	<b>lín</b>	<i>p249a</i>

柳	<b>liǔ</b>	<i>p267b</i>
律	<b>lǜ</b>	<i>p236b</i>
络	<b>luò</b>	<i>p267b</i>
骆	<b>luò</b>	<i>p262b</i>
骂	<b>mà</b>	<i>p220a</i>
脉	<b>mài</b>	<i>p252a</i>
冒	<b>mào</b>	465
贸	<b>mào</b>	<i>p247b</i>
眉	<b>méi</b>	<i>p268a</i>
美	<b>měi</b>	157
迷	<b>mí</b>	127
勉	<b>miǎn</b>	<i>p268a</i>
面	<b>miàn</b>	675
秒	<b>miǎo</b>	<i>p230a</i>
某	<b>mǒu</b>	<i>p235b</i>
哪	<b>nǎ/něi/na</b>	<i>p224b</i>
耐	<b>nài</b>	<i>p238b</i>
南	<b>nán</b>	665
怒	<b>nù</b>	930
浓	<b>nóng</b>	<i>p221a</i>
趴	<b>pā</b>	<i>p261a</i>
派	<b>pài</b>	921
叛	<b>pàn</b>	<i>p273b</i>
盼	<b>pàn</b>	137
胖	<b>pàng</b>	<i>p240a</i>
炮	<b>pào</b>	296
盆	<b>pén</b>	139
拼	<b>pīn</b>	741
品	<b>pǐn</b>	<i>p234b</i>
恰	<b>qià</b>	<i>p268b</i>
牵	<b>qiān</b>	<i>p252b</i>
前	<b>qián</b>	569

俏	<b>qiào</b>	<i>p261b</i>
亲	<b>qīn/qìng</b>	<i>p267</i>
侵	<b>qīn</b>	<i>p236b</i>
轻	<b>qīng</b>	<i>p218a</i>
秋	<b>qiū</b>	823
染	<b>rǎn</b>	<i>p245a</i>
饶	<b>ráo</b>	<i>p242a</i>
绕	<b>rào</b>	<i>p242a</i>
荣	<b>róng</b>	<i>p221a</i>
柔	<b>róu</b>	<i>p261b</i>
洒	<b>sǎ</b>	<i>p249b</i>
神	<b>shén</b>	806
甚	<b>shèn/shén</b>	<i>p269a</i>
牲	<b>shēng</b>	<i>p242b</i>
省	<b>shěng</b>	948
胜	<b>shèng</b>	<i>p220a</i>
施	<b>shī</b>	<i>p245a</i>
狮	<b>shī</b>	<i>p252b</i>
食	<b>shí</b>	413 <sup>217</sup>
拾	<b>shí</b>	1040
蚀	<b>shí</b>	<i>p269b</i>
是	<b>shì</b>	327 <sup>213</sup>
适	<b>shì</b>	1053
室	<b>shì</b>	<i>p224b</i>
柿	<b>shì</b>	<i>p252b</i>
首	<b>shǒu</b>	346
树	<b>shù</b>	746
耍	<b>shuǎ</b>	<i>p269b</i>
拴	<b>shuān</b>	<i>p269b</i>
顺	<b>shùn</b>	<i>p218b</i>
说	<b>shuō/shuì</b>	313
烁	<b>shuò</b>	<i>p262a</i>

思	<b>sī</b>	461
送	<b>sòng</b>	595
诵	<b>sòng</b>	<i>p262b</i>
俗	<b>sú</b>	820
虽	<b>suī</b>	732
逃	<b>táo</b>	816
挑	<b>tiāo/tiǎo</b>	815
贴	<b>tiē</b>	366
亭	<b>tíng</b>	841
庭	<b>tíng</b>	<i>p224a</i>
挺	<b>tǐng</b>	<i>p224a</i>
统	<b>tǒng</b>	973
突	<b>tū</b>	<i>p224b</i>
退	<b>tuì</b>	<i>p219b</i>
挖	<b>wā</b>	<i>p245a</i>
哇	<b>wā/wa</b>	<i>p245b</i>
娃	<b>wá</b>	<i>p245b</i>
歪	<b>wāi</b>	<i>p253a</i>
弯	<b>wān</b>	<i>p238a</i>
威	<b>wēi</b>	<i>p270a</i>
胃	<b>wèi</b>	<i>p235b</i>
闻	<b>wén</b>	257
屋	<b>wū</b>	515
诬	<b>wū</b>	<i>p262b</i>
侮	<b>wǔ</b>	<i>p263a</i>
误	<b>wù</b>	<i>p224a</i>
洗	<b>xǐ</b>	682
虾	<b>xiā</b>	<i>p270b</i>
峡	<b>xiá</b>	<i>p242a</i>
咸	<b>xián</b>	977
险	<b>xiǎn</b>	848



显	<b>xiǎn</b>	<i>p232b</i>
宪	<b>xiàn</b>	<i>p263a</i>
相	<b>xiāng/xiàng</b>	368
香	<b>xiāng</b>	<i>p217 b</i> <sup>215</sup>
响	<b>xiǎng</b>	886
巷	<b>xiàng</b>	392
项	<b>xiàng</b>	<i>p228a</i>
削	<b>xiāo/xuē</b>	<i>p270b</i>
卸	<b>xiè</b>	<i>p270b</i>
信	<b>xìn</b>	597
星	<b>xīng</b>	1014
型	<b>xíng</b>	<i>p242a</i>
修	<b>xiū</b>	947
须	<b>xū</b>	<i>p218b</i>
叙	<b>xù</b>	<i>p246b</i>
宣	<b>xuān</b>	<i>p237a</i>
选	<b>xuǎn</b>	864
研	<b>yán</b>	856
咽	<b>yàn/yān</b>	<i>p253a</i>
洋	<b>yáng</b>	704
养	<b>yǎng</b>	<i>p232a</i>
咬	<b>yǎo</b>	528
要	<b>yào</b>	174
药	<b>yào</b>	<i>p216a</i>
钥	<b>yào/yuè</b>	<i>p271a</i>
姨	<b>yí</b>	<i>p245b</i>
音	<b>yīn</b>	445 <sup>211</sup>
姻	<b>yīn</b>	<i>p239b</i>
映	<b>yìng</b>	<i>p243a</i>
哟	<b>yō/yo</b>	<i>p264a</i>
勇	<b>yǒng</b>	<i>p235a</i>

语	<b>yǔ</b>	958
狱	<b>yù</b>	<i>p264b</i>
院	<b>yuàn</b>	95
怨	<b>yuàn</b>	<i>p271b</i>
咱	<b>zán</b>	<i>p224b</i>
怎	<b>zěn</b>	548
炸	<b>zhà</b>	453
战	<b>zhàn</b>	361
赵	<b>zhào</b>	<i>p272a</i>
珍	<b>zhēn</b>	<i>p239a</i>
政	<b>zhèng</b>	601
挣	<b>zhèng</b>	<i>p265a</i>
指	<b>zhǐ</b>	<i>p219b</i>
钟	<b>zhōng</b>	151
种	<b>zhǒng/zhòng</b> <b>chóng</b>	725
重	<b>zhòng/chóng</b>	323
祝	<b>zhù</b>	<i>p223b</i>
砖	<b>zhuān</b>	730
追	<b>zhuī</b>	<i>p245a</i>
资	<b>zī</b>	<i>p235b</i>
姿	<b>zī</b>	<i>p235b</i>
总	<b>zǒng</b>	700
祖	<b>zǔ</b>	168
昨	<b>zuó</b>	558

## 10 strokes

啊	<b>ā</b>	108
挨	<b>āi/ái</b>	<i>p231a</i>
唉	<b>āi/ài</b>	<i>p231a</i>
爱	<b>ài</b>	449

案	<b>àn</b>	836
罢	<b>bà</b>	<i>p227a</i>
班	<b>bān</b>	<i>p228b</i>
般	<b>bān</b>	<i>p226b</i>
剥	<b>bāo</b>	<i>p254b</i>
倍	<b>bèi</b>	845
被	<b>bèi</b>	1024
笔	<b>bǐ</b>	115
髟	<b>biāo</b>	1032 <sup>220</sup>
宾	<b>bīn</b>	<i>p250a</i>
病	<b>bìng</b>	631
捕	<b>bǔ</b>	<i>p230b</i>
部	<b>bù</b>	698
蚕	<b>cán</b>	<i>p265b</i>
舱	<b>cāng</b>	<i>p231b</i>
柴	<b>chái</b>	<i>p231a</i>
倡	<b>chàng</b>	458
称	<b>chēng/chèn</b>	874
乘	<b>chéng</b>	<i>p223a</i>
翅	<b>chì</b>	<i>p250a</i>
臭	<b>chòu</b>	<i>p242b</i>
础	<b>chǔ</b>	<i>p225b</i>
唇	<b>chún</b>	855
瓷	<b>cí</b>	<i>p255a</i>
脆	<b>cùi</b>	<i>p250b</i>
挫	<b>cuò</b>	<i>p255b</i>
耽	<b>dān</b>	<i>p255b</i>
党	<b>dǎng</b>	716
档	<b>dàng</b>	<i>p255b</i>
倒	<b>dào/dǎo</b>	552
敌	<b>dí</b>	<i>p235a</i>

递	<b>dì</b>	<i>p250b</i>
调	<b>diào/tiáo</b>	<i>p222b</i>
爹	<b>diē</b>	<i>p266a</i>
都	<b>dōu/dū</b>	192
逗	<b>dòu</b>	<i>p250b</i>
读	<b>dú</b>	<i>p219b</i>
顿	<b>dùn</b>	<i>p226b</i>
饿	<b>è</b>	<i>p215b</i>
恶	<b>è/wù</b>	<i>p236b</i>
烦	<b>fán</b>	<i>p218b</i>
粉	<b>fěn</b>	134
峰	<b>fēng</b>	<i>p223b</i>
逢	<b>féng</b>	<i>p223b</i>
浮	<b>fú</b>	<i>p240b</i>
俯	<b>fǔ</b>	904
赶	<b>gǎn</b>	228
高	<b>gāo</b>	99 <sup>218</sup>
哥	<b>gē</b>	269
胳膊	<b>gē</b>	<i>p250b</i>
格	<b>gé</b>	<i>p235b</i>
根	<b>gēn</b>	916
耕	<b>gēng</b>	<i>p266b</i>
顾	<b>gù</b>	<i>p221b</i>
逛	<b>guàng</b>	<i>p251a</i>
海	<b>hǎi</b>	697
害	<b>hài</b>	<i>p215b</i>
航	<b>háng</b>	1042
耗	<b>hào</b>	<i>p267a</i>
核	<b>hé</b>	<i>p257a</i>
哼	<b>hēng/hng</b>	<i>p251a</i>
候	<b>hòu</b>	574
壶	<b>hú</b>	<i>p236b</i>

唤	<b>huàn</b>	1051
换	<b>huàn</b>	1052
晃	<b>huàng/huǎng</b>	<i>p257b</i>
悔	<b>huǐ</b>	<i>p236a</i>
获	<b>huò</b>	<i>p237b</i>
积	<b>jī</b>	<i>p227b</i>
疾	<b>jí</b>	<i>p257b</i>
继	<b>jì</b>	<i>p219a</i>
家	<b>jiā</b>	503
监	<b>jiān</b>	<i>p220a</i>
兼	<b>jiān</b>	<i>p239a</i>
捡	<b>jiǎn</b>	<i>p251b</i>
健	<b>jiàn</b>	935
舰	<b>jiàn</b>	<i>p258a</i>
浆	<b>jiāng</b>	1037
胶	<b>jiāo</b>	527
较	<b>jiào</b>	522
借	<b>jiè</b>	887
紧	<b>jǐn</b>	599
浸	<b>jìn</b>	<i>p237a</i>
竞	<b>jìng</b>	<i>p232a</i>
酒	<b>jiǔ</b>	475
桔	<b>jú</b>	241
剧	<b>jù</b>	755
俱	<b>jù</b>	<i>p239a</i>
倦	<b>juàn</b>	<i>p232b</i>
绢	<b>juàn</b>	<i>p251b</i>
烤	<b>kǎo</b>	<i>p251b</i>
课	<b>kè</b>	691
恳	<b>kěn</b>	<i>p241b</i>
恐	<b>kǒng</b>	769
哭	<b>kū</b>	639

宽	<b>kuān</b>	950
捆	<b>kǔn</b>	<i>p251b</i>
狼	<b>láng</b>	<i>p241a</i>
朗	<b>lǎng</b>	<i>p251b</i>
浪	<b>làng</b>	<i>p241a</i>
捞	<b>lāo</b>	<i>p221a</i>
哩	<b>lī/li</b>	148
离	<b>lí</b>	679
鬲	<b>lì</b>	<i>p216 b<sup>219</sup></i>
恋	<b>liàn</b>	<i>p249b</i>
凉	<b>liáng/liàng</b>	824
谅	<b>liàng</b>	<i>p225a</i>
料	<b>liào</b>	<i>p216a</i>
烈	<b>liè</b>	<i>p228b</i>
铃	<b>líng</b>	373
陵	<b>líng</b>	<i>p259b</i>
留	<b>liú</b>	829
流	<b>liú</b>	<i>p222a</i>
旅	<b>lǚ</b>	1043
虑	<b>lǜ</b>	<i>p241a</i>
埋	<b>mái</b>	<i>p245b</i>
秘	<b>mī/bì</b>	<i>p228b</i>
眠	<b>mián</b>	<i>p260b</i>
莫	<b>mò</b>	939
拿	<b>ná</b>	593
难	<b>nán/nàn</b>	488
脑	<b>nǎo</b>	<i>p232a</i>
能	<b>néng</b>	438
娘	<b>niáng</b>	<i>p222a</i>
捏	<b>niē</b>	<i>p268b</i>
哦	<b>ó/ò</b>	<i>p261a</i>
畔	<b>pàn</b>	<i>p240b</i>

旁	<b>páng</b>	875
袍	<b>páo</b>	291
陪	<b>péi</b>	<i>p230b</i>
配	<b>pèi</b>	<i>p238b</i>
疲	<b>pí</b>	<i>p227b</i>
瓶	<b>píng</b>	740
破	<b>pò</b>	<i>p218b</i>
剖	<b>pōu</b>	<i>p261a</i>
起	<b>qǐ</b>	557
铅	<b>qiān</b>	125
钱	<b>qián</b>	212
桥	<b>qiáo</b>	<i>p224a</i>
悄	<b>qiǎo/qiāo</b>	<i>p252b</i>
倾	<b>qīng</b>	<i>p261b</i>
请	<b>qǐng</b>	250
拳	<b>quán</b>	<i>p232b</i>
缺	<b>quē</b>	<i>p237a</i>
热	<b>rè</b>	764
容	<b>róng</b>	490
辱	<b>rǔ</b>	<i>p269a</i>
弱	<b>ruò</b>	<i>p233a</i>
润	<b>rùn</b>	<i>p269a</i>
晒	<b>shài</b>	<i>p249b</i>
扇	<b>shàn</b>	<i>p245b</i>
烧	<b>shāo</b>	<i>p216a</i>
哨	<b>shào</b>	<i>p262a</i>
射	<b>shè</b>	238
涉	<b>shè</b>	<i>p269a</i>
谁	<b>shéi/shuí</b>	60
逝	<b>shì</b>	<i>p262a</i>
殊	<b>shū</b>	<i>p253a</i>

衰	<b>shuāi</b>	<i>p269b</i>
颂	<b>sòng</b>	<i>p262a</i>
素	<b>sù</b>	<i>p245b</i>
速	<b>sù</b>	<i>p246a</i>
损	<b>sǔn</b>	<i>p236a</i>
索	<b>suǒ</b>	<i>p245b</i>
谈	<b>tán</b>	758
唐	<b>táng</b>	424
倘	<b>tǎng</b>	481
烫	<b>tàng</b>	<i>p215a</i>
桃	<b>táo</b>	<i>p270a</i>
套	<b>tào</b>	<i>p246a</i>
特	<b>tè</b>	703
疼	<b>téng</b>	<i>p224b</i>
铁	<b>tiě</b>	954
通	<b>tōng</b>	802
透	<b>tòu</b>	<i>p234a</i>
途	<b>tú</b>	<i>p233a</i>
涂	<b>tú</b>	<i>p247b</i>
徒	<b>tú</b>	<i>p270a</i>
袜	<b>wà</b>	<i>p225b</i>
顽	<b>wán</b>	<i>p270a</i>
挽	<b>wǎn</b>	<i>p270a</i>
蚊	<b>wén</b>	<i>p270b</i>
翁	<b>wēng</b>	<i>p270b</i>
悟	<b>wù</b>	<i>p245b</i>
息	<b>xī</b>	794
牺	<b>xī</b>	<i>p249b</i>
席	<b>xí</b>	<i>p249b</i>
夏	<b>xià</b>	1007
陷	<b>xiàn</b>	<i>p263a</i>



消	<b>xiāo</b>	1027
宵	<b>xiāo</b>	<i>p263a</i>
晓	<b>xiǎo</b>	<i>p216a</i>
笑	<b>xiào</b>	66
校	<b>xiào/jiào</b>	521
效	<b>xiào</b>	525
胸	<b>xiōng</b>	<i>p246a</i>
绣	<b>xiù</b>	<i>p234a</i>
袖	<b>xiù</b>	<i>p237b</i>
鸭	<b>yā</b>	<i>p271a</i>
烟	<b>yān</b>	1057
盐	<b>yán</b>	<i>p220a</i>
验	<b>yàn</b>	<i>p221b</i>
宴	<b>yàn</b>	<i>p226b</i>
艳	<b>yàn</b>	<i>p263b</i>
秧	<b>yāng</b>	<i>p243a</i>
氧	<b>yǎng</b>	<i>p263b</i>
样	<b>yàng</b>	655
倚	<b>yǐ</b>	<i>p264a</i>
谊	<b>yì</b>	1009
益	<b>yì</b>	<i>p234b</i>
涌	<b>yǒng</b>	<i>p264a</i>
娱	<b>yú</b>	<i>p271a</i>
预	<b>yù</b>	776
浴	<b>yù</b>	<i>p271b</i>
冤	<b>yuān</b>	<i>p271b</i>
原	<b>yuán</b>	443
圆	<b>yuán</b>	826
阅	<b>yuè</b>	<i>p248b</i>
悦	<b>yuè</b>	<i>p264b</i>
晕	<b>yūn/yùn</b>	<i>p271b</i>

砸	<b>zá</b>	<i>p264b</i>
栽	<b>zái</b>	<i>p265b</i>
载	<b>zǎi/zài</b>	<i>p265b</i>
脏	<b>zàng/zāng</b>	<i>p223b</i>
造	<b>zào</b>	743
窄	<b>zhǎi</b>	455
债	<b>zhài</b>	<i>p219a</i>
展	<b>zhǎn</b>	895
盏	<b>zhǎn</b>	<i>p265a</i>
站	<b>zhàn</b>	359
涨	<b>zhǎng/zhàng</b>	<i>p248a</i>
哲	<b>zhé</b>	<i>p253b</i>
浙	<b>zhè</b>	<i>p272b</i>
真	<b>zhēn</b>	404
振	<b>zhèn</b>	853
症	<b>zhèng/zhēng</b>	606
值	<b>zhí</b>	405
致	<b>zhì</b>	<i>p228a</i>
秩	<b>zhì</b>	<i>p237b</i>
衷	<b>zhōng</b>	<i>p265a</i>
皱	<b>zhòu</b>	<i>p272a</i>
珠	<b>zhū</b>	<i>p237b</i>
株	<b>zhū</b>	<i>p272a</i>
烛	<b>zhú</b>	<i>p235a</i>
逐	<b>zhú</b>	<i>p246a</i>
桩	<b>zhuāng</b>	<i>p272a</i>
准	<b>zhǔn</b>	720
桌	<b>zhuō</b>	207
捉	<b>zhuō</b>	<i>p246a</i>
租	<b>zū</b>	169
钻	<b>zuān/zuàn</b>	365

座 **zuò** 554

## 11 strokes

笨 **bèn** *p231a*

菠 **bō** *p254b*

脖 **bó** *p250a*

猜 **cāi** *p229a*

彩 **cǎi** 621

菜 **cài** 622

惭 **cán** *p254b*

惨 **cǎn** *p265b*

铲 **chǎn** *p254b*

常 **cháng** 483

偿 **cháng** *p255a*

唱 **chàng** 457

晨 **chén** 852

匙 **chí/shi** *p255a*

崇 **chóng** *p250a*

船 **chuán** 539

凑 **còu** *p266a*

粗 **cū** 171

措 **cuò** *p250b*

逮 **dǎi/dài** *p255b*

袋 **dài** 783

弹 **dàn/tán** *p236b*

蛋 **dàn** *p216b*

淡 **dàn** 759

盗 **dào** *p232a*

得 **děi/dé/de** 388

第 **dì** 577

惦 **diàn** *p256a*

掉	<b>diào</b>	<i>p227a</i>
堵	<b>dǔ</b>	189
断	<b>duàn</b>	<i>p219a</i>
堆	<b>duī</b>	<i>p235b</i>
啡	<b>fēi</b>	<i>p225b</i>
符	<b>fú</b>	906
袱	<b>fú</b>	<i>p256b</i>
辅	<b>fǔ</b>	<i>p226a</i>
副	<b>fù</b>	<i>p221b</i>
盖	<b>gài</b>	<i>p248a</i>
敢	<b>gǎn</b>	737
鸽	<b>gē</b>	<i>p256b</i>
够	<b>gòu</b>	382
馆	<b>guǎn</b>	533
惯	<b>guàn</b>	<i>p218a</i>
焊	<b>hàn</b>	<i>p257a</i>
毫	<b>háo</b>	<i>p246a</i>
盒	<b>hé</b>	<i>p251a</i>
痕	<b>hén</b>	<i>p257a</i>
患	<b>huàn</b>	<i>p255b</i>
黄	<b>huáng</b>	699
婚	<b>hūn</b>	866
混	<b>hún/hùn</b>	<i>p237a</i>
基	<b>jī</b>	<i>p218a</i>
寄	<b>jì</b>	1045
绩	<b>jì</b>	<i>p219a</i>
寂	<b>jì</b>	<i>p257b</i>
假	<b>jiǎ/jià</b>	1015
煎	<b>jiān</b>	572
检	<b>jiǎn</b>	<i>p216a</i>
减	<b>jiǎn</b>	980

渐	<b>jiàn</b>	<i>p233a</i>
教	<b>jiāo/jiào</b>	499
脚	<b>jiǎo</b>	<i>p225a</i>
接	<b>jiē</b>	784
捷	<b>jié</b>	<i>p258b</i>
惊	<b>jīng</b>	<i>p229a</i>
竟	<b>jìng</b>	<i>p232b</i>
救	<b>jiù</b>	838
据	<b>jù</b>	756
距	<b>jù</b>	<i>p238b</i>
菌	<b>jùn/jūn</b>	<i>p247b</i>
康	<b>kāng</b>	<i>p223a</i>
控	<b>kòng</b>	<i>p251b</i>
啦	<b>lā/la</b>	<i>p219a</i>
廊	<b>láng</b>	<i>p259a</i>
累	<b>lèi/lěi</b>	49
梨	<b>lí</b>	<i>p247a</i>
理	<b>lǐ</b>	146
粒	<b>lì</b>	<i>p246a</i>
脸	<b>liǎn</b>	680
梁	<b>liáng</b>	<i>p237b</i>
辆	<b>liàng</b>	417
聊	<b>liáo</b>	<i>p252a</i>
猎	<b>liè</b>	<i>p259b</i>
淋	<b>lín</b>	<i>p267b</i>
领	<b>lǐng</b>	372
笼	<b>lóng</b>	<i>p259b</i>
鹿	<b>lù</b>	<i>p217 a<sup>222</sup></i>
铝	<b>lǚ</b>	<i>p260a</i>
绿	<b>lǜ</b>	<i>p215b</i>
率	<b>lǜ/shuài</b>	<i>p242b</i>
略 <sup>1</sup>	<b>üè</b>	<i>p237a</i>

掠 <sup>1</sup>	<b>üè</b>	<i>p260a</i>
萝	<b>luó</b>	<i>p252a</i>
逻	<b>luó</b>	<i>p260a</i>
麻	<b>má</b>	<i>p226 a<sup>221</sup></i>
猫	<b>māo</b>	<i>p240a</i>
梅	<b>méi</b>	<i>p268a</i>
猛	<b>měng</b>	<i>p268a</i>
梦	<b>mèng</b>	<i>p233a</i>
眯	<b>mī/mí</b>	130
谜	<b>mí</b>	128
密	<b>mì</b>	<i>p228b</i>
描	<b>miáo</b>	<i>p240a</i>
敏	<b>mǐn</b>	<i>p260b</i>
谋	<b>móu</b>	<i>p236a</i>
您	<b>nín</b>	88
偶	<b>ǒu</b>	<i>p268b</i>
排	<b>pái</b>	<i>p222b</i>
盘	<b>pán</b>	<i>p234a</i>
培	<b>péi</b>	<i>p261a</i>
捧	<b>pěng</b>	<i>p223b</i>
啤	<b>pí</b>	<i>p226b</i>
偏	<b>piān</b>	<i>p221a</i>
票	<b>piào</b>	1046
婆	<b>pó</b>	<i>p227b</i>
戚	<b>qī</b>	<i>p252b</i>
骑	<b>qí</b>	<i>p225b</i>
清	<b>qīng</b>	252
情	<b>qíng</b>	251
球	<b>qiú</b>	<i>p216a</i>
渠	<b>qú</b>	<i>p252b</i>
娶	<b>qǔ</b>	<i>p269a</i>
圈	<b>quān/juān/juàn</b>	<i>p232b</i>

商	<b>shāng</b>	713
蛇	<b>shé</b>	<i>p246b</i>
深	<b>shēn</b>	<i>p223b</i>
婶	<b>shěn</b>	808
绳	<b>shéng</b>	<i>p239b</i>
盛	<b>shèng/chéng</b>	<i>p269a</i>
授	<b>shòu</b>	<i>p246a</i>
兽	<b>shòu</b>	<i>p269b</i>
售	<b>shòu</b>	<i>p269b</i>
梳	<b>shū</b>	<i>p246b</i>
孰	<b>shú</b>	<i>p217b</i>
宿	<b>sù/xiǔ</b>	<i>p224b</i>
随	<b>suí</b>	843
探	<b>tàn</b>	<i>p224a</i>
堂	<b>táng</b>	723
掏	<b>tāo</b>	<i>p253a</i>
萄	<b>táo</b>	<i>p262b</i>
梯	<b>tī</b>	<i>p240b</i>
惕	<b>tì</b>	<i>p262b</i>
添	<b>tiān</b>	<i>p229a</i>
甜	<b>tián</b>	<i>p247a</i>
停	<b>tíng</b>	842
铜	<b>tóng</b>	861
桶	<b>tǒng</b>	<i>p246b</i>
偷	<b>tōu</b>	1060
推	<b>tuī</b>	974
脱	<b>tuō</b>	<i>p225a</i>
晚	<b>wǎn</b>	565

望	<b>wàng</b>	779
维	<b>wéi</b>	<i>p235b</i>
谓	<b>wèi</b>	<i>p235b</i>
悉	<b>xī</b>	<i>p253a</i>
惜	<b>xī</b>	<i>p270a</i>
袭	<b>xí</b>	<i>p263a</i>
掀	<b>xiān</b>	<i>p242a</i>
厢	<b>xiāng</b>	<i>p263a</i>
象	<b>xiàng</b>	733
淆	<b>xiáo</b>	<i>p263a</i>
斜	<b>xié</b>	<i>p246b</i>
械	<b>xiè</b>	<i>p242a</i>
虚	<b>xū</b>	<i>p246b</i>
绪	<b>xù</b>	188
续	<b>xù</b>	<i>p219a</i>
旋	<b>xuán</b>	<i>p245a</i>
悬	<b>xuán</b>	<i>p263a</i>
雪	<b>xuě</b>	<i>p215a</i>
崖	<b>yá</b>	<i>p263b</i>
淹	<b>yān</b>	<i>p263b</i>
眼	<b>yǎn</b>	<i>p219b</i>
掩	<b>yǎn</b>	<i>p263b</i>
窑	<b>yáo</b>	<i>p264a</i>
野	<b>yě</b>	<i>p228a</i>
液	<b>yè</b>	<i>p246a</i>
移	<b>yí</b>	<i>p239b</i>
银	<b>yín</b>	1064
寅	<b>yín</b>	<i>p223a</i>
隐	<b>yǐn</b>	<i>p240a</i>
婴	<b>yīng</b>	<i>p264a</i>
营	<b>yíng</b>	<i>p221b</i>
悠	<b>yōu</b>	<i>p253b</i>



渔	yú	<i>p264a</i>
域	yù	<i>p271a</i>
跃	yuè	<i>p253b</i>
粘	zhān/nián	360
崭	zhǎn	<i>p265a</i>
章	zhāng	<i>p218a</i>
着	zháo/zhe/zhuó	586-88
睁	zhēng	<i>p248a</i>
职	zhí	<i>p234a</i>
猪	zhū	184
著	zhù	186
综	zōng	<i>p253b</i>
族	zú	<i>p222b</i>
做	zuò	<i>p224a</i>

## 12 strokes

傲	ào	<i>p231b</i>
奥	ào	<i>p254a</i>
傍	bàng	876
棒	bàng	<i>p223b</i>
悲	bēi	<i>p222b</i>
辈	bèi	<i>p222b</i>
逼	bī	<i>p231b</i>
编	biān	<i>p221a</i>
遍	biàn	<i>p221a</i>
博	bó	<i>p230b</i>
裁	cái	<i>p265b</i>
策	cè	<i>p229b</i>
曾	céng/zēng	439
插	chā	<i>p231b</i>
超	chāo	<i>p233b</i>
朝	cháo/zhāo	<i>p227a</i>

趁	<b>chèn</b>	<i>p239a</i>
程	<b>chéng</b>	<i>p247b</i>
厨	<b>chú</b>	<i>p248b</i>
喘	<b>chuǎn</b>	<i>p240b</i>
窗	<b>chuāng</b>	<i>p226b</i>
窜	<b>cuàn</b>	<i>p255b</i>
搓	<b>cuō</b>	<i>p255b</i>
搭	<b>dā</b>	<i>p240b</i>
答	<b>dá/dā</b>	975
道	<b>dào</b>	347
登	<b>dēng</b>	798
等	<b>děng</b>	582
堤	<b>dī</b>	<i>p266a</i>
奠	<b>diàn</b>	<i>p256a</i>
跌	<b>diē</b>	<i>p247b</i>
董	<b>dǒng</b>	324
渡	<b>dù</b>	<i>p247a</i>
短	<b>duǎn</b>	659
鹅	<b>é</b>	<i>p215b</i>
番	<b>fān</b>	<i>p256a</i>
愤	<b>fèn</b>	<i>p240b</i>
粪	<b>fèn</b>	<i>p266b</i>
幅	<b>fú</b>	<i>p221b</i>
傅	<b>fù</b>	726
溉	<b>gài</b>	<i>p256b</i>
港	<b>gǎng</b>	393
割	<b>gē</b>	<i>p247a</i>
搁	<b>gē/gé</b>	<i>p250b</i>
隔	<b>gé</b>	<i>p247b</i>
葛	<b>gé/gě</b>	<i>p272a</i>
辜	<b>gū</b>	322
雇	<b>gù</b>	<i>p266b</i>

棍	<b>gùn</b>	<i>p237a</i>
锅	<b>guō</b>	<i>p251a</i>
寒	<b>hán</b>	<i>p225a</i>
喊	<b>hǎn</b>	978
喝	<b>hē/hè</b>	501
黑	<b>hēi</b>	357 <sup>223</sup>
喉	<b>hóu</b>	<i>p241b</i>
猴	<b>hóu</b>	<i>p241b</i>
湖	<b>hú</b>	712
滑	<b>huá</b>	<i>p247b</i>
猾	<b>huá</b>	<i>p247b</i>
缓	<b>huǎn</b>	<i>p218b</i>
慌	<b>huāng</b>	<i>p222b</i>
辉	<b>huī</b>	<i>p251a</i>
集	<b>jí</b>	<i>p216a</i>
践	<b>jiàn</b>	<i>p226a</i>
溅	<b>jiàn</b>	<i>p258a</i>
焦	<b>jiāo</b>	<i>p226a</i>
椒	<b>jiāo</b>	<i>p258a</i>
搅	<b>jiǎo</b>	<i>p258a</i>
街	<b>jiē</b>	545
揭	<b>jiē</b>	<i>p258a</i>
筋	<b>jīn</b>	<i>p267a</i>
景	<b>jǐng</b>	396
敬	<b>jìng</b>	1061
揪	<b>jiū</b>	<i>p258b</i>
就	<b>jiù</b>	397
棵	<b>kē</b>	692
渴	<b>kě</b>	<i>p222a</i>
裤	<b>kù</b>	<i>p248b</i>
款	<b>kuǎn</b>	<i>p239b</i>
筐	<b>kuāng</b>	<i>p267b</i>

愧	<b>kuì</b>	<i>p259a</i>
阔	<b>kuò</b>	<i>p249a</i>
喇	<b>lǎ</b>	<i>p259a</i>
愣	<b>lèng</b>	<i>p259a</i>
联	<b>lián</b>	<i>p218a</i>
量	<b>liáng/liàng</b>	844
裂	<b>liè</b>	<i>p228b</i>
搂	<b>lōu</b>	<i>p260a</i>
喽	<b>lou</b>	<i>p260a</i>
落	<b>luò/là/lào</b>	<i>p218a</i>
帽	<b>mào</b>	466
棉	<b>mián</b>	<i>p247a</i>
牌	<b>pái</b>	<i>p232a</i>
跑	<b>pǎo</b>	287
赔	<b>péi</b>	<i>p230b</i>
喷	<b>pēn</b>	<i>p240b</i>
棚	<b>péng</b>	<i>p261a</i>
脾	<b>pí</b>	<i>p252a</i>
骗	<b>piàn</b>	<i>p221a</i>
葡	<b>pú</b>	<i>p261a</i>
普	<b>pǔ</b>	800
铺	<b>pù/pū</b>	531
期	<b>qī</b>	963
欺	<b>qī</b>	965
棋	<b>qí</b>	966
谦	<b>qiān</b>	<i>p261a</i>
腔	<b>qiāng</b>	<i>p268b</i>
强	<b>qiáng/qiǎng</b> <b>jiàng</b>	<i>p232a</i>
翘	<b>qiáo/qiào</b>	<i>p261b</i>
琴	<b>qín</b>	<i>p268b</i>
晴	<b>qíng</b>	253

确	<b>què</b>	<i>p219a</i>
裙	<b>qún</b>	<i>p252b</i>
然	<b>rán</b>	686
惹	<b>rě</b>	<i>p252b</i>
揉	<b>róu</b>	<i>p261b</i>
锐	<b>ruì</b>	<i>p248b</i>
散	<b>sàn</b>	<i>p219a</i>
骚	<b>sāo</b>	<i>p262a</i>
嫂	<b>sǎo</b>	<i>p243a</i>
森	<b>sēn</b>	<i>p245a</i>
善	<b>shàn</b>	<i>p247a</i>
赏	<b>shǎng</b>	485
稍	<b>shāo</b>	<i>p242a</i>
剩	<b>shèng</b>	<i>p223a</i>
湿	<b>shī</b>	<i>p232b</i>
释	<b>shì</b>	<i>p220b</i>
舒	<b>shū</b>	<i>p219a</i>
暑	<b>shǔ</b>	187
属	<b>shǔ</b>	1038
税	<b>shuì</b>	312
斯	<b>sī</b>	<i>p238a</i>
搜	<b>sōu</b>	<i>p243a</i>
锁	<b>suǒ</b>	<i>p269b</i>
塔	<b>tǎ</b>	<i>p240b</i>
毯	<b>tǎn</b>	<i>p240b</i>
提	<b>tí/dī</b>	1004
替	<b>tì</b>	896
童	<b>tóng</b>	149
筒	<b>tǒng</b>	863
痛	<b>tòng</b>	<i>p216a</i>
蛙	<b>wā</b>	<i>p245b</i>

喂	<b>wèi</b>	<i>p225b</i>
温	<b>wēn</b>	1011
握	<b>wò</b>	<i>p225a</i>
晰	<b>xī</b>	<i>p231a</i>
稀	<b>xī</b>	<i>p270a</i>
喜	<b>xǐ</b>	243
羨	<b>xiàn</b>	<i>p253a</i>
谢	<b>xiè</b>	239
雄	<b>xióng</b>	<i>p247a</i>
锈	<b>xiù</b>	<i>p234a</i>
循	<b>xún</b>	<i>p263b</i>
焰	<b>yàn</b>	<i>p263b</i>
谣	<b>yáo</b>	<i>p238a</i>
遗	<b>yí</b>	<i>p271a</i>
椅	<b>yǐ</b>	209
硬	<b>yìng</b>	<i>p247a</i>
游	<b>yóu</b>	<i>p222a</i>
愉	<b>yú</b>	<i>p225a</i>
遇	<b>yù</b>	<i>p219b</i>
裕	<b>yù</b>	<i>p264b</i>
御	<b>yù</b>	<i>p264b</i>
寓	<b>yù</b>	<i>p271b</i>
援	<b>yuán</b>	<i>p218b</i>
缘	<b>yuán</b>	<i>p271b</i>
越	<b>yuè</b>	736
暂	<b>zàn</b>	719
凿	<b>záo</b>	<i>p264b</i>
曾	<b>zēng/céng</b>	439
渣	<b>zhā</b>	<i>p271b</i>
掌	<b>zhǎng</b>	484
植	<b>zhí</b>	406

殖	<b>zhí</b>	409
智	<b>zhì</b>	1023
粥	<b>zhōu</b>	<i>p272a</i>
煮	<b>zhǔ</b>	185
筑	<b>zhù/zhú</b>	<i>p253b</i>
铸	<b>zhù</b>	<i>p272a</i>
装	<b>zhuāng</b>	<i>p218a</i>
紫	<b>zǐ</b>	<i>p247b</i>
最	<b>zuì</b>	479
尊	<b>zūn</b>	<i>p238b</i>

### 13 strokes

矮	<b>ǎi</b>	84
碍	<b>ài</b>	<i>p254a</i>
暗	<b>àn</b>	<i>p229a</i>
摆	<b>bǎi</b>	<i>p227a</i>
搬	<b>bān</b>	<i>p226b</i>
碑	<b>bēi</b>	<i>p231b</i>
酬	<b>chóu</b>	<i>p255b</i>
愁	<b>chóu</b>	<i>p248a</i>
楚	<b>chǔ</b>	828
触	<b>chù</b>	<i>p250b</i>
辞	<b>cí</b>	<i>p255a</i>
催	<b>cuī</b>	<i>p248a</i>
错	<b>cuò</b>	650
殿	<b>diàn</b>	<i>p256a</i>
叠	<b>dié</b>	<i>p247b</i>
督	<b>dū</b>	<i>p256a</i>
躲	<b>duǒ</b>	<i>p243b</i>
蜂	<b>fēng</b>	<i>p223b</i>
缝	<b>féng</b>	<i>p223b</i>

福	<b>fú</b>	<i>p221b</i>
缚	<b>fù</b>	<i>p256b</i>
概	<b>gài</b>	<i>p225b</i>
感	<b>gǎn</b>	979
搞	<b>gǎo</b>	100
跟	<b>gēn</b>	248
鼓	<b>gǔ</b>	<i>p236 a<sup>224</sup></i>
跪	<b>guì</b>	<i>p251a</i>
滚	<b>gǔn</b>	<i>p248a</i>
煌	<b>huáng</b>	<i>p257b</i>
毁	<b>huǐ</b>	<i>p267a</i>
魂	<b>hún</b>	<i>p267a</i>
辑	<b>jí</b>	<i>p257b</i>
嫁	<b>jià</b>	<i>p241b</i>
煎	<b>jiān</b>	572
简	<b>jiǎn</b>	859
键	<b>jiàn</b>	936
鉴	<b>jiàn</b>	<i>p258a</i>
酱	<b>jiàng</b>	1036
解	<b>jiě</b>	997
谨	<b>jǐn</b>	<i>p258b</i>
禁	<b>jìn/jīn</b>	<i>p247b</i>
睛	<b>jīng</b>	254
舅	<b>jiù</b>	<i>p267a</i>
窟	<b>kū</b>	<i>p258b</i>
跨	<b>kuà</b>	<i>p241b</i>
筷	<b>kuài</b>	<i>p248a</i>
廓	<b>kuò</b>	<i>p259a</i>
赖	<b>lài</b>	<i>p217a</i>
蓝	<b>lán</b>	<i>p220b</i>
滥	<b>làn</b>	<i>p220b</i>



雷	<b>léi</b>	803
粮	<b>liáng</b>	<i>p236a</i>
梁	<b>liáng</b>	<i>p237b</i>
龄	<b>líng</b>	375
零	<b>líng</b>	370
溜	<b>liū</b>	<i>p267b</i>
楼	<b>lóu</b>	513
路	<b>lù</b>	630
锣	<b>luó</b>	<i>p260a</i>
满	<b>mǎn</b>	995
煤	<b>méi</b>	<i>p235b</i>
蒙	<b>mēng/méng</b> <b>měng</b>	<i>p268a</i>
盟	<b>méng</b>	<i>p268a</i>
摸	<b>mō</b>	941
寞	<b>mò</b>	943
漠	<b>mò</b>	942
墓	<b>mù</b>	945
幕	<b>mù</b>	946
嗯	<b>ˊn/ˊn/ˊn/</b> <b>ˊng/ˊng/ˊng</b>	<i>p226b</i>
暖	<b>nuǎn</b>	<i>p218b</i>
蓬	<b>péng</b>	<i>p261a</i>
碰	<b>pèng</b>	<i>p221b</i>
辟	<b>pì</b>	<i>p233b</i>
签	<b>qiān</b>	<i>p221b</i>
勤	<b>qín</b>	<i>p268b</i>
群	<b>qún</b>	<i>p234a</i>
溶	<b>róng</b>	<i>p261a</i>
塞	<b>sāi</b>	<i>p269a</i>
嗓	<b>sǎng</b>	<i>p252b</i>
傻	<b>shǎ</b>	<i>p252b</i>

摄	<b>shè</b>	<i>p262a</i>
慎	<b>shèn</b>	<i>p242b</i>
输	<b>shū</b>	<i>p220a</i>
署	<b>shǔ</b>	190
鼠	<b>shǔ</b>	<i>p217 a</i> <sup>225</sup>
数	<b>shù</b>	681
睡	<b>shuì</b>	636
塑	<b>sù</b>	<i>p253a</i>
碎	<b>suì</b>	<i>p232a</i>
嗦	<b>suō</b>	<i>p262b</i>
塌	<b>tā</b>	<i>p262b</i>
滩	<b>tān</b>	<i>p262b</i>
摊	<b>tān</b>	<i>p270a</i>
腾	<b>téng/tēng</b>	<i>p233a</i>
填	<b>tián</b>	<i>p242b</i>
跳	<b>tiào</b>	814
腿	<b>tuǐ</b>	<i>p219b</i>
碗	<b>wǎn</b>	<i>p220a</i>
微	<b>wēi</b>	<i>p242b</i>
雾	<b>wù</b>	<i>p253a</i>
锡	<b>xī</b>	<i>p270b</i>
媳	<b>xí</b>	<i>p270b</i>
嫌	<b>xián</b>	<i>p239a</i>
献	<b>xiàn</b>	<i>p238b</i>
想	<b>xiǎng</b>	387
像	<b>xiàng</b>	734
歇	<b>xiē</b>	<i>p248a</i>
新	<b>xīn</b>	467
腰	<b>yāo</b>	<i>p248a</i>
摇	<b>yáo</b>	<i>p238a</i>
遥	<b>yáo</b>	<i>p238b</i>

意	<b>yì</b>	446
愚	<b>yú</b>	<i>p264b</i>
愈	<b>yù/yú</b>	<i>p225a</i>
源	<b>yuán</b>	<i>p237b</i>
猿	<b>yuán</b>	<i>p264b</i>
障	<b>zhàng</b>	<i>p265a</i>
照	<b>zhào</b>	985
罩	<b>zhào</b>	<i>p271b</i>
蒸	<b>zhēng</b>	<i>p272a</i>
置	<b>zhì</b>	407
稚	<b>zhì</b>	<i>p265a</i>
罪	<b>zuì</b>	<i>p272a</i>

## 14 strokes

熬	<b>áo</b>	<i>p254a</i>
榜	<b>bǎng</b>	877
膀	<b>bǎng</b>	878
鼻	<b>bí</b>	<i>p231 b<sup>226</sup></i>
膊	<b>bó</b>	<i>p250a</i>
察	<b>chá</b>	1063
磁	<b>cí</b>	<i>p227a</i>
摧	<b>cuī</b>	<i>p266a</i>
凳	<b>dèng</b>	<i>p266a</i>
滴	<b>dī</b>	<i>p235a</i>
端	<b>duān</b>	<i>p240b</i>
鍛	<b>duàn</b>	<i>p225b</i>
腐	<b>fǔ</b>	907
膏	<b>gāo</b>	105
歌	<b>gē</b>	430
寡	<b>guǎ</b>	<i>p266b</i>
管	<b>guǎn</b>	832

裹	<b>guǒ</b>	<i>p257a</i>
豪	<b>háo</b>	<i>p266b</i>
碱	<b>jiǎn</b>	<i>p258a</i>
竭	<b>jié</b>	<i>p258b</i>
截	<b>jié</b>	<i>p265b</i>
精	<b>jīng</b>	927
静	<b>jìng</b>	1067
境	<b>jìng</b>	<i>p232b</i>
聚	<b>jù</b>	<i>p267a</i>
颗	<b>kē</b>	<i>p249a</i>
酷	<b>kù</b>	<i>p258b</i>
蜡	<b>là</b>	<i>p259a</i>
辣	<b>là</b>	<i>p267b</i>
璃	<b>lí</b>	<i>p250a</i>
僚	<b>liáo</b>	<i>p259b</i>
漏	<b>lòu</b>	<i>p248a</i>
嘛	<b>ma</b>	<i>p226a</i>
慢	<b>mán</b>	<i>p252a</i>
慢	<b>màn</b>	584
漫	<b>màn</b>	<i>p260a</i>
貌	<b>mào</b>	<i>p252a</i>
蜜	<b>mì</b>	<i>p228b</i>
蔑	<b>miè</b>	<i>p260b</i>
模	<b>mó/mú</b>	940
慕	<b>mù</b>	944
嫩	<b>nèn</b>	<i>p268a</i>
漂	<b>piāo/piǎo</b>	1047
漆	<b>qī</b>	<i>p268b</i>
旗	<b>qí</b>	964
歉	<b>qiàn</b>	<i>p239a</i>
墙	<b>qiáng</b>	937

敲	<b>qiāo</b>	102
赛	<b>sài</b>	<i>p225b</i>
瘦	<b>shòu</b>	<i>p243a</i>
摔	<b>shuāi</b>	<i>p243a</i>
嗽	<b>sòu</b>	334
酸	<b>suān</b>	<i>p225a</i>
算	<b>suàn</b>	626
缩	<b>suō</b>	<i>p224b</i>
稳	<b>wěn</b>	<i>p239b</i>
舞	<b>wǔ</b>	<i>p221b</i>
鲜	<b>xiān/xiǎn</b>	<i>p249a</i>
熊	<b>xióng</b>	<i>p253a</i>
需	<b>xū</b>	1059
墟	<b>xū</b>	<i>p263a</i>
演	<b>yǎn</b>	<i>p223a</i>
疑	<b>yí</b>	<i>p239b</i>
蝇	<b>yíng</b>	<i>p239b</i>
踊	<b>yǒng</b>	<i>p264a</i>
愿	<b>yuàn</b>	444
遭	<b>zāo</b>	<i>p243a</i>
摘	<b>zhāi</b>	<i>p235a</i>
遮	<b>zhē</b>	<i>p272a</i>
赚	<b>zhuàn</b>	<i>p239a</i>

## 15 strokes

磅	<b>bàng</b>	879
暴	<b>bào</b>	<i>p254a</i>
播	<b>bō</b>	<i>p220b</i>
踩	<b>cǎi</b>	623
潮	<b>cháo</b>	<i>p227a</i>
撤	<b>chè</b>	<i>p242b</i>

撑	<b>chēng</b>	<i>p255a</i>
聪	<b>cōng</b>	493
醋	<b>cù</b>	<i>p248b</i>
稻	<b>dào</b>	<i>p249a</i>
德	<b>dé</b>	1055
懂	<b>dǒng</b>	325
额	<b>é</b>	<i>p266a</i>
稿	<b>gǎo</b>	103
糊	<b>hū/hú/hù</b>	<i>p251a</i>
蝴	<b>hú</b>	<i>p257a</i>
慧	<b>huì</b>	<i>p257b</i>
稼	<b>jià</b>	<i>p241b</i>
箭	<b>jiàn</b>	571
僵	<b>jiāng</b>	<i>p258a</i>
蕉	<b>jiāo</b>	<i>p226a</i>
靠	<b>kào</b>	932
黎	<b>lí</b>	<i>p259b</i>
瞒	<b>mán</b>	<i>p260a</i>
霉	<b>méi</b>	<i>p260b</i>
摩	<b>mó</b>	<i>p226b</i>
磨	<b>mó</b>	<i>p226a</i>
墨	<b>mò</b>	<i>p240a</i>
噢	<b>ō</b>	<i>p260b</i>
篇	<b>piān</b>	<i>p221a</i>
飘	<b>piāo</b>	1048
趣	<b>qù</b>	<i>p217a</i>
撒	<b>sā/sǎ</b>	<i>p242b</i>
蔬	<b>shū</b>	<i>p246b</i>
熟	<b>shú/shóu</b>	<i>p217b</i>
撕	<b>sī</b>	<i>p238a</i>
艘	<b>sōu</b>	<i>p243a</i>

踏	<b>tà/tā</b>	<i>p269b</i>
躺	<b>tǎng</b>	479
趟	<b>tàng</b>	480
踢	<b>tī</b>	<i>p225b</i>
题	<b>tí</b>	822
慰	<b>wèi</b>	<i>p248b</i>
瞎	<b>xiā</b>	<i>p270b</i>
箱	<b>xiāng</b>	<i>p242a</i>
鞋	<b>xié</b>	1054
颜	<b>yán</b>	1056
毅	<b>yì</b>	<i>p264a</i>
影	<b>yǐng</b>	910
豫	<b>yù</b>	<i>p264b</i>
增	<b>zēng</b>	<i>p219b</i>
震	<b>zhèn</b>	854
镇	<b>zhèn</b>	<i>p242b</i>
嘱	<b>zhǔ</b>	<i>p265b</i>
撞	<b>zhuàng</b>	<i>p248b</i>
幢	<b>zhuàng/chuáng</b>	<i>p265b</i>
醉	<b>zuì</b>	<i>p232a</i>
遵	<b>zūn</b>	<i>p238b</i>

## 16 strokes

壁	<b>bì</b>	<i>p233b</i>
避	<b>bì</b>	<i>p233b</i>
辩	<b>biàn</b>	<i>p254a</i>
薄	<b>bó/báo</b>	<i>p230b</i>
餐	<b>cān</b>	<i>p250a</i>
操	<b>cāo</b>	<i>p224a</i>
雕	<b>diāo</b>	<i>p256a</i>
蝶	<b>dié</b>	<i>p256a</i>

糕	<b>gāo</b>	<i>p249a</i>
憾	<b>hàn</b>	<i>p257a</i>
嘿	<b>hēi</b>	<i>p251a</i>
衡	<b>héng</b>	<i>p257a</i>
激	<b>jī</b>	<i>p249a</i>
鲸	<b>jīng</b>	<i>p258b</i>
镜	<b>jìng</b>	<i>p232b</i>
橘	<b>jú</b>	<i>p226a</i>
篮	<b>lán</b>	<i>p220b</i>
懒	<b>lǎn</b>	<i>p217a</i>
窿	<b>lóng</b>	<i>p260a</i>
默	<b>mò</b>	<i>p252a</i>
凝	<b>níng</b>	<i>p260b</i>
膨	<b>péng</b>	<i>p261a</i>
器	<b>qì</b>	<i>p218a</i>
燃	<b>rán</b>	<i>p249a</i>
糖	<b>táng</b>	425
蹄	<b>tí</b>	<i>p235a</i>
醒	<b>xǐng</b>	<i>p232a</i>
燕	<b>yān/yàn</b>	<i>p263b</i>
邀	<b>yāo</b>	<i>p253b</i>
赞	<b>zàn</b>	<i>p233a</i>
澡	<b>zǎo</b>	<i>p224a</i>
赠	<b>zèng</b>	<i>p271b</i>
整	<b>zhěng</b>	602
嘴	<b>zuǐ</b>	<i>p225b</i>

## 17 strokes

癌	<b>ái</b>	<i>p253b</i>
擦	<b>cā</b>	<i>p225b</i>
戴	<b>dài</b>	471



蹈	<b>dǎo</b>	<i>p255b</i>
瞪	<b>dèng</b>	<i>p256a</i>
繁	<b>fán</b>	<i>p227b</i>
瞧	<b>qiáo</b>	<i>p226a</i>
霜	<b>shuāng</b>	<i>p242b</i>
羸	<b>yíng</b>	<i>p226b</i>
藏	<b>zàng/cáng</b>	<i>p230a</i>
糟	<b>zāo</b>	<i>p243a</i>
燥	<b>zào</b>	<i>p224b</i>
驟	<b>zhòu</b>	<i>p265a</i>

## 18 strokes

翻	<b>fān</b>	<i>p220b</i>
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## 19 strokes

瓣	<b>bàn</b>	<i>p254a</i>
爆	<b>bào</b>	<i>p254a</i>
顫	<b>chàn</b>	<i>p254b</i>
蹬	<b>dēng</b>	<i>p256a</i>
蹲	<b>dūn</b>	<i>p250b</i>
疆	<b>jiāng</b>	<i>p258a</i>
警	<b>jǐng</b>	1062
攀	<b>pān</b>	<i>p261a</i>

## 20 strokes

灌	<b>guàn</b>	<i>p234b</i>
籍	<b>jí</b>	<i>p257b</i>
譬	<b>pì</b>	<i>p233b</i>
嚷	<b>rǎng/rāng</b>	<i>p252b</i>
壤	<b>rǎng</b>	<i>p261b</i>
耀	<b>yào</b>	<i>p264a</i>

躁 zào p224b

## 21 strokes

蠢 chǔn p255a

露 lù p249b

## 23 strokes

罐 guàn p234b

# The Chart of Traditional Radicals

This chart gives the number of each traditional radical, its independent form, its English name, and the location in the text of its independent form (the first reference number) and any alternate or combining forms treated separately (the second reference number). Numbers in roman type refer to radicals included in the first character group of 1,067 basic characters. Page numbers in italic type refer to radicals in the second character group (pp. 215–273); *a* means “left column,” *b* means “right column” on the pages. A dash (–) means that the radical is not represented as a separate item in this edition. A chart of “modern radicals,” based on the 漢英詞典, appears as the front endpapers.

—1—

1. 一 one 1
2. 丨 down 13
3. 丶 dot 73
4. 丿 left 2
5. 乙 twist 15
6. 丿 hook –

—2—

7. 二 two 5
8. 宀 lid 33
9. 人 man 4, 14
10. 儿 legs 67
11. 入 enter 204
12. 八 eight 124
13. 冂 borders 8
14. 冃 crown 36
15. 冫 ice 657
16. 几 table 541
17. 凵 bowl 579
18. 刀 knife 131
19. 力 strength 11

20. 勺 wrap 283
21. 匕 ladle 41
22. 匚 basket 197
23. 匚 box –
24. 十 ten 7
25. 卜 divine 159
26. 卩 seal 112
27. 厂 slope 229
28. 厶 cocoon 46
29. 又 right hand 101

—3—

30. 口 mouth 53
31. 囗 surround 9
32. 土 earth 34
33. 士 knight 35
34. 攴 follow 431
35. 攴 slow 431
36. 夕 dusk 158
37. 大 big 61
38. 女 woman 3
39. 子 child 44
40. 宀 roof 40
41. 寸 thumb 237
42. 小 small 37
43. 尢 lame 68
44. 尸 corpse 440
45. 屮 sprout 580
46. 山 mountain 118
47. 川 river *p. 216b*
48. 工 work 566
49. 己 self 297
50. 巾 cloth 464
51. 干 shield 223
52. 么 coil 47
53. 广 lean-to 363
54. 辶 march 933
55. 升 clasp 193
56. 弋 dart 29
57. 弓 bow 270

- 58. 豕 pig's head *p. 215b*
- 59. 彡 streaks 909
- 60. 彳 step 50

—4—

- 61. 心 heart 19, 87
- 62. 戈 lance 30
- 63. 户 door 504
- 64. 手 hand 27, 28
- 65. 支 branch 351
- 66. 支 knock 316
- 67. 文 pattern 215
- 68. 斗 peck 765
- 69. 斤 axe 342
- 70. 方 square 505
- 71. 无 lack 69
- 72. 日 sun 179
- 73. 曰 say 110
- 74. 月 moon 104
- 75. 木 tree 80
- 76. 欠 yawn 244
- 77. 止 toe 246
- 78. 歹 chip 408
- 79. 殳 club 234
- 80. 毋 don't 265
- 81. 比 compare 660
- 82. 毛 fur 114
- 83. 氏 clan 276
- 84. 气 breath 64
- 85. 水 water 473, 77
- 86. 火 fire 295, 54
- 87. 爪 claws 306, 447
- 88. 父 father 264
- 89. 爻 crisscross –
- 90. 爿 bed 1033
- 91. 片 slice 422
- 92. 牙 tooth 671
- 93. 牛 cow 340
- 94. 犬 dog 183

—5—

- 95. 玄 dark –
- 96. 玉 jade 74
- 97. 瓜 melon *p. 243b*
- 98. 瓦 tile 739
- 99. 甘 sweet 195
- 100. 生 birth 329
- 101. 用 use 529
- 102. 田 field 10
- 103. 疋 bolt 236
- 104. 疒 sick 605
- 105. 𠂇 back 796
- 106. 白 white 282
- 107. 皮 skin 747
- 108. 皿 dish 138
- 109. 目 eye 129
- 110. 矛 spear *p. 226a*
- 111. 矢 arrow 82
- 112. 石 rock 749
- 113. 示 sign 899
- 114. 肉 track –
- 115. 禾 grain 81
- 116. 穴 cave 454
- 117. 立 stand 144

—6—

- 118. 竹 bamboo 65
- 119. 米 rice 126
- 120. 系 silk 48
- 121. 缶 crock *p. 234b*
- 122. 网 net 175
- 123. 羊 sheep 156
- 124. 羽 wings 869
- 125. 老 old 181
- 126. 而 beard 986
- 127. 耒 plow *p. 217a*
- 128. 耳 ear 256
- 129. 聿 brush 109

130. 肉 meat 1013  
131. 臣 bureaucrat *p. 216b*  
132. 自 small nose 619  
133. 至 reach 514  
134. 臼 mortar 281  
135. 舌 tongue 426  
136. 舛 discord –  
137. 舟 boat 583  
138. 艮 stubborn 51  
139. 色 color 993  
140. 艸 grass –  
141. 虎 tiger 712  
142. 虫 bug 731  
143. 血 blood 1010  
144. 行 go 543  
145. 衣 gown 152, 166  
146. 皿 cover 162

—7—

147. 見 see 266  
148. 角 horn 996  
149. 言 words 57  
150. 谷 valley 489  
151. 豆 flask 797  
152. 豕 pig 502  
153. 虺 snake *p. 216b*  
154. 貝 cowrie 140  
155. 赤 red *p. 216b*  
156. 走 walk 227  
157. 足 foot 247  
158. 身 torso 236  
159. 車 car 416  
160. 辛 bitter 70  
161. 辰 early 851  
162. 𪔐 halt –  
163. 邑 city –  
164. 酉 wine 474  
165. 采 sift 620  
166. 里 village 145

—8—

- 167. 金 gold 218
- 168. 長 long 278
- 169. 門 gate 25
- 170. 阜 mound *p. 227a*
- 171. 隸 grab –
- 172. 佳 dove 59
- 173. 雨 rain 368
- 174. 青 green 249
- 175. 非 wrong 742

—9—

- 176. 面 face 675
- 177. 革 hide 486
- 178. 韋 walk off 967
- 179. 韭 leeks –
- 180. 音 tone 445
- 181. 頁 head 371
- 182. 風 wind 819
- 183. 飛 fly 540
- 184. 食 food 413, 293
- 185. 首 chief 346
- 186. 香 scent *p. 217b*

—10—

- 187. 馬 horse 55
- 188. 骨 bone *p. 227b*
- 189. 高 tall 99
- 190. 鬃 hair 1032
- 191. 鬥 fight 765
- 192. 鬯 mixed wine –
- 193. 鬲 cauldron *p. 216b*
- 194. 鬼 ghost 385

—11—



195. 魚 fish 653  
196. 鳥 bird *p. 215a*  
197. 鹵 salt –  
198. 鹿 deer *p. 217a*  
199. 麥 wheat *p. 246b*  
200. 麻 hemp *p. 226a*

—12—

201. 黃 yellow 699  
202. 黍 millet –  
203. 黑 black 357  
204. 黻 embroider –

—13—

205. 黽 toad *p. 239b*  
206. 鼎 tripod –  
207. 鼓 drum *p. 236a*  
208. 鼠 mouse *p. 217b*

—14—

209. 鼻 big nose *p. 231b*  
210. 齊 line-up *p. 217b*

—15—

211. 齒 teeth 374

—16—

212. 龍 dragon *p. 241a*  
213. 龜 tortoise –

—17—

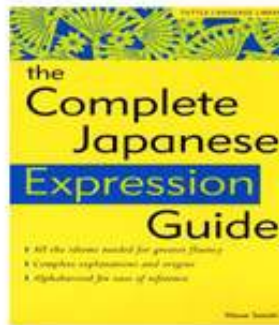
214. 龠 flute –



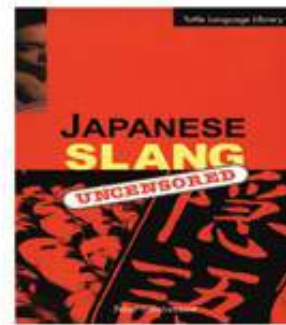
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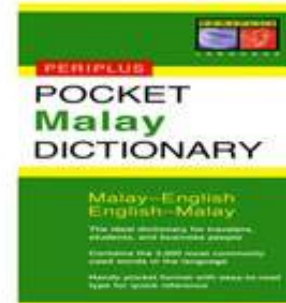
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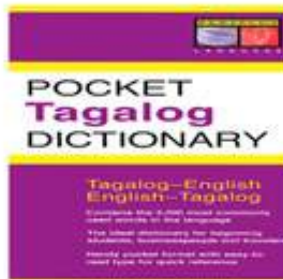
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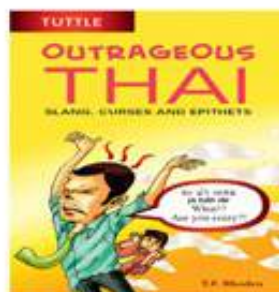
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**JIANGENG FAN** specializes in the linguistic relationship between the Chinese and Japanese languages and scripts, focusing on the etymology of characters. He has lived, studied and taught Chinese, Japanese and English in China and Australia and has traveled extensively. He currently lives in Christchurch, New Zealand, while pursuing his PhD at the University of Canterbury.

**WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON** was the founding teacher of Chinese at Oberlin College. From 1986 he taught at Hong Kong's City University, where he was the founding program leader of the BA (Honours) program in Translation and Interpretation.

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