

WILLIAM McNAUGHTON *Revised by* JIANGENG FAN

Reading and Writing CHINESE

A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO
THE CHINESE WRITING SYSTEM

THIRD
EDITION



- 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**

TUTTLE

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

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.

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* [HSCDHD; 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* [HSCDHD]).
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 HSCDHD 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 **zì** 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 (**zì**) in the A, B, and C lists, introducing students to the 2,205 single characters (**zì**) 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 (**zì**), 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 (**zì**), 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 **zì** are introduced (2,500 **ci** as against 2,000 **zì**). 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: 𠄎; the character for “eye” 目 like this: 𠄎.
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 蠱 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	
				<p>CHĒ, car; family name. CAR radical (100) [A]</p> <p>The character is a picture of a car or chariot (top view—the top and bottom horizontal strokes being the two wheels).</p>				11
				<p>火车 huǒchē train (railroad) [A]</p> <p>车间 chējiān workshop [B]</p> <p>车夫 chēfū chauffeur</p>				13
<p>416</p> <p>4 strokes</p>								14
2 3			15	12				

KEY:

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

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

* 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**.

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.

Chinese Word-classes (acc. Chao)

verbs (including adjectives)

nouns

proper names

place words

time-words

determinatives

measure-words

localizers (suffixes that convert non-place words

to place words)

pronouns

other substitutes

adverbs

prepositions

conjunctions

particles

interjections

English Word-classes

verbs

adjectives

nouns

pronouns

adverbs

prepositions

conjunctions

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.

卅	16	示	166	直	403
卞	19	入	204	真	404
卞	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 “足 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

* 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).

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.

* 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.

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	畷	累
言 →	丶	一	言	言

2. Left to right:

他 →	亻	亻	亻	他
谁 →	讠	讠	讠	谁
啊 →	口	口	口	啊

3. Upper left corner to lower right corner:

矢 →	丿	丿	丿	矢
佳 →	丿	亻	亻	佳
您 →	亻	你	您	您

4. Outside to inside:

田 →	丨	冂	田	田
冈 →	丨	冂	冈	冈
国 →	丨	冂	国	国

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

十 →	一	十		
大 →	一	ナ	大	
丰 →	一	三	三	丰

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

人 →	ノ	人		
文 →	丶	亠	文	文
又 →	フ	又		

7. Center stroke before symmetrical wings:

小 →	丨	小	小	
水 →	丨	水	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 *cadz*; 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 *shi* 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 \bar{u} , \acute{u} , \check{u} , and \grave{u} , 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.














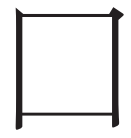



* The musical diagram is from Chao Yuen Ren, *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese*, p. 26. A few common words change their tone frequently, depending on the tone of the following word, and in these cases we have indicated the tone appropriate to each expression. Problems of words in discourse are, however, more properly the subject for a textbook in modern spoken Chinese, which you are urged to consult for more specific information.

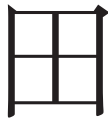




1,067 BASIC CHARACTERS






















and

Elements of the Writing System


























				<p>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</p>
<p>1 1 stroke</p>				
				<p>PIĚ, left-falling stroke. LEFT radical (4)</p>
<p>2 1 stroke</p>				
				<p>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</p>
<p>3 3 strokes</p>				
				<p>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</p>
<p>4 2 strokes</p>				



 <p>5 2 strokes</p>				<p>ÈR, two. TWO radical (11) [A] L1 二月 èryuè February</p>
 <p>6 3 strokes</p>				<p>SĀN, three [A] L1 三十 sānshí thirty 三十一 sānshíyī thirty-one</p>
 <p>7 2 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>
 <p>8 2 strokes</p>				<p>JĪONG, 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).</p>
 <p>9 3 strokes</p>				<p>WÉI, to surround. SURROUND radical (59) Dictionaries sometimes gloss this character as “the old form of 圍” (“to go around; circumference,” 968, p. 194). 匚 is the radical of over 20 modern characters and should be learned.</p>







 10 5 strokes	丨	冂	𠂇	<p>TIÁN, field; a family name. FIELD radical (142) [B]</p> <p>The “field” radical is a picture of the typical Chinese (and East Asian) field—a large field divided by raised paths into small paddies.</p> <p>田地 tiándì field; land 农田 nóngtián farmland</p>
 11 2 strokes	丁	力		<p>LÌ, strength. STRENGTH radical (28) [A]</p> <p>This is a picture of a plow, thus strength. The student should distinguish “strength” from the “knife” radical 刀 (131, p. 27).</p> <p>人力 rénlì manpower, labor power [C] 力气 lìqì strength L4</p>
 12 7 strokes	丨	冂	𠂇	<p>NÁN, male [A]</p> <p>According to the classic dictionary <i>Shuō wén jiě zì</i>, 男 is a meaning-meaning compound: “it’s the <i>males</i> who use their strength 力 in the fields 田.”</p> <p>男人 nánrén man, male [B] L2 男女 nánnǚ men and women</p>
 13 1 stroke	丨			<p>SHÙ, downstroke. DOWN radical (3)</p> <p>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.</p>
 14 2 strokes	丿	亻		<p>RÉN, man. SIDE-MAN radical (21)</p> <p>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.</p>
























				<p>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</p> <p>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 <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 1451f.</p> <p>乙醇 yǐchún alcohol</p>
<p>15 1 stroke</p>				
				<p>No pronunciation. GRASS radical (50)</p>
<p>16 3 strokes</p>				
				<p>Yì, skill; art [A]</p> <p>This character is a sound-meaning compound. The “twist” radical suggests the sound, and the “grass” radical suggests the meaning—originally related to gardening.</p> <p>艺术 yìshù art L4 园艺 yuányì the art of gardening</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p>
<p>17 4 strokes</p>				
				<p>Yì, a hundred million [A] L4 十亿 shíyì one billion</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p>
<p>18 3 strokes</p>				
				<p>XĪN, heart. SIDE-HEART radical (41)</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>19 3 strokes</p>				

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">忆</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">20 4 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">丿</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">忆</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">ハ</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">亅</div>	<p>YÌ, to remember [B]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>记忆 jìyì memory 回忆录 huíyìlù memoirs</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">憶</div>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">→</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">21 1 stroke</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">→</div>			<p>No pronunciation. Radical (5) “Back-turned stroke.”</p> <p>→ 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.</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">也</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">22 3 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">冫</div> <hr/>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">巾</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">也</div>	<p>YĚ, also [A] L2</p> <p>The history of 也 is very complicated, involving the confusion of at least three different characters. The radical is 冫 (21, above).</p> <p>也许 yěxǔ perhaps; maybe L4</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">她</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">23 6 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">レ</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">如</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">女</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">如</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">女</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">她</div>	<p>TĀ, she, her [A] L1</p> <p>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.</p> <p>她们 tāmen they; them (feminine) [A] (see 26)</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">他</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">24 5 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">ノ</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">他</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">亻</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">他</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">亻</div>	<p>TĀ, he, him [A] L1</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>他们 tāmen they; them (masculine and/or feminine) [A]</p>

				<p>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 </p>
25 3 strokes				<p>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] </p>
				
26 5 strokes				<p>SHǒU, 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</p>
				
27 4 strokes				<p>SHǒU, 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).</p>
28 3 strokes				<p>Yì, dart. DART radical (56) The “dart” radical is a picture. <i>Han-Ying Cidian</i> 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.”</p>
				
29 3 strokes				






















 30 4 strokes	 			<p>GĒ, lance. LANCE radical (101)</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>戈壁 gēbì desert</p>
 31 7 strokes	 	 	 	<p>Wǒ, I, me [A] L1</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>我们 wǒmen we, us [A] L1</p>
 32 7 strokes	 	 	 	<p>ZHǎO, to look for; to visit; to give change [A] L2</p> <p>The student should distinguish zhǎo from wǒ 我 (31, above).</p> <p>寻找 xúnzhǎo to look for L5 找到 zhǎodào to find</p>
 33 2 strokes	 			<p>TÓU, lid. LID radical (9)</p> <p>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.</p>
 34 3 strokes				<p>Tǔ, earth. EARTH radical (49) [B]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>土人 tǔrén a native, an aborigine</p>

 35 3 strokes	一	十	士	<p>SHÌ, knight; scholar. KNIGHT form of the EARTH radical (34, above) [B]</p> <p>Of disputed etymology. (MN) A shì took ten (十) things and organized them into one (一) for his lord.</p> <p>人士 rénshì personage, notable person [C] 女士 nǚshì polite address for women, especially professionals; Ms. [B] L5</p>
 36 2 strokes	冫	冫		<p>MÌ, crown. CROWN radical (18)</p> <p>Mì 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 冪 (33, p. 7).</p>
 37 3 strokes	小	小	小	<p>XIǎO, be small, be little. SMALL radical (79) [A] L2</p> <p>Variant: 尪. 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).</p> <p>小孩 xiǎohái children 小妹 xiǎomèi younger sister</p>
 38 5 strokes	尔	尔	尔	<p>ĚR, you, your; -ly, -like; that (opposite to “this”) [C]</p> <p>This character has a complicated history. It came to mean “you” by sound-loan. Bookish.</p> <p>偶尔 ǒuér sometimes; on occasion L4</p> 
 39 7 strokes	你	你	你	<p>Nǐ, you [A] L1</p> <p>Nǐ and ěr (38, above) most likely stood for cognate words meaning “you.” Nǐ is ěr reclarified with the “man” radical.</p> <p>你们 nǐmen you (plural) [A] 你好 nǐhǎo How’re you?</p>

 40 3 strokes	 		<p>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” 丷 (33, p. 7) and from “crown” 冫 (36, p. 8). Not an independent character, mián is the radical of over 50 common modern characters.</p>
 41 2 strokes	 		<p>Bǐ, ladle. LADLE radical (39) The character is a picture. 匕首 bǐshǒu dagger</p>
 42 5 strokes	 	  	<p>TĀ, it [A] L2 Karlgren sees this as originally a pictograph meaning “cobra” (<i>Analytic Dictionary</i> 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]</p>
 43 2 strokes	 		<p>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, <i>A Grammar of Spoken Chinese</i> (1968) (26 references). 好了 hǎole finished 懂了 dǒngle understood 了解 liǎojiě to understand L3 瞭 (for liǎo)</p>
 44 3 strokes	 	 	<p>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 <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 1451f. 儿子 érzi son L1 孩子 háizi child L2</p>

<p>好</p> <p>45 6 strokes</p>	<p>ㄥ</p>	<p>女</p>	<p>女</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>厶</p> <p>46 2 strokes</p>	<p>厶</p>	<p>厶</p>		<p>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)</p>
<p>么</p> <p>47 3 strokes</p>	<p>厶</p>	<p>么</p>	<p>么</p>	<p>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).</p>
<p>纟</p> <p>48 3 strokes</p>	<p>厶</p>	<p>纟</p>	<p>纟</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>累</p> <p>49 11 strokes</p>	<p>厶</p>	<p>厶</p>	<p>厶</p>	<p>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.”)</p>
<p>累</p>	<p>累</p>	<p>累</p>	<p>累</p>	<p>好累 hǎolèi be very tired</p>

<p>50 3 strokes</p>				<p>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.</p>
<p>51 6 strokes</p>				<p>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).</p>
<p>52 9 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>
<p>53 3 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>
<p>54 4 strokes</p>				<p>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.</p>



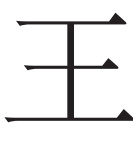


				<p>Mǎ, horse; a family name. HORSE radical (75) [A] L3</p> <p>A picture: the traditional form below is more representational. In modern times, “fire-dots” is abbreviated to a single horizontal stroke. As Nietzsche said, “Nowadays, everybody’s in a big hurry.”</p> <p>小马 xiǎomǎ pony 马力 mǎlì horsepower [D]</p> 
<p>55 3 strokes</p>				<p>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 ...).”</p> <p>吗 is a sound-meaning compound, with the “mouth” radical warning, as it often does, that the other part is phonetic, not semantic.</p> 
				
<p>56 6 strokes</p>				<p>YÁN, word, words; family name. WORDS radical (185) [A]</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>语言 yǔyán language 文言 wényán classical Chinese</p>
				
<p>57 7 strokes</p>				<p>YÁN, word, words. SIDE-WORDS radical (10)</p> <p>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.</p>
				
<p>58 2 strokes</p>				<p>ZHUǐ, dove. DOVE radical (208)</p> <p>Dictionaries often define zhuǐ 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.</p>
				
<p>59 8 strokes</p>				

<p>谁</p>	讠	讠	讠	<p>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.</p>
<p>60 10 strokes</p>	讠	讠	讠	
<p>大</p>	一	ナ	大	<p>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</p>
<p>61 3 strokes</p>				
<p>夫</p>	一	二	夫	<p>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</p>
<p>62 4 strokes</p>	夫			
<p>天</p>	一	二	天	<p>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 天 yāo “be gentle, tender,” historically distinct from 天, is now, <i>as radical</i>, considered a variant of 天. 天天 tiāntiān every day 天子 tiānzǐ the emperor</p>
<p>63 4 strokes</p>	天			
<p>气</p>	丿	乚	气	<p>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</p>
<p>64 4 strokes</p>	气			

誰

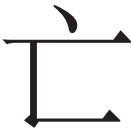


























氣





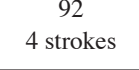




<p>竹</p> <p>65 6 strokes</p>				<p>ZHÚ, bamboo. BAMBOO radical (178) [B]</p> <p>This character is a good picture of the slender, drooping leaves of the bamboo. The form is modified (slightly) when this radical appears as a part of characters (see 66, below).</p> <p>竹子 zhúzi bamboo [B] L5 竹马 zhúmǎ stick used as a toy horse 青梅竹马 qīngméizhúmǎ lovers who know each other from childhood</p>
<p>笑</p> <p>66 10 strokes</p>				<p>XIÀO, to laugh, smile; to ridicule [A] L2</p> <p>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.</p> <p>好笑 hǎoxiào be easy to laugh at, be funny, be ridiculous 笑星 xiàoxīng star comedian</p>
<p>儿</p> <p>67 2 strokes</p>				<p>ÉR, child, son; R, suffix to nouns (rarely to verbs). SON radical (29) [A]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>儿子 érzi son [A] L1 儿女 ěrnǚ sons and daughters, children [C] 兒</p>
<p>尢</p> <p>68 3 strokes</p>				<p>WǎNG, be lame; YÓU, still; a family name. LAME radical (53)</p> <p>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 尢 (394, p. 79), whence the pronunciation yóu. Distinguish from 大 (61, p. 13) and 无 (69).</p>
<p>无</p> <p>69 4 strokes</p>				<p>WÚ, to lack, not to have; not... (negator of verbs) [B] L4</p> <p>Distinguish from 元 (89, p. 18).</p> <p>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</p>
















	丶	一	一	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 <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 1451f. Distinguish from 幸 “be lucky” (next entry). (MN) A standing 立 ten 十 is toilsome 辛苦 xīnkǔ hard, painstaking L4
	立	立	立	
70 7 strokes	辛			
	一	十	土	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
	幸	幸	幸	
71 8 strokes	幸	幸		
	一	二	干	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 <i>the three</i> —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
	王			
72 4 strokes				
	丶			ZHŭ , dot. DOT radical (1)
73 1 stroke				
	一	二	干	Yù , 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
	王	玉		
74 5 strokes				

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">主</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">𠄎</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">𠄎</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">𠄎</div> <p style="text-align: center;">75 5 strokes</p>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">𠄎</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">主</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">𠄎</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">主</div>	<p>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).</p> <p>主人 zhǔrén host; landlord; master [B] L5 主力 zhǔlì main force (of a team, crew, army, factory shift, etc.) [C]</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">住</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">宀</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">亻</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">亻</div> <p style="text-align: center;">76 7 strokes</p>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">宀</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">住</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">亻</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">住</div>	<p>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.</p> <p>As verb-ending, 住 carries the idea of “stop, stump, stymie; be stopped/stumped/stymied.” See Chao Yuen Ren’s <i>Grammar</i>, 464-65. See also 问住 (255, p. 52) and 难住 (488, p. 98).</p> <p>住所 zhùsuǒ residence 住址 zhùzhǐ address</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">氵</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">丶</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">丶</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">丶</div> <p style="text-align: center;">77 3 strokes</p>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">丶</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">丶</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">氵</div>	<p>SHUǐ, water. The “THREE-DOTS-WATER” radical (40).</p> <p>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.</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">注</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">氵</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">注</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">注</div> <p style="text-align: center;">78 8 strokes</p>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">氵</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">注</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">注</div>	<p>ZHŭ, 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]</p> <p>This character is a sound-meaning compound. The right part suggests the sound, and the “three-dots-water” radical suggests the meaning.</p> <p>注意 zhùyì pay attention to 注射 zhùshè injection</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">驻</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">宀</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">马</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">马</div> <p style="text-align: center;">79 8 strokes</p>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">宀</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">驻</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">马</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">驻</div>	<p>ZHŭ, to stop; be stationed at, posted to [C]</p> <p>This character is a sound-meaning compound. The right part suggests the sound, and the “horse” radical suggests the meaning—originally a stopping horse.</p> <p>驻军 zhùjūn station troops</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">駐</div>

木	一	十	才	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
	木			
80 4 strokes				
禾	一	二	千	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 hémíáo seedlings of cereal
	禾	禾		
81 5 strokes				
矢	丿	㇇	㇇	SHǐ, 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 失 “to misplace, lose; fail, be defeated” (83, below).
	矢	矢		
82 5 strokes				
失	丿	㇇	㇇	SHĪ, 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
	失	失		
83 5 strokes				
矮	矢	知	知	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.
	知	知	知	
84 13 strokes	矮	矮	矮	矮子 ǎizi short person, dwarf 矮小 ǎixiǎo be diminutive, under-sized

				<p>WÁNG, to flee, to hide; be gone; to die; be subjugated. FLEE radical (43) [C]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>死亡 sǐwáng death, to die L6</p>
<p>85 3 strokes</p>				<p>MÁNG, be busy [A] L2</p> <p>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!</p> <p>忙碌 mánglú be busy L6</p>
				
<p>86 6 strokes</p>				<p>XĪN, heart. HEART radical (81) [A]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>小心 xiǎo xīn Be careful! [B] L4 无心 wúxīn not feel like it, not be in the mood for; unintentionally</p>
				
<p>87 4 strokes</p>				<p>NÍN, you [A] L2</p> <p>您 is deferential, used to address elders and superiors. Note that the top of this character is 你 “you” (39, p. 8).</p>
				<p>YUÁN, first; “dollar,” Japanese “yen” [A] L2</p> <p>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</p>
<p>88 11 strokes</p>				<p>一元 yìyuán one (Chinese) dollar</p>
				
<p>89 4 strokes</p>				






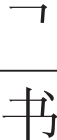







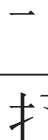







 90 3 strokes	、	辵	辵	CHUÒ, to halt. HALT radical (47) The character was a picture of a foot halted at a crossroads. The “halt” radical does not occur as an independent character but only as a part of characters. Although being called a “halt” radical, this radical often relates to movement.
 91 7 strokes	一	二	辵	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
				
 92 4 strokes	一	二	云	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 yúncái cloud (not colorful cloud though, that would be 彩云)
 93 7 strokes	一	二	云	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)
				
 94 2 strokes	冫	冫		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.




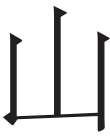

<p>院</p> <p>95 9 strokes</p>				<p>YUÀN, public building; courtyard [A] Yuán (89, p. 18) is used here to give the sound. 院子 yuànzi courtyard 医院 yīyuàn hospital L1</p>
<p>园</p> <p>96 7 strokes</p>				<p>YUÁN, garden, park [A] This is another character in which 元 gives the sound. 公园 gōngyuán park L3 园丁 yuándīng gardener, teacher</p>
<p>不</p> <p>97 4 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>
<p>太</p> <p>98 4 strokes</p>				<p>TÀI, extremely [A] L1 太忙 tài máng be too busy 太太 tàitai married lady, wife [B] L5 田太太 Tián tàitai Mrs. Tian 太子 tàizi prince, crown prince Distinguish from 大 (61), although etymologically they are the same word.</p>
<p>高</p> <p>99 10 strokes</p>				<p>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" (<i>Analytic Dictionary</i> 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)</p>

搞	一	扌	扌	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
	扌	扌	扌	
100 13 strokes	扌	搞	搞	
又	丿	又		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
101 2 strokes				
敲	一	音	音	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.
	高	高	高 ⁺	
102 14 strokes	敲	敲		敲打 qiāodǎ beat
稿	一	禾	禾	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]
	禾	禾	禾	
103 15 strokes	稿	稿	稿	
月	丿	月	月	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			
104 4 strokes				月亮 yuèliàng moon L3 月份 yuèfèn month

膏	一	膏	膏	<p>GĀO, ointment; fat; grease; be oily, rich, sleek [C]</p> <p>The “moon/meat” radical—with the signification here of “meat”—gives the meaning. 高 gāo (99, p. 20) gives the sound.</p> <p>膏药 gāoyào adhesive plaster 药膏 yàogāo ointment</p>
	膏	膏	膏	
105 14 strokes	膏	膏	膏	
可	一	一	一	<p>KĚ, may, can; to suit; certainly [A]</p> <p>The origin of this character is unclear.</p> <p>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)</p>
	可	可		
106 5 strokes				
阿	ㄣ	阿	阿	<p>Ā, prefix for people’s names [B]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>阿门 amén Amen (in prayer) 阿高 A-Gao (Old) Gao (our friend or acquaintance, Mr. Gao)</p>
	阿	阿	阿	
107 7 strokes	阿			
啊	丨	丨	丨	<p>Ā; a sentence-final particle—for questions, exclamations, commands, warnings, reminders, emphatic pauses, enumerations, direct address, and impatient statements. [A] L3</p> <p>Sound-loan, reclarified with “mouth.”</p> <p>好累啊 hǎo lèi a (I’m) really tired!*</p> <p>小心啊 xiǎo xīn a Be careful!</p>
	啊	啊	啊	
108 10 strokes	啊	啊	啊	
聿	聿	聿	聿	<p>No pronunciation; radical (124), “top of 聿 yù.”</p> <p>聿 yù was a picture of a hand holding the Chinese writing brush. 聿 yù, once the “brush” radical, is no longer a radical.</p>
	聿			
109 4 strokes				

*Perhaps more correctly, for euphonic reasons, 好累呀 **hǎo lèi ya**. For 呀, see 672, p. 135.
















 <p>110 4 strokes</p>				<p>YUĒ, to say. SAY radical (104) [D]</p> <p>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</p>
 <p>111 4 strokes</p>				<p>SHŪ, book; letter; document; to write [A] L1</p> <p>Shū used to be brush over yuē, “say” (see frame, bottom right). Now, it’s pretty abstract.</p> <p>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 </p>
 <p>112 2 strokes</p>				<p>JIÉ, seal (as in “seal ring”). SEAL radical (32)</p> <p>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.</p>
 <p>113 7 strokes</p>				<p>BÀO, to announce, report; newspaper; to requite [A]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>小报 xiǎobào tabloid 报纸 bàozhǐ newspaper L2 </p>
 <p>114 4 strokes</p>				<p>MÁO, hair, fur, feathers; wool; mildew; semi-finished; gross (not net); a measure for dimes; family name. FUR radical (112) [A] L5</p> <p>Máo is a picture of an animal’s pelt. Distinguish from 手 “hand” (27, p. 6).</p> <p>毛发 máofà hair 毛巾 máojīn towel L5</p>

	ノ	㇇	㇆	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
	㇇	㇆	㇆	
115 10 strokes	笔	笔	笔	笔
	一	二	王	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.
	王	王	王	
116 8 strokes	玩	玩		玩笑 wánxiào a joke [C] 古玩 gǔwán antique
	ノ	㇇	钅	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.
	钅	钅		
117 5 strokes				金
	丨	止	山	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
118 3 strokes				
	丨	冂	冈	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]
	冈			
119 4 strokes				岡

钢	丿	𠃉	㇇	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
	㇇	钅	钅	
120 9 strokes	钅	钢	钢	鋼
刚	丨	冂	冂	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!
	冂	刚	刚	
121 6 strokes				剛
岗	丨	冂	冂	GǎNG, ridge; mound or hill; sentry [C] 岗位 gǎngwèi post L6 站岗 zhàngǎng stand guard
	冂	岗	岗	
122 7 strokes	岗			崗
纲	丿	纟	纟	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)
	纟	纲	纲	
123 7 strokes	纲			綱
八	丿	八		BĀ, eight. EIGHT radical (24) [A] L1 There are a number of common modern characters in which this radical appears in the form 丿, so the student should learn both forms. The form here is the independent form. 王八 wángbā tortoise; (vulgar, abusive) cuckold 鸡巴 jībā (abusive) dick
124 2 strokes				

鉛	丿	㇇	㇇	QIĀN, lead (the metal) [A] The “side-gold” radical suggests that it is a metal. 铅笔 qiānbǐ pencil [A] L3
	㇇	𠄎	𠄎	
125 10 strokes	𠄎	𠄎	鉛	鉛
米	丶	丶	𠄎	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 dàmǐ rice 米饭 mǐfàn cooked rice L1
	半	米	米	
126 6 strokes				
迷	丶	丶	𠄎	MÍ, to get lost; to get dirt in your eye; to develop an (unreasonable) passion for; fan, “bug” [B] 迷路 mílù lose one’s way, get lost L5 迷宫 mígōng labyrinth
	半	米	米	
127 9 strokes	米	迷	迷	
谜	丶	讠	讠	MÍ, riddle [C] (MN) “Get lost” in “words” = riddle 谜语 míyǔ riddle L5 谜底 mídǐ answer of a riddle
	讠	谜	谜	
128 11 strokes	谜	谜	谜	謎
目	丨	凵	目	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 mùzhōngwú rén be supercilious, haughty; consider no one worth your time
	目	目		
129 5 strokes				

眯	丨	丨	丨	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)
	目	目	目	
130 11 strokes	眯	眯	眯	眯
刀	丁	刀		DĀO , knife. KNIFE radical (27) [A] L4 The form 夕, 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 <i>katana</i> (dagger, knife)
131 2 strokes				
分	ノ	八	分	FĒN , to divide; a fraction; a very small part; FĒN , 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
	分			
132 4 strokes				
份	ノ	亻	份	FĒN , share, portion; a measure for portions [B] L4 Compare with 分 (132, above). 份额 fèn'é share; portion
	亻	份	份	
133 6 strokes				
粉	丷	丷	丷	FĒN , dust, powder, rice noodle [B] Face powder used to be made of rice. FĒN is a sound-meaning compound: “rice” for meaning, fēn (132, above) to suggest the sound. 粉笔 fěnbǐ chalk 粉末 fěnmò powder L6
	半	米	米	
134 10 strokes	粉	粉	粉	

<p>135 7 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>
<p>136 7 strokes</p>				<p>FĒN, first syllable of 吩咐 <i>fēnfu</i>, to give somebody an order (instruction), to tell somebody to do something [B] For 咐, see 908, p. 182.</p>
<p>137 9 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>
<p>138 5 strokes</p>				<p>MǐN, dish. DISH radical (146) A picture of a bowl. Distinguish from the “blood” radical 皿 (1010, p. 203). 器皿 qìmǐn containers and utensils</p>
<p>139 9 strokes</p>				<p>PÉN, pot, basin, container [B] L5 A sound-meaning compound. 盆子 pénzi basin</p>

贝	丨	冂	貝	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” (<i>Century Dictionary</i>). 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
	贝			
140 4 strokes				
贫	丷	八	分	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
	分	分	貧	
141 8 strokes	貧	貧		貧
扮	一	扌	扌	BÀN, to act (in a play); disguise yourself as; make a face [B] 装扮 zhuānghàn dress up 扮演 bànyǎn play the role
	扌	扌	扮	
142 7 strokes	扮			
氛	丷	一	气	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
	气	气	氛	
143 8 strokes	氛	氛		雰
立	丶	一	立	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
	立	立		
144 5 strokes				





里	丨	冂	冂	<p>Lǐ, village; li, a unit of distance (1/3 of an English mile); lining; inside, in. VILLAGE radical (195) [A] L1</p> <p>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).*</p> <p>里边 lǐbian inside 故里 gùlǐ hometown</p> <p>裏 / 裡</p>
	日	旦	里	
145 7 strokes	里			
理	一	二	王	<p>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]</p> <p>理 originally meant “veins in jade” and was a sound-meaning compound.</p> <p>理解 lǐjiě understand L4 理论 lǐlùn theory L5</p>
	王	玨	玨	
146 11 strokes	玨	玨	理	
厘	一	厂	厂	<p>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]</p> <p>厘米 lími centimeter L5</p>
	厶	厶	厶	
147 9 strokes	厶	厘	厘	釐
哩	丨	冂	冂	<p>Lǐ, LI, see below (B)</p> <p>The mouth 口 at the side warns, as often, that the character is to be read for its sound value alone. 哩 li is used to write such imitative vernacular expressions as 哩哩 啦啦 lǐlǎlǎ, “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.</p>
	冂	冂	冂	
148 10 strokes	冂	哩	哩	
童	丶	一	一	<p>Tóng, child; children; a family name [B]</p> <p>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</p>
	一	音	音	
149 12 strokes	音	童	童	

*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.

<p>中</p>	丨	冂	口	<p>ZHŌNG, middle; Chinese; ZHÒNG, hit the middle, fit perfectly; be hit or affected by; MIDDLE radical (105) [A]</p> <p>The downstroke through the center of the rectangle suggests “middle.”</p> <p>中心 zhōngxīn center, core [B] L5 中立 zhōnglì “standing in the middle,” i.e., neutrality [D] L6 中国 Zhōngguó China L1</p>
<p>150 4 strokes</p>	中			
<p>钟</p>	ノ	尸	厶	<p>ZHŌNG, clock; a family name [A] L4</p> <p>The “gold” radical here signifies some object made of metal, and the “middle” radical gives the sound: a sound-meaning compound.</p> <p>十分钟 shífēn zhōng ten minutes 一见钟情 yíjiànzhōngqíng love at first sight</p>
<p>151 9 strokes</p>	钅	钅	钟	
<p>衣</p>	丶	亠	ナ	<p>YĪ, gown. GOWN radical (161) [A]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>毛衣 máoyī (wool) sweater [B] 大衣 dàyī overcoat</p>
<p>152 6 strokes</p>	亠	衣	衣	
<p>主</p>	一	二	丰	<p>No pronunciation. Radical (89) “Top of 青” (see 249, p. 50).</p> <p>See also the next character.</p>
<p>153 4 strokes</p>	圭			
<p>表</p>	一	二	丰	<p>BIǎO, to show; be on the surface, be external; list, form; meter, gauge; watch (timepiece) [A]</p> <p>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).</p> <p>手表 shǒubiǎo wristwatch [B] L2</p>
<p>154 8 strokes</p>	表	表		

鐘

(“watch” only) 錶























				<p>GUÓ, nation [A] 中国 Zhōngguó China, the “Middle Kingdom” L1 国王 guówáng king [B] 中立国 zhōnglì guó a neutral nation 美国 Měiguó the U.S.A.</p>
155 8 strokes				
				<p>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 羴.</p>
156 6 strokes				小羊 xiǎoyáng lamb 山羊 shānyáng mountain goat
				<p>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.</p>
157 9 strokes				美国 Měiguó America, the U.S.A. 美好 měihǎo be fine, happy, glorious [B]
				<p>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</p>
158 3 strokes				
				<p>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.</p>
159 2 strokes				

<p>外</p> <p>160 5 strokes</p>	ノ	夕	夕	<p>WÀI, outside; relatives of one's mother, sisters, or daughters [A] L2</p> <p>The “dusk” radical, and “divine.” The oracle crack appeared on the outside of the tortoise shell.</p> <p>外国 wàiguó foreign country [A] 外表 wàibiǎo surface, appearance [D] L6</p>
<p>看</p> <p>161 9 strokes</p>	一	二	三	<p>KÀN, to look at; KĀN, to look after, take care of [A] L1</p> <p>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).</p> <p>看中 kànzhòng to select, choose 看门 kānmén to act as doorkeeper</p>
<p>西</p> <p>162 6 strokes</p>	一	冂	冂	<p>XĪ, west. COVER radical (166) [A] L3</p> <p>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).</p> <p>西边 xībīan west side 西瓜 xīguā watermelon L2 西餐 xīcān Western-style food</p>
<p>贵</p> <p>163 9 strokes</p>	丨	冂	冂	<p>GUÌ, be expensive, precious [A] L2</p> <p>Guì is a sound-meaning compound. The top part, no longer used as an independent character, gave the sound, and “cowrie” suggests the meaning.</p> <p>可贵 kěguì be valuable, deserve commendation [D] 贵人 guìrén government VIP, (obsolete) concubine of the emperor. 貴</p>
<p>更</p> <p>164 7 strokes</p>	一	冂	冂	<p>GÈNG, still more; GĒNG, to change; a “watch” (two-hour period of the night) [A] L3</p> <p>The modern character is too much changed to make the explanation helpful.</p> <p>更好 gènghǎo be better; even more 更快更高更强 gèngkuài gènggāo gèngqiáng Faster, Higher, Stronger</p>

便	丿	亻	仁	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-clothesman
	亻	亻	亻	
165 9 strokes	亻	便	便	
丷	丶	㇇	㇈	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.
	丷			
166 4 strokes				
且	丨	冂	日	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 qiěmàn wait a moment
	目	且		
167 5 strokes				
祖	丶	㇇	㇈	Zŭ, grandfather; ancestor; family name [A] 祖国 zŭguó fatherland [A] 祖父 zŭfù grandfather [C]
	丷	衤	衤	
168 9 strokes	衤	祖	祖	
租	一	二	千	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
	禾	禾	利	
169 10 strokes	和	租	租	

组	纟	纟	纟	Zŭ, 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
	纟	纟	纟	
170 8 strokes	组	组		
粗	丷	丷	丷	Cŭ, be coarse (not fine) [B] 且 works as phonetic here, for cū. The “rice” radical works for the meaning. 粗心 cūxīn be careless, thoughtless L4 粗人 cūrén rough/uncouth person
	米	米	米	
171 11 strokes	粗	粗	粗	
阻	阝	阝	阝	Zŭ, 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]
	阝	阝	阝	
172 7 strokes	阻			
宜	宀	宀	宀	Yí, be appropriate [A] The character is a picture of “the sacred pole of the altar of the soil, behung with ... meat” (Karlgren, <i>Grammata Serica Recensa</i> 21). It meant “sacrifice to the earth god.” It is used for “be appropriate” by sound-loan.
	宀	宀	宀	
173 8 strokes	宜	宜		便宜 piányi be inexpensive [A] L2 宜人 yírén pleasant, delightful
要	一	一	一	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]
	西	西	西	
174 9 strokes	要	要	要	




















<p>175 5 strokes</p>				<p>Wǎng, net. NET radical (145) A picture of a net. 罒 is not seen as an independent character. It appears as a radical in about 20 modern characters, always at the top.</p>
<p>176 5 strokes</p>				<p>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 mùtóu wood; a fool [B] L5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">頭</p>
<p>177 6 strokes</p>				<p>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</p> <p style="text-align: right;">買</p>
<p>178 8 strokes</p>				<p>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</p> <p style="text-align: right;">賣</p>
<p>179 4 strokes</p>				<p>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)</p>

 180 4 strokes	 	 	 	<p>No pronunciation; radical of “old” (see next) and three other characters. OLD radical (92)</p> <p>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”).</p> <p>Three of this radical’s compounds have to do with age or seniority.</p>
 181 6 strokes	 	 	 	<p>Lǎo, be old. [A] L3</p> <p>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)</p>
 182 8 strokes	 	 	 	<p>ZHĚ, a suffix to verbs: verb + zhe means “a person who... .” Compare with English suffix “-er.” [A]</p> <p>者 gives the sound in several characters (see the following few items).</p> <p>老者 lǎozhě an old guy, old guys 作者 zuòzhě author L4</p>
 183 3 strokes	 	 	 	<p>QUǎN, dog. SIDE-DOG radical (69)</p> <p>As a radical, 犾 appears at the side of characters (about 60 characters). 犬 (638, p. 128) also means “dog” (they were the same radical before script reform). 犾 appears often in characters for medium-size animals (pig, wolf, monkey, otter, cat—even lion) and for such qualities as ferocity, cruelty, courage, impetuosity.</p>
 184 11 strokes	 	 	 	<p>ZHŪ, pig [A] L4</p> <p>The “side-dog” radical helps with the meaning; 者 (182, above) is there for the sound.</p> <p>猪排 zhūpái pork chop 猪肉 zhūròu pork</p> <p style="text-align: right;">猪</p>

煮	一	十	土	ZHǔ, 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	
	耂	者	者		
185 12 strokes	者	煮	煮		煮
著	一	艹	艹	ZHù, to spread out, to display, be displayed; to author [B] 著者 zhùzhě writer, author 名著 míngzhù masterpiece	
	艹	苜	苜		
186 11 strokes	著	著	著		
暑	日	日	日	SHǔ, 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	
	日	早	曷		
187 12 strokes	暑	暑	暑		
绪	纟	纟	纟	Xù, end of a thread; clue; to be together; succession; dynasty; profession [B] “Silk” 纟 is there for the meaning. 绪论 xùlùn introduction	
	纟	纟	纟		
188 11 strokes	绪	绪	绪		绪
堵	一	十	土	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.	
	土	堵	堵		
189 11 strokes	堵	堵	堵	堵塞 dǔsè stop up L6 堵车 dǔchē traffic jam L4	

署	丨	冂	冂	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” ^冂 as the meaning component and 者 zhě (182, p. 37) as the sound component in this character.
	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	
190 13 strokes	𠃉	署	署	署名 shǔmíng signature
阝	ㄋ	阝		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.”
191 2 strokes				
都	一	十	土	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.
	耂	耂	耂	
192 10 strokes	耂	都	都	都是 dōushi all 首都 shǒudū capital L4 都市 dūshì city
卅	一	十	卅	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)
193 3 strokes				
廿	一	十	廿	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.”
	廿			
194 4 strokes				

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">甘</div> <p style="text-align: center;">195 5 strokes</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">一</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">甘</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">十</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">甘</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">廿</div> <hr/>	<p>GĀN, to taste sweet; a family name. SWEET radical (135) [C] (MN) 廿 being a picture of the mouth, the horizontal line being something sweet inside 甘甜 gāntián sweet, luscious</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">或</div> <p style="text-align: center;">196 8 strokes</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">一</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">可</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">冫</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">可</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">冫</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">或</div>	<p>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</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">匚</div> <p style="text-align: center;">197 2 strokes</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">一</div> <hr/>	<div style="text-align: center;">匚</div> <hr/>		<p>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.</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">匹</div> <p style="text-align: center;">198 4 strokes</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">一</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">匹</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">厂</div> <hr/>	<div style="text-align: center;">兀</div> <hr/>	<p>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</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">四</div> <p style="text-align: center;">199 5 strokes</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">丨</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">四</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">冂</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">四</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">冂</div> <hr/>	<p>SÌ, four [A] L1 This is an arbitrary symbol. Memorize it. 四书 sìshū “The Four Books,” the “core classics” of Confucianism</p>

 200 4 strokes	 			Wŭ, five [A] L1 (MN) Tilted king with a stick 五十 wǔshí fifty 十五 shíwǔ fifteen
 201 4 strokes	 			LIù, six [A] L1 六书 liùshū the six categories of Chinese characters (see pp. xii–xiv)
 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
 203 2 strokes				JIŭ, nine [A] L1 九天 jiǔtiān “Ninth Heaven,” the highest of heavens (the Western world has “seventh heaven”)
 204 2 strokes				Rù, 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]

<p>什</p> <p>205 4 strokes</p>	<p>丿</p> <p>亅</p> <p>亅</p>	<p>亅</p> <p>亅</p> <p>亅</p>	<p>亅</p> <p>亅</p> <p>亅</p>	<p>SHÉN, the first syllable of <i>shénme</i> what? [A] SHÍ, miscellaneous</p> <p>什 is ubiquitous as shén; as shí, rarely seen.</p> <p>什锦 shíjīn assorted</p> <p style="text-align: right;">甚</p>
<p>么</p> <p>206 3 strokes</p>	<p>丿</p> <p>么</p> <p>么</p>	<p>么</p> <p>么</p> <p>么</p>	<p>么</p> <p>么</p> <p>么</p>	<p>ME, the second syllable of <i>shénme</i> what? [A] [A]</p> <p>什么 shénme what? [A] L1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">麼</p>
<p>桌</p> <p>207 10 strokes</p>	<p>亅</p> <p>亅</p> <p>亅</p>	<p>亅</p> <p>亅</p> <p>亅</p>	<p>亅</p> <p>亅</p> <p>亅</p>	<p>ZHUŌ, table [A]</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>桌子 zhuōzi table [A] L1 书桌 shūzhuō writing desk</p>
<p>奇</p> <p>208 8 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>亅</p> <p>亅</p>	<p>亅</p> <p>亅</p> <p>亅</p>	<p>亅</p> <p>亅</p> <p>亅</p>	<p>QÍ, be weird [B]</p> <p>Qí is said to be a meaning-meaning compound. (MN) “Big” + “be able” = “be weird”</p> <p>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)</p>
<p>椅</p> <p>209 12 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>木</p> <p>木</p>	<p>亅</p> <p>木</p> <p>木</p>	<p>木</p> <p>木</p> <p>木</p>	<p>Yǐ, chair [A]</p> <p>Yǐ is supposed to be a sound-meaning compound: qí (208, above) for sound, “tree” for meaning (= something made of wood).</p> <p>椅子 yǐzi chair [A] L1 摇椅 yáoyǐ rocking chair</p>

东	一	𠂇	𠂇	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 <i>Han-Yǐng Cidian</i> , 东 is one of 11 “left-over” characters, not classified under a radical.
	东	东		
210 5 strokes				东边 dōngbiān east side 东家 dōngjiā host 東
戔	一	二	𠂇	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.
	戔	戔		
211 5 strokes				戔
钱	丩	𠂇	𠂇	QIÁN, money; a family name [A] L1 The “side-gold” radical (117, p. 24) gives the meaning, and jiān (211, above) suggests the sound.
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
212 10 strokes	𠂇	钱	钱	九分钱 jiǔfēn qián 9 cents 金钱 jīn qián money [D] 有钱人 yǒuqiánrén rich man 錢
浅	丩	丩	丩	QIǎN, 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 戔: “thin water.” Compare with 212, above.
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
213 8 strokes	浅	浅		深浅 shēnqiǎn depth 浅色 qiǎnsè light-color 淺
个	丩	人	个	GÈ; a “measure,” used to enumerate nouns in the construction “number + gè + noun”; be individual [A] L1
214 3 strokes				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

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">文</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">215 4 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">丶</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">文</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">一</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">文</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">ナ</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">文</div>	<p>WÉN, pattern; language, literature, culture; civil (as opposed to military); a family name. PATTERN radical (84) [A]</p> <p>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).</p> <p>中文 zhōngwén the Chinese language [A] L4 文言 wényán classical Chinese (compare with 白话 “spoken language” in 427, p. 86) [D]</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">这</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">216 7 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">丶</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">文</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">一</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">文</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">ナ</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">文</div>	<p>ZHÈI, ZHÈ, this [A] L1</p> <p>Zhèi normally appears in the construction “zhèi + ‘measure’” or “zhèi + ‘measure’ + noun” (compare with 214, p. 43).</p> <p>这个 zhèige this, this one [A] 这么 zhème so, thus, in this case, to this extent or degree [A]</p> <p>这里 zhèlǐ here [A] 这儿 zhèr here [A] L1</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">這</div>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">那</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">217 6 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">丁</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">月</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">彳</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">那</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">彳</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">那</div>	<p>NÀ, NÈI, NÈ, that (opposite to “this”) [A] L1</p> <p>那 normally appears in the construction “那 + ‘measure’” or “那 + ‘measure’ + noun” (compare with 214 and 216).</p> <p>那个 nàge that, that one [A] 那么 nàme that being so, in that case, in that way; to that extent [A]</p> <p>那里 nàlǐ there [A] 那儿 nàr there [A] L1</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">金</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">218 8 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">丿</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">金</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">人</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">金</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">亼</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">金</div>	<p>JĪN, gold, metals; family name. GOLD radical (209) [B]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>五金 wǔjīn the five metals (gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin); metals generally</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">合</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">219 6 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">丿</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">合</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">人</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">合</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">亼</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">合</div>	<p>HÉ, to join, to bring together [A]</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>合金 héjīn alloy (lit. combined metals) [C] 组合 zǔhé to form; combination [D]</p>

<p>给</p>				<p>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</p>
<p>220 9 strokes</p>				<p style="text-align: right;"></p>
<p>ナ</p>				<p>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).</p>
<p>221 2 strokes</p>				
<p>有</p>				<p>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 yǒuli be energetic, strong [B] 有钱 yǒuqián be rich 有口无心 yǒu kǒu wú xīn speak sharply but without malice [D]</p>
<p>222 6 strokes</p>				
<p>干</p>				<p>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]</p>
<p>223 3 strokes</p>				
<p>汗</p>				<p>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</p>
<p>224 6 strokes</p>				

肝	丿	月	月	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)
	月	𠂇	𠂇	
225 7 strokes	肝			
杆	一	十	才	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
	木	𠂇	𠂇	
226 7 strokes	杆			桿
走	一	十	土	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.
	丰	丰	丰	
227 7 strokes	走			
赶	一	十	土	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
	丰	丰	丰	
228 10 strokes	走	赶	赶	趕
厂	一	厂		CHǎNG, factory. SLOPE radical (13) “Slope”—once a picture—has become “factory” through the process of simplification. Following popular usage, 厂 “slope” is sometimes now used for 𠂇, “lean-to” (363, p. 73—radical 44). A modern look-alike radical is the form 𠂇 (“top of 盾,” 398, p. 80—radical 22). 厂房 chǎngfáng factory building; workshop 工厂 gōngchǎng factory L5 (for “factory”) 廠
229 2 strokes				

岸	丨	山	山	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 ànbiāo shore beacon
	𠂔	岸	岸	
230 8 strokes	岸	岸		
旱	丨	日	日	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
	日	旱	旱	
231 7 strokes	旱			
刂	丨	刂		DǎO, 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).
232 2 strokes				
刊	一	二	干	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
	刊	刊		
233 5 strokes				
扌	丿	扌	扌	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.
	扌			
234 4 strokes				

<p>没</p>	丶	丶	丶	<p>MÒ, inundate; MÉI, negates <i>yǒu</i> (222, p. 45) and other verbs [A] L1 没 functions by sound-loan as a negator of <i>yǒu</i> 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]</p>
<p>235 7 strokes</p>	没	没	没	
<p>身</p>	丶	丨	丨	<p>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 shēnfēn position, rank [C] L5 有身子 yǒushēnzi being pregnant</p>
<p>236 7 strokes</p>	身	身	身	
<p>寸</p>	一	丨	丨	<p>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</p>
<p>237 3 strokes</p>	寸	寸	寸	
<p>射</p>	丶	丨	丨	<p>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 marksman, sharpshooter</p>
<p>238 10 strokes</p>	身	身	射	
<p>谢</p>	丶	讠	讠	<p>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</p>
<p>239 12 strokes</p>	讠	讠	讠	
	谢	谢	谢	

謝

<p>吉</p> <p>240 6 strokes</p>	一	十	士	<p>JÍ, lucky; a family name [D]</p> <p>An early dictionary says the character is a meaning-meaning compound: “scholar” (or “knight”) + “mouth” = “lucky,” which is not correct but a good mnemonic.</p> <p>吉日 jírì a “lucky day” on the traditional calendar; a good day for taking action</p> <p>吉他 jítā guitar</p>
<p>桔</p> <p>241 10 strokes</p>	一	十	木	<p>JÚ, tangerine [A]</p> <p>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].</p> <p>Orange is 橙 (chéng).</p> <p>桔子 júzi mandarin orange L5</p>
<p>结</p> <p>242 9 strokes</p>	纟	纟	纟	<p>JIE, to tie together; knot; JIE, to bear fruit [A]</p> <p>结合 jiéhé to unite, to combine; to be married [B] L5</p> <p>结婚 jiéhūn to marry L3</p>
<p>喜</p> <p>243 12 strokes</p>	一	吉	吉	<p>Xǐ, to enjoy, to give enjoyment to [A]</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>喜人 xǐrén be satisfying</p> <p>喜好 xǐhào to like, to love, be fond of</p>
<p>欠</p> <p>244 4 strokes</p>	欠	欠	欠	<p>QIÀN, yawn; to owe, to lack. YAWN radical (120) [B] L5</p> <p>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.</p> <p>欠钱 qiànqián owe money, be in debt</p> <p>哈欠 hāqian yawn</p>

結

<p>欢</p> <p>245 6 strokes</p>	<p>丩</p> <p>欢</p>	<p>又</p> <p>欢</p>	<p>又</p> <p>欢</p>	<p>HUĀN, be pleased [A]</p> <p>The “yawn” radical for meaning, perhaps as a mouth open to smile or laugh. “Right hand” replaces the old sound-element.</p> <p>喜欢 xǐhuan to like [A] L1 欢喜 huānxǐ be joyful; be fond of [C] 欢笑 huānxiào laugh delightedly [D]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">歡</p>
<p>止</p> <p>246 4 strokes</p>	<p>丨</p> <p>止</p>	<p>卜</p>	<p>止</p>	<p>ZHǐ, to stop. TOE radical (102) [B]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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!</p>
<p>足</p> <p>247 7 strokes</p>	<p>丨</p> <p>足</p>	<p>口</p> <p>足</p>	<p>口</p> <p>足</p>	<p>ZÚ, foot; be sufficient. FOOT radical (196) [A]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>十足 shízú sheer, total, absolute, utter [D] 不足 bùzú insufficient</p>
<p>跟</p> <p>248 13 strokes</p>	<p>丨</p> <p>跟</p>	<p>口</p> <p>跟</p>	<p>跟</p> <p>跟</p>	<p>GĒN, heel; to follow, to go with; with [A] L3</p> <p>Gēn is a sound-meaning compound: the “foot” radical gives the meaning; gèn (51, p. 11) gives the sound.</p> <p>跟班 gēnbān attendant</p>
<p>青</p> <p>249 8 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>青</p>	<p>一</p> <p>青</p>	<p>丰</p> <p>青</p>	<p>QĪNG, be green or blue. GREEN radical (202) [A] L5</p> <p>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.</p> <p>青菜 qīngcài green vegetables 青草 qīngcǎo green grass</p>



























请	丷	讠	讠	QǐNG, to invite; please. . . [A] L1 This character is a sound-meaning compound: “side-word” gives the meaning, and qǐng (249, p. 50) gives the sound. 谁请 shéi qǐng Who’s paying? 请勿吸烟 qǐngwùxiyān No Smoking
	讠	讠	讠	
250 10 strokes	讠	请	请	請
情	丷	忄	忄	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 qíngren sweetheart, mistress, secret lover
	忄	忄	忄	
251 11 strokes	忄	情	情	
清	丷	氵	氵	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
	氵	清	清	
252 11 strokes	清	清	清	
晴	日	日	日	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]
	日	晴	晴	
253 12 strokes	晴	晴	晴	
睛	日	日	日	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
	目	睛	睛	
254 13 strokes	睛	睛	睛	






<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">问</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">255 6 strokes</div>	丶	讠	门	<p>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.</p> <p>问住 wènzhū to stump with a question (问不住 cannot stump..., 问得住 can stump...)</p> <p>请问 qǐngwèn Would you please tell me ... [A]</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">問</div>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">耳</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">256 6 strokes</div>	一	丿	丿	<p>ĚR, ear. EAR radical (163) [B] The “ear” radical is a picture.</p> <p>耳目 ěrmù hearsay, “scuttlebutt,” information; spy, informer, “fink”</p> <p>木耳 mùěr edible tree fungus</p> <p>石耳 shíěr edible rock lichen</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">闻</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">257 9 strokes</div>	丶	讠	门	<p>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.</p> <p>闻人 wénrén a famous person</p> <p>耳闻 ěr wén to hear about, especially superficially (in contrast to seeing it yourself)</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">聞</div>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">闲</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">258 7 strokes</div>	丶	讠	门	<p>XIÁN, leisure [B] (MN) Put a tree across your door or gate so you won’t be disturbed.</p> <p>闲心 xiánxīn leisure mood</p> <p>闲谈 xiántán to chat; gossip</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">閑</div>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">间</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">259 7 strokes</div>	丶	讠	门	<p>JIÀN, space; be separated from; to separate, “drive a wedge between,” sow discord; JIĀN between; a measure-word for rooms [A]</p> <p>中间 zhōngjiān between, among; the middle, center [A] L3</p> <p>田间 tiánjiān farm, field [D]</p> <p>人间 rénjiān world of human affairs [C] L6</p> <p>间谍 jiàndié spy L6</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">間</div>

另	丨	冂	口	LÌNG, separately [B] 另外 lìngwài in addition [B]
	弓	另		
260 5 strokes				
别	丨	冂	口	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 excep- tional [B] L5 别买 biémǎi Don't buy it! (MN) To separate with a knife
	弓	另	别	
261 7 strokes	别			
朋	丿	月	月	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
	月	朋	朋	
262 8 strokes	朋	朋		
友	一	ナ	方	YǒU, 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
	友			
263 4 strokes				
父	丿	ハ	分	Fù, father. FATHER radical (108) [A] 祖父 zǔfù grandfather [C] 父老 fùlǎo elders (as in a district) 教父 jiàofù god-father
	父			
264 4 strokes				

<p>毋</p> <p>265 4 strokes</p>	<p>勹</p> <p>毋</p>	<p>母</p>	<p>母</p>	<p>WÚ, don't!</p> <p>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).</p> <p>毋庸 wúyōng need not</p>
<p>见</p> <p>266 4 strokes</p>	<p>丨</p> <p>见</p>	<p>冂</p>	<p>见</p>	<p>Jiàn, to see, to perceive. SEE radical (107) [A]</p> <p>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).</p> <p>远见 yuǎnjiàn foresight; vision 见解 jiànjiě opinion, view L6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">見</p>
<p>亲</p> <p>267 9 strokes</p>	<p>丷</p> <p>立</p> <p>辛</p>	<p>立</p> <p>亲</p>	<p>立</p> <p>亲</p>	<p>QĪN, relatives; to hold dear; in person; QìNG, relatives by marriage [A]</p> <p>Sound-loan. 亲 — “hazel tree” — was the sound-element in the old character.</p> <p>父亲 fùqīn father [A] L4 六亲 liùqīn the six (most important) relatives: father, mother, elder brothers, younger brothers, wife, children</p> <p style="text-align: right;">親</p>
<p>母</p> <p>268 5 strokes</p>	<p>勹</p> <p>母</p>	<p>母</p> <p>母</p>	<p>母</p>	<p>Mŭ, mother [A]</p> <p>Mǔ is a picture of a woman with two dots to emphasize the breasts. Learn to distinguish “mother” from “don't” 毋 (265, above).</p> <p>母亲 mǔqīn mother [A] L4 父母 fùmǔ parents; mother and father 母乳 mǔrǔ breast milk</p>
<p>哥</p> <p>269 10 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>可</p> <p>哥</p>	<p>一</p> <p>可</p> <p>哥</p>	<p>一</p> <p>可</p> <p>哥</p>	<p>GĒ, elder brother [A]</p> <p>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</p>


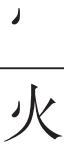






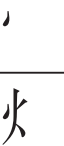


























<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">弓</div> <p style="text-align: center;">270 3 strokes</p>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">𠄎</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">𠄏</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">弓</div>	<p>GŌNG, bow (as in “bow and arrow”); to bend or arch, like a bow; family name. BOW radical (71) [C]</p> <p>The “bow” radical is a picture.</p> <p>弓子 gōngzi bow (e.g., a violin bow). 弓箭 gōngjiàn bow and arrow</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">弔</div> <p style="text-align: center;">271 4 strokes</p>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">𠄎</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">弔</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">𠄏</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">弓</div>	<p>DIÀO, to pity</p> <p>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” (<i>Analytic Dictionary</i> 989).</p> <p>吊唁 diàoyàn condole</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">弟</div> <p style="text-align: center;">272 7 strokes</p>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">丩</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">弟</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">𠄎</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">𠄏</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">𠄎</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">弟</div>	<p>DÌ, younger brother; family name [A]</p> <p>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</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">姐</div> <p style="text-align: center;">273 8 strokes</p>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">𡥇</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">姐</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">女</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">如</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">女</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">姐</div>	<p>JIĚ, older sister [A]</p> <p>The “woman” radical gives the meaning, 且 qiě (167, p. 34) helps with the sound.</p> <p>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</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">未</div> <p style="text-align: center;">274 5 strokes</p>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">一</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">未</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">二</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">未</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">𠄎</div>	<p>WÈI, not yet; the “eighth early branch” (used in enumerations and to name two-hour periods of the day) [B]</p> <p>Distinguish “not yet” 未 from 来 (Pt. 2, p. 217a) and from 末 (Pt. 2, p. 273b). See <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 1451f for an account of the “earthly branches.”</p> <p>未可 wèikě cannot, be unable to 未来 wèilái the future L6</p>
















妹 275 8 strokes				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 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 277 7 strokes				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
				
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 zhǎngzǐ eldest son 长度 chángdù length
				
张 279 7 strokes				ZHǎng, 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
				

	一	冫	冫	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.
280 8 strokes	冫	冫	冫	画报 huàbào illustrated magazine [B] 国画 guóhuà “national painting,” i.e., traditional Chinese painting 畫 一张画 yìzhāng huà a painting
	一	冫	冫	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
281 6 strokes	冫	冫	冫	
	一	冫	冫	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 báitiān in the daytime [B] 白白 báibái vainly, to no purpose 白给 báigěi to give free of charge 白人 báirén white guy, white girl 表白 biǎobái to confess
282 5 strokes	冫	冫		
	一	冫		BǍO, 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.
283 2 strokes	冫	冫		
	一	冫	冫	SHÁO, spoon; frying pan [B] 勺子 sháozi spoon [B] L5 木勺 mùsháo wooden ladle
284 3 strokes	冫	冫	冫	

的	丶	丨	丨	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
	丨	丨	丨	
285 8 strokes	的	的		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	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).
	勹	包		
286 5 strokes				包子 bāozi steamed filled dumpling [B] L5 书包 shūbāo book-bag, satchel [B] 面包 miànbāo bread L3
跑	丨	口	口	PǎO , to run, a race (sport) [A] The “foot” radical gives the meaning; bāo (286) suggests the sound.
	𠂔	足	足	
287 12 strokes	𠂔	跑	跑	跑马 pǎomǎ a horse-race; ride a horse 一百米跑 yībǎimǐpǎo the 100 m race
抱	一	扌	扌	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
	扌	抱	抱	
288 8 strokes	抱	抱		拥抱 yōngbào to hug L5 (MN) To wrap with your hands = hug
胞	丨	月	月	BĀO , be related by blood; afterbirth, placenta [C] (MN) Wrapped in flesh = afterbirth
	月	𠂔	𠂔	
289 9 strokes	𠂔	𠂔	胞	胞弟 bāodì younger blood brother 胞衣 bāoyī afterbirth 细胞 xìbāo cell (biology)

<p>衤</p> <p>290 5 strokes</p>	丶	㇇	衤	<p>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.</p>
<p>袍</p> <p>291 10 strokes</p>	衤	衤	衤	<p>PÁO, long gown or robe [C] (MN) A wrapping cloth 长袍 chángpáo long gown 浴袍 yùpáo pajamas</p>
<p>衤</p> <p>衤</p> <p>衤</p>	衤	衤	衤	
<p>泡</p> <p>292 8 strokes</p>	丶	丶	氵	<p>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</p>
<p>氵</p> <p>氵</p>	氵	氵	氵	
<p>亼</p> <p>293 3 strokes</p>	丿	㇇	亼	<p>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.</p>
<p>亼</p>				
<p>饱</p> <p>294 8 strokes</p>	丿	㇇	亼	<p>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! hái méi chībǎo I’m not full yet. (MN) To have food wrapped around you = to be full</p>
<p>饣</p> <p>饣</p>	饣	饣	饣	<p>飽</p>

 295 4 strokes	 	 	 	<p>HUǒ, fire. FIRE radical (83) [A] L4 The character is a picture of flames rising.</p> <p>火力 huǒlì (military) firepower [C] 火山 huǒshān volcano [D] 肝火 gānhuǒ be hot-tempered</p>
 296 9 strokes	 	 	 	<p>PÀO, cannon, artillery; a shot from a gun [B]</p> <p>炮弹 pàodàn shell (bullet, artillery) 炮火 pàohuǒ artillery fire</p>
 297 3 strokes	 	 	 	<p>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]</p> <p>Learn to tell “self” from yǐ “already” 已 (298, next) and from sì 巳 (299). See <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 1451f for more on “heavenly stems.”</p> <p>己方 jǐfāng our side</p>
 298 3 strokes	 	 	 	<p>Yǐ, already; to end, to cease [A]</p> <p>See the preceding item for characters with which yǐ is likely to be confused.</p> <p>已经 yǐjīng already</p>
 299 3 strokes	 	 	 	<p>Sì, the sixth “earthly branch” (巳 and 己 (297, above) are classified as radical (72) in <i>Han-Ying Cidian</i>).</p> <p>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 <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 1451f on the “earthly branches.”</p>

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">纪</div> <div style="text-align: center;">300 6 strokes</div>				<p>Jì, write down; record; year; discipline; Jǐ, a family name [A]</p> <p>年纪 niánjì age (number of years) [A] L5 世纪 shìjì century [B] 纪要 jìyào summary; minutes of a meeting, etc. [D]</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">紀</div>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">记</div> <div style="text-align: center;">301 5 strokes</div>				<p>Jì, to remember; to record; mark, sign [A]</p> <p>记者 jìzhě reporter [B] L4 记住 jìzhu to fix in the mind; to remember</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">記</div>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">巴</div> <div style="text-align: center;">302 4 strokes</div>				<p>Bā, open hand; palm; to stick to; to hope for [B]</p> <p>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 <i>Han-Ying Cidian</i>, 巴 is one of 11 “left-over” characters, not classified under a radical. See next few frames for its use as a sound component.</p> <p>巴结 bājie curry favor with; fawn on L6 巴士 bāshì bus</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">吧</div> <div style="text-align: center;">303 7 strokes</div>				<p>Bā; a sentence-final particle; indicates supposition (“..., I guess”) or suggestion (“Maybe you should...”); Bǎ, snap! (onomatopoeic); to draw (suck) on (e.g., a tobacco pipe); bar (drinking place) [A] L2</p> <p>吧 is a sound-meaning compound.</p> <p>好吧 hǎo ba Okay! Fine! 走吧 zǒu ba Let’s go!</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">把</div> <div style="text-align: center;">304 7 strokes</div>				<p>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</p> <p>一把米 yìbǎ mǐ a handful of rice 一把勺 yìbǎ sháo a spoon</p>

<p>爸</p> <p>305 8 strokes</p>	<p>丩</p>	<p>八</p>	<p>少</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>父</p>	<p>岑</p>	<p>岑</p>	<p>爪</p> <p>306 4 strokes</p>	
<p>爪</p>	<p>厂</p>	<p>丩</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>爬</p>	<p>厂</p>	<p>丩</p>		<p>PÁ, to crawl, to creep; to climb [A] 爬行 páxíng to creep 爬行动物 páxíngdòngwù reptile</p>
<p>爬</p>	<p>爬</p>	<p>爬</p>	<p>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 běnjiàn capital (money) [D] L6 一本书 yìběn shū a book, one book 以人为本 yǐrénwéiběn people-oriented</p>	
<p>本</p> <p>308 5 strokes</p>	<p>一</p>	<p>十</p>		<p>才</p>
<p>木</p>	<p>本</p>	<p>本</p>	<p>对</p> <p>309 5 strokes</p>	
<p>对</p>	<p>丩</p>	<p>又</p>	<p>又</p>	<p>DUÌ, 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</p>
<p>对</p>	<p>对</p>	<p>对</p>	<p>對</p>	

<p>兄</p> <p>310 5 strokes</p>	丨	冂	口	<p>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</p>
<p>兑</p> <p>311 7 strokes</p>	丶	丷	冫	<p>DUÌ, to hand over [C] 兑给 duìgěi to pay to 外币 兑换 wàibì duìhuàn foreign currency exchange</p>
<p>兑</p>	冫	冫	兑	
<p>税</p> <p>312 12 strokes</p>	一	二	千	<p>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</p>
<p>税</p>	禾	禾	禾	
<p>税</p>	禾	禾	税	
<p>说</p> <p>313 9 strokes</p>	丶	讠	讠	<p>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</p>
<p>说</p>	讠	讠	讠	說
<p>古</p> <p>314 5 strokes</p>	一	十	十	<p>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</p>
<p>古</p>	古	古	古	

姑	ㄥ	女	女	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
	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	
315 8 strokes	姑	姑		
女	ノ	𠃉	𠃉	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 文 (215, p. 44), and (especially) from the “follow/slow” radical 夕 (431, p. 87).
	𠃉			
316 4 strokes				
故	一	十	𠃉	GŪ, 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)
	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	
317 9 strokes	𠃉	𠃉	故	
估	ノ	亻	亻	GŪ, to appraise, to estimate [B] 古 for sound. 估产 gūchǎn estimate the harvest/yield 估价 gūjià to appraise, evaluate
	𠃉	𠃉	估	
318 7 strokes	估			
固	丨	冂	冂	GŪ, 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
	冂	冂	固	
319 8 strokes	固	固		

苦	一	十	艹	Kǔ, 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
	艹	艹	艹	
320 8 strokes	苦	苦		
枯	一	十	木	Kū, 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
	木	木	木	
321 9 strokes	枯	枯	枯	
辜	十	古	古	Gū, guilt; a crime; a family name [C] Gū (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
	古	古	古	
322 12 strokes	辜	辜	辜	
重	一	一	一	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 tàizhòng le too heavy! 买重了 mǎichóng le has/have bought an extra one (one too many)
	一	一	一	
323 9 strokes	重	重	重	
董	一	十	艹	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
	艹	艹	艹	
324 12 strokes	董	董	董	

<p>懂</p>	<p>丩</p>	<p>忄</p>	<p>忄</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>325 15 strokes</p>	<p>忄</p>	<p>忄</p>	<p>懂</p>	
<p>疋</p>	<p>一</p>	<p>丌</p>	<p>下</p>	<p>Pǐ, bolt (of cloth). BOLT radical (156)</p>
<p>326 5 strokes</p>	<p>疋</p>	<p>疋</p>	<p></p>	
<p>是</p>	<p>丨</p>	<p>口</p>	<p>日</p>	<p>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]</p>
<p>327 9 strokes</p>	<p>旱</p>	<p>是</p>	<p>是</p>	
<p>先</p>	<p>丿</p>	<p>儿</p>	<p>牛</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>328 6 strokes</p>	<p>生</p>	<p>先</p>	<p>先</p>	
<p>生</p>	<p>丿</p>	<p>儿</p>	<p>儿</p>	<p>Shēng, 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</p>
<p>329 5 strokes</p>	<p>牛</p>	<p>生</p>	<p></p>	

李	一	十	木	Lǐ, plum tree; a family name [B] 李子 lǐzi plum 李先生 Lǐ Xiānshēng Mr. Li (MN) plum = son of tree
	木	本	李	
330 7 strokes	李			
亥	丷	一	亥	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 <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 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.
	亥	亥	亥	
331 6 strokes				
孩	子	了	子	HÁI, child [A] The “child” radical gives the meaning; hài (331, above) gives the sound. 孩童 háitóng children 孩子 háizi child [A] L2 小孩儿 xiǎoháir (colloquial) child [A] (MN) A pig’s son is a child
	子	孛	孛	
332 9 strokes	孩	孩	孩	
咳	丨	丨	丨	HĀI, exclamation: “Depressing!” or “Regrettable!” or “Astonishing!”; KĒ, cough, to cough; first syllable in kēsòu, “cough” (see next) [A]
	丨	丨	丨	
333 9 strokes	咳	咳	咳	
嗽	丨	丨	丨	SÒU, cough [A] 咳嗽 késòu cough, to cough [A] L4
	丨	丨	丨	
334 14 strokes	嗽	嗽	嗽	

学	丶	丩	𠂆	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
	灬	𠂆	𠂆	
335 8 strokes	学	学		學
姓	丿	女	女	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.
	女	如	姪	
336 8 strokes	姓	姓		
名	ノ	夕	夕	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
	夕	名	名	
337 6 strokes				
字	丶	宀	宀	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
	宀	宁	字	
338 6 strokes				
叫	丨	丩	口	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
	丩	叫		
339 5 strokes				

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">牛</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">牛</div> <p style="text-align: center;">340 4 strokes</p>	ノ	𠂇	𠂇	<p>NIÚ, cow. COW radical (110) [A]</p> <p>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).</p> <p>牛奶 niúnǎi milk L2 牛排 niúpái steak</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">告</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">告</div> <p style="text-align: center;">341 7 strokes</p>	ノ	𠂇	𠂇	<p>GÀO, to inform [A]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>报告 bàogào to report; a report [B] 告别 gàobié to leave, to part or depart from; to say goodbye to [B] L5</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">斤</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">斤</div> <p style="text-align: center;">342 4 strokes</p>	一	厂	尸	<p>JĪN, ax. AX radical (115) [A]</p> <p>The “ax” radical is a picture. The character now stands also for a measure of weight, a <i>jin</i> or “catty,” which equals about 1.5 pounds.</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">斥</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">斥</div> <p style="text-align: center;">343 5 strokes</p>	一	厂	尸	<p>CHÌ, to scold [C]</p> <p>Distinguish from 342.</p> <p>斥骂 chì mà to reproach</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">诉</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">诉</div> <p style="text-align: center;">344 7 strokes</p>	丶	讠	讠	<p>SÙ, to inform, to sue [A]</p> <p>告诉 gàosù to inform, to file a lawsuit; to make a legal complaint against [A] L2 诉说 sùshuō to tell, to relate</p>

訴

知	ノ	ㄣ	ㄣ	ZHǐ, to know [A] The early lexicographers agree that this combines meanings: “arrow” (82, p. 17) + “mouth” (53, p. 11) “because if you <i>know</i> , your mouth is far-reaching and accurate like an arrow.” Others say “speak like the speed of an arrow.” Either is acceptable.
	𠂆	𠂆	知	
345 8 strokes	知	知		知心 zhīxīn to understand each other 先知 xiānzhī a person having foresight; prophet, soothsayer
首	丷	丷	𠂆	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).
	𠂆	𠂆	首	
346 9 strokes	首	首	首	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	丷	𠂆	𠂆	DÀO, road; to say; the Way [A] 道谢 dàoxiè to thank 道喜 dào xǐ to congratulate 道士 dàoshī Taoist (Daoist) priest 道学 dào xué neo-Confucian 道理 dàolǐ reason, logical basis; doctrine [A] L5
	首	首	首	
347 12 strokes	首	道	道	知道 zhīdào to know [A] L2
此	丨	丨	丨	Cǐ, this [B] Its original form is “toe” + “man,” thus where you stand—this (place).
	止	止	此	
348 6 strokes				此外 cǐwài furthermore, in addition [B] L5
些	丨	丨	丨	XIĒ, few [A] L1 大些 dàxiē be a bit larger 好些 hǎoxiē quite a few [B] 这些书 zhè yìxiē shū this lot of books 些许 xiēxǔ a few
	止	止	此	
349 8 strokes	些	些		






位	丶	亻	亻	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
	亻	位	位	
350 7 strokes	位			
支	一	十	支	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” 攴 (431, p. 87). 干支 gānzhī stems and branches (an old system of enumeration: see <i>Lin Yu-tang’s Dictionary</i> 1451ff for details)
	支			
351 4 strokes				
枝	一	十	木	ZHĪ, branch (of a tree); a measure for pens, pencils, pieces of chalk, etc. [C] L6 This appears to be the preceding character, re-clarified with the “tree” radical. 树枝 shùzhī tree branch 一枝笔 yìzhī bǐ a pen
	木	木	木	
352 8 strokes	桢	枝		
技	一	扌	扌	JÌ, skill [A]; expertise or specialised training 技术 jìshù technology; skill L4 杂技 zájì acrobatics, circus L6
	扌	扌	扌	
353 7 strokes	技			
千	一	二	千	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
354 3 strokes				

央	丨	冂	𠂇	YĀNG, center [B] 中央 zhōngyāng center, central [B] L6
	𠂇	央		
355 5 strokes				
英	一	十	艹	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.
	艹	𠂇	𠂇	
356 8 strokes	英	英		英国 Yīngguó England 英里 yīnglǐ English mile
黑	丨	冂	冂	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
	冂	冂	𠂇	
357 12 strokes	黑	黑	黑	
占	丨	卜	卜	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
	占	占		
358 5 strokes				
站	丶	立	立	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 huóchēzhàn train station 汽车站 qìchēzhàn bus station
	立	立	立	
359 10 strokes	站	站	站	

粘	丷	丷	灺	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
	半	米	米	
360 11 strokes	粘	粘	粘	
战	丨	丨	丨	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]
	占	占	占	
361 9 strokes	战	战	战	戰
沾	丷	丷	氵	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
	氵	氵	氵	
362 8 strokes	沾	沾		
广	丷	宀	广	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
363 3 strokes				
店	丷	宀	广	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
	广	广	广	
364 8 strokes	店	店		

钻	丿	㇇	㇇	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 gemstone; to bore, to drill [B]
	钅	钅	钅	
365 10 strokes	钅	钻	钻	钻石 zuànshí diamond 电钻 diànzuàn an electric drill; a power drill
贴	丨	冫	冫	TIĒ , to paste something on; to “stick to,” i.e., stay close to; to pay; allowance [B]
	贝	贝	贝	
366 9 strokes	贝	贴	贴	粘贴 zhāntiē stick on, paste L5
点	丨	冫	冫	DIǎN , dot, drop (of liquid); to drip; a bit; feature; to light [A] L1
	占	占	占	
367 9 strokes	点	点	点	點
雨	一	冫	冫	Yǔ , rain. RAIN radical (204) [A]
	雨	雨	雨	
368 8 strokes	雨	雨		雨点 yǔdiǎn raindrops 雨衣 yǔyī raincoat [B] 雷雨 léiyǔ thunderstorm
令	丿	人	人	LÌNG , to command; to make, to cause; a command; your (respectful); LǐNG , ream (of paper) [B]
	令	令		
369 5 strokes				令兄 lìng xiōng (respectful) your older brother 一令纸 yīlìng zhǐ a ream of paper

零	一	冫	冫	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.
	冫	冫	冫	
370 13 strokes	零	零	零	零点 língdiǎn zero point; zero hour 零食 língshí snacks L5
页	一	丩	丩	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.
	丩	丩	丩	
371 6 strokes	页	页	页	页码 yèmǎ page number
领	丩	丩	丩	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
	丩	丩	丩	
372 11 strokes	领	领	领	頁
铃	丩	丩	丩	LÍNG, a small bell [B] L5 门铃 ménlíng doorbell
	丩	丩	丩	
373 10 strokes	铃	铃	铃	領
齿	丨	丨	丨	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.
	丨	丨	丨	
374 8 strokes	齿	齿	齿	齒

	丨	亠	𠂔	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
	止	𠂔	齒	
375 13 strokes	齒	齒	齡	齒齡
	ノ	亠	𠂔	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
	令	令	邻	
376 7 strokes	邻			鄰
	ノ	亠	卜	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
	忄	忄	忄	
377 8 strokes	怜	怜		憐
	丩	丩	𠂔	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)
	𠂔	半		
378 5 strokes				
	ノ	夕	夕	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
	夕	多	多	
379 6 strokes				

<p>少</p> <p>380 4 strokes</p>	<p>丨</p> <p>少</p>	<p>丩</p>	<p>小</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>句</p> <p>381 5 strokes</p>	<p>勹</p> <p>句</p>	<p>勹</p> <p>句</p>	<p>勹</p>	<p>JÙ, sentence; verse-line; measure for sentences and verse-lines [A] 句子 jùzi sentence [A] L3 句号 jùhào a full stop</p>
<p>够</p> <p>382 11 strokes</p>	<p>勹</p> <p>够</p>	<p>勹</p> <p>够</p>	<p>勹</p> <p>够</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>夬</p> <p>383 4 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>夬</p>	<p>二</p>	<p>夬</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>块</p> <p>384 7 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>块</p>	<p>十</p> <p>块</p>	<p>土</p> <p>块</p>	<p>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 yīkuài tián a piece of land, a field 鸡块 jīkuài chicken nuggets</p> <p style="text-align: right;">塊</p>

鬼	𠃊	𠃊	𠃊	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
	白	白	𠃊	
385 9 strokes	鬼	鬼	鬼	
相	一	十	才	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 check- ing 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
	木	木	相	
386 9 strokes	相	相	相	
想	十	木	相	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
	相	相	相	
387 13 strokes	想	想	想	
得	彳	彳	彳	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 some- thing
	彳	彳	彳	
388 11 strokes	得	得	得	
共	一	十	廿	GÒNG, all together, collectively, joint [A] Older forms have “clasp” (193, p. 39) twice. 一共 yígòng all together L3 中共 Zhōng Gòng Chinese Communists (an acronym for “Chinese Collective Production [= Communist] Party”)
	廿	共	共	
389 6 strokes				

供	亻	亻	亻	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
	亻	亻	亻	
390 8 strokes	供	供		
洪	氵	氵	氵	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
	氵	氵	氵	
391 9 strokes	洪	洪	洪	
巷	一	十	卅	XIÀNG, crooked side street, lane [C] L6 巷口 xiàngkǒu entrance/opening to a lane
	卅	卅	共	
392 9 strokes	巷	巷	巷	
港	氵	氵	氵	GǎNG, small stream; port; lagoon [B] A sound-meaning compound. 港口 gǎngkǒu port, harbor [C] L6 香港 Xiānggǎng Hong Kong
	港	港	港	
393 12 strokes	港	港	港	
尤	一	丂	尢	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)
	尤			
394 4 strokes				

京	丶	宀	宀	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
	宀	宀	宀	
395 8 strokes	京	京		
景	丨	冂	冂	JǐNG scenery, view; condition, situation [B] 美景 měijǐng beautiful scenery; picturesque landscape (MN) The sun in the capital is quite a view
	目	目	目	
396 12 strokes	景	景	景	
就	丶	宀	宀	JÌU, 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
	京	京	京	
397 12 strokes	就	就	就	
厂	一	厂		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).
398 2 strokes				
历	一	厂	厂	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. 历 (11, p. 3) is phonetic. Distinguish from 厉 (400, p. 81). 历史 lìshǐ history L3 歷 (pass through); 曆 (calendar)
	历			
399 4 strokes				

厉	一	厂	尸	LÌ, be harsh, be severe; family name [B] Distinguish from 历 (399, p. 80). 厉害 lìhai powerful, formidable L4
	𠂇	𠂇		
400 5 strokes				厲
盾	一	厂	尸	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 dùn pái shield
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
401 9 strokes	盾	盾	盾	
后	一	厂	尸	HÒU, back, in back of empress [A] 后天 hòutiān (on) the day after tomorrow [B] 皇后 huánghòu empress L5
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
402 6 strokes				(not empress) 後
直	一	十	十	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 bluntly
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
403 8 strokes	𠂇	直		
真	一	十	十	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!
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
404 10 strokes	𠂇	直	真	

值	丿	亻	亻	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
	亻	佻	佻	
405 10 strokes	佻	值	值	
植	一	十	木	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
	木	杝	栝	
406 12 strokes	栝	植	植	
置	丨	冂	冂	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
	冂	罍	罍	
407 13 strokes	罍	置	置	
歹	一	丂	歹	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
	歹			
408 4 strokes				
殖	一	丂	歹	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]
	歹	殳	殳	
409 12 strokes	殖	殖	殖	

















现	一	二	干	XIÀN, present, now [A] 现钱 xiànrqián ready money [D] 兑现 duìxiàn to cash a check; to fulfill a promise [D]
	王	玨	玨	
410 8 strokes	玨	现		現
在	一	ナ	ナ	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
	ナ	在	在	
411 6 strokes				
良	丶	亅	亅	LIÁNG, be good, be well [B] The student should distinguish liáng from the “stubborn” radical 艮 (51, p. 11). Liáng has the dot at the top. 良好 liánghǎo be good, be well [B] L5 良心 liánngxīn conscience L6 良友 liányǒu good companion
	亅	良	良	
412 7 strokes	良			
食	ノ	人	人	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
	今	今	食	
413 9 strokes	食	食	食	
两	一	冫	冫	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
	丙	丙	两	
414 7 strokes	两			兩

俩	亻	亻	仁	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)
	仂	仂	俩	
415 9 strokes	俩	俩	俩	俩
车	一	𠂇	𠂇	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
	车			
416 4 strokes				車
辆	一	𠂇	𠂇	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
	车	𠂇	𠂇	
417 11 strokes	辆	辆	辆	輛
反	一	厂	𠂇	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)
	反			
418 4 strokes				
饭	亻	𠂇	𠂇	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
	𠂇	𠂇	饭	
419 7 strokes	饭			飯

返	一	厂	反	FǎN, to return, go back to [C] This is a sound-meaning compound: “halt” to suggest movement, motion, travel; 反 <i>fǎn</i> to give the sound. 返还 <i>fǎnhuán</i> to return 返祖现象 <i>fǎnzǔxiànxàng</i> atavism
	反	反	返	
420 7 strokes	返			
板	一	十	才	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 <i>bǎndèng</i> wooden bench 木板 <i>mùbǎn</i> a plank; a board; a floor-board
	木	木	板	
421 8 strokes	板	板		
片	丩	丩	片	PIàn, slice, to slice, piece; an expanse; PIÀn, PIǎn, card. SLICE radical (114) [A] L5 片段 <i>piànduàn</i> fragment; passage L6 片刻 <i>piànkè</i> a short while; a moment L6
	片			
422 4 strokes				
版	丩	丩	片	Bǎn, printing block; edition [B] A sound-meaning compound: Compare this to the character (421) above. 版本 <i>bǎnběn</i> edition L6 版权 <i>bǎnquán</i> copyright
	片	片	版	
423 8 strokes	版	版		
唐	丷	宀	广	TÁng, the name of the Tang (T’ang) Dynasty; family name [D] The classic dictionary <i>Shuō wén jiě zì</i> says that <i>táng</i> originally meant “to talk big,” that is, to boast rudely. The “mouth” radical, of course, helps with the meaning. Tang Dynasty by sound-loan.
	广	唐	唐	
424 10 strokes	唐	唐	唐	唐人街 <i>tángrénjiē</i> Chinatown 唐朝 <i>tángcháo</i> Tang Dynasty

糖	丩	艹	半	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 báitáng white sugar, refined sugar 红糖 hóngtáng brown sugar (most Chinese think it is more nutritious than white sugar) 糖水 tángshuǐ syrup
	米	粃	粃	
425 16 strokes	糖	糖	糖	
舌	一	二	干	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 shéwǔn French kiss
	干	舌	舌	
426 6 strokes				
话	讠	讠	讠	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
	讠	讠	讠	
427 8 strokes	话	话		話
舍	廾	人	厶	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 shěbudé be unwilling to part with [C] L5 寒舍 hánshè (modestly) my home (verbs only) 捨
	厶	全	全	
428 8 strokes	舍	舍		
事	一	一	一	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 dǒngshì be sensible, wise [C]
	一	事	事	
429 8 strokes	事	事		

歌	一	可	可	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
	亅	哥	哥	
430 14 strokes	哥	歌	歌	
夂	ノ	夕	夂	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.
431 3 strokes				
各	ノ	夕	夂	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
	夂	各	各	
432 6 strokes				
客	、	ハ	宀	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
	宀	宀	宀	
433 9 strokes	宀	客	客	
冫	ノ	冫		No pronunciation. Radical (20), “Top of 每 měi” Měi 每 is 684, p. 137.
434 2 strokes				































































































































































































































































































































<p>乞</p> <p>435 3 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>
<p>吃</p> <p>436 6 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>
<p>兴</p> <p>437 6 strokes</p>				<p>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.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p>
<p>能</p> <p>438 10 strokes</p>				<p>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]</p>
<p>曾</p> <p>439 12 strokes</p>				<p>CÉNG, already; ZÈNG, 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 (日 179)</p>

<p>尸</p> <p>440 3 strokes</p>	<p>尸</p>	<p>尸</p>	<p>尸</p>	<p>SHĪ, corpse. CORPSE radical (67) [D]</p> <p>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).</p> <p>尸体 shītǐ corpse L6 尸骨 shīgǔ skeleton of a corpse</p> <p style="text-align: right;">屍 (not a radical)</p>
<p>会</p> <p>441 6 strokes</p>	<p>人</p> <p>人</p>	<p>人</p> <p>人</p>	<p>人</p> <p>人</p>	<p>HUÌ, to know how to, be able to; to meet; a while; KUÀI, to calculate [A] L1</p> <p>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]</p> <p>学会 xuéhuì an academic society; to learn, to master [C] 一会儿 yí huìr a moment 會</p>
<p>以</p> <p>442 4 strokes</p>	<p>以</p> <p>以</p>	<p>以</p>	<p>以</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>
<p>原</p> <p>443 10 strokes</p>	<p>厂</p> <p>厂</p>	<p>厂</p> <p>厂</p>	<p>厂</p> <p>厂</p>	<p>YUÁN, origin; a plain [A]</p> <p>The character originally was “slope” + “white” + “water” and meant “spring” (i.e., a water source). “Water” was corrupted into “small.”</p> <p>原先 yuánxiān at first, previously 原子 yuánzǐ atom 原子能 yuánzǐ néng nuclear energy</p>
<p>愿</p> <p>444 14 strokes</p>	<p>厂</p> <p>厚</p>	<p>厂</p> <p>原</p>	<p>厚</p> <p>原</p>	<p>YUÀN, be willing [A]</p> <p>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?</p> <p>心愿 xīnyuàn heart’s desire [D] 情愿 qíngyuàn voluntarily 许愿 xǔyuàn make a wish 願</p>

音	丶	一	亠	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.
445 9 strokes	立	立	音	
意	丶	一	亠	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
446 13 strokes	立	音	音	
𠂇	一	一	丂	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.
447 4 strokes	𠂇			
受	一	一	丂	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
448 8 strokes	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
爱	一	一	丂	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]
449 10 strokes	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	

仁	丿	亻	仁	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
	仁			
450 4 strokes				
乍	丿	㇇	乍	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”).
	乍	乍		
451 5 strokes				
作	丿	亻	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
	作	作	作	
452 7 strokes	作			
炸	丿	㇇	炸	ZHÀ, to set off, blast [C] Sudden fire, how appropriate! 炸弹 zhàdàn bomb 炸毁 zhàhuǐ to blow up; to dynamite
	火	炸	炸	
453 9 strokes	炸	炸	炸	
穴	丶	宀	宀	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
	穴	穴		
454 5 strokes				

窄	宀	宀	宀	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
	宀	宀	宀	
455 10 strokes	窄	窄	窄	
昌	日	日	日	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 chāngshèng prosperous; flourishing L6
	昌	昌	昌	
456 8 strokes	昌	昌		
唱	口	口	口	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
	唱	唱	唱	
457 11 strokes	唱	唱	唱	
倡	亻	亻	亻	CHàng, to initiate, start off, advocate [B] 倡言 chàngyán (bookish) to propose 提倡 tíchàng to advocate, to promote L5
	倡	倡	倡	
458 10 strokes	倡	倡	倡	
上	丨	丨	上	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
459 3 strokes				

<p>写</p> <p>460 5 strokes</p>	                                       	                                       	                                       	<p>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</p> <p style="text-align: right;">寫</p>
<p>思</p> <p>461 9 strokes</p>	                               	                               	                               	<p>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</p>
<p>乡</p> <p>462 3 strokes</p>	                       	                       	                       	<p>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 鄉 your native place</p>
<p>下</p> <p>463 3 strokes</p>	               	              		

<p>冒</p>	丨	冂	冂	<p>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]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>冒名 mào míng to use another’s name 冒雨 mào yǔ to brave the rain 冒气 mào qì to emit steam</p>
<p>465 9 strokes</p>	冂	冂	冂	
<p>帽</p>	丨	冂	巾	<p>MÀO, hat [A]</p> <p>The “cloth” radical gives the meaning; mào (465, above) gives the sound.</p> <p>帽子 màozi hat, cap [A] L3 帽舌 màoshé peak of a cap; visor 笔帽儿 bǐ mào cap of a pen</p> <p>(MN) A piece of cloth covers the eye = hat</p>
<p>466 12 strokes</p>	巾	巾	巾	
<p>新</p>	丶	立	立	<p>XĪN, be new [A] L2</p> <p>新闻 xīnwén news [A] L3 重新 chóngxīn again, anew; fresh [B] L4 新秀 xīnxiù (sports) rookie</p>
<p>467 13 strokes</p>	立	亲	亲	<p>(亲 267)</p>
<p>旧</p>	丨		冂	<p>JÌU, be old (things, not people) [A] L3</p> <p>The “sun” radical may give a hint as to the meaning of this character, the sun being our measurer of time’s passing.</p> <p>旧日 jiùrì bygone days of yore 旧学 jiùxué old (Chinese) learning (contrasted to Western learning) 旧金山 Jiùjīnshān San Francisco</p> <p style="text-align: right;">舊</p>
<p>468 5 strokes</p>	冂	冂	冂	
<p>异</p>	冂	冂	巳	<p>YÌ, be strange; be separate; regard as strange [B]</p> <p>奇异 qíyì be weird, bizarre, alien 奇异果 qíyìguǒ kiwi fruit 异己 yìjǐ dissident, person belonging to another party</p> <p>异乡 yìxiāng alien land 日新月异 rìxīn yuèyì to change or develop every day</p> <p style="text-align: right;">異</p>
<p>469 6 strokes</p>	巳	巳	巳	

<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">戔</div> <div style="text-align: center;">470 6 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">一</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">戔</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">十</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">戔</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">土</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">戔</div>	<p>No pronunciation. Radical (165). “Top of 裁” (Pt. 2, p. 265b).</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">戴</div> <div style="text-align: center;">471 17 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">土</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">戴</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">耑</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">戴</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">耑</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">戴</div>	<p>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</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">茶</div> <div style="text-align: center;">472 9 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">一</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">茶</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">十</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">茶</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">艹</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">茶</div>	<p>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</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">水</div> <div style="text-align: center;">473 4 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丨</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">水</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丩</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">水</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">水</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">水</div>	<p>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</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">酉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">474 7 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">一</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">酉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">冂</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">酉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">冂</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">酉</div>	<p>YŌU, 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 酉 “west”/COVER radical (166, p. 95). See <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 1451f for an account of the “earthly branches.” 酉时 yǒushí from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.</p>

酒	灬	灬	灬	Jǐǔ, wine, alcoholic beverage [A] Jǐǔ combines meanings: “water” (氵) + “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
	灬	灬	灬	
475 10 strokes	酒	酒	酒	
取	一	耳	耳	Qǔ, 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
	耳	耳	耳	
476 8 strokes	取	取		
最	一	日	日	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)
	日	日	日	
477 12 strokes	最	最	最	
尚	一	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
	尚	尚	尚	
478 8 strokes	尚	尚		
躺	一	身	身	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
	身	身	身	
479 15 strokes	躺	躺	躺	

趟	一	十	土	TÀNG, a measure for trips or visits; column, row [B] L4 The walk “走” radical helps with the meaning.
	丰	丰	丰	
480 15 strokes	走	趟	趟	
倘	亻	亻	亻	TǎNG, if [C] 倘或 tǎnghuò if; supposing that...; in case 倘若 tǎngruò if L6
	亻	亻	倘	
481 10 strokes	倘	倘	倘	
𠂔	亠	亠	𠂔	No pronunciation. Radical (139). “Top of 常” (see next character).
	𠂔	𠂔		
482 5 strokes				
常	亠	亠	𠂔	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]
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
483 11 strokes	𠂔	常	常	
掌	亠	亠	𠂔	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.
	𠂔	𠂔	掌	
484 12 strokes	掌	掌	掌	掌心 zhǎngxīn center of the palm 掌柜 zhǎngguì shopkeeper

赏	亻	亻	亻	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
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
485 12 strokes	𠂇	赏	赏	赏
革	一	十	卅	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 géming revolution L5 革职 gézhí dismissal
	卅	卅	卅	
486 9 strokes	卅	卅	革	革
艰	丿	又	又	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
	又	又	又	
487 8 strokes	艰	艰		艰
难	又	又	又	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
	又	又	又	
488 10 strokes	难	难	难	难
谷	丿	八	八	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
	八	谷	谷	
489 7 strokes	谷			穀 (not “valley”)

容	宀	宀	宀	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.
	宀	宀	宀	
490 10 strokes	容	容	容	
勿	勹	勹	勹	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.
	勿			
491 4 strokes				
易	丨	冂	冂	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>I-Ching</i>)
	日	月	易	
492 8 strokes	易	易		
聪	耳	耳	耳	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)
	聃	聃	聃	
493 15 strokes	聪	聪	聪	聰
明	丨	冂	日	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 clear(ly marked))
	日	月	明	
494 8 strokes	明	明		

<p>听</p> <p>495 7 strokes</p>	<p>丨</p> <p>𠂆</p> <p>听</p>	<p>𠂇</p> <p>𠂈</p>	<p>𠂉</p> <p>听</p>	<p>TĪNG, to listen [A] L1</p> <p>The old form had “ear” as one of its meaning parts. The simplified form is more or less a shorthand abbreviation.</p> <p>听见 tīngjiàn to hear [A] 听说 tīngshuō to hear it said that... [A] 听写 tīngxiě dictation, do dictation (in class) [A]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">聽</p>
<p>今</p> <p>496 4 strokes</p>	<p>ノ</p> <p>今</p>	<p>人</p>	<p>亼</p>	<p>JĪN, be of/at the present time, be contemporary [A]</p> <p>Distinguish from 令 (369, page 76)</p> <p>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</p>
<p>念</p> <p>497 8 strokes</p>	<p>ノ</p> <p>今</p> <p>念</p>	<p>人</p> <p>今</p> <p>念</p>	<p>亼</p> <p>念</p>	<p>NIÀN, to think about, to study [A] L5</p> <p>(MN) “Be present” (今) + the “heart” (心) radical (for “mind”) = “to have the present in the mind, to study”</p> <p>想念 xiǎngniàn to miss, to remember longingly [B] L5 念书 niànshū to study, do some serious reading [C]</p>
<p>孝</p> <p>498 7 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>孝</p> <p>孝</p>	<p>十</p> <p>孝</p>	<p>土</p> <p>孝</p>	<p>XIÀO, filial piety; family name [D]</p> <p>The character combines meanings: the “old” (考) radical + the “child” (子) radical = “filial piety.”</p> <p>孝心 xiàoxīn filial piety, love and respect for parents 孝子 xiàozi filial son</p>
<p>教</p> <p>499 11 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>孝</p> <p>教</p>	<p>十</p> <p>孝</p> <p>教</p>	<p>土</p> <p>教</p>	<p>JIÀO, to teach; JIÀO, to tell; religion; family name [A] L3</p> <p>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.</p> <p>家教 jiājiào a private teacher, a tutor; upbringing 教书 jiāoshū to teach</p>

曷	丨	冂	冂	HÉ, what? why? L1 The form at the top is the “say” (冂) radical, not the “sun” (日) radical. This character is now bookish.
	日	月	月	
500 9 strokes	曷	曷	曷	
喝	丨	口	口	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
	𠂔	𠂔	喝	
501 12 strokes	喝	喝	喝	
豕	一	丿	丿	SHĪ, pig. PIG radical (194) The character is a picture of a pig.
	丿	豕	豕	
502 7 strokes	豕			
家	丶	宀	宀	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
	宀	宀	家	
503 10 strokes	家	家	家	
户	丶	宀	宀	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
	户			
504 4 strokes				

方	丶	一	亅	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]
	方			
505 4 strokes				
房	丶	宀	宀	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)
	户	户	户	
506 8 strokes	房	房		
访	丶	讠	讠	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
	讠	访	访	
507 6 strokes				訪
纺	纟	纟	纟	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
	纟	纺	纺	
508 7 strokes	纺			紡
仿	亻	亻	亻	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
	仿	仿	仿	
509 6 strokes				

防	ㄋ	阝	阝	<p>FÁNG, to guard against [B]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>防备 fángbèi guard against 防水 fángshuǐ waterproofing</p>
	阝	阝	防	
510 6 strokes				
妨	ㄥ	女	女	<p>FÁNG, to hinder [C]</p> <p>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 scriptmasters, of course, were all male. 方 fāng (505, p. 102) is the phonetic.</p> <p>妨碍 fáng’ài to hinder L5</p>
	女	妨	妨	
511 7 strokes	妨			
放	丶	扌	扌	<p>FÀNG, to lay down; to put; to tend; to lend; to fire (a weapon) [A] L3</p> <p>Although not precise, the “knock” radical, which has the element of “hand,” helps with the meaning.</p> <p>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]</p>
	方	放	放	
512 8 strokes	放	放		
楼	木	木	木	<p>LÓU, a building of two or more stories; family name [A] L3</p> <p>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</p>
	木	楼	楼	
513 13 strokes	楼	楼	楼	樓
至	一	辶	辶	<p>ZHÌ, to reach, to arrive at; REACH radical (171) [B]</p> <p>Original form unquestionably showed an arrow reaching ground, thus “to reach.”</p> <p>至今 zhìjīn up to the present time [B] L5 至少 zhìshǎo at least [B] L4</p>
	辶	至	至	
514 6 strokes				




















屋	一	冂	尸	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]
	尸	尸	尸	
515 9 strokes	屋	屋	屋	
地	一	土	土	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!
	土	土	土	
516 6 strokes				
戊	一	厂	戊	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 <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 1451f.
	戊	戊		
517 5 strokes				
成	一	厂	成	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 chéng rén an adult [D]
	成	成	成	
518 6 strokes				
城	一	土	土	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
	土	土	土	
519 9 strokes	城	城	城	

交	丶	一	六	JIÀO, 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).
	六	交	交	
520 6 strokes				交易 jiāoyì to trade, business transactions [B] L6 交手 jiāoshǒu fight hand-to-hand [D]
校	一	十	木	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
	木	杅	杅	
521 10 strokes	杅	杅	校	
较	一	左	左	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
	车	车	车	
522 10 strokes	较	较	较	較
饺	丿	夕	夕	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
	夕	夕	夕	
523 9 strokes	饺	饺	饺	餃
郊	丶	一	六	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
	六	交	交	
524 8 strokes	郊	郊		

效	丶	宀	宀	XIÀO, effect; to imitate; to devote [B] 效力 xiàoli 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
	宀	宀	交	
525 10 strokes	效	效	效	
狡	犻	犻	犻	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
	犻	犻	犻	
526 9 strokes	犻	犻	狡	
胶	丩	月	月	JIǎO, 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
	月	月	月	
527 10 strokes	月	胶	胶	膠
咬	丨	口	口	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
	口	口	口	
528 9 strokes	咬	咬	咬	
用	丩	月	月	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 yòngren servant [D]
	月	用		
529 5 strokes				

甫	一	冂	冂	Fǔ, to begin; just, only (bookish)
	冂	冂	甫	
530 7 strokes	甫			
铺	丿	尸	尸	Pù, to store; Pū, to spread [B] L6 The character is a sound-meaning compound. The “gold” radical gives the meaning, and fǔ (530, above) gives the sound. 铺子 pùzi a store, a shop 铺张 pūzhāng be extravagant
	尸	钅	钅	
531 12 strokes	钅	铺	铺	鋪
官	丶	宀	宀	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 <i>not</i> 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)
	宀	宀	宀	
532 8 strokes	官	官		
馆	丿	尸	尸	GUǎN, public building (embassy, museum); public accommodation (hotel, eatery, tea-house); family name [A] Guǎn (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)
	尸	饣	饣	
533 11 strokes	饣	馆	馆	館
尼	冂	冂	尸	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 nílúóhé the Nile River
	尸	尼		
534 5 strokes				

呢	丨	冂	冂	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 <i>Grammar</i> 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?
	冂冂	冂冂	𠂇	
535 8 strokes	𠂇	呢		
所	一	厂	斤	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]
	斤	所	所	
536 8 strokes	所	所		
汽	丶	丶	斗	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]
	斗	汽	汽	
537 7 strokes	汽			
舟	丶	冂	舟	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
	舟	舟	舟	
538 6 strokes				
船	丶	冂	舟	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.
	舟	船	船	
539 11 strokes	船	船	船	

 540 3 strokes				<p>FĒI, to fly [A] Fēi is a picture, somewhat abbreviated, of a flying bird.</p> <p>飞船 fēichuán blimp, airship [D] 飞舟 fēizhōu a very fast boat (speed-boat) 飞奔 fēibēn run like flying</p> <p style="text-align: right;">飛</p>
 541 2 strokes				<p>Jǐ, several, a few; how many? [A]; Jǐ, (small) table. TABLE radical (30) L1</p> <p>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.</p> <p>几点了 jǐ diǎn le What time is it? 幾</p>
 542 6 strokes				<p>Jī, machine, mechanism; crucial point; opportunity; be quick-witted [A]</p> <p>飞机 fēijī airplane [A] L1 机会 jīhuì opportunity [A] L3 唱机 chàngjī a record-player, phonograph 机器 jīqì machine L4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">機</p>
 543 6 strokes				<p>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</p> <p>“Step” (50, p. 11) + “step” (now slightly corrupted) = “to go.”</p> <p>行李 xínglǐ baggage [B] 行人 xíng rén pedestrian(s) [C] L5 行业 háng yè trade, profession L6</p>
 544 6 strokes				<p>GUĪ, jade tablets or jade batons used in the old days as symbols of authority</p> <p>Note that in guī “earth” appears twice. These jade symbols were the tokens used in conferring fiefs (land).</p> <p>圭表 guībiǎo old Chinese sundial (it measured the length of the year and of the 24 solar terms)</p>

街	亻	彳	彳	JĪÈ, 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 Tángren jiē Chinatown [A]
	辵	辵	辵	
545 12 strokes	辵	街	街	
封	一	丰	丰	FÈNG, 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
	丰	丰	丰	
546 9 strokes	封	封	封	
定	宀	宀	宀	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]
	宀	宁	宀	
547 8 strokes	宀	定		
怎	亻	乍	乍	ZĒN, 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 zěnome how? why? [A] L1 不怎么 bùzěnome not very
	乍	乍	乍	
548 9 strokes	怎	怎	怎	
从	人	人	人	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
	从			
549 4 strokes				從

回	丨	冂	冂	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
	冂	冂	回	
550 6 strokes				
到	一	辶	辶	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 xiǎngbúdào be unexpected [A]
	辶	辶	到	
551 8 strokes	到	到		
倒	丿	亻	亻	DÀO, on the contrary; be flipped, be upside down; DǎO, to fall, topple L5 倒闭 dǎobì bankrupt 倒影 dàoyǐng inverted image, a reflected image
	亻	亻	倒	
552 10 strokes	倒	倒	倒	
坐	丿	人	人	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
	人	人	坐	
553 7 strokes	坐			
座	丶	宀	宀	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
	宀	宀	座	
554 10 strokes	座	座		

来	一	丷	𠂇	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]
	𠂇	平	来	
555 7 strokes	来			來
去	一	十	土	QŪ, to go; to cause to go; get rid of. GO radical (133) [A] L1 Qù was a cup (now “nose” 凵 (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
	去	去		
556 5 strokes				
起	一	十	土	Qǐ, to rise, to raise [A] Jǐ (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
	丰	丰	走	
557 10 strokes	起	起	起	
昨	丨	冂	日	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
	日	𠂇	𠂇	
558 9 strokes	昨	昨	昨	
旦	丨	冂	日	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 yídan in one day, pronto, as soon as [D] 旦夕 dànxi (bookish) in the morning or the evening—pretty soon
	日	旦		
559 5 strokes				

但	亻	亻	亻	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
	但	但	但	
560 7 strokes	但			
担	扌	扌	扌	DĀN, to carry on a pole on your shoulder (between two persons OR just one person) [B] The side-hand radical gives the meaning; 旦 (559, p. 112) gives the sound. 担保 dānbǎo to guarantee L6 扁担 biǎndàn a shoulder-pole
	扌	扌	扌	
561 8 strokes	扌	担		擔
胆	月	月	月	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
	胆	胆	胆	
562 9 strokes	胆	胆	胆	膽
早	日	日	日	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]
	早	早	早	
563 6 strokes				
免	夕	夕	夕	MǐǎN, to escape; to exempt [B] A picture of woman with spread legs to give birth, now conveyed with 媿—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
	免	免	免	
564 7 strokes	免			

晚		丨	日	WǎN, be late; evening; family name [A] “Sun” for meaning, miǎn (564) for sound (once upon a time). 晚上 wǎnshàng 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]
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	
565 11 strokes	𠄎	𠄎	晚	
工	一	丂	工	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]
566 3 strokes				
经	纟	纟	纟	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
	纟	纟	纟	
567 8 strokes	经	经		
还	一	丂	丂	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
	丂	丂	丂	
568 7 strokes	还			
前	丷	丷	丷	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
	丷	前	前	
569 9 strokes	前	前	前	

剪	丿	勹	一	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
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	
570 11 strokes	前	前	剪	
箭	ノ	𠂆	𠂆	JIÀN, arrow [B] 前 (569, p. 114) suggests the sound. 箭头 jiàntóu arrowhead; arrow (sign) 射箭 shèjiàn to shoot an arrow; archery
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	
571 15 strokes	箭	箭	箭	
煎	丿	勹	一	JIǎN, to fry; to simmer in water [C] L5 前 (569, p. 114) suggests the sound. The “fire-dots” give the meaning. 煎饼 jiānbǐng pancake 煎熬 jiān’áo suffering, torment
	前	前	前	
572 13 strokes	煎	煎	煎	
时	丨	日	日	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
	日	日	时	
573 7 strokes	时			時
候	亻	亻	亻	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
	亻	亻	亻	
574 10 strokes	候	候	候	

<p>百</p> <p>575 6 strokes</p>	一	一	一	<p>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)</p>
<p>为</p> <p>576 4 strokes</p>	、	丿	力	<p>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 為</p>
<p>第</p> <p>577 11 strokes</p>	ノ	㇇	㇇	<p>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</p>
<p>年</p> <p>578 6 strokes</p>	ノ	㇇	㇇	<p>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</p>
<p>凵</p> <p>579 2 strokes</p>	凵	凵		<p>Kǎn, bowl. BOWL radical (38) Kǎn is a picture of a bowl.</p>

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">中</div> <div style="text-align: center;">580 3 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丨</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">凵</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丨</div>	<p>CHÈ, sprout. SPROUT radical (61) The “sprout” radical is a picture of a sprout.</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">出</div> <div style="text-align: center;">581 5 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丨</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">凵</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丨</div>	<p>CHŪ, to come/go out; to produce [A] L2 Suggest remembering as a picture of a sprout coming out of a bowl.</p> <p>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</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">等</div> <div style="text-align: center;">582 12 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">ノ</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">ノ</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">ノ</div>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">快</div> <div style="text-align: center;">583 7 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">ノ</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">ノ</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">ノ</div>	<p>KUÀI, be fast; soon; be happy; be sharp [A] L2</p> <p>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</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">慢</div> <div style="text-align: center;">584 14 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">ノ</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">ノ</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">ノ</div>	<p>MÀN, be slow [A] L2</p> <p>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)</p> <p>(MN) Be slow with your heart, the sun, the hat, and the right hand</p>

<p>再</p> <p>585 6 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>冂</p>	<p>冂</p> <p>冂</p>	<p>冂</p> <p>再</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>着</p> <p>586 11 strokes</p>	<p>丶</p> <p>𠂇</p>	<p>𠂇</p> <p>𠂇</p>	<p>𠂇</p> <p>𠂇</p>	<p>ZHE, (after verbs) “continues doing”; (after imperative verbs) intensifies the command [A] L2 See next two items. (For more on 着, see Chao’s <i>Grammar</i> 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!</p>
<p>着</p> <p>587 11 strokes</p>	<p>丶</p> <p>𠂇</p>	<p>𠂇</p> <p>𠂇</p>	<p>𠂇</p> <p>𠂇</p>	<p>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 zháohuǒle 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!</p>
<p>着</p> <p>588 11 strokes</p>	<p>丶</p> <p>𠂇</p>	<p>𠂇</p> <p>𠂇</p>	<p>𠂇</p> <p>𠂇</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>件</p> <p>589 6 strokes</p>	<p>丿</p> <p>亻</p>	<p>亻</p> <p>亻</p>	<p>亻</p> <p>件</p>	<p>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</p>

<p>井</p> <p>590 4 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>井</p>	<p>二</p>	<p>𠂇</p>	<p>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) (Karlgrén 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)</p>
<p>礼</p> <p>591 5 strokes</p>	<p>丷</p> <p>礻</p>	<p>㇀</p> <p>礼</p>	<p>礻</p>	<p>Lǐ, ritual; manners [A] As often, the “sign” radical appears in a character related to religion.* 礼帽 lǐmào top hat 礼貌 lǐmào etiquette L4 礼金 lǐjīn cash given in congratulation or for respect</p> <p style="text-align: right;">禮</p>
<p>拜</p> <p>592 9 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>手</p>	<p>二</p> <p>𠂇</p>	<p>三</p> <p>𠂇</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>拿</p> <p>593 10 strokes</p>	<p>丿</p> <p>合</p>	<p>人</p> <p>合</p>	<p>人</p> <p>合</p>	<p>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] 拿起来 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!</p>
<p>进</p> <p>594 7 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>井</p>	<p>二</p> <p>井</p>	<p>𠂇</p> <p>讲</p>	<p>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]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">進</p>

*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.

送	丿	㇇	㇇	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
	辶	辶	辶	
595 9 strokes	送	送	送	
因	丨	凵	凵	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
	囧	囧	囧	
596 6 strokes				
信	ノ	亻	亻	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
	亻	亻	信	
597 9 strokes	信	信	信	
万	一	丿	万	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
598 3 strokes				萬
紧	丨	丨	丨	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.)
	丨	丨	紧	
599 10 strokes	紧	紧	紧	紧

正	一	丅	下	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
	冫	正		
600 5 strokes				
政	一	丅	下	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)
	冫	正	𠄎	
601 9 strokes	𠄎	政	政	
整	一	𠄎	束	ZHÈNG, 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]
	敕	敕	𠄎	
602 16 strokes	𠄎	整	整	
证	讠	讠	一	ZHÈNG, proof, to prove; permit [B] 证明 zhèngmíng to prove; to testify; certify, I.D. [B] L4 证书 zhèngshū certificate, credentials [C] L6 证件 zhèngjiàn papers, credentials [C] L5
	讠	讠	讠	
603 7 strokes	证			証
征	辶	彳	彳	ZHÈNG, 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
	彳	征	征	
604 8 strokes	征	征		徵

*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

<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">疒</div> <p style="text-align: center;">605 5 strokes</p>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">疒</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">疒</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">疒</div>	<p>SICK radical (127) The “sick” radical represents a person stretched out on a bed, whence “sick.”</p> <p>Compare the “bed” radical (1033, p. 207). Not in modern use as an independent character.</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">症</div> <p style="text-align: center;">606 10 strokes</p>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">疒</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">疒</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">疒</div>	<p>ZHÈNG, sickness, disease; pronounced ZHÈNG in a couple of uncommon terms [C]</p> <p>症结 zhēngjié the crux of the matter 症状 zhèngzhuàng symptom L6</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">癥</div>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">必</div> <p style="text-align: center;">607 5 strokes</p>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">必</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">必</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">必</div>	<p>BÌ, must [A]</p> <p>必要 bìyào be necessary, essential [B] L5 必定 bìdìng certainly L6 未必 wèibì not necessarily L5 非得 bìděi must 必须 bìxū must, have to L3</p> <p>(MN) Cutting the heart is a must!</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">夜</div> <p style="text-align: center;">608 8 strokes</p>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">夜</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">夜</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">夜</div>	<p>YÈ, night [A] L5</p> <p>半夜 bànyè midnight 小夜曲 xiǎoyèqǔ serenade</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">岁</div> <p style="text-align: center;">609 6 strokes</p>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">岁</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">岁</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">岁</div>	<p>SUÌ, harvest; year; be... years old [A] L1</p> <p>他几岁了 tā jǐsuì le How old is he? 岁月 suìyuè years [D] L6 万岁 wànsuì Banzai! Viva!</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">歲</div>

(cont'd from p. 121)

a common phonetic in a series of characters may indicate the scribes' belief that the words of the series are cognate.

忘	丶	一	亡	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” [亻 + 亡 = 忙] while “heart” + wáng means “to forget.”
	宀	忘	忘	
610 7 strokes	忘			忘八 wángbā tortoise; cuckold (abusive) (Note the change to wáng . Also written 王八.)
差	丶	丿	艹	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).
	艹	差	差	
611 9 strokes	差	差	差	差别 chābié difference [C] L5 差不多 chàbùduō be almost the same L4 差事 chāishì job, official assignment 出差 chūchāi business trip L4
开	一	二	廾	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
	开			
612 4 strokes				開
关	丶	丿	艹	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
	艹	关	关	
613 6 strokes				關
刻	丶	一	丂	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 yīkè 3:15 (a quarter past three)
	丂	刻	刻	
614 8 strokes	刻	刻		

内	丨	冂	内	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
	内			
615 4 strokes				
呐	丨	丩	𠂇	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 <i>Grammar</i> , pp. 801-03.) ... 着呐 ... zhene “Oh, yes, ... is true.” (See Chao’s <i>Grammar</i> , pp. 809-10.)
	𠂇	𠂇	呐	
616 7 strokes	呐			
丙	一	冂	𠂇	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 <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 1451f for an account of the “heavenly stems.” 丙夜 bǐngyè midnight
	丙	丙		
617 5 strokes				
过	一	寸	寸	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
	寸	寸	过	
618 6 strokes				
自	丿	丨	白	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
	白	白	自	
619 6 strokes				

采	一	丿	丿	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) 採
	丿	丿	平	
620 8 strokes	采	采		
彩	丿	丿	丿	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
	平	采	采	
621 11 strokes	采	彩	彩	
菜	艹	艹	艹	Cài, vegetables; course or dish in a Chinese meal [A] L1 点菜 diǎncài to choose dishes (from a menu) 菜地 cài dì vegetable plot 一道菜 yīdào cài one course (of a meal) 荤菜 hūncài a meat dish 素菜 sùcài a vegetable dish
	艹	艹	苙	
622 11 strokes	萃	菜	菜	
踩	丨	口	口	Cǎi, to trample underfoot; to step on [B] L5 The “foot” radical helps with the meaning. 踩高跷 cǎigāoqiāo to walk on stilts
	冫	冫	冫	
623 15 strokes	冫	冫	踩	
丁	一	丁		Dīng, 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 <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 1451f.
624 2 strokes				尼古丁 nígǔdīng nicotine 丁字街 dīngzìjiē T-shaped junction 丁字裤 dīngzìkù T-back

打	一	扌	扌	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
	扌	打		
625 5 strokes				
算	廾	廾	廾	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
	廾	算	算	
626 14 strokes	算	算	算	
认	讠	讠	讠	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] 认字 rènzi be literate
	讠			
627 4 strokes				認
识	讠	讠	讠	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 shízi be literate
	讠	识	识	
628 7 strokes	识			識
底	廾	廾	广	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
	廾	底	底	
629 8 strokes	底	底		

路	丨	口	冂	LÙ, road; kind, sort; family name [A] L2 The “foot” radical for meaning (“road”); the other part once gave the sound.
	冂	冂	足	
630 13 strokes	𠂔	𠂔	路	
病	宀	疒	疒	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 shēngbìng to get sick [C] L2 病情 bìngqíng patient’s condition [C]
	疒	疒	疒	
631 10 strokes	疒	病	病	
邦	一	二	三	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; commonwealth 邦联 bānglián confederation
	丰	邦	邦	
632 6 strokes				
帮	一	二	三	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
	丰	邦	邦	
633 9 strokes	邦	帮	帮	幫
绑	纟	纟	纟	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
	纟	纟	纟	
634 9 strokes	绑	绑	绑	綁

垂	一	二	千	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
	手	垂	垂	
635 8 strokes	垂	垂		
睡	目	𠂆	𠂆	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
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	
636 13 strokes	睡	睡	睡	
帶	一	十	卅	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
	卅	卅	卅	
637 9 strokes	帶	帶	帶	
犬	一	ナ	大	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
	犬			
638 4 strokes				
哭	丨	口	𠂆	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
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	
639 10 strokes	哭	哭	哭	

<p>平</p> <p>640 5 strokes</p>	一	丷	丷	<p>PÍNG, to weigh; be calm, level, flat [A] L5 Píng is a picture of a scale in balance.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>评</p> <p>641 7 strokes</p>	、	讠	讠	<p>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 (<i>AD</i> 743).</p> <p>评估 pínggū to estimate; to evaluate L6 评论 pínglùn to comment; commentary L6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">評</p>
<p>苹</p> <p>642 8 strokes</p>	一	艹	艹	<p>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.</p>
<p>应</p> <p>643 7 strokes</p>	、	广	广	<p>YĪNG, to promise; ought; a family name; YÌNG, to respond; to turn out to be true [A]</p> <p>应用 yīngyòng to put into practice [B] L5 答应 dāyīng to reply, to answer L5 应得的 yīng déde ought to be gotten; be deserved</p> <p style="text-align: right;">應</p>
<p>当</p> <p>644 6 strokes</p>	丨	丩	丩	<p>DĀNG, to serve as; in the presence of; the very same; DÀNG, to think (mistakenly) that; to pawn [A] L4</p> <p>应当 yīngdāng ought to (do) [B] 当时 dāngshí (at) that time [B] L4 当铺 dāngpù pawnshop 当...的时候 dāng... de shíhòu just when... [B]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">當</p>

<p>法</p>	丶	灬	灬	<p>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</p>
<p>645 8 strokes</p>	灬	灬	灬	
<p>怕</p>	丶	忄	忄	<p>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</p>
<p>646 8 strokes</p>	忄	忄	怕	
<p>完</p>	丶	宀	宀	<p>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”</p>
<p>647 7 strokes</p>	宀	宀	完	
<p>办</p>	丶	力	办	<p>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</p>
<p>648 4 strokes</p>	办			
<p>觉</p>	丶	亻	亻	<p>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</p>
<p>649 9 strokes</p>	亻	亻	觉	

*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

错	ノ	夕	钅	CUÒ, to make a mistake [A] L2 Original meaning is “to inlay,” thus with the “gold” radical. This meaning is very minor nowadays.
	钅	钅	错	
650 13 strokes	错	错	错	错过 cuòguò to miss a chance 错觉 cuòjué illusion, wrong impression
坏	一	十	土	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).
	一	坏	坏	
651 7 strokes	坏			车坏了 chē huàile The car broke down.
河	丶	丶	氵	HÉ, river [A] L3 Kě (106, p. 22) gives the sound; the “three-dots water” radical, of course, gives the meaning.
	氵	河	河	
652 8 strokes	河	河		
鱼	ノ	夕	亻	YÚ, fish; family name. FISH radical (210) [A] L2
	角	角	角	
653 8 strokes	鱼	鱼		
永	丶	亅	冫	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	永		
654 5 strokes				

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.)

<p>样</p> <p>655 10 strokes</p>	木	木	木	<p>YÀNG, kind, sort [A] A sound-meaning compound, with “羊” to suggest the sound.</p> <p>样子 yàngzi style [A] L4 这样 zhèyàng in this way; so [A] 怎样 zhěnyàng 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</p>
	样	样	样	
	样			
<p>条</p> <p>656 7 strokes</p>	丿	夕	夕	<p>TIÁO, a twig; a long, narrow thing, a strip; section; a measure for roads, rivers, fishes, some animals; a note (short message) [A] L3</p> <p>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</p>
	冬	冬	冬	
	条			
<p>彳</p> <p>657 2 strokes</p>	丶	彳		<p>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.</p>
<p>次</p> <p>658 6 strokes</p>	丶	彳	彳	<p>CÌ, a time; a measure for times or occasions [A]; be next (in order); be inferior to [C] L2</p> <p>三次 sāncì three times 次要 cìyào second most important, minor [C] L5 下次 xiàcì 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</p>
	次	次	次	
<p>短</p> <p>659 12 strokes</p>	丿	亠	亠	<p>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.”</p> <p>长短 chángduǎn length [D] 短少 duǎnshǎo be deficient, to lack (MN) The arrow and the pea are short</p>
	车	矢	矢	
	短	短	短	

<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">比</div> <div style="text-align: center;">660 4 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">匕</div> <div style="text-align: center;">比</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">匕</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">匕</div>	<p>Bǐ, set side by side, to compare. COMPARE radical (123) L2</p> <p>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.</p> <p>比较 bǐjiào to compare [A] L3 比赛 bǐsài a competition, a match L3</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">及</div> <div style="text-align: center;">661 3 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丿</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">乃</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">及</div>	<p>Jí, to reach, together with; and; see 来得及 and 来不及, below [B]</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">极</div> <div style="text-align: center;">662 7 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">一</div> <div style="text-align: center;">木</div> <div style="text-align: center;">极</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">十</div> <div style="text-align: center;">朮</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">朮</div> <div style="text-align: center;">朮</div>	<p>Jí, to reach an extreme; extremely; pole (extreme point) [A] L3</p> <p>及 jí (661, above) gives the sound. (verb) + 极了 ...jíle be extremely...: e.g., 好极了 hǎojíle Superb! Great! [A]</p> <p>极力 jíli with all your strength [D] 极点 jídiǎn extreme point 北极 běijí the North Pole L6</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">级</div> <div style="text-align: center;">663 6 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">纟</div> <div style="text-align: center;">纟</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">纟</div> <div style="text-align: center;">纟</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">纟</div> <div style="text-align: center;">纟</div>	<p>Jí, level, class, grade; a measure for levels, classes, and grades [A]</p> <p>及 jí (661, above) gives the sound.</p> <p>级别 jíbié grade; level L6 高级 gāojí high-grade; high-ranking L4</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">吸</div> <div style="text-align: center;">664 6 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丨</div> <div style="text-align: center;">丨</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丨</div> <div style="text-align: center;">丨</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丨</div> <div style="text-align: center;">丨</div>	<p>Xī, to inhale; to soak up [B]</p> <p>The “mouth” radical helps with the meaning; 及 jí (661, above) at one time helped with the sound.</p> <p>吸收 xīshōu to absorb L5 吸引 xīyǐn to attract L4</p>

南	一	十	卍	NÁN, south; family name [A] L3 English speakers say “southwest”; Chinese speakers “westsouth.” See also 666.
	冂	冂	南	
665 9 strokes	南	南	南	
北	丨	十	卍	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.
	卍	北		
666 5 strokes				
背	丨	十	卍	BÈI, back; to turn one’s back on; be unlucky, hard of hearing; to memorize; to recite; BĚI, to carry on the back [B] L5
	卍	北	背	
667 9 strokes	背	背	背	(BĚI only) 搯
左	一	ナ	左	ZUǒ, left (opposite of right) [A]
	左	左		
668 5 strokes				
右	一	ナ	右	YÒU, right (opposite of left) [A]
	右	右		
669 5 strokes				

边	丿	力	𠂇	BIĀN, side, region; family name [A] What's inside is not 力 but merely a shorthand symbol. 北边 běibīan 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]
	𠂇	边		
670 5 strokes				
牙	一	𠂇	𠂇	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
	牙			
671 4 strokes				
呀	丨	𠂇	𠂇	YĀ, an exclamation of surprise; an onomatopoeic 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.
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
672 7 strokes	呀			
讶	丶	讠	讠	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
	讠	讶	讶	
673 6 strokes				訝
芽	一	艹	艹	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 (<i>AD</i> 208). 发芽 fāyá germinate 芽茶 yáchá bud-tea
	艹	芽	芽	
674 7 strokes	芽			

面	一	一	厂	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
	百	而	而	
675 9 strokes	而	面	面	
穿	宀	宀	宀	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
	宀	宀	空	
676 9 strokes	空	穿	穿	
近	一	厂	斤	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
	斤	斤	斤	
677 7 strokes	近			
凶	ノ	×	凶	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
	凶			
678 4 strokes				
离	一	宀	文	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
	宀	离	离	
679 10 strokes	离	离	离	離

脸	月	月	月	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 xiàoliǎn a smiling face 不要脸 búyào liǎn be shameless, have no conscience 脸盆 liǎnpén washbasin
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	
680 11 strokes	𠂆	𠂆	脸	脸
数	丷	丷	丷	SHÙ, number; SHǔ, 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 shùshùr to count (“to enumerate the numbers”)
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	
681 13 strokes	𠂆	𠂆	数	數
洗	丷	丷	丷	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
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	
682 9 strokes	𠂆	𠂆	洗	洗
往	彳	彳	彳	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
	彳	彳	彳	
683 8 strokes	彳	往	往	
每	丷	一	一	Měi, each [A] L2 每天 měitiān every day 每次 měici each time 每一个 měi yíge each, each one (MN) Each mom wears a cap
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	
684 7 strokes	每			

<p>怪</p> <p>685 8 strokes</p>	<p>忄</p> <p>怪</p>	<p>忄</p> <p>怪</p>	<p>忄</p> <p>怪</p>	<p>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 <i>that's</i> the reason; don't blame ... L6 (MN) The heart of a saint 圣 is weird</p>
<p>然</p> <p>686 12 strokes</p>	<p>夕</p> <p>然</p>	<p>夕</p> <p>然</p>	<p>夕</p> <p>然</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>午</p> <p>687 4 strokes</p>	<p>午</p>			<p>Wǔ, noon; the 7th “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</p>
<p>许</p> <p>688 6 strokes</p>	<p>讠</p> <p>许</p>	<p>讠</p> <p>许</p>	<p>讠</p> <p>许</p>	<p>Xǔ, to permit; to promise; perhaps; family name [A] 许多 xǔduō a lot; many things [A] L4 许可 xǔkě to permit; permission [D] L6 许愿 xǔyuàn to make a vow (to a god); to promise a reward 許</p>
<p>才</p> <p>689 3 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>才</p>	<p>寸</p> <p>才</p>	<p>才</p>	<p>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 réncai talented person [B] L5 天才 tiāncái genius, talent [C] L6 才能 cáinéng talent, ability [C]</p>

果	丨	冂	冂	GUŌ, 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
	日	旦	甲	
690 8 strokes	果	果		
课	`	讠	讠	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
	讠	讠	讠	
691 10 strokes	诌	课	课	课
棵	木	杓	杓	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)
	杓	杓	杓	
692 12 strokes	棵	棵	棵	
世	一	十	廿	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 shìshàng in this world, on earth 世界 shìjiè the world L3
	廿	世		
693 5 strokes				
介	丿	人	介	Jiè, between; to regard as important [A] 介入 jièrù to intervene, get involved 介子 jièzǐ meson (term from physics: particle of intermediate mass, between baryons 重子 [zhòngzǐ “heavy ones”] and leptons 轻子 [qīngzǐ “light ones”] — see Pt. 2, p. 218a for 轻 “be light”). 中介 zhōngjiè intermediary, agency L5
	介			
694 4 strokes				

界	丨	冂	冂	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
	田	田	界	
695 9 strokes	界	界	界	
价	丿	亻	亻	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
	亻	价	价	
696 6 strokes				價
海	氵	氵	氵	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
	汇	海	海	
697 10 strokes	海	海		
部	丶	亼	亼	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
	亼	立	音	
698 10 strokes	部	部		
黄	一	艹	艹	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 huánɡle (colloquial) to have fallen through, have come to nothing (literally, “to have turned yellow”)
	艹	昔	昔	
699 11 strokes	黄	黄	黄	(田10)




























<p>总</p> <p>700 9 strokes</p>	<p>丷</p> <p>总</p>	<p>丷</p> <p>总</p>	<p>丷</p> <p>总</p>	<p>ZǒNG, to add together; always; probably; surely [A]</p> <p>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]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">總</p>
<p>连</p> <p>701 7 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>连</p>	<p>ㄥ</p> <p>连</p>	<p>ㄥ</p> <p>连</p>	<p>LIÁN, to connect; continuously; including; company (military); even; family name [A] L4</p> <p>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 <i>Grammar</i>, p. 766) [B]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">連</p>
<p>只</p> <p>702 5 strokes</p>	<p>丨</p> <p>只</p>	<p>口</p> <p>只</p>	<p>口</p> <p>只</p>	<p>ZHǐ, just, only; ZHĪ, a measure for animals, birds, boats; single [A] L3</p> <p>Simplified form can be remembered as “mouth” + “eight.”</p> <p>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</p>
<p>特</p> <p>703 10 strokes</p>	<p>丿</p> <p>特</p>	<p>ㄥ</p> <p>特</p>	<p>牛</p> <p>特</p>	<p>TÈ, be special [A]</p> <p>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</p>
<p>洋</p> <p>704 9 strokes</p>	<p>丷</p> <p>洋</p>	<p>丷</p> <p>洋</p>	<p>丷</p> <p>洋</p>	<p>YÁNG, ocean; be foreign [B]</p> <p>The “water” radical gives the meaning, and “sheep” (yáng) gives the sound.</p> <p>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</p>

<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">余</div>	ノ	人	亼	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 <div style="text-align: right;">餘</div> (“surplus; remainder” only)
705 7 strokes	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">余</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">余</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">余</div>	
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">除</div>	了	阝	阝	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
706 9 strokes	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">除</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">除</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">除</div>	
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">江</div>	丶	丶	冫	JIĀNG, 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 Yangtze L4 江西 Jiāngxī Jiangxi (province) 江山 jiāngshān rivers and mountains; landscape; (by metonymy) nation
707 6 strokes	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">江</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">江</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">江</div>	
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">全</div>	ノ	人	亼	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
708 6 strokes	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">全</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">全</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">全</div>	
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">争</div>	ノ	扌	扌	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 <div style="text-align: right;">爭</div>
709 6 strokes	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">争</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">争</div>	<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">争</div>	

净	冫	冫	冫	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
	冫	冫	冫	
710 8 strokes	冫	冫		淨
胡	一	十	十	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]
	古	古	古	
711 9 strokes	胡	胡	胡	(beard) 鬍
湖	氵	氵	氵	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
	氵	氵	氵	
712 12 strokes	湖	湖	湖	
商	一	一	一	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
	一	商	商	
713 11 strokes	商	商	商	
业	丨	丨	丨	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]
	业	业		
714 5 strokes				業

<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">民</div> <div style="text-align: center;">715 5 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">冫</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<p>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]</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">党</div> <div style="text-align: center;">716 10 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丨</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<p>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 黨 the party</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">产</div> <div style="text-align: center;">717 6 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丶</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<p>CHǎN, to produce, product; property [A] Distinguish from 厂 (229, p. 46), 𠃉 (363, p. 73), and 严 (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] 產</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">斩</div> <div style="text-align: center;">718 8 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">一</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<p>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</p>
<div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">暂</div> <div style="text-align: center;">719 12 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div> <div style="text-align: center;">𠃉</div>	<p>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</p>

*In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 民 is one of 11 “left-over” characters, not classified under a radical.

<p>准</p>				<p>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-</p> <p>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</p>
<p>720 10 strokes</p>				<p>準</p>
<p>久</p>				<p>Jǐǔ, to last for a long time [A] L3</p> <p>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.”</p>
<p>721 3 strokes</p>				
<p>发</p>				<p>FĀ, to send out, to bring out, to shoot; a measure for rounds (ammunition); FÀ, hair [A] L4</p> <p>The traditional form: the bow 弓 may help with the meaning “to shoot.” 爻 “club” was once an arrow 失. The meaning “hair” of the simplified character is by sound-loan.</p> <p>发生 fāshēng to happen [A] L4 发现 fāxiàn to discover [A] L3 头发 tóufa hair L3</p> <p>(“hair” only) 髮 (other meanings) 發</p>
<p>722 5 strokes</p>				
<p>堂</p>				<p>TÁNG, hall; a measure for classes and sets of furniture [A]</p> <p>堂堂 táng táng be impressive; have high aspirations and bold vision 教堂 jiàotáng church</p>
<p>723 11 strokes</p>				
<p>讲</p>				<p>Jǐǎng, to speak; to be conscientious about [A] L3</p> <p>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</p> <p>(MN) Words spoken beside a well</p>
<p>724 6 strokes</p>				<p>講</p>

种	一	二	千	ZHǒNG, kind, sort, species [A]; ZHòNG, to plant, to sow, to grow [B]; CHóNG, family name (rare) L3
	禾	禾	和	
725 9 strokes	和	和	种	種
傅	亻	仁	何	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 shīfu master, teacher, mister L4
	冫	冫	冫	
726 12 strokes	冫	冫	冫	
专	一	二	专	ZHUǎN, 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
	专			
727 4 strokes				專
传	亻	亻	仁	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
	亻	传	传	
728 6 strokes				傳
转	一	去	去	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]
	车	车	车	
729 8 strokes	转	转		轉

砖	一	厂	丩	ZHUĀN, brick [C] (MN) The brick is made of “the sole stone” 砖厂 zhuānchǎng brickyard	
	石	石	石		
730 9 strokes	石	砖	砖		磚
虫	丨	口	口	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	
	中	虫	虫		
731 6 strokes					蟲
虽	丨	口	口	SUĪ, although [A] 虽然 suīrán although [A] L3 虽说 suīshuō (colloquial) although (MN) Although the insect has a mouth ...	
	尸	吕	吕		
732 9 strokes	吊	虽	虽		雖
象	彳	彳	彳	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	
	豕	豕	豕		
733 11 strokes	象	象	象	(meanings marked “2” only)	像
像	亻	亻	亻	XIÀNG, to present an image of, to look like; picture, portrait, statue; such as... [A] L3 Karlgren (<i>AD</i> 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]	
	亻	亻	亻		
734 13 strokes	像	像	像		

*Karlgren, however, sees a semantic (or metonymic) progression: elephant → ivory → carved ivory → carved things generally → portrait, statue (*AD* 797).

亮	丶	宀	宀	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
	宀	宀	宀	
735 9 strokes	宀	亭	亮	
越	土	丰	丰	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 Yùennán Vietnam
	走	走	起	
736 12 strokes	越	越	越	
敢	丿	亠	子	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
	冫	冫	耳	
737 11 strokes	敢	敢	敢	
并	丶	丷	立	BÌNG, be side by side; and; actually; moreover [B] 并且 bìngqiě furthermore [B] L3 合并 hébing to merge [D] L6 并不 bìngbù certainly not (intensifies the negation) 并行 bìngxíng to implement (two things) at the same time
	立	并	并	
738 6 strokes				
瓦	一	匚	瓦	Wǎ, tile; unglazed pottery, watt (electrical term). WÀ, 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)
	瓦			
739 4 strokes				

瓶	丩	𠂔	𠂔	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
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
740 10 strokes	瓶	瓶	瓶	
拼	一	扌	扌	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
	扌	扌	扌	
741 9 strokes	拚	拚	拚	
非	丨	丨	丨	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]
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
742 8 strokes	非	非		
造	丩	𠂔	𠂔	ZÀO, to manufacture, to build; to fake; to go, to visit [B] 造句 zào jù sentence-making [B] 造反 zào fǎn to rebel [D] L6 造爱 zào’ài to make love 捏造 niēzào to fake, to forge 造访 zào fǎng to pay a visit 造汽车 zào qìchē to manufacture cars
	生	告	告	
743 10 strokes	告	告	造	
于	一	二	于	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
744 3 strokes				於







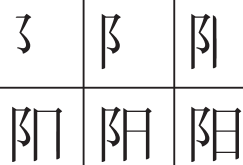





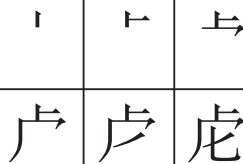













<p>束</p> <p>745 7 strokes</p>	<p>一</p>	<p>一</p>	<p>一</p>	<p>SHÙ, bundle; to bind; family name [A]. BUNDLE radical (192) L6</p> <p>Distinguish from 束 the “thorn” radical (Pt. 2, p. 229b)</p> <p>束手 shùshǒu be helpless, be powerless to act; “my hands are tied...”</p> <p>一束花 yíshù huā a bundle of flowers</p>
<p>树</p> <p>746 9 strokes</p>	<p>一</p>	<p>十</p>	<p>木</p>	<p>SHÙ, a tree; to plant, cultivate; to set up [A] L3</p> <p>树林 shùlín a grove, woods [B]</p> <p>树木 shùmù trees [C]</p> <p>果树 guǒshù fruit tree [C]</p> <p>树干 shùgàn tree trunk, trunk [D]</p> <p>树枝 shùzhī branch, twig</p> <p>树立 shùlì to set up, establish L6</p> <p>爬树 páshù to climb trees</p> <p style="text-align: right;">樹</p>
<p>皮</p> <p>747 5 strokes</p>	<p>一</p>	<p>厂</p>	<p>广</p>	<p>PÍ, bark, leather, skin, fur; a family name. SKIN radical (153) [B]</p> <p>皮带 pí dài leather belt [D]</p> <p>皮革 pígé leather; hide [D] L6</p> <p>皮包 pí bāo briefcase, leather handbag</p> <p>皮鞋 pí xié leather shoes L5</p> <p>皮蛋 pí dàn thousand-year egg</p>
<p>活</p> <p>748 9 strokes</p>	<p>丶</p>	<p>丶</p>	<p>丶</p>	<p>HUÓ, to live, be alive [A]; be lively; be movable [C]; work; product</p> <p>生活 shēnghuó life; to live [A] L4</p> <p>活儿 huór work; product [A]</p> <p>活力 huólì vitality [D] L6</p> <p>活字 huózì (printing) type, movable type</p> <p>(MN) To live, there has to be water on the tongue</p>
<p>石</p> <p>749 5 strokes</p>	<p>一</p>	<p>丿</p>	<p>丿</p>	<p>SHÍ, rock; a family name [B]; DÀN, a picul (133¹/₃ pounds). ROCK radical (136)</p> <p>The “mouth” is supposed to be a rock that has rolled to the foot of a cliff.</p> <p>石头 shítou stone, rock [B] L5</p> <p>石像 shíxiàng stone statue</p> <p>石英 shíyīng quartz</p> <p>石子儿 shízǐr (colloquial) pebble</p>

<p>750 5 strokes</p>				<p>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 yīsī búchà there's no difference at all</p> <p style="text-align: right;">絲</p>
<p>751 6 strokes</p>				<p>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 yìbù yìqū imitate sb.'s every move</p>
<p>752 8 strokes</p>				<p>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</p> <p style="text-align: right;">變</p>
<p>753 7 strokes</p>				<p>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]</p>
<p>754 8 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>

剧	冫	尸	尸	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
	冫	冫	冫	
755 10 strokes	冫	剧	剧	劇
据	扌	扌	扌	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
	扌	扌	扌	
756 11 strokes	扌	据	据	據
炎	火	火	火	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
	火	炎		
757 8 strokes	火	炎		
谈	讠	讠	讠	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
	讠	谈	谈	
758 10 strokes	讠	谈	谈	談
淡	氵	氵	氵	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
	氵	淡	淡	
759 11 strokes	氵	淡	淡	

击	一	二	丰	Jǐ , 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
	击	击			
760 5 strokes					
陆	ㄋ	阝	阝	Lù , land; family name [B] L2 大陆 dàlù continent, mainland; mainland China [B] 陆地 lùdì land, dry land [C] L5	陸
	阝	阝	陆		
761 7 strokes	陆				
丸	丩	九	丸	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	
762 3 strokes					
执	一	扌	扌	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
	扌	执	执		
763 6 strokes					
热	一	扌	扌	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 rèlìxué thermodynamics	熱
	扌	执	执		
764 10 strokes	执	热	热		

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">斗</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">765 4 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">丶</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">斗</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">勹</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">斗</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">勹</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">斗</div>	<p>DÒU, to fight [B]; DǒU, unit of volume equal to 316 cubic inches, usually translated as “peck.” PECK radical (82)</p> <p>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).</p> <p>斗篷 dǒupéng cape, cloak 斗牛 dòuniú bull-fight (DÒU only) 鬥</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">市</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">766 5 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">丶</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">市</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">冫</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">市</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">冫</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">市</div>	<p>SHÌ, market, marketplace; municipality; standard system of weights and measures [A]</p> <p>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 (≈ 3.333 cm/1.312 inch)</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">闹</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">767 8 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">丶</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">闹</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">冫</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">闹</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">冫</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">闹</div>	<p>NÀO, to make a disturbance; be disturbed by; to get (perhaps with difficulty) [B]</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>热闹 rènao be lively; have a hot time [B] L4 闹笑话 nào xiàohuà make a fool of yourself [C] 鬧</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">凡</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">768 3 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">丿</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">凡</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">丿</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">凡</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">丿</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">凡</div>	<p>FÁN, be common, be ordinary; all [B]</p> <p>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).</p> <p>凡是 fánshì all those who are [C] L5 平凡 píngfán be ordinary [C] L6 凡人 fánrén an ordinary fellow, a bloke</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">恐</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">769 10 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">一</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">恐</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">冫</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">恐</div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">冫</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">恐</div>	<p>KǒNG, to fear [B]; perhaps, maybe</p> <p>A sound-meaning compound, the upper part “琏” gǒng helps with the sound, while the significance of the “heart” is obvious.</p> <p>恐怕 kǒngpà be afraid that; “probably” [B] L4 恐水病 kǒng shuǐbìng hydrophobia (literally, “fear water sickness”)</p>

<p>770 6 strokes</p>		<p>YĪN, be dark, be shaded; “yin” in “yin and yang”; be cloudy; be crafty; secret; lunar; negative; incised; to deceive; family name [A] L2</p> <p>阴天 yīntiān be overcast 阴部 yīnbù private parts 阴茎 yīnjīng penis 阴户 yīnhú vaginal opening</p>	    
<p>771 6 strokes</p>		<p>YÁNG, sun, solar; “yang” in “yin and yang”; be open; positive; male organ; to cut in relief; family name [A]</p> <p>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</p>	    
<p>772 6 strokes</p>		<p>Hŭ, tiger. TIGER radical (173)</p> <p>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).</p>	   
<p>773 5 strokes</p>		<p>HÀO, appellations, means of identification; name, size, number, sign, mark; command; bugle; HÁO to cry out, to call out [A] L2</p> <p>问号 wènào question mark 记号 jìhào mark, sign [D] 十一号(楼) shíyíhào (lóu) number 11 (building) 今天几号 jīntiānjīhào What’s today’s date? 十号 shíhào The tenth.</p>	   
<p>774 2 strokes</p>		<p>No pronunciation. Radical (31), “top of 予” (see next item)</p>	  

<p>予</p> <p>775 4 strokes</p>	㇀	マ	㇁	<p>Yŭ , to give, grant; YŪ, I [C]</p> <p>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).</p> <p>予以 yǔyǐ to grant, to give [D] L6</p>
<p>预</p> <p>776 10 strokes</p>	マ	㇁	予	<p>YŪ, beforehand; to anticipate [A]</p> <p>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</p> <p style="text-align: right;">預</p>
<p>备</p> <p>777 8 strokes</p>	ノ	夕	夂	<p>BÈI, to prepare, to get ready for [A]</p> <p>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</p> <p style="text-align: right;">備</p>
<p>希</p> <p>778 7 strokes</p>	ノ	㇂	㇃	<p>XĪ, be rare; to hope [A]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>希有 xīyǒu rare 希腊 xīlà Greece</p>
<p>望</p> <p>779 11 strokes</p>	丶	宀	亡	<p>WÀNG, to look for; to expect; toward; family name [A]</p> <p>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</p>

红	丿	纟	纟	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 Shízi Huì Red Cross 紅
	纟	红	红	
780 6 strokes				
切	一	匕	切	QIÈ, 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
	切			
781 4 strokes				
代	丿	亻	亻	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
	代	代		
782 5 strokes				
袋	亻	代	代	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”)
	袋	袋	袋	
783 11 strokes	袋	袋		
接	扌	扌	扌	JIÉ, 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
	接	接	接	
784 11 strokes	接	接		

和	一	二	千	HÉ, and, with; to make peace, harmony; HUÒ, to mix; HUO, a verb-suffix: “comfortably” [A]; HŪ, 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!
	禾	禾	禾	
785 8 strokes	和	和		
化	ノ	亻	亻	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]
	化			
786 4 strokes				
花	一	十	十	HUÀ, 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
	艸	艸	艸	
787 7 strokes	花			
华	ノ	亻	亻	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 Mínguó The Republic of China 中华人民共和国 Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó The People’s Republic of China
	化	化	华	
788 6 strokes				華
哗	丨	丌	丌	HUÁ, noise, clamor; HUǍ, onomatopoeic: Clang! or Gurgle gurgle! [C] 哗众取宠 huázhòngqǔchǒng try to please the public with claptrap
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
789 9 strokes	哗	哗	哗	嘩, 譁 (譁 = huá only)

声	一	十	士	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
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	
790 7 strokes	声			聲
让	`	讠	讠	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
	讠	让		
791 5 strokes				讓
类	`	丩	丩	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
	丩	米	米	
792 9 strokes	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	類
休	亻	亻	仁	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
	休	休	休	
793 6 strokes				
息	`	自	自	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
	自	自	自	
794 10 strokes	息	息	息	

<p>式</p> <p>795 6 strokes</p>	<p>一</p>	<p>二</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>SHÌ, form, fashion, model, style [B] The modern form may be remembered as 工 + 弋. 新式 xīnshì new style [C] 式样 shìyàng style, type [D]</p>
<p>𠄎</p>	<p>式</p>	<p>式</p>		
<p>𠄎</p> <p>796 5 strokes</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>𠄎</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>𠄎</p>		
<p>豆</p> <p>797 7 strokes</p>	<p>一</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>𠄎</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>豆</p>		
<p>登</p> <p>798 12 strokes</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>DÈNG, 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</p>
<p>𠄎</p>	<p>𠄎</p>	<p>登</p>		
<p>灯</p> <p>799 6 strokes</p>	<p>丶</p>	<p>灬</p>	<p>灬</p>	<p>DÈNG, 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</p>
<p>火</p>	<p>灯</p>	<p>灯</p>		

燈

普	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	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)
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
800 12 strokes	普	普	普	
甬	丩	丩	丩	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
	甬	甬	甬	
801 7 strokes	甬			
通	丩	丩	丩	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
	甬	甬	甬	
802 10 strokes	甬	甬	通	
雷	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	LÉI , thunder; mine (military weapon); family name [B] L5 雷雨 léiyǔ thunderstorm 地雷 dìléi landmine (MN) Rain + field
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
803 13 strokes	雷	雷	雷	
申	丨	冂	冂	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
	日	申		
804 5 strokes				

电	丨	冂	冂	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]	
	日	电			
805 5 strokes					電
神	丿	㇇	礻	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	
	礻	礻	礻		
806 9 strokes	礻	礻	神		
伸	丿	亻	亻	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	
	亻	亻	亻		
807 7 strokes	伸				
婶	㇇	女	女	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. 婶母 shěnmǔ wife of your father’s younger brother; aunt 婶子 shěnzǐ (colloquial) same as 婶	
	女	女	女		
808 11 strokes	婶	婶	婶		嫜
审	丿	宀	宀	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	
	宀	宀	宀		
809 8 strokes	宀	审			審

收	丩	𠂇	𠂈	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
	𠂉	收	收	
810 6 strokes				
夫	一	二	三	RADICAL (130), “top of 春” (see next)
	𠂊	夫		
811 5 strokes				
春	一	二	三	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 春宫 chūngōng pornography
	𠂊	夫	春	
812 9 strokes	春	春	春	
兆	丩	𠂇	𠂈	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
	𠂉	兆	兆	
813 6 strokes				
跳	口	𠂇	足	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
	𠂉	𠂉	𠂉	
814 13 strokes	跳	跳	跳	

挑	一	扌	扌	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 = <i>two</i> buckets or baskets); to select; TIǎO , to probe [B]
	扌	扌	扌	
815 9 strokes	挑	挑	挑	挑衅 tiǎoxìn to provoke
逃	辶	辶	辶	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.
	兆	兆	兆	
816 9 strokes	逃	逃	逃	
杀	一	殳	殳	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.
	殳	杀	杀	
817 6 strokes				殺
处	辶	夂	夂	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	处		
818 5 strokes				处处 chùchù everywhere; in every way [C] 处女 chǔnǚ virgin
风	几	几	几	FÈNG , wind; news; custom; rumor; desire. WIND radical (121) [A]
	风			
819 4 strokes				风闻 fēngwén get wind of
				風

俗	勹	亻	亻	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.
	亻	俗	俗	
820 9 strokes	俗	俗	俗	风俗 fēngsú custom [B] L5 俗气 súqì be in poor taste
死	一	尸	歹	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.
	歹	死	死	
821 6 strokes				死亡 sǐwáng to die; death [C] L6 死尸 sǐshī corpse 死党 sǐdǎng diehards, sworn followers, best friends forever
题	日	旱	旱	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
	是	是	是	
822 15 strokes	是	题	题	題
秋	一	禾	禾	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.
	禾	禾	禾	
823 9 strokes	秋	秋	秋	秋天 qiūtiān autumn [A]
凉	冫	冫	冫	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	凉	凉	
824 10 strokes	凉	凉	凉	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	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
	尸	吕	员	
825 7 strokes	员			員
圆	丨	冂	冂	YUÁN, be round; to make plausible; make excuses; currency (<i> yuan </i> : 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
	冂	冂	圆	
826 10 strokes	圆	圆		圓
改	丿	冫	己	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
	改	改	改	
827 7 strokes	改			
楚	木	林	楚	CHǚ, 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
	楚	楚	楚	
828 13 strokes	楚			
留	丨	冫	宀	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]
	冫	留	留	
829 10 strokes	留	留	留	

召	勹	刀	丩	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
	召	召		
830 5 strokes				
绍	纟	纟	纟	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
	纟	纟	纟	
831 8 strokes	绍	绍		绍
管	艹	艹	艹	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]
	管	管	管	
832 14 strokes	管	管	管	
劝	勹	又	劝	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]
	劝			
833 4 strokes				劝
安	宀	宀	宀	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!
	安	安	安	
834 6 strokes				

按	一	扌	扌	ÀN , to press with the finger or thumb; according to [B] 按时 ànshí be on time [A] L4 按着 ànzhe according to 按月 ànyuè by the month 按理 ànlǐ logically, ...
	扌	扌	扌	
835 9 strokes	扌	按	按	
案	宀	宀	宀	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
	安	安	宰	
836 10 strokes	案	案		
求	一	扌	扌	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
	扌	求	求	
837 7 strokes	求			
救	扌	扌	求	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
	求	求	救	
838 11 strokes	救	救		
光	丨	丩	丩	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
	丩	光	光	
839 6 strokes				

论	讠	讠	讠	LÜN, to discuss; theory; works like English suffix -ism to form words meaning “theory of” or “doctrine of,” e.g., “materialism,” “evolutionism,” etc. LÜN, first syllable in <i>Analects</i> (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
	讠	讠	论	
840 6 strokes				
亭	宀	宀	宀	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
	宀	宀	亭	
841 9 strokes	亭	亭	亭	
停	亻	亻	亻	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
	亻	亻	停	
842 11 strokes	停	停		
随	辶	辶	辶	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
	辶	辶	随	
843 11 strokes	随	随	随	
量	日	日	日	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
	量	量	量	
844 12 strokes	量	量		

<p>倍</p>	亻	亻	亻	<p>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</p>
<p>845 10 strokes</p>	倍	倍	倍	
<p>賤</p>	丨	冂	貝	<p>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. 賤賣 jiànmài to sell at a low price 賤骨頭 jiàngǔtóu (insulting) “rat,” low-life</p>
<p>846 9 strokes</p>	賤	賤	賤	<p>賤 賤</p>
<p>危</p>	ノ	厶	厶	<p>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 wēiji crisis [B] L6 危楼 wēilóu tall building 病危 bìngwēi be critically ill</p>
<p>847 6 strokes</p>	危	危	危	
<p>險</p>	厶	冂	冂	<p>XIǎN, be dangerous; be difficult to get through or to [A] 危险 wēixiǎn be dangerous; danger [A] L4 冒险 màoxiǎn to forge ahead despite the danger; an adventure [D] L5 险些 xiǎnxiē nearly, almost 天险 tiānxiǎn natural barrier (e.g., a mountain)</p>
<p>848 9 strokes</p>	險	險	險	<p>險 險</p>
<p>厚</p>	一	厂	厂	<p>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</p>
<p>849 9 strokes</p>	厚	厚	厚	

既	丿	𠃉	𠃉	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 L4 this being the case, ... [B]
	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	
850 9 strokes	𠃉	𠃉	既	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	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 <i>Lin Yutang’s Dictionary</i> 1451f. 时辰 shíchén time, hour
	尸	辰	辰	
851 7 strokes	辰			
晨	丨	𠃉	𠃉	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
	尸	晨	晨	
852 11 strokes	晨	晨	晨	
振	扌	扌	扌	ZHÈN, to shake, to flap; to rise up with spirit [C] 振动 zhèndòng (physics) vibration L5 振作 zhènzuò to bestir yourself, get a move on
	扌	振	振	
853 10 strokes	振	振	振	
震	一	𠃉	𠃉	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
	𠃉	震	震	
854 15 strokes	震	震	震	

<p>唇</p> <p>855 10 strokes</p>	<p>厂</p> <p>辰</p>	<p>尸</p> <p>辰</p>	<p>尸</p> <p>辰</p>	<p>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</p> <p style="text-align: right;">脣</p>
<p>研</p> <p>856 9 strokes</p>	<p>一</p> <p>石</p>	<p>丌</p> <p>石</p>	<p>丌</p> <p>石</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>究</p> <p>857 7 strokes</p>	<p>宀</p> <p>究</p>	<p>宀</p> <p>宀</p>	<p>宀</p> <p>宀</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>实</p> <p>858 8 strokes</p>	<p>宀</p> <p>实</p>	<p>宀</p> <p>实</p>	<p>宀</p> <p>宀</p>	<p>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 shíshìqíúshì Seek truth from facts! [B] (MN) A head under the roof is solid</p> <p style="text-align: right;">實</p>
<p>简</p> <p>859 13 strokes</p>	<p>宀</p> <p>简</p>	<p>宀</p> <p>简</p>	<p>宀</p> <p>简</p>	<p>JIǎN, to be simple; to make simple, to abridge; letter correspondence [A] A sound-meaning compound, originally meant “bamboo slip,” hence the “bamboo” radical. 简直 jiǎnzhí simply, frankly [B] L5 简便 jiǎnbiàn be simple and convenient [C] 简化 jiǎnhuà to simplify [D] L6 简易 jiǎnyì be simple and easy [D] 简要 jiǎnyào be brief and to the point [D] L6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">簡</p>

同	丨	冂	冂	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
	同	同	同	
860 6 strokes				
铜	丿	𠃉	厶	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
	厶	钅	钅	
861 11 strokes	钅	铜	铜	銅
洞	丶	丶	冫	DÒNG, cave, hole; incisively [B] L5 洞穿 dòngchuān to pierce; to understand thoroughly 洞穴 dòngxué cave L6
	冫	洞	洞	
862 9 strokes	洞	洞	洞	
筒	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	TǒNG, tube, large cylinder [C] A sound-meaning compound—bamboo tube.
	筒	筒	筒	
863 12 strokes	筒	筒		
选	丿	𠃉	𠃉	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]
	生	𠃉	先	
864 9 strokes	𠃉	选	选	文选 wénxuǎn anthology 普选 pǔxuǎn general election (MN) Move ahead in the election
				選

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">昏</div> <div style="text-align: center;">865 8 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">一</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">氏</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">昏</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠂇</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">𠂇</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">昏</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">𠂇</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">昏</div>	<p>HŪN, dusk, darkness; to faint [B]</p> <p>The top of this character used to be 𠂇 “foundation, bottom, go down” (bottom part of 底, 629, p. 126), and the character was a meaning-meaning compound: “go down” + “sun” = “darkness, dusk.”</p> <p>黄昏 huánghūn evening 昏迷 hūnmí to faint L6</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">婚</div> <div style="text-align: center;">866 11 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丩</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">婚</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">女</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">婚</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">婚</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">婚</div>	<p>HŪN, marriage [B]</p> <p>Hūn (865) gives the sound. The “woman” radical 女 helps with the meaning.</p> <p>结婚 jiéhūn to get married [B] L3 离婚 líhūn to get divorced [B] L5 婚礼 hūnlǐ marriage ceremony L5</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">丁</div> <div style="text-align: center;">867 1 stroke</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丁</div>			<p>No pronunciation. Radical (6), “top of 刁”</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">习</div> <div style="text-align: center;">868 3 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丁</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">习</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">习</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">习</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">习</div>	<p>XÍ, to practice; practice, habit [A]</p> <p>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 xíqì bad practice, evil habit 研习 yánxí to study</p> <div style="text-align: right;">習</div>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">羽</div> <div style="text-align: center;">869 6 strokes</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">丁</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">羽</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">习</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">羽</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">习</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: center;">羽</div>	<p>YŪ, wings. WINGS radical (183) [B]</p> <p>A picture of two feathers.</p> <p>羽毛 yǔmáo feather [D] 党羽 dǎngyǔ member of a clique (pejorative)</p>

加	丁	力	加	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
	加	加		
870 5 strokes				
驾	𠂇	力	加	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
	加	加	𠂇	
871 8 strokes	驾	驾		駕
架	𠂇	力	加	JIÀ, frame; a measure for airplanes [B] Jià (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
	加	加	𠂇	
872 9 strokes	架	架	架	
咖	丨	丩	𠂇	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
	叮	叻	叻	
873 8 strokes	咖	咖		
称	一	二	千	CHÈNG, 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 chènxin to suit one’s wishes [D]
	禾	禾	禾	
874 10 strokes	称	称	称	稱

*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 jiāyǐ gēncóng** (I’ll) pick out their good points and

旁	亻	亻	亻	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)
	亻	亻	亻	
875 10 strokes	亻	旁	旁	
傍	亻	亻	亻	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
	亻	傍	傍	
876 12 strokes	傍	傍	傍	
榜	木	木	木	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
	榜	榜	榜	
877 14 strokes	榜	榜		
膀	月	月	月	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
	膀	膀	膀	
878 14 strokes	膀	膀	膀	
磅	石	石	石	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
	磅	磅	磅	
879 15 strokes	磅	磅		

(Cont'd from p. 175)

thereto follow” (Confucius, the English version is intended to be illustrative, not idiomatic); or “A 加以 VERB,” “as to A,” 译: Pt. 2, p. 220b.

如	レ	女	女	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
	如	如	如	
880 6 strokes				
决	丶	冫	冫	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 juéding 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]
	冫	决	决	
881 6 strokes				决
性	丶	忄	忄	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
	忄	性	性	
882 8 strokes	性	性		
呆	丨	口	口	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
	旦	早	呆	
883 7 strokes	呆			
保	丷	亻	亻	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
	亻	保	保	
884 9 strokes	保	保	保	

向	丿	丨	冂	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
	向	向	向	
885 6 strokes				
响	丨	丨	丨	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]
	丨	丨	丨	
886 9 strokes	响	响	响	響
借	丿	丨	亻	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.
	亻	亻	借	
887 10 strokes	借	借	借	
视	丶	㇇	礻	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
	礻	礻	礻	
888 8 strokes	视	视		視
规	一	二	夫	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
	夫	夫	夫	
889 8 strokes	规	规		規

观	丩	又	刈	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.
	𠄎	𠄎	观	
890 6 strokes				观点 guāndiǎn viewpoint [B] L5 观念 guānniàn concept [C] L5 观看 guānkàn to watch [C]
社	丩	ㄣ	ㄣ	SHÈ, society [A] This character combines meanings: “sign” + “earth” = “altar to the spirits of the land” (original meaning), “tutelary deity, village, society.”
	ㄣ	社	社	
891 7 strokes	社			社会 shèhuì society [A] L4 社论 shèlùn editorial; leading article [C] 社员 shèyuán a member of a club
度	丩	宀	广	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
	宀	度	度	
892 9 strokes	度	度	度	
由	丨	冂	冂	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]
	由	由		
893 5 strokes				
命	丩	人	人	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
	人	命	命	
894 8 strokes	命	命		

展	一	二	尸	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
	尸	尸	展	
895 10 strokes	展	展	展	
替	二	夫	𠂇	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!”
	𠂇	替	替	
896 12 strokes	替			
丢	一	二	千	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
	王	丢	丢	
897 6 strokes				
体	丿	亻	仁	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
	亻	体	体	
898 7 strokes	体			
示	一	二	丁	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
	示	示		
899 5 strokes				

宗	丶	宀	宀	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.
	宀	宀	宀	
900 8 strokes	宗	宗		祖宗 zǔzōng ancestor 宗教 zōngjiào religion L5
迎	丶	卩	卩	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
	卩	卩	卩	
901 7 strokes	迎			
付	丿	亻	亻	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
	付	付		
902 5 strokes				
府	丶	宀	广	Fŭ, prefecture; palace [A] 政府 zhèngfǔ government [A] L5 府上 fǔshàng (your) residence (polite expression) 王府 wángfǔ royal palace
	广	广	广	
903 8 strokes	府	府		
俯	丿	亻	亻	Fŭ, 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
	亻	亻	亻	
904 10 strokes	俯	俯	俯	

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
	附	附	附	
905 7 strokes	附			
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
	符	符	符	
906 11 strokes	符			
腐	㇆	㇇	㇈	Fǔ, 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
	腐	腐	腐	
907 14 strokes	腐	腐	腐	
咐	丨	丨	丨	Fù, second syllable of 吩咐 <i>fēnfu</i>, to give somebody an order (instruction), to tell somebody to do something [C]
	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	
908 8 strokes	咐	咐		
彡	彡	彡	彡	SHĀN, streaks. STREAKS radical (63) The character is a picture. Not in modern use as an independent character.
909 3 strokes				

影	日	景	景	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
	景	景	景	
910 15 strokes	景	影	影	电影 diànyǐng movie [A] L1 电影院 diànyǐngyuán movie-house [C]
壬	一	二	千	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
	壬			
911 4 strokes				
任	丿	亻	仁	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
	仁	任	任	
912 6 strokes				
何	丿	亻	仁	HÉ, what; family name [A] 任何 rènghé any [A]; whatever, whichever L4 如何 rúhé how? in what way? how about...? [B] L5 何必 hébì why must...? [C] L5 几何 jǐhé how much? how many? [D] 几何学 jǐhéxué geometry
	仁	何	何	
913 7 strokes	何			
详	讠	讠	讠	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 xiángtán to discuss in detail 详情 xiángqíng detailed information 不详 bùxiáng be unknown
	讠	详	详	
914 8 strokes	讠	详		(MN) Speak to the sheep in detail 詳

细	纟	纟	纟	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.
	纟	纟	纟	
915 8 strokes	细	细		详细 xiángxì be in detail [B] L4 细致 xìzhì detailed; meticulous L6 細
根	一	十	木	GĒN, root; square root; a measure for long, thin things [A] L5 A sound-meaning compound, the “tree” radical helps with the meaning.
	木	木	木	
916 10 strokes	根	根	根	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	口	口	SHǐ, history, historian; family name [A] 历史 lìshǐ history [A] L3 编年史 biānniánshǐ chronicle
	丨	丨	丨	
917 5 strokes				
使	亻	亻	亻	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
	亻	亻	亻	
918 8 strokes	使	使		
味	丨	丨	丨	WÈI, flavor; odor; a measure for medicine and for courses (of a meal) [B] 味道 wèidào 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)
	丨	丨	丨	
919 8 strokes	味	味		

乱	一	二	千	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)
	千	舌	舌	
920 7 strokes	乱			(MN) A tongue with a “hook”—what a disorder 亂
派	丶	丶	丶	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]
	氵	氵	氵	
921 9 strokes	派	派	派	
助	丨	丨	日	ZHŪ, 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
	目	目	助	
922 7 strokes	助			
设	丶	讠	讠	SHÈ, to establish; if [A] 设备 shèbèi 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
	讠	设	设	
923 6 strokes				設
医	一	尸	尸	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]
	彳	彳	彳	
924 7 strokes	医			(MN) Arrow 矢 in the quiver = arrow not in the body = to heal 醫

服	丩	月	月	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
	月	月	月	
925 8 strokes	服	服		
务	ノ	夕	夕	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
	夕	夕		
926 5 strokes				
精	丩	丩	丩	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
	半	米	米	
927 14 strokes	精	精	精	
奴	ㄥ	女	女	NÚ, handmaiden, slave [C] “又 hand” + “女 maiden.” The character combines meanings. 奴才 núcái slave 奴性 núxìng be servile; servile disposition
	奴	奴		
928 5 strokes				
努	ㄥ	女	女	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
	奴	奴	努	
929 7 strokes	努			

怒	㇀	女	女	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 nùfāchōngguān to become so angry that one's hair raised up his hat, to become extremely angry
	奴	奴	奴	
930 9 strokes	怒	怒	怒	
动	一	二	云	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 dòngrén 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
	云	幻	动	
931 6 strokes				動
靠	丿	𠂇	𠂇	KÀO, to lean on, to depend on [B] 可靠 kěkào be reliable [B] L5 靠近 kàojìn be near to [B]
	告	𠂇	𠂇	
932 15 strokes	靠	靠	靠	
彳	彳	彳		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).
933 2 strokes				
建	丿	彳	彳	Jiàn, to set up; Fujian (old style: “Fukien”) [A] 建设 jiànshè to build, to build up [A] L5 建立 jiànli to establish [B] L5 建造 jiànào to build, to make [C] 建交 jiànjiāo to establish diplomatic relations [D]
	彳	彳	聿	
934 8 strokes	聿	建		

健	丿	亻	亻	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
	亻	亻	健	
935 10 strokes	律	健	健	
键	丿	钅	钅	JIÀN, key (for a lock; on a piano, type-writer, etc.), bolt [B] The “gold” radical helps with the meaning. 键盘 jiànpan keyboard L5
	钅	钅	键	
936 13 strokes	律	键	键	鍵
墙	土	土	土	QIÁNG, wall [A] L4 The “earth” radical helps with the meaning. 城墙 chéngqiáng city wall
	土	培	培	
937 14 strokes	墙	墙	墙	墙, 牆
护	扌	扌	扌	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”
	扌	护	护	
938 7 strokes	护			護
莫	一	艹	艹	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.
	艹	莫	莫	
939 10 strokes	苜	莫	莫	莫非 mòfēi is it possible that...?

模	木	杓	𣎵	MÓ, pattern (pronounced MÚ in some compounds) [B] Original meaning might have been a “wooden frame;” note the “tree” radical.
	𣎵	栝	栝	
940 14 strokes	栝	栝	模	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	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.
	扌	措	措	
941 13 strokes	措	措	摸	摸底 mōdǐ to try to find out the real situation or purpose 抚摸 fǔmō to stroke
漠	氵	氵	𠂔	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.
	𠂔	涸	涸	
942 13 strokes	涸	涸	漠	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	MÒ, be lonely; be deserted [C] 寂寞 jìmò lonely, loneliness L5
	宀	宀	宀	
943 13 strokes	宀	寞	寞	
慕	艹	艹	艹	MÙ, to admire; to hanker for [B] 羡慕 àimù to love, to adore 慕仰 mùyǎng to look up to 慕名 mùmíng out of admiration for somebody’s famous name 慕尼黑 Mùnhēi Munich (the Bavarian city)
	艹	苜	莫	
944 14 strokes	莫	慕	慕	

墓	艹	冫	冫	<p>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</p>
	苜	苜	莫	
945 13 strokes	莫	莫	墓	
幕	艹	冫	冫	<p>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 yínù the silver screen</p>
	苜	苜	莫	
946 13 strokes	莫	幕	幕	
修	丿	亻	亻	<p>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)</p>
	亻	攴	攴	
947 9 strokes	修	修	修	
省	丨	亠	小	<p>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</p>
	少	省	省	
948 9 strokes	省	省	省	
尺	冫	冫	尸	<p>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</p>
	尺			
949 4 strokes				

宽	宀	艹	见	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
	宀	宀	宀	
950 10 strokes	宀	宀	宽	
系	一	丿	彡	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 xī sociology department 係 (2nd meanings) 繫 (3rd meanings)
	彡	彡	系	
951 7 strokes	系			
县	丨	冂	日	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]
	目	且	县	
952 7 strokes	县			
公	丿	八	公	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
	公			
953 4 strokes				
铁	丿	丿	钅	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
	钅	钅	铁	
954 10 strokes	铁	铁	铁	鐵

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">台</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">955 5 strokes</div>	厶	厶	台	<p>TÁI, the name of a group of stars; platform, terrace; desk; stand, base; broadcasting station [B] L4</p> <p>台风 táifēng typhoon [D] L6 电视台 diànshìtái television station [B]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(platform) 臺, (typhoon) 颱</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">抬</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">956 8 strokes</div>	扌	扌	扌	<p>TÁI, to carry (between two or more people); to raise the price [A] L4</p> <p>A sound-meaning compound, the “hand” radical helps with the meaning.</p> <p>抬头 táitóu to raise your head; to look up 抬高 táigāo to raise, enhance</p> <p style="text-align: right;">檯</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">治</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">957 8 strokes</div>	丶	丶	丶	<p>ZHÌ, to govern; to heal, to treat [A]</p> <p>政治 zhèngzhì politics [A] L5 治理 zhìlǐ to govern [D] L6 治安 zhì'ān public security, law and order [D] L6</p> <p>医治 yīzhì to heal, to treat [D] 治病 zhìbìng to treat an illness</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">语</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">958 9 strokes</div>	讠	讠	讠	<p>Yǔ, language, speech [A]</p> <p>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</p> <p>语文 yǔwén (Chinese) language [C] 四字成语 sìzìchéngyǔ a four-character set expression</p> <p style="text-align: right;">語</p>
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">弗</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">959 5 strokes</div>	一	弓	弓	<p>FÚ, (bookish) not, be unwilling to</p> <p>This character originally meant “rope” and was a picture of a piece of rope (the “bow” radical) tying two things—now “left” and “down”— together. The meanings “not, be unwilling to” came by sound-loan.</p>

费	一	二	三	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...
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	
960 9 strokes	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	費
佛	丿	亻	仁	FÓ , Buddha; FÚ , second syllable of 仿佛 <i>fǎngfú</i> , “to seem, to be more or less the same as; as if” [B] 佛教 Fójiào Buddhism 佛祖 fózu the Buddha
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	
961 7 strokes	佛			
其	一	十	廿	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
	廿	廿	卅	
962 8 strokes	其	其		
期	十	廿	卅	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 xīngqītīān Sunday
	其	期	期	
963 12 strokes	期	期		
旗	丷	亠	方	QÍ , flag [B] 旗袍 qípáo woman’s long dress with slit skirt; cheongsam L6 国旗 guóqí national flag
	𠄎	旃	旃	
964 14 strokes	旌	旗	旗	

欺	廿	廿	廿	Qǐ, to cheat [B]; to deceive 欺负 qīfu to bully; to take advantage of L6 欺骗 qīpiàn to deceive, swindle L6
	其	其	欺	
965 12 strokes	欺	欺		
棋	木	木	木	Qí, chess, or any similar board game [C] 棋迷 qímí chess fan 棋手 qíshǒu chess player
	柑	柑	棋	
966 12 strokes	棋			
韦	一	一	一	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
	韦			
967 4 strokes				韋
围	丨	冂	冂	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
	冂	冂	围	
968 7 strokes	围			圍
伟	亻	亻	亻	Wěi, 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
	伟	伟	伟	
969 6 strokes				偉











































违	一	二	三	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	
	韦	韦	违		
970 7 strokes	违				違
允	厶	厶	允	YǔN, to consent; be true, sincere [B] Distinguish from 亢 (1041, p. 209). 允许 yǔnxǔ to permit, permission [B] L4 允从 yǔncóng to assent 允当 yǔndàng be suitable, satisfactory	
	允				
971 4 strokes					
充	丶	一	亡	CHŌNG, to fill up; to pretend to be [B] Distinguish from 亢 (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.”	
	宀	宀	充		
972 6 strokes					
统	厶	纟	纟	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	
	纟	纟	纟		
973 9 strokes	纟	纟	统		統
推	扌	扌	扌	TUÌ, 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]	
	扌	扌	推		
974 11 strokes	推	推	推		

答	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	DÁ, to answer; Dǎ, answer [A] 回答 huídá to answer, answer [A] L2 答应 dāying 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
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	
975 12 strokes	答	答		
货	丩	丩	丩	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
	化	化	化	
976 8 strokes	货	货		貨
咸	一	厂	厂	XIÁN, salt; (bookish) all; a family name [C] L4 咸水湖 xiánshuǐhú saltwater lake 咸肉 xiánròu salt pork, bacon
	厂	厂	厂	
977 9 strokes	咸	咸	咸	鹹 (“salt” only) 鹹
喊	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	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”
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	
978 12 strokes	喊	喊	喊	
感	厂	厂	厂	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
	咸	咸	咸	
979 13 strokes	感	感	感	

减	冫	冫	冫	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”
	冫	冫	减	
980 11 strokes	减	减		减
形	一	二	彳	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
	开	开	形	
981 7 strokes	形			
升	一	二	彳	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 yīshēngmǐ quart of rice 直升机 zhíshēngjī helicopter
	升			
982 4 strokes				
低	丩	亻	亻	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
	亻	低	低	
983 7 strokes	低			
降	冫	冫	冫	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 diàntī = elevator
	冫	降	降	
984 8 strokes	降	降		

照	冫	日	𠄎	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
	𠄎	昭	昭	
985 13 strokes	昭	昭	照	
而	一	一	冫	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 ránhé but, moreover [B] L4 而已 éryǐ that’s all [C] L6 而后 érhòu after that, then [D]
	冫	而	而	
986 6 strokes				
忽	ノ	勺	勿	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
	勿	忽	忽	
987 8 strokes	忽	忽		
乐	一	二	于	YUÈ, music; family name [A]; LÈ, happiness; family name [A] 音乐 yīnyuè music [A] L3 快乐 kuàilè be happy, happiness [B] L2
	乐	乐		
988 5 strokes				樂
线	纟	纟	纟	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
	纟	纟	线	
989 8 strokes	线	线		線




























<p>邮</p>	丨	冂	日	<p>YÓU, postal [A]</p> <p>“由” gives the sound.</p> <p>邮包 yóubāo parcel [C]</p> <p>邮电 yóudiàn post and telecommunications [D]</p> <p>邮政 yóuzhèng postal service [D]</p> <p>邮费 yóufèi postage</p> <p>邮件 yóujiàn mail</p>
	由	由	邮	
<p>990</p> <p>7 strokes</p>	邮			<p>郵</p>
<p>局</p>	冂	冂	尸	<p>JÚ, office; situation [A]</p> <p>局部 júbù part [C] L6</p> <p>局面 júmiàn aspect, phase [C] L6</p> <p>局势 júshì situation [D] L6</p> <p>邮局 yóujú post office [A] L5</p> <p>邮局长 yóujúzhǎng postmaster [B]</p> <p>警察局 jǐngchájú police station</p>
	局	局	局	
<p>991</p> <p>7 strokes</p>	局			
<p>空</p>	丶	宀	宀	<p>KŌNG, be empty; sky, air; for nothing, in vain; KÒNG, be empty, leave empty; empty space; free time</p> <p>空气 kōngqì air [B] L4</p> <p>空间 kōngjiān space [B] L5</p> <p>空中 kōngzhōng in the sky; overhead [B]</p> <p>空前 kōngqián be unprecedented [B]</p> <p>太空 tàikōng outer space [D] L6</p> <p>空话 kōnghuà empty talk, chatter [D]</p> <p>空心 kōngxīn be hollow [D]</p>
	宀	宀	空	
<p>992</p> <p>8 strokes</p>	空	空		
<p>色</p>	ノ	夕	夕	<p>SÈ, color; looks; kind; desire [A]; SHǎI, color</p> <p>气色 qìsè complexion L6</p> <p>好色 hǎosè be lustful</p> <p>春色 chūnsè spring scenery, happy expression, beautiful face.</p> <p>色子 shǎizi dice</p>
	夕	夕	色	
<p>993</p> <p>6 strokes</p>				
<p>困</p>	丨	冂	冂	<p>KÙN, difficulty, hardship; to trap; to maroon; to besiege; to be sleepy [A] L4</p> <p>困 shows a tree in a box to suggest the idea of “difficulty,” “be in difficulties.”</p> <p>困睡 kùnshuì be sleepy, tired [A]</p> <p>困难 kùnnán be difficult, difficulty [A] L4</p> <p>围困 wéikùn to surround, hem in, besiege</p>
	困	困	困	
<p>994</p> <p>7 strokes</p>	困			

<p>满</p>				<p>Mǎn, be full; be contented, satisfied [A] L4</p> <p>满意 mǎnyì be satisfied [A] L3</p> <p>满足 mǎnzú to satisfy [B] L5</p> <p>充满 chōngmǎn be full of, be brimming with, be permeated with [B] L5</p> <p>满月 mǎnyuè full moon, a baby's completion of its first month of life [D]</p> <p>不满 bùmǎn be resentful, discontent</p>
				
<p>995 13 strokes</p>				
<p>角</p>				<p>Jiǎo L3, horn; angle; corner; a measure for dimes; role; Jué, role. HORN radical (201)</p> <p>The character is a picture of an animal's horn.</p> <p>角度 jiǎodù angle; point of view; perspective [C] L5</p> <p>直角 zhíjiǎo right angle</p> <p>牛角 niújiǎo oxhorn</p> <p>角色 juésè a role, a part; a competent actor or actress, a capable person L5</p>
				
<p>996 7 strokes</p>				
<p>解</p>				<p>Jiě, to loosen, to untie [A]</p> <p>Original meaning might have been to “cut 刀” the “horn 角” of a “cow 牛.”</p> <p>解决 jiějué to solve; to kill; solution [A] L3</p> <p>了解 liǎojiě to understand [A] L3</p> <p>解放 jiěfàng to liberate [B] L5</p> <p>解答 jiědá to answer, explain [B]</p> <p>解除 jiěchú to get rid of [D] L6</p> <p>讲解 jiǎngjiě to explain [D]</p>
				
<p>997 13 strokes</p>				
<p>织</p>				<p>Zhǐ, to weave [A]</p> <p>“Silk” helps with the meaning. 只 zhǐ is, of course, there for the sound.</p> <p>组织 zǔzhī to organize; organization [A] L4</p> <p>织造 zhīzào weaving</p> <p>织毛衣 zhīmáoyī to knit a sweater</p>
				
<p>998 8 strokes</p>				
<p>复</p>				<p>Fù, 1) to return; to repeat; to recover; again; to reply; 2) to be complex; to repeat [A]</p> <p>复习 fùxí to review (lessons) [A] L4</p> <p>重复 chóngfù to go over, repeat [B]</p> <p>复活 fùhuó to resuscitate; Resurrection [D] L6</p> <p>复原 fùyuán to get well again; to restore</p> <p>复员 fùyuán to demobilize</p> <p>复写纸 fùxiězhǐ carbon paper</p>
				
<p>999 9 strokes</p>				<p>(1st meaning) 復 (2nd meaning) 複</p>




杂 1000 6 strokes	丿	九	尗	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]
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
典 1001 8 strokes	丨	冂	𠂇	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
	由	曲	曲	
	典	典		
查 1002 9 strokes	一	十	才	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 chádùi to verify 查字典 chá zìdiǎn to look up in the dictionary
	木	𣎵	𣎵	
	查	查	查	
限 1003 8 strokes	廴	阝	阝	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 xiànràng limit, limited; to estimate 有限 yǒuxiàn be limited; “Ltd.” 无限 wúxiàn be infinite, unlimited
	阝	阝	阝	
	限	限		
提 1004 12 strokes	扌	扌	扌	TÍ, to raise; to lift in the hand; rising stroke (in writing); Dǐ 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
	扌	扌	扌	
	提	提	提	

肯	丨	亅	𠄎	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 kěnnfǎ Kenya
	止	𠄎	肯	
1005 8 strokes	肯	肯		
冬	ノ	夕	夂	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
	冬	冬		
1006 5 strokes				
夏	一	冫	𠄎	XIÀ, summer; family name [A] L3 夏天 xiàtiān summer [A] 夏至 Xiàzhì Summer Solstice 夏收 xiàshōu summer harvest
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	
1007 10 strokes	𠄎	夏	夏	
冷	冫	冫	冫	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
	冫	冷	冷	
1008 7 strokes	冷			
谊	冫	讠	讠	YÌ, friendship [B] 友谊 yǒuyì friendship L4 情谊 qíngyì friendly feelings, brotherhood.
	讠	谊	谊	
1009 10 strokes	谊	谊	谊	誼

血	丩	𠂇	白	XUÈ, blood. BLOOD radical (181) [B] L4 A picture of a dish “皿” with blood “丩” 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
	𠂇	血	血	
1010 6 strokes				
温	丩	𠂇	𠂇	WÈN, 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
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
1011 12 strokes	𠂇	𠂇	温	
该	丩	讠	讠	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!
	讠	讠	该	
1012 8 strokes	该	该		該
肉	丨	冂	内	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
	内	肉	肉	
1013 6 strokes				
星	丨	冂	冂	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
	冂	𠂇	𠂇	
1014 9 strokes	星	星	星	

				<p>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</p>
<p>1015 11 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>
				<p style="text-align: right;"></p>
<p>1016 3 strokes</p>				<p>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 <i>Li Bai</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p>
				
<p>1017 9 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>
				
<p>1018 3 strokes</p>				<p>No pronunciation. Radical (25), “bottom of 义” (see next)</p>
				
<p>1019 2 strokes</p>				

*In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 举 is one of the 11 “left-over” characters, not classified under a radical.

	丶	丿	义	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
1020 3 strokes				
	丶	讠	讠	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
1021 5 strokes	讠	议		
	ノ	亻	亻	YÍ, appearance, bearing; ceremony, rite [B] 仪表 yíbiǎo appearance; meter (measuring apparatus) 仪器 yíqì gadget L6 仪容 yíróng appearance 儀
1022 5 strokes	亻	仪		
	ノ	匕	匕	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
1023 12 strokes	匕	知	智	
	丶	ㄣ	衤	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
1024 10 strokes	衤	衤	被	

<p>利</p> <p>1025 7 strokes</p>	<p>一 禾</p> <p>利</p>	<p>二 禾</p>	<p>千 利</p>	<p>LÌ, interest (on money); profit; be sharp; family name [A] Originally, “grain 禾” + “knife 利” = “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</p>
<p>存</p> <p>1026 6 strokes</p>	<p>一 存</p>	<p>ナ 存</p>	<p>才 存</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>消</p> <p>1027 10 strokes</p>	<p>丶 消</p>	<p>灬 消</p>	<p>灬 消</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>制</p> <p>1028 8 strokes</p>	<p>丩 制</p>	<p>宀 制</p>	<p>宀 制</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>考</p> <p>1029 6 strokes</p>	<p>一 考</p>	<p>十 考</p>	<p>土 考</p>	<p>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</p>

试	丶	讠	讠	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)
	讠	讠	讠	
1030 8 strokes	试	试		試
参	厶	厶	厶	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]
	彳	彳	彳	
1031 8 strokes	参	参		參
髟	一	冫	冫	BIĀO, long hair. HAIR radical (220) The “streaks” radical stands for the hair; the “long” radical gives the rest of the meaning.
	冫	冫	冫	
1032 10 strokes	髟	髟	髟	
斗	丶	勹	勹	QIĀNG, bed. BED radical (with the form 冫, = 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).
1033 3 strokes				
将	丶	勹	勹	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
	勹	𠂇	𠂇	
1034 9 strokes	将	将	将	上将 shàngjiāng a general, an admiral 將

<p>1035 9 strokes</p>				<p>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]</p>	
					
					
<p>1036 13 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>	
					
				(油: see p. 217b)	
<p>1037 10 strokes</p>				<p>JIǎNG, to starch; thick fluid, starch [C] The “water 水” radical helps with the meaning. 浆果 jiāngguǒ berry 豆浆 dòujiāng soybean milk</p>	
					
					
<p>1038 12 strokes</p>				<p>SHǔ, 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</p>	
					
					
<p>1039 6 strokes</p>				<p>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</p>	
					
					


拾	一	扌	扌	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 shíquǔ to pick up, collect
	扌	扌	扌	
1040 9 strokes	拾	拾	拾	
亢	丶	亠	亠	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)
	亢			
1041 4 strokes				
航	丶	舟	舟	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]
	舟	舟	舟	
1042 10 strokes	航	航	航	
旅	丶	亠	亠	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
	方	旅	旅	
1043 10 strokes	旅	旅	旅	
急	勹	勹	勹	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
	勹	勹	勹	
1044 9 strokes	急	急	急	

寄	宀	宀	宀	<p>JÌ, to mail; to entrust; to dwell [A] L4 Original meaning was “to dwell,” thus the “roof” radical.</p> <p>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</p>
	宀	宀	宀	
1045 11 strokes	寄	寄	寄	
票	一	一	一	<p>PIÀO, ticket, stamp, bank note, check, document; vote [A] L2</p> <p>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</p>
	票	票	票	
1046 11 strokes	票	票	票	
漂	氵	氵	氵	<p>PIÀO, to float, to drift (usually on water: compare with next item); PIÀO, bleach, rinse; 1st syllable of 漂亮 piàoliang be good-looking; be brilliant, outstanding [A]</p> <p>The “three-dots-water” radical helps with the meaning.</p> <p>漂浮 piāofú to float L6</p>
	漂	漂	漂	
1047 14 strokes	漂	漂	漂	
飘	一	西	西	<p>PIÀO, to float (in the air or on the water) [B] L5</p> <p>The “wind” radical helps with the meaning.</p> <p>飘然 piāorán to float in the air 飘飘 piāopiāo to flutter 飘飘然 piāopiāorán be smug</p>
	票	票	票	
1048 15 strokes	飘	飘		飄
标	一	十	才	<p>BIÀO, target; to quote a price; to bid (commercially); sign [B]</p> <p>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</p>
	木	木	木	
1049 9 strokes	标	标	标	標

布	一	ナ	木	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
	右	布		
1050 5 strokes				
唤	丨	𠂔	𠂔	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
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
1051 10 strokes	唤			
换	一	扌	扌	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
	扌	扌	扌	
1052 10 strokes	换	换		
适	一	二	千	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
	千	舌	舌	
1053 9 strokes	适	适	适	適
鞋	艹	艹	艹	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)
	革	革	鞋	
1054 15 strokes	鞋	鞋	鞋	

德	彳	彳	彳	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] (卅 175)
	衤	衤	衤	
1055 15 strokes	德	德	德	
颜	宀	宀	产	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
	彦	彦	颜	
1056 15 strokes	颜	颜		顏
烟	丷	丷	火	YĀN, smoke; tobacco, cigarette [B] A sound-meaning compound. The “fire” radical gives meaning, “因” 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
	火	火	烟	
1057 10 strokes	烟	烟	烟	煙
囱	丷	宀	冂	CŌNG, smoke-hole, chimney, flue [C] 烟囱 yāncōng chimney, stovepipe
	宀	囱	囱	
1058 7 strokes	囱			
需	一	彳	彳	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
	彳	需	需	
1059 14 strokes	需	需	需	(雨 368)

偷	亻	亻	亻	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]
	偷	偷	偷	
1060 11 strokes	偷			
敬	卩	苟	苟	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]
	苟	苟	苟	
1061 12 strokes	敬	敬	敬	
敬言	苟	苟	苟	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. <i>AD</i> 396). 警告 jǐnggào warning; to warn, caution [C] L6 火警 huǒjǐng fire alarm 警报 jǐngbào alarm, warning, siren
	敬	敬	敬	
1062 19 strokes	警	警	警	
察	宀	宀	宀	CHÁ, to investigate [B] Roof + worship 祭. Original meaning might have been: to worship the gods in a building and try to <i>find out</i> 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
	宀	察	察	
1063 14 strokes	察	察	察	
银	钅	钅	钅	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)
	钅	钅	钅	
1064 11 strokes	钅	钅	钅	銀

<p>约</p> <p>1065 6 strokes</p>				<p>YUĒ, to agree [B]</p> <p>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</p> <p style="text-align: right;">約</p>
<p>穷</p> <p>1066 7 strokes</p>				<p>QIÓNG, be poor, be impoverished [B] L4</p> <p>穷人 qióng rén poor people [C] 穷苦 qióng kǔ be poverty-stricken [D] 穷忙 qióng máng be busy without purpose 哭穷 kū qióng to complain about being poor; to go about pleading poverty 贫穷 pín qióng be poor, needy (MN) Poor men live in a cave (穴) and make a living on labor (力)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">窮</p>
<p>静</p> <p>1067 14 strokes</p>				<p>JÌNG, be quiet, be peaceful; family name [A]</p> <p>“青”+“争。” The etymology is somewhat disputed.</p> <p>安静 ān jìng be quiet [A] L3 静电 jìng diàn static electricity 静止 jìng zhǐ be motionless, be static</p> <p>(青 249, 争 709)</p>

**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]	图	TÚ, picture, map, diagram [A] 图书馆 túshūguǎn library (A) 蓝图 lántú blueprint 圖
雪	XUĚ, snow; family name [A]. L2 Karlǵren explains this as “rain which you can take in the hand” (AD 844). 雪花 xuěhuā snowflake 雪山 xuěshān snowy mountain	彡	JÌ, pig’s head. PIG’S HEAD radical (70). The forms 彡 and 彣 are also classified as radical 70.
鸟	NIAǪ, bird. BIRD radical (152) [B] L3 鸟叫 niǎo jiào bird cries, bird song 鸵鸟 tuóniǎo ostrich 鳥	录	LÙ, to record, to copy; to tape-record; to employ [A] 录音机 lùyīnjī recorder 录像机 lùxiàngjī video recorder 錄
场	CHǎNG, field; a measure for events; CHÁNG, a measure for periods [A] L4 场院 chǎngyuàn level open space 场地 chǎngdì place, site, location 場	绿	Lǚ, be green [A] L3 绿化 lǚhuà to make green – plant flowers, reforest, etc. (D) 綠
扬	YÁNG, to lift up, throw in the air, winnow, display; publish, praise (verbs) [A] 扬名 yángmíng become famous 揚	饿	È, be hungry; to starve [A] L3 饥饿 jīè hunger, be hungry L6 餓
汤	TĀNG, soup, hot water; a family name [A] Note the ‘three-dots-water’ L4 泡汤 pàotāng (colloq) to fall through 湯	鹅	É, goose [B] 鹅毛 émáo goose feathers 鵝
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 tàngfā have one’s hair permed 燙	俄	É, Russia(n) [C] 俄语 éyǔ Russian language (spoken) [C] 俄文 éwén Russian language (written) [C]
肠	CHÁNG, intestine; sausage [B] 香肠 xiāngcháng sausage 腸	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
畅	CHÀNG, be unimpeded; be uninhibited [C] 畅想 chàngxiǎng to think freely 暢	练	LIÀN, to practice; a family name [A] 练习 liànxí practice, to practice [A] L3 練

REMAINING CHARACTERS

私	SĪ, be private; be selfish [B] L5 私人 sīrén be personal [B] 私有 sīyǒu be private [C]	双	SHUĀNG, pair; even (opposite of “odd”) [A] L3 双方 shuāngfāng both sides [B] L5 雙
科	KĒ, category [A] Distinguish from the next character. 科学 kēxué science [A] L4	集	JÍ, to get together; family name [A] 集合 jíhé assemble [A] L4 集中 jízhōng to focus [B] L5 集体 jíjí be collective [B] L5
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	蛋	DÀN, egg [A] 坏蛋 huàidàn bad guy 蛋白石 dànbáishí opal 咸蛋 xiándàn salted egg
痛	TÒNG, to ache [A] 痛快 tòngkuài happy [A] L5 痛苦 tòngkǔ pain, torment [B] L5 痛处 tòngchù sore spot	诚	CHÉNG, be sincere [B] 诚实 chéngshí sincere [B] L4 诚心 chéngxīn sincerity 誠
烧	SHĀO, to burn [A] 发烧 fāshāo be fevered [A] L3 烧饭 shāofàn fix a meal 燒	军	JŪN, military, army; army corps 军人 jūnrén soldier 美军 měijūn US military 軍
晓	XIǎO, be clear; dawn; to understand [B] 晓得 xiǎode to know [B] 破晓 pòxiǎo daybreak 曉	𠂇	No pronunciation. RIVER radical (78)
检	JIǎN, to look into [A] 检查 jiǎnchá look into [A] L3 检察官 jiǎncháguān public prosecutor 檢	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)
药	YÀO, medicine; (some) chemicals [A] L2 药方 yàofāng prescription [C] 藥	鬲	LÌ, cauldron. CAULDRON radical (219) 鬲
球	QIÚ, ball, orb, sphere [A] 足球 zúqiú football [A] 球场 qiúchǎng ball field [B]	臣	CHÉN, bureaucrat. BUREAUCRAT radical (164)
戏	XÌ, (theater) play [B] 京戏 jīngxì Beijing opera [B] 马戏 mǎxì circus [D] 戲	赤	CHì, be bright red; be sincere; be bare. RED radical (190) 赤道 chìdào equator [C] 赤字 chìzì deficit [D]
拉	LĀ, to pull; used for foreign words [A] L4 拉手 lāshǒu shake hands 拉皮条 lāpítiao to act as a pimp, procurer	豸	No pronunciation. SNAKE radical (198)

鹿	LŪ, deer. DEER radical (222) 鹿角 lùjiǎo antler (deer)	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
鼠	SHŭ, mouse. MOUSE radical (225) 鼠疫 shǔyì plague, Black Death	术	SHŭ, craft, art, profession; device [A] 技术 jìshù technique, technology L4 魔术 móshù magic L6 術
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	团	TUÁN, corps, club; a measure for round things L5 团结 tuánjié to unite L6 团体 tuántǐ organization L6 團
耒	LĚI, plow. PLOW radical (176) 木 “tree” plus two strokes (for the blades of the plow).	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
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	孰	SHŪ, who? which?
赖	LÀI, to depend on, to hang about (for too long); to deny responsibility; family name [D] 赖皮 làipí shameless, cheeky 賴	熟	SHŪ, be cooked, be done; be ripe; be very familiar with (also SHÓU) [A] 熟练 shúliàn skillful, proficient L5 熟菜 shú cài cooked food
懒	LǎN, be lazy [B] L4 懒洋洋 lǎnyángyáng take your own sweet time; dilly-dally 懶	油	YÓU, oil [B] 酱油 jiàngyóu soy sauce [B] L5 石油 shíyóu petroleum L6
鸡	JĪ, chicken [A] 鸡蛋 jīdàn (chicken’s) egg [A] L2 公鸡 gōngjī rooster 雞	香	XIǎNG, be fragrant, smell sweet; incense, scent. SCENT radical (215) [A] L4 香港 Xiānggǎng Hong Kong
计	JÌ, to calculate, to reckon; stratagem, plan; family name 会计 kuàijì accounting [D] L5 計	齐	QÍ, to line up, arrange; be uniform, even; surname. LINE-UP radical (160) [A] 齐名 qímíng be equally famous 齊
叶	YÈ, a leaf; a family name 叶子 yèzi leaf L4 葉	济	JÌ, to help out; to complete [A] 经济 jīngjì economics L4 救济 jiùjì relief, salvation L6 濟
划	HUÀ, to mark, to cut, engrave; HUÁ, to row (a boat); be profitable; to scratch 划艇 huátíng rowboat 划清 huàqīng to make a clear distinction 劃	壮	ZHUÀNG, be strong [C] L5 壮大 zhuàngdà to get/make stronger, expand [C] 壮志 zhuàngzhì great aspiration 壯

REMAINING CHARACTERS

装	ZHUĀNG , to load up, to pretend [A] 装备 zhuāngbèi to equip; equipment [C] L6 伪装 wěizhuāng camouflage, to disguise as 装	初	CHŪ , the beginning, the first [A] 初次 chūcì the first time 初级 chūjí primary L5
惯	GUÀN , be used to [A] 习惯 xíguàn habits L3 惯性 guànxìng inertia 惯	段	DUÀN , paragraph, section; passage (of writing); a measure for such passages [A] L3 段落 duànluò paragraph
轻	QĪNG , be light (in weight) [A] L4 轻重 qīngzhòng weight 轻浮 qīngfú frivolous 轻	破	PÒ , be broken [A] L4 破坏 pòhuài to wreck; to change drastically [B] L5 破产 pòchǎn bankrupt, bankruptcy L5
器	QÌ , dish, implement [A] 4 口's+犬 = "dish"? The original mean- ing might have been a kind of sacrificial ceremony using dogs. 器材 qìcái equipment L6 器官 qìguān organ	须	XŪ , 1) must; be necessary; 2) whiskers; beard [A] 须要 xūyào must 须发 xūfā beard and hair 1: 须 2: 鬚
床	CHUÁNG , bed [A] 床位 chuángwèi bunk 上床 shàngchuáng to go to bed, make love	川	CHUĀN , river [D] 四川 Sìchuān Sichuan (the pro- vince—old style "Szechwan")
基	JĪ , base, foundation [A] 基本 jīběn be basic [A] L5 基地 jīdì base (military) [C] L6	顺	SHùn , to move with, to agree with; favorable, prosperous [A] 顺从 shùncóng be obedient 顺境 shùnjìng favorable circumstance 顺
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 diūsānlàosi forgetfulness	训	Xùn , to give advice [B] 训练 xùnlìan to drill L5 教训 jiàoxùn a lesson, to teach sb. a lesson L5 训
志	ZHÌ , 1) will, volition; 2) to remember, to record, a record [A] 志愿 zhìyuàn aspiration 志心 志心 (2nd meanings only)	烦	FÁN , to pester, annoy [A] 烦恼 fánnǎo be worried; worldly desires L4 烦杂 fánzá miscellaneous 烦
联	LIÁN , to unite [A] 联系 liánxì to contact [A] L4 联欢 liánhuān to throw a party [B] L6 联	暖	NUǎN , be warm [A] 暖和 nuǎnhuo be warm L4 暖气 nuǎnqì central heating, heating
司	SĪ , to control; company [B] 公司 gōngsī company, corporation [B] L2 司仪 sīyí host, hostess	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
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	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 zébèi 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	CHUǐ, 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 duànǒu 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	ZÈNG, 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 māmā mother L1	媽

REMAINING CHARACTERS

码	Mǎ, to lay in neat piles; yard (of cloth); counter or marker [C] L5 碼	蓝	LÁN, be blue (color); family name [A] L3 藍
骂	Mǎ, to scold; to curse [B] 斥骂 chīmà reprimand, scold 罵	篮	LÁN, basket (usually with a curved handle); “basket” (basketball) [A] 籃
碗	Wǎn, bowl [A] L3 饭碗 fǎnwǎn “rice bowl,” livelihood	滥	LÀn, to overflow, to flood; be excessive, be indiscriminate [C] 濫
况	KUàng, even more so [A] 景况 jǐngkuàng circumstances, situation 况且 kuàngqiě furthermore L6 况	览	Lǎn, to look at [A] 覽
村	Cūn, village [A] 村长 cūnzhang village chief	播	Bō, to spread, to scatter [A] 播送 bōsòng to broadcast, to transmit [C]
输	SHū, to lose (as in gambling) [A] L4 輸	翻	Fān, to flip; to translate; to search through; to change one’s attitude; to reprint; to go over (a hill) [A] L5
物	Wù, thing, object [A] 动物 dòngwù animal [A] L3 植物 zhíwù plants; flora [A] L4	译	Yì, to explain, to interpret, to translate [A] 翻译 fānyì to translate [B] L4 譯
讨	Tǎo, to ask for; to marry (be a groom); to discuss [A] 討	择	ZÉ, ZHÁI, to pick out [B] 擇
胜	SHèng, victory [A] 胜利 shènglì victory; to win, to vanquish [A] L5 勝	释	SHì, to loosen up; to explain [B] 釋
盐	YÁN, salt [B] L4 盐水 yánshuǐ brine 鹽	泽	ZÉ, marsh; to dampen; to enrich; to favor [C] 澤
监	Jiān, to supervise; prison [C] 監	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	营	YÍNG, camp; battalion; to manage [B] 营地 yíngdì camping ground, (military) camp 营养 yíngyǎng nutrition L5 營
扁	BIǎN, be flat [B] L6 For 扁 as phonetic, see the next five characters.	验	YÀN, to try out; to examine [A] 验证 yànzhèng to verify L6 实验 shíyàn an experiment; experimentation L5 驗
遍	BIÀN, go around; be ubiquitous; a turn, a time [A] L4 遍地 biàndì all over, everywhere	签	QIĀN, to sign (formally); lots (as in “draw lots”); label [B] 签名 qiānmíng signature 签证 qiānzhèng visa L4 簽
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)	福	FÚ, good luck [A] 福利 fúli prosperity; material benefits L6 福气 fúqì good fortune L6
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	富	FÙ, be rich, abundant; family name [A] L4 富贵 fùguì wealth, wealthy 富人 fùrén men of wealth
偏	PIĀN, to lean to one side; be partial; on the side, secondary [B] 偏见 piānjiàn prejudice L6	副	FÙ, assistant [B] L6 副手 fùshǒu assistant 副总统 fùzǒngtǒng vice-president
骗	PIÀN, to fool, to cheat [B] L4 骗人 piànrén Nonsense! 欺骗 qìpiàn to dupe L6 騙	幅	FÚ, a width of cloth; size; a measure for cloth, silk, wool, paintings, drawings, etc. [B] L5 幅度 fúdù range, scope L6
𠂇	No pronunciation. Radical (134). “Top of 劳” (see next character).	碰	PÈNG, to touch; to run into [A] 碰头 pèngtóu to talk over 碰壁 pèngbì to run up against a stone wall
劳	LÁO, hard work [A] 劳动 láodòng hard work, labor L5 劳动模范 láodòngmófàn model worker 勞	舞	Wǔ, dance [A] 舞动 wǔdòng to brandish; to wave 舞女 wǔnǚ dancing girl; taxi dancer
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 撈	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
荣	RÓNG, to flourish, be glorious [B] 荣誉 róngyù honor L5 榮	之	ZHǐ, a particle similar to 的; (noun/pronoun) ’s; him, her, it, them [A] L4 ...之间 zhījiān between [A]

REMAINING CHARACTERS

乏	FÁ, be exhausted; be feeble in ability; low (of a fire, etc.) [B] 贫乏 pínfá poor, inadequate [D] L6 乏力 fáli malaise; be exhausted	荒	HUĀNG, be deserted, be desolate; be reckless; excessive; famine [C] 荒地 huāngdì wasteland 荒年 huāngnián famine year
娘	NIÁNG, mother; young woman [A] 新娘 xīnniáng bride [D] L6 姑娘 gūniang girl, daughter L5 孃	慌	HUĀNG, be nervous, to panic [B] 慌忙 huāngmáng be in a big hurry [C] L6 别慌 biéhuāng Don't panic!
渴	KĒ, be thirsty [A] L3 渴望 kěwàng to yearn for [C] L6 饥渴 jīkě hungry and thirsty	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)
态	TÀI, attitude, figure, shape [A] 态度 tàidu attitude [A] L4 变态 biàntài pervert 態	调	DIÀO, tune; to transfer; TIÁO, to harmonize; to incite [B] 调换 diàohuàn to exchange 调味料 tiáowèiliào seasoning, 調 spice
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	族	ZÚ, race, tribe [A] 族长 zúzhǎng clan head 种族灭绝 zhǒngzúmièjué genocide
育	YÙ, give birth to; to bring up, nourish [A] 体育 tǐyù sports L3 发育 fāyù growth, development L6	始	SHǐ, to begin [A] 开始 kāishǐ to begin [A] L2 始祖鸟 shǐzǔniǎo <i>Archaeopteryx</i>
批	PĪ, to comment on; annotation; to mark (exam); batch; wholesale [A] L5 批发 pīfā wholesale L6 批评 pīpíng to criticize L4	导	DǎO, to lead [A] 领导 lǐngdǎo to lead; leader [A] L5 半导体 bàndǎotǐ a semiconductor 導
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	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
势	SHì, power; momentum; tendency; outward appearance; gesture [B] 势利 shìlì snobbish L6 势均力敌 shìjūnlìdí balance of forces 勢	悲	BĒI, be sad, grieved [B] 悲痛 bēitòng grieved [B] 悲观 bēiguān be pessimistic [C]
范	FÀN, pattern, rule; family name [B] 范围 fànwei scope [B] L4 範 (not surname)	辈	BÈI, a generation; kind or class; lifetime [C] 一辈子 yībèizi all one's life 輩
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 influenza 流程 liúchéng process	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	逢	FÉNG , to meet with; to happen; whenever [B] L6 逢迎 féngyíng to fawn on; to curry favor with
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	蜂	FÈNG , bees, hornets, wasps [B] 蜜蜂 mífēng bee L5 逢虫
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	缝	FÉNG , to stitch or sew; FÈNG , seam; a crack [C] 缝制 féngzhì to sew 缝
剩	SHÈNG , to have left, be left over; a remnant [A] L4 剩余 shèngyú remainder [C] 剩菜 shèngcài leftover	峰	FÈNG , peak, summit; (camel's) hump [C] 山峰 shānfēng peak (of a mountain, hill) 峯
寅	YÍN , to respect; the third "earthly branch" 寅时 yínshí 3-5 a.m.	棒	BÀNG , bat, nightstick; be terrific — be totally cool (Beijing slang) [C] L5 棒球 bàngqiú baseball 棒子 bàngzi stick, pole, rod
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	捧	PĚNG , hold something in cupped hands; measure for two handfuls; praise; to support (as patron) [B] L6 捧腹大笑 pěngfùdàxiào uproarious
康	KĀNG , good health; family name [A] 健康 jiànkāng health, be healthy [A] L3 小康 xiǎokāng comparatively well-off	祝	ZHÙ , to wish; to pray; family name [A] L3 祝福 zhùfú blessing L5 祝贺 zhùhè congratulation L4
哈	HĀ , ha! ha!; to blow [A] L5 哈欠 hāqiàn a yawn 哈哈镜 hāhājìng a distorting mirror	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
师	SHĪ , specialist; teacher; (army) division [A] 师傅 shīfu journeyman; <i>Shi Fu</i> [A] L4 師	汉	HÀN , the Han (Chinese) race; man [A] 好汉 hǎohàn honest man; hero 汉堡 hànbǎo (ham)burger 漢
丰	FÈNG , 1) be pretty, graceful, elegant; 2) be abundant, fruitful, luxuriant 丰富 fēngfù rich/abundant L4 丰收 fēngshōu 豐 (2nd meanings) plenteous harvest L6	脏	ZÀNG , viscera, entrails; ZĀNG , be dirty [A] 心脏 xīnzàng heart [B] L5 臟 (1st) 髒 (2nd)
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	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)

REMAINING CHARACTERS

探	TÀN , to lean out; to search out [B] 探听 tàntīng to ask around 侦探 zhēntàn detective L6	燥	ZÀO , be dry (weather) [B] 燥热 zàorè be hot and dry
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	躁	ZÀO , be rash, reckless [C] 性子躁 xìngzi zào be quick-tempered
克	KÈ , to conquer; gram [A] L5 克制 kèzhì to restrain, to suppress L5 克服 kèfú to overcome, to conquer L5	宿	SÙ , to lodge; be old, veteran; XIǚ , a measure for nights; night [A] 宿命 sùmìng destiny 一宿 yīxiú one night
误	WÙ , be late; be too late for; mistake, by mistake; to lead astray [A] 误导 wùdǎo to mislead 误会 wùhuì misunderstanding, 誤 mistake L4	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
庭	TÍNG , hall, courtyard; family [A] 庭院 tíngyuàn courtyard	奶	Nǎi , breasts; milk; to suckle [A] 奶头 nǎitóu (colloquial) nipple, tit 奶奶 nǎinai grandmother [B] L3
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	刮	GUĀ , to scrape; to pare; to take advantage of, exploit [A] 刮脸 guāliǎn to shave
词	CÍ , word, term; statement; a <i>ci</i> (tz'ü) poem [A] 词典 cídiǎn dictionary [A] L4 词人 círén <i>ci</i> writer 詞	室	SHì , a room [A] 室外 shìwài outdoor
桥	QIÁO , bridge [A] L4 立交桥 lìjiāoqiáo overpass, flyover L6 橋	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
骄	JIÀO , 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	咱	ZÁN , I [A] 咱们 zánmen we (including the person spoken to) [A] L4
澡	Zǎo , to bathe [A] 洗澡 xǐzǎo to bathe [A] 澡堂 zǎotáng a bathhouse, a public bath	疼	TÉNG , to ache; to dote on [A] L3 疼痛 téngtòng to ache [D] 疼爱 téng'ài to love dearly L5
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	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	概	GÀI, in general [A] 概念 gàiiniàn concept [B] L5 大概 dàgài generally; a general idea L4
脱	TUŌ, to take off clothes; to shed skin; to escape from [A] L4 脱离 tuōlí separate from [B] L6 脫	踢	TĪ, to kick [A] 踢皮球 tī píqiú to kick a ball; to pass the buck
脚	JIǎO, foot; kick [A] L3 脚步 jiǎobù pace, step [C] 脚气 jiǎoqì beriberi	嘴	ZUǐ, mouth, bill, spout [A] L4 闭嘴 bìzǔi shut up! 多嘴 duōzǔi to have a big mouth
寒	HÁN, be cold, wintry [A] 胆寒 dǎnhán be terrified (lit., have your gall-bladder chilled) 寒心 hánxīn be bitterly disappointed	赛	SÀI, to compete, to rival [A] 赛马 sàimǎ horse race 球赛 qiúsaì a ball game 賽
愉	YÚ, be happy [A] 愉快 yúkuài be happy [A] L4 Distinguish from the next character and note: ↑ + 俞 is not the same as 心 + 俞.	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
愈	YÙ, to heal; to be better; the more... the more: 愈多愈好 yùduō yù hǎo the more the better [C]	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
握	WÒ, to hold fast [A] 握手 wòshǒu shake hands L4	袜	WÀ, stocking, sock [A] 袜子 wǎzi stocking, socks [A] L4 襪
喂	WEI, to feed (child or animal); "hel- lo!" (on the phone) [A] L1	骑	QÍ, to sit astride, to ride (e.g., an ani- mal or bicycle) [A] L3 骑兵 qíbing cavalry 騎 骑术 qíshù horsemanship, riding skills
炼	LIÀN, to melt down; to refine, to purify [A] 炼乳 liànrǔ condensed milk 炼铁 liàntiě iron- 煉, 鍊 smelting	础	CHŭ, plinth [A] 础石 chǔshí stone base of a column 基础 jīchǔ base, basic L4 礎
酸	SUĀN, acid; to taste sour; be pedantic; be grieved L4 酸奶 suānnǎi yoghurt 酸溜溜 suānlǐuliū acid, acetic, sour	锻	DUÀN, forge [A] 锻炼 duànliàn to get some exercise; to temper, to toughen [C] L3 锻铁 duàntiě wrought iron 鍛
谅	LIÀNG, to suppose; to forgive; to sympathize with 谅解 liàngjiě understanding 諒	啡	FĒI, used in writing foreign words 咖啡 kā-fei coffee [A] L2 吗啡 mā-fei morphine

REMAINING CHARACTERS

辅	Fŭ, to assist; to supplement [A] 辅导 fūdǎo to guide, coach [A] L5 辅助 fūzhù to assist, auxiliary L6 輔	摩	MÓ, to rub; to touch; to mull over, to study [C] 摩托车 mótuōchē motorcycle L5 摩擦 mócā friction L6
践	Jiàn, to trample; to carry out [A] 践踏 jiàntà to trample L6 踐	嗯	Used for exclamations: ǎng!, ń? (doubt); ńg, ń (surprise); ńg, ń, like English “Hm” [A]
焦	Jiāo, be scorched, burnt; be worried; a family name [C] 焦急 jiāojí be worried [C] L6 焦糖 jiāotáng caramel	啤	Pí, see below [A] 啤酒 píjiǔ beer [A] L3 黑啤 hēipí dark beer, stout
蕉	Jiāo, name of several broadleaf plants [A] 香蕉 xiāngjiāo banana [A] L3	宴	Yàn, to entertain with a banquet; a banquet [A] 宴会 yànhuì banquet [A] L5 宴请 yànyǐng to give a banquet to [D]
瞧	Qió, (colloquial) to look, see [B] L4 瞧病 qiáobìng to consult/examine (patient/doctor)	赢	Yíng, to win; winnings, profit [A] 赢得 yíngdé to win [D] L4 双赢 shuāngyíng win-win 贏
矛	Máo, spear. SPEAR radical (155) Distinguish from 予 (775, p.156). 矛头 máotóu spearhead 矛盾 máodùn contradiction L5	泳	Yǒng, to swim [A] 游泳 yóuyǒng to swim [A] L2 蛙泳 wāyǒng breast stroke 仰泳 yǎngyǒng back stroke
橘	Jú, tangerine [A] 橘子 júzi tangerine	窗	Chuāng, window [A] 窗户 chuānghu a window
林	Lín, forest; a family name [B] 树林 shùlín woods [B] 森林 sēnlín forest L4	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
麻	Má, hemp [A]. HEMP radical (221) 麻烦 máfan be troublesome; to pes- ter [A] L4 大麻 dàma hemp; marijuana	般	Bān, a sort, a category [A] L3 般配 bānpèi match (a person that combines well with sb. else)
嘛	MA, sentence-final particle indicating obvious logic, obviousness [A] L1	搬	Bān, to lift (a heavy object) palms up; to transport [A] 搬动 bāndòng to move 搬运 bānyùn to carry/transport
磨	Mó, to rub; to grind; to wear down; to pester; to get obliterated; to dawdle [B] 磨损 mósun wear and tear	顿	Dùn, to pause; to prepare; suddenly; a measure for actions and for dishes (food items) [A] L4 顿时 dùnshí immediately, 頓 at once L6

互	HÙ , mutually; each other [A] 互相 hùxiāng on each other [A] L4 互动 hùdòng interaction	繁	FÁN , be complicated, be numerous [B] 繁荣 fánróng be prosperous; make prosperous [B] L5
抽	CHŌU , to draw out; to smoke (tobacco); to levy; to whip; to shrink; a conscript [A] 抽烟 chōuyān to smoke tobacco L4	骨	Gǔ , bone. BONE radical (214) [B] 骨干 gǔgàn backbone (literally and figuratively) [C] L6 骨髓 gǔsuǐ marrow, (fig.) wealth
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	刃	RÈN , knife edge, blade [D] Note the “knife” in 刀. 刀刃 dāorèn knife-blade; crucial point [D]
罢	BÀ , to cease, to quit; BĀ , a sentence-final particle (= 吧, 303, p. 61) [C] 罢工 bàgōng to strike (as in ‘strike for a pay increase’) L6 罷	忍	RĚN , to bear, endure [B] 忍受 rěnrǎu to endure [C] L6 忍不住 rěnbuzhù be unable to bear [C] L5
摆	Bǎi , to swing; pendulum; to display; to put in order; to put [A] L5 摆动 bǎidòng to wave, to swing 擺	坡	PŌ , slope, bank [B] L6 坡度 pōdù gradient
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	波	BŌ , a wave; to flow; ball [C] 波动 bōdòng to undulate [D] 波鞋 bōxié sneakers, basketball shoes
磁	CÍ , be magnetic; (rarely) porcelain, china [A] 磁带 cídài magnetic tape [A] L5 磁铁 cítǐ magnet	婆	PÓ , old woman; mother-in-law; step-mother [C] 婆婆 pópo husband’s mother/ grandmother 婆家 pójia husband’s family
迟	CHÍ , be late [A] 迟到 chídào arrive late L3 迟早 chízǎo sooner or later 遲	疲	PÍ , be worn out [B] 疲劳 píláo be worn out [B] L5
卓	No pronunciation. Radical (203) “Side of 朝 cháo ” (see next character) 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
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	积	Jǐ , to accumulate [B] 积极 jījí be positive; be energetic [B] L4 积累 jīlěi to accumulate [B] L4 積
潮	CHÁO , tide; be damp [C] 低潮 dīcháo low tide 高潮 gāocháo high water, climax, orgasm	似	SÌ , to resemble (also pronounced shì in some combinations) [B] 相似 xiāngsì be similar L5

REMAINING CHARACTERS

野	YĚ, be wild, uncivilized [B] 野心 yĕxīn be overly ambitious [D] L6 野蛮 yĕmán brutal; barbarian L6		盯	DĪNG, to stare at [C] 盯视 dīngshì look at sth./sb. fixedly
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		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
功	Gōng, achievement; effectiveness; hard work [B] 功绩 gōngjì achievement L6 功能 gōngnéng function L5		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]
攻	Gōng, to attack [B] 攻破 gōngpò to break through 攻击 gōngjī to attack; to villify [C] 攻克 gōngkè to capture [C] L6		裂	LIÈ, to split [C] 分裂 fēnliè to split L6 决裂 juéliè to break; to break off relations
贡	Gòng, tax; to tax; contribution; to announce [B] 贡献 gòngxiàn to contribute; contribution L5 貢		阵	ZHÈN, a measure for wind-storms or rain-storms [B] L5 阵雨 zhènyǔ shower (rain) 阵地 zhèndì battlefield L6 陣
项	Xiàng, nape of the neck; a measure for articles in documents, or items [B] L5 项链 xiàngliàn necklace L5 項		秘	Mì, be secret, be private [B] 秘书 mìshū secretary [C] L5
致	Zhì, to send; to cause [B] 致意 zhìyì to pay respects to		密	Mì, be secluded; be deep, secret, mysterious, still [B] 秘密 mìmi be secret, clandestine, confidential [B] L5 机密 jīmi secret; classified; confidential L6
订	Dìng, to agree on; to book (tickets, etc.); to revise for publication [B] L5 订婚 dìnghūn be engaged (marriage) 訂		蜜	Mì, honey [B] 蜜蜂 mìfēng honeybee [B] L5 蜜月 mìyuè honeymoon
顶	Dǐng, top of the head; to carry on the head; be lofty; to oppose; very [B] L6 顶部 dǐngbù top 頂		泌	Mì, to secrete [C]
厅	Tīng, hall, room; department of a provincial government [B] 厅堂 tīngtáng hall 廳		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
钉	Dīng, nail [C] 钉帽 dīngmào head of a nail 钉子 dīngzi nail; snag 釘		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	则	ZÉ, standard, rule; “and then”... [B] L5 则 helps with the sound in several characters. See below. 則
惊	JĪNG, to scare [B] 惊人 jīng rén be amazing, shocking 惊叫 jīngjiào to scream in fear 驚	测	CÈ, to estimate, to guess [B] 测量 cèliáng to survey [C] L6 测试 cèshì to test 測
猜	CĀI, to guess [B] L4 猜想 cāixiǎng to suppose, guess 猜不透 cāibútòu unable to make out	厕	CÈ, toilet [B] 厕所 cèsuǒ toilet [B] L5 如厕 rúcè to go to the toilet 廁
材	CÁI, material; ability; “genius”; coffin as in 棺材 [B] Distinguish from 村 (p. 220 a). 材料 cáiliào material, ingredient L4	侧	CÈ, side; to lean aside; to side with someone; secondary [C] 侧面 cèmiàn side, flank; aspect [D] L6 側
财	CÁI, wealth [C] 财产 cáichǎn property [C] L5 财主 cáizhǔ a rich person 財	伤	SHĀNG, wound, to wound [B] 悲伤 bēishāng be sorrowful [D] 伤感 shānggǎn sick at heart; sentimental 傷
暗	ÀN, be dark [B] L4 暗暗 àn'àn secretly, to yourself [C] 暗淡 àndàn be dim, gloomy [D]	述	SHÙ, to tell a story [B] 述说 shùshuō to give a detailed account of sth. to state
拔	BÁ, to pull up, to pull out [B] 拔除 báchú to remove	束	CÌ, THORN radical (167) Distinguish from 束 “bundle” (745, p. 150).
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	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
挥	HUĪ, to wave around; to wipe off; to command (e.g., an army); to disperse [B] L5 挥发 huīfā to volatilize 揮 挥手 huīshǒu to wave one's hand	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
败	BÀI, defeat [B] 腐败 fǔbài be putrid, to rot; to corrupt L6 成败 chéngbài success or failure 敗	兵	BĪNG, soldier; weapons [B] 兵法 bīngfǎ art of war 步兵 bùbīng infantry 骑兵 qí bīng cavalry
厌	YÀN, to detest, be fed up with [B] 讨厌 tǎoyàn repugnant; troublesome [B] L4 厭	乒	PĪNG, bang! (onomatopoeic); see 兵 (next character) [B]

REMAINING CHARACTERS

兵	PĀNG , in 乒乓 pīngpāng , ping-pong [B] 乒乓球 pīngpāngqiú ping-pong [B] L4	捕	Bŭ , to seize, to arrest [B] 捕获 bǔhuò to capture 捕快 bǔkuài (historical) police
抄	CHĀO , to copy; to confiscate; to par-boil [B]. 少 (380, p. 77) gives the sound in several characters (below). L5	补	Bŭ , to mend, patch up; to fill in [B] 添补 tiānbǔ to replenish 補
吵	CHǎO , to quarrel; to make noise, disturb with noise [B] L4 吵闹 chǎonào to wrangle [D]	薄	BÓ, BÁO , be thin, be weak [B] 薄利 bóli small profit
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	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 bólánhuì exposition, expo L6
钞	CHĀO , paper money; collected writings [C] 钞票 chāopiào banknote [C] L6 冥钞 míngchāo joss paper 鈔	宝	BǎO , be precious; “your” (polite) [B] L5 宝贵 bǎogùì be valuable; regard as valuable [B] L5 宝藏 bǎozàng treasure 寶
沙	SHĀ , sand, gravel; to sound hoarse, be hoarse; a family name [B] 沙暴 shābào sandstorm 沙漠 shāmò desert L5	陪	PÉI , to keep someone company; with [B] L4 陪同 péitóng to accompany 三陪 sānpéi escort, prostitute
妙	MIÀO , be slender, be beautiful, be graceful; be marvelous; be clever [C] L5 妙计 miàoji excellent plan	赔	PÉI , to pay damages; to lose money (in business) [B] 赔偿 péicháng to indemnify L5 赔礼 péilǐ to apologize 賠
秒	MIǎO , smallest part; a measure for seconds (of time or angles) [C] 秒表 miǎobiǎo stopwatch	币	Bì , currency, coin [B] 外币 wàibì foreign money 人民币 rénmínbì RMB (lit. the people’s money) L5 幣
藏	ZÀNG , stash, treasure; Tibet; CÁNG , to hide, to store [B] 西藏 xīzàng Tibet 藏躲 cángduǒ to hide	泼	PŌ , to throw liquid out of a container; to spill; be shrewish [B] L6 泼皮 pōpí rascal 泼妇 pōfù vixen 潑
夺	DUÓ , to take by force [B] The old form: a bird escaping a snatching hand. 夺冠 duóguàn to win a championship 奪	拨	BŌ , to move (as with a fingertip); to set, adjust, transfer [C] 拨号上网 bōhàoshàngwǎng dial-up (Internet) 撥
奋	FÈN , to exert yourself; to lift up [B] Karlsgren says “fly away over the fields” (AD 380). 奋斗 fèndòu to struggle L5 奮	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	逼	BĪ, to press; crowd; to annoy [B]; (vulgar) vagina 逼迫 bīpò to compel [D] L6
唉	ĀI, Yes? Right!; (as a response): ĀI, ĀI, Alas! That's too bad! [C] L5	插	CHĀ, to stick in, to insert, to interrupt [B] L5 插队 chādùi jump the queue 插图 chātú illustration
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	傲	ÀO, be arrogant [B] 傲慢 àomàn be haughty
冰	BĪNG, ice [B] 冰淇淋 bīngqílín ice cream 冰点 bīngdiǎn freezing point	碑	BĒI, a memorial tablet, monument, gravestone [B] 碑文 bēiwén inscription on a tablet, etc.
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	鼻	BÍ, nose. BIG NOSE radical (226). Called "big nose" to distinguish it from 619, p. 124 [B] 鼻子 bízi nose L3
拆	CHĀI, to take apart [B] Distinguish from preceding and following characters. L5 拆迁 chāiqiān demolition and relocation 拆除 chāichú to demolish	仓	CĀNG, granary 仓 helps with the sound (with the rhyme) in several characters (below). 仓库 cāngkù warehouse L6 倉
析	XĪ, to split wood; to divide up; to analyze [B] Compare with preceding characters. 分析 fēnxī to analyze L5	枪	QIĀNG, spear, pistol, rifle [B] L5 Distinguish from the next character. 枪支 qiāngzhī firearms 槍
晰	XĪ, be clear, be distinct [C] 清晰 qīngxī clear L6	抢	QIǎNG, to rob, snatch [B] L5 Distinguish from the preceding character. 抢劫 qiǎngjié to rob L6 搶
柴	CHÁI, firewood; family name [B] 柴草 cháicǎo firewood 废柴 fèichái (coll.) a good-for-nothing	创	CHUÀNG, to begin; CHUĀNG, to wound [B] 创建 chuàngjiàn to set up 创新 chuàngxīn to bring forth new ideas L6 創
闭	BÌ, to close, to stop up [B] 闭合 bìhé to close 闭幕 bìmù the curtain falls; to end, conclude [D] 閉	苍	CĀNG, sky; be sky blue; be pale; be gray; lush vegetation [C] L6 苍穹 cāngqióng sky 苍蝇 cāngyíng housefly 蒼
笨	BÈN, be stupid, be clumsy [B] L4 笨蛋 bèndàn a fool [D]	舱	CĀNG, cabin; (space flight) module [C] 客舱 kècāng passenger cabin 头等舱 tóuděngcāng first-class cabin 艙

REMAINING CHARACTERS

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	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
强	Qiáng, be strong; strength; Qiǎng, to force or to compel; Jiǎng, be stubborn [B] 强盗 qiángdào robber 强迫 qiǎngpò to force, to coerce L6	境	Jìng, a field's edge; borders; region; circumstances [B] 土 "earth" for meaning. 环境 huánjìng environment L3
盗	Dào, to rob, robber [B] 盗用 dàoyòng to embezzle 海盗 hǎidào pirate	镜	Jìng, mirror, lens [B] 镜子 jìngzi mirror [B] L4 镜头 jìngtóu lens [D] L6 鏡
狗	Gǒu, dog [B] L1 走狗 zǒugǒu "running dog," stooge, toady [D] 狗娘养的 gǒuniángyǎngde son of a bitch	显	Xiǎn, be visible; to show; be noteworthy [B] 显赫 xiǎnhè illustrious 顯
脑	Nǎo, brain [B] Distinguish from 胸 (p. 246a). 头脑 tóunǎo brain [C] 电脑 diànnǎo computer [C] L1 腦	湿	Shī, be wet [B] 潮湿 shīcháo be damp [C] 湿气 shīqì dampness, moisture 濕
弄	Nòng, to do; to handle; to make; to play with, fool with; Lóng an alley [B] L4 作弄 zuònòng to joke, to tease, to mock	泥	Ní, mud; Nì, to daub with mud or plaster [B] 泥巴 nībā mud, dirt 泥子 nìzi putty
碎	Suì, be smashed, be in bits and pieces [B] L5 碎纸机 suìzhǐjī shredder	夹	Juǎn, roll, rolled rice dumpling. ROLL radical (158) L5 Note 夹 in the next characters.
醉	Zuì, be drunk [C] L5 傅奕, 青山白云人也。以醉死。呜呼! Fu Yi qingshān báiyún rén yě. Yǐzuì sǐ. Wūhū!*	卷	Juǎn, roll; scroll; section or chapter; Juǎn, to roll up [B] 卷轴 juǎnzhou a scroll 卷尺 juǎnchǐ tape measure (Juǎn "to roll up") 捲
醒	Xǐng, to wake up [B] L4 醒悟 xǐngwù to wake up to reality 醒酒 xǐngjiǔ to sober up	圈	Quān L5, circle; to encircle; Juǎn, to imprison; Juǎn, pen, fold (e.g., of sheep) [B] 圈子 quānzi a sphere, a circle 圈养 juānyǎng feed in a pen
牌	Pái, placard, card [B] 路牌 lùpái signpost, road sign 扑克牌 pūkèpái poker	倦	Juàn, be tired, be weak [C] 疲倦 píjuàn be tired, be weak [C] L6
竞	Jìng, to quarrel [B] 竞争 jìngzhēng to compete; competition L4 物竞天择 wùjìngtiānzé natural selection 競	拳	Quán, fist; to tuck in; a measure for punches (with the fist) [C] 握拳 wòquán make a fist 太极拳 tàijiquán taichi

*Fu Yi loved the blue mountains and white clouds. He died drunk, alas! (Fu's epitaph, written by Fu himself (555-639 A.D.))

腾	TÉNG , to make room for; to ride up on; TÈNG , Thump! (onomatopoeic) 腾空 téngkōng to fly high, to soar 腾越 téngyuè to jump over 騰	丽	LÌ , be beautiful [B] 美丽 měilì beautiful L4 麗
梦	MÈNG , dream [B] L4 梦想 mèngxiǎng to dream of; fantasize [D] L6 恶梦 è mèng nightmare 夢	庙	MIAO , temple [B] 庙宇 miàoyǔ temple 庙会 miàohuì temple fair 廟
贺	HÈ , to send a present with congratulations; to congratulate [B] 贺词 hècí speech of congratulation 賀	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
伞	SǎN , umbrella [B] L3 雨伞 yǔsǎn umbrella 傘	壁	BÌ , wall, screen [B] 壁橱 bìchú closet 壁炉 bìlú fireplace
诗	SHĪ , poem, a shī poem; poetry [B] L5 诗歌 shīgē poetry 詩	避	BÌ , to flee from [B] 避开 bìkāi to avoid 避雷针 bìléizhēn lightning conductor
渐	JIÀN , gradually [B] 渐显 jiànxiǎn fade in (movie term) 漸	譬	PÌ , example; analogy [C] 譬如 pìrú for example [C] L6
途	TÚ , road, trip; career [B] 途中 túzhōng en route 途经 tújīng by way of, via	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
弱	RUÒ , be weak [B] L5 薄弱 bóruò be frail [C] L6 弱点 ruòdiǎn a weak point L6	超	CHĀO , to catch up to, to surpass [B] 超级市场 chāojí-shìchǎng supermarket 超人 chāorén superman, superhuman
妻	QĪ , wife [B] 妻子 qīzi wife L2	针	ZHĒN , needle, pin [B] 针对 zhēnduì be aimed at [B] L5 打针 dǎzhēn to have an injection 針
引	YĪN , to lead, to draw out [B] 引起 yǐnqǐ to give rise to [B] 勾引 gōuyīn to seduce, to entice	季	JÌ , season (of the year); family name [B] Distinguish from first and fifth characters following. 季节 jìjié season L3
赞	ZÀN , to approve; to praise, eulogize [B] 赞美 zànměi to praise, eulogize L5 赞! zàn Great! Nice! 贊	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

REMAINING CHARACTERS

绣	XIÙ , to embroider [C] L6 “Silk” for meaning. 绣花 xiùhuā to embroider	绣	依	YĪ , to agree with; to forgive; according to [B] 依靠 yīkào to depend on L6
透	TÒU , to go through [B] 透 (90, p. 19) for meaning. 湿透 shītòu to get drenched 透明 tòumíng transparent L5		益	YÌ , profit [B] 益处 yìchù benefit
锈	XIÙ , rust; to rust [C] “Gold” (metals) for meaning.	锈	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
委	WĒI , to appoint; to abandon; really [B] Distinguish from fourth and fifth characters above. 委托 wěituō to entrust L5		品	PǐN , goods; quality, rank; personality; to judge the quality, to sample [B]
盘	PÁN , plate, dish; to coil up; to move; to sell; price; a measure for games [B] 键盘 jiànpán keyboard L5	盘	区	QŪ , to be small; to distinguish between; region, district [B] 区别 qūbié to distinguish, distinction L4 区域 qūyù region L6
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	缶	FǒU , crock. CROCK radical (175)
环	HUÁN , to encircle; ring, bracelet [B] 环形 huánxíng annular	環	罐	GUÀN , jar, can [B] L6 罐头 guàntóu tin can [B] L5
质	ZHÌ , disposition; substance; to question; (bookish) to pawn, pledge [B] 质量 zhìliàng quality L4	質	灌	GUÀN , to sprinkle; to irrigate; to record (on tape or disc); [C] 灌溉 guàngài to irrigate L6
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		尾	WĒI , tail [B] 尾巴 wěiba tail [B] L5 尾气 wěiqì exhaust (gas), emissions
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	皇	HUÁNG , emperor, be imperial [B]
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	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 yǒngǎn 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	KĀNG, 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	WEI, stomach [B] 胃口 wèikǒu appetite L6 胃镜 wèijìng a gastroscop		
谓	WEI, 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	DUĪ, 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		

REMAINING CHARACTERS

谋	MÓU, to find (a job); to plot, a plot [B] 计谋 jímóu strategy, trickery 谋杀 móushā to murder 謀	律	Lǚ, law [B] 法律 fǎlǜ law [B] L4 律师 lǚshī lawyer L4
矿	KUàng, mine (for minerals) [B] 矿物 kuàngwù mineral 礦	序	Xù, introduction (to a book); order, sequence [B] 序幕 xùmù prologue 序数 xùshù ordinal number
鼓	Gǔ, drum, to drum. DRUM radical (224) [B] 鼓槌 gǔchuí drumstick	际	Jì, boundary; occasion; at the time that... [B] 人际关系 rénjìguānxì human relations 際
损	Sǔn, be cruel; be sarcastic; to damage [B] 损失 sǔnshī loss, to lose L5 损坏 sǔnhuài damage, to damage L6 損	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
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	仅	Jǐn, barely [B] 仅仅 jǐnjǐn barely, merely [B] 僅
粮	Liáng, provisions (food) [B] 粮食 liángshí grain [B] L5 军粮 jūnliáng army provisions	扩	Kuò, to expand [B] 扩大 kuòdà to enlarge, expand [B] L4 擴
丈	Zhàng, ten Chinese feet (= 144 inches); wife's parents; husband [B] 丈夫 zhàngfu husband L2 丈量 zhàngliáng to measure, to survey	亚	Yà, be inferior; used to write foreign words. INFERIOR radical (168) [C] 亞
仗	Zhàng, (bookish) weapons; to hold a weapon; to rely on; war [C] 打仗 dǎzhàng go to war [C] L6	严	Yán, be airtight, be strict; family name [B] 严格 yángé strict L4 严冬 yándōng severe winter 嚴
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	恶	È, be evil; be fierce; Wù, to consider evil, hateful [C] 好恶 hàowù likes and dislikes 凶恶 xiōngè ferocious, evil L6 惡
匀	Yún, be evenly distributed; to spare (space, time, money) [C] 匀称 yúnychèn well-balanced, uniform	壶	Hú, kettle, jug [B] L5 茶壶 cháhú teapot 壺
均	Jūn, be equal, be fair [B] 平均 píngjūn average; on average; equally [B] L5 均匀 jūnyún even; uniform; well mixed L5	侵	Qīn, to move in on, encroach [B] 侵入 qīnrù to invade 侵害 qīnhài to encroach [D]

浸	JÌN, to soak, to immerse [C] 浸泡 jìnpào to soak L6	获	HUÒ, to grab [B] 获得 huòdé to obtain [B] L4 獲
扫	SÀO, broom; SǎO, to sweep [B] 扫除 sāochú to wipe out, a clean-up 扫把 sàobǎ broom [D] 掃	源	YUÁN, spring (of water) [B] 源泉 yuánquán source L6 源头 yuántóu source (of a river, etc.)
妇	FÙ (woman with broom), wife; woman [B] 夫妇 fūfù husband and wife L6 妇科 fùkē department of 婦 gynecology	秩	ZHÌ, order, arrangement [B] 秩序 zhìxù order, sequence [B] L5
略	LÜÈ, to omit; be simple, be rough; sketch, plan [B] 侵略 qīnlüè aggression [B] L5 省略 shěnglüè to omit, abbreviation L5	灾	ZĀI, disaster [B] 旱灾 hànzāi drought [D] 水灾 shuǐzāi flood 災
缺	QUÈ, to lack [B] 缺课 quēkè to cut class; to play truant 缺点 quēdiǎn weak point, defect [B] L4	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
宣	XUĀN, to proclaim; family name [B] 宣传 xuānchuán to propagandize (for), propaganda [B] L5 宣战 xuānzhàn to declare war	朱	ZHŪ, bright red; a family name [C supplement] 朱红 zhūhóng be vermilion; bright red
终	ZHŌNG, end; to the end of [B] 终究 zhōngjiū after all [D] L6 终生 zhōngshēng all one's life L6 終	珠	ZHŪ, pearl, bead [B] 算盘珠 suànpánzhū abacus beads 珍珠 zhēnzhū pearl L6
混	HÙN, to mix up; to fool around; HÚN, see below [B] 混蛋 húndàn scoundrel 混合 hùnhé to mix, to blend L6	括	KUÒ, to embrace, to include [B] 括弧 kuòhú brackets, parentheses
棍	GÙN, stick, club; bad guy [C] 棍子 gùnzi stick, rod	梁	LIÁNG, horizontal beam, bridge, top-handle, ridge; a family name [B] Distinguish from the next character below.
阶	JIE, step (on a stairway); rank, class [B] 阶级 jiējí class (in society) 階	梁	LIÁNG, (bookish) millet; birdseed; good food [C] Distinguish from the previous char- acter. Here, lower part of character = rice, not tree. 高粱 gāoliáng Chinese sorghum
恨	HÈN, to hate; to regret [B] L5 恨不得 hènbudé to want badly to [C] L6 憎恨 zēnghèn to hate	袖	XIŪ, sleeve [B] 袖口 xiùkǒu cuff (of sleeve) 长袖 chángxiù long sleeve 短袖 duǎnxiù short sleeve

REMAINING CHARACTERS

岛	Dǎo , island [B] L5 半岛 bàndǎo peninsula [C] 列岛 lièdǎo an archipelago; a chain of islands 島	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
弯	Wān , to bend, a bend [B] L5 弯曲 wānqū be meandering, winding 弯道 wāndào a curve (of road) 彎	尊	Zūn , respect; “your” (polite); measure for Buddhist statues and for cannons (artillery) [B] 尊敬 zūnjìng to respect L5
孔	Kǒng , small hole; Confucius; a family name [B] L6 钻孔 zuànkǒng to drill a hole 孔子 Kǒngzǐ Confucius	遵	Zūn , to obey, to comply with [B] 遵从 zūncóng to obey
灰	Huī , ashes, dust; be ash-colored, gray [B] L5 灰心 huīxīn to lose heart [C] L5 火山灰 huǒshānhuī volcano ash	冲	Chōng , to crash through; thoroughfare; Chòng , to face; strong; tactless [B] L5 冲刺 chōngcì to spurt 衝 冲突 chōngtū conflict L6
恢	Huī , to extend; be great [B] 恢复 huīfù to restore [B] L5	肿	Zhǒng , to swell up [C] 肿大 zhǒngdà to swell 肿瘤 zhǒngliú tumor L6 腫
斯	Sī , (bookish) this; used to write foreign words; family name [C] 斯文 sīwén gentle, elegant, grace L6	配	Pèi , to match up, go well with; to mate (said of animals) [B] 配偶 pèi'òu spouse L6
撕	Sī , to tear up [B] 撕裂 sīliè to tear up	献	Xiàn , to give [B] 献计 xiànjì to give advice 献媚 xiànmèi to ingratiate oneself with sb. 獻
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 fànǎ to violate the law	耐	Nài , to endure, to bear [B] 耐心 nàixīn be patient [B] L4 耐力 nàilì stamina, endurance
刷	Shuā , a brush, to brush, to give someone the brush-off; to cut class [B] 刷子 shuāzi a brush	巨	Jù , chief, large, great [B] Picture of a carpenter’s square, with handle. The radical = 匚 (15). 巨大 jùdà huge L5
摇	Yáo , to shake, to rock, to swing to and fro [B] L5 摇篮 yáolán cradle	拒	Jù , to refuse, resist [B] 拒绝 jùjué to reject [B] L4 婉拒 wǎnjù to decline with great courtesy
谣	Yáo , folk-song, ballad; rumor [C] 民谣 mínyáo folk song 謠	距	Jù , be separated from, be distant from; distance [B] 距离 jùlǐ 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	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
兼	JIĀN , to put together [C] A hand grasps and pulls things together. 兼职 jiānzhí to hold two jobs, part-time job 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
歉	QIÀN , apology; crop failure, bad harvest [B] The 欠 radical (244, p. 49) connotes deficiency. 抱歉 bàoqiàn apologetic; be sorry [B] L4	姻	YĪN , bride; marriage connections [B] 婚姻 hūnyīn marriage L5
嫌	XIÁN , to dislike; to suspect [C] 嫌恶 xiánwù to loathe 嫌贫爱富 xiánpín'āifù to loathe the poor and love the rich	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)
赚	ZHUÀN , to make money; profit [C] L4 To put cowries together. 赚钱 zhuànqián to make money 賺	疑	YÍ , to mistrust [B] 疑心 yíxīn suspicion [C] 疑惑 yíhuò to doubt, doubt L6
具	JŪ , tool; to write out; (bookish) a measure for dead bodies and machines [B] 工具 gōngjù tool L4	移	YÍ , to shift [B] 移动 yídòng to shift [B] L5 移动电话 yí dòng diànhuà mobile phone
俱	JŪ , be complete; every [B] 俱乐部 jùlèbù club (social group) [B] L5	黽	Mǐn , toad. TOAD radical (207) 黽
趁	CHÈN , to make use of; to take advantage of (an opportunity) [B] L5 趁机 chènjī to seize the opportunity	绳	SHÉNG , string [B] 绳索 shéngsuǒ rope 繩
珍	ZHĒN , precious object; be precious [C] 珍爱 zhēn'ài to treasure 珍珠 zhēnzhū pearl L6	蝇	YÍNG , fly (insect) [C] 苍蝇 cāngyíng fly 蠅
诊	ZHĒN , to examine medically [C] 诊断 zhěnduàn diagnosis L5 診	庄	ZHUĀNG , be serene; hamlet; store; dealer (cards); family name [B] 庄稼 zhuāngjia crops 庄园 zhuāngyuán demesne, manor 莊
亩	Mǔ , Chinese acre ("mou"): 733½ square yards [B] 畝	稳	WĒN , be steady; definite, "You can depend on it." [B] 稳定 wēndìng firm, stable L5 穩

REMAINING CHARACTERS

<p>隐</p>	<p>YǐN, to hide [C] 隐约 yǐnyuē be indistinct, dim [C] L6 隐藏 yǐncáng to hide [D]</p>	<p>隱</p>	<p>伴</p>	<p>BÀN, to keep someone company, companion [C] 陪伴 péibàn to keep company 伙伴 huǒbàn a partner; a companion; a business associate L5</p>
<p>含</p>	<p>HÁN, to hold something in your mouth; to contain [B] 含义 hányì implication [D] L6 含片 hánpiàn a troche; a lozenge</p>		<p>畔</p>	<p>PÀN, bank (e.g., of a river); edge [C] L6</p>
<p>肃</p>	<p>SÙ, to command respect, to respect [B] 肃静 sùjìng solemn silence</p>	<p>肅</p>	<p>喷</p>	<p>PĒN, to spurt, to puff, to spray; PÈN, puff [B] 喷发 pēnfā to erupt 喷香 pènjiāng fragrant</p>
<p>优</p>	<p>YŌU, to excel; actor [B] 优点 yōudiǎn strong point, merit L4</p>	<p>優</p>	<p>愤</p>	<p>FÈN, zeal, ardor; be exasperated with; be very angry [B] 愤怒 fènnù anger, rage L5</p>
<p>扰</p>	<p>RǎO, to annoy [B] 打扰 dǎrǎo to annoy [B] L4 干扰 gānrǎo to interfere with; jamming (radio)</p>	<p>擾</p>	<p>浮</p>	<p>FÚ, to float; be flighty, be insubstantial; excess; to swim [B] 幽浮 yōufú UFO</p>
<p>苗</p>	<p>MIÁO, sprout; jet of flame; vein of ore; progeny; Miao people; vaccine; family name [C] 苗床 miǎochuáng seedbed</p>		<p>搭</p>	<p>DĀ, to lay across; to build (for temporary use); to travel by; to add, "plus" [B] L6 搭乘 dāchéng to travel by</p>
<p>描</p>	<p>MIÁO, to trace over [B] 描画 miáohuà to depict 描写 miáoxiě to describe [B] L5</p>		<p>塔</p>	<p>Tǎ, pagoda, tower [B] L5 塔楼 tǎlóu turret, tower</p>
<p>猫</p>	<p>MĀO, cat [B] L1 猫叫 māojiào purring 波斯猫 bōsīmāo Persian cat</p>		<p>端</p>	<p>DUĀN, to hold/carry with both hands; be upright; reason; beginning; tip (end)* [B] L6 端午节 duānwǔjié the Dragon Boat Festival L6</p>
<p>巧</p>	<p>QIǎO, be ingenious; be timely, opportune [B] 巧合 qiǎohé coincidence 巧克力 qiǎokèlì chocolate L4</p>		<p>喘</p>	<p>CHUǎN, to gasp for breath, breathe heavily; asthma [C] 喘气 chuǎnqì to pant [C] L6 哮喘 xiàochuǎn asthma</p>
<p>墨</p>	<p>MÒ, ink; be inky; family name [B] “黑” + “土” = “墨。” 墨水 mòshuǐ ink; learning [B]</p>		<p>毯</p>	<p>TǎN, rug [B] 地毯 dìtǎn carpet [C] L5 毛毯 máotǎn a (woolen) blanket</p>
<p>胖</p>	<p>PÀNG, be fat (obese) [B] L3 胖子 pàngzi fatso [D]</p>		<p>梯</p>	<p>TĪ, ladder, stairs [B] 电梯 diàntī elevator [B] L3 自动扶梯 zìdòng fúti escalator</p>

*四端: the four beginning points of social order in Confucianism, according to Mencius: 仁 (450), 义 (1020), 礼 (591), and 智 (1023).

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	Dǔ , belly; Dǔ , tripe [B] 月 “meat” for meaning. 一肚子气 yīdùzi 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	Lǜ , 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 lànshú 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 gōugūdìnglǐ Pythagorean theorem	
购	Gòu , to buy [B] 购买 gòumǎi to buy [C] 团购 tuángòu 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	鈎
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 kěnróu to implore [D] 恳切 kěnrqiè 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 jià rén (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

REMAINING CHARACTERS

夹	Jiǎ , to press (between two things, like chopsticks, tongs); to squeeze [B] 夹层 jiācéng interlayer 夹子 jiāzi a clip, tongs L5 夹	霜	SHUĀNG , frost [C] 霜害 shuānghài frostbite 砒霜 pīshuāng white arsenic
峡	Xiá , gorge [C] “Mountain” for meaning. 海峡 hǎixiá strait [C] 三峡 sānxiá Three Gorges 峡	微	Wēi , be tiny, be small, be slight [B] 稍微 shāowēi a tiny bit, a trifle [B] L4 微博 wēibó micro blog, <i>Weibo</i>
械	Xiè , tool; weapon; (bookish) shackles, fetters [B] 机械 jīxiè machine, mechanism [B] L6 械斗 xièdòu to fight with weapons	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
绕	Rào , to wind a thing around another; to go around; detour; sometimes Rǎo [B] L5 绕道 ràodào to make a detour 绕	慎	SHÈN , be attentive, be careful [C] 慎重 shènzhòng be careful, be cautious L6
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	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
浇	Jiāo , to sprinkle; to wet down; to trickle [C] L5 浇水 jiāoshuǐ to water 澆	彻	CHÈ , to penetrate; be thorough [B] 彻底 chèdǐ be thorough [B] L5 徹
稍	SHĀO a little bit [B] 稍许 shāoxǔ a little bit	撒	Sǎ , scatter; SÀ , to release [B] Distinguish from the next character (look at the middle-top). 撒谎 sāhuáng to lie L6
欣	Xīn , be happy [C] 欣赏 xīnshǎng to appreciate [C] L5 欢欣 huānxīn be happy	撤	CHÈ , to take away [C] 撤除 chèchú to take away Distinguish from the preceding character (look at the middle-top).
掀	Xiān , to lift to one side; to raise up; to open; to whisk away [B]	臭	CHÒU , to stink; be conceited [B] L5 臭烘烘 chòuhōnghōng be stinky, be smelly
型	Xíng , earthen mold for casting; model, pattern [B] 型号 xínghào model	牲	SHÈNG , cattle; sacrificial animal [B] “牛” for meaning, 生 shēng for sound. 牲畜 shēngchù livestock; domestic animals L6
箱	XIANG , box, case [B] 冰箱 bīngxiāng refrigerator L3 集装箱 jíhuāngxiāng intermodal container	率	Lǜ ; a suffix: “rate” [B]; SHUÀI , to lead, be led; generally 比率 bǐlǜ 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	仍	RÉNG, as before, still [B] 仍然 réngrán still, yet [B] L4 仍旧 réngrjiù to remain the same; still [C] L6
甩	SHUǎI, to swing; to throw; to leave behind, escape from (as pursuers); to dump sb. in a relationship [B] L5	瓜	GUĀ, melon. MELON radical (151) [B] 西瓜 xīguā watermelon [B] L2 南瓜 nánguā pumpkin
糟	ZĀO, be pickled; be rotten, ready to fall apart [B] 糟心 zāoxīn be vexed 糟糕! Zāogāo Terrible! L5	污	WŪ, filth; stagnant water; be foul; to befoul [B] 污水 wūshuǐ polluted water [C] 污染 wūrǎn pollution L4
遭	ZĀO, to revolve; turn or revolution; to meet with; chance [B] 遭罪 zāozuì to suffer, to endure hardships	池	CHÍ, pool; space with raised sides; family name [B] 电池 diànchí battery L5 池塘 chítáng pond L6
瘦	SHÒU, be emaciated; be tight; be poor (soil) [B] L3 枯瘦 kūshòu be skinny 瘦身 shòushēn weight loss	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)
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	尖	JIĀN, be sharp [B] 尖利 jiānlì be sharp 尖子 jiānzi the greatest, the cream of the crop [C]
搜	SŌU, to investigate, to search [C] L6 搜集 sōují to gather [C] 搜身 sōushēn to make a body search	劣	LIÈ, be vile [C] 粗劣 cūliè be shoddy 恶劣 èliè very bad; abominable; disgusting L5
艘	SŌU, a measure for boats and ships [C] 三艘汽船 sānsōu qìchuán three steamships	企	Qǐ, to stand on tiptoe; to expect [B] 企求 qǐqiú to hanker after 企鹅 qǐ'é penguin
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	朵	DUǒ, flower; a measure for flowers and clouds [B] L4 花朵 huāduǒ flower L5
秧	YĀNG, rice shoot, sprout; the young (of animals) [C]	躲	DUǒ, to dodge; to hide from, to hide [B] 躲避 duǒbì to dodge, hide yourself [D]
扔	RĒNG, to throw; to throw away [B] L4 扔下 rēngxià to abandon; to leave behind	伙	HUǒ, 1) mess (food); 2) partner(-ship); to join; measure for groups [B] 伙伴 huǒbàn partner 夥 (for 2nd meanings)

REMAINING CHARACTERS

伍	Wǔ , five (used in documents for 五); file of five; company; family name [B]	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
沉	CHÉN , be heavy; to sink [B]. Sometimes printed as 沈. 沉醉 chénzuì to get “high” (on experience or alcohol)	皂	ZÀO , be black; soap; yamen runner [B] 肥皂 féizào soap [C] L5 皂白 zàobái black or white, right or wrong
址	ZHǐ , site [B] 地址 dìzhǐ address [B] L4 遗址 yízhǐ remains, relics, ruins	肩	JIĀN , the shoulder [B] 肩负 jiānfù to shoulder
抖	DǒU , to tremble, to shiver [B] 抖动 dǒudòng to vibrate; to shake 发抖 fādǒu to shiver; to shake L5	衫	SHĀN , shirt, garment for upper part of body [B] 汗衫 hànshān undershirt, T-shirt 衬衫 chènshān shirts, blouses L4
扶	FÚ , to support with your hand; to straighten; to help [B] L5 扶持 fúchí to support	武	Wǔ , military, martial [B] 武器 wǔqì weapons of war [B] L5 武术 wǔshù <i>Wu Shu</i> , martial arts L5
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”)	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)
扭	NIǔ , to twist, to wring; to swing the hips when walking [B] 扭曲 niǔqū to distort 扭伤 niǔshāng to sprain	叔	SHŪ , father’s younger brother; husband’s younger brother [B] 叔叔 shūshu uncle L3
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	乎	HŪ , (bookish) after sentences: indicates question or conjecture; to..., than...; very; indeed! [B]
抓	ZHUĀ , to scratch; to grab; to arrest; to draft someone [B] 抓获 zhuāhuò to capture	呼	HŪ , to exhale; to call out; to snore [B] 呼吸 hūxī to breathe L5 呼噜 hūlu snore
否	FǒU , not; to deny [B] 否认 fǒurèn to repudiate; to deny L5 是否 shìfǒu whether or not L5	兔	TÙ , rabbit (distinguish from 兔 (564, p. 113)) [B] 野兔 yětù wild rabbit 兔唇 tùchún harelip
即	JÍ , at once; precisely; very soon; even [B] 即刻 jíkè at once, immediately	延	YÁN , to delay, protract; lengthen; to invite [B] 延长 yáncháng to lengthen, prolong [B] L5 延期 yánqī to postpone L6

<p>糾 JIŪ, to collect; confederacy; to investigate; to correct [B] 纠纷 jiūfen a dispute L6 糾</p>	<p>姨 YÍ, mother's sister; wife's sister [B] 姨妈 yímā maternal aunt 大姨妈 dàiyímā (slang) period (menstruation)</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>哇 WA, for 啊 (108, p. 22) when the preceding word ends in -u or -ao; Wǎ, sound of crying [B] L6</p>
<p>迹 JÌ, footprint; trace of; to search out or run down, to track [B] 迹象 jìxiàng sign, symptom L6</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>森 SĒN, forest; be forest-like (dark; close set) [B] 森林 sēnlín forest [B] L4 阴森 yīnsēn gloomy; gruesome; ghastly</p>	<p>蛙 WĀ, frog [C] 青蛙 qīngwā frog</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>悟 WÙ, to wake up; to notice [B] 悟性 wùxìng ability to understand 觉悟 juéwù consciousness L6</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>冻 DÒNG, to freeze; be cold, be freezing; jelly [B] L5 冻冰 dòngbīng to freeze 果冻 guǒdòng jelly (food) 凍</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>讯 Xùn, to admonish someone; to make a judicial investigation; news; information 讯号 xùnhào signal 訊</p>
<p>砍 KǎN, to chop, slash; to hit with a thrown object [B] L5 砍刀 kǎndāo a chopper</p>	<p>扇 SHÀN, a fan; a measure for windows [B] 电扇 diànshàn electric fan</p>
<p>肺 FÈI, lungs [B] L5 肺炎 fèiyán pneumonia 矽肺病 xīfèibìng <i>Pneumoconiosis</i></p>	<p>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)</p>
<p>促 Cù, to rush, be rushed; to urge [B] 促进 cùjìn push forward [B] L5 急促 jícù hurried; rapid</p>	<p>索 SUǒ, rope; to tie up; to demand; rule [B] Distinguish from the preceding character. 索引 suǒyǐn index</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>埋 MÁI, to bury [B] 埋葬 máizàng to bury L6</p>

REMAINING CHARACTERS

速	SÙ, speed [B] 快速 kuàisù be fast [D] 速记 sùjì shorthand; stenography	软	RUǎN, be soft, be pliable [B] L4 疲软 píruǎn be tired, weak 软体动物 ruǎntǐ dòngwù <i>Mollusca</i> 軟
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	授	SHÒU, to give, to teach [B] 授意 shòuyì to give somebody an idea, to inspire
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	蔬	SHŪ, vegetables; greens [B] 蔬菜 shūcài vegetables [B] L5 蔬果 shūguǒ vegetables and fruits
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	梳	SHŪ, comb, to comb [C] 梳子 shūzi comb L5
闪	SHǎN, to flash, dodge; to twist, sprain; lightning [B] 闪电 shǎndiàn lightning L5 闪光 shǎnguāng flash of light, gleam 閃	桶	TǒNG, a (six-pint) bucket; tub, cask [B]
胸	XIŌNG, thorax, chest [B] L5 Distinguish from 脑 (p. 232a). 胸部 xiōngbù chest, breast 胸怀 xiōnghuái breadth of vision L6	麦	MÀI, wheat. WHEAT radical (188) [B] A picture of the wheat plant. 麦芽 màiyá malt 麥
液	YÈ, juices, sap [B] 胃液 wèiyè gastric juice 体液 tǐyè body fluid	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
泪	LÈI, tears, to weep [B] A meaning-meaning compound. 泪水 lèishuǐ tear 泪珠 lèizhū teardrops 淚	蛇	SHÉ, snake [B] L5 画蛇添足 huà shé tiān zú to overdo and spoil a job (literally, adding feet to a snake)
毫	HÁO, a fine hair; one thousandth part; 毫不 intensifies the negation [B] Distinguish from 豪 (p. 266b).	钓	DIÀO, to go fishing, to catch with hook and line [B] L5 釣
启	Qǐ, to begin; to announce [B] 启事 qǐshì announcement [D] L6 启蒙 qǐméng to enlighten 啓, 啟	斜	XIÉ, to slant, to cause to slant [B] L5 斜坡 xiépō slope
粒	Lì, grain, tiny piece [B] L5 每服五粒 měifú wǔlì dose: 5 pills each time 粒子 lìzǐ a particle (physics)	叙	XÙ, to chat, to chat about; rank, to rank [C] 叙述 xùshù to narrate, a statement L5 敘

甜	TIÁN, sweet [B] L3 甜美 tiánměi be delicious 甜菜根 tiáncàigēn beetroot		紫	Zǐ, be purple, purple color [B] L5 紫外线 zǐwàixiàn ultraviolet rays
梨	LÍ, pear [B] L5 梨子 lízi a pear		菌	Jùn, mushroom; Jūn, mildew; bacteria [B] 菌苗 jūnmíao vaccine
渡	Dù, to ferry across; to spend (some time) [B] 渡船 dùchuán ferryboat [D] 渡口 dùkǒu a ford; a ferry point		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
割	Gē, to cut [B] L6 割断 gēduàn to sever 割让 gēràng to cede		程	Chéng, a regulation; procedure; journey, stage of a journey; distance; family name [B] 程序 chéngxù procedure, program (computer) L5
弃	Qì, to throw away [B] 放弃 fàngqì to give up	棄	贸	Mào, to barter [B] 贸易 màoyì trade, commerce [B] L5 贸然 màorán rashly; without careful consideration 貿
善	SHàn, be good, be good at [B] 善于 shànyú be good at [B] L5 善心 shànxīn benevolence		滑	Huá, be slippery; be cunning; to slide [B] 滑行 huáxíng to slide 滑稽 huájī funny; amusing; comical
拣	Jiǎn, to choose [B] L5 拣选 jiǎnxuǎn to choose	揀	猾	Huá, be cunning, sly [C] 狡猾 jiǎohuá sly L5
棉	Mián, cotton-padded; cotton, kapok [B] 棉花 miánhuā cotton [B] L5 木棉 mùmíán kapok		涂	Tú, to daub; to erase; to make a mess of; family name [B] 涂料 túliào paint, daub 涂鸦 túyá graffiti 塗
硬	Yìng, be hard, be stiff; be stubborn; be capable [B] L4 硬挺 yìngtǐng to resist stubbornly		禁	Jìn, to prohibit; Jīn, to endure; to control oneself [B] 紫禁城 Zǐjīnchéng the Forbidden City (in Beijing)
雄	Xióng, male (animals); be imposing, powerful [B] 雄猫 xióngmāo tomcat 雄壮 xióngzhuàng full of power and grandeur		叠	Dié, to pile up; to repeat [B] 叠次 diéci repeatedly 三叠纪 sāndiējì the Triassic period 疊
寻	Xún, to look for [B] 寻找 xúnzhǎo to look for [B] L5 寻常 xúncháng be common	尋	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

REMAINING CHARACTERS

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	YÁO, waist; small of the back; pocket [B] L5 弯腰 wānyāo to stoop 腰痛 yāotòng backache		
催	CUÌ, 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 扑 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 fūse the color of skin		膚
阅	YUÈ, to examine; to read carefully; to pass through [B] 阅读 yuèdú to read L4 阅历 yuèlǐ 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] “丷” 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	WEI , to defend; defender, guard; a family name [B] 卫兵 wèibīng a guard 卫星 wèixīng a satellite L6	衛

REMAINING CHARACTERS

哎	ĀI, an exclamation to express surprise or disapproval or to get attention [B] L5	触	CHŪ, to touch; to hit; to move (emotionally) [B] 触摸 chùmō to touch 触觉 chùjué sense of touch 觸
宾	BĪN, guest [B] 宾馆 bīnguǎn hotel, inn [B] L3 宾朋 bīnpéng guests and friends 賓	闯	CHUǎNG, to rush, charge; to get tempered through struggle [B] L5 闯祸 chuǎnghuò to get into trouble 闯南走北 chuǎngnánzǒuběi 闖 to travel extensively
玻	BŌ, first syllable of 玻璃—see next character [B] 玻利维亚 Bōlìwéiyà Bolivia	脆	CUÌ, be fragile; be brittle; be clear (voice) [B] 脆弱 cuiruò be frail [D] L6 干脆 gāncuì straightforward; simply, altogether L5
璃	LÍ, second syllable of 玻璃 bōli [B] 玻璃 bōli glass [B] L5	措	CUÒ, to arrange; to make plans [B] 措施 cuòshī an action, a step toward some goal [B] L5
脖	BÓ, neck [B] 脖子 bózi neck [B]	递	DÌ, to give; in succession; in good order [B] L5 递交 dìjiāo to submit, hand over [D] 遞
膊	BÓ, arm [B] 赤膊 chíbó be shirtless	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!
餐	CĀN, to eat; food [B] 餐厅 cāntīng dining room; restaurant [B] L5 餐车 cānchē dining car [C]	吨	DŪN, a ton [B] L5 A word borrowed from English. 口 suggests "read for the sound." 吨位 dūnwèi tonnage 噸
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	蹲	DŪN, to squat (on your heels); to stay [B] L4
衬	CHÈN, to line; lining [B] 衬衫 chènshān shirt [B] L3 衬衣 chènī underwear, shirt [B] 襯	泛	FÀN, (bookish) to float; to flood, be flooded; be extensive; be general [B] 泛滥 fānlàn to flood [D] L6 泛泛而谈 fānfānrétán to speak in general terms
翅	CHÌ, wing; shark's fin [B] 翅膀 chìbǎng wing L5 鱼翅 yúchì shark's fin	搁	GĒ, to put; put away; GÉ, to endure, bear [B] 搁置 gēzhì to set aside 搁浅 gēqiǎn be stranded 擱
崇	CHÓNG, be high, sublime; to esteem; a family name [B] 崇高 chóngāo be lofty [B] L6 崇拜 chóngbài to worship, to adore L6	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	圾	Jǐ , second syllable of 垃圾 lājī —see next character [B]
锅	GUŌ , pot, pan, boiler; bowl (e.g., of a pipe) [B] L5 锅炉 guōlú boiler 鍋	垃	Lǎ , see below [B] L5 垃圾 lājī garbage [B] 垃圾堆 lājīduī garbage dump
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	捡	JIǎN , to pick up, to gather [B] L5 撿
冠	GUĀN , hat, crown, crest; GUÀN , be preceded by; the best [B] 冠军 guànjūn champion L5	届	JIÈ , to fall due; a measure, as for formal meetings, sessions, academic years [B] L5 届满 jièman to expire, expiration 届时 jièshí at the appointed time, when the time comes
逛	GUÀNG , to walk around, stroll, roam [B] L4 逛街 guàngjiē to go shopping/ window-shopping	绢	JUÀN , thin, strong silk [B] 手绢 shǒujuàn handkerchief 絹
跪	GUÌ , to kneel [B] L6	扛	KÁNG , to carry on your shoulder; GĀNG , to lift with both hands; (dialect) to carry between two people [B] 扛大梁 kāngdàliáng in charge of an important task
盒	HÉ , box, case [B]	烤	KǎO , to bake, to roast; be very hot (e.g., a stove) [B] 烤肉 kǎoròu roast meat, BBQ 烤炉 kǎolú oven
嘿	HĒI , Hey! (at the beginning of a statement to get attention or express surprise or satisfaction) [B] L6	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
哼	HĒNG , to groan, snort, hum, croon; HNG , before a statement to express dissatisfaction or doubt [B] L6	捆	KǔN , to tie, to make a bundle of [B] 捆绑 kǔnbǎng to tie up L6
糊	HŪ , plaster; HÚ , paste; to paste; be burnt (of food); HŪ , (food) paste [B] 糊涂 hútu muddled, confused L5 老糊涂 lǎohútu old fool	郎	LÁNG , boy, young man; “dear” (a woman to her man); surname; old official title [B]
辉	HUĪ , splendor; to shine [B] 辉煌 huīhuáng brilliant L6 輝	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

REMAINING CHARACTERS

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	戚	QĪ, a kind of axe; a relative; sorrow; a family name [B]
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	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
萝	LUÓ, trailing plants, vines [B] 萝卜 luóbo radish [B] 藤萝 téngluó Chinese wisteria 蘿	悄	QIǎO, be quiet; (bookish) be grieved; QIĀO: 悄悄, quietly [B] L5
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	渠	QÚ, canal; ditch [B] 渠道 qúdào irrigation ditch; channel of communication [C] L6
脉	MÀI, artery, vein; pulse [B] 脉搏 màibó pulse L6 动脉 dòngmài artery L6 静脉 jìngmài vein 脈	裙	QÚN, skirt [B] 裙子 qúnzi skirt [B] L3 超短裙 chāoduǎnqún mini skirt (lit. super short skirt)
馒	MÁN, see below [B] 馒头 mántou steamed bun, steamed bread [B] L5 饅	嚷	RǎNG, to shout, yell; RĀNG, see below [B] L5 嚷嚷 rǎngrǎng to yell; to make widely known
貌	MÀO, looks, appearance [B] 貌似 màosì seemingly 美貌 měimào beautiful looks	惹	RĚ, to ask for (e.g., trouble); to provoke; to cause [B] 惹祸 rěhuò to stir up trouble L6
默	MÒ, be silent; to write from memory [B] 默默 mòmò silently [B] L6 沉默是金 chénmòshìjīn Silence is gold	嗓	SǎNG, throat, larynx; voice [B] 嗓子 sǎngzi throat, larynx; voice [B] L5 嗓门 sǎngmén voice
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	傻	SHǎ, be stupid; to think or do mechanically [B] L5 傻瓜 shǎguā a fool 傻子 shǎzi a fool [D]
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	狮	SHĪ, lion [B] 狮子 shīzi lion [B] L4 狮虎兽 shīhǔshòu liger (lit. lion-tiger beast) 獅
朴	Pŭ, be plain; PIÁO, a family name 朴素 pǔsù be plain [B] L5 筒朴 jiǎnpǔ sparing 樸	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	仰	YǎNG, to face upward; to look up to; to rely on [B] 仰泳 yǎngyǒng backstroke
塑	SÙ, model; mold [B] 塑料 sùliào plastics [B] 塑造 sùzào to sculpture, to mold L6	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
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	悠	YŌU, be protracted; be remote (time or space); (colloquial) to swing [B] 悠久 yōujiǔ be age-old [B] L5
歪	WĀI, be awry, askew, slanting; be crooked, devious, "dirty" [B] L5 不 "not" + 正 "straight" = 歪 "crooked." 歪理 wāilǐ sophistry	跃	YUÈ, to jump [B] 跃进 yuèjìn to leap forward [C] 大跃进 dàyuèjìn The Great Leap Forward 躍
雾	WÙ, fog; fine spray [B] L5 雾茫茫 wùmángmáng foggy 霧	扎	ZHĀ, 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
悉	XĪ, all; to know, to learn about [B] 悉尼 xīní Sydney (of Australia), also written as 雪梨	哲	ZHÉ, be wise; a sage [B] 哲学 zhéxué philosophy [B] L5 哲学家 zhéxuéjiā philosopher
纤	XIĀN, be fine (small, minute); QIÀN, tow line [B] 纤维 xiānwéi fiber L6 纖	仔	Zǎi, (dialect) son; young animal; Zǐ, young (domestic animals or fowls) [B] 仔细 zǐxì careful, carefully L4 肥仔 féizǎi fatso
羨	XIÀN, to envy; to admire [B] 羡慕 xiànmù to envy; to admire [B] L4	综	ZŌNG, to sum up [B] 综合 zōnghé to synthesize; be composite [B] L5 綜
熊	XIÓNG, a bear; (dialect) to scold; family name [B] 白熊 báixióng polar bear 熊猫 xióngmāo panda [B] L3	筑	ZHÙ, to build [B] 筑路 zhùlù to construct a road 築
迅	Xùn, be fast [B] 迅速 xùnsù be speedy, prompt [B] L5 迅猛 xùnměng swift and violent 迅猛龙 xùnměnglóng Velociraptor	哀	ĀI, grief; mourning; pity [C] 哀求 āiqiú to implore [D] 默哀 mò'āi moment of silence
咽	YÀN, to swallow; YĀN, pharynx [B] 咽喉 yānhóu pharynx and larynx: throat 难咽 nányàn hard to swallow	癌	ÁI, cancer [C] 癌症 áizhèng cancer L6 乳癌 rǔ'ái breast cancer

REMAINING CHARACTERS

碍	ÀI, to get in the way [C] 妨碍 fáng'ài to obstruct [C] L5 碍事 àishì to be a hindrance 礙	剥	BĀO, to peel, to shell; BŌ, see 剥削, under 削, p. 270b [C] 剥皮 bāopí to skin/decoricate 剥削 bōxiū to exploit L6
熬	ÁO, to boil; to endure [C] L6 熬夜 áoyè to stay up late	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
奥	ÀO, be profound; be hard to understand [C] 奥秘 àomì mystery L6 奥运会 àoyùnhuì the Olympic Games	甬	BÉNG, (dialect) don't; need not [C] 不 "not" + 用 "use" = 甬 "don't, need not." L6
扒	BĀ, hold onto; to rake; to push aside; to take off [C] L6	柄	BǐNG, a handle; stem of a plant; (bookish) authority [C] 木 for meaning. 手柄 shǒubǐng a handle, a gamepad
叭	BĀ, sometimes used for 吧 bā (303, p. 61) [C] 喇叭 lǎbā a trumpet, a bugle	菠	BŌ, see below [C] 菠菜 bōcài spinach [C] 菠萝 bōluó pineapple
坝	BÀ, a dam; a dyke [C] 壩	勃	BÓ, suddenly [C] 勃发 bófā to thrive 勃然 bórán excitedly; vigorously
柏	BǎI, cypress-tree [C] 柏油 bǎiyóu asphalt	怖	BÙ, to be afraid of [C] 可怖 kěbù be frightful; be terrified 恐怖 kǒngbù terror, terrifying L4
瓣	BÀN, petal; fragment; segment (of a tangerine, of a clove of garlic) [C] 花瓣 huābàn a petal L6	惭	CÁN, to be ashamed [C] 大言不惭 dàyán bùcán to boast shamelessly 惭愧 cánguì shame, to feel ashamed L5 慚
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	灿	CÀN, see below [C] 灿烂 cànlàn be bright; be magnificent [C] L6 燦
暴	BÀO, be violent, be fierce; to stick out, to lay out [C] 暴力 bàoli violence L6 暴发户 bàofāhù nouveau riche; upstart	铲	CHǎN, a shovel; to shovel [C] 铲车 chǎnchē a forklift 鏟
爆	BÀO, to explode; to fry quickly in hot oil [C] 爆炸 bàozhà to explode [C] L6 爆米花 bàomihuā popcorn	颤	CHÀN, to quiver, vibrate; ZHÀN, to shiver, shudder [C] 颤抖 chāndǒu to shiver, to shake L6 颤栗 zhàn lì 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	患	HUÀN , trouble; disaster; worry; to suffer from [C] Distinguish from 患 (next character). 患者 huànzhe a patient [D] L6
扯	CHĚ , to pull; to tear; to gossip [C] 扯淡 chědàn to talk nonsense, nonsense	忠	ZHŌNG , be loyal [C] Distinguish from the preceding character. 忠诚 zhōngchéng loyal [C] L6 忠实 zhōngshí faithful [C] L6
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	酬	CHÓU , a toast; to propose a toast; a reward; to fulfill [C] 酬金 chóujīn remuneration 酬劳 chóuláo reward
匙	CHÍ , spoon; SHI , see 钥匙 yàoshi under 钥 yào , p. 271a [C] 匙子 chízi spoon	仇	CHÓU , enemy; enmity; QIÚ , a family name [C] 仇恨 chóuhèn hostility [C] 报仇 bào chóu to revenge L6
蠢	CHŨN , be stupid, clumsy; (bookish) to wriggle [C] 蠢笨 chǔnbèn be stupid 蠢货 chǔnhuò blockhead	搓	CUO , to rub with hands [C] 搓手顿脚 cuōshǒu dùnjiǎo rub hands, stamp feet: get impatient, anxious
瓷	CÍ , porcelain [C] 瓦 “tile” for meaning; 次 cì for sound. 瓷器 cíqì chinaware 瓷砖 cízhuān (ceramic) tile	挫	CUO , to defeat; to frustrate; to subdue [C] L6 挫折 cuōzhé setback [C] L6
匆	CŌNG , hastily [C] 匆忙 cōngmáng hastily [C] L5 匆匆 cōngcōng hastily [D]	逮	DǎI , to capture; DÀI , (bookish) to reach [C] 逮捕 dàibǔ to arrest (a criminal) L6 逮捕令 dàibǔlìng an arrest warrant
丛	CÓNG , to crowd together; thicket; crowd L6 丛林 cónglín jungle	耽	DĀN , to delay; (bookish) to give oneself over to, to indulge in [C] 耽误 dānwù to impede, to delay L5
辞	CÍ , phrase, phraseology; take leave of 修辞 xiūcí rhetoric 辞职 cízhí to resign L5	诞	DÀN , birth; birthday; be absurd [C] 诞辰 dànchén (formal) birthday L6
串	CHUÀN , to string together [C] L6 A pictogram—things strung on the downstroke.	档	DÀNG , shelves; files, archives; grade [C] 档案 dǎng'àn files, records, archives L6
窜	CUÀN , to scurry; to kick out; to alter (e.g., the wording of a text) [C] 窜逃 cuàntáo to flee, to escape 篡改 cuàngǎi to tamper with, falsification	蹈	DǎO , (bookish) to step on; to skip (i.e., movement—not omission) [C] 舞蹈 wǔdǎo to dance [C] L6

REMAINING CHARACTERS

蹬	DÈNG , to tread on; to press down with the foot; a pedal, to pedal [C] L6 Compare with 登 (798, p. 160).	沸	FÈI , to boil [C] 沸点 fèidiǎn boiling point 沸水 fèishuǐ boiling water
瞪	DÈNG , to look bug-eyed at; to stare; to glare at [C] 瞪眼 dèngyǎn to stare	坟	FÉN , grave, tomb [C] 坟墓 fénmù grave, tomb [D] L6 坟地 féndì graveyard 墳
惦	DIÀN , to remember and worry about; be concerned about [C] 惦记 diànjì to worry over; to keep thinking of [C] L6	疯	FĒNG , be insane [C] 疯子 fēngzi madman [D] 疯人院 fēngrényuàn lunatic asylum 瘋
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	讽	FĚNG , to satirize; (bookish) to chant [C] 讽刺 fěngcí sarcasm, to satirize L5 諷
殿	DIÀN , palace; hall; to be at the rear [C] 殿后 diànhòu to bring up the rear 殿下 diànxia Highness; Serenity	袱	FÚ , see below [C] 包袱 bāofu cloth used as a wrapper; bundle in cloth wrapper; burden [C] L6
雕	DIÃO , to carve, to engrave [C]; eagle 雕刻 diāokè to carve, to engrave; a carving [C] L6 雕 (“eagle” only)	缚	FÙ , to tie up [C] 縛
蝶	DIÉ , butterfly: see 蝴蝶 under 蝴 (p. 257a) [C]	溉	GÀI , see below [C] 灌溉 guàngài to irrigate [C] L6
陡	DǒU , be steep; abruptly [C] 陡峭 dǒuqiào steep L6 陡崖 dǒuyá precipitous cliff	鸽	GĒ , pigeon, dove [C] 信鸽 xìngē homing pigeon 鴿
督	DŪ , to supervise, direct [C] 督导 dūdǎo to supervise, supervisor	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
哆	DUO , in 哆嗦 duōsuo , p. 262b [C] L6	乖	GUĀI , be well-behaved (of a child); be clever [C] L5 乖巧 guāiqiǎo clever/cute 乖孩子 guāiháizi well-behaved child
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	柜	GUÌ , cabinet; cupboard [C] 柜台 guítái counter, bar [C] L5 柜子 guizi cabinet, cupboard [C] 櫃

裹	GUǒ, to bind, to wrap [C] 裹足不前 guǒzúbùqián to hesitate to proceed	幻	HUÀN, be illusory; be magical, changeable [C] 幻想 huàxiǎng illusion [C] L5 幻觉 huànjué hallucination
憾	HÀN, regret [C] 憾事 hànshì a regrettable matter	煌	HUÁNG, be brilliant, to shine brightly [C] 辉煌 huīhuáng be brilliant, be glorious [C] L6
焊	HÀN, to weld, to solder [C] 火 “fire” for meaning, 旱 hàn for sound. 焊接 hànjiē to weld	晃	HUÀNG, to bedazzle; to flash past; HUǎNG to shake, to sway [C] 晃眼 huǎngyǎn dazzling 晃动 huàngdòng to sway, to shake
呵	HĒ, to puff (blow out air); to scold [C] L6 呵斥 hēchì to berate 呵呵 hēhē laughing sound	慧	HUÌ, be intelligent [C] 慧心 huìxīn enlightened mind, wisdom
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	浑	HÚN, be muddy; be a little stupid; be unsophisticated; whole, entire [C] 浑浊 húnzhuó muddy, turbid L6 渾
阕	HÉ, be cut off from; not be communicating with [C] 閼	肌	JĪ, muscle; flesh [C] 肌肉 jīròu muscle [C] L5 肌体 jītǐ human body; organism
狠	HĚN, be ruthless; to suppress your feelings; be resolute [C] 狠毒 hěndú vicious 狠心 hěnxīn heartless, cruel L6	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
痕	HÉN, mark, trace, scar [C] 痕迹 hénjì trace, vestige [C] 疤痕 bāhén scar	籍	JÍ, record; registry; native place [C]
衡	HÉNG, scale (weighing device); to weigh [C] 平衡 pínghéng balance L5	疾	JÍ, sickness; suffering; to hate; be fast [C] 疾病 jíbing disease L6 疾步 jíbù to trot, to walk fast
宏	HÓNG, be great, be magnificent [C] 宏伟 hóngwěi be magnificent [C] L6 宏图 hóngtú great plan, grand prospect	寂	JÌ, be quiet, be lonely [C] 寂寞 jìmò be lonely, quiet, deserted [C] L5 寂灭 jìmiè nirvana; to fade out
蝴	HÚ, see below [C] 蝴蝶 húdié butterfly [C] L5	佳	JĪA, be beautiful, be excellent [C] 佳节 jiājié festival

REMAINING CHARACTERS

歼	Jiān , to wipe out [C] 歼灭 jiānmìè to annihilate 歼击机 jiānjī a fighter plane 殲	竭	Jié , to use up [C] 竭力 jié lì to do your best
碱	Jiǎn , alkali; soda; to be alkaline [C] “Rock” (for “minerals”) + “be salty” = alkaline. 碱性 jiǎnxíng alkalinity 鹼	捷	Jié , victory; be nimble, be quick [C] 捷报 jiébào news of victory 捷豹 jiébào Jaguar (car) 捷径 jiéjìng shortcut
荐	Jiàn , to recommend; (bookish) straw, straw mat [C] 荐举 jiàn jǔ to recommend 荐引 jiàn yǐn to recommend 薦	洁	Jié , be clean [C] 洁白 jiébái be pure white [C] 洁身 jiéshēn to preserve one's purity L5 潔
鉴	Jiàn , old-time mirror (of bronze); to reflect; warning; to look over [C] 鉴别 jiànbié to distinguish L6 鉴赏 jiànshǎng 鑒, 鑑 to appreciate	谨	Jǐn , be circumspect; sincerely [C] 谨慎 jǐnshèn be prudent [C] 謹
舰	Jiàn , naval vessel [C] 舰长 jiànzhǎng captain of a warship 舰队 jiàn duì naval fleet 艦	鲸	Jīng , whale [C] 鲸鱼 jīng yú whale [C] 鲸仔 jīng zǎi whale calf 鯨
溅	Jiàn , to splash; to splatter [C] L6 濺	径	Jìng , path; means; without delay; diameter [C] 捷径 jiéjìng “quick path,” i.e., shortcut 徑, 逕
僵	Jiāng , be stiff; be numb; be dead- locked [C] 僵局 jiāngjú deadlock, stalemate 僵硬 jiāngyìng 僵 (“be stiff”) stiff/rigid L6	揪	Jiū , to hold tight; to tug [C] 揪心 jiūxīn anxious, agonizing
疆	Jiāng , boundary [C] 疆土 jiāngtǔ territory 边疆 biānjiāng frontier, borderland L6	灸	Jiǔ , moxibustion (Chinese medical term) [C] 针灸 zhēnjiǔ acupuncture and moxibustion
椒	Jiāo , hot pepper [C] 胡椒 hújiāo pepper 椒盐 jiāoyán spiced salt	壳	Ké , shell (e.g., egg, nut); (engineer- ing) housing; Qiào , shell [C] 贝壳 bèiké shellfish, seashell L6 地壳 dìqiào (geology) the Earth's crust 殼
搅	Jiǎo , to stir; to disturb [C] 搅拌 jiǎobàn to mix, to stir L6 攪	窟	Kū , hole, cave, den [C] 窟窿 kūlong a hole
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	酷	Kù , be cruel; very; cool [C] 酷寒 kùhán be very cold 酷似 kùsì 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 cánkùi ashamed [C] L5 愧恨 kuihèn 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		
喇叭	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; <i>propolis</i> 蠟		
兰	LÁN , orchid [C] 兰花 lánhuā orchid 蘭		
廊	LÁNG , corridor; veranda [C] 走廊 zǒuláng corridor L6		
姥姥	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 líming dawn, daybreak L6 黎民 límin the common people
		隶	LÌ , be subordinate to; servant, slave [C] 隶属 lìshǔ be subordinate to 奴隶 núli slave L6 隸
		帘	LIÁN , flag hung out to identify a shop; curtain [C]
		僚	LIÁO , bureaucrat; colleague [C] 幕僚长 mùliáo zhǎng 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 嚨
		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

REMAINING CHARACTERS

窿	LÓNG, (dialect) gallery (in a mine) 窟窿 kūlóng cavity; deficit, debt [C]		盲	MÁNG, be blind [C] 盲目 mángmù blind; blindly [C] L6 盲人 máng rén blind person
驴	LŪ, donkey [C]	驢	氓	MÁNG, see below; MÉNG, common folk [C] 流氓 liúmáng hoodlum; hooliganism [C] (for MÉNG) L6
铝	LŪ, aluminium [C] 铝矿 lǚkuàng aluminum ore	鋁	茅	MÁO, (botany) a kind of grass; a family name [C] 茅台酒 máotáijiǔ Maotai (Chinese aquavita) [C]
掠	LŪÈ, to pillage; to sweep past [C] 掠夺 lüèduó to pillage [C] L6 掠影 lüèyǐng sketch; glimpse		霉	MÉI, mildew, mould [C] 霉菌 méijūn mould
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	眠	MIÁN, to sleep [C] 冬眠 dōngmián to hibernate [C] 失眠 shīmián insomnia L5
逻	LUÓ, to patrol 逻辑 luóji logic [C] L5 巡逻 xúnluó to patrol L6	邏	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) 巛
锣	LUÓ, gong [C] 锣鼓 luógǔ gongs and drums; percussion band [C]	鑼	敏	MǐN, be quick, agile [C] 敏捷 mǐnjié be agile [C] L6 敏感 mǐngǎn sensitive, delicate L6
搂	LŌU, to rake together; to tuck up; to extort money; LŌU, to hug [C] L6 搂抱 lǒubào to embrace	樓	陌	MÒ, path between fields; road [C] 陌生 mòshēng strange, unfamiliar L5
喽	LOU, “as soon as (I’ve done this, I’ll do that…)”; “Look, now…” [C]*	嘍	凝	NÍNG, to congeal, coagulate [C] 凝思 níngsī to get lost in thought 凝视 níngshì to gaze fixedly; to stare L6
瞒	MÁN, to hide the truth from somebody [C] 瞒骗 mánpiàn to deceive	瞞	拧	NÍNG, to twist; to pinch or tweak [C]
漫	MÀN, to overflow; to be everywhere [C] 漫长 màncháng be endless [C] L6 漫画 mànhuà <i>manga</i> , comics L6		噢	Ō, oh (exclamation indicating understanding, comprehension) [C]

*喽, pronounced **lóu**, may be seen in 喽罗 **lóuluó** “lackey; low-ranking member of a gang.”

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 péiyāng 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 葡: p. 262b, below.		
谦	QIĀN, be modest [C] 谦虚 qiānxū be modest L5		谦
侨	QIÁO, to live abroad; a person living abroad [C] 侨居 qiáojū to live abroad 华侨 huáqiáo overseas Chinese 僑 [C] L6		
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 qiàopihuà 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 顷		
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 倾		
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 权		
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		

REMAINING CHARACTERS

骚	SĀO, to upset; literary writing; be coquettish [C] 离骚 <i>Lí Sāo</i> famous poem by 屈原 <i>Qū Yuán</i> 騷	诵	SÒNG, to read aloud; to recite, to chant [C] 诵读 <i>sòngdú</i> to read aloud 诵经 <i>sòngjīng</i> to chant or recite scriptures or prayers 誦
删	SHĀN, to delete [C] 删节 <i>shānjiē</i> to abridge 删改 <i>shāngǎi</i> to revise	嗦	SUǒ, see below [C] 哆嗦 <i>duōsuo</i> tremble; shiver L6 罗嗦 <i>luósuo</i> be long-winded [D] L6
哨	SHÀO, guardpost; (birds) to warble, to chirp; a whistle [C] L6 哨兵 <i>shàobīng</i> sentry [C]	塌	TĀ, to collapse; to droop; to calm down [C] L6 塌实 <i>tāshí</i> be dependable; be calm, relieved [C]
摄	SHÈ, to absorb; to take a photo; to take care of your health; to serve as acting officer [C] 摄取 <i>shèqǔ</i> to absorb, to ingest L6 摄氏 <i>shèshì</i> Celsius, centigrade 攝	滩	TĀN, beach; shoal [C] 海滩 <i>hǎitān</i> beach 灘
圣	SHÈNG, sage; saint; be holy, be sacred [C] 圣人 <i>shèngrén</i> a sage; a wise man; a saint 圣诞节 <i>Shèngdànjié</i> Christmas [C] 聖	萄	TÁO, grapes [C] 葡萄 <i>pútáo</i> grapes [C] L3 葡萄酒 <i>pútáojiǔ</i> grape wine
驶	SHǐ, to sail, to drive [C] 驾驶 <i>jiàshǐ</i> to drive (a car, a plane, etc.) L5 駛	惕	TÌ, be cautious, be alert, watchful 警惕 <i>jǐngtì</i> be vigilant [C] L6
逝	SHÌ, to pass; to die [C] 逝世 <i>shìshì</i> (formal) to die L6	驮	TUÓ, to carry on the back; DUÒ, a load carried by a pack animal; a measure for such loads [C] 驮马 <i>tuómǎ</i> pack horse 馱
烁	SHUÒ, to shine, be bright [C] 烁烁 <i>shuò shuò</i> to glitter [C] 爍	驼	TUÓ, camel; hunchback [C] 驼背 <i>tuóbèi</i> hunchback 駝
伺	SÌ, to watch, watch for; CÌ, in 伺候 to serve [C] 伺机 <i>sìjī</i> to wait for an opportunity	骆	LUÒ, horse; a family name [C] 骆驼 <i>luòtuó</i> a camel [C] 駱
伺	SÌ, to rear, to raise [C] 饲养 <i>sìyǎng</i> to rear, to raise [C] L6 饲料 <i>sìliào</i> forage 飼	吻	WĒN, lips; to kiss; animal's mouth [C] L5 吻合 <i>wēnhé</i> be identical 吻别 <i>wěnbíe</i> to kiss goodbye
颂	SÒNG, to praise; a song, a paean [C] 颂扬 <i>sòngyáng</i> to extol 颂歌 <i>sònggē</i> song, hymn of praise 頌	诬	WŪ, to accuse falsely [C] 诬蔑 <i>wūmiè</i> to slander, villify [C] 诬告 <i>wūgào</i> frame; false accusation 誣

侮	Wǔ, to bully, to insult [C] 外侮 wàiwǔ foreign aggression 侮辱 wǔrǔ to insult; to humiliate	循	XÚN, to follow, abide by [C] 循环 xúnhuán circulation; to circulate L6
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	旬	XÚN, a period of ten days; (in an older person's life) a period of ten years [C] 旬日 xúnrì ten days
宪	XIÀN, statute; constitution [C] 宪法 xiànfǎ constitution [C] L6 宪兵 xiànbīng military police 憲	询	XÚN, to enquire [C] 询问 xúnwèn to enquire [C] L5 詢
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	押	Yǎ, to pawn; to arrest; to escort; to sign or mark [C] 押金 yājīn a deposit, a cash pledge L6
厢	XIĀNG, wing of a house; railroad carriage; area outside a city-gate; side [C] 厢房 xiāngfáng a wing-room	崖	YÁ, cliff, precipice [C]
宵	XIĀO, night [C] 通宵 tōngxīao all night 宵禁 xiāojìn curfew	淹	YĀN, to flood; to tingle from sweat; (bookish) be broad (knowledge) [C]
淆	XIÁO, to mix up to confuse; to make a mess with 淆乱 xiáoluàn to confuse	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
胁	XIÉ, upper side of the body (human); to coerce 威胁 wēixiè a threat, to threaten L5 脅	艳	YÀN, be very beautiful; be amorous; (bookish) to admire or envy [C] 艳史 yànsǐ romantic records of personalities, love story 艷
朽	XIǔ, be rotten, be decayed; be senile [C] 朽木 xiǔmù rotten wood; worthless person	燕	YĀN, northern Hebei (province); a family name; YÀN, swallow (the bird) [C] 燕子 yànzi swallow
墟	XŪ, ruins, village, market [C] 废墟 fèixū ruins L6 墟	焰	YÀN, to blaze [C] 焰火 yànhuǒ (dialect) fireworks 气焰 qìyàn arrogance
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	氧	YǎNG, oxygen [C] 氧 yǎng gives the sound. 氧气 yǎngqì oxygen [C] L6 氧化 yǎnghuà to oxidize [C]

REMAINING CHARACTERS

窑	YÁO, kiln; coal pit; cave dwelling [C] The “cave” radical 穴 gives the meaning. 窑洞 yáodòng cave dwelling 窯	愚	YÚ, be stupid; to make/be made a fool of [C] 愚 has “monkey” over “heart-mind.”
耀	YÀO, to shine; to dazzle; to praise highly [C] 耀眼 yàoyǎn to be dazzling (D) L6 荣耀 róngyào glory, glorious	渔	YÚ, fishing; to take unfairly or illegally [C] 渔民 yúmín fisherfolk [C] L6 渔村 yúcūn fishing village 漁
冶	YĚ, to smelt (metal); to dress sexily [C] 冶金 yějīn metallurgy [C] 冶艳 yěyàn coquettish	屿	Yŭ, islet [C] 岛屿 dǎoyŭ islands and islets L6 嶼
伊	YĪ, (dialect) he, she; family name [C] 伊斯兰教 Yísilánjiào Islam [C] 伊拉克 Yīlākè Iraq 伊朗 Yīlǎng Iran	宇	Yŭ, eaves; house; space; manner, bearing; a family name [C] See 宇宙 (p. 265a).
倚	YĪ, 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	御	Yŭ, to drive (a carriage); be imperial; to resist [C] 御林军 yùlínjūn palace guards 禦 (“to resist” only)
抑	YÌ, to restrain; (bookish) or [C] 抑郁 yìyù be depressed, depression 抑制 yìzhì to restrain L6	狱	Yŭ, jail; lawsuit [C] 入狱 rùyù to go to jail 越狱 yuèyù prison break 獄
毅	Yì, be resolute [C] 毅力 yìlì willpower; stamina [C] 毅然 yìrán resolutely, firmly L6	裕	Yŭ, be plentiful; (bookish) to make rich (e.g., a country or a people) [C] 丰裕 fēngyù abundant, plentiful
婴	YĪNG, baby [C] 婴儿 yīng’ér baby [C] L6 嬰	豫	Yŭ, (bookish) be pleased; comfort; Henan (province) [C] 豫剧 yùjù Henan opera
哟	YŌ, Oh! or Ouch! (mild surprise). YO (exhortation, encouragement, at the end of a sentence)	猿	YUÁN, an ape [C] 猿人 yuánrén ape-man [C] 猿猴 yuánhóu apes and monkeys
踊	YŌNG, to jump up [C] 踊跃 yǒngyuè to jump; to compete [C] L6 踴	悦	YUÈ, be happy; to make happy, to please [C] The “side-heart” † helps with the meaning. 悦目 yuèmù good-looking
涌	YŌNG, to gush up; to emerge [C] 涌现 yǒngxiàn to emerge in profusion (D) L6	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	ZHǔ, to urge, to exhort [C] 嘱咐 zhǔfù to tell, to order L5 嘱
宅	ZHÁI, residence, house [C] 凶宅 xiōngzhái a haunted house	ZHUÀNG, a measure for houses [C] L6; CHUÁNG, streamer; stone pillar with Buddhist carvings
盏	ZHǎN, a small cup; a measure for lamps [C] 盏	Bǐ, that; the other [C] 彼此 bǐcǐ each other [C] L5 彼此彼此 bǐcǐbǐcǐ You, too!
崭	ZHǎN, (bookish) to tower over; (dialect) be excellent [C] 崭新 zhǎnxīn brand-new L6 崭	CÁI, to cut out; to reduce; to dismiss; to judge [C] Distinguish from 裁, 裁, 裁 below. 裁缝 cáifeng tailor L6 裁判 cáipàn (law) judgment; (sports) referee, umpire L6
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	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
挣	ZHēng, to struggle to be free; ZHèng, to earn [C] 挣钱 zhèngqián to earn money L5 挣扎 zhēngzhá to struggle L6 挣	Zǎi, a year; to record [C]; Zài, be loaded with. Compare with 栽, 栽 above; 截, below. 载重 zàizhòng load, carrying 载 capacity
帜	ZHì, (bookish) flag, banner [C] 旗帜 qízhì flag L6 幟	Jiē, 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
稚	ZHì, be young, be childish [C] 稚气 zhìqì childishness	CÁN, silkworm [C] 蚕丝 cánsī natural silk 蚕子 cánzǐ silkworm egg 蚕
衷	ZHōng, inner feelings; heart [C] 衷心 zhōngxīn be heart-felt, be wholehearted [C] L6 言不由衷 yánbùyóuzhōng to speak insincerely	CÁN, be deficient; remnant [C] 残酷 cánkù be cruel [C] L6 残疾 cánjí a disability; a handicap 残
宙	ZHòu, infinite time [C] 宇宙 yǔzhòu [space + time =] the cosmos, the universe [C] L5 宙斯 zhòusī Zeus	Cǎn, be pitiful; be savage; disastrously [C] 惨杀 cǎnshā massacre 惨无人道 cǎnwúréndào be brutal and inhuman 惨
骤	ZHòu, (of a horse) to trot; be abrupt, sudden [C] 骤然 zhòurán suddenly 骤	CHÉN, dust; the world [C] “Small” + “earth” = “dust.” 尘土 chéntǔ dust [C] 红尘 hóngchén the world of mortals; human world 塵

REMAINING CHARACTERS

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	罚	FÁ, to punish [C] 罚款 fákǎn to fine; a fine (D) L5 罚酒 fájǐu be made to drink as a forfeit	罰
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	粪	FÈN, shit, dung [C] 朽木粪土 xiùmùfèntǔ rotten wood, dung, dirt—worthless stuff	糞
凑	CÒU, to collect; to happen by chance; to draw near [C] 凑巧 còuqiǎo luckily [D]	湊	缸	GĀNG, crock, vat [C] 茶缸子 chá gāngzi tea mug	
摧	CUÌ, to break [C] 摧残 cuīcán to devastate L6		耕	GĒNG, to plow, farm [C] 耕地 gēngdì to plow; cultivated land [C] L6 耕牛 gēngniú farm cattle	
单	DĀN, unlined (clothes); be single; be odd (not even); sheet; list [C] 单独 dāndú alone, solo L5 单车 dānchē bicycle	單	宫	GŌNG, palace, temple, hall; a family name [C] 宫殿 gōngdiàn palace [C] L6 子宫 zǐgōng womb	
凳	DÈNG, stool, bench [C] Distinguish from 登 (798, p. 160). 长凳 chángdèng bench 板凳 bǎndèng wooden chair or stool		孤	GŪ, be orphaned; be alone, solitary [C] 孤立 gūlì be isolated [C] L6 孤单 gūdān be alone L4	
堤	DĪ, dyke [C] 堤岸 dī'àn embankment 堤防 dīfáng dyke, embankment		雇	GÙ, to hire [C] 雇员 gùyuan employee [C] 雇主 gùzhǔ employer	僱
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		寡	GUǎ, be few; be tasteless; be widowed [C] 寡妇 guǎfu widow [C] 寡人 guǎrén I (the sovereign only)	
垫	DIÀN, to shim; to pad, to cushion; to pay for a person, expecting L6 repayment [C] 床垫 chuángdiàn mattress	墊	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
爹	DIĒ, (colloquial) dad [C] 爹爹 diēdie daddy		轨	GUǐ, rail (as in “railroad”), path [C] 轨道 guǐdào track [C] L6 脱轨 tuōguǐ to derail, to deviate from the normal course of state	軌
额	É, forehead; horizontal tablet; a definite amount [C] 额外 éwài additional, extra, especially L6	額	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] 耗費 hàofèi to use up (D) L6 噩耗 èhào very bad news	
吼	HǒU , 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	
毁	HUǐ , to break apart; to destroy [C] 摧毁 cūihuǐ to smash [C] 撕毁 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	Jǐ , 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	Jiù , 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., anti-septic); 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 láoqù be firm [C] L6 牢骚 láo sāo grievance [C] L6	
淋	LÍN , to pour, to drench [C]; Lìn , to filter L6 淋淋 línlín be dripping 淋病 lín bìng gonorrhea	
溜	LIŪ , to slide; be smooth; to sneak off [C]; LIŪ , rain runoff; rain gutter; row; fast current; neighborhood L6 溜走 liūzǒu to leave stealthily, to sneak away	
柳	LIŪ , willow; a family name [C] 柳树 liǔshù willow tree [C] 花柳病 huāliǔbìng a venereal disease (lit. flower and willow disease)	
炉	LÚ , stove, furnace [C] 炉子 lúzi oven, stove, furnace [C] 炉灶 lú zào 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)	

*In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 卵 is one of eleven “leftover” characters that have no radical. See p. 272b.

REMAINING CHARACTERS

眉	MÉI, eyebrow; margin at the top of a page [C] 眉毛 méimáo eyebrow [C] L5 眉头 méitóu brows [C]	捏	NIĒ, to hold between your fingers; to knead; to fake (e.g., a report) [C] L6 捏造 niēzào to trump up [C]
闷	MĒN, be tightly closed; be stuffy; be muffled [C]; MĒN, be tightly closed; be depressed 闷闷不乐 mèn mèn bú lè be depressed 闷热 mēnrè muggy, hot and windless 悶	宁	NÍNG, be tranquil [C]; NÌNG, rather; could there be...?; a family name 宁静 níngjìng peaceful 宁愿 nìngyuàn would rather L6 寧
蒙	MĒNG, to dupe; guess wildly; be unconscious [C]; MĒNG, to cover; to meet; MĒNG, Mongol 蒙古 měnggǔ Mongolia	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
盟	MĒNG, alliance; league; (sworn) brothers [C] 盟国 méngguó allied country 盟友 méngyǒu ally	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
猛	MĒNG, be fierce; be energetic; abruptly [C] 猛烈 měngliè be fierce [C] L6 猛然 měngrán abruptly [C]	凭	PÍNG, to lean on, to depend on; proof [C] L5 凭据 píngjù evidence, proof 憑
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	漆	Qǐ, lacquer; to paint with lacquer; a family name [C] 漆黑 qīhēi pitch-black 油漆工 yóuqīgōng painter (not the artist)
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	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)
抹	Mǒ, to apply, smear on; to wipe; to cross out, erase [C] 抹杀 mǒshā to obliterate (D) 抹茶 mǒchá Matcha, fine powder tea	腔	QIĀNG, cavity; tune; accent; speech [C] 腔调 qiāngdiào tune, accent 口腔 kǒuqiāng the oral cavity L6
牧	MÙ, to herd [C] 牛 "cow" is for meaning. 牧场 mùchǎng pasture [C] 牧民 mùmín herdsman [C]	琴	QÍN, a traditional musical instrument ("Ch'in") [C] 钢琴 gāngqín piano (D) 小提琴 xiǎotǐqín violin
奈	NÀI, see 奈何, below [C] 奈何 nàihé how can it be that... (it can't, of course)	勤	QÍN, be hardworking; frequently; attendance [C] 勤劳 qínláo be hardworking [C] L5 勤俭 qínjiǎn hardworking and thrifty L6
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	曲	QŪ, to be bent; a bend; be wronged; a family name; QŪ, verse for singing ("Ch'ü"); tune; music [C] 曲调 qūdào 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	蚀	SHÍ, to lose; to erode [C] 日蚀 rìshí solar eclipse 月蚀 yuèshí lunar eclipse (also 日食, 月食)	蝕
娶	Qŭǚ, to take a wife, to get married [C] L5 娶亲 qǔqīn (of a man) to get married	饰	SHÌ, decorations, adornment; to put decorations on, to dress up [C] 饰物 shìwù decoration, ornament	飾
辱	Rŭǚ, dishonor; to bring dishonor to, insult [C] 侮辱 wūrǔ to force indignities on, humiliate [C] L6	寿	SHÒU, long life; age; a family name [C] 寿命 shòumìng lifespan [C] L5 寿险 shòuxiǎn life insurance	壽
润	RŪN, be sleek, be moist; to moisten; to embellish; profit [C] 润色 rùnsè to embellish, embellishment	售	SHÒU, to sell; (bookish) to carry out, pull off [C] 售货 shòuhuò to sell goods [C] 售票员 shòupiàoyuán ticket seller	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	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
塞	SĀI, to stuff in; a stopper; SÀI, strategic place [C] 塞外 sàiwài north of the Great Wall 塞车 sāichē traffic jam	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	耍
丧	SĀNG, funeral; mourning; SÀNG, to lose [C] 丧礼 sānglǐ funeral service 丧气 sàngqì to feel disheartened; be unlucky	衰	SHUĀI, to decline, to get weak [C] 衰弱 shuāiruò be weak [C] 衰退 shuāituì to decline L6	喪
纱	SHĀ, yarn; gauze [C] 纱布 shābù gauze	拴	SHUĀN, plug, cork [C] 枪拴 qiāngshuān rifle bolt 栓塞 shuānsè embolism	紗
涉	SHÈ, to ford; to wade/go through; to involve [C] 涉及 shèjǐ to involve (D) L6 涉外 shèwài concerning foreign affairs	孙	SŪN, grandson; family name [C] 孙女 sūnnǚ granddaughter [C] 孙悟空 Sūnwùkōng the Monkey King	孫
甚	SHÈN, very; more than ... SHÉN, in 甚么 (= 什么) [C] ...日甚一日 ...rì shèn yíyí ...more so every day	锁	SUǒ, lock; to lock up [C] L5 锁上 suǒshàng to lock up 锁眼 suǒyǎn keyhole	鎖
盛	SHÈNG, to flourish; to be vigorous; be grand; popular; surname; CHÉNG, to fill; to contain [C] 盛开 shèngkāi full bloom L6	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	踏

REMAINING CHARACTERS

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 tānfān street vendor 攤	蚊	WÉN , mosquito [C] 蚊子 wénzi mosquito [C] 蚊香 wénxiāng mosquito-repellent incense
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]	纹	WÉN , veins (as in marble); grain (as of wood), pattern, lines [C] 纹丝不动 wénsībúdòng absolutely still, motionless 紋
叹	TÀN , to sigh; to exclaim in admiration; praise [C] 叹气 tànqì to sigh L6 嘆	翁	WĒNG , old man; father; father-in-law; a family name [C]
桃	TÁO , peach [C] L5 桃花 táohuā peach blossoms [D] 桃花运 táohuāyùn luck in love affairs	卧	WÒ , to lie down; (of animals) to crouch [C] 卧室 wòshì bedroom (D) L5 卧车 wòchē sleeping car
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	锡	XĪ , tin [C] 锡纸 xīzhǐ tinfoil 錫
吞	TŪN , to swallow; to take possession of [C] 吞并 tūnbìng merger, to annex 吞吞吐吐 tūntūntǔtǔ to hem and haw, to babble	稀	XĪ , be rare; be sparse; be thin [C] 稀罕 xīhàn in short supply, rare; to treasure
妥	TUǒ , be appropriate, be proper; (after a verb) settled, done [C] 妥当 tuǒdàng be proper [C] L6 不妥 bùtuǒ not proper, wrongly	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
顽	WÁN , be insensate; be stubborn; be poorly behaved [C] 顽固 wángù hardheaded, stubborn L6 顽疾 wánjí chronic and stubborn disease 頑	媳	XÍ , daughter-in-law [C] 媳妇 xífù son's wife; daughter-in-law; wife [C] L6
挽	WǎN , to pull; to roll up [C] 挽救 wǎnjiù to save [C] L6 挽回 wǎnhuí to retrieve, redeem L6	瞎	XĪA , be blind; to no purpose [C] L5 瞎话 xiāhuà a lie 瞎子 xiāzi blind person
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	虾	XĪA , shrimp [C] 对虾 duìxiā prawn 龙虾 lóngxiā lobster 蝦
威	WĒI , awesome strength; by force [C] 威胁 wēixié to threaten [C] L5 威尼斯 Wēinísī Venice	削	XĪAO , to pare; XUĒ , to pare, whittle [C] 剥削 bōxiū 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	浴	YÙ , to bathe; bath [C] 浴室 yùshì bathroom [C] 淋浴 línǐyù shower (bath)
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		寓	YÙ , to reside; residence; to contain [C] 公寓 gōngyù apartment L5 寓言 yùyán allegory, parable, fable [C] L6
鸭	YĀ , duck [C] 鸭子 yāzi duck [C] 母鸭 mǔyā female duck 公鸭 gōngyā drake	鴨	冤	YUĀN , injustice; resentment, grievance; loss [C] 冤枉 yuānwang to wrong; to be not worthwhile [C] L6
岩	YÁN , rock; cliff [C] 岩石 yánshí rock [C] L6 岩洞 yándòng grotto		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
钥	YÀO , see 钥匙 below; YUÈ , key [C] 钥匙 yàoshì key [C] L4	鑰	怨	YUÀN , resentment; to blame [C] 怨恨 yuànhèn to hate; enmity 怨偶 yuàn'ǒu unhappy couple
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	晕	YŪN , be dizzy; to faint; YÜN , be dizzy; halo [C] L5 晕车 yùncā carsickness 光晕 guāngyūn halo 暈
饮	YǪN , to drink; to nurse (a grievance); YĪN , give (an animal) to drink [C] 饮食 yǐnshí diet, food and drink L6	飲	赠	ZÈNG , to give as a present [C] 赠送 zèngsòng to give as a present [C] L6 赠阅 zèngyuè given free by the publisher 贈
犹	YÓU , be just like; still [C] 犹豫 yóuyù to hesitate [C] L5 犹太 yóudà Judas, traitor 犹太人 Yóutàirén Jewish person	猶	渣	ZHĀ , dregs; sediment; broken bits (e.g., crumbs) [C] L6
幼	YÒU , be young; children [C] 幼稚 yòuzhì be childish [C] L6 幼儿园 yòu'éryuán kindergarten L5		帐	ZHÀNG , curtain, canopy; account, account book [C] 帐篷 zhàngpéng tent, camp L6 帳
娱	YÚ , to amuse; amusement, pleasure [C] 娱乐 yúlè entertainment, recreation [C] L5	娛	胀	ZHÀNG , to expand; bloated [C] 膨胀 péngzhàng to swell up, distend [C] 脹
域	YÙ , territory, region [C] 区域 qūyù region, area, district L6		罩	ZHÀO , to cover; a cover; a bamboo fish-trap [C] 胸罩 xiōngzhào bra

REMAINING CHARACTERS

遮	ZHĒ, to cover, hide from view; to obstruct; to keep out [C] 遮瞒 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	皱	
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)	樁	
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	
			LIÚ, a family name [C supplement] 劉
			WÚ, family name; (historical) name of an ancient kingdom in China [C supplement] 吳
			SHǎN, Shaanxi Province (陝西 Shǎnxī) [C supplement] 陝
			SÒNG, family name; name of one major dynasty (960–1279) and one minor dynasty (420–479) [C supplement]
			MÈNG, family name; first month (of a season); elder (brother) [C supplement] 孟子 Mèngzi Mencius
			ŌU, family name; short for Europe [C supplement] 欧洲 ōuzhōu Europe L6 欧盟 ōuméng EU, European Union
			GĒ, (botany) kudzu; GĚ, family name [C supplement]
			SHĚN, a family name; short for Shenyang Province (沈阳 Shěnyáng) [C supplement]
			ZHÈ, short for Zhejiang Province (浙江 Zhéjiāng) [C supplement]
			yúlèi 余类, the 227th category in <i>Han-Ying Cidian</i> , “leftovers”: following characters.
			LÍNG, zero. (Same as 零; usually used for numerals.) 五〇九号 wǔlíngjiǔhào No. 509

REMAINING CHARACTERS

屯	<p>TÚN, to collect; to station (troops); village [D] 屯兵 túnbīng to station troops</p>	叛	<p>PÀN, to rebel [D]* 叛卖 pànmài to betray 叛逃 pàntáo to defect 叛徒 pàntú traitor</p>
凸	<p>TŪ, to protrude, stick up [D] 凸面 tūmiàn be convex</p>	末	<p>MÒ, last part; end; dust, powder 末尾 mòwěi the end 末代皇帝 mòdàihuángdì the last emperor</p>
凹	<p>ĀO, be concave [D] 凹凸不平 āotūbùpíng be full of holes and bumps</p>		

*Also in the *Han-Ying Cidian* category of 余类 **yúlei**, “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.

A					
ā	阿 107	bǎ/bà	把 304	bàng	傍 876
ā	啊 108	bà	坝 <i>p254a</i>	bàng	棒 <i>p223b</i>
āi	哎 <i>p250a</i>	bà	爸 305	bàng	磅 879
āi	哀 <i>p253b</i>	bà	罢 <i>p227a</i>	bāo	勺 283 ²⁶
āi/ái	挨 <i>p231a</i>	ba/bā	吧 303	bāo	包 286
āi/ài	唉 <i>p231a</i>	bái	白 282 ¹⁵⁰	bāo	胞 289
ái	癌 <i>p253b</i>	bǎi	百 575	bāo	剥 <i>p254b</i>
ǎi	矮 84	bǎi	柏 <i>p254a</i>	báo	薄 <i>p230b</i>
ài	爱 449	bǎi	摆 <i>p227a</i>	bǎo	饱 294
ài	碍 <i>p254a</i>	bài	败 <i>p229a</i>	bǎo	宝 <i>p230b</i>
ān	安 834	bài	拜 592	bǎo	保 884
àn	岸 230	bān	班 <i>p228b</i>	bào	报 113
àn	按 835	bān	般 <i>p226b</i>	bào	抱 288
àn	案 836	bān	搬 <i>p226b</i>	bào	暴 <i>p254a</i>
àn	暗 <i>p229a</i>	bǎn	板 421	bào	爆 <i>p254b</i>
āo	凹 <i>p273a</i>	bǎn	版 423	bēi	杯 <i>p227a</i>
áo	熬 <i>p254a</i>	bàn	办 648	bēi	悲 <i>p222b</i>
ào	傲 <i>p231b</i>	bàn	半 378	bēi	碑 <i>p231b</i>
		bàn	扮 142	běi	北 666
B		bàn	伴 <i>p240b</i>	bèi	贝 140 ¹⁰⁶
bā	八 124 ²⁴	bàn	瓣 <i>p254a</i>	bèi	备 777
bā	巴 302	bāng	邦 632	bèi/bēi	背 667
bā	叭 <i>p254a</i>	bāng	帮 633	bèi	倍 845
bā	扒 <i>p254a</i>	bǎng	绑 634	bèi	被 1024
bá	拔 <i>p229a</i>	bǎng	榜 877	bèi	辈 <i>p222b</i>
		bǎng	膀 878	bēn/bèn	奔 <i>p254b</i>

běn	本	308	bó	薄	<i>p230b</i>	chá	查	1002
bèn	笨	<i>p231a</i>	bō	𠂇	796 ¹⁵⁴	chá	茶	472
béng	甬	<i>p254b</i>	bǔ	卜	159 ¹⁶	chá	察	1063
bī	逼	<i>p231b</i>	bǔ	补	<i>p230b</i>	chà/chā	差	611
bí	鼻	<i>p231b</i> ²²⁶	bǔ	捕	<i>p230b</i>	chāi	差	611
bǐ	匕	41 ³⁹	bù	不	97	chāi	拆	<i>p231a</i>
bǐ	比	660 ¹²³	bù	布	1050	chái	柴	<i>p231a</i>
bǐ	彼	<i>p265b</i>	bù	步	753	chǎn	产	717
bǐ	笔	115	bù	怖	<i>p254b</i>	chǎn	铲	<i>p254b</i>
bì	币	<i>p230b</i>	bù	部	698	chàn	颤	<i>p254b</i>
bì	必	607	C			chāng	昌	456
bì	毕	1039	cā	擦	<i>p225b</i>	cháng	长	278
bì	闭	<i>p231a</i>	cāi	猜	<i>p229a</i>	cháng	肠	<i>p215a</i>
bì	壁	<i>p233b</i>	cái	才	689	cháng	尝	<i>p250a</i>
bì	避	<i>p233b</i>	cái	财	<i>p229a</i>	cháng	常	483
biān	边	670	cái	材	<i>p229a</i>	cháng	偿	<i>p255a</i>
biān	编	<i>p221a</i>	cái	材	<i>p229a</i>	chǎng	厂	229 ¹³
biǎn	扁	<i>p221a</i>	cái	裁	<i>p265b</i>	chǎng/cháng	场	<i>p215a</i>
biàn	变	752	cǎi	采	620 ¹⁹⁷	chàng	畅	<i>p215a</i>
biàn/pián	便	165	cǎi	彩	621	chàng	倡	458
biàn	遍	<i>p221a</i>	cǎi	踩	623	chàng	唱	457
biàn	辩	<i>p254a</i>	cài	菜	622	chāo	抄	<i>p230a</i>
biāo	标	1049	cān	参	1031	chāo	钞	<i>p230a</i>
biāo	髟	1032 ²²⁰	cān	餐	<i>p250a</i>	chāo	超	<i>p233b</i>
biǎo	表	154	cán	残	<i>p265b</i>	cháo	朝	<i>p227a</i>
bié	别	261	cán	蚕	<i>p265b</i>	cháo	潮	<i>p227a</i>
bīn	宾	<i>p250a</i>	cán	惭	<i>p254b</i>	chǎo	吵	<i>p230a</i>
bīng	冫	657 ⁸	cǎn	惨	<i>p265b</i>	chǎo	炒	<i>p230a</i>
bīng	冰	<i>p231a</i>	càn	灿	<i>p254b</i>	chē	车	416 ¹⁰⁰
bīng	兵	<i>p229b</i>	cāng	仓	<i>p231b</i>	chě	尺	949 ¹¹⁷
bǐng	丙	617	cāng	苍	<i>p231b</i>	chě	扯	<i>p255a</i>
bǐng	柄	<i>p254b</i>	cāng	舱	<i>p231b</i>	chè	中	580 ⁶¹
bìng	并	738	cáng	藏	<i>p230a</i>	chè	彻	<i>p242b</i>
bìng	病	631	cāo	操	<i>p224a</i>	chè	撤	<i>p242b</i>
bō	拔	<i>p230b</i>	cǎo	草	<i>p215a</i>	chén	巨	<i>p216b</i> ¹⁶⁴
bō	波	<i>p227b</i>	cè	册	<i>p231a</i>	chén	尘	<i>p265b</i>
bō	玻	<i>p250a</i>	cè	侧	<i>p229b</i>	chén	陈	<i>p266a</i>
bō	菠	<i>p254b</i>	cè	厕	<i>p229b</i>	chén	辰	851 ¹⁸⁷
bō	播	<i>p220b</i>	cè	测	<i>p229b</i>	chén	沉	<i>p244a</i>
bó	伯	<i>p223a</i>	cè	策	<i>p229b</i>	chén	晨	852
bó	勃	<i>p254b</i>	céng	层	<i>p219b</i>	chèn	衬	<i>p250a</i>
bó	脖	<i>p250a</i>	céng	曾	439	chèn	称	874
bó	博	<i>p230b</i>	chā/chǎ/chá	叉	1018	chèn	趁	<i>p239a</i>
bó	膊	<i>p250a</i>	chā	插	<i>p231b</i>	chēng	称	874

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tú	图	p215b	wàng	枉	610	wǔ	侮	p263a
tú	途	p233a	wàng	忘	779	wǔ	舞	p221b
tú	涂	p247b	wàng	望	847	wù	勿	491
tú	徒	p270a	wēi	危	p270a	wù	戊	517 ¹³⁸
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tù	兔	p244b	wéi	围	968	wù	误	p224a
tuán	团	p217b	wéi	违	970	wù	恶	p236b
tuī	推	974	wéi	维	p235b	wù	恶	p245b
tuǐ	腿	p219b	wěi	韦	967 ⁹¹	wù	悟	p253a
tuì	退	p219b	wěi	伟	969	X		
tūn	吞	p270a	wěi	尾	p234b	xī	夕	158 ⁶⁴
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tuō	脱	p225a	wèi/wéi	为	576	xī	希	778
tuó	驮	p262b	wèi	未	274	xī	析	p231a
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tuǒ	妥	p270a	wèi	味	919	xī	牺	p249b
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wā	挖	p245a	wèi	谓	p235b	xī	惜	p270b
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			wén	文	215 ⁸⁴			

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xì	系	951	xiǎo	小	37 ⁷⁹	xū	须	p218b
xì	细	915	xiǎo	晓	p216a	xū	虚	p246b
xiā	虾	p270b	xiào	孝	498	xū	需	1059
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xiá	峡	p242a	xiào	校	521	xǔ	许	688
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xián	闲	258	xiě	写	460	xuǎn	选	864
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xiàn	现	410	xīn	辛	70 ¹⁸⁶	xún	寻	p247a
xiàn	线	989	xīn	欣	p242a	xún	旬	p263b
xiàn	限	1003	xīn	新	467	xún	询	p263b
xiàn	宪	p263a	xìn	信	597	xún	循	p263b
xiàn	陷	p263a	xīng	星	1014	xùn	训	p218b
xiàn	羡	p253a	xíng	行	543	xùn	讯	p245b
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xiāng/xiàng	相	386	xǐng	醒	p232a	yā	压	p235a
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xiāng	箱	p242a	xìng	姓	336	yā	鸭	p271a
xiáng	详	914	xìng	性	882	yá	牙	671 ⁹⁹
xiáng	降	984	xiōng	凶	678	yá	芽	674
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yán	炎	757	yè	页	371 ¹⁷⁰	yǐn	隐	p240a
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yǎo	咬	528	yì	益	p234b	yòu	又	101 ³⁵
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yǔ	雨	368 ²⁰⁴	zá	杂	1000	zhǎn	展	895
yǔ	语	958	zá	砸	p264b	zhǎn	盏	p265a
yù	玉	74 ¹³¹	zá	砸	p264b	zhǎn	崭	p265a
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yuān	冤	p271b	zāo	遭	p243a	zhàng	障	p265a
yuán	元	89	zāo	糟	p243a	zhāo	招	p233b
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yuè	月	104 ¹¹⁸	zèng	赠	p271b	zhè	浙	p272b
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yuè	钥	p271a	zhá/zhā	扎	p253b	zhèi	这	216
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zhěn	诊	<i>p239a</i>	zhōng/zhòng	中	150 ¹⁰⁵	zhuàng	壮	<i>p217b</i>
zhěn	枕	<i>p272a</i>	zhōng	终	<i>p237a</i>	zhuàng	撞	<i>p248b</i>
zhèn	阵	<i>p228b</i>	zhōng	忠	<i>p255b</i>	zhuàng	幢	<i>p265b</i>
zhèn	振	853	zhōng	钟	151	zhuī	佳	59 ²⁰⁸
zhèn	震	854	zhōng	衷	<i>p265a</i>	zhuī	追	<i>p245a</i>
zhèn	镇	<i>p242b</i>	zhōng	衷	<i>p265a</i>	zhǔn	准	720
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zhēng	征	604	zhǒng/zhòng	种	725	zhuō	捉	<i>p246a</i>
zhēng	睁	<i>p248a</i>	zhòng	众	<i>p234b</i>	zhuó	着	588
zhēng	蒸	<i>p272a</i>	zhòng	重	323	zī	姿	<i>p235b</i>
zhěng	整	602	zhōu	舟	538 ¹⁸²	zī	资	<i>p235b</i>
zhèng	正	600	zhōu	周	<i>p222b</i>	zǐ	子	44 ⁷⁴
zhèng	证	603	zhōu	粥	<i>p272a</i>	zǐ	仔	<i>p253b</i>
zhèng	政	601	zhòu	宙	<i>p265a</i>	zǐ	紫	<i>p247b</i>
zhèng	挣	<i>p265a</i>	zhòu	皱	<i>p272a</i>	zì	字	338
zhèng/zhēng	症	606	zhòu	骤	<i>p265a</i>	zì	自	619 ¹⁸⁰
zhī	之	<i>p221b</i>	zhū	朱	<i>p237b</i>	zōng	宗	900
zhī	支	351	zhū	珠	<i>p237b</i>	zōng	综	<i>p253b</i>
zhī	知	345	zhū	株	<i>p272a</i>	zǒng	总	700
zhī	枝	352	zhū	猪	184	zòng	纵	<i>p272a</i>
zhī	织	998	zhú	竹	65 ¹⁷⁸	zǒu	走	227 ¹⁸⁹
zhí	执	763	zhú	烛	<i>p235a</i>	zū	租	169
zhí	直	403	zhú	逐	<i>p246a</i>	zú	足	247 ¹⁹⁶
zhí	值	405	zhǔ	、	73 ¹	zú	族	<i>p222b</i>
zhí	职	<i>p234a</i>	zhǔ	主	75	zǔ	阻	172
zhí	植	406	zhǔ	煮	185	zǔ	组	170
zhí	殖	409	zhǔ	嘱	<i>p265b</i>	zǔ	祖	168
zhǐ	止	246 ¹⁰²	zhù	住	76	zǔ	钻	365
zhǐ/zhī	只	702	zhù	助	922	zuān/zuàn	嘴	<i>p225b</i>
zhǐ	纸	277	zhù	注	78	zuǐ	最	477
zhǐ	址	<i>p244a</i>	zhù	驻	79	zuì	罪	<i>p272a</i>
zhǐ	指	<i>p219b</i>	zhù	祝	<i>p223b</i>	zuì	醉	<i>p232a</i>
zhì	至	514 ¹⁷¹	zhù	著	186	zūn	尊	<i>p238b</i>
zhì	志	<i>p218a</i>	zhù	筑	<i>p253b</i>	zūn	遵	<i>p238b</i>
zhì	识	628	zhù	铸	<i>p272a</i>	zuó	昨	558
zhì	治	957	zhuā	抓	<i>p244a</i>	zuǒ	左	668
zhì	制	1028	zhuān	专	727	zuò	作	452
zhì	帜	<i>p265a</i>	zhuān	砖	730	zuò	坐	553
zhì	质	<i>p234a</i>	zhuǎn	转	729	zuò	座	554
zhì	致	<i>p228a</i>	zhuàn	传	728	zuò	做	<i>p224a</i>
zhì	秩	<i>p237b</i>	zhuàn	赚	<i>p239a</i>			
zhì	智	1023	zhuāng	庄	<i>p239b</i>			
			zhuāng	桩	<i>p272a</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 ⁴
丨	shù	13 ³
一	yī/yí/yì	1 ²
乙	yǐ	15 ⁷
丶	zhǔ	73 ¹
丿	zǐ	867 ⁶
一		21 ⁵

2 strokes

八	bā	124 ²⁴
勺	bāo	283 ²⁶
匕	bǐ	41 ³⁹
冫	bīng	657 ⁸
卜	bǔ	159 ¹⁶
厂	chǎng	229 ¹³
丩	dāo	232 ¹⁷
刀	dāo	131 ²⁷
丁	dīng	624
儿	ér/r	67 ²⁹
二	èr	5 ¹¹
匚	fāng	197 ¹⁵
冫	fù	94 ³³

几	jǐ/jī	541 ³⁰
卩	jié	112 ³²
冂	jiōng	8 ¹⁹
九	jiǔ	203
凵	kǎn	579 ³⁸
了	le/liǎo	43
力	lì	11 ²⁸
一	mì	36 ¹⁸
七	qī	202
人	rén	4 ²³
亻	rén	14 ²¹
入	rù	204
十	shí	7 ¹²
厶	sī	46 ³⁷
丩	tóu	33 ⁹
讠	yán	58 ¹⁰
冫	yì	191 ³⁴
又	yòu	101 ³⁵
ナ		221 ¹⁴
厂		398 ²²
一		434 ²⁰
々		774 ³¹
彡		933 ³⁶
乂		1019 ²⁵

3 strokes

才	cái	689
又	chā/chǎ/chá	1018
中	chè	580 ⁶¹
彳	chì	50 ⁶²
川	chuān	<i>p218b</i>
辶	chuò	90 ⁴⁷
寸	cùn	237 ⁵⁴
大	dà	61 ⁵²
凡	fán	768
飞	fēi	540
干	gān	223
个	gè	214
弓	gōng	270 ⁷¹
工	gōng	566 ⁴⁸
井	gǒng	193 ⁵¹
及	jí	661
己	jǐ	297 ⁷²
冫	jì	<i>p215b</i> ⁷⁰
巾	jīn	464 ⁵⁷
久	jiǔ	721
口	kǒu	53 ⁵⁸
亏	kuī	<i>p259a</i>
马	mǎ	55 ⁷⁵

么 **me** 206
 门 **mén** 25⁴⁶
 宀 **mián** 40⁴⁵
 女 **nǚ** 3⁷²
 乞 **qǐ** 435
 干 **qiān** 354
 斗 **qiāng** 1033⁴²
 彡 **quǎn** 183⁶⁹
 刃 **rèn** *p227b*
 三 **sān** 6
 山 **shān** 118⁶⁰
 彡 **shān** 909⁶³
 上 **shàng** 459
 勺 **sháo** 284
 尸 **shī** 440⁶⁷
 士 **shì** 35
 扌 **shǒu** 28⁵⁵
 讠 **shuǐ** 77⁴⁰
 彡 **sī** 48⁷⁷
 巳 **sì** 299
 土 **tǔ** 34⁴⁹
 丸 **wán** 762⁶⁶
 万 **wàn** 598
 尢 **wāng/yóu** 68⁵³
 亡 **wáng** 85⁴³
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 歹 **dǎi** 408⁹⁷
 弔 **diào** 271
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 风 **fēng** 819¹²¹
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 父 **fù** 264¹⁰⁸
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 戈 **gē** 30¹⁰¹
 公 **gōng** 953
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 互 **hù** *p227a*
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 火 **huǒ** 295⁸³

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 介 **jiè** 694
 斤 **jīn** 342¹¹⁵
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 井 **jǐng** 590
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 木 **mù** 80⁹⁴
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 市 shì 766
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 𠂇 811¹³⁰

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舰	jiàn	p258a
浆	jiāng	1037
胶	jiāo	527
较	jiào	522
借	jiè	887
紧	jǐn	599
浸	jìn	p237a
竞	jìng	p232a
酒	jiǔ	475
桔	jú	241
剧	jù	755
俱	jù	p239a
倦	juàn	p232b
绢	juàn	p251b
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恳	kěn	p241b
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哭	kū	639
宽	kuān	950
捆	kǔn	p251b
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离	lí	679
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恋	liàn	p249b
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 料 liào p216a
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 留 liú 829
 流 liú p222a
 旅 lǚ 1043
 虑 lù p241a
 埋 mái p245b
 秘 mǐ/bì p228b
 眠 mián p260b
 莫 mò 939
 拿 ná 593
 难 nán/nàn 488
 脑 nǎo p232a
 能 néng 438
 娘 niáng p222a
 捏 niē p268b
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 旁 páng 875
 袍 páo 291
 陪 péi p230b
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 热 rè 764
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 烧 shāo p216a
 哨 shào p262a
 射 shè 238
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 谁 shéi/shuí 60
 逝 shì p262a
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 颂 sòng p262a
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 速 sù p246a
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 谈 tán 758
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 倘 tǎng 481
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 桃 táo p270a
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 特 tè 703
 疼 téng p224b
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 透 tòu p234a
 途 tú p233a
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 袜 wà p225b
 顽 wán p270a
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 蚊 wén p270b
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 阅 yuè p248b
 悦 yuè p264b
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 载 zǎi/zài p265b
 脏 zàng/zāng p223b
 造 zào 743
 窄 zhǎi 455
 债 zhài p219a
 展 zhǎn 895
 盏 zhǎn p265a
 站 zhàn 359
 涨 zhǎng/zhàng p248a
 哲 zhé p253b
 浙 zhè p272b
 真 zhēn 404
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 菠 bō p254b
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 猜 cāi p229a
 彩 cǎi 621
 菜 cài 622
 惭 cán p254b
 惨 cǎn p265b
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 常 cháng 483
 偿 cháng p255a
 唱 chàng 457
 晨 chén 852
 匙 chí/shì p255a
 崇 chóng p250a
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 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
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 符 fú 906
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 辅 fǔ p226a
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 敢 gǎn 737
 鸽 gē p256b
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 馆 guǎn 533
 惯 guàn p218a
 焊 hàn p257a
 毫 háo p246a
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 混 hún/hùn p237a
 基 jī p218a
 寄 jì 1045
 绩 jì p219a
 寂 jì p257b
 假 jiǎ/jià 1015
 煎 jiān 572
 检 jiǎn p216a
 减 jiǎn 980
 渐 jiàn p233a
 教 jiāo/jiào 499
 脚 jiǎo p225a
 接 jiē 784
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 救 jiù 838
 据 jù 756
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 廊 láng p259a
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 梁 liáng p237b
 辆 liàng 417
 聊 liáo p252a
 猎 liè p259b
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 领 lǐng 372
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 铝 lǚ p260a
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 谜 mí 128
 密 mì p228b
 描 miáo p240a
 敏 mǐn p260b
 谋 móu p236a
 您 nín 88
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 排 pái p222b
 盘 pán p234a
 培 péi p261a
 捧 pěng p223b
 啤 pí p226b
 偏 piān p221a
 票 piào 1046
 婆 pó p227b
 戚 qī p252b

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清	qīng	252
情	qíng	251
球	qiú	p216a
渠	qú	p252b
娶	qǔ	p269a
圈	quān/juān/ juàn	p232b
商	shāng	713
蛇	shé	p246b
深	shēn	p223b
婶	shěn	808
绳	shéng	p239b
盛	shèng/chéng	p269a
授	shòu	p246a
兽	shòu	p269b
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梳	shū	p246b
孰	shú	p217b
宿	sù/xiǔ	p224b
随	suí	843
探	tàn	p224a
堂	táng	723
掏	tāo	p253a
萄	táo	p262b
梯	tī	p240b
惕	tì	p262b
添	tiān	p229a
甜	tián	p247a
停	tíng	842
铜	tóng	861
桶	tǒng	p246b
偷	tōu	1060
推	tuī	974
脱	tuō	p225a
晚	wǎn	565
望	wàng	779
维	wéi	p235b
谓	wèi	p235b
悉	xī	p253a
惜	xī	p270a
袭	xí	p263a
掀	xiān	p242a
厢	xiāng	p263a

象	xiàng	733
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斜	xié	p246b
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绪	xù	188
续	xù	p219a
旋	xuán	p245a
悬	xuán	p263a
雪	xuě	p215a
崖	yá	p263b
淹	yān	p263b
眼	yǎn	p219b
掩	yǎn	p263b
窑	yáo	p264a
野	yě	p228a
液	yè	p246a
移	yí	p239b
银	yín	1064
寅	yín	p223a
隐	yǐn	p240a
婴	yīng	p264a
营	yíng	p221b
悠	yōu	p253b
渔	yú	p264a
域	yù	p271a
跃	yuè	p253b
粘	zhān/níán	360
崭	zhǎn	p265a
章	zhāng	p218a
着	zháo/zhe/ zhuó	586-88
睁	zhēng	p248a
职	zhí	p234a
猪	zhū	184
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奥	ào	p254a
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棒	bàng	p223b
悲	bēi	p222b
辈	bèi	p222b
逼	bī	p231b
编	biān	p221a
遍	biàn	p221a
博	bó	p230b
裁	cái	p265b
策	cè	p229b
曾	céng/zēng	439
插	chā	p231b
超	chāo	p233b
朝	cháo/zhāo	p227a
趁	chèn	p239a
程	chéng	p247b
厨	chú	p248b
喘	chuǎn	p240b
窗	chuāng	p226b
窜	cuàn	p255b
搓	cuō	p255b
搭	dā	p240b
答	dá/dā	975
道	dào	347
登	dēng	798
等	děng	582
堤	dī	p266a
奠	diàn	p256a
跌	diē	p247b
董	dǒng	324
渡	dù	p247a
短	duǎn	659
鹅	é	p215b
番	fān	p256a
愤	fèn	p240b
粪	fèn	p266b
幅	fú	p221b
傅	fù	726
溉	gài	p256b
港	gǎng	393
割	gē	p247a
搁	gē/gé	p250b
隔	gé	p247b
葛	gé/gě	p272a
辜	gū	322

雇	gù	p266b	棉	mián	p247a	塔	tǎ	p240b
棍	gùn	p237a	牌	pái	p232a	毯	tǎn	p240b
锅	guō	p251a	跑	pǎo	287	提	tí/dī	1004
寒	hán	p225a	赔	péi	p230b	替	tì	896
喊	hǎn	978	喷	pēn	p240b	童	tóng	149
喝	hē/hè	501	棚	péng	p261a	筒	tǒng	863
黑	hēi	357 ²²³	脾	pí	p252a	痛	tòng	p216a
喉	hóu	p241b	骗	piàn	p221a	蛙	wā	p245b
猴	hóu	p241b	葡	pú	p261a	喂	wèi	p225b
湖	hú	712	普	pǔ	800	温	wēn	1011
滑	huá	p247b	铺	pù/pū	531	握	wò	p225a
猾	huá	p247b	期	qī	963	晰	xī	p231a
缓	huǎn	p218b	欺	qī	965	稀	xī	p270a
慌	huāng	p222b	棋	qí	966	喜	xǐ	243
辉	huī	p251a	谦	qiān	p261a	羨	xiàn	p253a
集	jí	p216a	腔	qiāng	p268b	谢	xiè	239
践	jiàn	p226a	强	qiáng/qiǎng	p232a	雄	xióng	p247a
溅	jiàn	p258a		jiàng		锈	xiù	p234a
焦	jiāo	p226a	翘	qiáo/qiào	p261b	循	xún	p263b
椒	jiāo	p258a	琴	qín	p268b	焰	yàn	p263b
搅	jiǎo	p258a	晴	qíng	253	谣	yáo	p238a
街	jiē	545	确	què	p219a	遗	yí	p271a
揭	jiē	p258a	裙	qún	p252b	椅	yǐ	209
筋	jīn	p267a	然	rán	686	硬	yìng	p247a
景	jǐng	396	惹	rě	p252b	游	yóu	p222a
敬	jìng	1061	揉	róu	p261b	愉	yú	p225a
揪	jiū	p258b	锐	ruì	p248b	遇	yù	p219b
就	jiù	397	散	sàn	p219a	裕	yù	p264b
棵	kē	692	骚	sāo	p262a	御	yù	p264b
渴	kě	p222a	嫂	sǎo	p243a	寓	yù	p271b
裤	kù	p248b	森	sēn	p245a	援	yuán	p218b
款	kuǎn	p239b	善	shàn	p247a	缘	yuán	p271b
筐	kuāng	p267b	赏	shǎng	485	越	yuè	736
愧	kuì	p259a	稍	shāo	p242a	暂	zàn	719
阔	kuò	p249a	剩	shèng	p223a	凿	záo	p264b
喇	lǎ	p259a	湿	shī	p232b	曾	zēng/céng	439
愣	lèng	p259a	释	shì	p220b	渣	zhā	p271b
联	lián	p218a	舒	shū	p219a	掌	zhǎng	484
量	liáng/liàng	844	暑	shǔ	187	植	zhí	406
裂	liè	p228b	属	shǔ	1038	殖	zhí	409
搂	lōu	p260a	税	shuì	312	智	zhì	1023
喽	lou	p260a	斯	sī	p238a	粥	zhōu	p272a
落	luò/là/lào	p218a	搜	sōu	p243a	煮	zhǔ	185
帽	mào	466	锁	suǒ	p269b	筑	zhù/zhú	p253b

铸	zhù	p272a
装	zhuāng	p218a
紫	zǐ	p247b
最	zuì	479
尊	zūn	p238b

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矮	ǎi	84
碍	ài	p254a
暗	àn	p229a
摆	bǎi	p227a
搬	bān	p226b
碑	bēi	p231b
酬	chóu	p255b
愁	chóu	p248a
楚	chǔ	828
触	chù	p250b
辞	cí	p255a
催	cuī	p248a
错	cuò	650
殿	diàn	p256a
叠	dié	p247b
督	dū	p256a
躲	duǒ	p243b
蜂	fēng	p223b
缝	féng	p223b
福	fú	p221b
缚	fù	p256b
概	gài	p225b
感	gǎn	979
搞	gǎo	100
跟	gēn	248
鼓	gǔ	p236a ²²⁴
跪	guì	p251a
滚	gǔn	p248a
煌	huáng	p257b
毁	huǐ	p267a
魂	hún	p267a
辑	jí	p257b
嫁	jià	p241b
煎	jiān	572
简	jiǎn	859
键	jiàn	936
鉴	jiàn	p258a

酱	jiàng	1036
解	jiě	997
谨	jǐn	p258b
禁	jìn/jīn	p247b
睛	jīng	254
舅	jiù	p267a
窟	kū	p258b
跨	kuà	p241b
筷	kuài	p248a
廓	kuò	p259a
赖	lài	p217a
蓝	lán	p220b
滥	làn	p220b
雷	léi	803
粮	liáng	p236a
梁	liáng	p237b
龄	líng	375
零	líng	370
溜	liū	p267b
楼	lóu	513
路	lù	630
锣	luó	p260a
满	mǎn	995
煤	méi	p235b
蒙	mēng/méng	p268a
	méng	
盟	méng	p268a
摸	mō	941
寞	mò	943
漠	mò	942
墓	mù	945
幕	mù	946
嗯	ń/n/níng/ ǎng/ng	p226b
暖	nuǎn	p218b
蓬	péng	p261a
碰	pèng	p221b
辟	pì	p233b
签	qiān	p221b
勤	qín	p268b
群	qún	p234a
溶	róng	p261a
塞	sāi	p269a
嗓	sǎng	p252b

傻	shǎ	p252b
摄	shè	p262a
慎	shèn	p242b
输	shū	p220a
署	shǔ	190
鼠	shǔ	p217a ²²⁵
数	shù	681
睡	shuì	636
塑	sù	p253a
碎	suì	p232a
嗦	suō	p262b
塌	tā	p262b
滩	tān	p262b
摊	tān	p270a
腾	téng/tēng	p233a
填	tián	p242b
跳	tiào	814
腿	tuǐ	p219b
碗	wǎn	p220a
微	wēi	p242b
雾	wù	p253a
锡	xī	p270b
媳	xí	p270b
嫌	xián	p239a
献	xiàn	p238b
想	xiǎng	387
像	xiàng	734
歇	xiē	p248a
新	xīn	467
腰	yāo	p248a
摇	yáo	p238a
遥	yáo	p238b
意	yì	446
愚	yú	p264b
愈	yù/yú	p225a
源	yuán	p237b
猿	yuán	p264b
障	zhàng	p265a
照	zhào	985
罩	zhào	p271b
蒸	zhēng	p272a
置	zhì	407
稚	zhì	p265a
罪	zuì	p272a

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熬	áo	p254a
榜	bǎng	877
膀	bǎng	878
鼻	bí	p231b ²²⁶
膊	bó	p250a
察	chá	1063
磁	cí	p227a
摧	cuī	p266a
凳	dèng	p266a
滴	dī	p235a
端	duān	p240b
锻	duàn	p225b
腐	fǔ	907
膏	gāo	105
歌	gē	430
寡	guǎ	p266b
管	guǎn	832
裹	guǒ	p257a
豪	háo	p266b
碱	jiǎn	p258a
竭	jié	p258b
截	jié	p265b
精	jīng	927
静	jìng	1067
境	jìng	p232b
聚	jù	p267a
颗	kē	p249a
酷	kù	p258b
蜡	là	p259a
辣	là	p267b
璃	lí	p250a
僚	liáo	p259b
漏	lòu	p248a
嘛	ma	p226a
慢	mán	p252a
慢慢	màn	584
漫漫	màn	p260a
貌	mào	p252a
蜜	mì	p228b
蔑	miè	p260b
模	mó/mú	940
慕	mù	944

嫩	nèn	p268a
漂	piāo/piǎo	1047
漆	qī	p268b
旗	qí	964
歉	qiàn	p239a
墙	qiáng	937
敲	qiāo	102
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瘦	shòu	p243a
摔	shuāi	p243a
嗽	sòu	334
酸	suān	p225a
算	suàn	626
缩	suō	p224b
稳	wěn	p239b
舞	wǔ	p221b
鲜	xiān/xiǎn	p249a
熊	xióng	p253a
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墟	xū	p263a
演	yǎn	p223a
疑	yí	p239b
蝇	yíng	p239b
踊	yǒng	p264a
愿	yuàn	444
遭	zāo	p243a
摘	zhāi	p235a
遮	zhē	p272a
赚	zhuàn	p239a

15 strokes

磅	bàng	879
暴	bào	p254a
播	bō	p220b
踩	cǎi	623
潮	cháo	p227a
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慧	huì	p257b
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僵	jiāng	p258a
蕉	jiāo	p226a
靠	kào	932
黎	lí	p259b
瞞	mán	p260a
霉	méi	p260b
摩	mó	p226b
磨	mó	p226a
墨	mò	p240a
噢	ō	p260b
篇	piān	p221a
飘	piāo	1048
趣	qù	p217a
撒	sā/sǎ	p242b
蔬	shū	p246b
熟	shú/shóu	p217b
撕	sī	p238a
艘	sōu	p243a
踏	tà/tā	p269b
躺	tǎng	479
趟	tàng	480
踢	tī	p225b
题	tí	822
慰	wèi	p248b
瞎	xiā	p270b
箱	xiāng	p242a
鞋	xié	1054
颜	yán	1056
毅	yì	p264a
影	yǐng	910
豫	yù	p264b
增	zēng	p219b
震	zhèn	854
镇	zhèn	p242b
嘱	zhǔ	p265b

撞 **zhuàng** *p248b*
 幢 **zhuàng/**
chuáng *p265b*

醉 **zuì** *p232a*
 遵 **zūn** *p238b*

16 strokes

壁 **bì** *p233b*

避 **bì** *p233b*

辩 **biàn** *p254a*

薄 **bó/báo** *p230b*

餐 **cān** *p250a*

操 **cāo** *p224a*

雕 **diāo** *p256a*

蝶 **dié** *p256a*

糕 **gāo** *p249a*

憾 **hàn** *p257a*

嘿 **hēi** *p251a*

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激 **jī** *p249a*

鲸 **jīng** *p258b*

镜 **jìng** *p232b*

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篮 **lán** *p220b*

懒 **lǎn** *p217a*

窿 **lóng** *p260a*

默 **mò** *p252a*

凝 **níng** *p260b*

膨 **péng** *p261a*

器 **qì** *p218a*

燃 **rán** *p249a*

糖 **táng** *425*

蹄 **tí** *p235a*

醒 **xǐng** *p232a*

燕 **yān/yàn** *p263b*

邀 **yāo** *p253b*

赞 **zàn** *p233a*

澡 **zǎo** *p224a*

赠 **zèng** *p271b*

整 **zhěng** *602*

嘴 **zuǐ** *p225b*

17 strokes

癌 **ái** *p253b*

擦 **cā** *p225b*

戴 **dài** *471*

蹈 **dǎo** *p255b*

瞪 **dèng** *p256a*

繁 **fán** *p227b*

瞧 **qiáo** *p226a*

霜 **shuāng** *p242b*

赢 **yíng** *p226b*

藏 **zàng/cáng** *p230a*

糟 **zāo** *p243a*

燥 **zào** *p224b*

骤 **zhòu** *p265a*

18 strokes

翻 **fān** *p220b*

19 strokes

瓣 **bàn** *p254a*

爆 **bào** *p254a*

颤 **chàn** *p254b*

蹬 **dēng** *p256a*

蹲 **dūn** *p250b*

疆 **jiāng** *p258a*

警 **jǐng** *1062*

攀 **pān** *p261a*

20 strokes

灌 **guàn** *p234b*

籍 **jí** *p257b*

譬 **pì** *p233b*

嚷 **rǎng/rāng** *p252b*

壤 **rǎng** *p261b*

耀 **yào** *p264a*

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. | 丨 | 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. | 冫 | crown 36 |
| 15. | 冫 | ice 657 |
| 16. | 几 | table 541 |
| 17. | 凵 | bowl 579 |
| 18. | 刀 | knife 131 |
| 19. | 力 | strength 11 |
| 20. | 勹 | wrap 283 |
| 21. | 匕 | ladle 41 |
| 22. | 匚 | basket 197 |
| 23. | 匚 | box – |
| 24. | 十 | ten 7 |
| 25. | 卜 | divine 159 |
| 26. | 冫 | seal 112 |
| 27. | 厂 | slope 229 |
| 28. | 勹 | cocoon 46 |
| 29. | 又 | right hand 101 |

– 3 –

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| 30. | 口 | mouth 53 |
|-----|---|----------|

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| 31. | 口 | surround 9 |
| 32. | 土 | earth 34 |
| 33. | 士 | knight 35 |
| 34. | 夕 | follow 431 |
| 35. | 夕 | 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 <i>p. 216b</i> |
| 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. | 彳 | march 933 |
| 55. | 升 | clasp 193 |
| 56. | 弋 | dart 29 |
| 57. | 弓 | bow 270 |
| 58. | 彳 | pig's head <i>p. 215b</i> |
| 59. | 彳 | streaks 909 |
| 60. | 彳 | step 50 |

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- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|
| 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. | 日 | say 110 |
| 74. | 月 | moon 104 |
| 75. | 木 | tree 80 |
| 76. | 欠 | yawn 244 |
| 77. | 止 | toe 246 |
| 78. | 歹 | chip 408 |
| 79. | 爿 | 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. | 爻 | 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 |

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98. 瓦 tile 739
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101. 用 use 529
102. 田 field 10
103. 疋 bolt 236
104. 疔 sick 605
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113. 示 sign 899
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115. 禾 grain 81
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117. 立 stand 144

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120. 系 silk 48
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126. 而 beard 986
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- 13 -

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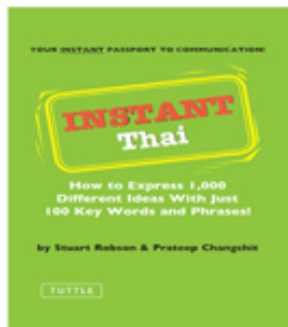
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212. 龍 dragon *p. 241a*
213. 龜 tortoise -

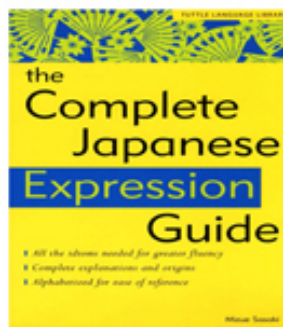
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214. 龠 flute -

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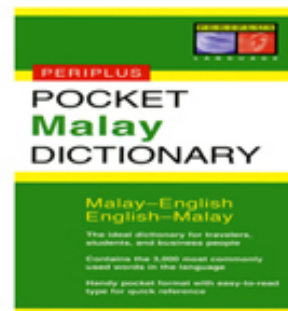
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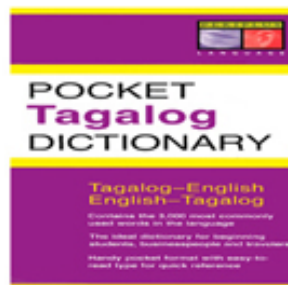
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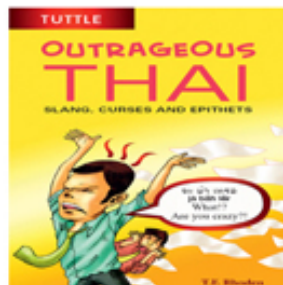
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