

# 201

## Chinese Verbs

**Compounds and Phrases for Everyday Use**

**By Eugene and Nora Ching, The Ohio State University**

**How verbs function in the Chinese Language**

**201 monosyllabic verbs based on words frequency lists**

**The most useful compounds and phrase for each verb given**

**Chinese pronunciation and Romanization explained**

**Simplified Chinese characters contrasted with regular forms**

**Conversion tables of five common phonetic symbols**

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# CHINESE VERBS

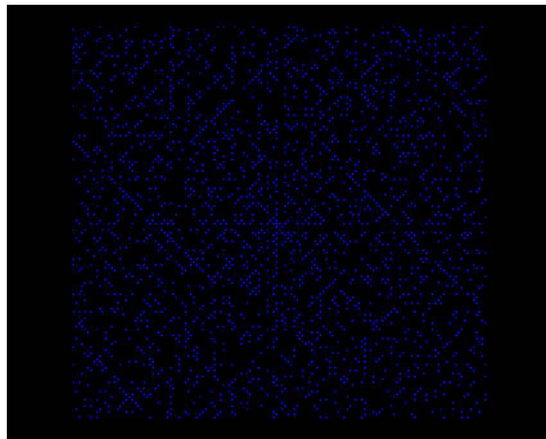
## COMPOUNDS AND PHRASES FOR EVERYDAY USAGE

*Eugene and Nora Ching*

The Ohio State University



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*Dedicated to our father,  
Professor Tieh-han Chao,  
a devoted teacher and scholar*



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## PREFACE

Since Chinese is an uninflected language, the format of this book is completely different from the others in the 201 series. Instead of the neat conjugation tables, which the verbs of other languages have, for each of the 201 monosyllabic verbs selected, the most useful compounds, phrases, and idioms containing the verb are listed. Although most of them remain verbs in these contexts, some of them may not. To show the differences, grammatical labels are used. It is hoped that students who became familiar with the characteristics of these classifications will be able to use the entries as an active part of their knowledge of Chinese. Considering the items listed under the 201 monosyllabic verbs, we could have called this book *2001 Chinese Verbs*.

In the preparation of this book, the first problem is a matter of selection. The 201 monosyllabic verbs are selected from two frequency lists: *A Study of the High Frequency Words Used in Chinese Elementary School Reading Materials* (Taipei, Chung Hua Book Co., 1967) and *Wenhua Xuexi Chang Yong Zibiao* (Shanghai, Huadong Renmin Chubanshe, 1951). In principle, only free forms should have been selected. However, a few bound forms are included because of the useful constructions in which they are components. Some free forms are omitted not because they are rarely used but because of the paucity of the constructions in which they are components. Entries under each verb have been selected also for their frequency and usefulness. For verbs with fewer entries, some items not so frequently used may be included as well as more examples. For verbs with abundant expressions, the problem becomes a painful process of elimination. Nevertheless, we have tried to exclude those lexical terms which are easily found in a dictionary and those combinations which are synthesizable or endocentric. In other words, special emphasis is given to items of which the real meaning or grammatical function can not be readily figured out just by examining the components. Although items with the monosyllabic verb as the initial component are the overwhelming majority of the entries, items in which it occupies other positions may also be listed after the former, both alphabetically.

The second problem we face is the labeling of the entries. For many of them labeling is not difficult. For some, we have to leave them unanalyzed and unclassified. For verbal constructions, we have to limit our labels to V (for verb) and SV (for status verbs, including quality verbs). Beyond those, we urge our readers to consult *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese* if our introduction in this book cannot help. Adj (for adjective) is used to indicate an item which is primarily used as a nominal modifier, unlike a status verb which may also be used as a predicate. The labels are usually in this order: analysis of construction / classification of form class. Classification of form class may be omitted whenever it is obvious. For example, when a V-O (verb-object) is in its usual role as a verbal, only V-O is given. However, when a V-O functions as a noun or transitive verb, N or TV will follow: V-O/N or V-O/TV. In order to take care of the ionization problem of a verb-object construction, VO is for solid verb-object, V-O for limited separability, and V O for phrases. Although the labels are given last for each entry, they are for the entries themselves rather than for the examples.

Wherever possible, English translations follow this order: literal translation precedes an approximate equivalent separated by a slant (/). A comma or semicolon instead of a slant would mean that the item may be used both literally and figuratively. For example, *zǒu mǎ kàn huā* means literally “to view the flowers on horseback” while it is used for “going over things quickly.” *Chī dòufu* means both “to eat bean curd” and “to flirt.”

These two items are listed as follows:

<i>zǒu mǎ kàn huā</i>	走馬看花	to view the flowers on horseback / to go over things quickly.
<i>chī dòufu</i>	吃豆腐	to eat bean curd, to flirt

One other problem lies in the treatment of verbs with different pronunciations and/or different ideographic written forms. Some have been treated as different verbs listed on separate pages, such as *dǎo* 倒 and *dào* 倒, *zuò* 作 and *zuò* 做. Many have been put together with the differences marked, such as *dāng* 當 and *dàng* 當, *diào* 調 and *tiáo* 調, and *qingjia* under *qīn* 親. *Yóu* 遊 and *yóu* 游 are treated as one word. Those who are interested in this kind of problem in the Chinese language may read Liu Ping-nan, *P'o Yin Tzu Chi Chieh* (Taipei: Yi Chih Bookstore, 1973) and Tung Kuei-hsien, *T'ung Tzu Yi Yin Tzu Tien* (Taipei: P'ing P'ing Ch'upanshe, 1964). The romanization system used in the book is the one known as *pinyin*, officially adopted by the People's Republic of China in 1957. Other systems which are commonly used in this country are presented in the appended contrastive table. Chinese characters for the entries are those of the regular forms. A table to show the difference between the regular and simplified forms is also appended in the back of the book.

To prepare a book of this nature, we have consulted many dictionaries and vocabulary lists. The ones we depend upon heavily are Lin Yutang's *Chinese-English Dictionary of Modern Usage*, Wang Yi's *Kuo Yu Tz'u Tien*, Matthews' *Chinese-English Dictionary*, He Jung's *Kuoyu Jihpao Tz'u Tien*. Appendix II, “From Regular to Simplified Characters” is taken from *Jianhuazi Zongbiao Jianzi*, published by Wenzhi Gaige Chubanshe, Peking, 1964 with the asterisks and footnote reference numbers removed. It is hardly necessary to say that we owe Professor Y. R. Chao more than anybody else for drawing freely from his monumental work *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese*. If anything has been left unexplained, answers will be found from his book. Our gratitude is due to some of our students who, after using some of our trial pages, enthusiastically endorsed this project. James R. Moore and Josephine Matthews participated in the final stages of the project. In this connection we wish to thank the federally supported work-study program for making it possible for them to work for us. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Charles Lin, who did the calligraphical work, and to Mrs. Gloria Corrigan for putting our manuscript in a form which is ready for the camera. To Professor Fang-yu Wang who read the manuscript and offered valuable suggestions we wish to express our sincere thanks also. It goes without saying, all the mistakes remain our own.

## INTRODUCTION

This introduction discusses the major differences between the Chinese verb and the English verb, gives a brief description of the Chinese verb, particularly in relation with aspect makers, adverbs of degree, reduplication, and compounds, and provides examples in which Chinese verbs are used. Since there are not any neat conjugation tables to begin with, this introduction may offer a kind of framework in which the question how Chinese verbs function may in a very modest way be answered.

### The Difference Between the Chinese Verb and the English Verb

As Chinese is not an inflective language, it is not possible to construct a Chinese conjugation. We must adopt a different approach for *201 Chinese Verbs*. Let us begin by discussing some unique qualities of Chinese verbs.

First, Chinese verbs do not indicate tense. Whether they are used in the past, present, or future, the form of the verb remains the same. For example, the verb *chī* “to eat” is always *chī* in each of the following sentences:

1. *cóngqián wǒ chī Zhōngguó fàn.*      “Formerly I ate Chinese food.”
2. *Xiànzài wǒ chī Zhōngguó fàn.*      “Now I eat Chinese food.”
3. *Jiānglái wǒ chī Zhōngguó fàn.*      “In the future I shall eat Chinese food.”

Note that in each of the above examples, the tense of the Chinese sentence is expressed by such time words as *cóngqián*, *xiànzài*, etc. while the tense of the English sentence has to be indicated by the verb itself.

Second, Chinese verbs do not indicate person or number. Whether the subject is in first, second, or third person, singular or plural, the form of the verb is always the same. For example:

1. *Wǒ chī Zhōngguó fàn.*      “I eat Chinese food.”
2. *Nǐ chī Zhōngguó fàn.*      “You eat Chinese food.”
3. *Tā chī Zhōngguó fàn.*      “He (or she) eats Chinese food.”

In the above sentences, if any of the subjects had been in plural number, the verb would still have been *chī*.

Third, Chinese verbs, particularly the dissyllabic ones, may be used as nouns without changing their morphological forms. For example, *dàibiǎo* may be “to represent” or “a representative”; *xuǎnjǔ*, “to elect” or “an election.” Of course, English has verbs like “walk,” “work,” “vote,” etc., which may all be used as nouns; but this kind of class overlap is more common in Chinese.

Fourth, Chinese verbs include adjectives. *Gāo* “tall,” for example, may be used attributively in *gāo lǒu* “a tall building,” or predicatively without the verb “to be” as in *Tā gāo* “He is tall.”

Fifth, English prepositional expressions are verbal expressions in Chinese. “In New York” would be *zài Niǚyuē*; “work for me,” *gěi wǒ zuòshì*; eat with chopsticks,” *yòng kuàizi chī*.

Sixth, unlike English, Chinese verbs have no voice distinction. The forms for both active and passive voices are the same. Only the context can give some clue to the direction of the action. For example, in *Wǒ xiǎng chī fàn* “I would like to eat,” and in *Fàn hái méi chī ne* “The food has not been eaten yet,” without any change, *chī* is in the active voice in the former sentence while it is in the passive in the latter. *Yú hái méi chī ne* may mean the active voice “The fish has not eaten yet.” or the passive voice “The fish has not been eaten yet.” Only the context makes the intended meaning clear.

Naturally, this increased reliance on context for clarity has, in turn, led to preferred syntactical patterns. The topic-comment pattern is very common in Chinese. In English a topic is usually introduced by a preposition, while in Chinese a topic can take the position of the subject, even though it may not be the beginning point of the action. Using the same examples given to illustrate the lack of voice distinction of verbs in Chinese, we can say that in *Fàn hái méi chī ne* and *Yú hái méi chī ne*, both *fàn* and *yú* may be considered the topic of the sentence; *hái méi chī ne* is the comment that can be another sentence with the subject omitted.

*Fàn (wǒ) hái méi chī ne.*                      “So far as the food is concerned, (I) have not eaten it yet.”

*Yú (wǒ) hái méi chī ne.*                      “So far as the fish is concerned, (I) have not eaten it yet.”

From the translations we can see that in English, we have to introduce these topics with “so far as . . . is concerned,” “concerning . . . ,” “talking about . . . ,” etc.

While verbal sentences are preferred in English, adjectival sentences are often preferred in Chinese. For example:

“He eats a lot.”                      *Tā chīde hěn duō.*                      (Literally, what he eats is very much.)

“He walks very fast.”                      *Tā zǒude hěn kuài.*                      (Literally, his walking is very fast.)

With this understanding, a student of Chinese as a foreign language should avoid the following mistake:

Although *Wo bùshuō Zhōngguó huà hěn hǎo* means “It is very good that I don’t speak Chinese,” an English speaker may mistakenly use it for “I don’t speak Chinese very well,” which has to be the adjectival sentence *Wǒde Zhōngguó huà shuōde hùhǎo* (literally, “So far as my Chinese is concerned, the speaking is not good.”). This point has been reinforced by Professor Y. R. Chao in *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese*, in which he says that Chinese adjectives are used predominantly in the predicative positions.<sup>1</sup> The example he gives is *Wǒmen rén duō, cháwǎn shǎo, chá gòule wǎn búgòu*. Literally, it means “So far as we are concerned, people are many, teacups are few, tea is enough but cups are not enough.” Idiomatic English would be “There are many of us but few teacups; we have enough tea, but not enough cups.”<sup>2</sup>

Aside from purely grammatical considerations, other differences, like unequal ranges of meaning with lexical items and different cultural settings for usage often appear when we compare Chinese and English. *Wánr* for example, means “play.” However, one cannot but feel uncomfortable when one translates *You kòngr qǐng dào wǒ jiā lái wánr* into “When you have time, please come to my house to play.” Conversely, “He plays an important role in this matter” can hardly be translated into *Tā duì jèi jiàn shì wánr zhòngyào de rènwù*. “Visit” would probably be a better translation for *wánr*, even though the Chinese version for “visit” is usually *bàifǎng*. *Zhàn zhòngyào de wèizhi* (literally, “occupy an important location”) probably should be used for “play an important role.” Cultural differences usually dictate different responses to similar stimuli under similar situations. An American accepts a compliment with “Thanks,” while a Chinese, at least in appearance, tries hard to deny it by saying *Náli Náli*, literally, “Where, where?”<sup>3</sup>

## What then is a Chinese verb?

A Chinese verb has been defined as “A syntactic word which can be modified by the adverb *bu* (except for the verb *yǒu* “to have,” which takes *méi*) and can be followed by the phrase suffix *le*.”<sup>4</sup> These are the two common characteristics shared by all verbs in Chinese. Without going into the finer divisions of the Chinese verb, the following major types may be recognized:<sup>5</sup>

(1) Action verbs: intransitive verbs like *lái* “to come,” *qù* “to go,” *zuò* “to sit,” etc.; transitive verbs like *kàn (xì)* “to see (a play),” *chī (fàn)* “to eat (food),” *shā (rén)* “to kill (people),” etc.

(2) Quality verbs: intransitive verbs or adjectives like *dà* “big,” *hǎo* “good,” *xíng* “all right,” etc.; transitive verbs like *ài (cái)* “to love (wealth),” *xìn (jiào)* “religious,” *yǒu (qián)* “to have (money), rich,” etc.

(3) Status verbs: *bìng* “to be sick,” *zuì* “to be drunk,” *è* “to be hungry.”

(4) Classificatory verbs: *xìng (Lǐ)* “to have the family name of (Lǐ),” *zuò (guān)* “to serve as (an official),” *dāng (bīng)* “to serve as (a soldier),” etc.

(5) Auxiliary verbs: *huì* (fēi) “can (fly),” *xiǎng* (shuì) “would like to (sleep),” *kěn* (zuò) “willing to (do it),” etc.

(6) *Shì* and *yǒu*: *shì* (rén) “is a person,” *yǒu* (shū) “to have (a book),” etc.

Verbs may be discussed in terms of their behavior with (1) aspect markers *-le*, *-guo*, *-zhe*, etc., (2) adverbs of degree *hěn*, *gèng*, etc., (3) reduplication, (4) compounds.

## Aspect Markers

*-le* as a word suffix should be distinguished from *.le* as a phrase suffix. Although all verbs may be followed by *.le*, only transitive verbs of Types (1) and (2) may be followed by *-le* without any restrictions. Intransitive verbs take the suffix *-le* only before cognate objects or quantified objects, as in *bīnglè sāntiān* “sick for three days.”<sup>6</sup> The two *le*'s are used primarily for complete action and new situations, often the two sides of the same thing: a new situation takes place after something has been completed.<sup>7</sup> It is wrong to assume that completed action is the same as past tense in English. Let's examine the following sentences:

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (1) <i>Wǒ zuòle.</i>               | “I did it.”                            |
| (2) <i>Wǒ zuòle cái néng zǒu.</i>  | “I cannot leave until I have done it.” |
| (3) <i>Wǒ zuòle cái zǒu de.</i>    | “I didn't leave until I had done it.”  |
| (4) <i>Zuòle zài shuō, hǎo ma?</i> | “Talk about it after it's done, O.K.?” |

In the above sentences, *zuòle* has been used in each case without any formal change. It is interesting to note that the negative versions of the sentences reveal the nature of the verb even more clearly. Compare those four sentences with their negative versions.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (1) <i>Wǒ méizuò.</i>               | “I didn't do it.”                             |
| (2) <i>Wǒ búzuò jiù bùnéng zǒu.</i> | “I can't leave if I don't do it.”             |
| (3) <i>Wǒ méizuò jiù zǒu le.</i>    | “I left before I had done it.”                |
| (4) <i>Méizuò bié shuō, hǎo ma?</i> | “Don't talk about it if it's not done, O.K.?” |

The negative version of sentence (2) clearly shows that the completed action is not the same as the English past tense. While the affirmative uses *-le* in the verb *zuòle*, the negative uses *bu-*, usually considered the present negative, instead of *mei-*, usually considered the past negative. The affirmative (4) is definitely referring to the future perfect tense, while the negative refers to the present status of the work. Sometimes, the completed action is the same as the past tense, as in sentence (1). Very often, the completed action *-le* is used in a dependent clause that begins with “after” in English, while the literal Chinese equivalent, *yǐhòu*, is optional:

*Nǐ chīle fàn. (yǐhòu) zǒu.* “You leave after eating.”

Meanwhile the negative form of completed action is often used in a dependent clause that begins with “before” in English, and the literal Chinese equivalent, *yǐqián*, is also optional.

*Tā méichīfàn (yǐqián) jiù zǒu le.* “He left before eating.”

*Tā méichīfàn (yǐqián) wǒ jiù zǒu le.* “I left before he ate.”

For the use of *mei-* in the *yǐqián* clause, there is a positive alternate form: *Tā chīfàn yǐqián wǒ jiù zǒu le.* “I left before he ate.” The reason why an *yǐqián* clause in Chinese may take either the affirmative or the negative form lies in the difference between the two versions of the *yǐqián* clause. With the negative form, *yǐqián* is optional as well as redundant, while in the positive form *yǐqián* is obligatory.

*-Le* for a new situation is usually connected with adjectives (intransitive quality verbs), intransitive status verbs, and auxiliary verbal phrases. For example:

(1) *Tā hǎo le.* “He is well now.”

(2) *Tā bìng le.* “He is sick now.”

(3) *Tā huì zǒu le.* “He knows how to walk now.”

Without *le*, these sentences mean (1) He is well, (2) He is sick, and (3) He knows how to walk, without considering how he was before. With *le*, they imply (1) He has not been well, (2) He has been well, and (3) He did not know how to walk before.

*-Guo* as a verbal suffix means “to have the experience of doing something at least once up to a certain point of time.” For example, *Tā chīguo Zhōngguo fàn.* “He has had the experience of eating Chinese food.” When *-guo* and *-le* are used together, the *-guo* is actually redundant. *Tā chīguole fàn le.* is not really much different from *Tā chīle fàn le.* “He has eaten.” Again, we may use the negative forms to prove it. In *Tā méichīguo Zhōngguo fàn.* “He has not had the experience of eating Chinese food.” both *mei-* and *-guo* are used; while in *Tā méichīfàn.* “He didn’t eat.” *-guo* cannot be used. With *-guo* it would mean “He has not had the experience of eating rice.”

*-Guo* may be used with adjectives or status verbs to mean that one has or has not had the experience of being such and such. For example, *Tā cónglái méibìngguo.* “He has never been sick.”

*-Guo* as a suffix is unstressed, while *guò* as a verb or a verb-complement ending is generally stressed. In *Tā méiguòguo hǎorìzi.* “He has never had a good day.” the first *guò* is a verb, while the second is a suffix. In *Nǐ dǎdeguò ta ma?* “Can you beat him (in a fight)?” *guò* is a verb-complement (VC) compound ending.

*Zhe* is usually translated as the ‘-ing’ of English. However, one may get into trouble if one always tries to use *-zhe* in Chinese the way one uses *-ing* in English. When one wants to say that an action is in the midst of taking place, *-zhe* is suffixed to the verb. For example, *Wǒ chīzhe fàn ne.* “I am eating.” A *-zhe* phrase may be used as a setting for another action: In *Wǒ chīzhe fàn kàn bào.* “I read the paper while eating.” *chīzhe fàn* “eating” is the setting for *kàn bào* “read paper.” In *Kānzhe tiān yào hēi le.* “Soon it will be



dark.” *kànzhè* “looking” is used here as an adverb, as if to mean “As one is looking at the sky, it is getting dark.” The English gerund should not be translated into the Chinese verb + *-zhè*. “His acting is good” should not be translated as *Tāde yǎnzhè hǎo*. Instead, it should be *Tā yǎnde hǎo*.

## Adverbs of Degree

We will use *hěn* “very” for illustration. It is usually used as a tester for adjectives. Although most adjectives can be modified by *hěn*, items which can be so modified are not always adjectives. Let’s examine the following sentences:

(1) *Tā hěn hǎo*. “He is very good.” (*Hǎo* is an adjective.)

(2) *Tā hěn huì shuōhuà*. “He knows how to talk very well.”

(*Huì shuōhuà* is a verbal phrase with an auxiliary verb.)

(3) *Tā hěn chīle jǐwǎn fàn*. “He ate quite a few bowls of rice.”

(*Chīle jǐwǎn fàn* is a verbal phrase without an auxiliary verb, but with a quantified object.)<sup>8</sup>

(4) *Tā hěn zhīdao téng nǐ*. “He knows how to care about you very much.”

(*Zhīdao téng nǐ* is a verbal phrase without either an auxiliary verb or a quantified object. Verbs that involve mental activity or physical action may have something to do with this.)

This proves one thing: in the above sentences, the constructions after *hěn* have been used as adjectives. Even (3), without *hěn*, means “He ate quite a few bowls of rice.” However, with *hěn*, the sentence shifts its emphasis from how much he actually ate to the fact that he is a big eater.

Similarly, a Chinese sentence without an aspect marker is usually a description or a statement of truth or principle. Only when the center of attention is shifted to the verb itself do we need the aspect markers to show whether the action has or has not been completed, whether the action is in the midst of taking place, or whether one has or has not had the experience of doing something. In one Chinese reader, in connection with a professor’s conducting a class, a student is quoted, “*Gāo Xiānsheng zěnmō bùjiǎng shū ne?*”<sup>9</sup> “How come Mr. Gao did not give lectures?” Since it was said after the class (as a matter of fact the first one), a past tense is definitely required. In Chinese, however, the sentence describes how Mr. Kao conducts his class, rather than whether or not he gave any lecture in the first class; *bu*, instead of *mei* is used. In “*Tāmen kànjiàn yǒu hěn duō xuésheng zài nàr niànshū.*”<sup>10</sup> “They saw there were many students reading there.” the absence of the aspect marker *-le* shows the sentence stresses what they saw not whether they actually saw it or not. If we change the sentence around a little bit, it will be easier to see the difference: *Yǒu hěn duō xuésheng zài nàr niànshū, tāmen kànjiànle ma?* “There were many students reading there, did they see?” As the center of attention in this sentence has been shifted from what they saw to whether or not they saw, the aspect marker *-le* must be used.

## Reduplication

Reduplication is an important morphological process in Chinese.<sup>11</sup> Verbs are generally reduplicated in the following forms:

Vv      *chī.chi*

Vlev    *chī.lechi*

Vyiv    *chī.yichi*

Vle.yiv   *chīle.yichi*

If there is an object, it follows the reduplicated verb. Two-syllable verbs are reduplicated in an ABAB fashion with the reduplicated portion unstressed as the one-syllable verb. For the two syllable verbs, however, there is no AByiAB form. Sometimes it is possible to reduplicate a two-syllable verb as if it were two one-syllable verbs. For example, the two-syllable verb *qīngsuàn* “to liquidate” may be reduplicated normally *qīngsuànqīngsuàn*, or for special effect, *qīngyiqing suànyisuan*. But there is no *qīngsuànyiqīngsuàn*.\*

Adjectives are reduplicated somewhat differently: the reduplicated part is changed to a high level tone if the original is not, and is suffixed with a retroflex *-er*. Examples in all four tones are given below:

1st Tone:    *gāo*      “tall”      *gāogāor (de)*

2nd Tone:    *hóng*      “red”      *hónghōngr (de)*

3rd Tone:    *hǎo*      “good”    *hǎohāor (de)*

4th Tone:    *màn*      “slow”    *mànmānr (de)*

Two-syllable adjectives are generally reduplicated in AABB fashion.

*Rènào*                      “exciting”    *rèrenaonāorde*

*Qingchu*                  “clear”      *qīngqingchūchurde*

Most AABB reduplication of two-syllable adjectives occurs, however, with coordinative compounds. Other kinds of compounds are either not reduplicable or reduplicated differently. *Haokàn* “good-looking,” a subordinative compound, cannot be reduplicated. *Xuěbái* “white as snow” is, however, reduplicated in the manner of a two-syllable verb.

A verb may be reduplicated in AABB fashion to be used as an adjective, while an adjective which is usually reduplicated in AABB fashion may be reduplicated in ABAB fashion to be used as a verb. *Shāngliang* “to discuss” may be reduplicated *shāngliangshāngliang* (ABAB), “to discuss a little,” or *shāngshāngliangliāngde* (AABB), “to be indecisive.” *Rènào* “to be exciting” as an adjective is usually reduplicated *rèrenaonāorde*; but may be reduplicated *rènaorènao* “to have some excitement” to become a verb. A very interesting example is found in the compound noun *yìsì* “idea.” It is

reduplicated *yìyiside* (AABB) “hesitant” and *yìyisi* (ABAB) “to show friendship, to give something as a token of friendship.”

The functions of reduplication for verbs are (1) trial, (2) casualness, (3) duration of time, and (4) quantity of object; and primarily for adjectives, (5) vividness. The following examples illustrate these points.

(1) Trial: *Nǐ zěnmó bújìde le? Zài xiángxiang kàn.* “How can it be that you don’t remember it? Try to think and see whether or not you can remember.”

(2) Casualness: *Tā búguò shuōshuo bale, nǐ hébi rènzhēn ne?* “He was just talking, why should you take it so seriously?”

(3) Duration of time: *Nǐ búhuì shuō zhèju huà, liànxiliánxi jiu huì le.* “If you don’t know how to say this, practice a little and you will.”

(4) Quantity of the object: *Shuō liangju hǎo huà, dào dàoqiàn, bújiu wánle ma?* “Say a few nice words, apologize a little, and won’t it be all right?” It is worth noting that in this sentence, *shuō liangju hǎo huà* may be replaced with *shuōshuo hǎo huà*, and *dào dàoqiàn* may be replaced by *dào (yi) ge qiàn* without changing the meaning.

(5) Vividness: *Tāmen gāogaoxīngxīngde jìnlai le.* “They came in in high spirits (very happily).”

There is a variant reduplicated form for adjectives, *AliAB*, which carries a pejorative connotation. *Húdu*, “muddle-headed,” is obviously a word with pejorative meaning. However, *húhudūdū* may be used to describe a person that the speaker is fond of, while *húlihūdū* definitely conveys the speaker’s displeasure.<sup>12</sup>

## Compounds

Chinese morphemes are primarily monosyllabic except for a few like *pútāo* “grapes,” *wúgōng* “centipede,” etc.<sup>13</sup> Since there are only four hundred syllables (without considering the tones) in modern Mandarin Chinese, compounding becomes one of the most important devices for word construction. Generally speaking, there are five basic kinds of compounds; that is, coordinate compounds (CC), subordinative compounds (SC), verb-object compounds (VO), verb-complement compounds (VC), and subject-predicate compounds (SP). Some examples are listed in the following:

CC:	<i>xǐhuān</i>	“joy and happy / to like”
	<i>mǎnzú</i>	“full and sufficient / to satisfy”
	<i>zhāohu</i>	“beckon and call / to greet, to take care of”
	<i>qíguài</i>	“strange and odd / strange”

SC:	<i>qiángdiào</i>	“strong accent / to emphasize”
	<i>bùxíng</i>	“footstep-go / go on foot”
	<i>rèxīn</i>	“hot heart / enthusiastic; to devote oneself to”
	<i>xiǎokàn</i>	“small look upon / to despise”
VO:	<i>bǎoxiǎn</i>	“to insure; to be reliable”
	<i>dézuì</i>	“get offense / to offend”
	<i>chūbǎn</i>	“issue an edition / to publish”
VC:	<i>kànjiàn</i>	“look see / to see”
	<i>chībǎo</i>	“to eat full”
	<i>dǎdǎo</i>	“to knock down”
	<i>shuìzháo</i>	“to fall asleep”
SP:	<i>tóuteng</i>	“headache”
	<i>dìzhèn</i>	“the earth quakes”
	<i>dǎnxiǎo</i>	“spleen-small / timid”
	<i>mìngkǔ</i>	“luck-hard”

Without going into the details of the characteristic behaviors of these compounds, which by itself would need more space than this introduction, a brief statement on the general behavior of the Chinese verb seems necessary.<sup>14</sup>

As a rule, Chinese verbs may take an auxiliary verb to indicate potentiality or an aspect marker such as *le* to indicate actuality. In their original forms, they are used to state habits, principles, and state of being. For example, *néng chī* means “can eat, able to eat”; *chīle*, “ate (the eating has been done)”; *chī*, “eat (one usually eats such and such, one would eat, as a rule one eats, etc.)”. Verb-complement compounds have, in addition, two infixes for the potential forms; *-de-* for positive potentiality, *-bu-* for negative potentiality. For example, *chīdebǎo* “can eat to satisfaction,” and *chībubǎo* “cannot eat to satisfaction.” The following sentences which use all of these forms may be helpful:

*Tā chī Zhōngguó fàn.* “He eats Chinese food (When Chinese food is served, he will eat).”

*Tā néng chī Zhōngguó fàn.* “He can (is able to) eat Chinese food.”

*Tā chīle fàn le.* “He has eaten.”

<i>Tā chīzhe fàn ne.</i>	“He is in the midst of eating.”
<i>Tā chīguo Zhōngguo fàn.</i>	“He has had the experience of eating Chinese food.”
<i>Tā néng chīzhe fàn shuōhuà.</i>	“He can talk while eating.”
<i>Tā děi chībǎo.</i>	“He must eat his fill.”
<i>Tā chī Zhōngguo fàn chībubǎo.</i>	“He can’t eat to his satisfaction when he eats Chinese food.”
<i>Tā chī Zhōngguo fàn chīdebǎo.</i>	“He can eat to his satisfaction when he eats Chinese food.”
<i>Tā chībǎole.</i>	“He ate his fill.”
<i>Tā méichībǎo.</i>	“He didn’t eat his fill.”
<i>Tā chībǎole cái zǒu de.</i>	“He left after he had eaten his fill.”
<i>Nǐ chībǎole zài zǒu.</i>	“Don’t leave until you have eaten your fill.”

Chinese verbs may be used together without changing them into gerunds, participles, or infinitives. However, they may appear in different relationships.

(1) Coordinate relationship: *Tā chīyān hējiǔ dōu lái.* ‘He smokes and drinks.’ Monosyllabic verbs, particularly bound ones, are used together in more or less fixed orders; for example, *chī-hē-piáo-dǔ* ‘eat, drink, visit prostitutes, and gamble’; *shēng-lǎo-bìng-sǐ* ‘to be born, to get old, to be sick, and to die’; *chū-pāi-piàn* ‘boast, flatter, and cheat.’

(2) Subordinative relationship: *Yòng kuàizi chīfàn* ‘to eat with chopsticks’; *Chīle fàn dào xuéxiào qù* ‘to go school after eating.’

(3) Sequential relationship: *Yì kànjàn tā jiù shēngqì* ‘get mad immediately upon seeing him’; *Shuō gei wǒ tīng* ‘say it so that I can hear’; *jiào tā qǐng yìgè rén lái chīfàn* ‘tell him to get somebody to cook for me.’

(4) Verb-object relationship: *Wǒ tīng shuō tā zǒu le* ‘I heard it said that he left.’

\*Generally speaking, monosyllabic verbs are reduplicated more freely and frequently than dissyllabic verbs. *Yì* may be easily infixated in the reduplicated forms of monosyllabic verbs, but not so with dissyllabic verbs. See Lu Shuxiang, “*Xiandai Hanyu Dan Shuang Yinjie Wenti Chutan*,” *Zhongguo Yuwen*, January, 1963, p. 19. Those who are interested in this problem may read also Wang Huan, “*Dongci chongdie*,” *Zhongguo Yuwen*, January, 1963; Li Ren-jian, “*Guanyu Dongci Chongdie*,” *Zhongguo Yuwen*, August, 1964; and Fan Fang-lian, “*Shilun Suowei ‘Dongci Chongdie’*,” *Zhongguo Yuwen*, August, 1964.

## Footnotes

1. Y. R. Chao, *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese*, Berkeley, California, University of California Press, 1968, p. 679.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Eugene Ching, "Cultural Implications in the Teaching of Chinese," *Papers of the CIC Far Eastern Language Institute, University of Michigan*, 1963, edited by Joseph K. Yamagiwa, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1964.
4. Y. R. Chao, *Mandarin Primer*, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1947, p. 47.
5. In the body of the book, verbs are not even classified in this manner. As has been mentioned in the Preface, only (V) and (SV) are used as labels to denote their functions. Examples are given wherever possible to show the usage.
6. Chao, *Mandarin Primer*, p. 48.
7. *Ibid*, pp. 193-195.
8. Rao Jiting, "Hen Plus Verbal Constructions," *Zhongguo Yuwen* (Chinese Language), No. 107, 1961.
9. Richard Chang, *Read Chinese Book Two*, New Haven, Far Eastern Publications, 1966, p. 68.
10. *Ibid*, p. 59.
11. Eugene Ching, "Reduplication in Chinese," *Papers of the CIC Far Eastern Language Institute, Indiana University*, 1964, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1965.
12. Chao, *Grammar*, pp. 205-210.
13. Eugene Ching, "Dissyllabicity of Modern Mandarin," *Chinese Culture Quarterly*, Dec. 1969, pp. 88-104 and George A. Kennedy, "The Monosyllabic Myth," *Selected Works of George A. Kennedy*, edited by Tien-yi Li, New Haven, Far Eastern Publications, 1964, pp. 104-118.
14. For the most authoritative treatment on the subject, see Chao, *Grammar*, Chapters 6 and 8.

## PRONUNCIATION

A typical Chinese syllable consists of a consonantal initial and a final with a vowel nucleus. The final may be further analyzed into a medial, a main vowel (or the vowel nucleus), and an ending. The main vowel being the obligatory element, a Chinese syllable may be any of the following: a vowel (such as *a*); an initial and a vowel (such as *la*); an initial, a medial, and a vowel (such as *lia*); and an initial, a medial, a vowel, and an ending (such as *lian* with consonantal ending and *liao* with vowel ending). Suffix *er* is added to a syllable simply by affixing *r* to its end without considering the phonological change involved (such as *wanr*). Tone marks are put over the main vowel as follows: first tone  $\bar{a}$ , second tone  $\acute{a}$ , third tone  $\check{a}$ , fourth tone  $\grave{a}$ , neutral or unstressed tone *a* (no tone mark).

### 1. Initials

- b as in English buy, but without voicing like English *p* in spy, *bài* “to worship”
- c like the *ts* in English its with the initial *i* left off, but with a stronger puff of breath, *cài* “vegetable”
- ch a cross between the initial sounds of true and choose as though we said *chrue* instead of true, *chu* “exit”
- d as in English die, but without voicing like English *t* in sty, *dài* “to put on”
- f as in English father, *fa* “law”
- g as in English guy, but without voicing like *k* in English sky, *gài* “to cover”
- h like the English *h* in how but with friction at the back of the mouth, *hǎo* “good”
- j Like Chinese *q* but without puff of breath, *jì* “remember”
- k as in English kite, but with a stronger puff of breath, *kāi* “to open”
- l as in English law, *lǎo* “old”
- m as in English mother, *mā* “mother”
- n as in English now, *nào* “to annoy”
- p as in English pie, but with a stronger puff of breath, *pài* “to appoint”

- q much as ch in English cheat, but with the tip of the tongue held down behind the lower front teeth, *qì* “air”
- r as in English run, but without rounding of the lips, *rén* “person”
- s as in English sign, *sài* “to compete”
- t as in English tie, but with a stronger puff of breath, *tài* “too”
- w as in English way, *wèi* “to feed”
- x much as sh in English she, but with the tip of the tongue held down behind the lower front teeth, and without any rounding of the lips, *xī* “west”
- y as in English yeah, *yá* “tooth”
- z like the ds in English adds with the initial a left off, *zài* “again”
- zh like Chinese ch but without puff of breath, *zhū* “pig”

## 2. Medials (medials are main vowels when no other vowel follows them.)

- i like the English i in machine except as main vowel after z, c, s, zh, ch, sh, r, *liá* “two”
- u like the English u in suave, *luàn* “mess”
- u like the French u in nuance, with umlaut after l, n, only, *nǚ* “female,” *qù* “to go”

## 3. Main Vowels

- a (1) like the English a in father, *mǎ* “horse,” (2) between i or y and n, like the English a in hand, *liǎn* “face,” *yān* “smoke”; (3) between u and n, like the English a in bat, *yuàn* “courtyard”; (4) between u or w and ng, like (1) or the English o in long, *huáng* “yellow”
- ai like the English ai in aisle, *ài* “love”
- ao like the English au in umlaut, *lǎo* “old”
- e (1) about like the English u in but or huh, *hē* “to drink”; (2) after i and ü, like the English e in met, *yě* “also,” *yuè* “moon”
- ei like the English ei in reign, *lèi* “tired”



- i (1) final in the syllable except (3) and (4), like the English ee in see, *xǐ* “to wash,” (2) not final in the syllable, like the English i in pin, *pín* “poor”; (3) after z, c, and s, like the English oo in look without rounding the lips, *zì* “character,” *cì* “jab,” *sì* “four;” (4) after zh, ch, sh, r, like the middle-western American English ir in shirt, or ur in hurt, *chī* “to eat,” *zhī* “to know,” *shì* “yes,” *rì* “sun”
- o like the English u in urn, *wǒ* “I”
- ou like the English ow in know, *hòu* “behind”
- u (1) final and not after j, q, x, y, like the English oo in moon, *wù* “fog”; (2) after j, q, x, y, like the French u in nuance or the Chinese ü, *yu* “rain”
- ü like the French u in nuance, or the English oo in moon and the ee in see pronounced simultaneously: while, pronouncing ee, round your lips without other changes, *lǚ* “donkey”

**4. Endings:** Vowel endings are pronounced as described above. The following consonants occur as endings:

- n like the English n in tan, *tán* “to talk”
- ng like the English ng in sing or singer, but not like the ng in finger, *xíng* “O.K.”
- r (1) like the English r in bar, fur, *wánr* (pronounced *wár*) “to play”; (2) after ng, the vowel is strongly nasalized, r as (1), *héngǎ* “horizontal stroke”

Everybody knows that nobody can learn the pronunciation of a foreign language by reading the description of its sounds only. It is of utmost importance that one should get the assistance of a native speaker. Ask him to read the Chinese words in which a particular sound is found. After one has more or less mastered the sound system, he should go on to learn to read the expressions, phrases, and sentences, still with a native speaker as the model. Unless he is a trained linguist, the native speaker should not be asked to explain how a sound is pronounced and why a certain expression or group of words is spoken in such a way. Just imitate him, repeat after him again and again until you have learned it. Although recording is no substitute for a native speaker, it could be used when a native speaker is not available.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

Adj	Adjective
Budd.	Buddhist
CC	Coordinate Construction
Conj	Conjunction
Col. pron.	Colloquial pronunciation
esp.	especially
fig.	figuratively
LC	Literary Chinese
lit.	literally
math.	mathematics
N	Noun
PRC	People's Republic of China
SC	Subordinative Construction
SP	Subject-predicate Constructions
SV	Status Verb
Transli.	Transliteration
TV	Transitive Verb
TW	Time Word
V	Verb
VC	Verb-complement Construction
VO	Verb-object Construction (solid)
V-O	Verb-object Construction (with limited separability)
V O	Verb-object Construction (free components)

# 愛

ài  
to love

- àicái 愛財 to love money, to be covetous [VO/SV]
- àigù 愛顧 (of superior) to bestow favor, to take interest in (one below):  
*Duō xiè nín de àigù.* I am very grateful for your kind interest in me. [CC/V, N]
- àiguó 愛國 to love one's country, to be patriotic: *àiguóxīn*, patriotism [V-O/SV]
- àihào 愛好 to be fond of (dress, gambling, etc.) [CC/V]
- àihǎo(r) 愛好兒 to desire to be good; to be particular about being good [VO/SV]
- àihù 愛護 to cherish, support, and protect (country, children, reputation, etc.): *Yàoshi yíge rén àihù tāde míngyù, tā jué búhuì zuòchū zhèzhǒng jiànbude rén de shì de.* If one cares about his reputation, he definitely cannot do this kind of shameful thing. [CC/V]
- àilián 愛憐 to love, to show tenderness towards (an orphan, a young widow, etc.) [CC/V]
- ài měi 愛美 to love beauty, to be esthetic: *àiměide guānniàn*, esthetic sense [V O]
- àimiànzi 愛面子 to care about "face" [VO/SV]
- àimù 愛慕 to love, to adore (lover, a great author, etc.) [CC/V]
- àiqíng 愛情 love, especially romantic love between man and woman [SC/N]
- ài qù búqù 愛去不去 Go if you want, stay if you don't.
- àiren 愛人 lover, sweetheart, spouse (PRC) [SC/N]; to love others: *ài rén rú jǐ*, to love one's neighbors as one's self [V O]
- àishang 愛上 to fall in love with: *Nǐ zěnmó huì àishang tā?* How could it be possible for you to fall in love with her? [VC]
- ài wū jí wū 愛屋及烏 to love the house to love the crow on the roof/  
"love me, love my dog"
- àixī 愛惜 to love and cherish [CC/V]
- àixiǎo 愛小 to be greedy for small gains or profits [VO/SV]
- ài (zhàn) xiǎo piányi 愛佔小便宜 to love trifling advantages, to be keen on petty profits

- ānchā 安插 to place (friend, etc.) in organization, to find a job for (a person): *Qǐng nǐ gěi tā ānchā yíge zhíwèi.* Please arrange a position for him. [CC/V]
- ān diànhuà 安電話 to install a telephone
- āndìng 安定 to settle down: *Děng tā āndìng-yíxià zài shuō ba.* Wait until he has settled down a bit and then talk about it. [CC/V]; to be peaceful and secure: *Zhùzài zhèr hěn āndìng.* It is very peaceful to live here. [SV]
- ānfèn 安分 to be law-abiding: *ānfèn shǒu jǐ* [VO/SV]
- ānhǎo 安好 to install well [VC]; to be well, in good health [CC/SV]
- ānjiā 安家 to settle down a family: *ānjiā fèi,* allowance for setting up a family [V-0]
- ānjìng 安靜 peaceful and quiet (place, person) [CC/SV]
- ān jū lè yè 安居樂業 to make a good living and be contented, each in his station
- ānlèwō 安樂窩 a happy retreat
- ānpái 安排 to arrange (things), to provide (meals, jobs, etc.) [CC/V]
- ānquán 安全 to be safe [CC/SV]; safety, security
- ānrán 安然 to be calm [SV]; calmly: *Tā ānrán dùguò nánquān.* He calmly went through the difficulties. [Adv]
- ānshén 安神 to calm down nerves, to relax one's mind [V-0]
- ānxián 安閒 to be leisurely: *Tā rìzi guòde hěn ānxián.* He leads an easy life.
- ān zhěn wú yōu 安枕無憂 to be free of worries
- ānzhì 安置 to place a person (=ānchā), to install (=ānshuāng)
- ānshuāng 安裝 to install: *Diànhuà yǐjing ānshuānghǎole.* The telephone has been installed.
- biān hǎo xīn 不安好心 to be malicious, with bad intentions: *Tā zhèi-yang duì nǐ xiǎnrán shì biān hǎo xīn.* That he treats you this way shows clearly his bad intentions.
- xīnli biān 心裏不安 to feel uneasy

# 办

bàn  
to do, to manage, to handle

- bàn'àn 办案 (of judge, official) to take charge of a case [V-0]
- bànbudào 办不到 impossible to do it: Zhège bànbudào. It is impossible to do this.
- bànchāi 办差 to take charge of assignments [V-0]
- bàn hòushi 办后事 to make preparations for a funeral
- bàn huò 办货 to purchase supplies [V 0]
- bàn jiǔxí 办酒席 to prepare a banquet
- bàn lǐ 办理 to take charge of (affairs): Zhèjian shì yóu wǒ bàn lǐ. Let me take charge of this matter. [CC/V]
- bàn sāngshi 办丧事 to make preparations for a funeral
- bàn shēngri 办生 to make preparations for a birthday celebration
- bàn shì 办事 to handle administrative affairs, to do things: Tā hěn huì bàn shì. He knows how to handle things. [V 0]
- bàn shòu 办寿 to make preparations for a birthday celebration (for elders) [V 0]
- bàn zuì 办罪 to punish a criminal [V 0]
- bāngbàn 幫办 an assistant (diplomatic service) [CC/N]
- chá bān 查办 to investigate charges [CC/V]
- chuàngbàn 創辦 to establish (schools, hospitals, etc.), to found: Zhège xuéxiào shì shénme shíhou chuàngbàn de? When was this school founded? [CC/V]
- dūbàn 督办 commissioner [CC/N]
- kāibàn 开办 =chuàngbàn [CC/V]
- mǎibàn 买办 comprador [CC/N]
- méibànfǎ 没办法 There is no way out: Méibànfǎ zuò. Cannot be done.
- méifǎzi bàn 没法子办 no way to do it
- zhàobàn 照办 to do accordingly (official documents), will do as you wish: Zhǐyào nǐ shuōchulai, wǒ yí dìng zhàobàn. If you will only tell me, I will do as you say. [CC/V]

- bāobàn 包辦 to take full responsibility for an assignment: Zhè shì yóu wǒ bāobàn. I will be solely responsible for this matter.
- bāobì 包庇 to shelter someone for wrongdoing [CC/V]
- bāochāo 包抄 to outflank and attack (enemy) [CC/V]
- bāofēng 包封 to seal (package) [CC/V]
- bāofu 包袱 wrapping cloth (for travel); burden of past habits of thinking [SC/N]
- bāofu dǐr 包袱底兒 the bottom of the wrapping cloth/secrets, the most precious possessions, best act in performance: dǒulou bāofu dǐr. Show one's best act (usually reserved for the last).
- bāoguǎn 包管 to guarantee, to assure: Bāoguǎn méicuò. I guarantee it is all right. bāoguǎn líihuír, to guarantee satisfaction or exchange of merchandise purchased [CC/V]
- bāogōng 包工 contract for labor [V-O/N]; bāogōng zhì, piece-work basis; bāogōng huó, piece-work jobs
- bāoguǒ 包裹 parcel [CC/N]; to wrap [V]
- bāohán 包含 to include, to contain: Zhèjù huà bāohánde yìsi hěn duō. This sentence means more than is apparent. [CC/V]
- bāojīn 包金 leasing fee: Yíge yuè de bāojīn shì duōshǎo? How much is the leasing fee for a month? gold-plated
- bāokuò 包括 to include [CC/V]
- bāoluó wànxàng 包羅萬象 to cover and contain everything: Nèiben xiǎoshuō zhēn shì bāoluó wànxàng, shénmo dōu yǒu. That novel covers everything.
- bāoqilai 包起來 to wrap up [VC]
- bāoróng 包容 to forgive, to pardon [CC/V]
- bāowéi 包圍 to surround [CC/V]
- bāoxiāng 包廂 box at theater [SC/N]
- bāoyuánr 包圓兒 to buy the whole lot [V-O]
- bāozhā 包扎 to tie up (bundle) to bandage [CC/V]

## 保

bǎo  
to protect, to keep, to guarantee

- bǎoān jīguān 保安機關 security organization
- bǎobiāo 保鏢 bodyguard [VO/N]
- bǎobuzhù 保不住 cannot guarantee [VC]
- bǎochí 保持 to maintain (road condition, temperature, liaison, etc.) [CC/V]
- bǎocún 保存 to preserve [CC/V]
- bǎodān 保單 certificate of guarantee; insurance policy [SC/N]
- bǎoguǎn 保管 to be in charge of (jewelry, property, etc.): *bǎoguǎnrén*, custodian [CC/V]
- bǎohù 保護 to protect [CC/V]; protection: *bǎohù guó*, protectorate; *bǎohù sè*, protective coloration
- bǎojiàn 保薦 to recommend (someone for employment) [CC/V]
- bǎoliú 保留 to reserve (rights, etc.) [CC/V]; reservation
- bǎomǔ 保姆 nurse-maid (also written 保母) [SC/N]
- bǎoquán 保全 to protect (reputation, life, property, etc.) [VC]
- bǎorén 保人 guarantor [SC/N]
- bǎoshǒu 保守 to be conservative [CC/SV]
- bǎoxiǎn 保險 to insure [V-O]; insurance; dependable [SV]: *Nèige bǎoxiǎn gōngsī bùbǎoxiǎn*. That insurance company is not dependable.
- bǎozhàng 保障 to protect (civil rights, life, property, etc.) [CC/V]; protection: *Rénquándè bǎozhàng*, protection of human rights
- bǎozhèng 保證 guarantee [CC/V,N]: *bǎozhèngrén*, guarantor; *bǎozhèng shū*, certificate of guarantee
- bǎozhòng 保重 to take good care of (oneself): *Qǐng hǎohāor bǎozhòng shēntǐ*. Please take very good care of your health. [CC/V]
- bǎozhǔnr 保准兒 I guarantee: *bǎozhǔnr méishì*. I guarantee nothing will happen to you. [VC]
- nánbǎo 難保 it is hard to say that: *Nánbǎo tā búhuì shēngqì*. It's hard to say that he will not be mad. [SC/ADV]

bào  
to announce, to report, to recompense

報

- bào'àn 報案 to register complaints at court, to submit official report on case [V-0]
- bào'chóu 報仇 to revenge for grudge [V-0]
- bào'dá 報答 to pay back debt of gratitude [CC/V]
- bào'dào 報到 to report arrival, to report for duty [V-0]
- bào'dào 報導 to report (news, intelligence, etc.) [CC/V]; report: *xīnwén*  
*bào'dào*, news report
- bào'ēn 報恩 to recompense for kindness: *bào fùmǔ yǎngyù zhī ēn*, to make oneself worthy of parents' care and upbringing [V-0]
- bào'fèi 報廢 to invalidate, to be declared worthless: *Zhèbù chēzi bàofèi le*. This car has been junked. [V0]
- bào'gào 報告 report [CC/V,N]
- bào'gōng 報功 to report achievement (victory, etc.), to claim credit [V-0]
- bào'guān 報關 to pay custom duties [V-0]
- bào'guó 報國 to serve the country worthily: *lì zhì bào guó*, to make a resolution to serve the country [V-0]
- bào'kǎo 報考 to register for examination [V-0]
- bào kǔqióng 報苦窮鬼 to pretend poverty
- bào'míng 報名 to register (for school, entrance examination, etc.) [V-0]
- bào'mìng 報命 to respond to an order or command: *wú yǐ bào mìng*, without anything to respond to an order [V0]
- bào shuì 報稅 to pay tax [V 0]
- bào'sōng 報喪 to announce death [V-0]
- bào'xǐ 報喜 to announce joyful events (wedding, birth, etc.): *bào'xǐ búbào'yōu*, to report joyful vents but not saddening news [V-0]
- bào'xìn 報信 to report news [V-0]
- bào'xiè 報謝 to pay back debt of gratitude, to show gratitude [CC/V]



# 被

bèi  
to suffer, used to indicate passive voice

- bèidòng 被動 passive (opposite of *zhūdòng*, active)
- bèifùxiàn 被覆線 insulted wire
- bèigào 被告 to be accused; the defendant (opposite to *yuángào*, the plaintiff)
- bèihài 被害 to be murdered, to be harmed
- bèijiǔ 被酒 drunk
- bèilèi 被累 to be implicated
- bèinàn 被難 to be killed in an uprising (martyr): *Zhècì qǐyì bèinànde lièshi hěn duō*. In this uprising many were killed.
- bèipiàn 被騙 to be cheated
- bèiqī 被欺 to be humiliated
- bèiqiǎng 被搶 to be robbed
- bèiqǐng 被請 to be invited: *Zěnmō nǐ méi bèiqǐng?* How come you've not been invited?
- bèiqū 被屈 to be wronged
- bèi rén tīngjian 被人聽見 to be heard, overheard by others: *Nǐ shuō zhè huà búpà bèi rén tīngjian?* Aren't you afraid that somebody may overhear what you have said?
- bèishā 被殺 to be killed
- bèi ta ná zǒule 被他拿走了 was taken away by him
- bèi xuǎn 被選 to be elected
- bèixuǎnquán 被選權 the right to be elected
- bèizhuō 被抓 to be arrested: *Zéi bèizhuōzhule*. The thief has been caught.

bèi  
to prepare, to provide, to furnish

備

- bèiàn 備案 to register for the record [V-O]
- bèibàn 備辦 to prepare (luggage, banquet, etc.) [CC/V]
- bèibǔ 備補 qualified candidate waiting for appointment
- bèichá 備查 to keep for future reference or investigation
- bèichē 備車 to provide with cars, to get the car ready [V-O]
- bèi ér búyòng 備而不用 to prepare for future needs
- bèikǎo 備考 to keep for future investigation; an appendix for reference
- bèiqǔ 備取 alternates for admission (college, office, etc.)
- bèiwànglù 備忘錄 memorandum
- bèi wèi chōng shù 備位充數 just to fill a post (self-depreciatory)
- bèiwén 備文 to prepare a document [V-O]
- bèixì 備細 the details
- bèiyòng 備用 to provide for use
- bèizhàn 備戰 to prepare for war [V-O]
- bèizhu 備註 a note for future investigation
- chóubèi 籌備 to plan and provide (funds, proposals, etc.) [CC/V]
- fángbèi 防備 to provide against: *Wǒmen děi shíshí fángbèi dírènde xījī.* We must be prepared to deal with enemy attack all the time. [CC/V]
- jièbèi 戒備 to be on the alert: *Zài dírèn dìqū, wǒmen bìxū shíshí jièbèi.* In enemy territory, we must be on the alert at all times. [CC/V]
- jūnbèi 軍備 armament, military preparedness [SC/N]
- yǒu bèi wú huàn 有備無患 with all the preparations, there is nothing to worry about.
- yùbèi 預備 to prepare [SC/V]
- zhàn bèi 戰備 military preparedness [SC/N]
- zhǔnbèi 準備 to prepare, to be prepared

# 比

bǐ  
to compare, to follow, to be near

- bǐbùshàng* 比不上 to be inferior to: *Wǒ bǐbùshàng tā.* I am not as good as he. [VC]
- bǐfāng* 比方 for instance; a supposition, an illustration by example: *bǐfāng shuō*, for example; *jǔ ge bǐfāng*, to give an example
- bǐhuà* 比畫 to make hand gestures, to demonstrate with gestures [CC/V]
- bǐjiān zuòzhàn* 比肩作戰 to fight shoulder to shoulder
- bǐjiào* 比較 to compare; comparatively, relatively: *bǐjiào hǎo*, relatively better; comparative: *bǐjiào yǔyán xué*, comparative linguistics [CC/V, Adv]
- bǐ kuài* 比快 to compete in speed [V O]
- bǐlì* 比例 comparison, example: *Ná...zuò bǐlì*, to take...as an example; proportion, ratio: *bǐlìchǐ*, scale (of map)
- bǐrè* 比熱 (physics) specific heat [SC/N]
- bǐrú* 比如 for example
- bǐsài* 比賽 to have a contest: *bǐsài jiǎnggùshi*, to have a contest in story telling [CC/V]; contest: *jiǎngyǎn bǐsài* speech contest
- bǐ shàng bùzú, bǐ xià yǒu yú* 比上不足 比下有餘 worse off than some, better off than many (formula for contentment)
- bǐ shǒu huà jiǎo* 比手畫腳 to make lively gestures while talking
- bǐyù* 比喻 a parable, a metaphor, an allegory [CC/N]
- bǐzhào* 比照 to follow the model: *bǐzhào zhe zhèzhāng huà huà*, to paint by using this picture as a model [CC/V]
- bǐzhòng* 比重 specific weight or gravity [SC/N]
- bǐzuò* 比作 to compare someone as: *Nǐ bǎ tā bǐzuò shérmó?* What do you compare him to be? [CC/V]
- rén bǐ rén, qìsǐ rén* 人比人氣死人 One may be upset to death if he compares himself with those who are more successful.
- tā bǐ wǒ gāo* 他比我高 He is taller than I.
- yòng shǒu bǐfāng* 用手比方 to describe with hands

- biāndìng 編訂 to edit (book) with the idea of restoring the correct version, to establish (correct list of names, numbers, etc.) [CC/V]
- biānduì 編隊 to organize troop units, to form groups [V-0]
- biānhào(r) 編號兒 to assign a number (to a list of persons or things) [V-0]
- biānhù 編戶 to register residents (for police record) [V-0]
- biānji 編輯 to edit (paper, magazine, etc.) [CC/V]; editor
- biānjié 編結 to tie, to weave [CC/V]
- biānjù 編劇 to write plays [V-0]; script writer
- biānlèi 編類 to classify [V-0]; classification
- biānliè 編列 to arrange in order [CC/V]
- biān míngcè 編名冊 to make a roster
- biānnián(shǐ) 編年史 form of history arranged by years and months, chronicles
- biānpai 編派 to criticize, to make up stories about persons: *Bié lǎoshi biānpai rén, hǎo ma?* Don't criticize people all the time, O.K.? [CC/V]
- biānpái 編排 to arrange in order, to write and to direct [CC/V]; writing and directing of a play
- biānqiǎn 編遣 to disband (troops, personnel) in breaking up a unit or for reassignment [CC/V]
- biānshěn 編審 to examine and approve, to pass judgement on books, publications [CC/V]; person who examines and approves
- biānshū 編書 to compile a book [V 0]
- biānyì 編譯 to edit and to translate [CC/V]; editor and translator
- biānzào 編造 to fabricate: *biānzào yáoyán*, to fabricate rumors [CC/V]
- biānzhi 編織 to knit [CC/V]
- biānzhi 編制 to organize [CC/V]; organization, chain of command
- biānzhu 編著 to compile [CC/V]; compilation, compiler
- biān zìdiǎn 編字典, to compile a dictionary

# 變

*biàn*

to change, to become, to perform

- biàndòng* 變動 to change [CC/V]: drastic change: *Biàndòng hěn dà*. The change is great.
- biànfǎ* 變法 to reform [V-O]; political reform; ways to change
- biàngé* 變革 change for the new (in system, policy) [CC/N]
- biàngēng* 變更 change of course, of action [CC/N]
- biàngù* 變故 any untold change or turn of events [SC/N]
- biànhǎo* 變好 to grow better: *Zhè hái'zi biànhǎole*. This child becomes better. [VC]
- biànhuà* 變化 to change in form or character [CC/V]; change: *qiān biàn wàn huà*, unending changes
- biànhuáng* 變黃 to become yellow [VC]
- biànjié* 變節 to switch loyalty; to remarry [V-O]
- biànliǎn* 變臉 to change countenance (when mad) [V-O]
- biànmài* 變賣 to sell (estate, store, etc.) [CC/V]
- biànqiān* 變遷 change in trend, conditions [CC/V]
- biànsè* 變色 to change color; to change countenance [V-O]
- biàntài* 變態 change of attitude, abnormal: *biàntài xīnlǐ*, abnormal psychology [SC]
- biàntiān* 變天 (weather) to turn overcast: *Biàntiān le. Bié wàngle dài sǎn*. The weather has changed. Don't forget to bring your umbrella. [V-O]
- biàntōng* 變通 to use another method to: *biàntōng bànlǐ*, to do it by circumventing the rules [VC]
- biànxiàng* 變相 change in appearance: *biànxiàng mùyín*, prostitution in a different form [VO]
- biàn xiàfǎ* 變戲法 to perform magic, to play tricks
- biànxīn* 變心 to change heart/to change mind (about love, etc.): *Tā yǐjīng biànle xīn. Nǐ jiù bié zài sǐ xīnyǎnr le*. She has already changed her mind. You shouldn't be so obstinate (about her). [V-O]

cānbài 參拜	to pay respect to (high officials), to worship (gods) [CC/V]
cāncuò 參錯	to shuffle about [CC/V]
cāndìng 參訂	to revise text [CC/V]
cānguān 參觀	to visit as a tourist, to observe [CC/V]
cānjiā 參加	to take part in, to join [CC/V]
cānjiàn 參見	to see (superior) [CC/V]
cānjiào 參校	to collate, to compare [CC/V]
cānkàn 參看	to compare [CC/V]
cānkǎo 參考	to use as a reference: <i>Xiě wénzhāng nǐ děi cānkǎo hěn duō shū.</i> Writing a paper, you must use many books as references. [CC/V]; reference materials: <i>gěi nǐ zuò ge cānkǎo,</i> give you as a reference
cānlíng 參靈	ceremony of respect to the coffin before procession [V-0]
cānmóu 參謀	staff officer [CC/N]
cāntòu 參透	to penetrate, to understand (mysteries, profundities) [CC/V]
cānwù 參悟	to understand (mystery from meditation) [CC/V]
cānxiǎng 參想	to reflect, to consider [CC/V]
cānyàn 參驗	to verify (truth by personal experience): to personally inspect [CC/V]
cānyè 參謁	to pay respect to (high official, god) [CC/V]
cānyì 參議	to partake in deliberations of policy [CC/V]; a senator
cānyú 參與	to take part in (discussion, plan): <i>Cóng zuótiān qǐ, wǒ cānyúle tāmen de tāolùn.</i> Starting yesterday, I've taken part in their discussion. [CC/V]
cānzàn 參贊	to act as advisor on project [CC/V]; a counsellor
cānzhàn 參戰	to participate in the war [V-0]
cānzhèng 參政	to participate in government [V-0]

## 查

*cha*  
to investigate, to audit

- chábān* 查班 to inspect class [V-0]
- chábàn* 查辦 to investigate and prosecute (case, person) [CC/V]
- cháchāo* 查抄 to take inventory/to confiscate (property) [CC/V]
- chádiǎn* 查點 to check item by item [CC/V]
- chá duì wú é* 查對無訛 After checking, no error was found. (formula for okaying accounts)
- chá fēng* 查封 to confiscate and seal up (property, goods) [CC/V]
- chá hē* 查核 to examine (accounts) [CC/V]
- chá hù kǒu* 查戶口 to check residents, to take census
- chá jìn* 查禁 to search and ban (smuggled goods, etc.) [CC/V]
- chá jīng* 查經 to study the Bible: *chá jīng bān*, Bible study class [V-0]
- chá jiū* 查究 to investigate and follow up (a case) [CC/V]
- chá kàn* 查勘 to investigate on the spot [CC/V]
- chá míng* 查明 to find out: *chá míng zhēn xiàng*, to find out the true facts [VC]
- chá qīng* 查清 to clear up by an investigation [VC]
- chá shào* 查哨 to serve as a sentry [V-0]
- chá shōu* 查收 (letter writing) please receive: *Suí xìn jì gei nǚ xiàngpiàn sānzhāng. Qǐng cháshōu.* I am enclosing in the letter three photographs. Please receive. [CC/V]
- chá yuè* 查閱 to read (report, correspondence) [CC/V]
- chá zhàng* 查賬 to audit accounts [V-0]
- chá zhào* 查照 (in official documents) to submit for your attention: *Qǐng cházhào bàn lǐ.* Please consider and act accordingly. [CC/V]
- chá zì diǎn* 查字典 to look up in a dictionary: *Nǐ yàoshi yǒu búrènshide zì, jiù chá zì diǎn.* If there are words you don't know, look them up in a dictionary.

chá  
to observe, to inspect

察

- chá'àn 察案 to investigate a case
- chá'bàn 察辦 to investigate and take measures [CC/V]
- chá'chū 察出 to find out [VC]
- chá'duó 察奪 (official document) please use your discerning judgment [CC/V]
- chá'fǎng 察訪 to go about to find out (conditions, rumors) [CC/V]
- chá'hé 察核 (official document) please use your discerning judgment [CC/V]
- chá'jué 察覺 to scent, to read [CC/V]
- chá'kàn 察看 to look into, to inspect [CC/V]
- chá'kàn 察勘 to examine (place of robbery, landmarks, etc.) on the spot [CC/V]
- chá'míng 察明 to ascertain clearly: *chá'míng zérèn*, to ascertain clearly who is responsible [VC]
- chá'shōu 察收 to examine and receive [CC/V]
- chá'wèn 察問 to inquire into [CC/V]
- chá yán guān sè 察言觀色 to pay attention to what is said and to how it is said
- cházhào 察照 to take notice and do accordingly [CC/V]
- dūchá 督察 to supervise, to watch over [CC/V]
- guānchá 觀察 to observe [CC/V]
- jiānchá 監察 to supervise, to watch over [CC/V]
- jǐngchá 警察 police [CC/N]
- jiūchá 糾察 to investigate (a case) [CC/V]
- shīchá 失察 to commit mistake of omission [VO]
- shìchá 視察 to inspect [CC/V]; inspector
- wìchá 細察 to observe carefully: *wìchá lái yì*, to judge the motive of his coming [SC/V]



# 產

*chǎn*  
to produce, to give birth

<i>chǎndì</i> 產地	origin of products [SC/N]
<i>chǎn'é</i> 產額	rate of volume of production [SC/N]
<i>chǎnfáng</i> 產房	maternity ward [SC/N]
<i>chǎnfù</i> 產婦	lying-in woman (woman in maternity) [SC/N]
<i>chǎnhòurè</i> 產後熱	puerperal fever
<i>chǎnkē</i> 產科	obstetrics, maternity department [SC/N]
<i>chǎnliàng</i> 產量	capacity or volume of production [SC/N]
<i>chǎnpǐn</i> 產品	products [SC/N]
<i>chǎnpó</i> 產婆	midwife [SC/N]
<i>chǎnshēng</i> 產生	to produce (fish, grapes, etc.); to create (misunderstanding, trouble, etc.) [CC/V]
<i>chǎnwù</i> 產物	products of land [SC/N]
<i>chǎnyè</i> 產業	property, industry [CC/N]
<i>cáichǎn</i> 財產	property [CC/N]
<i>dòngchǎn</i> 動產	movable effects: <i>búdòngchǎn</i> , realty [SC/N]
<i>fángchǎn</i> 房產	realty [CC/N]
<i>Gòngchǎndǎng</i> 共產黨	Communist Party
<i>jiāchǎn</i> 家產	family property [SC/N]
<i>nánchǎn</i> 難產	difficult labor (maternity) [SC/N]
<i>pòchǎn</i> 破產	to go into bankruptcy [V-0]
<i>shuǐchǎn</i> 水產	marine products (fish, etc.) [SC/N]
<i>sīchǎn</i> 私產	private property [SC/N]
<i>tǔchǎn</i> 土產	local products [SC/N]
<i>xiǎochǎn</i> 小產	to give premature birth [SC/V]
<i>yíchǎn</i> 遺產	inherited property [SC/N]
<i>zhèr chǎn mǐ</i> 這兒產米	This place produces rice.

chàng  
to sing, to shout out aloud

唱

- chàngběn(r) 唱本兒 song text [SC/N]
- chàngchàngrde 唱唱兒的 street singer
- chàng gāodiào 唱高調兒 to brag without actual deeds: *Tā jiù huì chàng gāodiào. Bié zhǐwàng tā zuòchū shénmo lái.* He just talks. Don't expect him to do anything.
- chàng gē 唱歌兒 to sing a song [V 0]
- chànghǎo 唱好 to sing well [VC]; to give cheers as audience [V-0]
- chànghé 唱和 to write (poem) in reply
- chàng hēitóu 唱黑頭 to sing the role of a painted face (Chinese opera)
- chàngjī 唱機 a singing machine/record player (also, *liúshēngjī*) [SC/N]
- chàngjiào 唱叫 to yell and scream [CC/V]
- chànglǐ 唱禮 (Buddhist) prayer at end of mass with "five forgivenesses" and "five wishes" [SC/N]
- chàngmíng 唱名 to make roll call [V-0]
- chàngpiàn(r) 唱片兒 singing disc/records [SC/N]
- chàng piào 唱票 to call votes [V 0]
- chàngr 唱兒 a song, ditty: *chàng ge chàngr*, to sing a ditty
- chàng shī 唱詩 to chant, to sing hymns [V 0]
- chàngxì 唱戲 to hold, have, or sing an opera: *Jīntian wǎnshang chéngli chàngxì.* Tonight, there is an opera in the city.
- duóchàng 獨唱 to perform a solo [SC/V]
- fū chàng fù suí 夫唱婦隨 husband sings and wife follows/to have a harmonious married life
- héchàng 合唱 to sing in chorus [SC/V]
- mài chàng 賣唱 to sell singing/to sing as minstrel at restaurants, streets [V 0]
- qīngchàng 清唱 to sing without accompaniment or stage makeup [SC/V]

# 稱

chēng (chèng, chèn)  
to praise, to declare, to fit

- chēngbà 稱霸 to assume hegemony, to declare oneself as superpower [V-0]
- chēngbiàn 稱便 to consider it good and convenient: *Rénrén chēngbiàn*. Everybody considers it good and convenient. [VO]
- chēngdài 稱貸 to borrow money [VO]
- chēngdào 稱道 to praise, to declare: *chēngdào bùjué*, to praise unceasingly [CC/V]
- chēng gū dào guǎ 稱孤道寡 to call oneself king
- chēnghào 稱號 title [SV/N]
- chēnghè 稱賀 to congratulate [VO]
- chēnghu 稱呼 to address [CC/V]; way by which one is addressed
- chēngmèi 稱美 to call good, to praise [VO]
- chēngqìng 稱慶 to offer congratulations [VO]
- chèngshēn 稱身 to fit well: *Zhèjian yīshang hěn chéngshēn*. This dress fits well. [VO]
- chēngsòng 稱頌 to praise, to adore [CC/V]
- chēngwèi 稱謂 way of addressing a person [CC/N]
- chēngxiè 稱謝 to give thanks [VO]
- chēngxióng 稱雄 to declare oneself as leader, to be considered as leader [V-0]
- chēng xiōng dào dì 稱兄道弟 to address each other in great familiarity
- chēngxǔ 稱許 to praise, to show approval (especially by a superior) [CC/V]
- chēngzàn 稱讚 to praise [CC/V]
- chèngzhí 稱職 to be competent [VO/SV]
- chènqián 稱錢 to be rich [VO/SV]
- chènxīn 稱心 to have as one wishes [VO/SV]
- chènyì 稱意 to be satisfactory, to be satisfied [VO]

- chéngbài 成敗 success and failure/result: *bújǐ chéngbài*, don't care about what the result will be [CC/N]
- chéngběn 成本 capital: *Chéngběn tài gāo de shēngyì bùhǎo zuò*. Business requiring high capital is not easy to do. [SC/N]
- chénggōng 成功 to be successful [VO/SV]
- chénghūn 成婚 to get married [V-O]
- chéngjī 成績 achievement, results [SC/N]
- chéngjiā 成家 to establish family/to get married [V-O]
- chéngjiàn 成見 set views/prejudice [SC/N]
- chéngjiāo 成交 to complete the business deal [V-O]
- chéngjiù 成就 accomplishment, achievement [CC/N]
- chéngle shénme le 成了甚麼了 What has it (one) become to?
- chénglì 成立 to establish [CC/V]
- chéngmíng 成名 to become famous [V-O]
- chéngnián 成年 to become adult, to have grown up [SC/V]; the whole year [TW]
- chéngqīn 成親 to become relatives/to get married [V-O]
- chéngquán 成全 to help complete: *Wǒ zhèyàng zuò háibúshì xiǎng chéngquán tā nà yípiàn xiàoxīn*. I do this to help him fulfill his filial obligation. [CC/V]
- chéngshú 成熟 to be mature [CC/SV]
- chéngtiān 成天 the whole day [TW]
- chéngwéi 成為 to become [CC/V]
- chéngwù 成物 ready-made things [SC/N]
- chéngxiào 成效 effect, result [SC/N]
- chéngxīn 成心 intentionally: *Tā chéngxīn qì ta māma*. He intentionally angers his mother. [VO]
- chéngyǔ 成語 established sayings/proverbs [SC/N]
- chéngzhǎng 成長 to grow [CC/V]

# 乘

chéng  
to multiply, to mount, to take advantage of

- chéngbiàn 乘便 to do something at one's convenience: *Qǐng chéngbiàn bǎ ta dài huí qu.* Please take him home at your convenience (since you are going that way). [V-0]
- chéngchú 乘除 multiplication and division [CC/N]
- chéngfǎ 乘法 (method of) multiplication [SV/N]
- chéngfāng 乘方 (mathematics) square, cube, power of nth degree
- chéng fēng pò làng 乘風破浪 to ride the wind and waves/to have a smooth and swift trip
- chéngjī 乘機 to take the chance and...: *chéngjī tuōtáo*, to take the chance and escape; to ride a plane [V-0]
- chéngjiān 乘間 to take the chance (of a good opportunity to speak, attack, etc.) [VO]
- chéng jīhuì 乘機會 to take advantage of the opportunity
- chéngkè 乘客 passenger [SC/N]
- chéngkòng(r) 乘空兒 to take advantage of a free moment or unguarded situation: *Nǐ xiànzài méishì, hái bù chéng kòngr bǎ nèifēng xìn xiěwán?* Since you are not busy now, why don't you finish that letter? [V-0]
- chéngliáng 乘涼 to enjoy cool air [V-0]
- chéng mǎ 乘馬 to ride a horse [V 0]
- chéng rén bù bèi 乘人不備 to take advantage of other's unpreparedness
- chéngshí 乘時 to take advantage of an opportune time [VO]
- chéngshì 乘勢 to avail oneself of the opportunity, to strike while the iron is hot [VO]
- chéngshù 乘數 a multiple [SC/N]
- chéngxìng 乘興 to do something on impulse to enjoy: *chéngxìng duō huà jǐ-zhāng ba.* You'd better paint a few more while you are enjoying it. [VO]
- chéngxū 乘虛 to do something when the opponent is weak [VO]
- sān chéng sān dé jiǔ 三乘三得九 Three multiplied by three is nine.

chī  
to eat, to absorb

吃

- chī cù 吃醋 to eat vinegar, to be jealous
- chī dà guō fàn 吃大鍋飯 to eat rice cooked in a big pot (institutional food)
- chī dòufu 吃豆腐 to eat bean curd, to flirt (with opposite sex), to make fun of (person of the same sex)
- chī ěrguāng 吃耳光 to be slapped on the face
- chī fànguǎnr 吃飯館兒 to eat at a restaurant
- chījǐn 吃緊 to be tense: *Shíjù hěn chījǐn*. The situation is very tense. [VO/SV]
- chījìn 吃勁 to be hard, to try: *Zhèjian shì hěn chījìn*. This is hard. *Nǐ děi chījìn lā*. You have to pull hard.
- chījīng 吃驚 to be frightened: *dà chī yījīng*, to be greatly frightened [V-0]
- chīkǔ 吃苦 to suffer hardship [V-0]
- chīkuī 吃虧 to suffer loss; to be disadvantageous [V-0]
- chīlì 吃力 to be difficult, requiring strength [VO/SV]
- chī nǚzhāodài 吃女招待 to eat at a restaurant because of its pretty waitresses
- chī rǎn bù chī yìng 吃軟不吃硬 to bully the weak but yield to the strong
- chī rǎn fàn 吃軟飯 to eat soft rice, to live on one's wife (or woman)
- chīshuǐ 吃水 to be absorbent: *Zhèzhong zhǐ bú tài chīshuǐ*. This kind of paper is not too absorbent. [VO/SV]
- chīsù 吃素 to abstain from eating meat [V-0]
- chī xián fàn 吃閒飯 to eat leisure food/to be a loafer or sponger
- chīxiāng 吃香 to be popular: *Tā xiànzài hěn chīxiāng*. He is now very popular. [VO/SV]
- chī yādàn 吃鴨蛋 to eat a duck egg, to fail to win any points
- chīzhòng 吃重 hard to do: *Zhèjian shì hěn chīzhòng*. This is hard to do. [VO/SV]

# 持

*chí*  
to hold, to manage

- chí bǐ* 持筆 to hold a pen/to write [V-O]
- chífǎ* 持法 to maintain the law: *chífǎ sēnyán*, to administer sharp justice [VO]
- chífú* 持服 to resign and stay home during parent's mourning of three years [V-O]
- chīgēng* 持更 to keep night watch by sounding drum at intervals [V-O]
- chíjiā* 持家 to run a household, to maintain family fortune and status [VO]
- chíjiǔ* 持久 to hold out long, to last: *chíjiǔ zhàn*, protracted warfare [VC]
- chílùn* 持論 to hold views: *chílùn gōngzhèng*, to hold impartial views [VO]
- chípíng* 持平 to hold just views: *chípíng zhī lùn*, a balanced view [VO]
- chíshēn* 持身 to conduct oneself [VO]
- chíxíng* 持行 (Budd.) conduct [VO]
- chíxù* 持續 to carry on, to last [CC]
- chíyǎng* 持養 to take good care (of health), to cultivate spiritual regimen [VO]
- chízèng* 持贈 to hold and give/to present a gift with both hands [CC/V]
- chízhāi* 持齋 to keep vegetarian fast (V-O)
- chízhèng* 持正 to support what is right [VO]
- chízhòng* 持重 to act with gravity (not frivolous): *lǎochéng chízhòng*, experienced and steady [VO/SV]
- bǎchí* 把持 to monopolize (power, position) [CC/V]
- bǎochí* 保持 to maintain (status, distance): *Gēn tā háishi bǎochí diǎnr jùlí hǎo xiè*. It is better to keep a distance from him.
- fúchí* 扶持 to support (CC/V)
- zhīchí* 支持 to support, to sustain (person to stand up, tottering regime, etc.) [CC/V]
- zhǔchí* 主持 to be in charge [SC/V]

- chūbǎn 出版 to publish: *chūbǎn yìběn shū*, to publish a book [V-0/TV]
- chūchāi 出差 to be sent on a business trip [V-0]
- chūchǎn 出產 to produce [CC/V]; products, natural products
- chūchàr 出岔兒 to go wrong: *Yàoshi chū ge chàr shéi fùzé?* If anything goes wrong, who is going to take the responsibility? [V-0]
- chū fēngtōu 出風頭 to enjoy publicity
- chūjiā 出家 to get out of home/to become a monk [V-0]
- chūkǒu 出口 export, exit [SC]; to speak [V-0]
- chūlù 出路 future, employment prospect: *Xué yīnyuè, chūlù bú tài hǎo.* If one studies music, the employment prospects aren't too good. [SC/N]
- chūménr 出門兒 to go out of the door, to be out of town [V-0]
- chū mǐ 出米 to produce rice [V 0]
- chūmiàn 出面 to appear: *Zhè jiànshì, yóu wǒ chūmiàn jiēqia.* Let me go to deal with this matter. [V-0]
- chūmíng 出名 to become famous [V-0]
- chūqì 出氣 to vent the spleen [V-0]
- chūqián 出錢 to pay: *Mǎi qìchē, shéi chūqián?* Buy a car? Who is going to pay? [V-0]
- chūqu 出去 to go out [VC], also used as complement to other verbs
- chūrù 出入 difference, discrepancies [CC/N]
- chūsè 出色 to be superior [VO/SV]
- chūshēn 出身 background: *Tā shì zuò mǎimai chūshēn.* He has a business background. [VO/N]
- chūshén 出神 to be completely absorbed by something, to be absent minded. [V-0]
- chūshì 出事 to have an accident [V-0]



# 出

chū  
to get out, to produce, to surpass

- 
- chūtóu 出頭 to become prominent in one's field: *Nǐ hǎohāor zuò, zǒng yǒu chūtóude yìtiān.* If you work hard, one day you will get ahead. [V-O]
- chūxi 出息 ability, promise: *Zhè hái'zi zhēn méi chūxi.* This child has no ability (or future). [SC/N]
- chūyáng 出洋 to go abroad [V-O]
- chū yángxiàng 出洋相 to make fun of (oneself or somebody else)

- chú bào ān liáng 除暴安良 to drive out the rascals and protect good people
- chúchóng 除蟲 to exterminate insects [V-O]
- chúdiào 除掉 to remove [VC]
- chúfǎ 除法 (math.) division [SC/N]
- chúfēi 除非 unless, except: *Chúfēi nǐ qù bùxíng.* It won't do unless you go. [Conj]
- chúgēn 除根 to uproot: *zǎn cǎo chú gēn,* to get rid of grass, it must be uprooted [V-O]
- chúhài 除害 to suppress the evil: *Zhèngfǔ yīngdāng tì lǎobǎixìng chúhài.* Governments ought to suppress the evil on behalf of the people. [V-O]
- chúhào 除號 (math.) sign of division "÷"
- chúkāi 除開 to count off, to take away [VC]
- chúle 除了 Besides: *Chúle nǐ (yǐwài) méiyǒu bié rén huì.* Besides you, there are no others who can. *Chúle nǐ (yǐwài) hái yǒu biéren qù.* In addition to you there are others who also go.
- chúmíng 除名 to dismiss, to expel (to remove from list of names): *Tā chángcháng táoxué, suǒyǐ bèi xuéxiào chú míng le.* He was expelled from school because he was often truant. [V-O]
- chúqù 除去 to remove [VC]
- chúshù 除數 (math.) the divisor; *bèichúshù,* the dividend
- chúwài 除外 not to be counted, to be excluded: *Xīngqīrì chúwài.* Sundays are excepted.
- chúxī 除夕 New Year's Eve
- fèichú 廢除 to abolish: *fèichú bùpíngdǐng tiáoyuē,* to abolish unequal treaties [CC/V]
- kāichú 開除 see *chúmíng* [CC/V]
- pòchú 破除 to abolish: *pòchú míxìn,* to abolish superstition [CC/V]
- sān chú liù dé èr 三除六得二 Six divided by three is two.
- zhēnchú 真除 to be appointed officially as

- chǔbùlái 處不來 cannot get along: *Wǒ gēn tā chǔbùlái*. I can't get along with him. [VC]
- chǔduàn 處斷 to decide [CC/V]
- chǔfá 處罰 to punish [CC/v]
- chǔfāng 處方 to prescribe [V-O]; prescription
- chǔfèn 處分 to punish
- chǔjìng 處境 circumstances [SC/N]
- chǔjué 處決 to execute (criminal), to decide [CC/V]
- chǔlǐ 處理 to dispose of, to arrange, to settle: *Zhèjian shì zhēn bùhǎo chǔlǐ*. This matter is really hard to deal with. [CC/V]
- chǔshì 處士 a retired scholar [SC/N]
- chǔshì 處世 to deal with the world: *Tā búhuì dài rén chǔshì, suóyì cháng-cháng dézuì rén*. He offends people often because he doesn't know how to deal with people. *chǔshì zhī dào*, a way of life [V-O]
- chǔsǐ 處死 to sentence to death [VO]
- chǔwōzi 處窩子 one shut away from society
- chǔ xīn jī lǜ 處心積慮 to brood over a matter for a long time
- chǔxíng 處刑 to punish: *chǔ jíxíng*, sentence to death [V-O]
- chǔ yú sǐ dì 處於死地 to send somebody to his doom
- chǔzhǎn 處斬 to execute (criminal) [CC/V]
- chǔzhì 處治 to punish [CC/V]
- chǔzhì 處置 = *chǔlǐ* [CC/V]
- xiāngchǔ 相處 to get along with each other: *Tāmen liǎngge xiāngchǔde hěn hǎo*. The two of them get along fine. [SC/V]

- chuán'àn 傳案 to summon to court [V-0]  
 chuánbō 傳播 to spread (news, ideas, disease, etc.) [CC/V]  
 chuánbù 傳佈 to spread, to publicize (CC/V)  
 chuándá 傳達 to communicate (thoughts, ideas); to transmit (order from above); *chuándá mìnglìng* [CC/V]  
 chuándān 傳單 a handbill, a publicity circular or flyer [SC/N]  
 chuándì 傳遞 to pass around (letter, message) [CC/V]  
 chuán'gei ta 傳給他 to pass on to him  
 chuánguān 傳觀 to circulate for people to see [CC/V]  
 chuánjiā 傳家 to bequeath to the family: *chuánjiā zhī bǎo*, art object kept as heirloom [VO]  
 chuánjiào 傳教 to preach: *chuánjiàoshì*, a missionary [V-0]  
 chuánpiào 傳票 a court summons, subpoena; (accounting) a voucher [SC/N]  
 chuánrǎn 傳染 to infect: *chuánrǎn bìng*, communicable disease [CC/V]  
 chuán rè 傳熱 to transmit heat [V 0]  
 chuánshén 傳神 to be vivid, to give lively expression (of portraiture) [VO/SV]  
 chuánshěn 傳審 to summon for trial [CC/V]  
 chuánshòu 傳授 to teach [CC/V]  
 chuánsòng 傳送 to deliver (message, news) [CC/V]  
 chuánshuō 傳說 folktale [CC/N]  
 chuánwén 傳聞 It is reported that: *Chuánwén dīren zhànlǐng Wáng Zhuāng*. It is reported that the enemy occupied Wang Chuang. [CC]  
 chuánxìn 傳信 to deliver letters, to communicate (tradition, belief); *chuán xìn*, to deliver a message [V-0]  
 chuányáng 傳揚 to spread (teaching, etc.) [CC/V]  
 chuányuè 傳閱 to pass around for people to read [CC/V]

# 答

dá  
to answer, to reply

- dá'àn 答案 answer, solution of mathematical problem [SC/N]
- dábài 答拜 to pay a return call
- dábìàn 答辯 to argue back [CC/V]
- dábushanglai 答不上來 can't answer [VC]
- dáchár 答碴 to make an answer to question, to strike up conversation [V-0]
- dácí 答詞 a response (to an address of congratulation): *Xiànzài qǐng Wáng Bóshi zhì dácí*. Now we ask Dr. Wang to say a word (as a response). [SC/N]
- dádùì 答對 to answer, to respond [CC/V]; to answer correctly [VC]
- dáfu 答覆 to reply [CC/V]; a reply
- dáhuà 答話 to answer [V-0]
- dálǐ 答禮 to respond to a salutation [V-0]; a gift in return [SC/N]
- dápìn 答聘 to reply on acceptance of appointment [VO]; formal acknowledgement of betrothal gift
- dáshù 答數 correct number in mathematical solutions [SC/N]
- dáxiè 答謝 to return a courtesy call; a letter to thank someone
- dāying 答應 to consent, to promise [CC/V]; *bùdāying*, to disapprove, to take offense at: *Nǐ luàn huā qián, Bàba bùdāying*. Dad will not approve your careless spending.
- dáyǔ 答語 reply, words of reply [SC/N]
- bàodá 報答 to repay person for kindness or favor [CC/V]
- duì dá rú liú 對答如流 answer like flowing water/to answer quickly
- huídá 回答 to answer [CC/V]; a reply
- jiědá 解答 to explain [CC/V]; an explanation
- suǒ dá fēi suǒ wèn 所答非所問 What was answered was not what was questioned/  
answer evades the question
- wèndá 問答 question and answer: *wèndá tí*, question and answer topics in an examination [CC/N]

dǎ

to strike, to fight, to do

打

- dǎ bǎizi 打擺子 to have an attack of malaria [V-0]
- dǎ biāngǔ 打邊鼓 to beat the side drum/to spread or circulate praise of actor, etc.
- dǎchéng yípiàn 打成一片 to become one piece/to become a harmonious whole
- dǎchū shǒur 打出手兒 (Chinese opera) to throw weapons back and forth on the stage
- dǎ dànzi 打彈子 to play billiards [V 0]
- dǎ dìpù 打地鋪 to sleep on floor (due to lack of accommodation)
- dǎ dìtānr 打地攤兒 to fall down flat on ground
- dǎ dǐzi 打底子 to make a draft [V 0]
- dǎ diànhuà 打電話 to make a phone call
- dǎgōng 打工 to have a temporary job (of students doing summer work) [V-0]
- dǎ guānqiāng 打官腔 to put person off by talking formalities as excuse
- dǎhāha 打哈哈 to laugh out loud, to make fun [V-0]
- dǎjià 打架 to fight, to engage in a brawl [V-0]
- dǎ jiāodao 打交道 to have dealings with
- dǎ máoyī 打毛衣 to knit a sweater
- dǎ qīng mà jiào 打輕罵俏 to flirt
- dǎ qiūfēng 打秋風 to have a windfall/to obtain gifts of money (as by sending wedding invitations to people including mere acquaintances)
- dǎshǒu 打手 professional rioters [SC/N]; to beat the hand [V 0]
- dǎtāi 打胎 to have an abortion [V-0]
- dǎtīng 打聽 to find out [CC/V]
- dǎ yáji 打牙祭 to have a good meal
- dǎzá(r) 打雜兒 to do odd jobs as handyman [V-0]
- dǎ zhāohu 打招呼 to say "hello"

- dài'an 帶案 to subpoena [VO]
- dài biǎo 帶錶 to wear a watch [V O]
- dài bīng 帶兵 to lead troops [V O]
- dàidǎ 帶打 to rain fisticuffs; show of combat in Chinese opera [VO]
- dàidào 帶道 to lead the way, to serve as guide [V-O]
- dàidùzi 帶肚子 to be pregnant
- dàifēnshù 帶分數 mixed fraction (mathematics)
- dàigōu 帶鉤 best buckle [SC/N]
- dài hào(r) 帶好兒 to carry greetings to: *Qǐng tì wǒ dài ge hàoer gěi nǐ fùmǔ.* Please remember me to your parents. [V O]
- dài kǒuyīn 帶口音 to speak with an accent: *shuōhuà dài kǒuyīn*
- dàilei 帶累 to involve someone in trouble or expense [CC/V]
- dàilǐng 帶領 to lead, to be in charge of (troops) [CC/V]
- dàilù 帶路 =dàidào
- dài qián 帶錢 to carry money [V O]
- dàishàng mén 帶上門 to close the door [V O]
- dài shēnzi 帶身子 to be pregnant [V O]
- dàishǒu 帶手 wiping cloth carried by waiters [VO/N]
- dàitóu(r) 帶頭兒 to lead [V-O]
- dàixiào 帶孝 to wear mourning [V-O]
- dài xiǎoháir 帶小孩兒 to bring up children: *Bié bǎ xiǎoháir dàihuàile.* Don't spoil the child.
- dài xiāoxi 帶消息 to take message
- dài xǐsè 帶喜色 to wear a pleased expression
- lián dǎ dài mà 連打帶罵 to beat and scold at the same time
- lián tī dài dǎ 連踢帶打 to mix kicks with hand blows

dāng (dàng)

to undertake, to fill an office, to treat as

當

- dāngbīng 當兵 to be a soldier [V-O]
- dāngchāi 當差 to run errand, to work for (someone) [V-O]; a servant
- dāngdài 當代 the present age, that period [VO/TW]
- dāng jī lì duàn 當機立斷 to decide on the spot or moment, to make quick decision
- dāngjiā 當家 to be the head of, to oversee [V-O]
- dāngjú 當局 the authorities [VO/N]
- dāngmiàn 當面 face to face: *Nǐ dāngmiàn duì tā jiǎng.* You talk to him face to face. [VO/Adv]
- dāngquán 當權 to be in power: *dāngquánpài*, faction in power [VO]
- dāngrán 當然 naturally [Adv]
- dāng rén bú ràng 當仁不讓 in good causes, don't lag behind
- dāngshí 當時 at that very moment, that time [VO/TW]
- dāngshìrén 當事人 person in charge, parties to a quarrel or lawsuit
- dāngtóu 當頭 right overhead: *dāng tóu bàng hè*, to give sharp advice for one to make up from error [VO/Adv]
- dāngxīn 當心 to take care, to be careful [V-O]
- dāngxuǎn 當選 to be elected [V-O]
- dāng zhī wú kuǐ 當之無愧 to merit the credit, to be deserving
- dāngzhòng 當衆 in the presence of all: *dāngzhòng xuānbù*, to announce publicly [VO/Adv]
- cáiláng dāng dào 豺狼當道 wolf stands astride the road/bad person in power
- mén dāng hù duì 門當戶對 (of betrothal) two families match in social status
- shàngdàng 上當 to go to pawnshop/to be cheated [V-O]
- dàng ěrbiān fēng 當耳邊風 to take advice as passing wind
- dàngzhēn 當真 really: *Tā dàngzhēn búhuì.* He really cannot. [VO/Adv]
- ná ta dàng péngyou 拿他當朋友 to treat him as a friend



# 倒

dǎo  
to fall down, to go bankrupt

- dǎobānr 倒班兒 to take turns [V-0]
- dǎobāo 倒包 to substitute one thing for another [V-0]
- dǎobì 倒閉 to go bankrupt: *Hǎo jǐjiā yínháng dǎobì le.* Quite a few banks went bankrupt. [CC/V]
- dǎobugùolai 倒不過來 =dǎobùkāi [VC]
- dǎobukāi 倒不開 cannot meet the turnover in business [VC]
- dǎodàn 倒蛋 to make trouble, to create mischief (also 搗蛋) [V-0]
- dào fèng diǎn luán 倒鳳顛鸞 to have sexual intercourse
- dǎogé 倒戈 to turn around weapon/to change sides (of warlords) [V-0]
- dǎohuàn 倒換 to replace [CC/V]
- dǎojià 倒價 selling-out price [SC/N]
- dǎojiào 倒嚼 to chew the cud [SC/V]
- dǎosǎng 倒嗓 to have a hoarse voice (of opera singers) [V-0]
- dǎotā 倒塌 to tumble down [CC/V]
- dǎoteng 倒騰 to turn upside down
- dǎotì 倒替 to substitute, to replace [CC/V]
- dǎotóu 倒頭 to lay down one's head to sleep, to die: *dǎotóu zhǐ*, paper money burned at death [V-0]
- dǎoyùn 倒運 to have bad luck [V-0]; bad luck: *zǒu dǎoyùn*
- dǎozhàng 倒帳 to go bankrupt because of deficit, to fail to collect debts
- dǎozìr 倒字兒 to mispronounce (in Peking opera) [V-0]
- biàndǎo 辯倒 to defeat by arguing [VC]
- dǎdǎo 打倒 to knock down, down with ...!
- tūidǎo 推倒 to push down [VC]
- zāidǎo 栽倒 to fall down [VC]

dào  
to pour, to reverse

倒

- dàocǎi 倒彩 false applause: *hē dàocǎi*, to hiss a speaker or actor [SC/N]
- dào chē 倒車 to back up a car [V O]
- dào dǎ lóu 倒打鑼兒 to beat the gong upside down/ everything is upside-down
- dàoguà 倒掛 to hang upside down [SC/V]
- dàoguólai 倒過來 to put in reverse
- dàohǎor 倒好兒 false applause: *jiào ge dàohǎor*, to hiss at performance (=dàocǎi) [SC/N]
- dàoliú 倒流 to flow back [SC/V]
- dàoqì 倒氣 to gasp [V-O]
- dàoqiàn 倒欠 to owe instead of gaining: *Tā yuánlái qiàn wǒ hěn duō qián. Hòulai wǒ dàoqiàn tā.* He owed me a lot of money originally. Later I owed him instead. [SC/V]
- dàoshù 倒數 to count backward: *Tā shì dàoshù dìyī.* He is No. 1 counted backward. [SC/V]
- dàotiē(r) 倒貼兒 to lose in bargain, to sell below cost; to pay her paramour instead of being paid [SC/V]
- dàotui 倒退 to fall back [SC/V]
- dào xíng nì shī 倒行逆施 to govern or manage in opposition to right principles
- dàoxuán 倒懸 to hang upside down, tyrannical treatment [SC/V]
- dàoyǐng(r) 倒影兒 inverted image, reflection in water (SC/N)
- dào zāi cōng 倒栽蔥 to plant the onion upside down/to fall headfirst
- dào zhì 倒置 to set up wrong: *yīn guǒ dào zhì*, cause and result are set up wrong/to put the carriage before the horse [SC/V]
- dào zhuàn 倒轉 to turn in reverse [SC/V]
- guà dào le 掛倒了 to hang something upside down [VC]

# 到

dào  
to arrive; towards, to

- dào chāi 到差 to arrive at post, to appear for duty [V-0]
- dào chù 到處 everywhere: *Dào chù shì shuǐ.* Water is everywhere. [VO/Adv]
- dào cǐ wéi zhǐ 到此為止 to stop here
- dào dá 到達 to reach: *Jīntiān dòngshēn dehua, shénmo shíhòu kényi dào dá?* if you leave today, when can you arrive? [CC/V]
- dào dǐ 到底 after all, to the bottom of the matter: *Zhè dào dǐ shì zěnmó huí shì?* What is the matter after all; to the end: *kàngzhàn dào dǐ,* to fight to the end
- dào guo 到過 to have been somewhere: *Wǒ dào guo Niǚ Yuē.* I have been to New York.
- dào jiār 到家兒 to be proficient: *Tāde huàr kě huàde dào jiār le.* His painting is really good [VO/SV] (cf. *dào jiā,* to reach home)
- dào mò liǎor 到末了兒 to the end, finally, at last
- dào qī 到期 due time: *Báiyuè yíhào dào qī.* It is due August 1. *Nǐ jiè de shū dào qī le ma?* Is the book you borrowed due today? [VO]
- dào rú jīn 到如今 until now
- dào shǒu 到手 to succeed in getting: *Nèixie qián shénmo shíhòu cái néng dào shǒu?* When can I get that money? [V-0]
- dào tóu lái 到頭來 in the end: *Dào tóu lái quán diū le.* In the end everything was lost. [VO/adv]
- bái tóu dào lǎo 白頭到老 to reach old age with white hair/to live together for an entire lifetime (husband and wife)
- mǎ dào gōng chéng 馬到功成 horse gets there and job is done/to succeed without delay
- niàn dào dì sān kè 念到第三課 study to Lesson 3
- xiǎng dào 想到 to think of (something, someone): *Xiǎng dào zhèjiàn shì jiù tóuteng.* I get a headache whenever I think of this matter. [VC]
- zhǎo dào 找到 to be found: *Wǒde màozi zhǎo dào le.* I have found my hat. [VC]
- zhōu dào 周到 to be considerate: *Tā zuò shì hěn zhōu dào, cóng lái bù dé zuì rén.* Being considerate in his dealings, he never offends people. [CC/SV]

diǎn

to touch, to mark, to light

點

- diǎnbīng 點兵 to muster soldiers [V-0]
- diǎn cài 點菜 to select dishes from a menu [V O]
- diǎnchuān 點穿 to point out the secret [VC]
- diǎn huǒ 點火 to light a fire [V O]
- diǎnjiāo 點交 to check and hand over [CC/V]
- diǎnjiǎo(r) 點腳兒 to walk lamely [V-0]
- diǎnmíng 點名 to make roll call [V-0]
- diǎnmíng 點明 to point out (importance, meaning); to make a clear account [VC]
- diǎnpò 點破 to expose (lie, falsehood) [VC]
- diǎnshōu 點收 to check and receive [CC/V]
- diǎn shū 點書 to punctuate a book [V O]
- diǎn tóu 點頭 give a nod: *diǎntóu péngyou*, friends who don't know each other very well [V-0]
- diǎn xì 點戲 to select play from repertoire offered [V O]
- diǎnxīn 點心 a snack, pastry [VO/N]
- diǎnxǐng 點醒 to remind gently [VC]
- diǎnxuè 點穴 to hit at selected points (of Chinese kungfu, capable of causing internal bleeding) [VO]
- diǎn yǎn 點眼 to apply eyedrop into the eye; to secure a point of anchorage in Chinese chess [V O]
- diǎn yǎnyào 點眼藥 to apply eyedrop [V O]; *diǎnyǎn yào*, eyedrop [SC/N]
- diǎnzhù 點綴 to decorate; to add a lively detail on painting, writing, or furniture in a room [CC/V]
- dǎdiǎn 打點 to put in order (baggage): *dǎdiǎn xíngli*
- qīngtíng diǎn shuǐ 蜻蜓點水 dragonfly skims water surface/to use a light touch in writing, to travel around with short stopovers
- zhǐdiǎn 指點 to point out, to show [CC/V]

# 定

*dìng*  
to settle, to determine, to order

- dìngguī* 定規 to set up rules [V-0]
- dìnghūn* 定婚 to be engaged to marry [V-0]
- dìnghuò* 定貨 to order goods [V-0]
- dìngjì* 定計 to decide, to set a plan [V-0]; a fixed plan [SC/N]
- dìngjià* 定價 to set the price [V-0]; fixed price, list price [SC/N]
- dìngjū* 定居 to settle down (in a town) [CC/V]
- dìngjú* 定局 a settled situation [SC/N]
- dìnglǐ* 定理 a maxim, theorem [SC/N]
- dìnglǜ* 定律 laws (moral, physical) [SC/N]
- dìnglùn* 定論 accepted opinion [SC/N]
- dìngqī* 定期 to set a time [V-0]
- dìngqián* 定錢 earnest money, deposit [SC/N]
- dìngqíng* 定情 to pledge love between lovers [V-0]
- dìngshén* 定神 to calm down [V-0]
- dìng tiānxià* 定天下 to bring peace and stability to country
- dìngxīnwán(r)* 定心丸兒 tranquillizer, hence, anything that soothes the nerves or help make up one's mind
- dìngyì* 定義 definition: *xià dìngyì*, to define [SC/N]
- dìng zhùyì* 定主意 to make a decision
- dìngzuì* 定罪 to convict, to sentence [C-0]
- dìngzuò* 定做 to have it custom-made [CC/V]
- dìngzuòr* 定座兒 to book seats, to make reservations [V-0]
- shuōbùdìng* 說不定 cannot say for sure: *Shuōbùdìng tā huì lái*. He may come. Who knows? [VC]
- shuōdìng* 說定 to settle after talking: *Wǒmen shuōdìngle míngtiān yíkuàir zǒu*. We have decided to leave together tomorrow. [VC]
- ná dìng zhùyì* 拿定主意 to make up one's mind

dòng

to move, to arouse, to start

動

dòngbīng 動兵 to move the soldier/to start a war [V-0]

dòngbudòng 動不動 very often, do something for no reason at all, for nothing: Zhè hái'zi dòngbudòng jiù kū. This child cries for nothing. [Adv]

dòngcí 動詞 verb [SC/N]

dònggōng 動工 to commence work (on construction, building) [V-0]

dòng huǒ(ér) 動火兒 to start fire/to feel angry [V-0]

dòng nǎojīn 動腦筋 to move the brain/do a lot of thinking

dòng niàntou 動念頭 to think of a plan, to plot

dòngqì 動氣 to get angry [V-0]

dòng rén 動人 to be moving, touching, attractive [VO/SV]

dòngshēn 動身 to set out, to depart [V-0]

dòngshǒu 動手 to raise hand to fight, to start (work), to begin: Wǒde jiǎo dòngshǒu mále. My feet have begun to feel numb.

dòng shǒu dòng jiǎo 動手動腳 to be fresh with girls

dòngtīng 動聽 (speech) to be moving, persuasive [SV/VO]

dòngtǔ 動土 to move dirt/to break ground [V-0]

dòngxīn 動心 to be moved (by attractive offer) [V-0]

dòngxiōng 動兇 to resort to violence (V-0)

dòngyòng 動用 to touch, to draw upon (funds): dòngyòng gōngkuǎn, to draw upon public funds (CC/V)

dòngyuán 動員 to move personnel/to mobilize: dòngyuán mǐnzhòng, to mobilize the people [VO/TV]

bié dòng 別動 Don't move!

bù wéi suǒ dòng 不為所動 not to be swayed (by speech) or attracted (by beauty)

ná bú dòng 拿不動 cannot carry (too heavy) [VC]

# 動

dòng  
to move, to arouse, to start

wú dòng yú zhōng 無動於衷 to be completely indifferent

xīndòng 心動 to be moved, to begin considering [SP/V]

yùndòng 運動 to do exercise [CC/V]; exercise, movement: Wǔsì Yùndòng,  
the May Fourth Movement

zhèige qián bùnéng dòng 這個錢不能動 This money cannot be touched.

dú  
to read, to pronounce, to study

讀

- dúběn 讀本 a reader, a school text [SC/N]; *Hànyǔ Dúběn*, Chinese Reader
- dú dàxué 讀大學 to go to college or university
- dúfǎ 讀法 way of pronouncing [SC/N]
- dújīng 讀經 to read the Scripture, to read classics [V-0]
- dúshū 讀書 to read a book: *dúshūrén*, a scholar, a literate person [V-0]
- dú sǐshū 讀死書 to read dead books/to read without digesting
- dú wàiwén 讀外文 to study foreign languages
- dúwù 讀物 reading material [SC/N]
- dú yèxiào 讀夜校 to go to night school
- dúyīn 讀音 to pronounce [V-0]; pronunciation, literary pronunciation [SC/N]
- dúzhě 讀者 a reader, one who reads: *Dúzhě Wénzhāi*, Reader's Digest [SC/N]
- dú Zhōngwén xì 讀中文系 to study in the Chinese department, to major in Chinese
- dúzǒule yīn 讀走了音 to pronounce incorrectly
- jìdú 寄讀 to study as a boarding student
- lǎngdú 朗讀 to read aloud [SC/V]
- mòdú 默讀 to read silently [SC/V]
- sān dú tōngguò 三讀通過 to have passed a proposal after three readings
- zǒudú 走讀 to attend school while living at home



# 度

dù (dù)

to pass (time), to appraise

duò dé liàng lì 度德量力

to estimate one's virtue and measure one's strength/to assess one's ability before launching something

dùliàng 度量

capacity to tolerate: *dùliàng dà*, can tolerate a lot

dù niánguān 度年關

to pass the New Year by paying all one's debts

duòzhī 度支

to estimate expenditures [VO]

duòliàng 度量

to consider, to measure [CC/V]

dùqū 度曲

to write words for popular song, to keep time in playing [VO]

dùrì 度日

to pass the day, to live [VO]

dù rì rú nián 度日如年

to spend a day like one year/the days are long (with waiting), to have a miserable life

chuāiduò 揣度

=cǔndù

chuāi qíng duò lǐ 揣情度理

to make an intelligent appraisal

cǔndù 忖度

to conjecture, imagine (another's attitude)

guòdù 過度

excessively, beyond measure; *guòdù xiǎoxīn*, excessively careful [VO/Adv].

nián huá xū dù 年華虛度

one's years spent for nothing/to waste one's live (especially for young women)

yǐ jǐ duò rén 以己度人

to place oneself in another's position

yǐ xiǎorén zhī xīn 以小人之心

to estimate a gentleman's mind with a hypocrite's way of thinking

duò jūnzi zhī fù 度君子之腹

zhì zhī duò wài 置之度外

to disregard entirely

fābiào 發表	to publish, to express: <i>fābiào yìjian</i> , to express ideas [CC/V]
fācái 發財	to get rich [V-0]
fāchóu 發愁	to be worried, sad [V-0]
fādāi 發呆	to be dazed [V-0]
fādòng 發動	to promote, initiate (movement, campaign, an engine): <i>fādòngjī</i> , dynamo, an electric motor [CC/V]
fāfēng 發瘋	to grow crazy: <i>Nǐ fāfēng le</i> . You are out of your mind. [V-0]
fāfú 發福	to grow fat (a compliment in Chinese) [V-0]
fāhèn 發狠	to work with angry determination [V-0]; diligently [Adv]
fāhéng 發橫	to become obstinate, violent (V-0)
fāhuāng 發慌	to panic (V-0)
fāhuǒ 發火	to become angry [V-0]
fākuáng 發狂	to become mad, to grow crazy (V-0)
fālèng 發楞	to be stunned [V-0]
fāmáo 發毛	to be afraid (to enter a deserted house), to be covered with goose pimples [V-0]
fāmíng 發明	to invent
fā píqi 發脾氣	to get mad
fāshāo 發燒	to have fever [V-0]
fāshēng 發生	to arise, to cause to happen: <i>fāshēng wùhui</i> , to cause misunderstanding [CC/V]
fāshì 發誓	to take an oath, to swear, also <i>fāzhòu</i> [V-0]
fāxiàn 發現	to discover [CC/V]
fāxiè 發洩	to blow off steam, anger [CC/V]
fāzǐ 發紫	to emit purple glow/to be extremely popular: <i>hóngde fāzǐ</i> , so popular (red), that one turns purple

## 反

fǎn  
to turn over, to counter, to oppose

- fǎnbó 反駁 to reply to criticism
- fǎncháng 反常 to be abnormal [VO/SV]
- fǎnchuan 反串 (of actor) to play a different role: *fǎnchuan lǎoshēng*, to play the male character (female character being the customary role)
- fǎndào 反倒 to the contrary [CC/Adv]
- fǎndòng 反動 to be reactionary: *fǎndòngpài*, the reactionaries [SC/SV]
- fǎnduì 反對 to oppose: *fǎnduìpài*, the political opposition [CC/V]
- fǎnfù 反覆 again and again: *fǎnfù jiěshì*, to explain again and again; *fǎnfù wúcháng*, to change one's mind constantly (can't be trusted) [CC/Adv]
- fǎngǎn 反感 reaction, bad reaction: *yǐnqǐ fǎngǎn*, to cause a bad reaction [SC/N]
- fǎngémìng 反革命 counter-revolutionary
- fǎngōng 反攻 to counterattack [SC/V]
- fǎngòng 反共 to oppose Communism [V-0]; [SV] as in *Tā fēicháng fǎngòng*. He is very anti-Communist.
- fǎnhuǐ 反悔 to repent
- fǎnjī 反擊 to fight back, to counterattack [SC/V]
- fǎnkàng 反抗 to resist [CC/V]; resistance
- fǎn Kǒng 反孔 to oppose Confucius [V-0]
- fǎnliǎn 反臉 to break the friendship: *fǎnliǎn búrèn rén*, to break the friendship without considering the past [V-0]
- fǎnpàn 反叛 to rebel [CC/V]; rebellion
- fǎnzhèng 反正 to defect the rebel troops and join the government (V-0); anyway: *Tā fǎnzhèng búhuì fǎnzhèng*. Anyway he will not defect. [Adv]
- chuānfǎnle 穿反了 to wear it inside out (or in some other wrong way) [VC]
- zàofǎn 造反 to rebel [V-0]

fēi  
to fly

- fēibái 飛白 a style of Chinese calligraphy with dry brush showing hollow lines [SC/N]
- fēibēn 飛奔 to dash (away) [SC/V]
- fēidàn 飛彈 flying bullet/a stray bullet, missile, rocket [SC/N]
- fēidié 飛碟 flying saucer [SC/N]
- fēi duǎn liú cháng 飛短流長 to spread rumors
- fēi'é 飛蛾 moth [SC/N]
- fēi huáng tēng dá 飛黃騰達 to get rapid promotions or series of successes in politics or business
- fēijī 飛機 a flying machine/airplane [SC/N]
- fēijiǎo 飛脚 a flying foot/a flying kick [SC/N]
- fēi lái zhī huò 飛來之禍 unexpected trouble
- fēimáotuǐ 飛毛腿 a fast walker [SC/N]
- fēipǎo 飛跑 to run as if flying/to run very fast [SC/V]
- fēipù 飛瀑 (flying) waterfalls [SC/N]
- fēiqiáo 飛橋 a flying bridge/a very high bridge [SC/N]
- fēishēng 飛昇 to fly up [CC/V]
- fēitēng 飛騰 to go up (to the sky) [CC/V]
- fēiwěn 飛吻 to fly a kiss [V-O]; a flying kiss
- fēixíng 飛行 to fly, to go by plane: fēixíngyuán, airplane pilot [CC/V]
- fēiyáng 飛揚 to float in the sky [CC/V]
- fēiyáng báhù 飛揚跋扈 to become powerful and intransigent
- fēiyǎnr 飛眼兒 to give a darting glance [V-O]
- fēiyīng zǒu gǒu 飛鷹走狗 flying hawks and running hounds/underlings
- fēizhǎng 飛漲 to go up like flying/(of price) sudden and rapid increase [SC/V]

## 改

*gǎi*  
to change, to reform, to correct

- gǎibiān* 改編 to reorganize: *Gǎibiān jūnduì*, to regroup troops; to revise and rewrite [CC/V]
- gǎibiàn* 改變 to change: *Bǎ nèixie bùhǎode xíguàn gǎibiàn-guolai*. Change over those bad habits. [CC/V]
- gǎigé* 改革 to reform [CC/V]; reform
- gǎiguān* 改觀 to present a new look [V-0]
- gǎiguò* 改過 to repent: *gǎiguò zì xīn*, to repent and reform [V-0]
- gǎiháng* 改行 to change one's occupation [V-0]
- gǎihuàn* 改換 to exchange or substitute one for another, to make changes in (words, titles, etc.) [CC/V]
- gǎijià* 改嫁 to remarry [V-0]
- gǎijìn* 改進 to improve [CC/V]; improvement
- gǎikǒu* 改口 to give a different story or affidavit; also *gǎizǔǐ* [V-0]
- gǎiliáng* 改良 to improve, to reform [SC/V]
- gǎiqī* 改期 to change date [V-0]
- gǎirì* 改日 to change a date/later: *gǎirì zài tán*, to talk about it later; also *gǎitiān* [VO/Adv]
- gǎishàn* 改善 to improve (treatment, method, etc.) [VC/V]
- gǎi tóu huàn miàn* 改頭換面 to change the head and face/ to make superficial changes
- gǎixuǎn* 改選 to hold a new election [V-0]
- gǎiyàng* 改樣 to refashion, remodel (room), to change manner (of person) [V-0]
- gǎizào* 改造 to remodel (building), to reform [CC/V]
- gǎizhèng* 改正 to correct errors: *gǎizhèng cuòwù* [CC/V]
- gǎizhuāng* 改裝 to change into another kind of dress, to disguise, to remodel (a building), to put in new containers [VO]
- gǎizhèng* 改作業 to correct a student's homework

gào  
to tell, to announce, to sue

告

- gàobái 告白 public notice [CC/N]
- gàobiàn(r) 告便兒 to bid goodbye, to go to the toilet [V-0]
- gàobié 告別 to take leave, to say goodbye [V-0]
- gàochéng 告成 to announce the completion of some important project: *Dà gōng gàochéng*. The great task has been completed.
- gàocí 告辭 to bid goodbye, to take leave [V-0]
- gàodài 告貸 to make a request for a loan, to borrow money [V-0]
- gàofā 告發 to formally inform court of a crime, to lodge a complaint [CC/V]
- gàojí 告急 to make an emergency request for help [V0]
- gàojià 告假 to ask for leave of absence: *gào bìngjià*, to ask for sick leave [V-0]
- gàojié 告捷 to announce victory [V-0]
- gàojiè 告誡 to warn, to admonish [CC/V]
- gàomì 告密 to give secret information against someone [V-0]
- gàoshi 告示 a public announcement [CC/N]
- gàosu 告訴 to tell; (law) to bring suit against someone [CC/V]
- gào yíduànluo 告一段落 to consider one phase of a project completed
- gàozhī 告知 to tell, to notify [CC/V]
- gàozhuàng 告狀 to sue at court [V-0]
- gàozuì 告罪 (courtesy) please excuse me for an unintentional offense: *Gàozuì! Gàozuì!* [V-0]
- bùkě gào rén zhī shì 不可告人之事 an affair that is not mentionable
- guǎnggào 廣告 advertisement [SC/N]
- tōnggào 通告 public notice [CC/N]
- wǒ gào nǐ 我告你 I will sue you.
- zì gào fèn yǒng 自告奮勇 to volunteer one's service

# 革

gé  
to remove, to change

- géchú 革除 to expel, to dismiss [CC/V]
- gé gù dǐng xīn 革故鼎新 to discard the old ways of life in favor of the new
- gé miàn xǐ xīn 革面洗心 to start life anew
- gémìng 革命 to revolt, to overthrow the established authorities [V-0]; revolution: *guómín gémìng*, people's revolution
- gétuì 革退 to dismiss [CC/V]
- géxīn 革心 to change one's mind [V-0]
- géxīn 革新 to reform, to innovate
- géyuán 革員 to have a reduction in force (=cáiyuán)
- gézhí 革職 to dismiss, to be dismissed from office: *Tā xiānsheng bèi géle zhí*. Her husband was fired. [V-0]
- biàngé 變革 to replace the old with the new [CC/V]
- gǎigé 改革 to reform [CC/V]
- kāigé 開革 to dismiss (=géchú) [CC/V]
- xīnggé 興革 to introduce reforms [CC/V]

gěi (jǐ)  
to give, to provide

給

- gěifù 給付 to make payment [CC/V]
- gěijià 給假 to grant leave of absence: *gěile sāntian jià*, granted three days' leave of absence [V-0]
- gěiliǎn 給臉 to show courtesy to someone who does not really deserve it, to save someone's face: *gěiliǎn búyào liǎn*, to show courtesy to one, but he is not worthy of it [V-0]
- gěi rén dǎ le 給人打了 was beaten by somebody (=bèi rén dǎ le)
- gěi tā zuò fàn 給他做飯 to cook for him
- jǐyǎng 給養 Provisions, allowance [CC/N]
- jǐyǔ 給予 to present as a gift or favor [CC/V]
- bǎ fànwǎnr gei zá le 把飯碗兒給砸了 to have the rice bowl smashed, to have lost one's job
- gōngjǐ 供給 to supply with things [CC/V]
- jiā jǐ hù zú 家給戶足 to be abundantly provided
- jiāogěi 交給 to hand over to: *Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèzhāng huàr jiāogei tā.* Please hand over this painting to him. [CC/V]
- màigei ta 賣給他 to sell something to him. Sell it to him.
- pèijǐ 配給 to ration [CC/V]
- ràng rén gěi dǎ le 讓人給打了 =gèi rén dǎ le
- sònggei ta 送給他 to give something to him as a gift
- zì jǐ zì zú 自給自足 to be self-sufficient



# 跟

gēn  
to follow, to accompany, to catch up

- gēnbānr (de)* 跟班兒的      servant of an official, entourage [VO/N]
- gēnbāo (de)* 跟包的 = *gēnbānr* [VO/N]
- gēnmānr* 跟媽兒      personal maid of a prostitute [SC/N]
- gēn nǐ xuéxí* 跟你學習      to learn from you
- gēn pái* 跟牌      (of card game) to follow suit [V O]
- gēnqian* 跟前      place nearby: *jiǎngtái gēnqian*, near the platform; *Nǐ gēnqian yǒu méiyǒu xiǎoháir?* Do you have children with you? [SC/N]
- gēnrén* 跟人      an attendant, a follower [VO/N]; *gēn rén*, to follow someone [V O]
- gēnshǒur* 跟手兒      immediately, smoothly: *gēnshǒur qù zuò*, to do it at once [VO/Adv]
- gēnsuí* 跟隨      to follow someone [CC/V]; follower
- gēn ta bànshì* 跟他辦事      to work with him
- gēn ta jiéhūn* 跟他(她)結婚      to get married with him (or her)
- gēn ta liáotiānr* 跟他聊天      to chat with him
- gēn ta yào qián* 跟他要錢      to ask him for money
- gēntou* 跟頭      a fall: *zāi gēntou*, to have a fall; a somersault; *fān gēntou*, to do a somersault
- gēnyǐr* 跟尾兒      right away: *Tā gēnyǐr jiù chūlai le*. He will come out right away. [VO/Adv]
- gēnzhe* 跟着      in the wake of, right away: *gēnzhe jiù lái le*, came over right away; to follow: *Nǐ gēnzhe ta*. You follow him.
- gēnzōng* 跟蹤      to follow in the track of, to shadow (someone) [V-O]
- Tā gēn Lǎo Lǐ shì lǎo péngyou.* 他跟老李  
是老朋友      He and Old Li are good friends.

gòng  
to share, to get together

共

- gòngchǎn 共產 to share property: *gòngchǎndǎng*, Communist Party[V-0]
- gòngcún gòngróng 共存共榮 co-existence and co-prosperity
- gòngfàn 共犯 accomplice [SC/N]
- gòngguǎn 共管 to manage together: *guójì gòngguǎn*, controlled internationally [SC/V]
- gònghé dǎng 共和黨 Republican Party
- gònghé zhèngtǐ 共和政體 republican form of government
- gòngjì 共計 to sum up, altogether: *gòngjì duōshao qián?* How much altogether? [SC/Adv]
- gòngmíng 共鳴 sympathy, sympathetic understanding [SC/N]
- gòngmóu 共謀 to plan together [SC/V]
- gòngshì 共事 to work together: *Nǐ gēn tā gòngguo shì ma?* Have you ever worked with him? [V-0]
- gòngsù 共宿 to lodge in the same place [V0]
- gòng xiāng shèng jǔ 共襄盛舉 to offer help to a great cause together
- gòngyíng 共營 to manage jointly: *gōngsī gòngyíng*, managed by both public and private concerns [SC/V]
- gòngyǒu 共有 to possess together: *Zhèxiē dōngxi wéi wǒmen suǒ gòngyǒu.* These things are for our mutual possession. [SV/V]
- gòngzǒng 共總 altogether (=gòngjì) [CC/Adv]
- bùgòng dài tiān 不共戴天 will not live under the same sky as the man who slew his father/inveterate hatred
- zǒnggòng 總共 =gòngzǒng [CC/Adv]

# 關

guān

to close, to connect, to concern

- guān'ài 關愛 guānxin, be concerned, and àihù, love/to express solicitude for the well-being of (someone) [CC/V]
- guāndēng 關燈 to close the lamp/to turn off the lights [V-0]
- guāndiàn 關電 to close the electricity/to turn off the electricity [V-0]
- guān diànmén 關電門 =guāndiàn
- guānhuái 關懷 guānxin, to be concerned, and huáiniàn, to think of/to be concerned about, for, show interest in [CC/V]; solicitude
- guānlián 關連 relations, connections: Zhèjian shì gēn nèijian shì méiyǒu shénmo guānlián. This matter has no connection with that one. [CC/N]
- guānmén 關門 to close the door [V-0]; (Chinese medicine) the kidneys
- guānqiè 關切 to be concerned about (someone), to be intimately related, connected [CC/SV]
- guānshàng 關上 to close (door, window, etc.) [VC]
- guānshè 關涉 guānlián and qiānshè, to involve/to have effects on something else: guānshè biérén sīshì, to have to do with the private business of others [CC/V]; relations, connections, effects
- guāntuō 關託 to request someone to intercede on one's behalf: Guāntuō nín tì wǒ shuōshuo qíng. Please put in a few good words for me. [CC/V]
- guānxi 關係 to be related to one another [CC/V]; relationship, consequences: Tā gēn tā yǒu méi-you guānxi méi guānxi. It is not important whether he and she have had any relationship. (CC/V)
- guānxīn 關心 to be concerned about (someone) or for (something): Tā hěn guānxīn nǐ. He is very concerned about you. guānxīn guóshì, to show interest in national affairs [VO/SV]
- guānyu 關於 regarding, concerning, about: Guānyu zhèjian shì, wǒ yìdiǎnr dōu bùzhīdao. I know nothing about this matter. [Preposition]
- guānzhào 關照 guānxin and zhàoying, to take care of/to notify: Yǒu shì, qǐng guānzhào yìshēng. If anything comes up, please notify me. to take care of: Qǐng nǐ duōduō guānzhào. Please take good care of (him). [CC/V]

guān

to close, to connect, to concern

關

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guānzhù 關注 *guānxīn* and *zhùyì*, to pay attention to/to pay close attention to, to be intensely concerned about, for [CC/V]

kāiguān 開關 to open and to close/to turn on and off; switch [CC/N]

shì bù guān jǐ 事不關己 The matter doesn't concern one personally.

# 觀

guān  
to behold, to observe

- guāncè 觀測 to prognosticate through observation [CC/V]
- guānchá 觀察 to look into, to observe [CC/V]; observation
- guāndiǎn 觀點 point of view, standpoint: *Gèren yǒu gèrende guāndiǎn*. Each has his own viewpoint. [SC/N]
- guānfēng 觀風 to look for an opportunity to do something, to stand watch for something expected to happen: *Nǐmen jìnqu, wǒ zài wàibianr guānfēng*. You go in and I'll keep watch outside for you. [VO]
- guāngǎn 觀感 to observe and to react/observations and comments [CC/N]
- guānguāng 觀光 to visit as a tourist, to take a tour: *guānguāngkè*, tourist; *guānguāng shìyè*, the tourist business [V-0]
- guānkàn 觀看 to take a look at, to see [CC/V]
- guānmó 觀摩 to study and fondle (works of art), to study by visiting other institutions [CC/V]
- guānniàn 觀念 concept, idea, notion: *xīn guānniàn*, new concepts [CC/N]
- guānshǎng 觀賞 *guānkàn*, to see, and *xīnshǎng*, to appreciate/to enjoy by sight (art, flower, view, etc.) [CC/V]
- guānwàng 觀望 to take a wait-and-see attitude: *cǎi guānwàng tàidù*; *guānwàng bùqián*, to wait and see without taking any action [CC/V]
- guānzhān 觀瞻 (of things) outward appearance: *yǒu ài guānzhān*, will adversely affect the outward appearance [CC/N]
- guānzhòng 觀眾 the audience, spectators [SC/N]
- bēiguān 悲觀 to be pessimistic [SC/SV]
- cānguān 參觀 to visit (school, hospital, etc.) [CC/V]
- kèguān 客觀 objective [SC/SV]; objectivity
- lèguān 樂觀 to be optimistic [SC/SV]
- míng ruò guān huǒ 明若觀火 as clear as viewing a fire/very clear
- pángguān 旁觀 to look on: *xiù shǒu pángguān*, to look on with folded arms [SC/V]
- zhǔguān 主觀 subjective [SC/SV]; subjective

- guǎnbǎo 管保 to guarantee, to be sure: *Wǒ guǎnbǎo tā bùlái.* I'm sure he will not come. [CC/V]
- guǎn bǎo 管飽 to guarantee adequate food [V 0]
- guǎnbuliǎo 管不了 cannot manage: *Zhèijian shì wǒ kě guǎnbuliǎo.* It is really beyond my power to manage this affair. [VC]
- guǎn chī guǎn zhù 管吃管住 to provide food and lodging
- guǎn fàn 管飯 to provide food, to include board [V 0]
- guǎnjiā 管家 to be in charge of domestic affairs [V-0]; person in charge of domestic affairs, also *guǎnjiāde*, a butler
- guǎnjiào 管教 to take care of and discipline (children): *guǎnjiào xiǎoháir;* to make or cause (someone) to do something: *Guǎnjiào tā gěi nǐ shuō hǎo huà.* I will see to it that he apologizes to you. [CC/V]
- guǎnjiāpó 管家婆 a housewife, a woman who likes to interfere
- guǎnlǐ 管理 to manage [CC/V]
- guǎnménde 管門的 a doorkeeper
- guǎnshì 管事 to be in charge of: *Zhèr shéi guǎnshì?* Who is in charge here? (V-0); person in charge, also *guǎnshìde*
- guǎnshù 管束 *guǎnlǐ*, to manage, and *yuēshù*, to control/supervise (children, students, etc.) [CC/V]
- guǎn tuì guǎn huàn 管退管換 to guarantee refund and exchange
- guǎnxiá 管轄 to exercise control over [CC/V]
- guǎn xiánshì 管閒事 to poke one's nose into another's business
- guǎnzhàng 管賬 to do bookkeeping [V-0]; *guǎnzhàngde*, bookkeeper, person in charge of accounts
- guǎnzhì 管制 *guǎnlǐ*, to manage, and *jiézhì*, to regulate/to administer, to control [CC/V]
- bùguǎn 不管 don't care, no matter ...
- dàiguǎn 代管 manage on behalf of (someone)
- zhǔguǎn 主管 to be responsible for [SC/V]; head of an office

# 害

hài  
to harm, to kill, to suffer from

- hàibìng* 害病 to be ill: *hàile liǎngtiān bìng*, to be ill for two days [V-O]
- hài hái'zi* 害孩子 = *hàixǐ*
- hài guó yāng mǐn* 害國殃民 to harm the country and the people
- hàikǒu* 害口 (of pregnant woman) to show appetite for certain foods [V-O]
- hàipà* 害怕 to fear, to be afraid of [VO]
- hài qún zhī mǎ* 害群之馬 horse that harms the group/person who gives the group a bad name
- hài rén* 害人 to harm people: *hài rén bùqiǎn*, to do someone a lot of harm [V O]
- hài rén fǎn hài jǐ* 害人反害己 a plot to harm others boomeranged
- hàisào* 害羞 to blush, to feel shy [VO]
- hài shāyǎn* 害沙眼 to contract trachoma
- hàisǐ* 害死 to murder, to harm severely: *Nǐ hàisǐ wǒ le*. You are killing me. [VC]
- hàixǐ* 害喜 to have morning sickness [V-O]
- hàixiū* 害羞 to feel shy, to feel ashamed [VO]
- cánhài* 殘害 to do severe injury [CC/V]
- lìhài* 利害 *lìyì*, advantage, and *hàichū*, disadvantage [CC/N]
- lìhài* 厲害 to be severe: *lìhaide hěn*, very severe; *bìngde hěn lìhài*, severely ill [CC/SV]
- móu cái hài mìng* 謀財害命 to kill for money
- móuhài* 謀害 to conspire [CC/V]
- pòhài* 迫害 *yāpò*, to oppress, and *móuhài*, to harm [CC/V]
- shāhài* 殺害 to kill [CC/V]
- shānghài* 傷害 to injure [CC/V]
- xiànài* 陷害 to trap and harm/to betray [CC/V]

- hébing* 合併 to unite, to annex [CC/V]  
*héchàng* 合唱 to sing together [SC/V]; a chorus  
*héchéng* 合成 to complete by bringing together [VC]  
*hé duōshao měijīn* 合多少美金 How much U.S. money does it correspond to?  
*héfǎ* 合法 to be legal, in accordance with the law [VC/SV]  
*hége* 合格 to be up to standard, qualified [VO/SV]  
*hégòng* 合共 altogether [CC/Adv]  
*héhu* 合乎 to be in accordance with: *héhu dàoli*, to be in accordance with reason  
*héhuǒ(r)* 合夥兒 to go into partnership [VO]  
*héjì* 合計 to count together [SC/V]  
*héli* 合理 to be reasonable, right, in accordance with reason [VO/SV]  
*héqún* 合群 to be gregarious, to go along with the group [VO/SV]  
*héshàng* 合上 to close (books, etc.) [VC]  
*héshí* 合時 to be fashionable, to be timely [VO/SV]  
*héshì* 合適 to be suitable [CC/SV]  
*hésuàn* 合算 to be worthwhile, reasonable in price [SC/SV]  
*hétóng* 合同 contract: *dìng hétóng*, to have a contract [CC/N]  
*héyì* 合意 to be agreeable, in accordance with one's ideas [VO/SV]  
*Hézhòngguó* 合衆國 the United States  
*hézhù* 合住 to close (umbrella, etc.) [VC]  
*hézuò* 合作 to cooperate [SC/V]; cooperation  
*mào hé shén lí* 貌合神離 in appearance together in spirit apart/friends or allies in appearance only  
*tiān zuò zhī hé* 天作之合 a Heaven-made match (marriage)



# 花

to spend, to be flowery, blurred *huā*

*huābuqi* 花不起 cannot afford to spend (so much): *huābuqi zhèmo duō qián* [VC]

*huāfèi* 花費 to spend money, to cost [CC/V]; the cost

*huā héshang* 花和尚 profligate monk

*huāhuadada* 花花搭搭 variegated

*huāhuāgōngzǐ* 花花公子 a playboy

*huāhuālǜlǜ* 花花綠綠 colorful

*huāhuāshìjiè* 花花世界 world of sensual pleasures

*huā qián* 花錢 to spend money [V O]

*huāshao* 花稍 to be pretty, to be romantic, to be fond of opposite sex [CC/SV]

*huā tiān jiǔ dì* 花天酒地 world of women and wine/to indulge oneself in worldly pleasures

*huāxiàng* 花項 items of expense: *Méi shénme huāxiàng*. There is no occasion to spend. [SC/N]

*huāxiāo* 花消 expenses: *Dōngxi dōu zhǎngle. Huāxiāo tài dà*. Things are more expensive now. (Our) expenses have increased a lot. [CC/N]

*huāyǎn* 花眼 blurred eyes [SC/N]

*huā yán qiǎo yǔ* 花言巧語 to speak with flowery, deceiving words

*tóu hūn yǎn huā* 頭昏眼花 dizzy

*yǎnhuā* 眼花 eyes become blurred/cannot see clearly: *Kànde wǒ yǎnhuā*. I've read so much that my eyes have become blurred. [SP/V]

*yǎn huā liáo luàn* 眼花撩亂 dazzled (by the sight of things)

huà  
to transform, to disguise, -ize

化

- huàchú 化除 to abolish, to remove (prejudices): huàchú chéngjiàn [CC/V]
- huà dí wéi yǒu 化敵為友 to convert enemy into friend
- huà gāngé wéi yùbèi 化干戈為玉帛 "beat swords into plowshares"/to put an end to war and have peace
- huàhé 化合 to combine in chemical process: huàhéwù, (chemical) compound [CC/V]
- huàmíng 化名 to disguise one's name, to adopt a pseudonym [V-0]
- huàshēn 化身 transmutation of Buddha in different manifestations, a personification (of love, piety, etc.) [SC/N]
- huàshí 化石 fossil [SC/N]
- huàxué 化學 chemistry [SC/N]
- huàyàn 化驗 to do chemical analysis [CC/V]; chemical analysis
- huàyù 化育 to grow and change naturally [CC/V]; such growth and change
- huà zhěng wéi líng 化整為零 to break up whole into parts/to take care of things one by one
- huàzhuāng 化妝 to apply makeup: huàzhuāngpǐn, cosmetics [V-0]
- huàzhuāng 化裝 to dress in disguise [V-0]
- biǎomiàn huà 表面化 to bring to the surface
- chūn fēng huà yǔ 春風化雨 the kindly influence of a good teacher
- è huà 惡化 to worsen, to deteriorate
- fēnghuà 風化 customs, public morals: fēnghuà qū, red-light district [CC/N]
- jiàohuàzi 叫化子 a beggar, also jiàohuāzi or huāzi
- ōuhuà 歐化 to Europeanize: ōuhuà jùzi, Europeanized sentences
- wénhuà 文化 civilization, culture [CC/N]
- xiàndàihuà 現代化 to modernize
- zào huà 造化 creation, operation of nature, good luck: Zhèi dōu shì nǐ de zào huà. These are all your good luck. [CC/N]

# 畫

huà  
to draw, to paint, to divide

huà bǐng chōng jī 畫餅充饑 to draw a cake to satisfy hunger/a Barmecide feast

huà fēn 畫分 to divide in parts [CC/V]

huà fú 畫符 to write or draw spells or incantations [V-0]

huà gōng 畫供 to sign affidavit [V-0]

huà guǐ yì, huà gǒu nán 畫鬼易, 畫狗難 It is easier to paint a ghost than a dog.

huà hǔ lèi quǎn 畫虎類犬 to paint the tiger but looks like a dog/  
fail to achieve what one set out to do,  
to describe something unsuccessfully

huà huà 畫畫 to draw a picture [V 0]

huà huó le 畫活了 to paint something very vividly

huà jiā 畫家 a painter (SC/N)

huà jiàng 畫匠 (derogatory) commercial artist [SC/N]

huà jiè 畫界 to draw the boundary [V-0]

huà lóng diǎn jīng 畫龍點睛 to add the pupil while painting the eye  
of a dragon/to make the critical touch

huà mǎo 畫卯 to sign one's name to indicate punctual arrival in office  
[V-0]

huà méi 畫眉 to draw eyebrows [V-0]; the grey thrush

huà shé tiān zú 畫蛇添足 to paint a snake with feet/superfluous

huà shī 畫師 (courtesy) painter [SC/N]

huà tú 畫圖 to paint, to draw [V-0]; a painting, a drawing

huà xíng 畫行 to write a sign of assent, to give authorization [V-0]

huà yā 畫押 to make a sign (especially of an illiterate) in lieu of  
signature [V-0]

huà yàng zi 畫樣子 rough draft [SC/N]; to draw a model [V-0]

huà yī 畫一 to standardize; uniform

huān

to enjoy, to be joyful

歡

- huānbiàn 歡怩 to be happy, overjoyed [CC/V]
- huānhū 歡呼 to shout cheerfully: *huānhū wànsuì*, to shout *banzai* [CC/V]
- huānhǔr 歡虎兒 happy tiger cub/a lively child; *Zhèige xiǎoháir huānhǔr sìde*. This child is as happy and gay as a tiger cub.
- huānjù 歡聚 to have a happy reunion, to meet happily together: *Dàjia huānjù yì táng*. Everybody is happy together. [SC/V]
- huānlè 歡樂 to be happy, delighted [CC/SV]
- huānlóng 歡龍 happy dragon (=huānhǔr)
- huānsòng 歡送 to give farewell party: *huānsòngghuì*, farewell party [SC/V]
- huān tiān xǐ dì 歡天喜地 to be overjoyed
- huānxǐ 歡喜 to be happy, delighted; to like: *Wǒ huānxǐ tā*. I like her. (understatement for I love her) [CC/V]
- huānxiào 歡笑 to laugh heartily [CC/V]
- huānxīn 歡心 joy, love [SC/N]
- huānxīn 歡欣 to be exultant: *huānxīn gǔwǔ*, to dance for joy [CC/SV]
- huānxiǎqiánr 歡喜錢兒 happy money/tips to servants on celebration
- huānxǐ yù kuáng 歡喜欲狂 crazy with happiness/overjoyed
- huānxù 歡叙 to meet for happy reunion [CC/V]
- huānyán 歡顏 happy countenance [SC/N]
- huānyàn 歡宴 to entertain guests with banquet: *huānyàn bīnkè* [CC/V]
- huānyíng 歡迎 to welcome: *shòu huānyíng*, to be well-liked, well received: *Tā nàiběn shū hěn shòu huānyíng*. That book of his is well received. [SC/V]
- huānyù 歡娛 to enjoy oneself [CC/V]
- huānyuè 歡悅 to be pleased [CC/SV]
- huānyuè 歡躍 to jump for joy [CC/V]
- xǐhuan 喜歡 to like [CC/V]

# 還

huán  
to return, to repay

- huánbào 還報 to pay back [CC/V]; retribution
- huánběn 還本 to recover capital invested: *gòu huánběn*, to come out even [V-0]
- huándū 還都 (of government) to return to the capital after exile [V-0]
- huánhún 還魂 the soul returns, dead person revives [V-0]
- huánjià 還價 to haggle [V-0]
- huánjìng 還敬 to return courtesy [V0]
- huánkǒu 還口 to talk back [V-0]
- huánlǐ 還禮 to return courtesy, to salute back, to give gift in return [V-0]
- huánqián 還錢 to pay back money (owed to somebody)
- huánqīng 還清 to repay in full [VC]
- huán rénqíng 還人情 to make gift in return
- huánshǒu 還手 to strike back [V-0]
- huánsù 還俗 to return to secular life [V-0]
- huánxǐ 還席 to give a return dinner, to vomit after being drunk (to throw out what was eaten) [V-0]
- huánxiāng 還鄉 to return to one's native place [V-0]
- huányáng 還陽 to return to life [V-0]
- huányuàn 還願 to redeem a vow pledged before Buddha [V-0]
- huányuán 還原 to be restored to the original shape or position [V-0]
- huánzhài 還債 to pay debt [V 0]
- huánzhàng 還賬 to repay loan [V 0]
- huánzuǐ 還嘴 to answer back in abuse or self-defense [V-0]

- huíbài 回拜 to return a visit [V0]
- huíbào 回報 to bring back a report [V-0]
- huídá 回答 to answer [CC/V]; a reply
- huígù 回顧 to look back [SC/V]
- huíguó 回國 to return to one's native country [V-0]
- huíhuà 回話 to report (on errand), to answer charges [V-0]
- huíjiā 回家 to return home [V 0]
- huíjiàn 回見 see you again (=huítóu jiàn)
- huíjìng 回敬 to send present in return, to propose a toast in return:  
huíjìng yìbēi, to offer a drink in return [V0]
- huíkòu 回扣 a kickback [SC/N]
- huílǐ 回禮 to return a salute, to give a return gift [V-0]
- huímìng 回命 to return with message [V-0]
- huíshēng 回聲 echo [SC/N]
- huíshǒu 回手 to return a blow [V-0]
- huí tóu shì àn 回頭是岸 to turn the head and there is the shore/  
to repent and salvation is at hand
- huítóu(r) 回頭兒 to turn the head; to repent, to reform [V-0]; later: *Huítóu*  
*jiàn*. See you later. [Adv]
- huíwèi 回味 to savor enjoyment
- huíxiǎng 回想 to recall, to reflect, to consider
- huíxìn 回信 to answer a letter [V-0]; letter in reply
- huíyì 回憶 to reminisce [SC/V]
- huíyīn 回音 an answer, an echo [SC/N]
- huízǔi 回嘴 to talk back, to retort [V-0]
- làng zǐ huí tóu 浪子回頭 the prodigal son's return

# 會

huì  
to have the ability to, to understand, to meet

- huìhé 會合 to assemble, to join forces [CC/V]
- huìhuà 會話 conversation
- huìjiàn 會見 to meet, to see (visitor) [CC/V]
- huìkǎo 會考 nationally unified examination [SC/V,N]
- huì kè 會客 to see guests or visitors [V O]
- huì lā huì chàng 會拉會唱 to know how to play a Chinese violin and to sing Chinese opera
- huìmiàn 會面 to meet face to face [V-0]
- huìqí 會齊 to assemble: *Wǒmen zài Wángjiā huìqí, ránhòu chūfā.* We will assemble at the Wang's and then set out.
- huìshāng 會商 to discuss together [CC/V]
- huìshī 會師 to join forces for battle, rendezvous [V-0]
- huìshì 會試 =huìkǎo
- huìshuǐ 會水 to be good at swimming [V-0]
- huìtóng 會同 jointly (manage): *huìtóng guǎnlǐ*
- huìwù 會悟 to realize (the truth) [CC/V]
- huìwù 會晤 to meet or see personally [CC/V]
- huì xià yǔ 會下雨 It is going to rain.
- huìxīn 會心 silent appreciation: *huìxīnde wéixiào*, a smile of understanding
- huìyì 會意 to appreciate silently; one of the six principles of Chinese character formation [VO]
- huìzhàn 會戰 to meet for great battle
- huì zhàng 會賬 to pay the bill (as in a restaurant) [V O]
- huì zuò 會作 can do, knows how to do (something) [V O]
- xuéhuìle 學會了 to have learned it [VC]
- yì xué jiù huì 學就會 to learn quickly (of a fast learner)

huó

to live, to be alive, to be flexible

活

huó dào lǎo, xué dào lǎo, xué bùliǎo

Live to old age, learn to old age, can't learn everything

huódòng 活動

to move around, to exercise; to run for (an office): *huódòng yì guān bàn zhí*, to run about to get an official post [CC/V]; to be active [SV]; activities

huógāi 活該

it served you right, one deserves (to be punished, etc.): *Tā huógāi áidǎ. Shéi jiào tā nèimo huài ne.* He deserves to be spanked. Who asked him to be so bad.

huó jiàn guǐ 活見鬼

Utter nonsense! Impossible!

huójù 活劇

a drama in real life [SC/N]

huó kòuzi 活扣子

a knot that can be easily untied

huólù 活路

a way out, a chance to live [SC/N]

huómái 活埋

to bury alive [SC/V]

huópo 活潑

to be lively, energetic [CC/SV]

huór 活兒

work: *gàn huór*, to do work

huó shòuzuì 活受罪

to suffer terribly

huóshuǐ 活水

fresh current [SC/N]

huó sǐrén 活死人

a walking corpse, a useless person

huótóu 活頭兒

something worth living for: *Lián xì dōu bùnéng kàn, hái yǒu shénme huótóu?* What does one want to live for if he can't even go to the opera?

huóyè 活頁

loose leaf (album): *huóyè wénxuǎn*, selected readings in loose leaf [SC/N]

huóyòng 活用

to make flexible use of [SC/V]

huóyuè 活躍

to be very active, lively: *Tā zài zhèngzhì fāngmiàn hěn huóyuè.* He is very active in politics. [CC/SV]

huózhuō 活捉

to capture alive [SC/V]

shēng lóng huó hǔ 生龍活虎

live dragon and tiger/very much alive and vivid

yǎnghuò 養活

to raise (children), to support (parents); *yǎnghuó*, to bring life back to (orphan, animal, etc.) [VC]



# 集

- jíchéng* 集成 a grand compendium
- jígǔ* 集股 to form a stock company [V-O]
- jíhé* 集合 to assemble, to muster [CC/V]
- jíhuì* 集會 to hold a meeting [CC/V]
- jíjīn* 集錦 collection of choice items of art or quotations [VO/N]
- jíjù* 集聚 to assemble in one place [CC/V]
- jíquán* 集權 to centralize [VO]; centralization: *Zhōngyāng jíquán*
- jí shǎo chéng duō* 集少成多 "many a little makes a mickle"
- jí sī guǎng yì* 集思廣益 to benefit by group discussion
- jítǐ* 集體 collective: *jítǐ chuàngzuo*, work done by many participants; *jítǐ lǐngdǎo*, collective leadership; *jítǐ lóngchǎng*, collective farm; *jítǐ ānquán*, collective security
- jítuán* 集團 a group of persons or nations: *gòngchǎn jítuán*, the Communist block of nations; *jítuán jiéhūn*, mass wedding
- jí yè chéng qiū* 集腋成裘 to make a garment by piecing together little pieces of fur/Many small contributions will make a great sum.
- jíyì* 集議 to hold a meeting to discuss [CC/V]
- jíyóu* 集郵 to collect postal stamps [V-O]: *jíyóujiā*, a philatelist
- jízhōng* 集中 to concentrate: *jízhōng zhùyì*, to concentrate one's mind [VO]; *jízhōngyíng*, concentration camp
- jízī* 集資 to collect capital for a business enterprise [V-O]

jì  
to record, to remember

記

- jìchóu 記仇 to bear a grudge [V-O]
- jìde 記得 to remember, can recall: *Wǒ jìde tā shì shéi.* I remember who he is.
- jìgōng 記功 to give credit for meritorious work [V-O]
- jìguà 記掛 to think of, to be concerned about [CC/V]
- jìguò 記過 to give a demerit [V-O]
- jìhaor 記號兒 a mark, a sign: *Zuòge jìhaor jiù búhuì wàngle.* Make a sign so that we will not forget. [SC/N]
- jìlù 記錄 to record [CC/V]; minutes of meetings
- jì míng 記名 to register the name: *jì míng tóupiào*, to sign one's name on ballot in voting [V-O]
- jìqǔ 記取 to recall, to remember: *jìqǔ jiàoxùn*, learn a lesson [CC/V]
- jìshì 記事 to record events [V-O]; written records, chronicles
- jìshìr 記事兒 to remember things (the first time a child shows its memory): *Nèishí wǒ cái jìshìr.* At that time I began to remember things. [V-O]
- jìxiàlai 記下來 to put down in writing [VC]
- jìxìngr 記性兒 the memory power: *Wǒde jìxìngr tài huài.* My memory is too bad. [SC/N]
- jìyì 記憶 to remember [CC/V]; memories: *jìyìlì*, memory power (=jìxìngr)
- jìzài 記載 to put down in writing [CC/V]; written records
- jìzhàng 記賬 to make an entry in an account, to charge to an account [V-O]
- jìzhě 記者 a newspaper reporter [SC/N]
- jìzhu 記住 to bear in mind: *Jìzhu bié wàng le.* Keep this in mind and don't forget. [VC]
- bǐjì 筆記 to take notes [SC/V]; notes
- sǐjì 死記 to resort to rote memory [SC/V]
- sùjì 速記 to take shorthand [SC/V]

# 加

*jiā*  
to add (to), to increase

<i>jiābèi</i> 加倍	to double [V-O]
<i>jiāēn</i> 加恩	to show favor [VO]
<i>jiāfǎ</i> 加法	addition (math.) [SC/N]
<i>jiāgōng</i> 加工	to do extra work [VO]; processing [N]: <i>shípǐn jiāgōng</i> , food processing
<i>jiāhài</i> 加害	to inflict injury on (someone) [VO]
<i>jiāhao</i> 加號	sign of addition (+)
<i>jiājí</i> 加級	to add a grade/to promote [V-O]
<i>jiājiǎng</i> 加獎	to award praise [VO]
<i>jiājǐn</i> 加緊	to intensify, to become tense
<i>jiāméng</i> 加盟	to join the league, alliance [V-O]
<i>jiāmiàn</i> 加冕	to be coronated [V-O]; coronation
<i>jiāqiáng</i> 加強	to strengthen, to intensify [VO]
<i>jiārù</i> 加入	to join, to enter [VC]
<i>jiāsù</i> 加速	to accelerate, to increase speed [VO]
<i>jiātiān</i> 加添	to augment, to increase [CC/V]
<i>jiā yán jiā cù</i> 加鹽加醋	to add salt and vinegar/to add freely to the original version in retelling
<i>jiāyī</i> 加一	to add 10%: <i>xiǎofèi jiāyī</i> , to add 10% for tips [VO]
<i>jiāyì</i> 加意	to give special attention to: <i>jiāyì zhāohu</i> , to give special care [VO]
<i>jiāyìn</i> 加印	to apply the name chop or seal (on document) [V-O]; to make more printed copies [SC/V]
<i>jiā yóu</i> 加油	to add oil, to fill gasoline [V O]
<i>jiā yóu(r)</i> 加油兒	to encourage, to root (football team) [V-O]
<i>jiāzhòng</i> 加重	to add weight, to increase (penalty) [VO]
<i>biàn běn jiā lì</i> 變本加厲	to be more severe, cruel, violent

*jiā*  
to add (to), to increase

加

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*gèngjiā* 更加      all the more [Adv]

*yì jiā yī shì èr* 一加一 是二      One plus one is two.

## 見

jiàn  
to see, to call on, to receive, to appear

- jiàn bude rén 見不得人 to be unpresentable
- jiàndì 見地 perception, viewpoint: Zhèige rén hěn yǒu jiàndì. This person is very clear-sighted.
- jiàn fēng zhuǎn duò 見風轉舵 to turn the rudder with the wind/to be an opportunist
- jiàn fèng jiù zuān 見縫就鑽 to see a crack, enters/to behave like a social climber (a go-getter, a self-seeking person)
- jiàngāodī 見高低 to see who beats whom, to see who is better
- jiànguài 見怪 to take offense: Qǐng bié jiànguài. Please don't blame me. [VO]
- jiàn guài bú guài 見怪不怪 to become inured to the unusual, weird, or uncanny
- jiànguǐ 見鬼 to see the ghost/nonsense [VO]; also, huó jiànguǐ
- jiànjiě 見解 jiànshi, viewpoint, and liǎojiě, understanding, judgment [CC/N]
- jiàn jǐng shēng qíng 見景生情 to recall old memories at familiar sights
- jiàn qián yǎn kāi 見錢眼開 (of blind person) to open his eyes to money if offered/to be influenced by money
- jiànqīng 見輕 (illness) to get better: Tāde bìng jiànqīng le. He is getting better.
- jiàn rén jiàn zhì 見仁見智 each according to his lights
- jiàn rén jiù shuō 見人就說 to talk about it to whoever he sees
- jiànshi 見識 insight, judgement [CC/N]
- jiàn shìmiàn 見世面 to get to know the world
- jiàn tiānrì 見天日 to see the sky and sun/injustice redressed
- jiànwài 見外 to be considered as an outsider: Qǐng nǐ bùyào jiànwài. Please don't treat me as an outsider. (used to urge one to accept gift or invitation)
- jiànwén 見聞 what one sees and hears, general knowledge: Tā jiànwén hěn guǎng. His knowledge is very broad. [CC/N]

*jiàn*

to see, to call on, to receive, to appear

見

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<i>jiànxí</i> 見習	to get practical experience by actual work [CC/V]
<i>kànjiàn</i> 看見	to see [VC]
<i>mèngjiàn</i> 夢見	to see in dream [VC]
<i>pèngjiàn</i> 碰見	to run into (somebody, something) [VC]
<i>tīngjiàn</i> 聽見	to hear [VC]
<i>wénjiàn</i> 聞見	to smell [VC]
<i>yùjiàn</i> 遇見	= <i>pèngjiàn</i>
<i>zàijiàn</i> 再見	Goodby [SC/V,N]

## 講

jiǎng  
to speak, to discuss

- jiǎngdào 講道 to preach, to moralize [V-0]
- jiǎnghé 講和 to hold peace talks, to negotiate peace, to settle differences amicably [V-0]
- jiǎnghuà 講話 to talk informally [V-0]
- jiǎngjià(r) 講價兒 to bargain over prices [V-0]
- jiǎng jiāoqing 講交情 to care about friendship, to gain special favor through friendship: *Nǐ jiǎng jiāoqing bùjiǎng?* Do you care about our friendship?
- jiǎngjiě 講解 to explain (as teacher to student) [CC/V]
- jiǎngjiū 講究 to be particular about (clothing): *jiǎngjiū chuān*; matter to be taken into account [CC/SV]: *Tā zhèiyang zuò, yíding yǒu shénmo jiǎngjiū.* There must be something in his doing so.
- jiǎnglǐ 講理 to be reasonable; to settle disputes by appealing to reason [V-0]
- jiǎng miànzi 講面子 to be particular about appearances, to save someone's face [V 0]
- jiǎngmíng 講明 to explain clearly [VC]
- jiǎngqiú 講求 to study carefully, to delve into, to be fond of: *jiǎngqiú wàibiǎo*, to pay special attention to appearances [CC/V]
- jiǎng (rén) qíng 講人情 to ask for special favor, to intercede for another [V-0]
- jiǎngshòu 講授 to teach, to lecture, to offer (academic courses) [CC/V]
- jiǎngtái 講台 a lecture platform, a lecturn [SC/N]
- jiǎngtáng 講堂 a lecture hall, a classroom [SC/N]
- jiǎngxí 講習 to hold discussion meetings, to conduct training classes [CC/V]
- jiǎngxué 講學 to lecture on academic subjects [V-0]
- jiǎngyǎn 講演 to lecture (to students), to give a public lecture [V-0]; a lecture
- jiǎngyì 講義 lecture notes, usually given to students [VO/N]

- jiāo baijuanr* 交白卷兒 to hand in examination paper without answers
- jiāochāi* 交差 to render a report upon completion of an assignment [V-O]
- jiāodài* 交代 to transfer duties: *jiāodài chāishì*; to bid, to order: *Jiāodài ta búyào duōzuǐ*. Tell him not to talk too much. transfer: *bàn jiāodài*, to work on the transfer
- jiāodao* 交道 personal relations: *Hěn nán gēn tā dǎ jiāodao*. It's very hard to get along with him.
- jiāohé* 交合 to have sexual intercourse [CC/V]; sexual intercourse
- jiāohuàn* 交換 to change, to interchange, to exchange: *jiāohuàn jiàoshòu*, exchange professor [CC/V]
- jiāojiè* 交際 social intercourse: *jiāojièhuār*, a social butterfly
- jiāoliú* 交流 to flow in opposite directions [SC/V]; alternating current; interchange: *wénhuà jiāoliú*, cultural interchange
- jiāo (péng) yǒu* 交朋友 to make friends [V-O]
- jiāoqing* 交情 *jiāowǎng*, social dealings, and *qíngyì*, friendship/friendship [CC/N]
- jiāoshe* 交涉 to negotiate, to discuss [CC/V]; negotiation, discussion
- jiāotán* 交談 to talk with
- jiāotì* 交替 to come one after another: *xīn jiù jiāotì*, the new come after the old have gone (in personnel shake-up)
- jiāo tóu jiē ěr* 交頭接耳 to whisper into each other's ears, to talk confidentially
- jiāowǎng* 交往 to associate with [CC/V]; social or business dealings
- jiāo xué fèi* 交學費 to pay tuition
- jiāoyì* 交易 to do business, to engage in trade: *zhèngjuàn jiāoyìsuǒ*, stock market
- jiāoyóu* 交遊 to make friends [CC/V]; circle of friends
- jiāoyùn* 交運 to have a spell of good fortune [V-O]
- jiāozhàn* 交戰 to go to war: *jiāozhànguó*, belligerent [V-O]
- chéngjiāo* 成交 to close a business transaction [V-O]



## 叫

*jiào*  
to call, to hire, to permit

- jiào cài* 叫菜 to call for takeout orders from restaurant [V-0]
- jiàochī* 叫吃 to call to indicate a checkmate (chess) [V-0]
- jiào dào hǎo er* 叫倒好兒 to cry down a speaker or an actor [V-0]
- jiàogēge* 叫哥哥 a singing grasshopper [N]; to call one's older brother [V-0]
- jiào hǎo er* 叫好兒 to shout "bravo" [V-0]
- jiào hào* 叫號 to yell out, to shout out [CC/V]
- jiào huan* 叫喚 to shout [CC/V]
- jiào huà zi* 叫化子 a beggar
- jiào jiē de* 叫街的 a beggar (roving the streets and crying for pity)
- jiào jú* 叫局 to send for a prostitute or singsong girl to wait on table (= *jiào tiáo zi*) [V-0]
- jiào kǔ lián tiān* 叫苦連天 to constantly complain of hardship
- jiào mài* 叫賣 to cry goods for sale [CC/V]
- jiào mén* 叫門 to call for a door to be opened, to knock on the door [V-0]
- jiào qū* 叫屈 to complain of unfair treatment [V-0]
- jiào ta chūqu* 叫他出去 to let him go out
- jiào tiáo zi* 叫條子 to call a prostitute to entertain (= *jiào jú*)
- jiào xiǎo* 叫噐 to shout, to scream [CC/V]
- jiào Zhāng sān* 叫張三 to be called Chang San, to call Chang San
- jiào zi* 叫子 a whistle
- jiào zì hào* 叫字號 (of business firms) winning goodwill through superior quality of goods; (of person) earning popular respect for exemplary conduct
- jiào zuo* 叫做 to be called: *Zhèi jiu jiào zuo "zì tǎo kǔ chī."* This is called "self-inflicted hardship." *Wōmen bǎ Kǒngzǐ jiào zuo zhì shèng xiān shī.* We call Confucius the greatest sage and teacher.
- jiào zuò er* 叫座兒 to be popular, to have good box office [VO/SV]

jié  
to connect, to conclude, to bear fruit

結

- jiébài 結拜 to become sworn brothers or sisters
- jiébàn(r) 結伴 to form companionships [V-0]
- jiéchóu 結仇 to become enemies: *gēn shéi jiéchóu?*
- jiécún 結存 to leave a balance of: *jiécún yìqiān-kuài qián*, leaves a balance of 1,000 dollars; such balance
- jié fā fū qī 結髮夫妻 partners by the first marriage
- jiégòu 結構 construction, structure: *dòngbǐn jiégòu*, verb-object construction (CC/N)
- jiéguǒ 結果 to bear fruit [V-0]; to finish off, to kill (person) [VO] outcome, result [VO/N]; as a result [VO/Adv]
- jiéhūn 結婚 to get married [V-0]
- jiéjú 結局 the final outcome, the last act (of a play) [SC/N]
- jiélùn 結論 summary, conclusion [SC/N]
- jiéqīn 結親 to unite in marriage [V-0]
- jiéshè 結社 to form a club [V-0]
- jiéshéng 結繩 to tie knots on cords as means of reckoning or recordkeeping before the invention of writing [V-0]
- jiéshì 結識 to make the acquaintance of, to become friends with [CC/V]
- jiésù 結束 to wind up, to end (war, quarrel, etc.) [CC/V]
- jiésuàn 結算 =*jiézhàng* [CC/V]
- jiéyè 結業 to graduate [V-0]; graduation
- jiéyuàn 結怨 to become deadly enemies [V-0]
- jiéyuán 結緣 to lay the basis for future relationship or intimacy [V-0]
- jiéyuē 結約 to sign a treaty or agreement [V-0]
- jiézhàng 結賬 to clear or close account [V-0]
- bājie 巴結 to fawn on, to toady
- gōujié 勾結 to conspire, to work in collusion with

## 解

*jiě*  
to dissect, to explain, to understand

- jiěcháo* 解嘲 to justify one's action, to answer criticism [V-0]
- jiěchú* 解除 to relieve, to eliminate, to annul: *jiěchú hūnyuē*, to annul an engagement (to marry) [CC/V]
- jiědá* 解答 to answer (questions), to solve (problems) [CC/V]
- jiěfàn* 解犯 to deliver a prisoner under guard [V-0]
- jiěfàng* 解放 to liberate, to set free: *jiěfàng hēinú*, to set the Negro slaves free [CC/V]
- jiěhèn* 解恨 to quench hatred, to get even with the enemy [V-0]
- jiějiù* 解救 to save [CC/V]
- jiějué* 解決 to settle, to solve (problems), to put an end to the difficulties, to kill a person off: *xiān bǎ tā jiějué le*. Take care of him first. [CC/V]
- jiěkāi* 解開 to untie, to solve (a riddle) [VC]
- jiěmèn* 解悶兒 to dispel sadness, to kill time [V-0]
- jiěnáng* 解囊 to loosen the purse string/to donate money for worthy cause [V-0]
- jiěquàn* 解勸 to exhort, to calm down [CC/V]
- jiěsàn* 解散 to scatter, to breakup, to dissolve (Parliament): *jiěsàn yìhuì* [CC/V]
- jiěshì* 解釋 to explain, to clarify, to expound [CC/V]; an explanation
- jiěshuō* 解說 to explain [CC/V]; an explanation
- jiěshǒu* 解手兒 to relieve oneself, to urinate [V-0]
- jiětǐ* 解體 to disintegrate, to fall to pieces [V-0]
- jiětuō* 解脫 to set free, to liberate from worldly cares [CC/V]; such liberation, freedom [CC/V]
- jiěwéi* 解圍 to raise seige, to save someone from embarrassment [V-0]
- jiěyōu* 解憂 to allay grief or sorrow [V-0]
- jiěyuē* 解約 to annul a contract [V-0]

jìnbī 進逼	to press hard [CC/V]
jìnbīng 進兵	to dispatch troops, to order an attack on the enemy [V-0]
jìnbù 進步	to make progress, to be progressive, to improve [VO/SV]; an improvement
jìrchū 進出	entrance and exit, receipt and expenditure [CC/N]; to go in and out [V]
jìngōng 進攻	to mount an attack on (the enemy) [CC/V]
jìnhuà 進化	to evolve, to develop [CC/V]; evolution
jìnkǒu 進口	an entrance, imports: <i>jìnkǒuhuò</i> , imported goods [SC/N]
jìnkǔǎn 進款	income, revenue, receipts [SC/N]
jìnqián 進錢	to receive money [V-0]; money received [SC/N]
jìnqǔ 進取	to make progress, to advance further and further, to be aggressive: <i>jìnqǔxīn</i> , enterprising mind [CC/V]
jìnqù 進去	to go in [VC], also used as complement to other verbs
jìnshēn 進身	to gain entrance or to be admitted to some exclusive circle [VO]
jìntuì 進退	to go forward or retreat/decision to do or not to do: <i>jìntuì liǎng nán</i> , equally difficult to go on or retreat [CC/N]
jìnxīāng 進香	to offer incense [V-0]
jìnxìàng 進項	= <i>jìnkǔǎn</i> [SC/N]
jìnxíng 進行	to proceed, to advance, to make moves for an office: <i>jìnxíng gōngzuò</i> [CC/V]
jìnxīu 進修	to pursue further studies, to take an advanced course [CC/V]
jìnxué 進學	to go to school [V-0]
jìnyán 進言	to offer suggestions, to make recommendations [V-0]
jìnyè 進謁	to see (superior) [CC/V]
jìnyì 進益	progress, improvement [SC/N]
jìnzǎn 進展	to advance, to make progress [CC/V]; advance, progress

進

*jìn*  
to advance, to enter, to present

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*jìnzhàng* 進賬 to enter into account [V-O]; money income, receipts [SC/N]

*tīngbujìnqu* 聽不進去 can't stand listening to (something boring) [VC]

- jǔbàn 舉辦 to initiate, to undertake, to sponsor [CC/V]
- jǔbīng 舉兵 to take up arms [V-0]
- jǔchū 舉出 to enumerate, to itemize, to elect [VC]
- jǔcuò 舉措 an act, action, any measure taken [CC/N]
- jǔdòng 舉動 an act, a move, activity: *yì jǔ yí dòng*, every move [CC/N]
- jǔfā 舉發 to expose (the wrongdoing of someone), to accuse publicly [CC/V]
- jǔlì 舉例 to give examples [V-0]; an example, illustration
- jǔ mù wú qīn 舉目無親 to be stranded in a foreign land, far away from one's kin
- jǔ qí bú dìng 舉棋不定 to hesitate about a chess move/shilly-shally
- jǔqilai 舉起來 to raise up (hands, flags, etc.) [VC]
- jǔshì 舉世 all the world: *jǔshì wén míng*, known all over the world, internationally famous [SC/N]
- jǔshì 舉事 to raise the standard of revolt (=jǔyì) [V-0]
- jǔshǒu 舉手 to raise hands: *jǔshǒu zànchéng*, to show approval by raising hands (for voting) [V-0]
- jǔxíng 舉行 to put into operation, to hold (meeting, ceremony) [CC/V]
- jǔ yì fǎn sān 舉一反三 to learn by analogy
- jǔzhǐ 舉止 behavior, conduct: *jǔzhǐ dàfāng*, to carry oneself in a graceful manner [CC/N]
- jǔzhòng 舉重 to lift weight [V-0]; weightlifting
- jǔzǐ 舉子 to give birth to a son: *yì jǔ dé zǐ* [VO]; a successful candidate of old provincial examinations (=jǔrén)
- jǔ zú qīng zhòng 舉足輕重 to play decisive role
- duō cǐ yì jǔ 多此一舉 action unnecessarily taken
- gāo jǔ hóng qí 高舉紅旗 to raise the red flag high (PRC)
- xuǎnjǔ 選舉 to elect, an election [CC]
- yì jǔ liǎng dé 舉兩得 one action two gains/to kill two birds with one stone

# 開

kāi

to open, to set in operation, to begin

- kāibukāi 開不開 can't open [VC]
- kāicǎi 開彩 to draw the lottery [V-0]
- kāi chéng bù gōng 開誠布公 to act with honesty and justice
- kāichú 開除 to expel (a student from school, a person from party membership) [CC/V]
- kāi dānzi 開單子 to make out a list [V 0]
- kāidāo 開刀 to operate (surgical); to be operated on; to punish [V 0]
- kāi fángjiān 開房間 to rent a hotel room (often for illicit love)
- kāiguān 開關 open-close/a switch [CC/N]
- kāihuà 開化 to be civilized: wèikāihuà guójiā, uncivilized country [CC/V]
- kāi huǒ 開火 to start a boarding arrangement [V-0]
- kāi huǒr 開火兒 to open fire (in a battle) [V-0]
- kāi kǒu 開口 to open mouth/to speak up: kāikǒu dà xiào, to laugh broadly; to break (dam) or (dam) breaks [V-0]
- kāikǒuxiào 開口笑 open-mouth-smile/a kind of pastry
- kāiluó 開鑼 to begin beating the gong/to begin an opera [V-0]
- kāi mén jiàn shān 開門見山 to open the door to see the mountain/to speak without beating around the bush
- kāimíng 開明 liberal, enlightened, progressive [CC/SV]
- kāishǐ 開始 to begin, a beginning [CC]
- kāi shuǐ 開水 boiled water [SC/N]; to turn on the water [V 0]
- kāitōng 開通 to break through obstructions [VC]; liberal, modern-minded: Tā fùmǔ hěn kāitōng. His parents are modern-minded. [CC/SV]
- kāitōur 開頭兒 to begin [V0]; the beginning
- kāi wánxiào 開玩笑 to poke fun at

kāi

to open, to set in operation, to begin

開

kāi wèi 開胃

to be appetizing [VO/SV]; to tease: *Bié ná wǒ kāiwèi.* Don't tease me. [V-O]

kāixiāo 開銷

expenses: *Kāixiāo hěn dà.* The operating expenses are heavy. [CC/N]

kāixīn 開心

to make fun of somebody: *Bié ná wǒ kāixīn.* Don't make fun of me. [V-O]; to be happy [SV]

dǎkāi 打開

to open [VC]

nákāi 拿開

to take something away [VC]



## 看

kàn  
to look at, to examine, to read

- kàn bìng 看病 to see a doctor; to examine a patient [V O]
- kànbuchulai 看不出來 cannot see clearly, cannot figure out: kànbuchulai tā shì shéi, cannot figure out who he is [VC]
- kànbúshùnyǎn 看不順眼 to look disgusting, revolting
- kànchūan 看穿 =kàntòu [VC]
- kàndāile 看呆了 watch intently [VC]
- kàndeguòyǎnr 看得過眼兒 to look agreeable, passable
- kàn fēngtōu 看風頭 to watch the direction (head) of wind/to change one's position on the basis of the situation at the moment (an opportunist)
- kànhǎo 看好 to anticipate improvement [VC]
- kàn hónglè yǎn 看紅了眼 to behold so intently that the eyes become reddish/to be jealous, to covet
- kànjiǔ 看酒 to serve wine: Cháfang! Kànjiǔ! Waiter! Serve the wine! [V-O]
- kànkāi 看開 =kàntòu [VC]
- kàn miànzi 看面子 to watch the countenance of someone/to do something for favor of someone: Yaobúshì kàn nǐde miànzi, wǒ cǎi búhuì tī tā bàn nèijiàn shì ne. If not for your sake, I would never do that for him.
- kànqīng 看輕 to look down upon, to slight [VC]
- kànshàng 看上 to have one's eye on, to have a liking for (a girl, an object): Nǐ zěnmó huì kànshàng tā? How can you have a liking for her? [VC]
- kàntòu 看透 to see through (a trick, problem), to be no longer serious about it: Tā shénme dōu kàntòule, yìdiǎnr yě búzàihu. He has seen through everything. He doesn't care a bit. [VC]
- kànzhǎng 看漲 to anticipate a rise in price [VC]
- kànzhè bàn 看着辦 to act as one sees fit: Zhèijian shì, nǐ kànzhè bàn ba. On this matter, you do as you see fit.
- kànzhòng 看中 =kànshàng [VC]
- kànzhòng 看重 to think greatly (of somebody, or his idea) [VC]

- kàngdí 抗敵 to resist the enemy [VO]
- kànggào 控告 to sue somebody at court [CC/V]
- kàng jié bú fù 抗節不附 to maintain moral integrity and not to depend on others
- kàngjù 抗拒 to resist: *Wǒmen děi kàngjù dírén de qīnlüè.* We must resist the enemy's aggression. [CC/V]
- kànglùn 抗論 to make brave defense against opposite views [SC/V]
- kàng mǐ 抗米 to carry rice on shoulders [V O]
- kàngmìng 抗命 to defy order: *Sīlǐng yào nǐ qù, nǐ kě bùnéng kàngmìng búqù.* The commander wants you to go. You shouldn't defy his order. [V-0]
- kàng mìng jù dí 抗命拒敵 to defy the order and to oppose the enemy
- kàngqilai 抗起來 to hide away: *Bǎ zhèbāo dōngxi kàngqilai ba.* You'd better hide this package away. [VC]
- kàngshēngsù 抗生素 anti-biotics
- kàngshīzhǐ 抗濕紙 water-proof paper
- kàngshuì 抗稅 to refuse to pay tax [V-0]
- kàngwèi 抗衛 to fight to defend [CC/V]
- kàngyì 抗議 to protest [V-0]; a protest; *Nǐ yīngdāng tíchū kàngyì cái duì.* It won't be right if you don't lodge a formal protest.
- kàngyù 抗禦 =kàngwèi [CC/V]
- kàngzhàn 抗戰 war of resistance (from *kàng rì zhànzhēng*, war of resisting Japan) [SC/N]; *Wǒmen kàngle bānián de zhàn cái bǎ Riběn dǎbài le.* Not until we fought eight years of war did we defeat Japan [V-0]
- kàng zhì bù qū 抗志不屈 to maintain moral integrity and never submit to the crooked/to be a man of lofty ambition and high virtue
- fēn tíng kàng lǐ 分庭抗禮 to meet as equals: *Nǐ shì shéi? Zěnmó gǎn gēn tā fēn tíng kàng lǐ ne?* Who are you? How dare you meet with him as equals?

## 考

kǎo  
to examine, to take a test

- kǎochá 考察 to inspect [CC/V]; an inspection
- kǎodìng 考訂 to study and settle problems of age, authorship, edition, and textual differences [CC/V]
- kǎogǔ 考古 to work as an archaeologist: *Wǒ míngnián yào dào Zhōngguó qù kǎogǔ.* I am going to China to do some archaeological work next year. [VO]; archaeology (also *kǎogǔxué*)
- kǎojiū 考究 to be exquisite: *Tāde yīshang zhēn kǎojiū.* Her dresses are really exquisite; to be fastidious about: *Tā zhēn kǎojiū chuān.* She is really fastidious about clothing. [CC/SV]; to examine carefully: *Bǎ yuányīn kǎojiūchūlai jiù zhīdao shì zěnmó huí shì le.* When we find out the reasons (we) will know what it is all about. [CC/V]
- kǎojiù 考據 to do research (particularly on textual criticism), to seek proofs for data [CC/V]
- kǎojiàn(r) 考卷兒 examination paper [SC/N]
- kǎolǜ 考慮 to consider, to think over: *Zhèjian shì, nǐ děi hǎohāorde kǎolǜkaolǜ.* Regarding this matter, you must think it over carefully. [CC/V]
- kǎoqiú 考求 to examine and search for (conditions, origin, relations, etc.): *kǎoqiú bìngyuán,* to search for the cause of disease [CC/V]
- kǎoqǔ 考取 to pass an examination (=kǎoshàng) [VC]
- kǎoshàng 考上 to pass an examination: *Táidàde rùxué kǎoshì nǐ kǎoshàngle méiyóu?* Did you pass the entrance examination for Taiwan University? [VC]
- kǎoshì 考試 to examine, to take an examination [VO]; examination
- kǎoshū 考書 to examine on books studied [V O]
- kǎowèn 考問 to interrogate [CC/V]
- kǎo xuéxiào 考學校 to take a school entrance examination
- kǎoyàn 考驗 to test: *Shídài kǎoyàn qīngnián.* This age is putting (our) youth to the test. [CC/V]; a test: *Tā quēdiǎn tài duō, shì jīngbùqǐ kǎoyàn de.* He has too many shortcomings. He just cannot stand the test.
- kǎoyǔ 考語 remark giving opinion on test paper, written comments [SC/N]

kǎo  
to examine, to take a test

考

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kǎozhèng 考證	=kǎojù [CC/V]
kǎozhòng 考中	to pass an examination (=kǎoshàng) [VC]
dàkǎo 大考	big examination/final examination
yuèkǎo 月考	monthly examination

# 克

kè  
to overcome, to conquer

- kèdāng 克當 to be worthy of: *kèdāng zhònggrèn*, to be worthy of an important appointment
- kè dāng yí miàn 克當一面 to have the qualifications to head up an office
- kèfú 克服 to overcome: *kèfú kùnnán*, to overcome difficulties [VC]
- kèfù 克復 to recover: *kèfù shīdì*, to recover the lost territory [VC]
- kèjǐ 克己 to overcome selfishness, to be unselfish [VO/SV]
- kè jiā líng zǐ 克家令子 a son who is efficient to take charge of the family affairs
- kè jìn jué zhí 克盡厥職 to perform fully the functions of an office
- kè jìn xiào yǎng 克盡孝養 to discharge all the filial duties to one's parents
- kè'nàn 克難 to overcome difficulties: *kè'nàn yùndòng*, movement to overcome difficulties (during time of war, etc.); *kè'nàn chéngguǒ*, accomplishments as a result of work done to overcome difficulties; *kè'nàn fángwū*, shed used as living quarters during time of difficulty or a crisis [VO]
- kè qín kè jiǎn 克勤克儉 to have capacity for industry and thrift: *Lǎo Wáng kè qín kè jiǎn, rìzì guòde yìtiān bǐ yìtiān hǎo*. Old Wang is both industrious and thrifty. His life is better everyday.
- kèsī 克私 to overcome selfishness: *kèsī wèi gōng*, to repress the private for the public [VO]
- kèxiǎng 克享 can enjoy: *kèxiǎng tiānnián*, can enjoy long life
- kèyù 克慾 to overcome desires [VO]
- kè yù xiū xíng 克慾修行 to subdue the passions and cultivate moral conduct
- kèzhì 克制 to control: *kèzhì qínggǎn*, to control one's emotions; to rule over (territory) [CC/V]
- rǒu néng kè gāng 柔能克剛 softness can overcome strength: *Nǐ rǒu néng kè gāng shuō jǐjǔ hǎohuà bú jiù wánle ma?* Since softness can overcome strength, you say a few nice words (to apologize) and the matter will end there.

kuān dà bāo róng 寬大包容 to be broadminded and tolerant

kuān dà fàng zòng 寬大放縱 to be permissive

kuān dà rén ài 寬大仁愛 to be generous and merciful

kuān dà shū chàng 寬大舒暢 with broad and enlightened mind/to be cheerful and liberal

kuān dà yǒu yú 寬大有餘 abundance and wealth/well-to-do

kuān guǎng bó dà 寬廣博大 vast and extensive in scope and field of knowledge, etc.

kuān hǎi dà liàng 寬海大量 to be broadminded and magnanimous (as open as the sea)

kuān hóng dà liàng 寬洪大量 to be liberal minded, tolerant, magnanimous:  
Tā yìxiàng kuān hóng dà liàng cái búhuì gēn nèixie xiǎorén yì bān jiàn shì ne. As a magnanimous person, he will never behave like those hypocrites.

kuānmiǎn 寬免 to forgive (fines, taxes, etc.), to pardon (offense) [SC/V]

kuānróng 寬容 to pardon (offenses, person), to tolerate: kuānróng zhèngcè, tolerant policy [SC/V]

kuānshù 寬恕 to pardon (person, wrongdoing): Kàn zai tā fùqinde miànshang, bǎ tā kuānshùle ba. For his father's sake, let's forgive him. [SC/V]

kuānwèi 寬慰 to comfort (person): Yào kuānwèi fùmǔ, jiù děi hǎohāor niànshū. In order to comfort one's parents, one has to study hard. [CC/V]; to be happy: Nǐ hǎohāorde niànshū cái néng ràng fùmǔ gǎndào kuānwèi. Only by studying hard can you make your parents feel happy. [SV]

kuānxiàn 寬限 to extend date (of delivery, etc.): kuānxiàn yíge yuè, to extend the time-limit with a month's grace [VO]

kuānxīn 寬心 to relax [V-O]; not worried: Tā zǒngshi hěn kuānxīn. He is always very relaxed. [SV]

kuān yī jiě dài 寬衣解帶 to remove the upper clothing and loosen the belt

kuān yǐ dài rén, yán yǐ zé jǐ 寬以待人嚴以責己 to be lenient in treating others, to be strict in treating oneself.

kuānzhǎi 寬窄 broad and narrow/width [CC/N]

## 拉

lā  
to pull, to solicit

- lā cháng liǎn 拉長臉 to pull a long face
- lā cháng xiàn(r) 拉長線兒 to draw a long line/to leave something for future decision
- lāche 拉扯 to involve others by loose talk: *Qǐng bié bǎ wǒ lāche jìnqu.* Please don't involve me. [CC/V]
- lādǎo 拉倒 to pull down: *Tā bǎ shù lādǎole.* He pulled down the tree.  
to forget it: *Zhèjian shì wǒ kàn hái shì lādǎo ba.* I think we should forget about this matter. [RC/V]
- lā dùzi 拉肚子 to have loose bowels [V O]
- lā guānxi 拉關係 to draw relations with someone/to try to draw close to influential people: *Gēn tā lābushang guānxi.* Can't draw close to him.
- lā húqínr 拉胡琴兒 to play a Chinese fiddle
- lājià 拉架 to mediate between two parties quarreling or fighting [V-O]
- lā jiāoqing 拉交情 =lā guānxi
- lā kè 拉客 to solicit customers (esp. streetwalkers) [V O]
- lālong 拉攏 to draw to one's side: *Nǐ lālong tā zuò shénmo?* Why do you draw him to your side?  
to draw people with different views together: *Nǐ tì tāmen liǎngge lālonglālong.* You do something to get those two together. [CC/V]
- lā mǎimai 拉買賣 =lā shēngyì
- lā pítiaor 拉皮條 =lā mǎ, to act as a pimp
- lā shēngyì 拉生意 to solicit business
- lā shétou 拉舌頭 to draw the tongue/to gossip [V O]
- lā shǐ 拉屎 to move bowels [V O]
- lāta 拉邇 to be untidy, dirty [SV]
- lā yìnggōng 拉硬弓 to draw a stiff bow/to force someone to do something against his will
- lā yípigu zhài 拉一屁股債 to owe a mountain of debts
- lāza 拉雜 to be untidy, disorganized: *lālazazade shuōle bàntiān,* talked in a confused way for a long time

lái

to come, to do, to bring

來

láibīn 來賓

guest [SC/N]

láide 來得

the manner in which one does something: *Nǐ zhèju huà láide lihai*. Your words are most telling.

láidejí 來得及

(There is) enough time to do something [VC]

láihuí(r) 來回

a round trip: *láihuí piào*, a roundtrip ticket [CC/N]

láilì 來歷

origin, background, source: *Láilì bùmíng*. The origin is not known. [SC/N]

lái lóng qù mò 來龍去脈

a sequence of events, cause and effect

láilù huò 來路貨

imported goods

láinián 來年

next year [SC/TW]

láirén 來人

a messenger; a call for someone to come (usually servants): *lái rén a*; a call to get attention to someone coming: *Lái rén la!* Someone is coming! [SC/N]

láishēng 來生

next life [SC/TW]

lái shì xiōngxiōng 來勢洶洶

to break in in full fury, to come to look for trouble

lái tóu(r) 來頭

position or social status: *Tāde lái tóu bùxiǎo*. He is very influential socially, something worth doing: *Zhèzhong yóuxì hái yǒu shénmo lái tóu ne*. This kind of game is not worth playing.

láiwǎng 來往

to come and go/to exchange visits: *Wǒmen zǎo jiu bù lái wǎng le*. We don't see each other anymore. [CC/V]; friendly intercourse: *Nǐ gēn tā yǒu lái wǎng ma?* Do you have any dealings with him? [CC/V]

láixìn 來信

your letter: *Láixìn shōu dào le*. Your letter has been received. [SC/N]; to write a letter (to someone): *Nǐ hěn jiǔ méi gěi wǒ lái xìn le*. You haven't written me a letter for a very long time. [V-O]

láiyì 來意

Intention of one's coming: *Tāde lái yì búshàn*. His intention is not good. [SC/N]

láizhe 來着

marker to indicate action that occurred a short while ago: *Tā shuō tā xìng shénmo lái zhe?* What did he say his surname was?

méi lái yǎn qù 眉來眼去

to exchange glances, to communicate with eyes



# 離

lí

to separate, to leave, to shift from

- líbié* 離別 to take leave of: *Wǒmen líbié yǐhòu méi tōngguo xìn*. We have not written to each other since we said goodbye. [CC/V]
- líbùliǎo* 離不了 cannot be separated from: *Tā nèizhong rén líbùliǎo nǚrén*. His kind of people can't live without women. [VC]
- lí chóu bié hèn* 離愁別恨 grief of parting
- lígé* 離格兒 to deviate from standard: *Shuōhuà bié lígé*. Talk must be within limit. [V-0]
- lígǔ* 離股兒 (of the joints of furniture, etc.) to become loose [V-0]
- líhūn* 離婚 to divorce: *Tāmen lǎo zǎo líhūnle*. Those two were divorced a long time ago. [V-0]
- líjiān* 離間 to sow dissention between or among: *Nǐ děi xiǎoxin xiǎorén líjiān wǒmen*. You must watch the wicked person's sowing dissention between us. [CC/V]
- líkāi* 離開 to depart from (place, person): *Xiǎoháir líbūkāi fùmǔ*. Children can't leave their parents. [VC]
- lípǔ(r)* 離譜兒 to be off or below standard, to be irregular: *Zhèjian shì zuòde yǒu diǎnr lípǔ le*. This matter was handled a little irregularly. [V-0]
- líqí* 離奇 to be unbelievably strange, to be mysterious [CC/SV]
- lí qún suǒ jū* 離群索居 to live the life of a recluse
- lísàn* 離散 to be scattered about, to be separated from one another: *Yíjiā rén yīnwei zhànzhēng dōu lísànle*. The whole family was separated from one another because of the war. [CC/V]
- lí xiāng bèi jǐng* 離鄉背井 to be away from one's native place
- líxīnlì* 離心力 centrifugal force
- lí zhèr hěn jìn* 離這兒很近 very close to here
- bēi huān lí hé* 悲歡離合 sorrows and joys, separations and reunions/facts of life
- fēnlí* 分離 to be separated: *Tāmen búyuànyì fēnlí*. They don't want to be separated. [CC/V]
- pànlí* 叛離 to rebel [CC/V]

- lǐcái 理財 to administer financial affairs [VO]
- lǐcǎi 理睬 to heed the presence of (someone), to take notice of: *Tā bùlǐcǎi wǒ*. He doesn't take notice of me. [CC/V]
- lǐfǎ 理髮 to cut hair, to have a haircut [V-0]
- lǐ fán zhì jù 理繁治劇 to manage difficulties and regulate the trouble
- lǐhuì 理會 to realize, understand (a situation, an explanation), to pay attention to: *Tā chángcháng bùlǐhuì rén*. He doesn't often pay attention to people. [CC/V]
- lǐjiā 理家 to manage domestic affairs: *Zhāng Tàitai zhēn huì lǐjiā*. Mrs. Chang is really a good housekeeper. [V-0]
- lǐjiě 理解 to comprehend [CC/V]; comprehension
- lǐjiě lì 理解力 ability to comprehend: *Tāde lǐjiě lì hěn gāo*. His ability to comprehend is very high.
- lǐ luàn jiě fēn 理亂解紛 to control the chaos and mediate disputes
- lǐlùn 理論 theory [SC/N]; to discuss, to argue [V]
- lǐsāng 理喪 to manage the funeral ceremony [V-0]
- lǐshì 理事 to attend to a matter [VO]; director (of a firm, organization, etc.)
- lǐshū 理書 to revise a book [V-0]
- lǐxiǎng 理想 to be ideal [SC/SV]; an idea
- dàilǐ 代理 to act in place of [CC/V]: *Zhǔrèn bìng le. Shéi dàilǐ tāde zhǐwù?* The chairman is sick. Who acts in his place?
- xiūlǐ 修理 to repair; to punish (Taiwan slang): *Nèige bùliáng shàonian zuótiān bèi jǐngchá hǎohāo xiūlǐ le yíci*. That juvenile delinquent was punished well by the police yesterday. [CC/V]

# 連

lián  
to join, to continue

- lián běn dài lì 連本帶利 both principal and interest
- liánbì 連璧 to join the jade/to combine two good things [V-0]
- liánchuàn 連串兒 a series of (disasters, mishaps, etc.): yì liánchuàn de búxìng shìjiàn, a series of unfortunate incidents [VO/N]
- lián dǎ dài mà 連打帶罵 with both beating and cursing
- lián dài guān xi 連帶關係 the relationship or connection (between two things)
- lián hào 連號 consecutive numbers, firms of the same owner, the hyphen [SC/N]
- lián hé 連合 to join (efforts, pieces together) [CC/V]
- lián huán 連環 a chain of rings linked together: lián huán tú, comic strips [SC/N]
- lián jiē 連接 continuously: Wǒ lián jiē kàn le sān ge bìng rén. I saw three patients in succession. [CC/Adv]
- lián lèi 連累 to cause or bring trouble to another: Wǒ lián lèi nǐ le. I have caused you trouble. [CC/V]
- lián lián 連連 continuously: lián lián diǎn tóu, to nod repeatedly [Adv]
- lián luò 連絡 to get in touch with: Nǐ gēn tā lián luò-yí xià. You get in touch with him. [CC/V]; Lián luò chù, Liaison office.
- lián máng 連忙 quickly, without hesitation: Tā kàn jiàn shàng sī lái le, jiù lián máng guò qu dà zhāo hu. As soon as he saw his boss coming, he quickly went over to greet him. [Adv]
- lián nián 連年 year after year: lián nián hàn zāi, famine year after year [VO/TW]
- lián piān 連篇 page after page: lián piān cuò zì, wrong characters all over the essay [VO/Adv]
- lián qì 連氣兒 in a fit of determination: Yì lián qì pǎo le sān lǐ lù. Ran for a mile (three li) at one stretch [VO/Adv]
- lián rèn 連任 to serve another term of office [V-0]
- lián shū 連書 to write syllables together to form words [SC/V]
- lián xù 連續 continuously: lián xù xià le sān tiān yǔ, rained continuously for three days [CC/Adv]

- liánbāng 聯邦 federation, confederate [VO/N]
- liánbāng zhèngfǔ 聯邦政府 federal government
- liánbǎo 聯保 to serve as a guarantor for one another [SC/V]
- liándà 聯大 abbreviation for *Liánhéguó Dàhuì*, United Nations General Assembly
- liándān 聯單 duplicate or joint forms for receipt, etc. [SC/N]
- liánhé 聯合 to unite: *Wǒmen liánhéqilai shéi yě búpà*. When we unite, we will not be afraid of anyone. [CC/V]
- liánhéguó 聯合國 United Nations
- liánhé zhèngfǔ 聯合政府 coalition government
- liánhuānhuì 聯歡會 a get together party
- liánjūn 聯軍 allied troops [SC/N]
- liánluò 聯絡 =liánluò (p. 81) [CC/V]
- lián mèi ér lái 聯袂而來 to come together
- liánmíng 聯名 to sign together: *Wǒmen liánmíng shēnqǐng*. We apply with joint signatures. [VO/Adv]
- liánpiào 聯票 connection tickets for journey [SC/N]
- liánqǐlai 聯起來 to unite, to connect [VC]
- liánshū 聯書 to sign jointly [SC/V]
- liánxi 聯系 to make connection (with someone): *Wèile zhèjian shì de chénggōng, nǐ yīngdāng gēn tā liánxilianxi*. You ought to contact him for the success of this venture. [CC/V]
- liánxiǎng 聯想 to remind one of something or someone [SC/V]
- liányìhuì 聯誼會 social, fellowship party
- liányīn 聯姻 to be related by marriage [V-0]
- liányíng 聯營 to manage jointly: *gōng sī liányíng*, to manage jointly between government and private citizens [SC/V]

- liè biǎo 列表 to prepare a chart, table, schedule, etc. [V O]
- lièchē 列車 a train of wagons/railroad train [SC/N]
- lièdān 列單 to draw up a list [V-O]
- lièdǎo 列島 archipelago [SC/N]
- lièguó 列國 the different countries: *chūnqiū lièguó*, the city-states at the time of Confucius [SC/N]
- lièjǔ 列舉 to give list of (names, crimes): *lièjǔ rénmíng, zuìzhàng* [CC/V]
- lièmíng 列名 to enter or appear on a list of names of persons [V-O]
- lièqiáng 列強 a group of strong nations/the Great Powers [SC/N]
- lièrù 列入 to enter as an item (of agenda, list, etc.): *Qǐng bǎ zhèjiàn shì lièrù yìchéng*. Please include this matter in the agenda. [RC/V]
- lièwèi 列位 Gentlemen! or Ladies and Gentlemen! [SC/N]
- lièxí 列席 to be present at meeting, to be observers at conference [V-O]
- lièzhuàn 列傳 biographies, especially section on biographies in different dynastic histories [SC/N]
- bìngliè 並列 to be listed side by side [SC/V]
- bìnglièshì 並列式 parallel style
- hángliè 行列 row or column [CC/N]
- kāiliè 開列 to draw up a list: *Nǐ bǎ yào mǎi de dōngxi kāiliè yíge dānzi ba*. You ought to draw up a list of the things you want to buy. [CC/V]
- xiàliè 下列 the following: *Qǐng jiěshì xiàliè gè míngcí*. Please explain the following terms. [SC/V]

lǐng  
to lead, to receive, to understand

領

- lǐngbān 領班 foreman [VO/N]
- lǐng bīng 領兵 to command troops [V O]
- lǐngdài 領帶 to lead troops [CC/V]; necktie [SC/N]
- lǐngdān 領單 receipt on delivery [SC/N]
- lǐngdì 領地 territory under jurisdiction [SC/N]
- lǐngháng 領航 to pilot (navigation, aviation, etc.) [V-O]
- lǐnghuí 領回 to get back [VC]
- lǐnghuì 領會 to understand, to comprehend: Zhège wèntí tài fùzá, xiǎoháizi kǒngpà bùnéng lǐnghuì. This problem is too complicated, I'm afraid that children cannot understand. [CC/V]
- lǐngjiào 領教 to receive instructions/to get someone's opinion, to pay a visit; Míngtiān wǒ zài lái lǐngjiào. I will come to see you again tomorrow. [V-O]
- lǐnglüè 領略 to grasp, to understand [CC/V]
- lǐngqíng 領情 to accept with thanks, to accept the sentiment but not the gift: Nǐde hǎoyì wǒ lǐngqíng jiùshì le. I accept your thoughtfulness with thanks (but I can't accept the gift). [V-O]
- lǐngqǔ 領取 to receive [CC/V]
- lǐngshòu 領受 to receive formally (awards, baptism, etc.) [CC/V]
- lǐngtóu(r) 領頭 to lead the way, to be first [V-O]
- lǐngwù 領悟 to comprehend (truth, doctrine, significance) [CC/V]
- lǐngxǐ 領洗 to receive baptism, to be baptized [V-O]
- lǐngxiān 領先 to head the list (of sponsors, actors, etc.) [VO]
- lǐngxiè 領謝 to show appreciation [V-O]
- lǐngyǎng 領養 to adopt: lǐngyǎng yíge xiǎoháir, to adopt a child [CC/V]
- lǐngzuì 領罪 to offer apology [V-O]
- rènlǐng 認領 to claim (lost property, dog, etc.) [CC/V]
- mào lǐng 冒領 to make false claim on (lost property, etc.) [SC/V]

# 流

liú  
to flow, to drift

- liúbì 流弊 defects that have been passed down/malpractice, shortcoming [SC/N]
- liúbiàn 流變 flowing and change/the development [CC/N]
- liúchǎn 流產 to have a miscarriage; to fail to materialize: *Tāde jìhuà búxìng liúchǎn le.* Unfortunately, his plan did not materialize. [V-O]
- liúdòng 流動 to drift, to move about [CC/V]; mobile, liquid (assets): *liúdòng cáichǎn* [SV]
- liúfāng 流芳 to leave a good name: *wànshì liúfāng*, to leave a good name to posterity [VO]
- liúfàng 流放 to exile, to send to: *Tā bèi liúfàng dào xīnjiāng qù le.* He was exiled to Hsinchiang. [CC/V]
- liú hàn 流汗 to perspire [V O]
- liúhuá 流滑 to be slippery, to be cunning [CC/SV]
- liúlǎn 流覽 to glance over (books) [SC/V]
- liúlàng 流浪 to travel freely, to drift from one place to another [CC/V]
- liú lèi 流淚 to shed tears [V O]
- liúli 流利 to be fluent: *Tāde Zhōngguóhuà shuōde hěn liúli.* His Chinese is really fluent. [CC/SV]
- liúli shī suǒ 流離失所 to wander about lost or homeless
- liúlián 流連 to loiter, to linger; *liúlián wàng fǎn*, to indulge in pleasures and forget to return [CC/V]
- liúluò tā xiāng 流落他鄉 to drift about in strange places (other than native place)
- liúlù 流露 to reveal, to show unintentionally: *zhēnqíng liúlù*, true sentiments were revealed [CC/V]
- liú shuǐ 流水 flowing water [SC/N]; to flow [V O]
- liútōng 流通 to circulate (air, currency, etc.) [CC/V]; to flow through [VC]
- liúwáng 流亡 to live as a refugee (abroad): *liúwáng hǎiwài* [CC/V]

liú  
to flow, to drift

流

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liúxiànxíng 流線型 streamlined style: *liúxiànxíng huǒchē*, streamlined train

liúxíng 流行 to be fashionable, to be generally accepted [CC/SV]

liú xuě 流血 to shed blood

liúyán 流言 rumors, hearsay (especially malicious) [SC/N]



# 論

lùn  
to discuss, to criticize, to consider

- lùndiǎn 論點 point of discussion [SC/N]
- lùndiào 論調 tone of discussion [SC/N]
- lùnduàn 論斷 judgement, opinion [CC/N]
- lùn gōng xíng shǎng 論功行賞 to reward on merit
- lùnjià 論價 to discuss price [V-O]
- lùn jiāoqing 論交情 to consider friendship: *Lùn jiāoqing, nǐ bù yīng gāi fǎnduì tā.* Considering your friendship with him, you should not have opposed him.
- lùnjù 論據 grounds for discussion [SC/N]
- lùnlǐ 論理 according to reason [VO/Adv]; logic
- lùnshuō 論說 a treatise, essay [SC/N]
- lùnwén 論文 thesis, dissertation: *bóshì lùnwén*, doctoral dissertation [SC/N]
- lùnzhàn 論戰 war of discussion/controversy in journals, papers, etc. [SC/N]
- lùnzhèng 論證 evidence, proof [SC/N]
- lùnzhù 論著 published works [CC/N]
- lùnzuì 論罪 to consider one's guilt, to sentence (according to offense) [V-O]
- biànlùn 辯論 to debate [CC/V]; a debate
- búlùn 不論 regardless of: *búlùn nǐ zěnmó yàng*, regardless of what you do [SC/Adv]
- tǎolùn 討論 to discuss [VO]
- wúlùn 無論 = *búlùn* [VO/Adv]
- yánlùn 言論 published statements: *Zǒngtǒng yánlùn*, President's speeches [CC/N]
- yǐ shì lùn shì 以事論事 to consider the matter itself (not to involve personalities)
- yúlùn 輿論 public opinion [SC/N]
- zuò wéi bàlùn 作為罷論 to consider (the matter) closed

- luòbǎng 落榜 to fail to pass the examination (one's name not appearing on the roster) [V-O]
- luòcǎo 落草 to join the bandits [V-O]
- luòchéng 落成 to be completed (of buildings): *luòchéng diǎnlǐ*, dedication ceremony [VC]
- luòdì 落地 to touch the ground: *luòdì chuāng*, French window; *luòdìshì diànshì*, console television set [VO]
- luòfǎ 落髮 to cut off the hair/to become a Buddhist monk or nun [V-O]
- luò huā liú shuǐ 落花流水 thoroughly, whole-heartedly: *Bǎ dí rén dǎ de luò huā liú shuǐ*. Route the enemy completely.
- luòhòu 落後 to be backward: *luòhòu guójiā*, underdeveloped countries [VO/SV]
- luòkōng 落空 to end up with nothing [V-O]
- luòlèi 落淚 to shed tears, to weep [V-O]
- luòluò dàfāng 落落大方 to be very poised and dignified
- luòpò 落魄 to be down and out, to be a failure [V-O]
- luòshí 落實 to realize, to put into effect: *Nèi shì luòshí Máo Zhǔxí zhǐshì de zhòngyào cuòshī*. That is an important measure to realize Chairman Mao's instructions.(PRC) [VC]
- luòshuǐ 落水 to fall into the water, to become a prostitute [V-O]
- luòshuǐgǒu 落水狗 a dog that falls into the water/a defeated person: *Dǎ luòshuǐgǒu*, to hit a person who has been defeated
- luòtāngjī 落湯鷄 chicken drenched and about to be feathered/a person drenched through
- luòwǔ 落伍 to drop behind others, to become outdated: *sīxiǎng luòwǔ*, thinking is backward [V-O]
- luòxiàlai 落下來 to drop down, to fall (as leaves from the tree) [VC]
- luòxuǎn 落選 to fail in election or competition [V-O]
- luòyǔ 落雨 to rain [V-O]
- línglíng luòluò 零零落落 in piecemeal fashion

# 買

mǎi  
to buy, to bribe, to hire

- mǎibàn 買辦 comprador [CC/N]
- mǎibuǐ 買不起 can afford to buy [VC]
- mǎifāng 買方 the buying party in a contract [SC/N]
- mǎiguān 買官 to buy official post/to pay bribe to obtain official post [V-0]
- mǎihǎo 買好 to try to secure goodwill, friendship, etc. (of person), to try to please: *mǎi tāde hǎo*, to please him [V-0]; to be through buying: *Mǎihǎole jiù zǒu*. Will leave after buying is done. [VC]
- mǎijìn 買進 to buy in (goods) [VC]
- mǎikè 買客 customer at shops [SC/N]
- mǎi kōng mǎi kōng 買空賣空 buy empty sell empty/to speculate on stocks, to cheat by empty talk
- mǎiliǎn 買臉 to buy face/to show off [V-0]
- mǎilín 買鄰 to buy neighbors/to choose neighbors in buying property [V-0]
- mǎilùqián 買路錢 blackmail money paid for immunity for robbers, money demanded by robbers
- mǎimài 買賣 to buy and sell, to trade [CC/V]; *mǎimai*, business: *Mǎimai hǎo ma?* Is business good? [CC/N]
- mǎimíng 買名 to buy fame/to cater to publicity by sordid methods (V-0)
- mǎi rénxīn 買人心 to buy people's hearts/to win people's hearts through favors [V 0]
- mǎitōng 買通 to pay bribe to: *Nǐ bǎ tā mǎitōngle jiù méi wèntí le*. There will be no problem if you have bribed him. [VC]
- mǎixiào 買笑 to buy smiles/to visit prostitutes [V-0]
- mǎizhǔ 買主 customer, buying party [SC/N]
- mǎizùi 買醉 to buy drink/to have a drinking spree [V-0]
- bùmǎizhàng 不買賬 won't do others a favor, won't yield to pressure

- mài běnshì 賣本事 to sell ability/to show off skill [V-O]
- màibǔ 賣卜 to be a fortune teller [V-O]
- màichàng 賣唱 to sell singing/to be a professional singer [V-O]
- màichū 賣出 to sell out [VC]
- màidāi(r) 賣呆 to sell ignorance/to pretend not to understand [V-O]
- màidǐ 賣底 to sell the bottom/to betray the secret [V-O]
- màiguāi 賣乖 to sell good behavior/to show off cleverness, good behavior, etc. [V-O]
- màiguó 賣國 to sell the country/to be a traitor: *màiguózái*, a traitor [V-O]
- màiji 賣技 to sell skill/to be a professional artist [V-O]
- màijià 賣價 the selling price [SC/N]
- màilì 賣力 to sell strength/to put in extra energy in work [V-O]; to be hard-working [SV]
- màiliǎn 賣臉 to sell face/to disregard the loss of face, to sell looks: *Chànggērde mài liǎn bùmài shēn*. The singsong girls sell their looks, but not their bodies. [V-O]
- màilòng 賣弄 to show off: *màilòng wénmò*, to show off one's writings [CC/V]
- màiqiào 賣俏 to sell cuteness/to flirt [V-O]
- màirénqing 賣人情 to sell fellowship/to do favor
- màiwénwéishēng 賣文為生 to sell writing for a living
- màixiào 賣笑 to sell smiles/to be a prostitute [V-O]
- màiyǎnréntóu 賣野人頭 to sell savage heads/to exaggerate for showing off
- màiyì 賣藝 to sell art/to be an acrobat [V-O]
- màiyín 賣淫 to sell lewdness/to be a prostitute [V-O]
- màiyǒuqiúróng 賣友求榮 to betray friends to obtain promotion
- màizǔi 賣嘴 to sell mouth/to show off forensic skill, to indulge in clever talk [V-O]

# 滿

to be full, to fill to full capacity, to be satisfied mǎn

mǎn buzàihu 滿不在乎 to be totally unconcerned: *Tā duì nèijian shì mǎn buzàihu.* He is totally unconcerned with that matter.

mǎn chéng fēng yǔ 滿城風雨 the city is full of wind and rain/the city is full of rumors: *Tāmen liǎngge de shì nàode mǎn chéng fēng yǔ.* Rumors about the two of them have spread all over town.

mǎn fù láo sāo 滿腹牢騷 to have a grudge against everything

mǎn kǒu dāyīng 滿口答應 to make profuse promises

mǎn kǒu hú yán 滿口胡言 to be full of stupid talk

mǎn miàn chūn fēng 滿面春風, spring wind fills the face/to radiate happiness: *Tā jīnlai mǎn miàn chūn fēng déyide hěn.* Recently he radiates happiness and is having a ball.

mǎnqī 滿期 to expire [V-O]

mǎnyì 滿意 to satisfy, to be satisfied [V-O/SV]

mǎn yǐwéi 滿以為 to be fully convinced (but...): *Wǒ mǎn yǐwéi tā huì dāng-xuǎn, méixiǎngdào huì shūde zhèmo cǎn.* I was fully convinced that he would win the election. Unexpectedly, he suffered a big loss.

mǎnyuè 滿月 full moon [SC/N]; to be one month old [V-O]; celebration of baby's first full month.

mǎn zài ér guī 滿載而歸 to come back loaded (with honors, profit, etc.)

mǎnzú 滿足 to be satisfied [CC/SV]; to satisfy [V]

mǎn zuǐ rén yì dàodé, mǎn dùzi nán dào nǚ chāng 滿嘴仁義道德 滿肚子男盜女娼  
mouth full of humanity, righteousness, and moral principles; stomach full of being thieves for a male and a prostitute for a female/to be a hypocrite

mǎn zuǐ yīngwén 滿嘴英文 mouth filled with English/to keep on speaking English

mǎnzùo 滿座 to have a full house: *Jīntian xìyuánzi yídìng mǎnzùo.* Today the theatre will certainly have a full house. [SC/V]

bǎomǎn 飽滿 to be vigorous: *Tāde jīngshen zǒng shì hěn bǎomǎn.* He is always full of vigor. [CC/SV]

yuánmǎn 圓滿 to be satisfactory: *Jiéguǒ yuánmǎn.* The result is satisfactory. [CC/SV]

- mídèng 迷瞪 to become infatuated with something; mímidèngdèngde yàngzi, to look infatuated [CC/V]
- míguāi 迷拐 to drug and kidnap [CC/V]
- míhu 迷糊 to be unclear, blurred; mímiuhu, in a daze, difficult to make out [CC/SV]
- míhún 迷魂 to infatuate the soul/to be infatuated, to be bewildered: míhúntāng, soup of infatuation/enticing words [V-0]
- míhuò 迷惑 to tempt, to confuse, to mislead [CC/V]
- míle xīn 迷了心 to be thoroughly infatuated
- míliàn 迷戀 to love blindly: Tā jìngrán huì míliàn yíge jìniǚ. He went so far as to blindly love a prostitute. [SC/V]
- mílù 迷路 to lose one's way: Wǒ yīnwèi míle lù, zěnme yě zhǎobuàiháo tāde jiā. Because I lost the way, I simply couldn't find his home. [V-0]
- míluàn 迷亂 to be bewildered [CC/SV]
- míméng yào 迷蒙藥 an aesthetics
- mínǐ 迷你 transliteration of mini-: mínǐqún, miniskirt [VO]
- mírén 迷人 to charm, to be charming: mírénjīng, charmer, enchanter [VO/SV]
- míshī fāngxiàng 迷失方向 to lose one's bearings
- míwǎng 迷罔 to be lost, confused [CC/SV]
- míxìn 迷信 to believe blindly [SC/V]; superstition: pòchú míxìn, to eradicate superstition [SC/N]
- mízùi 迷醉 to be fascinated by (new ideas, etc.): mízùi xīn sīxiàng [CC/V]
- cáimí 財迷 one who is crazy for wealth [SC/N]
- hūnmí zhuàngtài 昏迷狀態 in a comatose state
- sè mí 色迷 one who is infatuated with women [SC/N]
- xì mí 戲迷 one who is an avid opera fan [SC/N]
- zhí mí biáowù 執迷不悟 to be obstinately foolish, to be hopelessly confused

# 拿

ná

to take, to bring, to assume

- nábàn 拿拌 to purposely embarrass others [CC/V]
- nábàn 拿辦 to arrest and punish [CC/V]
- nábuqilai 拿不起來 cannot lift, (figuratively) cannot handle: *Tā zhēn wúnéng. Shénmo shì dōu nábuqilai.* He is really incompetent. He can't handle anything. [VC]
- nábuzhù rén 拿不住人 can't keep people under control: *Nábuzhù rén, bié xiǎng dāng zhǔguǎn.* If one can't keep people under his control, he shouldn't think of becoming boss.
- nádà 拿大 to pretend to be superior [VO]
- nádàdǐng 拿大頂 to stand on one's head [V-O]
- nádìng zhùyì 拿定主意 to make up one's mind
- náhuá 拿滑 to hold fast: *Zhèzhǒng pǐxié bìnáhuá.* This pair of shoes slips easily. [VO]
- nájìazi 拿架子 to put on airs: *Tā ná shénmo chòu jìazi. Shéi bùzhīdao tā shì shéi.* What smelly airs is he putting on? Who doesn't know who he is? [V-O]
- námáo 拿毛 to look for trouble: *námáo dǎjià,* to look for trouble and engage in fisticuffs [VO]
- nánie 拿捏 to purposely put obstacles in the way of someone, to pretend to conform to the rules of propriety [CC/V]
- ná qián búdàng qián huā 拿錢不當錢花 to spend money recklessly
- ná qiāng zuò shì 拿腔作勢 to pretend to be important
- náqiáo 拿喬 to put on airs [VO]
- náquán 拿權 to get control of [V-O]
- náshì 拿勢 to have the power [V-O]
- náshǒu 拿手 to be good at, to excel in: *Tā duì zúqiú hěn náshǒu.* He is very good at football. [VO/SV]
- nátáng 拿糖 to put on airs [VO]
- názéi 拿賊 to capture the thief [V-O]
- ná zéi dàng hǎorén 拿賊當好人 to treat a thief as a good person

niàn

to read, to remember, to think of

念

niànbáile zì 念白字 to read a character incorrectly

niàndao 念叨 to remember someone by talking: *Tā chángcháng niàndaozhe nǐ.* She often remembers you in her talks; *niànniàndaodao,* to grumble: *Tā lǎo shì zài nǐ niànniàndaodao.* He is always grumbling.

niànfó 念佛 to chant Buddhist scriptures, to say prayers to Buddha [V-0]

niàn jiāoqing 念交情 to care about friendship

niàn jīng 念經 to chant religious scriptures

niàn jiù 念舊 to remember old friends, old times, etc. [VO/SV]

niàn nàiyìxì 念那一系 to study in which department

niànniàn búwàng 念念不忘 never to forget

niànniàn yǒu cí 念念有辭 to mumble: *Tā zǒng shì niànniàn yǒu cí, bùzhīdào shuō xiē shénme.* He is always mumbling. Nobody knows what he is talking about.

niàn shū 念書 to read books, to study [V 0]

niàntou 念頭 idea, thought, intention: *Wèile yíge nǚren, tā bùzhīdào zhuǎnle duōshao niàntou.* For a woman he has tried many things (in order to win her).

niàn xiǎoxué 念小學 to study in an elementary school

niànzhū 念珠 rosary [SC/N]

búniàn 不念舊惡 to forget and forgive old grudges

huíniàn 回念 to recall the past [SC/C]

jìniàn 紀念 to commemorate: *Zhèkē shù shì wèile jìniàn wǒ mǔqīn zhòng de.* This tree was planted to commemorate my mother. [CC/V] commemoration: *jiéhūn jìniàn,* wedding moments, wedding anniversary

liúniàn 留念 to keep as a memento (used in sending a picture, etc.): *Dàgē liúniàn,* To my brother (oldest) [CC/V]

xiǎngniàn 想念 to think of, to miss: *Tā hén xiǎngniàn tā mǔqīn.* He misses his mother a lot. [CC/SV]



# 怕

怕  
to fear, to be afraid of

- pàbu 怕不 to be afraid: *Pàbu yě hái yào sānsì shí tiān de gōngfu.* I am afraid it will take 30 to 40 days yet.
- pàde shì 怕的是 What I am afraid of is: *Pàde shì míngtiān xiàxuě bùnéng kāichē.* What I am afraid of is that it will snow tomorrow and we won't be able to drive.
- pà dézuì rén 怕得罪人 to be afraid of offending people
- pà guǐ 怕鬼 to be afraid of ghosts [V O]
- pà guǐ jiào mén 怕鬼叫門 to be afraid that a ghost may knock on the door: *Búzuò kuīxīn shì, búpà guǐ jiào mén.* If one has not done anything discreditable, he is not afraid that a ghost may knock on his door.
- pà jiàn rén 怕見人 to be afraid of seeing people, bashful
- pà lǎopó 怕老婆 to be henpecked
- pà qián pà hòu 怕前怕後 to be afraid of front and back/to be afraid of everything, to worry too much
- pà rén 怕人 to be shy: *Zhège xiǎoháir pà rén.* This child is shy. to be terrifying, shockingly bad: *Zhèzhang huàr zhēn pà rén.* This picture is really terrifying. [VO/SV]
- pàsào 怕臊 to be bashful: *Nǚháir duōbànr pàsào.* Most girls are bashful. [VO/SV]
- pà shénme 怕什麼 What are you afraid of? Don't be afraid.
- pàshì 怕事 to be afraid of getting involved, don't want to be bothered: *Zhège rén pàshìde budeliǎo. Nǐ zuìhǎo bié zhǎo tā.* This man hates to be bothered. You'd better not disturb him. [VO]
- pà sǐ 怕死 to be afraid of death [V O]
- pàxiū 怕羞 to be bashful [VO/SV]
- hàipa 害怕 to fear, to be afraid of, to be scared [VO]
- kǒngpà 恐怕 perhaps: *Tā kǒngpà búhuì lái.* Perhaps he will not come. [CC/Adv]

- pǎobīng 跑冰 to ice skate [V-O]
- pǎochāi 跑差 to run errands [V-O]
- pǎochē 跑車 a race car, sports car [SC/N]
- pǎodānbāng 跑單幫 to travel back and forth with profit making goods
- pǎodào 跑道 runway, athletic track [SC/N]
- pǎodiào le 跑掉了 to have escaped, to have run away [VC]
- pǎodùzi 跑肚子 to have loose bowels [V-O]
- pǎogǒu 跑狗 to have a dog race [V-O]; dog race
- pǎojiē 跑街 to run errands [V-O]; errand boy
- pǎo jǐngbào 跑警報 to run for air raid shelter
- pǎo lái pǎo qù 跑來跑去 to run around
- pǎo lóngtào 跑龍套 to act insignificant roles in Chinese opera, to serve in a supporting role: *Wǒ zhǐ néng tì rénjiā pǎopao lóngtào éryi.* What I can do is only serving a supporting role for others.
- pǎomǎ 跑馬 to have a horse race; to have a wet dream [V-O]; horse race
- pǎo mǎtóu 跑碼頭 to travel from one port to another/to make a living in wandering around (magicians, singers, etc.)
- pǎotángde 跑堂的 waiter in a restaurant
- pǎotīngde 跑廳的 servant in a brothel
- pǎotuǐ 跑腿 to run on errand [V-O]; footman, messenger
- pǎo xīnwén 跑新聞 to run around to gather news (reporter)
- pǎozhàngde 跑賬的 debt collector
- dǎpǎole 打跑了 to chase somebody (or a dog) away by beating [VC]
- gēn rén pǎole 跟人跑了 to run away with someone
- sàipǎo 賽跑 to run a race [V-O]

# 平

píng  
to be level, to be equal; to tranquilize

píng'ān 平安	to be peaceful, safe: <i>yí lù píng'ān</i> , all the way peaceful/ bon voyage [CC/SV]
píngděng 平等	to be equal [CC/SV]; equality: <i>nán nǚ píngděng</i> , equality between male and female
píngdìng 平定	to subjugate (rebels) and restore peace [VC]; to be peace- ful: <i>Dìfāngshàng hěn píngdìng</i> . This place is peaceful. [SV]
píngfán 平凡	to be commonplace: <i>yíjiàn hěn píngfánde shì</i> , a commonplace thing; <i>Nèige rén kě bùpíngfán</i> . That person is really un- usual. [CC/SV]
píngfēn 平分	To divide equally: <i>Wǒmen píngfēn zhèxiē dōngxi</i> . We will divide these things equally. [SC/V]
píng hé 平和	to be moderate [CC/SV]
píng héng 平衡	to be evenly balanced [CC/SV]
píng huá 平滑	to be smooth and even [CC/SV]
píng jìng 平静	to be peaceful and quiet: <i>Zhège dìfāng hěn píngjìng</i> . This place is very quiet and peaceful. [CC/SV]
píng jūn 平均	to be evenly distributed, on the average: <i>Píngjūn yíge rén zhuàn duōshǎo qián?</i> On the average how much does a person earn? [CC/SV]
píngmín 平民	common people [SC/N]
píngpíng 平平	to be so-so, nothing special: <i>jìnlái yíqiè píngpíng</i> . <i>Méiyǒu shénme kěshuōde</i> . Recently everything is so-so. There is nothing worth saying. [CC/SV]
píngshí 平時	usually: <i>Píngshí wǒ búshuì wǔjiào</i> . Usually I don't take a noon- nap. [SC/TW]
píngtǎn 平坦	to be level: <i>Dàolù píngtǎn</i> . The road is level. [CC/SV]
píngwěn 平穩	to be steady, safe [CC/SV]
píngxìn 平信	ordinary mail [SC/N]
píng xīn jìng qì 平心靜氣	to be calm, cool
píng yì jìn rén 平易近人	to be personable and accessible
píngyǔn 平允	to be fair and objective [CC/SV]

- pòchǎn 破產 to declare bankruptcy [V-0]; bankruptcy
- pòchú 破除 to overcome, to eradicate (prejudices, obstacles, superstition): pòchú míxìn, to eradicate superstition [CC/V]
- pòfèi 破費 to spend money (used by guests to host after dinner or receipt of gifts): Pòfèi, pòfèi! Jīntiān ràng nín pòfèi le. Today you spent too much money. [V-0]
- pògé 破格 to take exception [V-0]
- pòguā zhī nián 破瓜之年 age sixteen (girl), age 64 (women)
- pò guànzǐ 破罐子 a broken jar/unchaste woman, a physical wreck [SC/N]
- pòhuài 破壞 to damage: pòhuài míngyù, to damage the reputation; to destroy: pòhuài jiātīng, to destroy a family [CC/V]
- pòlàn 破爛 torn and rotten/torn-down, ragged [CC/SV]
- pòlàn 破爛兒 junk: jiǎn pòlàn ɡuòhuó, to make a living by picking up junk
- pòliè 破裂 to break, to be broken: gǎnqíng pòliè, friendship is broken [CC/V]
- pòluò 破落 to decline [CC/V]
- pòsǎngzi 破嗓子 broken voice, lost voice [SC/N]
- pòshāngfēng 破傷風 tetanus infection
- pòsuì 破碎 to be piecemeal, to be broken up [CC/SV]
- pòtiānhuāng 破天荒 to be unprecedented: Tā pòtiānhuāng dìyí cì lái. He breaks all precedents to come for the first time.
- pòtí 破題兒 the opening sentence of essay in civil examinations defining the theme; (figuratively) the first thing [VO/N]
- pòtǔ 破土 to break ground (for construction)
- pòxiǎo 破曉 daybreak [VO/N]
- pòzhàn 破綻 a flaw (secret, argument) [SC/N]
- shì rú pò zhú 勢如破竹 It's like splitting bamboo/with irresistible force
- yǔ yù dào pò 語道破 to hit the point with one remark

# 起

qǐ  
to rise; to begin

qǐbīng 起兵	to raise troops/to go to war [VO]
qǐcǎo 起草	to prepare a draft [V-0]
qǐchéng 起程	to start the journey [VO]
qǐchū 起初	at the beginning [Adv]
qǐchuáng 起床	to get out of bed [V-0]
qǐfēi 起飞	to take off (airplane, economy): <i>Jīnqǐ qǐfēi</i> . The economy took off. [CC/V]
qǐgōng 起工	to start work [VO]
qǐhòng 起鬨	to make an uproar [V-0]
qǐjiā 起家	to raise the fortunes of the family, to be prosperous in one's career: <i>Tā shì zuò shēngyì qǐjiā de</i> . He raised the fortunes of his family by doing business. [V-0]
qǐjiàn 起見	motive, purpose: <i>wèile shěng qián qǐjiàn</i> , for the purpose of saving money
qǐjìn(r) 起勁兒	to be energetic: <i>Tā zuòshì zhēn qǐjìn</i> r. He is really energetic when he does things. [VO/SV]
qǐjū 起居	rising and resting/one's everyday life style: <i>Tā jìnlai qǐjū hěn zhèngcháng</i> . His recent behavior is very normal. [CC/N]
qǐlai 起來	to rise, to get up; as a verbal complement in neutral tone, it indicates the beginning of an action: <i>shuōqihuàlai méiyǒu wán</i> . When one starts talking, there will be no end. <i>Shuōqilai, huà cháng</i> . It's a long story when one starts to talk about it. [VC]
qǐmíng 起名	to give a name [V-0]
qǐsè 起色	improvement: <i>Tāde bìng yǒu diǎnr qǐsè</i> . His illness is improving/He is a little better. [SC/N]
qǐshēn 起身	to start a journey [V-0]
qǐshǒu 起手	to start [VO]
qǐshì 起誓	to take an oath, to swear [V-0]
qǐtóu(r) 起頭兒	to begin: <i>Shéi qǐde tóu?</i> Who started it? [V-0]

qǐ  
to rise; to begin

起

qǐyì 起義

to raise a righteous revolt [V-0]

kànbuqǐ 看不起

to look down upon (somebody or something) [VC]

mǎideqǐ 買得起

can afford to buy [VC]

# 強

qiáng (qiǎng)  
to be strong, to force

- qiángbào 強暴 to violate: *qiángbào shàonǚ*, to rape a young girl [CC/V]
- qiángbiàn 強辯 to argue forcefully; to call white black, refuse to admit one's mistake: *Tā cuòle hái yào qiángbiàn*. Even when he has made a mistake, he still won't admit it. [SC/V]
- qiáng cí duó lǐ 強辭奪理 to exaggerate by rhetoric
- qiángdào 強盜 a robber [SC/N]
- qiángdiào 強調 to emphasize, to reiterate: *Tā yìzhí qiángdiào tā fǎnduì de lǐyóu*. He constantly reiterates the reasons for his opposition. [SC/V]
- qiánggàn 強幹 to do something by force [SC/V]
- qiánghàn 強悍 to be powerful, brutal [CC/SV]
- qiánghéng 強橫 to be arrogant, brutal [CC/SV]
- qiángjiān 強姦 to rape [SC/V]
- qiángjiàn 強健 to be physically strong [CC/SV]
- qiǎngpò 強迫 to force, coerce (somebody to do something) [SC/V]
- qiǎngpò jiàoyù 強迫教育 compulsory education
- qiángshèng 強盛 to be strong and prosperous (nation): *Zhōngguó xiànzài kě qiángshèngqilai le*. China is now really strong and prosperous. [CC/SV]
- qiángshuǐ 強水 strong acids like sulphuric acid [SC/N]
- qiángyìng 強硬 to be unyielding: *Dìrendè tàidu hěn qiángyìng*. The enemy's attitude is very unyielding. [CC/SV]
- qiángyǒulì 強有力 to be powerful: *yíge qiángyǒulìde guójiā*, a powerful country
- qiǎngzhì zhíxíng 強制執行 to carry it out by force
- qiángzhuàng 強壯 to be powerful, strong [SC/SV]
- miǎnqiǎng 勉強 to do something against one's will: *Nǐ yào shì búyuànyì, qǐng bié miǎnqiǎng*. If you are not willing, please don't force yourself; to strive to do one's best: *Wǒ shízài zuòbuliǎo, nǐ yíding yào wǒ zuò, wǒ zhǐhǎo miǎnqiǎng shìshì*. I really can't do it. Since you insist, I will try my best.

qiē (qiè)  
to cut; close, firmly

切

- qièchí 切齒 to grind one's teeth in hatred: *qièchí zhǐ hèn* [VO]
- qièdàng 切當 to be very appropriate, to the point [SC/SV]
- qiēduàn 切斷 to cut in two, to amputate [VC]
- qièfū zhǐ tòng 切膚之痛 sorrow close to the skin/heartfelt sorrow
- qiègǔ zhǐ hèn 切骨之恨 hatred to the bones
- qièhé 切合 to be fitting; to fit: *qièhé shìshí*, to correspond to the facts [SC/SV]
- qièjì 切記 be sure to remember
- qiējìn 切近 to be close to (reality), to be close at (home) [CC/SV]
- qièqiè 切切 be sure to: *qièqiè jìzhu*, be sure to remember [Adv]
- qièquàn 切勸 to advise firmly
- qièshēn 切身 to be close, personal, intimate: *qièshēn wèntí*, personal problem to be taken care of immediately; *qièshēn zhǐ tòng*, sorrow that hits close to home [VO/SV]
- qièshí 切實 to be practical: *qièqièshíshí*; in earnest: *qièqièshíshíde zuòshì*, to work in earnest [SV]
- qièzhòng shíbi 切中時弊 to hit closely the shortcomings of the day
- búqiè shíjì 不切實際 to be unrealistic, not practical: *Tāde huà yìdiǎnr dōu búqiè shíjì*. His words are not practical at all.
- guānqiè 關切 to be concerned about: *Tā duì wǒde shìqing yíxiàng hěn guānqiè*. He has always been very concerned about my affairs. *Tā hěn guānqiè wǒ*. He is very concerned about me. [CC/SV]
- mìqiè 密切 to be close, intimate: *Tāmen liá de guānxi hěn mìqiè*. The relationship between the two of them is very close. to pay close attention to: *Qǐng nǐ mìqiè zhùyì tāde xíngdòng*. Please pay close attention to his activities. [CC/SV]
- qīnqiè 親切 to be warm and sincere: *Tāde tàidu hěn qīnqiè*. His attitude is very warm and sincere. [CC/SV]
- pòqiè 迫切 to be urgent: *Zhèjian shì hěn pòqiè*. This matter is very urgent. [CC/SV]



## 親

qīn

to love, to be close to, to be related by blood

- qīn'ài 親愛 to be affectionate, dear: *qīnàide mǔqīn*, my dear mother [CC/SV]
- qīngjia 親家 relatives by marriage (note special pronunciation for qīn) [SC/N]
- qīnjìn 親近 to associate closely with: *qīnjìn xiǎorén*, to associate closely with dishonorable men [CC/V]; to be close, intimate [SV]; close friends or relatives
- qīnkǒu 親口 personally: *qīnkǒu dāyìng*, to promise personally [SC/Adv]
- qīnmì 親密 to be very intimate [CC/SV]
- qīnniáng 親娘 one's own mother [SC/N]
- qīnqǐ 親啟 letter writing form used after addressee's name: *Wáng Dànián Xiānsheng qīnqǐ*, "personal" for Mr. Wang Tanien [SC/V]
- qīnrè 親熱 to be warm and affectionate (with people) [CC/SV]
- qīnrén 親人 a relative [SC/N]
- qīnshàn 親善 to be friendly: *Zhōng Měi qīnshàn*. China and the U.S. are friendly. [CC/SV]
- qīnshēn 親身 personal: *qīnshēn jīngyàn*, personal experience [SC/Adj]
- qīnshēng 親生 one's own (children, parents): *qīnshēng zǐnǚ*, *qīnshēng fùmǔ* [SC/Adj]
- qīnshì 親事 wedding [SC/N]
- qīnsuí 親隨 personal attendant [SC/N]
- qīnxìn 親信 confidant, right-hand man [CC/N]
- qīnzì 親自 personally: *qīnzì chūmǎ*, to deal with something personally [CC/Adv]
- qīnzǔi 親嘴 to kiss: *qīn tāde zuǐ*, kiss her or him, or *gēn tā qīnle ge zuǐ* [V-O]
- chéngqīn 成親 to marry [V-O]
- jiéqīn 結親 to unite by marriage [V-O]
- xiāng qīn xiāng ài* 相親相愛 to be deeply attached to each other: *Tāmen shì qīn xiōngdì, dāngrán yīnggāi xiāng qīn xiāng ài*. They are blood brothers. Of course they should love each other dearly.

qǐng

to request, to invite, please

請

qǐng'ān 請安

to inquire after someone's health, to wish the best of health [V-O]

qǐngbiàn 請便

please make yourself at home, do as you please

qǐng cáishen 請財神

to call upon the god of wealth

qǐng chá 請茶

to invite to tea

qǐngjià 請假

to ask for leave: *qǐng bìngjià*, to ask for sick leave; *qǐng shùjià*, to ask for business leave [V-O]

qǐngjiàn 請柬

invitation card or letter [SC/N]

qǐngjiào 請教

to ask for advice [V-O]

qǐng jìn 請進

Please come in.

qǐngkè 請客

to give a party, to be host: *Jīntiān wǒ qǐngkè*. Today I am the host. *Wǒ qǐng nǐde kè*. I invite you (You are my guest). [V-O]

qǐngqiú 請求

to beg, request, to demand [CC/V]

qǐngshì 請示

to beg for instructions: *Nǐ yàoshi búxiàng shàngsī qǐngshì, zuòcuòle shì shéi fùzé?* If you don't get instructions from your superior, who is going to be responsible if something is done wrong? [V-O]

qǐngtiē 請帖

invitation card [SC/N]

qǐngtuō 請託

to request another's help: *qǐngtuō rén zuò yíjian shì*, ask someone to do something [CC/V]

qǐngwèn 請問

May I ask: *Qǐngwèn nǐ guàixìng?* May I ask what your surname is? *Qǐng wèn ba*. Please ask.

qǐng yīsheng 請醫生

to call a doctor

qǐngyuàn 請願

to demand (usually at popular demonstration) [V-O]

qǐngzuì 請罪

to confess guilt and ask for punishment [V-O]

kěngǐng 懇請

to beg earnestly [SC/V]

pìnqǐng 聘請

to appoint: *pìnqǐng jiājiào (jiāting jiàoshī)*, to hire a home tutor [CC/V]

shēnqǐng 申請

to make application: *shēnqǐng gōngzuò*, to apply for a job [CC/V]

# 求

*qiú*  
to beg for, to seek for

- qiúcai* 求才 to look for talent [V-0]
- qiúdài* 求貸 to ask for a loan [V-0]
- qiúhé* 求和 to beg for peace by offering surrender [V-0]
- qiúhūn* 求婚 to ask for a girl's hand [V-0]
- qiújiàn* 求見 to seek an interview [CC/V]
- qiújiào* 求教 to ask for advice [V-0]
- qiújiù* 求救 to ask for help [V-0]
- qiú míng* 求名 to set one's mind to obtain fame [V-0]
- qiúqí* 求乞 to beg for (help, pardon, forgiveness, etc.) [CC/V]
- qiúqīn* 求親 to ask for marriage between two families; to ask for help from relatives [V-0]
- qiúqíng* 求情 to ask for special consideration, to make an appeal on friendship [V-0]
- qiúrào* 求饒 to ask for pardon [V-0]
- qiú rén* 求人 to ask others for help: *Wǒ shì méishì jué bù qiú rén de.*  
If I don't have anything important, I will never ask others for help. [V 0]
- qiú shì* 求事 to seek a job [V 0]
- qiúxué* 求學 to seek knowledge, to go to school or college for studies [V-0]
- qiú zhī bù dé* 求之不得 just what one wished for: *Nà zhēn shì yíjian qiú zhī bù dé de shì.* That is just what one wished for.
- bù qiú yǒu gōng, zhǐ qiú wú guò* 不求有功 只求無過 to seek no rewards for accomplishment, but only to be free from mistakes.
- kě yù ér bù kě qiú* 可遇而不可求 something unique that may come only by chance
- lì qiú shàng jìn* 力求上進 to try to get ahead (in studies, career, etc.)
- yǒu qiú bì yìng* 有求必應 (of god, gentlemen) never refuses a request

- qǔbǎo 取保 to ask somebody to act as guarantor [V-0]
- qǔcái 取材 to get material for a writing assignment [V-0]
- qǔdào 取道 to go by way of: *Wǒmen qǔdào Xiānggǎng dào Zhōngguó qù.*  
We go to China by way of Hong Kong. [V-0]
- qǔdé 取得 to obtain (consent, degree, wealth, etc.) *qǔdé xuéwèi*, to receive a degree [CC/V]
- qǔdēngr 取燈兒 matches
- qǔdì 取締 to ban (publications, etc.); to deprive (person) of certain rights [CC/V]
- qǔ dōngxi 取東西 to fetch things
- qǔfǎ 取法 to copy somebody as example: *Wǒmen dōu yào qǔfǎ Yuè Fēi àiguóde jīngshen.* We must follow the example of Yüeh Fei in patriotism.
- qǔjué 取決 to make decision: *Wǒmen jiā de shì yóu tàitai qǔjué.* In our family, the wife makes the decision. [VO]
- qǔlè(r) 取樂兒 (to do something) to have fun: *Tā zhuānmen mànren qǔlè(r).* He especially enjoys scolding people. [V-0]
- qǔmíng(r) 取名兒 to give or to be given a name: *Tā qǔmíng dàqiáng.* He was given the name Ta Ch'iang. *Dàqiáng shì tā bàba gěi ta qǔ de míng.* Ta Ch'iang is the name his father gave him. [V-0]
- qǔ qí biàn 取其便 choose it for its convenience: *Wǒmen zhèyang juédìng búguò shì qǔ qí biàn éryi.* We made such a decision only because of its convenience.
- qǔ qián 取錢 to get money [V 0]
- qǔqiǎo 取巧 to take short cut, to choose the easy way: *Xǐhuan tóujī qǔqiǎo de rén chángcháng huì shīwàng.* Those who enjoy speculation and shortcuts are often disappointed. [V-0]
- qǔ rén zhī shàn 取人之善 to take a person's good points
- qǔshě 取捨 the power of judgement in taking or rejecting [CC/N]
- qǔshèng 取勝 to win victory [V-0]
- qǔxiāo 取消 to cancel (appointment, treaty, contract, etc.) [CC/V]

# 取

to take, to obtain, to aim for <sup>qǔ</sup>

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qǔxiào(r) 取笑兒 to make fun, to make fun of (somebody): *Bié qǔxiào ta.*  
Don't make fun of him. [VO/TV]

yì wú kě qǔ 一無可取 nothing worth mentioning: *Zhège rén zhēn shì yì wú kě qǔ.* This person really has nothing to offer.

- qùbìng 去病 to drive away illness [V-0]
- qùchù 去處 a place to go: *méiyǒu ge qùchù*, there is no place to go (for visits, recreation, etc.); whereabouts: *bùzhī qùchù*, whereabouts unknown [SC/N]
- qùde 去得 to be worth a visit; *qùbude*, to be unfit to go
- qùdú 去毒 (Chinese medicine) to reduce poison in the body system [V-0]
- qùguó 去國 to depart from one's own country [V-0]
- qùhú(r) 去核兒 to remove the stone of fruits, pitted: *qùhú(r) hóng zǎo(r)*, pitted red dates [V-0]
- qùhuǒ 去火 (Chinese medicine) to reduce combustion in body system [V-0]
- qùjiù 去就 to resign or to stay in office (an important Confucian moral principle) [CC/N]
- qùliú 去留 the question of leaving or staying, resigning or continuing (position), dismissing or retaining [CC/N]
- qùpí 去皮 to remove the skin, to exclude the packing (net weight) [V-0]
- qù sāncùn 去三寸 to shorten by three inches
- qùshēng 去聲 falling tone [SC/N]
- qùshì 去世 to depart from the world/to pass away [V-0]
- qù Wáng Bǎo-chuān 去王寶釧 to play the role of Lady Precious Stream in Chinese opera
- qùxiàng 去向 direction: *bùzhī qùxiàng*, don't know the direction or destination [SC/N]
- qùxiàng(r) 去項兒 items of expense [SC/N]
- qùxié 去邪 to ward off evil spirits [V-0]
- qùzhí 去職 to leave an official position [V-0]
- guòdequ 過得去 to be able to cross; to be presentable [VC]
- shuō lái shuō qù 說來說去 to talk about something over and over again
- xìn kǒu shuō qu 信口說去 reckless talking

# 讓

ràng  
to yield, to resign, to cede

- ràngbù 讓步 to make concessions [V-0]
- ràng fènliang 讓分量 to give the customer a little more of what he is buying
- rànggei 讓給 to yield (One's rights) to
- ràngguò(r) 讓過兒 to yield, to give in: *Nèi liǎngge rén yì chǎoqilai, shéi yě búràngguòr.* When these two men start to quarrel, neither will give in to the other. [V-0]
- ràngjià(r) 讓價兒 to reduce the price: *Yàoshi nǐ búràng diǎnr jià, wǒ jiù bú mǎi.* If you don't reduce the price a little, I won't buy it. [V-0]
- ràng jiǔ 讓酒 to offer wine: *Kèren dōu zuòhǎole, zěnmó hái búràngjiǔ?* The guests have all been seated. Why don't you offer them a drink? [V 0]
- ràngkāi 讓開 to make way for someone: *Qìchē lái le; qǐng ràngkāi.* A car is coming; please make way. [VC]
- ràng lí 讓梨 to show fraternal affection (allusion to the story of K'ung Yung, who let his elder brother have the bigger pear) [V 0]
- ràng lù 讓路 to step aside to let other people pass [V 0]
- ràngrang 讓讓 to make a polite gesture: *Ràngrang jiù shì le. Lái bulai zài tā.* We made a polite gesture to invite him. It's up to him whether he comes or not.
- ràngren 讓人 to yield to others [V-0]
- Ràng tā qu shìshì 讓他去試試 Let him try it.
- ràngwèi 讓位 to abdicate the throne in favor of someone else; to give up one's seat or position to another [V-0]
- ràngyú 讓與 to cede (one's rights to someone else): *Bǎ fángchǎn quán ràngyú Lǐ Sì.* To cede one's right to a property to Li Ssu.
- ràngzhàng 讓賬 to pay a bill for another [V-0]
- ràngzhe 讓着 to give (someone) the better of an argument: *Tā niánji xiǎo, nǐ jiù ràngzhe ta diǎnr.* Since he is younger, you just give him the better of the argument.
- ràngzuò(r) 讓座 to give one's seat to a lady or an older person, to invite someone to take a seat [V-0]

- rè'ài 熱愛 to love ardently: *Luóměiōu rè'ài Zhūlìyè*. Romeo loves Juliet ardently. [SC/V]
- rèchéng 熱誠 to be earnest, enthusiastic [CC/SV]
- rèhōnghōngde 熱烘烘的 red-hot
- rèhūhūde 熱呼呼的 very hot (of food)
- rèhuo 熱和 to be warm (person or temperature), friendly, affectionate [CC/SV]
- rèliè 熱烈 (of feelings) to be warm, passionate, fervent, ardent: *Tāde qīngxū hěn rèliè*. His emotion is very fervent. [CC/SV]
- rèmén(r) 熱門兒 hot door/any commodity in great demand [SC/N]; popular: *rè-ménr rénwù*, persons who make frontpage news [Adj]
- rè'nào 熱鬧 to be jolly, noisy, boisterous: *rèrè'naonāo*, very jolly; *rè'naore'nao*, to have fun, merry-making [CC/SV]
- rè'nào 熱鬧兒 noisy fun in which many people take part, stage shows and stunts, merry-making: *rénjia bàn shēngri, zámen qù cǒu ge rè'nào ba*. They are celebrating a birthday. Let's go have some fun together.
- rèqíng 熱情 to be passionate [SC/SV]; passionate feelings or love
- rèsi 熱死 to be unbearably hot: *Zhèzhong tiānqi néng bǎ rén rèsi*. This kind of weather can really kill people with the heat. [VC]
- rètāng 熱湯 hot soup [SC/N]; to heat the soup [V-0]
- rèxiàn 熱線 hot line (telephone line between the White House and Kremlin) [SC/N]
- rèxīn 熱心 to be enthusiastic, ardent, zealous, earnest: *Zhège rén bànshì hěn rèxīn*. This man does things very enthusiastically. *Tā rèxīn gōngyì*. He is enthusiastic about public wellbeing. [SC/SV]
- rèxīnchāng 熱心腸 to be enthusiastic, sincere, zealous: *Zhège rén rè xīnchāng. Shéide máng tā bùbāng?* This person is enthusiastic. He will help anybody.
- rèzhāo 熱着 to fall victim to heat stroke [VC]
- rèzhòng 熱中 to be restless, impatient; to hanker for (official preferment). *Tā duì dǔbo hěn rèzhòng*. He likes to gamble. *Tā rèzhòng mínglì*. He hankers for fame and fortune. [CC/SV]



- rèn búshì 認不是 to apologize: *Bàba zài shēng nǐde qì. Hái bu kuài qù rèn ge búshì.* Father is mad at you. Why don't you go over and apologize.
- rèncuò 認錯 to admit one's fault, to mistake someone (or thing) for another: *Tā rèncuòle rén le.* He mistook one person for another. [V-O]
- rènde 認得 to be able to recognize (character, person); *Wǒ rènde zhège zì (or rén).* I know this character (or person).
- rèndìng 認定 to affirm, to put one's finger on [VC]
- rèn gāndiē 認乾爹 to recognize one as godfather
- rènkě 認可 to approve, to endorse, to give legal force to [VO]
- rènle 認了 to accept without protest: *wǒ shū duōshao qián yě rènle.* No matter how much I have lost, I accept the loss (not going to try to win it back)
- rènlǐng 認領 to adopt (a child), to claim a lost article (CC/V)
- rènmìng 認命 to accept one's fate [VO]
- rènrqīn 認親 to recognize relatives, especially first meeting on wedding day between both sides [V-O]
- rènrshēng 認生 to recognize strangers/to be shy (said of children) [VO]
- rènrshi 認識 to recognize, to know (=rènde) [CC/V]
- rènrshū 認輸 to admit defeat (gambling, fighting, etc.) [V-O]
- rènrwéi 認為 to consider to be, to consider that..., to think: *Wáng Tóngzhì bú zhèyang rènrwéi.* Comrade Wang doesn't think this way. (PRC) [CC/V]
- rènrǔ 認許 to approve, to acknowledge (CC/V)
- rènrzhēn 認真 to make earnest effort to do something, to take seriously [VO]
- rènrzì 認字 to recognize characters, to be literate (=shǐ zì) [V-O]
- rènrzéi zuò fù 認賊作父 to take a thief as one's father/unfilial, disloyal
- liù qīn bú rèn 六親不認 to be unfeeling toward everybody, to be utterly devoid of human feelings

róng  
to tolerate, to allow

容

- róngbuxià 容不下 can't take it (because of limited capacity) [VC]
- rónghuò 容或 perhaps, maybe, possibly [Adv]
- róngjī 容積 volume as measured in cubic units [SC/N]
- róngjiē 容接 to welcome, receive (guests) [CC/V]
- róngliàng 容量 capacity [SC/N]
- róngliàng 容諒 to forgive and forget [CC/V]
- róngnà 容納 to accept (ideas, views, suggestions): *Zhèngfǔ guānyuán dōu yào yǒu néng róngnà dàzhòng yìjian de yǎliàng.* Government officials should all have the capacity to accept opinions from the masses. [CC/V]
- róngqǐ 容乞 to ask permission for, request
- róngqíng 容情 to be lenient, to make special allowance for [V-O]
- róngrěn 容忍 to tolerate [CC/V]
- róng rén zhī guò 容人之過 to tolerate other's mistakes
- róngshēn 容身 to have somewhere to stay: *wú dì róng shēn*, nowhere to live, ashamed to show one's face [V-O]
- róngshòu 容受 to endure, to put up with [CC/V]
- róngshù 容恕 to forgive, to pardon [CC/V]
- róng wǒ jǐ tiān 容我幾天 Please give me a few days' grace
- róngxī 容膝 to accept the knee/a tiny spot [V-O/N]
- róngxiàn 容限 limitation, limit of capacity [SC/N]
- róngxǔ 容許 to permit [CC/V]; perhaps, maybe [Adv]
- róngyì 容易 to be easy [CC/V]
- róngyǐn 容隱 to try to cover up [CC/V]

# 入

rù  
to enter, to take in

rùchāo 入超	import over/to have an unfavorable balance of trade [SP/V]
rùěr 入耳	to be pleasant to hear [VO/SV]; house centipede, popular name for <i>yóuyan</i> (because of its fondness for creeping into the ear)
rùgǎng 入港	to enter port [V-0]; to be harmonious, in full agreement: <i>Tāmen shuōde rùgǎng</i> . They got along very affably in their conversation. [V-0]
rùjí 入籍	to be naturalized: <i>Tā yǐjīng rùle Měiguó jí le</i> . He has already been naturalized as an American. [V-0]
rùjìng 入境	to enter country [V-0]
rùkǒu 入口	entrance, imports [SC/N]
rùkòur 入扣兒	to be completely engrossed, fascinated: <i>Tā kàn wǔxiá xiǎoshuō kànde rùkòur</i> . He is entirely absorbed in reading kungfu novels. [VO]
rùmǎ 入馬	to enter horse/to make progress in courtship[VO]
rùmén(r) 入門	to be initiated into a subject [V-0]; a primer or introduction (of a subject): <i>Guóyǔ Rùménr</i> , <u>Mandarin Primer</u>
rùmí 入迷	to be enchanted, enraptured: <i>Tā xiàqí xiàde rùmíle, shénmo shì dōu bùguǎn le</i> . He is so much interested in playing chess that he doesn't tend to any other business. [V-0]
rùmó 入魔	to be completely bewitched; to go the way of the devil [V-0]
rùshǒu 入手	to commence, to start [V-0]; a start
rùtǔ 入土	to be buried [V-0]
rùwéi 入闈	to live incommunicado during period of examination (of official in charge of government examinations) [V-0]
rùwèir 入味	to be interesting, to be tasteful [V-0]
rùwǔ 入伍	to enter military service [V-0]
rùxuǎn 入選	to be selected (for a job, contest, etc.) [V-0]
rùyǎn 入眼	to be pleasing to the eye [V-0]
rùyuàn 入院	to enter the hospital/to be hospitalized [V-0]

sài  
to race, to rival

賽

- sàichē 賽車 to race cars [V-O]
- sàichuán 賽船 to run a boat race [V-O]
- sàidēng 賽燈 to show off lanterns (as at the lantern festival) [V-O]
- sàigǒu 賽狗 to have a dog race [V-O]
- sàiguò 賽過 to excell: *Zhāngjiāde sāngē nǚháizi, zhǎngde yíge sàiguò yíge.*  
As for the Changs' daughters, each is prettier than the last.  
(VC)
- sàihuì 賽會 a religious festival (with parades of idols, stilts, floats, etc.); an exposition [SC/N]
- sàilùluò 賽璐珞 (transliteration) celluloid
- sàimǎ 賽馬 to hold a horse race [V-O]; horse race
- sàiměi 賽美 to hold a beauty contest [V-O]
- sàipǎo 賽跑 to hold a race [V-O]
- sàiqiú 賽球 to play a ball game [V-O]
- sàiquán 賽拳 to match fingers (drinking game) [V-O]
- sàishè 賽社 a village festival of offerings of thanks to the gods, esp. after the harvest [SC/N]
- sàishén 賽神 =sàihuì [V-O/N]
- sài tiānxiān 賽天仙 to rival the beauty of a fairy
- sài xīshī 賽西施 to rival the beauty of Hsi Shih (an historical beauty)
- sài yīngtáo 賽櫻桃 to rival a cherry (as to size and color of a girl's mouth)
- sài yuàn 賽願 to give offerings of thanks for wish granted [V-O]
- bǐsài 比賽 to have a contest: *Jīntian wǒmen bǐsài xiězì.* Today we will have a contest for writing characters. [CC/V]; a contest; *xiězì bǐsài*, writing contest

# 商

shāng  
to discuss

- shāngbàn 商辦 to consult and take action [CC/V]
- shāngdìng 商定 to decide after discussion [VC]
- shāngliang 商量 to discuss: *shānglǎingshāngliang*, to discuss a bit [CC/V];  
*shāngshāngliangliangde*, indecisive
- shāngluè 商略 to discuss (situation) [CC/V]
- shāngmíng 商明 to come to a clear understanding after discussion [VC]
- shāngquè 商榷 to discuss together (problems, business, etc.) [CC/V]
- shāngtán 商談 to discuss, to confer [CC/V]
- shāngtǎo 商討 to discuss (from *shāngliang* and *tǎolùn*) [CC/V]
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- shāngzhǔn 商準 to agree to after discussion [CC/V]
- shāngzhuó 商酌 to discuss (situation, etc.), (from *shāngliang* and *zhēnzhuó*) [CC/V]
- cóngshāng 從商 to go into business as a career [V-0]
- cuòshāng 措商 to deliberate, to discuss [CC/V]
- jīngshāng 經商 to engage in business [V-0]
- miànshāng 面商 to discuss personally [SC/V]
- xiéshāng 協商 to discuss together (terms, procedures, etc.) [SC/V]

sài  
to race, to rival

賽

- sàichē 賽車 to race cars [V-O]
- sàichuán 賽船 to run a boat race [V-O]
- sàidēng 賽燈 to show off lanterns (as at the lantern festival) [V-O]
- sàigǒu 賽狗 to have a dog race [V-O]
- sàiguò 賽過 to excell: *Zhāngjiāde sāngē nǚháizi, zhǎngde yíge sàiguò yíge.*  
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shàng  
to go up, to mount, to go to

上

- shàngcāo 上操 to go to drill [V-0]
- shàngchǎng 上場 to appear on scene, market, or stage [V-0]
- shàngdàng 上當 to fall into a trap, to be cheated: *Jīntiān wǒ shàngle ge dà dàng.* I was badly cheated today. [V-0]
- shàngdiào 上吊 to hang oneself [V-0]
- shàngdòng 上凍 to freeze (of river, lake, etc.) [V-0]
- shànggǎnzhe 上趕着 to hurry forward to please: *shànggǎnzhe jiào lǎo bó,* hurried forward and called "Uncle!"
- shànggōng 上工 to report for work (usually labor work) [V-0]
- shàngguǒ(r) 上火兒 to be inflamed with anger, to get angry [V-0]
- shàngjǐn 上緊 to affix tightly: *Bǎ luósi shàngjǐn,* to affix the screw tightly [VC]
- shàngjìn 上勁 to do something energetically; to encourage: *Tā jīntiān guāng gěi wǒ shàngjìn.* She has encouraged me all day today. [V-0]
- shàngjìn 上進 to make progress (esp. in studies) [SC/V]
- shàngkǒu 上口 easy to read [V-0]
- shànglai 上來 to come up [VC]; also used as complement to other verbs
- shàngliè 上列 above-mentioned [SC/Adj]
- shàngshēng 上升 to go up (skyward) [SC/V]
- shàngshǒu 上手 to get in one's hand [V-0]
- shàngsuàn 上算 it pays to (do something): *Zuò fēiji bǐjiǎo shàngsuàn.* Comparatively, it pays to go by plane. [VO/SV]
- shàngtiān 上天 to go up to the heavens, to die [V-0]; the sky above [SV/N]
- shàngxiāng 上香 to offer incense at temple [V-0]
- shàngxiàng 上相 to be photogenic [VO/SV]
- shàngyǎn 上眼 to appeal to the eye: *kàn búshàngyǎn,* to disdain, to hold in contempt [V-0]
- shàngyìng 上映 to show, to be shown, now showing



# 生

shēng  
to produce, to create, to give birth

- shēngbìng 生病 to fall ill [V-O]
- shēngcài 生菜 raw vegetable, salad [SC/N]
- shēngchǎn 生產 to produce, to give birth to children: *Nǐ tàitai shénme shíhòu shēngchǎn?* When is your wife going to have the baby? [CC/V]
- shēng huā miào bǐ 生花妙筆 gifted pen
- shēng huāyàng 生花樣 to make difficulties
- shēnghuó 生活 to live; *chǐ shēnghuo*, (Shanghai dialect) to get a beating [CC/V]
- shēnghuǒ 生火 to build a fire [V-O]
- shēngjì 生計 to plot [V-O]; means of livelihood [SC/N]
- shēnglì 生利 to bear interest, to make profit [V-O]
- shēng lóng huó hǔ 生龍活虎 live dragon and live tiger/extremely vivid or forceful
- shēnglù 生路 way out, ways to make a living [SC/N]
- shēngmìng 生命 life [CC/N]
- shēngqì 生氣 to get angry [V-O]; vitality [SC/N]
- shēngshì 生事 to cause trouble [V-O]
- shēngsǐ 生死 life and death: *shēngsǐ guāntou*, a grave crisis between life and death; *shēngsǐ zhī jiāo*, lifetime friendship [CC/N]
- shēngxī 生息 to bear interest [V-O]
- shēngxìng 生性 one's born nature [SC/N]
- shēngyǎng 生養 to give birth to and bring up (children) [CC/V]
- shēngyì 生意 business: *zuò shēngyì*, to do business; *shēngyì*, will to live [SC/N]
- shēngzhǎng 生長 to grow, to grow up: *shēngzhǎngde piàoliang*, to grow up pretty [CC/V]
- shēngzhí 生殖 to grow, multiply, to reproduce: *shēngzhíqì*, sexual organs [CC/V]

shēng  
to produce, to create, to give birth

生

---

shēngzǐ 生子 to give birth to a son [V-O]

shēngzì 生字 new characters, new words [SC/N]

wú shì shēng fēi 無事生非 to make uncalled for trouble

# 設

shè

to set up, to arrange, to plan

- shèbǎi 設擺 to lay out (for occasion, alter, dinner, etc.) [CC/V]
- shèbèi 設備 to provide (facilities) [CC/V]; facilities, equipment:  
Zhège xuéxiào shèbèi búcuò. The facilities of this school are not bad.
- shèdìng 設定 to set up (laws, regulations, etc.) [CC/V]
- shèfǎ 設法 to think of ways to, to try to: Wǒmen děi shèfǎ shěng qián. We have to try to save money. [V-0]
- shèfáng 設防 to set up defense [V-0]
- shèguǎn 設館 to give private tutoring [V-0]
- shèhuò 設或 if [CC/Conj]
- shèjì 設計 to design, to draw up a blueprint, to contrive [CC/V]
- shèjiào 設教 to set up as teacher, to found a religion [VO]
- shèjǐng 設阱 to lay a trap [VO]
- shèjú 設局 to set up a situation: shè piànjú, to lay a plan for swindle [V-0]
- shèlì 設立 to establish: shèlì xuéxiào, to establish a school [CC/V]
- shèrú 設如 if [CC/Conj]
- shèruò 設若 if [CC/Conj]
- shèshī 設施 arrangement, provisions, facilities [CC/N]
- shèshǐ 設使 if [CC/Conj]
- shèxí 設席 to set up banquet at [V-0]; or xíshè, banquet at [SP/V]
- shèxiǎng 設想 to conjecture, to consider: wèi rén shèxiǎng, to be considerate of others [CC/V]
- shèzhì 設置 to arrange [CC/V]; arrangement
- shèzuò 設座 to set up seats/to give dinner at: shèzuò Huáguó Fàndiàn, to give a dinner at the Huakuo Restaurant [V-0]
- chénshè 陳設 display, arrangement (of furniture, etc.) [CC/N]

- shībài 失敗 to fail, to be defeated [CC/V]
- shīcháng 失常 to be abnormal [VO]
- shīdàng 失當 to be inappropriate: *chǔzhì shīdàng*, badly handled [VO]
- shīhé 失和 to quarrel, to have differences of opinion, do not get along [VO]
- shīhuǒ 失火 to have fire: *Fángzi shīhuǒle*. The house is on fire. [V-0]
- shījiǎo 失腳 to slip on the ground [VO]
- shījìng 失敬 to fail in courtesy or etiquette [VO], also *shīlǐ*
- shīkǒu 失口 to say something carelessly [V-0], also *shīyán*
- shīliàn 失戀 to be disappointed in love [V-0]
- shīmíán 失眠 to suffer from insomnia [V-0]
- shīmíng 失明 to become blind [VO]
- shīsàn 失散 to scatter, to disperse [CC/V]
- shīshēn 失身 to lose virginity [V-0]
- shīshì 失事 to run into trouble, to have an accident: *Fēijī shīshì le*. The plane crashed. [V-0]
- shīwàng 失望 to lose hope, to be disappointed [V-0]
- shīxiào 失效 to become invalid [V-0]
- shīxìn 失信 to fail to keep promise [V-0]
- shīxué 失學 to be forced to drop out of school [V-0]
- shīyè 失業 to be unemployed [V-0]
- shīyì 失意 to be disappointed: *qíngchǎng shīyì*, disappointed in love [VO/SV]
- shīyuē 失約 to fail to meet appointment, to break promise [V-0]
- shīzōng 失蹤 to lose traces/to be missing [V-0]
- wàn wú yì shī 萬無一失 complete success assured

# 識

shì  
to know, to recognize

- shìbá 識拔 to recognize (a person's ability) and promote (him) [CC/V]
- shìbié 識別 to know the difference, to distinguish [CC/V]
- shìbiélì 識別力 power of discrimination
- shìhuò 識貨 to know the goods/to have good judgement for goods [VO]
- shìjiàn 識見 definite views gained from superior knowledge [CC/N]
- shìjīng 識荆 (courtesy) to make your esteemed acquaintance [VO]
- shìqiào 識竅 to be tactful [VO/SV]
- shìqù(r) 識趣兒 to know the subtleties/to be tactful, know the right thing to do [VO/SV]
- shìrén 識人 to know people/to be able to distinguish between good and bad people [VO]
- shìxiàng 識相 to be able to read the countenance/to know what is right to do, to be tactful: *Tā yàoshi shāowéi shìxiàng diǎnr yě búhuì ràng rénjiā xiàohuà tā.* If he is a little tactful, he will not be laughed at by people. [VO/SV]
- shìyě 識野 (psychology) field of awareness [SC/N]
- shìyù 識閥 =shìyě [SC/N]
- shìzhě 識者 the one who knows/experts: *wéi shìzhě suǒ xiào,* to be laughed at by the experts [SC/N]
- shìzì 識字 to know characters/to be able to read [V-O]
- cáishì 才識 ability and insight (from *cáinéng* and *jiànshì*) [CC/N]
- jiànshì 見識 insight, intellectual discrimination [CC/V]
- mù bù shì dǐng 目不識丁 eyes cannot read the character *dǐng*/to be completely illiterate
- shǎngshì 賞識 to appreciate (a person's ability): *Lǎo Wáng de shàngsī hěn shǎngshì tāde gōngzuò.* Lao Wang's superior appreciates his work very much. [CC/V]
- xiāngshì 相識 to know each other [SC/V]
- xuéshì 學識 knowledge and insight (from *xuéwèn* and *jiànshì*) [CC/N]

- shǐbèi 使婢 maidservant [SC/N]
- shǐbude 使不得 cannot be used: *Zhèbǎ dāozi shǐbude*. This knife cannot be used. [VC]
- shǐbuliǎo 使不了 cannot use (so much): *Mǎi shū shǐbuliǎo zhèmo duō qián*. One doesn't need so much money for buying books. [VC]
- shǐde 使得 will do: *Zuór máide nèijian dàyī shǐde ma?* Is that coat (that you) bought yesterday all right? [VC]
- shǐ guāi nòng qiǎo 使乖弄巧 to play tricks
- shǐ guǐjì 使詭計 to play tricks
- shǐ huài 使壞 to willfully make someone suffer, to hurt, to destroy [VC]
- shǐhuan 使喚 to order servants, children) about: *Tā huì shǐhuan rén*. He knows how to order people around. [CC/V]
- shǐhuānrén 使喚人 servant, attendant
- shǐjìn(r) 使勁兒 to exert effort, to put out strength: *shǐjìn r niànshū*, to study hard [V-0]
- shǐmìng 使命 official mission: *Shàngcì tā méiyóu wánchéng shǐmìng*. Last time he didn't complete his mission. [SC/N]
- shǐnǚ 使女 a maidservant [SC/N]
- shǐqì 使氣 to act on impulse or in fit of anger [V-0]
- shǐ rén nánshòu 使人難受 to make people feel bad
- shǐ shǒuduàn 使手段 to use strategy to maneuver
- shǐtú 使徒 (Christian) disciples [SC/N]
- shǐ xìngzi 使性子 to be temperamental: *Tā xǐhuan shǐ xìngzi shì yīnwèi fùmǔ bǎ tā guānhuàile*. She is temperamental because her parents spoiled her. [V 0]
- shǐ xīnyǎnr 使心眼兒 to use holes of intelligence supposed to be in the heart to act intelligently
- shǐ yǎnsè 使眼色 to ogle, to make signs with the eyes
- shǐyòng 使用 to use, to employ: *Wàiguó rén búhuì shǐyòng kuàizi*. Foreigners do not know how to use chopsticks. [CC/V]

# 試

shì  
to try out, to test

- shìdēng 試燈 to hold the lantern contest on the 15th day of the first lunar month [V-O]
- shìér 試兒 to test baby's inclinations on its first birthday by having different objects displayed within its reach to see what it grabs. See *zhuāzhōu* [V-O]
- shìgōng(r) 試工兒 to try out a workman or employee [V-O]
- shìhūn 試婚 to try out a marriage [V-O]; a trial marriage [SC/N]
- shìjīnshí 試金石 a touch stone
- shìjuàn 試卷 examination paper [SC/N]
- shìshi 試試 to have a try
- shìtàn 試探 to explore [CC/V]
- shìtí 試題 examination questions or topics [SC/N]
- shìwèn 試問 May I ask, formula in asking questions, especially in classroom exercises [CC/V]
- shìyǎn 試演 to rehearse [V-O]; a rehearsal [SC/N]
- shìyàn 試驗 to experiment [CC/V]; an experiment: *shìyànguǎn*, test tube
- shìyòng 試用 to try out (person, utensil); to be on probation: *shìyòng qǐjiān wǒ bùgǎn qǐngjià*. During probation, I dare not ask for leave. [CC/V]
- shìzhǐ 試紙 Litmus paper [SC/N], also *shìyànzhǐ*
- shìzhōu 試周 =*shìér* [V-O]
- bǐshì 筆試 written examination [SC/N]
- chángshì 嘗試 to try out [CC/V]; an attempt, a trial
- jiānshì 監試 to monitor an examination [V-O]
- kǎoshì 考試 to take an examination, to examine [CC/V]; an examination
- kǒushì 口試 oral examination [SC/N]
- yìngshì 應試 to go to take an examination [V-O]

shōubīng 收兵	to withdraw troops [V-O]
shōucáng 收藏	to collect (curios, rare books, etc.) [CC/V]
shōuchǎng 收場	to wind up [V-O]; end, ending (of a play): <i>Shōuchǎng tài lǐng rén nánshòu le.</i> The ending makes people very sad.
shōuchéng 收成	harvest: <i>Jīnniánde shōuchéng tèbié hǎo.</i> This year's harvest is especially good. [SC/N]
shōufù 收復	to recover (lost territory): <i>shōufù shīdì</i> [CC/V]
shōugōng 收工	to wind up work [V-O]
shōugòu 收購	to buy for business or collection [CC/V]
shōuhuí 收回	to take back, to rescind (order) [VC]
shōuhuò 收穫	harvest, results (of study, exploration, etc.) [CC/N]
shōujù 收據	a receipt, also <i>shōutiáor</i> [SC/N]
shōulǎn 收攬	to win over (people's support): <i>shōulǎn mínxīn</i> [CC/V]
shōulèi 收淚	to stop weeping [V-O]
shōuliú 收留	to accept (orphan, relative) for care [CC/V]
shōumǎi 收買	= <i>shōugòu</i> ; to win (popular support): <i>shōumǎi rén xīn</i> [CC/V]
shōuróng 收容	to provide housing for (refugees): <i>shōuróng nànmín</i> [CC/V]
shōurù 收入	to receive [CC/V]; income
shōushi 收拾	to tidy up, to manage: <i>bùkě shōushi</i> , unmanageable; to punish: <i>Hǎohāo shōushishōushi nèige huàidàn.</i> Take good care of that rascal. [CC/V]
shōusuō 收縮	to shrink up, to curtail (business, deals) [CC/V]
shōuwěi 收尾	ending (of story, affair) [VO/N]
shōuyǎng 收養	to keep and raise (orphan) [CC/V]
shōuyì 收益	income, profit [VO/N]
shōuyīn 收音	to receive radio message: <i>shōuyīnjiē</i> , a radio [V-O]
shōuzhī 收支	receipt and expenditure [CC/N]



# 受

shòu  
to accept, to bear, to suffer

- shòubuliǎo 受不了 can't stand it [VC]
- shòuchǒng 受寵 to receive favor from superior: *shòuchǒng ruò jǐng*, to be overwhelmed by superior's favor [V-0]
- shòuhài 受害 to suffer, to be murdered [V-0]
- shòuhuì 受賄 to accept bribe [V-0]
- shòujīng 受精 to conceive, to be fertilized [V-0]
- shòukàn 受看 to be good to look at [VO/SV]
- shòukǔ 受苦 to suffer [V-0]
- shòulěi 受累 to be involved on account of others: *shòulěi*, to suffer hardship [V-0]
- shòulǐ 受理 (of court) to accept a complaint [CC/V]
- shòunàn 受難 to suffer hardship, to die a martyr [V-0]
- shòupiàn 受騙 to be cheated [V-0]
- shòuqì 受氣 to suffer petty annoyances: *shòuqì bāor*, person subjected to daily persecutions [V-0]
- shòuqū 受屈 to suffer an injustice [V-0]
- shòurù 受辱 to be humiliated [V-0]
- shòushāng 受傷 to be injured [V-0]
- shòutīng 受聽 to be good to hear [VO/SV]
- shòutuō 受託 to be entrusted to do something by a friend [V-0]
- shòuxǐ 受洗 to be baptized [V-0]
- shòuyòng 受用 to be physically comfortable, enjoyable: *Tiān rè hē bēi bīngchá hěn shòuyòng*. On a hot day, it is very enjoyable to drink a cup of ice tea. [VO/SV]
- shòuyùn 受孕 to become pregnant
- shòuzuì 受罪 to suffer: *shòu yáng zuì*, to suffer something difficult to explain [V-0]
- nánshòu 難受 to feel unhappy, to be uncomfortable. [SC/SV]

shǔbuguòlai 數不過來 cannot reckon how many: *Rén tài duō, wǒ shǔbuguòlai.*  
There are so many people that I can't count them. [VC]

shǔbuqīng 數不清 cannot reckon how many [VC]

shǔbushàng 數不上 cannot be counted as one: *Hǎo xuésheng litou zěnmò yě shǔbushàng tā.* No matter how you do it, he can't be counted as one of the good students. [VC]

shǔdiǎn 數點 to count up [CC/V]

shǔ diǎn wàng zǐ 數典忘祖 to count the records but forget the ancestors/to forget one's ancestral traditions

shǔ dōngguā dào qiézi 數東瓜道茄子 to enumerate melons and talk about eggplants/to gabble, to twaddle

shǔguò 數過 to enumerate faults [VO]

shǔluò 數落 to scold: *Chéngtiānjiā shǔluò tā, nǐ yǒu méiyǒu ge wán ne?* Scolding him day in and day out, don't you have an end?

shǔmà 數罵 to enumerate faults and scold/to scold [CC/V]

shǔ mǐ ér cuī 數米而炊 to count grains before cooking/to be extremely poor

shǔ pínzǐ 數貧嘴 to count poor mouths/to gabble, to twaddle

shǔshuō 數說 to enumerate faults [CC/V]

shǔshu shùr 數數數兒 to make an account of the amount: *Nǐ shǔshu shùr bújiù zhīdao tā gěi nǐ duōshǎo le ma?* If you've made an account of the amount, you'll know how many he has given you.

shǔshùr 數數兒 to count the number [V-0]

shǔsuàn 數算 to count and reckon [CC/V]

shǔ tā cōngmíng 數他聰明 to count him as the intelligent one

shǔ yī shǔ èr 數一數二 to count at the top (number one or number two): *Tā shì Měiguó shǔ yī shǔ èr de kēxuéjiā.* He is a top American scientist.

shǔzhe 數着 to count as (the best, the ablest, etc.): *Péngyou litou, shǔzhe tā zuì yǒuqián le.* Among friends, count him as the richest.

# 說

shuō

to speak, to rebuke, to explain

- shuōbuguòqu 說不過去 to be unreasonable: *Tā zhèzhǒng zuòfēng zhēn shuōbuguòqu.* His way of doing things is really unreasonable. [VC]
- shuōbulái 說不來 hard to say; cannot get along: *bǐcǐ shuōbulái,* cannot get along with each other [VC]
- shuōbushàng 說不上 cannot be considered: *Zhèzhang huà shuōbushàng jiézuò.* This painting cannot be considered a masterpiece. [VC]
- shuōchuān 說穿 to expose (a secret): *Shuōchuānle yì qián bùzhí.* When the secret is exposed, it is worth nothing. [VC]
- shuō dōng dào xī 說東道西 to speak of East and West/to engage in random talk, also *shuō cháng dào duǎn, shuō tiān dào dì, shuō sān dào sì*
- shuō fāngbian 說方 to speak in favor of someone or something (=shuō hǎohuà)
- shuōfú 說服 to convince (another) [VC]
- shuōkāi 說開 to explain, to allay fears; to have become current [VC]
- shuōliūle zuǐ 說溜了嘴 to make a slip of the tongue: *Wǒ běnlái bùxiǎng gàosong tā. Kěshì wǒ shuōliūle zuǐ le.* I didn't want to tell him, but I made a slip of the tongue.
- shuōpò 說破 to expose (secret) [VC]
- shuōpòzuǐ 說破嘴 to talk oneself hoarse (in futile long persuasion)
- shuōqilai 說起來 to mention, in regard to: *shuōqilai huà cháng,* if one starts talking, it will be a long story. *Shuōqihuàlái méiyǒu wán.* There will be no end when one starts talking. [VC]
- shuō rénqing 說人情 to plead for leniency because of friendship
- shuō shì ne 說是呢 You said it (in response to someone's remarks)
- shuōshū 說書 to tell stories (of professional story-tellers): *shuōshūde,* story-teller [V-0]
- shuōzhe wánr 說着玩兒 do not mean what one says: *Wǒ shì shuōzhe wánr de.* I didn't mean what I said.
- shuōzuǐ 說嘴 to boast [V-0], also *shuō dàhuà,* to talk big

sǐ

to die; to be inflexible

- sǐbǎn 死板 to be inflexible, rigid [SC/SV]
- sǐbié 死別 to part and never see each other again [SC/V]
- sǐ búyào liǎn 死不要臉 to be devoid of shame
- sǐchóu 死仇 eternal enemy [SC/N]
- sǐdǎng 死黨 partisans sworn to the death [SC/N]
- sǐděng 死等 to wait forever [SC/V]
- sǐduìtóu 死對頭 deadly foe: *Tā shì wǒde sǐduìtóu.* He is my deadly foe. [SC/N]
- sǐguǐ 死鬼 (abuse) devil: *Nǐ zhège sǐguǐ.* You devil! [SC/N]
- sǐ hùtongr 死胡同兒 dead alley
- sǐjié 死結 a tightly-tied knot; a long-standing grudge [SC/N]
- sǐkèn 死啃 to work hard on eating from a piece of bone, to read without digesting [SC/V]
- sǐlù 死路 dead end, fatal route [SC/N]
- sǐ pí lài liǎn 死皮賴臉 shamelessly: *Tā sǐ pí lài liǎn chiúle yìtiān.* He shamelessly begged for a whole day.
- sǐ qù huó lái 死去活來 to be half dead: *Tā bèi dǎde sǐ qù huó lái.* He was beaten half to death.
- sǐrén 死人 (abuse) a dunce, a dead person [SC/N]
- sǐshuǐ 死水 stagnant water [SC/N]
- sǐwáng 死亡 to die [CC/V]
- sǐxiàng 死相 a teasing remark in disgust: *kàn nǐ nèige sǐxiàng!* Take a look at yourself! [SC/N]
- sǐxīn 死心 to give up hope [V-O]
- sǐxīnyǎnr 死心眼兒 single-minded
- sǐ yào qián 死要錢 to be dead set on getting money
- sǐyìng 死硬 to be irreconcilable [SC/SV]; *sǐyìngpài*, diehard faction
- sǐzù 死罪 death penalty [SC/N]

死

to die; to be inflexible <sup>sǐ</sup>

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èsi 餓死 *to die to die of hunger, to be extremely hungry [VC]*

kěxiàosǐle 可笑死了 *to be extremely funny, laughable [VC]*

sòng  
to send off, to deliver, to give

送

- sòngbié 送別 to send off [V-0]
- sòngbìn 送殯 to attend funeral [V-0]
- sòng hányī 送寒衣 to send winter clothing/to burn paper clothing for the dead at the end of the 10th lunar month
- sònghuà 送話 to send words; to give opponent grounds for attack by using ill advised statement [V-0]
- sòng jiù yǐng xīn 送舊迎新 to send off the old and welcome the new (year or friend)
- sònglǎo 送老 to give burial ceremony to deceased parents (=sòngzhōng)[V-0]
- sònglǐ 送禮 to give gift [V-0]
- sònglù 送路 to send off [V-0]
- sòngmìng 送命 to risk one's life [V-0]
- sòngqián 送錢 to send money, to waste money [V-0]
- sòngqīn 送親 to accompany bride to groom's family on wedding day: sòngqīn tàitai, woman selected by bride's family for this purpose[V-0]
- sòng rénqíng 送人情 to do a favor for friendship; to give a present
- sòngsāng 送喪 to attend funeral [V-0]
- sòngshén 送神 to send spirits away after offering sacrifice [V-0]
- sòngsǐ 送死 to walk into a trap [V0]
- sòng wǎng yíng lái 送往迎來 to send off the going and welcome the coming/ to meet and send off visitors
- sòng xìn 送信 to deliver a letter [V 0]
- sòng xìn 送信兒 to send message through third party [V 0]
- sòngxíng 送行 to send off [V-0]
- sòngzàng 送葬 to attend funeral [V-0]
- sòngzào 送灶 to send off kitchen god for New Year holiday, on the 23rd day of the 12th lunar month [V-0]
- sòngzhōng 送終 =sònglǎo [V-0]

# 算

*suàn*

to count, to plan, to consider

- suànbude* 算不得 cannot be considered as (unusual, rare, etc.) [VC]
- suànbuliǎo* 算不了 cannot be reckoned as: *Suànbuliǎo yíhuí shì*. This is nothing. [VC]
- suànfǎ* 算法 arithmetic [SC/N]
- suànguà* 算卦 to practice divination, to tell fortune [V-0]
- suànjì* 算計 to calculate, to plot ruin or injury (of someone): *Xiǎoxīn bèi rénjiā suànjì*. Be careful about another's plot against you. [CC/V]
- suànle* 算了 let it be, do not bother anymore: *Búqù suànle*. If you don't go, forget it.
- suànmìng* 算命 to tell fortune; *suànmìngde*, fortune-teller [V-0]
- suànqilai* 算起来 all counted or considered: *suànqilai háishi zhège hǎo*. All considered, this one is still better. [VC]
- suànshàng* 算上 to include, to count in: *Nǐ zǔzhǐ lǚxuétuán bié wàngle bǎ wǒ suànshàng*. If you are organizing a study tour, don't forget to include me. [VC]
- suànshù* 算術 arithmetic [SC/N]
- suànshùr* 算數兒 to count, to be taken seriously: *Nǐ shuōde huà suànshùr busuànshùr?* Are you serious about what you say? [V-0]
- suànxué* 算學 mathematics [SC/N]
- suànzhàng* 算賬 to reckon accounts, to ask for bill to pay; to get even (for revenge): *Huítóu wǒ gēn nǐ suànzhàng*. I'll get even with you later. [V-0]
- bǐsuàn* 筆算 to calculate with a pen [SC/V]
- dǎsuàn* 打算 to plan, to intend to [CC/V]
- dǎ suànpan* 打算盤 to calculate on abacus; to calculate costs and benefits: *Tā jiù huì dǎ rúyì suànpan*. He always indulges himself in wishful thinking.
- jìsuàn* 計算 to reckon, to compute: *jìsuànjī*, calculator [CC/V]
- pánsuàn* 盤算 to ruminate in mind [SC/V]
- xīnsuàn* 心算 to calculate mentally [SC/V]

- tánbǐng 談柄 butt of jokes [SC/N]
- tándelái 談得來 can make conversation with: *Tāmen liǎngge hěn tándelái.* The two of them can talk to each other. [VC]
- tánfēng 談鋒 ability to talk: *tánfēng shèn jiàn,* very good talker [SC/N]
- tán hé róngyì 談何容易 It's so easy to talk and criticize. (It implies that it isn't so easy to do.)
- tán hǔ sè biàn 談虎色變 to turn pale at the mere mention of a tiger/to get scared easily
- tánhuà 談話 to talk [V-O]; conversation, talk: *Tā zuótiānde tánhuà zhēn yǒuyìsi.* His talk yesterday was really interesting.
- tánlùn 談論 to discuss [CC/V]; a discussion
- tán qíng shuō ài 談情說愛 to talk love
- tánpàn 談判 to negotiate [CC/V]; a negotiation
- tántiān(r) 談天兒 to chat, to gossip idly (V-O)
- tán tiān shuō dì 談天說地 to talk of anything under the sun
- tántǔ(r) 談吐兒 way of talking: *Tántǔ hěn fēngyǎ.* His way of talking is very cultured. [CC/V]
- tán xiào fēng shēng 談笑風生 to talk in a fascinating and lively manner
- tán xiào zì ruò 談笑自若 to be completely at ease while talking
- tánxīn 談心 to have a heart-to-heart talk [V-O]
- tán yán wéi zhòng 談言微中 talk sparingly but to the point
- tán zhèngzhì 談政治 to talk politics
- tánzhù 談助 material for gossip (SC/N)
- jiē tán xiāng yì 街談巷議 street gossip
- lǎoshēng cháng tán 老生常談 moral platitudes
- xiántán 閒談 to have a leisurely talk [SC/V]
- yántán 言談 a person's style or ability of conversation [CC/N]



## 逃

táo  
to escape, to flee

- táobēn 逃奔 to flee [CC/V]
- táobi 逃避 to shirk (duty): *tǎobì zérèn*; to refuse to face (reality): *táobì xiànshí* [CC/V]
- táobīng 逃兵 a deserter [SC/N]
- táo bīngyì 逃兵役 to avoid military service
- táocuàn 逃竄 (of bandits, rebels) to flee elsewhere [CC/V]
- táodiào 逃掉 to get away with: *Zhè cì ràng nǐ táodiào le*. This time you got away. [VC]
- táofàn 逃犯 escaped convict [SC/N]
- táohuāng 逃荒 to flee from famine [V-0]
- táohūn 逃婚 to run away from a wedding [V-0]
- táomìng 逃命 to flee for one's life [V-0]
- táonàn 逃難 to run away from disaster, to become a refugee [V-0]
- táonì 逃匿 to escape and to hide, to keep oneself out of sight [CC/V]
- táopǎo 逃跑 to escape, to flee, to steal away [CC/V]
- táoshēng 逃生 to flee for one's life (=táomìng) [V-0]
- táoshuì 逃稅 to evade tax [V-0]
- táotuō 逃脱 to succeed in escaping [VC]
- táowáng 逃亡 to flee from home: *táowáng zài wài* [CC/V]
- táoxué 逃學 to play truant: *Wǒ cónglái méi táoguo xué*. I have never played truant. [V-0]
- táo zhī yāoyāo 逃之夭夭 to have escaped and is nowhere to be found
- táozǒu 逃走 to run away [VC]
- táozuì 逃罪 to escape from the law [V-0]

táo

to beg, to demand, to seek

討

tǎochiú 討求 to ask, beg, demand [CC/V]

tǎofá 討伐 to make war on (country, rebels) to vindicate authority [CC/V]

tǎofàn 討飯 to beg for food: *tǎofànde*, a beggar [V-0]

tǎo fánnǎo 討煩惱 to ask for trouble

tǎohǎo 討好 to ingratiate oneself, to toady [V-0]

tǎo jià huán jià 討價還價 to haggle over price

tǎojiào 討教 to seek instruction [V-0]

tǎo lǎopó 討老婆 to get a wife

tǎolùn 討論 to discuss [CC/V]; discussion

tǎo piányi 討便宜 to seek advantage: *Ràng tā tǎo ge piányi*. Let him get a bargain.

tǎoqián 討錢 to ask for money [V-0]

tǎoqiǎo 討巧 to try to get something for nothing [V-0]

tǎoqīn 討親 to marry a wife [V-0]

tǎoqíng(r) 討情兒 to ask for leniency [V-0]

tǎoráo 討饒 to beg for pardon, forgiveness [V-0]

tǎo shēnghuó 討生活 to seek a living

tǎo tóulù 討頭路 to seek a job

tǎoxián 討嫌 to ask for unpleasant treatment: *tǎo rénxián*, to annoy people [V-0]

tǎo xīfu 討媳婦 to get a wife

tǎoyàn 討厭 to incur dislike, to be annoying [V-0/SV]; to dislike [TV]

tǎozhàng 討賬 to ask for payment of debt [V-0]

zì tǎo kǔ chī 自討苦吃 to walk into trouble oneself

zì tǎo méi qù 自討沒趣 to do something that will result in a rebuke or embarrassment

# 提

ti

to carry or lift by hand, to mention, to promote

- tíbǐ 提筆 to take up pen/to write: *Wǒ hěn jiǔ méi tíguo bǐ le.* I have not written for a long time. [V-O]
- tíchū 提出 to bring up (opinion): *tíchū yìjian* [VC]
- tídào 提到 to mention, refer to: *Shūshang tídao nǐ méiyǒu?* Does the book mention you? [VC]
- tífáng 提防 to guard against (enemy attack): *tífáng dírén jìngōng* [CC/V]
- tí gāng xié lǐng 提綱挈領 to give main outline (of facts, principles, etc.)
- tígāo 提高 to elevate, to heighten (vigilance): *tígāo jǐngjué* [VC]
- tígōng 提供 to contribute: *Zhège jiémù shì Fútuō Gōngsī tígōng de.* This program is brought to you by the Ford Company. [CC/V]
- tíkuan 提款 to withdraw money [V-O]
- tíliàn 提煉 to refine, extract (oil, chemicals) [CC/V]
- tímíng 提名 to nominate (person for election, awards, etc.) [V-O]
- tíqilai 提起來 to lift up; mentioning (someone or something): *Tíqilai tāde nǚ'ér jiù diào lèi.* At the mention of her daughter, she sheds tears.[VC]
- tíqīn 提親 to bring up proposal of marriage [V-O]
- tíqín 提琴 a violin [SC/N]
- tíshén 提神 to refresh oneself, to put on one's guard [V-O]
- tíshì 提示 to point out, to give advice (to younger people) [CC/V]
- títour 提頭兒 worth mentioning: *Zhège rén méi shénmo dà títour.* This person is not worth talking a great deal about.
- tí xīn diào dǎn 提心吊膽 to worry a great deal
- tíxǐng 提醒 to remind, to alert [CC/V]
- tíyào 提要 brief summary [VO/N]
- tíyì 提議 to propose [V-O]; a proposal
- tíyùn 提運 to transport [CC/V]
- ěr tí miàn mìng 耳提面命 (teacher, parent) give personal advice constantly

diào (tiáo)

to transfer; to blend, to mediate

調

- diàochá 調查 to investigate [CC/V]
- diàodòng 調動 to transfer (troops, personnel) [CC/V]; *diàobúdòng*, cannot transfer [VC]
- diào hǔ lí shān 調虎離山 to lure tiger to leave mountain/to lure enemy out of position
- diàorén 調人 to transfer (someone) to a new post [V-O]
- diàoshēng 調升 to transfer and promote [CC/V]
- diàozǒu 調走 to transfer away [VC]
- tiáohé 調和 to blend (flavors), to mediate [CC/V]
- tiáohuò 調貨 food ingredients (salt, pepper, etc.) [SC/N]
- tiáoji 調劑 to set right proportions, to make adjustments: *Zhèngtiān gōngzuò, zhōumò dào xiāngxià qù wánwánr, tiáoji tiaoji shēnghuó*. We work all day. We should go to the country for a change. [VO]
- tiáojiě 調解 to mediate, to reconcile [CC/V]
- tiáolòng 調弄 *tiáoxì*, to flirt, and *wánlòng*, to make fun/to make fun of; to play (musical instrument) [CC/V]
- tiáopí 調皮 to be naughty, to be tricky
- tiáoqíng 調情 to flirt with, to court [V-O]
- tiáorén 調人 a mediator [SC/N]
- tiáotíng 調停 to settle dispute amicably [CC/V]
- tiáowèi 調味 to blend flavors: *tiáowèipǐn*, seasoning [V-O]
- tiáoxì 調戲 to flirt with (a girl) [CC/V]
- tiáoxiào 調笑 to ridicule, to tease [CC/V]
- tiáoyǎng 調養 to recuperate [CC/V]
- tiáozhěng 調整 to make adjustment, to reorganize: *tiáozhěng gōngjiào rényuán dàiyù*, to make adjustments in salary and fringe benefits for civil servants and teachers [CC/V]
- tiáo zhì 調治 to receive medical treatment [CC/V]

# 跳

tiào  
to jump

- tiàocáo 跳槽 to change profession (=tiàoháng) [V-O]
- tiàochóng 跳蟲 flea [SC/N]
- tiàochū huǒkēng 跳出火坑 to jump out of fire/to pull oneself out of a bad situation
- tiàodòng 跳動 to jump about [CC/V]
- tiàogāo 跳高 to do high jump [VC]
- tiàoháng 跳行 to skip a line in reading; to change profession (=tiàocáo) [V-O]
- tiào jiāguān 跳加官 scene to open opera performance, invoking blessings
- tiào jǐng 跳井 to jump into well (to commit suicide) [V O]
- tiàolán 跳欄 to jump hurdles [V-O]
- tiào lóu 跳樓 to jump off a building [V O]
- tiàosǎn 跳傘 to parachute [V-O]; a parachute; also jiànglò sǎn
- tiàoshén(r) 跳神 to dance before the gods to exorcise evil spirits [V-O]
- tiào shéng 跳繩 to skip rope [V O]
- tiàoshī 跳虱 flea [SC/N]
- tiàotiao bengbeng 跳跳蹦蹦 to jump and skip about
- tiàowǔ 跳舞 to dance [V-O]
- tiàoyuǎn 跳遠 to do broad jump [VC/V]
- tiàoyuè 跳躍 to jump, hop for joy [CC/V]
- gǒu jí tiào qiáng 狗急跳牆 a desperate dog jumps over a wall/take desperate measures if pushed to the wall
- xiàle yítào 吓了一跳 to give one a start (from fright)
- xīn jīng ròu tiào 心驚肉跳 to be jumpy with fear
- xīntiào 心跳 heart palpitates: Wǒ yǒu diǎnr xīntiào. My heart palpitates a little. [SP/V]
- yǎnpí tiào 眼皮跳 eyelids twitch

tīng (tìng)

to hear, to obey; to let go

聽

tīngbiàn	聽便	to let someone have his own option [V-0]
tīngchāi	聽差	to serve as a servant [V-0]; a servant
tīngcóng	聽從	to obey, to heed [CC/V]
tīngguān	聽官	the sense of hearing [SC/N]
tīnghuà	聽話	to listen to someone's advice; to obey: Zhège xiǎoháir bù-tīnghuà. This child doesn't obey. [V-0]
tīnghòu	聽候	to await (arrival, decision, etc.) [CC/V]
tīngjian	聽見	to hear [VC]
tīngjiǎng	聽講	to hear said, to attend lectures [V-0]
tīngjué	聽覺	sense of hearing (=tīngguān) [SC/N]
tīngmìng	聽命	to let fate take its course [V-0]
tīngnéng	聽能	the power, function of hearing [SC/N]
tīng qí zìrán	聽其自然	to let things take their natural course
tīngqǔ	聽取	to listen and hear (opinion): tīngqǔ yìjian [CC/V]
tīngshěn	聽審	(of judge) to sit on a trial [CC/V]
tīngshū	聽書	to attend a recitation by storytellers [V-0]
tīngshuō	聽說	to hear, it is said [CC/V]
tīng tiān yóu mìng	聽天由命	to resign to fate, to be fatalistic
tīngtǒng	聽筒	earphone [SC/N]
tīngtóu	聽頭	what is worth listening to
tīngwén	聽聞	to hear (story, news, etc.) [CC/V]
tīngxì	聽戲	to go to opera [V-0]
tīngxiě	聽寫	to listen and write/to dictate [CC/V]; dictation
tīngxìn	聽信	to listen and to believe [CC/V]; to wait for news, tīngxìnr [V-0]
tīngzhòng	聽眾	the audience [SC/N]

# 停

*tíng*  
to stop, to park, to bog down

- tíngbàn 停辦 to stop operation, to close up [VO]
- tíngbó 停泊 to lie at anchor [VO]
- tíngchē 停車 to stop driving, to park a car: *tíngchēchǎng*, parking lot [V-0]
- tíngdāng 停當 all set, all arranged [CC/SV]
- tíngdiàn 停電 to stop electric supply [V-0]
- tíngdùn 停頓 to bog down, to be at a standstill [CC/V]
- tíngfù 停付 to stop payment [VO]
- tínggōng 停工 to stop work [V-0]; a stoppage of work
- tínghuǒ 停伙 to stop cooking [V-0]
- tínghuǒ 停火 to cease fire (= *tíngzhàn*) [V-0]
- tíngkān 停刊 to cease publication (of periodical) [V-0]
- tíngkè 停課 to suspend classes [V-0]
- tíngliú 停留 to stop over during journey, to delay for a rest [CC/V]
- tíng qī zài qū 停妻再娶 to divorce wife and remarry
- tíng shuǐ 停水 to stop water supply [V 0]
- tíngting(r) 停停兒 by and by, after a while
- tíngxué 停學 to give up schooling, to suspend schooling [V-0]
- tíngyòng 停用 to stop using [VO]
- tíngzhàn 停戰 to cease fire [V-0]; a cease fire, armistice
- tíngzhí 停職 to suspend appointment, to dismiss [V-0]
- tíngzhǐ 停止 to stop [CC/V]
- tíngzhì 停滯 to be held up, to be blocked up [CC/V]
- tíngzhù 停住 to come to a stop [VC]
- bùtíngde 不停的 continuously: *bùtíngde dòng*, to move about continuously [Adv]

tōng

to get through, to master, to understand

通

- tōngbiàn 通便 to help bowel movement [V-O]
- tōngcái 通才 one who has received a liberal education [SC/N]
- tōngchē 通車 through train or bus, to begin operation [V-O]
- tōngdá 通達 to be well versed, experienced and understanding [CC/SV]
- tōngfēng 通風 to ventilate; to send secret message [V-O]
- tōngguò 通過 to go through; carried as a motion [VO]
- tōnghóng 通紅 to flush red all over [SC/V]
- tōngjiān 通姦 to commit adultery [V-O]
- tōnglì hézuò 通力合作 to work together with everybody pitching in for a common cause
- tōnglùn 通論 a general introduction (to a subject): *Zhèngzhìxué Tōnglùn*, A General Introduction to Political Science [SC/N]
- tōngqì(r) 通氣 to be in touch with each other; to ventilate [V-O]
- tōngrén 通人 profound scholar [SC/N]
- tōngróng 通融 to relax or circumvent regulations to accommodate: *Qǐng tōng-róng yíxià*. Please make an accommodation. [CC/V]
- tōngshāng 通商 to trade, to have commercial intercourse [V-O]
- tōngshùn 通順 (of writing) good and clear [CC/SV]
- tōngsú 通俗 to be common, popular [CC/SV]
- tōngtōng 通通 all, altogether, entirely
- tōngxìn 通信 to correspond: *Nǐ cháng gēn jiāli rén tōngxìn ma?* Do you correspond with your family often? [V-O]
- tōngzhī 通知 to notify [CC/V]
- bùtōng rénróng 不通人情 to be unreasonable in dealing with people
- shuōbùtōng 說不通 cannot get (person) to understand or agree; (of argument) unconvincing: *Zhèyàng shízài shuōbùtōng*. This is really unconvincing. [VC]
- Zhōngguó tōng 中國通 a China hand, an expert on China



# 同

tóng

to share, together, in common

- tóngbān 同班 to go to the same class [V-O]; classmate
- tóngbàn 同伴 companion [CC/N]
- tóngbāo 同胞 brothers of the same mother; compatriots [VO/N]
- tóngbèi 同輩 persons of the same generation [SC/N]
- tóng bìng xiānglián 同病相憐 fellow sufferers (of same sickness) understand one another
- tóngchuāng 同窗 to share the same window/schoolmate, classmate [V-O]
- tóng chuáng yì mèng 同牀異夢 same bed different dreams/persons thrown together but having different problems or ambitions
- tóngdào 同道 person of same belief or conviction [SC/N]
- tóngděng 同等 to be equal, same [SC/V]
- tóngfáng 同房 to share the same room [V-O]; roommate
- tóng guī yú jìn 同歸於盡 to perish together
- tóngháng(r) 同行兒 fellow craftsman, person of the same profession [SC/N]
- tónghào 同好 same taste or hobby [SC/N]
- tónghuà 同化 to assimilate [SC/V]
- tónghuǒ 同夥 fellow worker in same shop, member of group or gang [SC/N]
- tóngjū 同居 to live together, especially common law husband and wife [SC/V]
- tóng liú hé wù 同流合污 to associate oneself with undesirable elements or trend
- tónglùrén 同路人 fellow travelers
- tóngqíng 同情 to sympathize; *tóngqíngxīn*, sympathy [SC/V]
- tóngshì 同事 to work in the same firm; a colleague, coworker [V-O]
- tóngxiāng 同鄉 a fellow provincial, a person from the same area [VO]
- tóngxíng 同行 to travel together [SC/V]
- tóngxué 同學 to go to the same school; a schoolmate [V-O]

tóng

to share, together, in common

同

tóngzhì 同志 comrade [SC/N]

tóng zhōu gòng jì 同舟共濟 people in the same boat help each other in  
distress

bùtóng 不同 to be different [SC/SV]

# 偷

tōu  
to steal

- tōuān 偷安 to get by without trying [V0]
- tōu gōng jiǎn liào 偷工減料 (contractors) to save illegally on materials and labor
- tōu hànzi 偷漢子 =tōurén [V 0]
- tōu jī mò gǒu 偷雞摸狗 to steal chickens and dogs/small burglar
- tōukàn 偷看 to watch without permission, to peep [SC/V]
- tōukòng(r) 偷空 to manage a little time (to do something): tōukòng(r) kàn péngyou, to manage a little time to see friends [V-0]
- tōulǎn(r) 偷懶 to be idle or negligent at work [V-0]
- tōu lóng zhuǎn fèng 偷龍轉鳳 to steal a dragon and replace with a phoenix/  
to steal a male child and substitute a female child
- tōuqiǎo 偷巧 to do something as a shortcut [V-0]
- tōuqiè 偷竊 to steal [CC/V]; a thief, thievery
- tōuqíng 偷情 to have illicit relations with men or women [V-0]
- tōurén 偷人 (of women) to have illicit relations with men (=tōu hànzi) [V-0]
- tōushēng 偷生 to live on without meaning or purpose [V0]
- tōushuì 偷稅 to evade tax, to smuggle [V-0]
- tōu tiān huàn rì 偷天換日 to steal heaven and replace the sun/ audacious scheme of cheating people
- tōutōur(de) 偷偷兒地 stealthily [Adv]
- tōuxí 偷襲 to make a surprise attack [SC/V]
- tōuxián 偷閒 to spare a few moments from work to do something else [V0]
- tōuyǎnr 偷眼 to steal a hole/to act like a Peeping Tom [V0]
- tōuyíng 偷營 to steal camp/to attack a camp at night [V-0]
- tōuzuǐ 偷嘴 to steal mouth/to steal food, to eat without permission [V-0]
- xiǎo tōur, 小偷兒 a petty thief [SC/N]

tuī bō zhù làng 推波助浪 to follow and hasten movement of waves/ to aggravate dispute by third party

tuībúdiào 推不掉 can't shove off (duty) [VC]

tuīcè 推測 to calculate, to conjecture [CC/V]; a conjecture

tuī chén chū xīn 推陳出新 to make renovations

tuīcí 推辭 to decline (offer) [CC/V]

tuīdǎo 推倒 to push down, to overthrow [VC]

tuīdòng 推動 to move by pushing, to initiate [VC]

tuīduàn 推斷 to predict [CC/V]

tuīgù 推故 to give as reason or pretext [VO]

tuī jǐ jí rén 推己及人 to place oneself in another's place/to do to others what you would do to yourself

tuījiàn 推薦 to recommend [CC/V]

tuī lái tuī qù 推來推去 to push back and forth; to make all sorts of excuses

tuī páijiǔ 推牌九 to play dominoes

tuīqiāo 推敲 to try to find out, to weigh words [CC/V]

tuīràng 推讓 to yield to others [CC/V]

tuītóu 推頭 to push the head/to cut the hair [V-O]

tuī xián yú néng 推賢與能 to select the capable and put them in power

tuīxiǎng 推想 to imagine, to reckon [CC/V]

tuīxiè 推卸 to evade, to shove off (duty): tuīxiè zérèn [CC/V]

tuī xīn zhì fù 推心置腹 to show the greatest consideration or confidence, to treat someone as oneself

tuīxuǎn 推選 to elect [CC/V]

bàn tuī bàn jiù 半推半就 (of women) half refusing and half yielding

shùn shuǐ tuī zhōu 順水推舟 to go with the current, to take advantage of favorable trend

# 託

tuō  
to entrust, to give pretext

- tuōbìng 託病 to use sickness as excuse [V-0]
- tuōcí 託辭 to make excuse [CC/V]; an excuse [SC/N]
- tuōérsuǒ 託兒所 a day nursery
- tuōfú 託福 to have blessings: *Tuō nǐde fú* or *tuōfútuōfú*. All because of your blessings. [V-0]
- tuōfu 託付 to entrust: *Bǎ zhèjiàn shì jiù tuōfu gei nǐ le*. I will entrust this matter to you. [CC/V]
- tuōgù 託顧 to entrust orphan to someone's care [V-0]
- tuōgù 託故 to use some pretext: *tuōgù búqù*, will not go on pretext [V-0]
- tuōguǎn 託管 trusteeship [CC/V]
- tuōmèng 託夢 (spirit of deceased) appear in a dream to give a message [V-0]
- tuōmíng 託名 to do something in someone's name, to assume false name [V-0]
- tuōqíng 託情 to ask someone to put in a nice word for one [V-0]
- tuō rén 託人 to entrust someone [V 0]
- tuōshēn 託身 to take abode in some place [V-0]
- tuōshēng 託生 to be reincarnated: *Tā shì niú tuōshēng de*. He was reincarnated from an ox. [V0]
- tuō yǐ tā cí 託以他詞 to evade by making excuses
- tuōyùn 託運 to have something shipped [CC/V]
- bàituō 拜託 to request (of someone): *Bàituō nǐ yíjiàn shì*. Please do one thing for me. *Bàituō bàituō!* Thanks! [CC/V]
- shòu rén zhī tuō 受人之託 I am entrusted (with something by someone)
- wěituō 委託 to commission (someone), to ask someone to be reasonable for something: *wěituō háng*, a second-hand shop [CC/V]

wán'àn 完案	To close a case at court [V-O]
wánbèi 完備	to be complete, well provided: <i>Zhège xuéxiàode yíqiè dōu hěn wánbèi.</i> This school is well equipped in every respect. [CC/SV]
wánbì 完畢	to come to an end, to end: <i>Gōngzuò wánbì.</i> The work has been finished. [CC/V]
wánchéng 完成	to complete (project, mission, etc.): <i>wánchéng rènwù,</i> to complete mission [CC/V]
wándàn 完蛋	done for
wángōng 完工	to complete work: <i>Wǒmende chúfáng, shénmo shíhou wángōng?</i> When is our kitchen going to be completed? [V-O]
wánhǎo 完好	complete and good/intact, not cracked [CC/SV]
wánhūn 完婚	to get married [V-O]
wánjié 完結	to close account; closed [CC/V]
wánjuàn 完卷	to finish an examination paper [V-O]
wánjùn 完竣	to be completed [CC/V]
wánle 完了	to have expired; to be done; It's finished! <i>Yíqiè dōu wánle!</i> an expression of despair after fire, flood, or defeat
wánmǎn 完滿	to be satisfactory, to be happy: <i>Hūnyīn hěn wánmǎn.</i> The marriage is satisfactory. [CC/SV]
wánměi 完美	to be happy; to be beautiful [CC/SV]
wánpiān 完篇	to complete a written piece [V-O]
wánqīng 完清	to clear off (account) [VC]
wánquán 完全	to be complete [CC/SV]; completely [Adv]
wánrén 完人	a perfect person [SC/N]
wánshàn 完善	to be perfect, excellent [CC/SV]
wánshì(r) 完事	to be done, (work) is finished [V-O]
wánshuì 完稅	to pay tax [V-O]
wánzhěng 完整	(=wánhǎo) [CC/SV]

# 玩

*wán*  
to play, to have fun with, to fool with

- wán bǎxi* 玩把戲 to play magic
- wánfǎ* 玩法 to juggle the law [V-O]
- wánhào* 玩好 favorite pastime, hobby [CC/N]
- wánhū* 玩忽 to ignore [CC/V]
- wánhuà* 玩話 a joke, an empty promise [SC/N]
- wánjù* 玩具 toy [SC/N]
- wánlòng* 玩弄 to toy with, to play tricks on people: *wánlòng rén* [CC/V]
- wán'ǒu* 玩偶 a toy figurine [SC/N]
- wánr* 玩兒 to play, to amuse oneself: *Tā shì shuōzhe wánr de. Nǐ búyào rènzhēn.* He was joking. Don't take it seriously.
- wánr gǔpiào* 玩兒股票 to buy stocks as a side investment
- wánr huāyàngr* 玩兒花樣兒 to play tricks: *Bié wánr huāyàngr. lǎolǎoshishīde zuò zuì hǎo.* Don't play tricks. It is best to do it honestly.
- wánrhuǒ* 玩兒火 to play with fire, to do something dangerous [V-O]
- wánrmìng* 玩兒命 to do something that endangers life [V-O]
- wánr nǚrén* 玩兒女人 to enjoy women
- wánr pái* 玩兒牌 to play cards [V O]
- wán(r)piào* 玩票 to sing Chinese opera as amateur, to sing without pay [V-O]
- wánshǎng* 玩賞 to enjoy (flowers, moon, etc.) [CC/V]
- wán shì bù gōng* 玩世不恭 to live dangerously or in defiance of conventions
- wánshuǎ* 玩耍 to play to relax [CC/V]; relaxation, pastime
- wánwèi* 玩味 to appreciate slowly (a profound saying, etc.) [CC/V]
- wánwù* 玩物 things for people to enjoy or play with [SC/N]
- wánxiào* 玩笑 something done for fun: *kāi wánxiào*, to play jokes upon (person) [CC/N]
- wányìr* 玩意兒 a toy, something interesting, a trifle

wǎng (wàng)  
to go, past, toward

往

- wǎngcháng 往常 usually, in the past: *Wǎngcháng tā bùhējiǔ*. Usually he doesn't drink. [CC/Adv]
- wǎngchū 往初 formerly [CC/Adv]
- wǎngdōng 往東 towards the east: *wǎngdōng zǒu*, to go towards the east [VO/Adv]
- wǎngfǎn 往返 back and forth [CC/Adv]
- wǎngfù 往復 repeatedly, back and forth [CC/Adv]
- wǎnghòu 往後 henceforth; *wǎnghòu*, backward: *wǎnghòu zǒu liǎng bù*, to go backward a couple of steps [VO/Adv]
- wǎnghuán 往還 back and forth; to have social dealings (with people): *Wǒmen chángcháng wǎnghuán*. We have social dealings quite often [CC/V]
- wǎnglái 往來 to go and to come/to have social dealings [CC/V]; social intercourse: *Wǒmen méiyǒu wǎnglái*. We don't have any social intercourse.
- wǎngnián 往年 in former years [SC/TW]
- wǎngrì 往日 in former days: *Wǎngrì wǒ yǒu hěn duō péngyou*. In the past I had many friends. [SC/TW]
- wǎngshí 往時 formerly [SC/TW]
- wǎngshì 往事 things of the past: *Wǎngshì hái tí ta zuò shénme?* Why do you still mention things of the past? [SC/N]
- wǎngwǎng(r) 往往兒 oftentimes, frequently: *Tā wǎngwǎngr bǎ rén jìcuòle*. He often mixes people up. [Adv]
- wǎngwǎng rú cǐ 往往如此 It is often like this.
- gǔ wǎng jīn lái 古往今來 old go present come/all the time
- jì wǎng bù jiū 既往不究 what is past do not blame/let bygones be bygones
- lálái wǎngwǎng 來來往往 frequent social dealings; traffic is heavy: *Zhètiáo lùshang lálái wǎngwǎngde chēzi zhēn duō*. This road has many cars driving back and forth.



- wàng chén mō jí 望塵莫及 to see the dust but can't reach/to fall far behind
- wàng fēng dǎo 望風倒 to see the wind and fall/unable to maintain one's determination
- wàng fēng zhuǎn duò 望風轉舵 to watch the wind and turn the rudder/to be an opportunist
- wàng méi zhǐ kě 望梅止渴 to look at plums to quench thirst/imagined satisfaction.
- wàngxiāngtái 望鄉台 terrace in hell where deceased can see their homes in the distance
- wàng yǎn yù chuān 望眼欲穿 wishing eyes about to bore through/to hope for something earnestly
- wàng yáng xīng tàn 望洋興歎 to see the ocean and sigh/to view with despair something difficult to do
- wàngyuǎnjìng 望遠鏡 telescope, binoculars
- wàng zǐ chéng lóng 望子成龍 to hope one's son becomes a dragon/to hope one's son becomes a high official in the government
- wàng zǐ chéng niú 望子成牛 to hope one's son becomes an ox/to hope one's son works hard or becomes a worker (PRC)
- wàngzú 望族 respected clan [SC/N]
- juéwàng 絕望 to despair, to give up hope [V-O]
- míngwàng 名望 míngyù, reputation, and rénwàng, prestige [CC/N]
- pànwàng 盼望 to long for, to hope for [CC/V]
- qīwàng 期望 expectation [CC/N]
- rénwàng 人望 wéirén, as a person, and shēngwàng, reputation [CC/N]
- shēngwàng 聲望 míngshēng, reputation, and rénwàng, prestige [CC/N]
- shīwàng 失望 to give up hope, to be disappointed [VO/SV]
- wúwàng 無望 to be hopeless [VO]
- xīwàng 希望 to hope [CC/V]
- yuànwàng 願望 xīnyuàn, wish, and xīwàng, hope [CC/N]

- wěiguò 委過 to shift blame [VO]
- wěijiǎ 委積 to accumulate, to pile up [CC/V]
- wěi juǎ bú xià 委決不下 to delay decision
- wěi mí bú zhèn 委靡不振 to be weak
- wěimìng 委命 to entrust to fate, to take fatalistic attitude [VO]
- wěipài 委派 to appoint (someone): *Zhèngfǔ wěipài shéi qu tánpàn?* Who is going to be sent by the government to negotiate? [CC/V]
- wěiqì 委棄 to abandon, to cast away on the ground [CC/V]
- wěiqū 委屈 to wrong (someone): *wěiqū nǐ le*, to have wronged you [CC/V]; injustice, grievance: *Nǐde wěiqū wǒ zhīdao.* I know your grievances.
- wěi qū qiú quán 委曲求全 to stoop in order to accomplish something, to do the best possible under the circumstances.
- wěirèn 委任 to appoint (someone to a post) [CC/V]; also used for a lower grade in Chinese civil service as in *wěirèn guān* or *zhí*, a post in the *wěirèn* grade
- wěishí 委實 really (not bad): *wěishí búcuò*; truthfully (confess): *wěishí zhāogōng* [Adv]
- wěisuǒ 委瑣 being a stickler for forms, details
- wěituō 委託 to entrust (person, task): *wěituō nǐ tì wǒ zuò yíjiàn shì*, to entrust you to do one thing for me [CC/V]
- wěiwǎn 委婉 to be tactful in telling the truth that may hurt: *Tā huà shuōde hěn wěiwǎn, yàoburán zěnmó chīdexiāo.* He spoke very tactfully, otherwise how can the one spoken to have stood it? [CC/SV]
- wěiwōzi 委窩子 person fond of keeping to his bed
- wěiyuán 委員 a committee member; *wěiyuánhùi*, committee [SC/N]
- wěizùì 委罪 to shift blame [VO]

# 温

wēn

to warm up, to review; gentle

- wēnbao 温饱 warm and full/to have enough to wear and eat [CC/N]
- wēncun 温存 to be kind and attentive: wēncún huàr, comforting words
- wēndai 温带 temperate zone [SC/N]
- wēndu 温度 degree of temperature: wēndùjì, thermometer [SC/N]
- wēn gu zhi xin 温故知新 to review the old and learn something new
- wēnhé 温和 mild (weather): qìhòu wēnhé; gentle (temperament): píqi wēnhé [CC/SV]
- wēnhòu 温厚 wēnhé, gentle, and hòudào, generous [CC/SV]
- wēn jiùqíng 温舊情 to renew old friendship, to talk over old times
- wēnjū 温居 to give a house-warming party [VO]
- wēnkè 温課 to review lessons, from wēnxí gōngkè [V-0]
- wēnliáng 温良 wēnhé, gentle, and shànliáng, good [CC/SV]
- wēnuǎn 温暖 warm (sun, fellowship) [CC/SV]; warmth: rénjiān wēnuǎn, warmth between people
- wēnqíng 温情 warm feeling [SC/N]
- wēnquán 温泉 hot springs [SC/N]
- wēnróu 温柔 wēnshùn, obedient, and róuhé, gentle/gentle and affectionate (particularly between lovers) [CC/SV]
- wēnróuxiāng 温柔乡 love nest, a brothel
- wēnshì 温室 hothouse [SC/N]
- wēnshū 温書 to review lessons (in a book) [V-0]
- wēnshùn 温順 wēnhé, gentle, and xiàoshùn, filial/filial, obedient [CC/SV]
- wēnwén 温文 wēnhé, gentle, and wényǎ, cultured/cultured in manners [CC/SV]
- wēnxí 温習 to review [CC/V]
- wēnyǎ 温雅 to be refined [CC/SV]
- chóngwēn jiù mèng 重温舊夢 to relive an old dream/to have a reunion with lover

- wèn'ān 問安 to ask about health, to give greeting: *Tā yào wǒ xiàng nǐ wèn'ān.* He asked me to remember him to you. [V-O]
- wèn cháng wèn duǎn 問長問短 to ask all sorts of questions
- wèndá 問答 dialogue: *wèndá tí*, question and answer topics in examination [CC/N]
- wèndǎo 問倒 to stymie someone in questions: *Nǐ lǎ wǒ wèndǎole.* Your question stymied me. [VC]
- wèn dào yú máng 問道於盲 to ask the way from a blind person/to approach the wrong person
- wèn hǎo 問好 to give greeting (=wèn'ān) [V-O]
- wèn hou 問候 to greet people: *Tā yào wǒ wèn hou nǐ.* He asked me to remember him to you. [CC/V]
- wèn huà 問話 to ask questions [V-O]; a question
- wèn míng 問明 to find: *Zhèjian shì yíding děi wèn míng shì shéi gǎo de.* We must find out who did this. [VC]
- wèn shì 問世 to be published: *Nǐde shū shénme shíhou wèn shì?* When is your book going to be published? [V-O]
- wèn tí 問題 questions, problems [SC/N]
- wèn xīn wú kuǐ 問心無愧 to have no regrets upon self-examination/to feel at ease
- wèn xùn 問訊 to inquire [VO]; *wèn xùn chù*, information desk
- wèn zhù 問住 (=wèndǎo) [VC]
- wèn zuì 問罪 to condemn, to sentence [V-O]
- bù chǐ xià wèn 不恥下問 (Confucius) was not ashamed to ask from common people
- bù wén bù wèn 不聞不問 neither ask nor hear/to show no interest in
- bú wèn hǎo dǎi 不問好歹 without first asking about what happened
- fǎng wèn 訪問 to interview and study (person, country)
- rù jìng wèn jìn 入境問禁 to ask about taboos and bans upon entering a foreign country

# 洗

xǐ  
wash

- xǐbǐ 洗笔 to wash the brush [V O]; a small water container for painting, also bǐxi
- xǐchén 洗塵 to wash off the dust/to give a welcome dinner to friend on return from a trip [VO]
- xǐchéng 洗城 to wash the city/to kill everybody in the city [V-O]
- xǐ ěr biānwén 洗耳不聞 to wash one's ears not to listen/to shut one's ears to happenings around him
- xǐ ěr gōng tīng 洗耳恭聽 to wash one's ears to listen respectfully/to listen respectfully
- xǐlǐ 洗禮 baptism: Tā jīntiān shòu xǐlǐ le. He received baptism today. [SC/N]
- xǐ'nǎo 洗腦 to wash brain/to brainwash: Tā bèi xǐ'nǎo le. He was brainwashed. [V-O]; brainwash
- xǐpái 洗牌 to wash the cards/to shuffle the cards [V-O]
- xǐ shǒu 洗手 to wash hands; to leave the gang and reform: Tā xǐ shǒu bú gàn le. He has reformed himself and doesn't do that anymore. To go to the toilet [V O]
- xǐshuā 洗刷 to wash and brush; to clear one's name of criminal charges [CC/V]
- xǐtóu 洗頭 to wash head/to shampoo [V O]
- xǐ xīn gé miàn 洗心革面 to wash one's heart and to change one's face/to reform: Tā yǐjīng xǐ xīn gé miàn búdài zuò huài shì le. He has reformed and does not do anything bad anymore.
- xǐxuě 洗雪 to right a wrong, to clear charges [CC/V]
- xǐyǎn 洗眼 to wash eyes/to watch attentively [V-O]
- xǐyuān 洗冤 to right a wrong [V-O]
- tiào dào Huáng Hé xǐbùqīng 跳到黃河洗不清 to jump into the Yellow River and not be able to wash oneself clean/impossible to clear oneself of charges even with the water of the Yellow River
- xuě xǐ quán cūn 血洗全村 to bathe the whole village with blood/to kill everybody in the village

xǐ  
to like, to be fond of

喜

- xǐ ài 喜愛 to like, to love (children, swimming, detective stories, etc.) [CC/V]
- xǐ bìng 喜病 joy sickness/pregnancy [SC/N]
- xǐ chī lǎn zuò 喜吃懶做 to enjoy eating but lazy about work
- xǐ chū wàng wài 喜出望外 to be pleased beyond expectation
- xǐ dài gāo màozi 喜帶高帽子 to like to wear high hat/to enjoy vain compliments
- xǐ guǒ 喜果 eggs painted red to be presented to friends and relatives on birth of a child or on wedding [SC/N]
- xǐ hào 喜好 to love (sports, etc.) [CC/V]
- xǐ jiǔ 喜酒 wine served at wedding: *Shénmo shíhòu chī nǐde xǐjiǔ?* When (can we) drink your wedding wine?/When are you going to get married? [SC/N]
- xǐ nù wú cháng 喜怒無常 joy and anger have no norm/to be unpredictable in mood: *Zhège rén xǐ nù wú cháng, búshì kū jiù shì xiào.* This person's mood is unpredictable. If he doesn't cry, he laughs.
- xǐ qì yáng yáng 喜氣洋洋 to be filled with gaiety
- xǐ shì 喜事 happy occasions (birthdays, weddings, etc.) [SC/N]
- xǐ xīn yàn jiù 喜新厭舊 to like the new and dislike the old/to abandon the old for the new
- xǐ zhú yán kāi 喜逐顏開 to beam with happy smiles
- bào xǐ 報喜 to report on birth of a son, getting a degree, promotion, etc. [V-0]
- dào xǐ 道喜 to congratulate: *Tā shēngguānde shì, nǐ gěi tā dàoquoxǐle meiyóu?* Concerning his promotion, have you congratulated him? [V-0]
- gōng xǐ 恭喜 to congratulate [VO/TV]; Congratulations! (usually in reduplicated form: *gōngxǐ! gōngxǐ!*)
- hài xǐ 害喜 to show symptoms of pregnancy (morning sickness) [V-0]
- huān tiān xǐ dì 歡天喜地 to be overjoyed

# 下

*xià*

to descend, to unload, to disembark

- xiàbǐ* 下筆 to set down pen on paper/to write [V-0]
- xià běnqián* 下本錢 to put up capital
- xià bù liǎo tái* 下不了台 cannot find a way out of an embarrassing situation:  
*Tā dāngzhe nèimo duō rén kāi wǒde wánxiào. Zhēn jiào wǒ xià bù liǎo tái.* He made fun of me in front of so many people, it caused unending embarrassment for me.
- xiàdàn* 下蛋 to lay eggs [V-0]
- xià dìngyì* 下定義 to give a definition: *Qǐng nǐ gěi míngzhǔ xià ge dìngyì.* Please define democracy.
- xiàfàng* 下放 to reassign from urban to rural areas (PRC) [SC/V]
- xià fēijī* 下飛機 to disembark a plane
- xià gōngfu* 下功夫 to put forth effort: *Bùguǎn zuò shénmo shì dōu děi xià gōngfu.* No matter what one does, he has to put forth effort.
- xiàguō* 下鍋 to put raw food into cooking pan [V-0]
- xiàhǎi* 下海 to put out to sea; to get into a profession from status as amateur [V-0]
- xiàhuò* 下貨 to unload the goods [V-0]
- xiàjiǔ* 下酒 to go with wine: *Zhèixie dōu shì xiàjiǔde hǎo cài.* These are all good dishes with wine. [V-0]
- xià juéxīn* 下決心 to take a firm resolve
- xiàlèi* 下淚 to shed tears: *Wǒ nánguòde dōu xiàlèi le.* I felt so bad that I cried. [V-0]
- xià pìnshū* 下聘書 to send a letter of appointment
- xiàqí* 下棋 to play chess [V-0]
- xiàshǒu* 下手 to start (work, to take action) [V-0]
- xiàtái* 下台 to get off stage (theatrical or political): *Wǒmende zhōuzhǎng shénmo shíhou xiàtái?* When does our governor get off the stage (leave office)? [V-0]
- xià xiāng* 下鄉 to go to the country [V 0]
- xiàzuo* 下作 to be low and contemptible [SC/SV]

- xiànchǎng* 現場 location of what actually happened: *Chūle shì qiānwàn bié gǎibiàn xiànchǎng*. When something happened, by all means, don't change anything on the spot. [SC/N]
- xiànchéng(r)* 現成兒 ready-made, immediately available: *chī xiànchéng r fàn*, to have a living without doing any work; *shuō xiànchéng r huà*, to speak with stock phrases [SC/Adj]
- xiàn chī xiàn zuò* 現吃現作 to prepare food as it is ordered (col. pron. *xuan*)
- xiànchū(lai)* 現出來 to show, to reveal: *Máobìng xiànchūlaile*. The defects have been revealed. [VC]
- xiànkǎn* 現款 cash: *Nǐ yǒu duōshao xiànkǎn?* How much cash do you have? [SC/N]
- xiànnòng* 現弄 to show off [CC/V]
- xiànrèn* 現任 incumbent: *Shéi shì xiànrèn shìzhǎng?* Who is the incumbent mayor? [SC/Adj]
- xiàn shēn shuō fǎ* 現身說法 to set an example by one's own conduct, to appear personally (at meetings, etc.)
- xiànshí* 現實 practical, realistic: *Zhège rén zhēn xiànshí a*. This person is really practical. [CC/SV]
- xiànshì* 現勢 current situation: *guójì xiànshì*, current international situation [SC/N]
- xiànshìbào* 現世報 retribution in present life: *Lǎo Wángde qīzi pǎole yòu sǐle érzi. Nà cái zhēn shì xiànshìbào ne*. Lao Wang's wife ran away and his son died. That is really a retribution in his present life. Also, *xiànbào*
- xiànxia* 現下 =*xiànzài* [SC/TW]
- xiànyǎn* 現眼 to make a fool of oneself: *Nǐ qǐng huíqu ba. Bié zài xiànyǎn le*. Please go back. Don't make a fool of yourself any longer. [V-0]
- xiàn yòng xiàn mǎi* 現用現買 to buy as one needs for the day (col. pron. *xuan*)
- xiànzài* 現在 at present, the present: *Dào xiànzài wéi zhǐ wǒ hái méi kànjian tā ne*. Up to the present, I have not seen him. [SC/TW]
- xiànzhàng* 現狀 status quo: *wéichí xiànzhàng*, to maintain status quo [SC/N]



# 獻

*xiàn*

to offer up, to present to superior

- xiànbǎo* 獻寶 to present valuables/to show off one's valuables [V 0]
- xiàncè* 獻策 to offer a plan or strategy (=xiànjì) [V-0]
- xiàncí* 獻辭 to offer a dedication speech [V-0]; a dedication speech, a written dedication
- xiànchǒu* 獻醜 (self-deprecating) to reveal awkwardness/to present a show or performance [V-0]
- xiànfú* 獻俘 to present prisoners of war to emperor or commander [V0]
- xiàngōng* 獻功 to report one's accomplishment, contributions, etc. [V-0]
- xiànjì* 獻計 to present a plan or strategy [V-0]
- xiàn jìcè* 獻計策 to offer a plan or strategy (=xiànjì, xiàncè)
- xiànjié* 獻捷 to announce victory [V0]
- xiànjiǔ* 獻酒 to offer wine [V-0]
- xiànmèi* 獻媚 to curry favor, to fawn upon, to cater to: *Tā jiù huì xiàng shàngsī xiànmèi.* The only thing he knows how to do is to curry favor from his superior. [V0]
- xiànshēn* 獻身 to dedicate oneself to (cause, career, etc.): *Zhōng Shān Xiānsheng xiànshēn géming rénrén pèifú.* Dr. Sun Yat-sen dedicated himself to the revolution. Everyone admires him. [V-0]
- xiàn yīnqīn* 獻殷勤 to offer attentive hospitality to a superior: *Yǒu xiè rén búkào běnshì kào xiàn yīnqīn shēngguān.* Some people depend on offering attentive hospitality rather than their ability to get promotions.
- xiànzèng* 獻贈 a contribution (of gift or ideas): *Zhè shì wǒ duì guójiā de xiànzèng.* This is my contribution to the country [CC/N]
- xiànzhuō* 獻拙 =xiànchǒu [V-0]
- fèngxìàn* 奉獻 to offer, to contribute (to church, superior) [CC/V]
- gòngxiàn* 貢獻 to contribute: *Qǐng nǐ gòngxiàn yìdiǎnr yìjiàn.* Please offer some suggestions. [CC/V]; contribution: *Tā zuòle hěn duō duì guójiā yǒu gòngxiàn de shìqīng.* He has done a lot of things which were beneficial (a contribution) to the country. [CC/N]

- xiǎngbìshì 想必是 probably it is that...: *Xiǎngbìshì tā bìng le.* Probably it is that he is sick.
- xiǎngdào 想到 to think of: *Xiǎngdedào, zuòdedào.* If one can think of it, one can do it. [VC]
- xiǎng fázi 想法子 to figure out a way: *Wǒmen děi xiǎng fázi jiù ta.* We have to figure out a way to rescue him.
- xiǎngjiā 想家 to think of home, to be homesick [V-O]
- xiǎngjiàn 想見 to visualize: *Tā xīnkùde qíngxíng kéyì xiǎngjiàn.* His difficult situation may be visualized; *xiǎng jiàn,* want to see (somebody) [CC/V]
- xiǎngkāi 想開 to put something out of mind: *Nǐ xiǎngkāile jiù bùnéngguò le.* If you have put that matter out of your mind, you won't feel bad anymore. [VC]
- xiǎnglái 想來 I suppose: *Xiǎnglái wǒ zhēn bùyingāi.* I suppose I shouldn't have done it; *xiang lai,* want to come
- xiǎng lái xiǎng qù 想來想去 to turn over and over in one's mind: *Tā xiǎng lái xiǎng qù yě xiǎngbuchū ge fázi lai.* He has thought it over and over, but still can't figure out a way.
- xiǎngniàn 想念 to long for, to miss: *Tā hěn xiǎngniàn tā gēge.* He misses his brother very much. [CC/V]
- xiǎngqilai 想起來 to think of, to recollect: *Xiǎngqi nàjian shì lai jiù shāng-xīn.* Whenever I think of that matter, I feel sad. [VC]
- xiǎngsībìng 想思病 lovesick
- xiǎngsǐle 想死了 to be dying for (something) [VC]
- xiǎng tōng 想通 to think through, to realize (what the matter is) [VC]
- xiǎngtou 想頭 worth thinking about: *Nèizhong shì hái yǒu shénmo xiǎngtou ne?* Is that kind of business worth thinking about?
- xiǎngxiàng 想像 to imagine: *Tā nàzhǒng jiàngpòde qíngxíng shì kéyì xiǎng-xiàngde dào de.* His embarrassment may be imagined. [CC/V]; imagination, an idea: *Zhè shì yíge bùkěsīyìde xiǎngxiàng.* This is an unthinkable idea; *xiǎngxiànglì,* power of imagination
- yì xiǎng tiān kāi 異想天開 a sudden fanciful thought: *Tā shì yì xiǎng tiān kāi, yìdiǎnr dōu bùshíjì.* Those are only fanciful thoughts, not a bit practical.

# 向

*xiàng*  
to face; toward, to

- xiàngbèi* 向背 toward or away from/for or against: *Rénxīnde xiàngbèi*, the public attitude for or against (a regime) [CC/N]
- xiàngdangr* 向當兒 means of livelihood, way out: *Yìdiǎnr xiàngdangr dōu méiyóu*. There is no way to make a living, no way out.
- xiànglai* 向來 hitherto: *Tā xiànglai shì zhè yàng de*. He is like this all the time [Adv]
- xiàngnèi* 向內 introvert [VO]
- xiàngqián* 向前 to press forward: *xiàngqián zǒu*, to go forward [VO/Adv]
- xiàngrìkuí* 向日葵 sunflower
- xiàngshàn* 向善 to seek the good [VO]
- xiàngshàng* 向上 to strive upwards: *Bú xiàngshàng jiù huì dàotù de*. If one does not strive upwards, he will go backward. [VO]
- xiàng tā* 向他 to take his side (in an argument): *Nǐ kě bié lǎo xiàngzhe tā shuōhuà*. You shouldn't speak in his favor all the time. [V O]
- xiàngwǎn* 向晚 toward evening [VO/TW]
- xiàngxīn cí* 向心詞 endocentric words
- xiàngxīnlì* 向心力 centripetal force
- xiàngxué* 向學 to be inclined to study: *nǚlì xiàngxué*, to study hard [VO]
- xiàngyáng* 向陽 to face south or the sunny side [VO]
- xiàngyú* 向隅 facing a corner or dead end/to be left out: *yǐmiǎn xiàngyú*, (hurry to buy) so that you will not miss the great chance
- fāngxiàng* 方向 direction [CC/N]
- nèixiàng* 內向 introvert [SC/SV]
- xīn xīn xiàng róng* 欣欣向榮 to be prosperous, (of plants) grow luxuriantly
- yíxiàng* 一向 =*xiànglai* [Adv]
- yìxiàng* 意向 meaning or intention [CC/N]

*xiàng (xiāng)*  
to look at, to assist, to watch for

相

- xiàngfa* 相法 the art of face reading in fortune-telling [SC/N]
- xiàng fu jiao zi* 相夫教子 to assist husband and bring up children.
- xiānggān* 相干 to have something to do with: *Zhè shì yú nǐ háo bùxiānggān.* This has nothing to do with you. [SC/V]
- xiàng jī ér dòng* 相機而動 to watch for the right moment for action
- xiàngmao* 相貌 looks, personal appearance (also 像貌) [CC/N]
- xiàngmiàn* 相面 to practice physiognomy, to consult a physiognomist [V-0]
- xiàngmìng* 相命 to tell fortune [V-0]
- xiàng nǚxu* 相女婿 to look at prospective son-in-law for approval
- xiàngpiàn* 相片 photograph (also 像片) [SC/N]
- xiàngqīn* 相親 to look over prospective bride [V-0]
- xiāng qīn xiāng ài* 相親相愛 to love each other dearly
- xiàngshēngr* 相聲兒 act of two performers with a witty dialogue: *shuō xiàng-shēngrde*, one who does this kind of act [VO/N]
- xiàngshi* 相士 a fortune-teller [SC/N]
- xiàngxiázi* 相匣子 a camera (also *zhàoxiàngjī*)
- guàixiàng* 怪相 strange, disgusting looks [SC/N]
- jí rén tiān xiàng* 吉人天相 God protects good people
- nán rén běi xiàng* 南人北相 a southerner with the looks of a northerner (considered a feature of a good person)
- xiōngxiàng* 兇相 face indicating violence, ill luck, or violent accidental death [SC/N]
- zhàoxiàng* 照相 to take pictures, to have picture taken: *Tiānqì zhèmo hǎo, wǒmen chūqu zhàoxiàng qu.* The weather is so good, we're going out to take some pictures. *Wǒ jīntian dào zhàoxiàng-guǎn qù zhàoxiàng.* I am going to the photo studio to have my picture taken today. [V-0]
- zhēnxiàng* 真相 real situation, the truth: *Zhēnxiàng dà míng.* The truth is completely revealed. [SC/N]

## 像

xiàng

to resemble, to seem to, to be like

- xiàngmào 像貌 a person's looks (also 相貌): xiàngmào fēi fán, to have a distinguished appearance [CC/N]
- xiàng mú xiàng yàng 像模像樣 to be with airs of importance
- xiàngpiàn 像片 photographs (also 相片) [SC/N]
- xiàng shā yǒu jiè shì 像煞有介事 to be with airs of importance: Bié xiàng shā yǒu jiè shì de yàngzi. Nà búshì shénmo liǎobuqǐ de shìqing. Don't put on airs of importance. It's not anything important.
- xiàngr 像兒 general appearance; a threatening look: Gěi tā yíge xiàngr qiáo. Let him see what it is like.
- xiàng shénmo 像甚麼 What does it look like/What kind of business is this? Chuān zhèyàngde qí zhuāng yì fú xiàng shénmo? What is it to wear such strange clothes!
- xiàngshengr 像生兒 assumed airs: Nǐ yòngbuzháo zuò zhèxie xiàngshengr le. You don't need to put on this act.
- xiàngshi 像是 It looks like, it seems: Tā xiàngshi méitīngjian. It seems as if he didn't hear it. [Adv]
- xiàngyàngr 像樣兒 to be presentable: Nǐ jīntian kě dèi chuānde xiàngyàngr diǎnr. You must dress properly today. Zhèyàng zuò hái xiàngyàngr. It is presentable to do this way. [VO/SV]
- búdà xiàng 不大像 not likely: Nèijian shì tīngzhe búda xiàng. Tā zuòbuchū-lai. That matter does not sound likely. He can't do that.
- búxiànghuà 不像話 does not resemble language/to go too far, beyond the limit: Lián fùmǔ dōu bù guǎn. Zhēn tài búxiànghuà. (He) doesn't even take care of his parents. It's really too preposterous.
- búxiàng rén 不像人 not like a person (derogatory expression): Nǐ kàn tā. Sānfēn búxiàng rén, qīfēn dào xiàng guǐ. Look at him. He is more like a ghost than a human being.
- hǎoxiàng... (shide) 好像... 似的 it seems: Tā hǎoxiàng bìngle shide. It seems he is sick.
- yíxiàng 遺像 a portrait of a deceased person: Zǒnglǐ yíxiàng, a portrait of the late Director General (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) [SC/N]

- xiāochú* 消除 to abolish, to do away with (obstacles); to remove (prejudice, bad habits, etc.) [CC/V]
- xiāodú* 消毒 to sterilize, to disinfect [V-0]
- xiāofángduì* 消防隊 fire brigade
- xiāofèi* 消費 to consume [CC/V]; expenditure: *Wùjià gāo, xiāofèi gēnzhe zēngjiā*. Prices go up; expenditures increase. *xiāofèipǐn*, consumer goods.
- xiāohào* 消耗 to consume: *Dà qìchē xiāohào qìyóu tài duō*. Big cars consume too much gasoline. [CC/V]; consumption.
- xiāohuà* 消化 to digest [CC/V]; digestion: *xiāohuà bùliáng*, indigestion
- xiāohuǒqì* 消火器 fire extinguisher
- xiāojí* 消極 to be negative, pessimistic (opposite to *jījí*, positive, optimistic) [SC/SV]
- xiāomiè* 消滅 to exterminate, to destroy [CC/V]
- xiāomó* 消磨 to while away: *xiāomó suìyùè*, to while away the years [CC/V]
- xiāoqiǎn* 消遣 to relax: *Máng le yìnián le, gāi xiāoqiǎn xiāoqiǎn la*. Having been busy all year, we ought to relax a little now. [CC/V]; relaxation, pastime
- xiāoshì* 消釋 to vanish, to be forgotten [CC/V]
- xiāoshòu* 消瘦 emaciated [CC/SV]
- xiāowáng* 消亡 to perish [CC/V]
- xiāoxià* 消夏 to take a summer vacation: *Nǐ jīnnián dào nǎr qù xiāoxià?* Where are you going for summer vacation this year? [V-0]
- xiāoxián* 消閒 to be idle, to have leisure time [CC/SV]
- xiāoyán* 消炎 to decrease inflammation [V-0]
- xiāoyè* 消夜 to have a night snack [V-0]; night snack
- xiāozhǒng* 消腫 to decrease swelling [V-0]
- chībùxiāo* 吃不消 cannot take it: *Gōngzuò tài kǔ, chībùxiāo*. The work is too hard, (I) can't take it. [VC]

## 笑

xiao  
to laugh, to smile, to laugh at

- xiàobǐng* 笑柄 butt or target of laughter, a laughing-stock [SC/N]
- xiào diào dà yá* 笑掉大牙 to laugh one's teeth out/extremely laughable
- xiàohāhā* 笑哈哈 to roar with laughter
- xiàohuà* 笑話 a joke, pleasantry: *Gěi wǒmen shuō ge xiàohuà.* Tell us a joke. [SC/N]; to laugh at: *Wǒ chàngde bùhǎo, qǐng bié xiào-huà.* My singing is not good. Please don't laugh at me. [SC/V]
- xiào lǐ cáng dāo* 笑裏藏刀 knife behind smile/smile of treachery
- xiào mà yóu rén* 笑罵由人 to let others say what they like
- xiàomiànǚ* 笑面虎 tiger with a smiling face/a wicked person: *Tā shì ge xiào-miànǚ. Nǐ kě děi xiǎoxīn diǎnr.* He is a wicked person. You really must be a little more careful.
- xiàoróng kě jú* 笑容可掬 a face beaming with smile: *Kàn tā xiàoróng kě jú, shízài kěài.* Look at him. Beaming with smile, he is really lovable.
- xiàosǐrén* 笑死人 to shame one to death; to die from laughing [VC]
- xiàotou* 笑頭 something to laugh at
- xiàoxīxī* 笑嘻嘻 to smile happily
- hāhādàxiào* 哈哈大笑 to roar with laughter
- jīxiào* 譏笑 to deride, to make sarcastic remarks at [CC/V]
- kāi wánxiào* 開玩笑 to make fun of: *Bié lǎo kāi tāde wánxiào.* Don't make fun of him all the time. *Zhège wánxiào kě kāi dà le.* You went too far in making fun of him this time.
- kěxiào* 可笑 to be funny [SV]
- kuángxiào* 狂笑 to howl with laughter [SC/V]
- kǔxiào* 苦笑 to give a wry smile [SC/V]
- lěngxiào* 冷笑 to give a cold smile [SC/V]
- qǔxiào* 取笑 to make a laughing-stock of (someone): *Qǐngqiú nǐ. Bié qǔxiào wǒ le, hǎo ma?* I beg you. Don't make a laughing-stock of me, O.K.? [VO/TV]
- wéixiào* 微笑 to give a smile [SC/V]; a smile

xiěběn 寫本	a draft manuscript
xiěbudé 寫不得	cannot be written, should not be written [VC]
xiěfǎ 寫法	style of handwriting, penmanship [SC/N]
xiěgǎo 寫稿	to compose a draft [V-0]
xiěmíng 寫明	to write plainly, to set forth clearly [VC]
xiěshēng 寫生	to draw after a model [VO]
xiěshípai 寫實派	realistic school (as contrasted with romantic school)
xiěxiàlai 寫下來	to write it down [VC]
xiě xìn 寫信	to write a letter [V 0]
xiěxíng 寫形	to make a portrait [VO]
xiěyì 寫意	Impressionist outlines [VO]; to be pleased in spirit, relaxed, contented [SV]
xiězhàng 寫賬	to make entry in bookkeeping [V-0]
xiězhào 寫照	a portrait, a portrayal (of conditions)
xiězhēn 寫真	to portray (a person, character) [VO]
xiě zì 寫字	to write (characters) [V 0]
xiězìr 寫字兒	to make a contract in writing: <i>Wǒmen děi xiě ge zìr cái xíng.</i> It won't do until we make a contract in writing [V-0]
bǐxiě 筆寫	to write with a brush [SC/V]
chāoxiě 抄寫	to copy by hand [CC/V]
miáoxiě 描寫	to describe [CC/V]; a description
shǒuxiě 手寫	to write by hand [SC/V]
shūxiě 書寫	to write [CC/V]
sùxiě 速寫	to sketch [SC/V]; a sketch



# 信

xìn  
to believe, to trust

- xìn bǐ zhí shū 信筆直書 to write freely without hesitation
- xìn bù sàn yóu 信步散遊 to roam about wherever the feet take one
- xìncóng 信從 to believe and obey (God, His teachings, etc.) [CC/V]
- xìnde 信得 to be believable: *Tāde huà xìnde*. His words are believable.
- xìnfèng 信奉 to believe in and worship: *Nǐ xìnfèng shénmo jiào?* What religion do you believe in? [CC/V]
- xìnkào 信靠 to trust, to rely on (God) [CC/V]
- xìn kǒu cí huáng 信口雌黃 to make thoughtless criticisms or accusations
- xìn kǒu hú shuō 信口胡說 to talk nonsense
- xìn kǒu kāi hé 信口開河 to say whatever comes to one's mind, to make careless remarks
- xìnniàn 信念 faith [CC/N]
- xìnrèn 信任 to trust, to place confidence in: *xìnrènzhàng*, credentials
- xìn shǎng bì fá 信賞必罰 awards and punishments rigorously carried out: *Zhège zhèngfǔ shì xìn shǎng bì fá. Fànzuìde yíge yě táo-buliǎo*. This government carries out its awards and punishments rigorously. No criminal can escape punishment.
- xìntú 信徒 follower, believer: *Hóngwèibīng dōu shì Máo Zé Dōng de xìntú*. The red guards are all followers of Mao Tze-tung. [SC/N]
- xìntuō 信託 to entrust [CC/V]
- xìnxīn 信心 faith, confidence: *Tā duì nǐ yìdiǎnr xìnxīn yě méiyóu*. He doesn't have any confidence in you. [SC/N]
- xìnyǎng 信仰 to believe in and worship [CC/V]; faith, belief
- xìnyòng 信用 a person's trustworthiness, credit: *bùshǒu xìnyòng*, does not keep one's word [CC/N]
- qīngxìn 輕信 to believe in whatever one is told [SC/V]
- xiāngxìn 相信 to believe: *Wǒ xiāngxìn nǐ duì*. I believe you are right.  
to believe in: *Wǒ xiāngxìn nǐ*. I believe in you. [SC/V]
- zìxìn xīn 自信心 self-confidence

- xíngbutōng 行不通 cannot be carried out [VC]
- xíng buxíng 行不行 Is it all right?
- xíngchéng 行程 itinerary [SC/N]
- xíngchuán 行船 to sail a boat [V-O]
- xíngfáng 行房 to have sexual intercourse [V-O]
- xínghǎo 行好 to do a good deed [V-O]
- xíng huì 行賄 to commit bribery [V-O]
- xínglè 行樂 to enjoy oneself: *jí shí xínglè*, make merry while possible [V-O]
- xínglù 行路 to walk [V-O]
- xíngqī 行期 date of departure [SC/N]
- xíng rén 行人 pedestrians [SC/N]
- xíng rénróng 行人情 to fulfill social obligations (to give gifts, etc.), to return visits
- xíngshàn 行善 to do a good deed [V-O]
- xíng shī zǒu ròu 行屍走肉 walking corpse (used figuratively)
- xíngwéi 行為 behavior: *xíngwéi kēxué*, behavior science [CC/N]
- xíngxiào 行孝 to practice filial piety [V-O]
- xíngxiōng 行兇 to commit violence [V-O]
- xíngzǒu 行走 to go about [CC/V]
- bùxíng 步行 to go on foot [SC/V]
- fēngxíng 風行 to be well received (books): *fēngxíng quánguó*, well received all over the country [SC/V]
- hángxíng 航行 to travel by plane or boat [SC/V]
- lìxíng 力行 to proceed with determination [SC/V]
- lǚxíng 旅行 travel: *lǚxíngshè*, travel service [CC/V,N]

# 休

*xiū*  
to rest, to retire, to stop

- xiūguài* 休怪 don't blame somebody for: *Xiūguài tā bù bāngmáng*. Don't blame him for not helping you.
- xiūhuì* 休會 to adjourn a meeting [V-0]
- xiūjià* 休假 to take leave, to have a holiday, vacation [V-0]
- xiūjiào tā pǎo le* 休叫他跑了 Don't let him run away.
- xiūkān* 休刊 to discontinue publication (of a magazine, etc.) [V-0]
- xiūkè* 休克 (medical) shock [Transliteration]
- xiūlǎo* 休老 to retire from old age [VO]
- xiūpà* 休怕 don't be afraid
- xiūqī* 休妻 to divorce wife [V-0]
- xiūxi* 休息 to rest: *Nǐ lèi le ba? Hǎohāor xiūxi xiūxi*. You must be tired. Take a good rest. [CC/V]
- xiūxiá* 休假 holiday, days of rest
- xiūxiǎng* 休想 don't expect that: *Xiūxiǎng tā huì huí xīn zhuǎn yì*. Don't expect that he will change his mind.
- xiūxué* 休學 to withdraw from school [V-0]
- xiūyǎng* 休養 to rest and nourish [CC/V]
- xiūyǎng shēng xī* 休養生息 to nourish the people
- xiū yào zhèyàng* 休要這樣 Don't be like this.
- xiūyè* 休業 to close up business, to have a recess [V-0]
- xiūzhàn* 休戰 to cease fire, armistice [V-0]
- bàxiū* 罷休 to forget it, to let off: *Nèijian shì tā hái bùkěn bàxiū*. Concerning that matter, he still won't forget it. [CC/V]
- bùmián bùxiū* 不眠不休 to go without sleep and rest
- tuìxiū* 退休 to retire from office: *tuì ér bùxiū*, retired but not rest/work after retirement [CC/V]

- xǔ buxǔ 許不許 Permit it or not?
- xǔhūn 許婚 to pledge daughter's hand in marriage [V-O]
- xǔjià 許嫁 to pledge daughter in marriage [V-O]
- xǔkě 許可 to permit [CC/V]; permission
- xǔkězhèng 許可證 license
- xǔle rénjiā 許了人家 to have been engaged to someone
- xǔnuò 許諾 a promise [CC/N]
- xǔpèi 許配 =xǔhūn [VO]
- xǔpīng 許聘 =xǔhūn [VO]
- xǔ shēn bào guó 許身報國 to dedicate oneself to country's cause
- xǔyuàn 許願 to give pledge before God [V-O]
- xǔzì 許字 =xǔhūn [VO]
- jiāxǔ 嘉許 to praise, to show appreciation (for an inferior's work) [CC/V]
- mòxǔ 默許 to give silent consent [SC/V]
- qīxǔ 期許 to aim at a goal: *qīxǔ xué chéng huí guó*, to expect someone to complete his studies and return to his native land [CC/V]
- xīnxǔ 心許 to give her heart to someone [SC/V]
- yǐ shēn xǔ guó 以身許國 to dedicate oneself to country's cause
- yīngxǔ 應許 to promise, to assent to [CC/V]
- yǔnxǔ 允許 to allow: *Bàba bùyǔnxǔ nǐ qù*. Father won't allow you to go. [CC/V]
- zànxǔ 讚許 to praise (by a superior): *Tā gōngzuò hěn nǔlì. Shàngsī duì tā dàjiā zànxǔ*. He works hard. His superior greatly praised him. [CC/V]
- zìxǔ 自許 to make promise to oneself to become somebody: *yǐ jiù guó jiù mín de dà rèn zìxǔ*, to make a promise to oneself to take the great responsibility to save the country and the people.

# 選

xuǎn  
to select, to elect

- xuǎnbá* 選拔 to select someone for promotion or special assignment [CC/V]
- xuǎnchū* 選出 to select, to elect [VC]
- xuǎndú* 選讀 to take an elective course: *Wǒ zhège xuéqī xuǎndú Yīngwén.* This term I'm taking English as an elective. [CC/V]
- xuǎngòu* 選購 to purchase selectively [CC/V]
- xuǎnjǔ* 選舉 to elect [CC/V]; election: *xuǎnjǔ quán*, right to vote
- xuǎnměi* 選美 to elect beauty/beauty contest [V-0]
- xuǎnpài* 選派 to select and appoint, to select and send: *xuǎnpài liúxuéshēng*, to select and send students to study abroad [CC/V]
- xuǎnshǒu* 選手 champion, chosen members (of athletic team) [SC/N]
- xuǎnxiū* 選修 to take an elective course (= *xuǎndú*) [CC/V]
- xuǎnyòng* 選用 to select and appoint to post: *Xiànzàide zhèngfǔ duō xǐhuan xuǎnyòng qīngnián.* Governments now mostly prefer to select youth for appointments. [CC/V]
- xuǎnzé* 選擇 to pick out, to choose: *Mǎi dōngxi dāngrán yào xuǎnzé hǎode.* When buying things, one naturally picks the good ones. [CC/V]: choice: *Zhè jiā gōngsī de huò tài shǎo, méi shénme xuǎnzé.* This company doesn't have many things. There isn't any choice.
- xuǎnzhǒng* 選種 to select seeds [V-0]; selected breeds, select quality (of tea, etc.) [SC/N]
- xuǎnzhòng* 選中 to pick out someone by choice or examination, to succeed in such examinations [VC]
- hòuxuǎnrén* 候選人 candidate for election
- jìngxuǎn* 競選 to run for elective office [VO]
- kǎoxuǎn* 考選 to select by examinations: *Gōngwùyuán duōbàn shì kǎoxuǎn lái de.* Civil servants are mostly recruited by examination. [CC/V]
- luòxuǎn* 落選 to fail in election: *Jìngxuǎnde rén duō, luòxuǎnde rén yě duō.* Many ran for election, and many lost in the election. [VO]
- tiāoxuǎn* 挑選 to pick [CC/V]
- tuīxuǎn* 推選 to recommend or elect for post: *Dàjiā tuīxuǎn Lǎo Zhāng zuò dàibiǎo.* All elected Old Chang to be the representative [CC/V]

- xuébushànglai* 學不上來 cannot imitate, cannot learn [VC]
- xué ér bújuàn* 學而不倦 to enjoy learning without getting tired
- xué ér búyàn* 學而不厭 to enjoy learning without getting bored
- xuéfēn* 學分 credit hours: *Zhège xuéqī nǐ xuǎnle jǐge xuéfēn de kè?* This term, how many credit hours are you taking? [SC/N]
- xuéfǔ* 學府 institution of higher learning: *zuìgāo xuéfǔ*, highest institution of learning [SC/N]
- xué guāi le* 學乖了 to learn how to behave
- xué huài le* 學壞了 to learn from bad examples: *Zhè háizi zuìjìn xué huài le.* This child has been spoiled by bad examples recently.
- xuéhuì* 學會 a learned society: *Yǎzhōu Xuéhuì*, Association for Asian Studies [SC/N]; to master, to learn well [VC]
- xuékē* 學科 branch of study, discipline of study [CC/N]
- xué lǐmào* 學禮貌 to learn good manners
- xuéqī* 學期 school term (semester, quarter, etc.) [SC/N]
- xuéshé* 學舌 to repeat gossip, to carry tales (=xuézuǐ) [V-0]
- xuéwèn* 學問 knowledge, scholarship: *yǒu xuéwèn*, to be learned [CC/N]
- xué wú zhǐ jìng* 學無止境 Learning has no end.
- xuéxí* 學習 to learn (a subject), to learn from models: *Wǒmen dōu yīngdāng xiàng Lǎo Lǐ xuéxí.* We all ought to learn from Old Li. [CC/V]
- xuézhě* 學者 a scholar
- xuézuǐ* 學嘴 to repeat gossip, to carry tales (=xuéshé) [V-0]
- bùxué wúshù* 不學無識 not learned and unskilled
- bùxué yǒu shù* 不學有術 not learned but skilled (know how to get favor from superior)
- kēxué* 科學 science, to be scientific [SV]
- qínxué* 勤學 to be studious: *Zhè háizi qínxuéde bùdeliǎo.* This child is awfully studious. [SC/SV]

# 演

yǎn

to perform, to develop, to do exercise

yǎnbiàn 演變	to develop: <i>Jiānglai zěnmō yǎnbiàn, shéi yě bùgǎn shuō</i> . No one dares to say how it will develop in the future. [CC/V]; development, change
yǎnchàng 演唱	to give a singing performance [CC/V]
yǎnchū 演出	to give a performance [VC]; a performance: <i>Zhèchǎng yǎnchū hěn jiàozhù</i> . This performance is very well received.
yǎnhuà 演化	to evolve, to develop [CC/V]; evolution, development: <i>yǎnhuà lùn</i> , theory of evolution
yǎnjiǎng 演講	to give a lecture [V-0]; a lecture, also <i>jiǎngyǎn</i>
yǎnjìn 演進	to make progress [CC/V]
yǎnjù 演劇	to give a stage performance [V-0]
yǎnshuō 演說	to give a lecture, to address the public [V-0]; a lecture, address
yǎnsuàn 演算	to do exercise in mathematics [CC/V]
yǎnxí 演習	to hold a military drill, to rehearse: <i>shídàn yǎnxí</i> , to hold a military drill with live bullets [CC/V]; a military drill
yǎnxì 演戲	= <i>yǎnjù</i> [V-0]
yǎnyì 演義	a historical fiction: <i>Sānguó Zhì Yǎnyì</i> , <u>The Romance of the Three Kingdoms</u>
yǎnyìfǎ 演繹法	deductive method (opposite <i>guīnàfǎ</i> , inductive method)
yǎnyuán 演員	actor, performer [SC/N]
yǎnzòu 演奏	to give a recital [CC/V]; <i>yǎnzòuhuì</i> , a concert
bànyǎn 扮演	to play (a certain role) [CC/V]
biǎoyǎn 表演	to perform on stage [CC/V]
cāoyǎn 操演	to do military exercise [CC/V]
dàoyǎn 導演	to direct (movie, play, etc.) [V0]; director
gōngyǎn 公演	public performance [SC/N]
shàngyǎn 上演	to present a performance [V-0]

- yàobude 要不得 to be extremely bad: Zhè hái'zi zhēn yàobude. This child is really very bad.
- yàoburán 要不然 if not, otherwise: Jīntiān xià'yǔ le. Yàoburán wǒ jiù qù le. It is raining today. If not, I would have gone.
- yàodào 要道 main route: jiāotōng yàodào, important route for transportation [SC/N]
- yàodiǎn 要點 important points [SC/N]
- yàofàn 要飯 to beg for food: yàofānde, a beggar [V-0]
- yàohài 要害 vital part of the body, vital area of defense: guófáng yàohài
- yàohǎo 要好 to be friendly to each other: Liǎngge rén hěn yàohǎo. The two are very friendly to each other. [VO/SV]
- yàohuǎng 要慌 to ask fantastic price for haggling: Nèijia shēngyì kàobuzhù, yàohuǎng yàode tài dà. That business is not dependable. They ask fantastic prices. [V-0]
- yàojǐn 要緊 to be important [CC/SV]
- yàoliǎn 要臉 to care for "face" [VO/SV]
- yàolǐng 要領 main themes, points of discussion: bùdé yàolǐng, unclucid [CC/N]
- yàomìng 要命 to be terrible: Chǎode yàomìng. The noise is terrible. [V-0/SV]
- yàoqiáng 要強 to want to be successful, to be ambitious [VO/SV]
- yāoqiú 要求 to demand [CC/V]; a demand
- yàoren 要人 important person, V.I.P. [SC/N]; yào rén, to demand the return of a criminal or hostage [V 0]
- yāoxié 要脅 to coerce by threat of force or other pressure: Nǐ zǒngshì zhèyàng yāoxié rén. Zhēn yàomìng. You coerce people (me) like this all the time. It kills me.
- yào zài 要在 the important thing is that...: Xué wàiguóhuà, yào zài duōduō liànxī. To learn a foreign language, the important thing is that one get a lot of practice.
- yàozhàng 要賬 to ask for repayment [V-0]
- yàozuǐchī 要嘴吃 to ask for food like a glutton



# 養

yǎng  
to raise, to give birth, to cultivate

- yǎngbìng 養病 to recuperate [V-O]
- yǎngchéng 養成 to form (good habits, etc.): *Xíguàn yǎngchéngle jiù bùhǎo gǎile*. When a habit has been formed, it will be hard to change. [VC]
- yǎng háizi 養孩子 to give birth to, and to raise, children [V O]
- yǎng hàn 養漢 (woman) to keep a lover [V-O]
- yǎng hǔ yí huàn 養虎贖患 to raise a tiger cub and regret it later
- yǎnghuo 養活 to feed (a family): *kào xīnshuǐ yǎnghuo jiā*, to depend on salary to feed the family [VC]
- yǎngjiā 養家 to support a family [V-O]
- yǎnglǎo 養老 to support the old/to live on pension: *yǎnglǎo jīn*, old age pension
- yǎngliào 養料 nutrition, feed for animals [SC/N]
- yǎnglù 養路 to maintain roads [VO]
- yǎngqīn 養親 to support and serve parents [V-O]
- yǎngshēn 養身 to nourish the body: *Tā yǎngshēn yǒu dào, zǒngshì nàmo jiàn-kāng*. He has a way to nourish his body and is always so healthy. [VO]
- yǎngshén 養神 to refresh by keeping quiet for a little while [V-O]
- yǎng xiǎo lǎopó 養小老婆 to keep a mistress
- yǎngxīn 養心 to cultivate mental calmness [V-O]
- yǎngxìng 養性 to cultivate mental poise [V-O]
- yǎngyù 養育 to bring up (children): *Búwàng fùmǔ yǎngyù zhī ēn*. Don't forget parents' kindness in bringing up one from childhood. [CC/V]
- yǎngzǐ 養子 foster son [SC/N]
- yǎng zūn chǔ yōu 養尊處優 to live a comfortable, well-fed life
- fúyǎng 扶養 to take care of (the aged, sick) [CC/V]
- péiyǎng 培養 to train (personnel): *péiyǎng réncái*, to train personnel [CC/V]

yìn

to print, to publish

印

- yìnjiàn 印鑑 copy of seal, name chop for verification [CC/N]
- yìnmó 印模 metal dice used for marking (trademarks, etc.) [CC/N]
- yìnní 印泥 Chinese ink pad (containing cinnabar and oil) [SC/N]
- yìnr 印兒 a trace, a scratch: *Zhuōzishang yǒu hěnduō yìnr.* On the table there are many scratches.
- yìnsè 印色 =yìnní [SC/N]
- yìnshuā 印刷 to print: *yìnshuāpǐn*, printed materials [CC/V]
- yìnxiàng 印象 impressions or reactions: *Nǐ duì tā de yìnxiàng hǎo bùhǎo?* Is your impression of him good? *Bié gěi rén huài yìnxiàng.* Don't give people bad impressions.
- yìnxiàngpài 印象派 impressionist
- yìnxìn 印信 official seal [CC/N]
- yìnxíng 印行 to publish: *Shāngwù Yìnshūguǎn yìnxíng*, published by Commercial Press [CC/V]
- yìnzhāng 印章 a seal, name chop [CC/N]
- yìngzhèng 印證 to corroborate: *hùxiāng yìngzhèng*, to corroborate each other [CC/V]
- chóngyìn 重印 to make reprints [SC/V]
- fùyìn 複印 to duplicate [SC/V]
- gàiyìn 蓋印 to stamp seal on paper [V-0]
- jiǎoyìn 腳印 footprint [SC/N]
- shuǐyìn 水印 watermark [SC/N]
- xīn xīn xiāng yìn 心心相印 hearts and feelings find perfect response (of two lovers)
- zhǐyìn 指印 fingerprint [SC/N]

# 應

yìng

to promise, to respond, to act according to

- yìngbiàn 應變 to respond to changing situation [VO]
- yìngcheng 應承 to promise [CC/V]
- yìngchou 應酬 to socialize, to engage in social parties [CC/V]; social parties
- yìng duì rú liú 應對如流 to respond fluently
- yìngfu 應付 to deal with (situation, person, etc.): Zhèzhǒng júmiàn zhēn nán yìngfu. This kind of situation is really difficult to deal with. [CC/V]
- yìngjí 應急 to meet an emergency: Xiān gěi nǐ diǎnr qián yìng ge jí. (I'll) give you a little money first to meet your urgent need [V-0]
- yìngjiē bùxiá 應接不暇 too many (affairs, visitors) to attend to
- yìngjǐng 應景兒 to do something for a special occasion: Jīnnián wǒmen yě mǎi-le ge shèngdàn shù yìngyǐng jǐng. We bought a Christmas tree this year for the occasion. [V-0]
- yìngkǎo 應考 to register or take part in an examination [V-0]
- yìng shēng chōng 應聲蟲 a yes man
- yìngshí 應時 fashionable, to be in season (dress, food) [VO/SV]
- yìngshì 應世 to deal with business or social affairs, to know how to deal with people [VO]
- yìngshì 應試 =yìngkǎo [V-0]
- yìngxǔ 應許 to promise, to approve [CC/V]
- yìngyòng 應用 to apply: yìngyòng kēxué, applied science
- yìngyuán 應援 to make move to help an ally (in battle) [VO]
- yìngyǔn 應允 to promise, to consent [CC/V]
- yìngzhàn 應戰 to meet challenge to battle [V-0]
- yìng zhāo nǚláng 應召女郎 call girl
- fǎnyìng 反應 to react [SC/V]; reaction
- yǒu qiú bì yìng 有求必應 requests always granted

yòng

to use, to employ, to spend

用

yòngbuzháo 用不着 there is no need to: *Nǐ yòngbuzháo qù.* You don't have to go.  
*Jīntiān nǐ yòngbuzháo zhèiběn shū ba?* You're not going to use this book to day, are you? [VC]

yòng chá 用茶 to drink tea (more elegant than *hē chá*) [V O]

yòngchǎng 用場 usefulness [SC/N]

yòngchù 用處 use, practical application [SC/N]

yòngdù 用度 habit of spending money [SC/N]

yòngfǎ 用法 instructions (included in appliances, etc.) [SC/N]

yòngfèi 用費 expenses, fees [SC/N]

yònggōng 用功 to work hard (esp. at studies) [V-O]; to be studious, diligent [SV]

yòng gōngfu 用功夫 to practice hard, to spend time on practice, also *xià gōngfu*: *Duì xuéwèn tā zhēn kěn yòng gōngfu.* As for knowledge, he is really willing to spend time on it.

yòngjì 用計 to adopt strategy, to play trick [V-O]

yòngjìn 用盡 to exhaust (efforts, etc.): *Suīrán wǒ yòngjìnle lìliang bāng tāde máng, kěshì tā háishi bùmǎnyì.* Although I did everything to help him, he is still not satisfied. [VC]

yònglì 用力 to apply effort, to try best at [V-O]

yòng qián 用錢 to spend money [V O]

yòngqian 用錢 commission [SC/N]

yòng qíng bùzhuān 用情不專 cannot concentrate one's love on one person

yòng rén 用人 to handle personnel: *Búhuì yòng rén, jiù zuòbuhǎo xíngzhèng gōngzuò.* If one doesn't know how to handle personnel, he can't do well in administrative work. [V O]

yòngxīn 用心 to be attentive, to pay attention: *yòngxīn zuòshì*, to work attentively [VO]

yòngyì 用意 intention: *Yòngyì hěn hǎo, kěshì jiéguǒ fǎn'ér bǎ péngyou gěi dézuì le.* His intentions were good, but the result was that he offended his friend instead. [VO/N]

búyòng 不用 don't have to, there is no need to: *Búyòng kèqì.* There is no need to be polite.

# 游

yóu  
to travel, to play

- yóudàng 游蕩 to loaf, to indulge in pleasure [CC/V]
- yóuguàng 游逛 to take a stroll, to visit (temples, fairs, etc.) [CC/V]
- yóuhún 游魂 a homeless spirit; (fig.) somebody with a departing spirit, a listless person [SC/N]
- yóujiē 游街 to hold a street demonstration, to parade a criminal on the street [V O]
- yóukè 遊客 a tourist [SC/N]
- yóulǎn 游覽 to tour: *yóulǎn chē*, a tourist car or bus [CC/V]
- yóuláng 游廊 a covered corridor (in a Chinese garden) [SC/N]
- yóulè 游樂 to have fun: *yóulèchǎng*, amusement park [CC/V]
- yóuli 游歷 to travel, to visit (particularly foreign countries) [CC/V]
- yóu shǒu hào xián 游手好閒 to be lazy
- yóuting 游艇 yacht, pleasure boat for hire [SC/N]
- yóuwán 游玩 to play [CC/V]
- yóuxì 遊戲 to play [CC/V]; amusement, games
- yóuxì rénjiān 遊戲人間 fairies descending to earth and worldly pleasures; (fig.) world of fun and frolic
- yóuxíng 遊行 to hold a street demonstration [CC/V]; a demonstration: *àiguó yóuxíng*, patriotic demonstration
- yóuxìng 游興 interest in sightseeing and travel: *Yóuxìng dà fā*. Interest in sightseeing becomes very strong. [SC/N]
- yóuxué 游學 to study abroad [V-O]
- yóuyìhuì 游藝會 a talent show
- yóuyuánhuì 游園會 a fun party
- yóuzōng 游蹤 places one has traveled [SC/N]
- jiāoyóu 交遊 to make friends with: *Tā xǐhuan gēn wàiguorén jiāoyóu*. He likes to make friends with foreigners. [CC/V]; social connections: *Jiāoyóu hěn guǎng*. Social connections are very extensive.

yǒu  
to have, to possess

有

yǒu bǎn yǒu yǎn 有板有眼 to be methodical, to be orderly

yǒu biānr le 有邊兒了 to take shape, to be hopeful: *Nèijian shì yǐjīng shuōde yǒu biānr le.* The discussion on that matter is taking shape.

yǒu búshi 有不是 to be in the wrong, if something is wrong: *Yǒu búshi zhào wǒ.* If anything goes wrong, come to me.

yǒude 有的 some: *Yǒude qù, yǒude búqù.* Some go, some don't. *yǒude rén,* some people; *yǒude shíhou,* sometimes

yǒude shì 有的是 to have plenty of: *Tā yǒude shì qián.* He has plenty of money

yǒu dú 有毒 to be poisonous: *Xiǎoxīn! Zhège dōngxi yǒu dú.* Be careful! This thing is poisonous. [V O]

yǒufèn 有分 to have proper share [V-O]

yǒuhéng 有恆 to have persistence, to be persistent [VO/SV]

yǒuhòu 有後 to have progeny after death, opposite *wúhòu* without progeny [V-O]

yǒujìn 有勁 to be strong, energetic [VO/SV]

yǒulǐ 有理 to have reason, to be reasonable, to be justifiable: *Gémìng yǒulǐ.* Revolution is justifiable. [VO/SV]

yǒuliǎn 有臉 to have honor (face): *yǒuliǎnde rén,* person with good social status [V-O]

yǒu ménr 有門兒 to have door/to know the ropes, to be on the right track [VO/SV]

yǒuqíng rén 有情人 person who has affection/lover

yǒuqùr 有趣兒 to be interesting [VO/SV]

yǒu xián jiē jí 有閒階級 leisure class

yǒuxīn 有心 to have the intention to: *yǒuxīn rén,* a good hearted person [V-O]

yǒu xīnxiōng 有心胸 to have ambition

yǒu xīnyǎnr 有心眼兒 to be calculating

yǒuzhǔnr 有準兒 to be sure: *Nǐ yǒuzhǔnr néng chénggōng ma?* Are you sure you can succeed? [V-O/SV]

- yuēdìng 約定 to agree (on date, meeting): *Wǒmen yuēdìng míngtiān kāihuì.* We agree to hold the meeting tomorrow. [VC]
- yuē dìng sú chéng 約定俗成 (of language) something conventional, customary: *Yǔyán shì yìzhǒng yuēdìng sú chéng de dōngxi.* Language is a kind of conventional thing.
- yuē fǎ sān zhāng 約法三章 to have a simple agreement with the people by a new government
- yuēhuì 約會 an appointment: *Nǐmen yǒu méiyǒu yuēhuì?* Do you have an appointment? [CC/N]
- yuējì 約計 to reckon roughly: *Zhèci lǚxíng yuējì dēi shítiān.* This trip, to reckon roughly, needs ten days. [SC/V]
- yuējù 約據 written agreement [SC/N]
- yuēluè 約略 roughly: *yuēluè zhège shíhòu,* about this time; *yuēluè bànniándē shíjiān,* roughly half a year's time [CC/Adv]
- yuēmo 約莫 =yuēluè [Adv]
- yuēqǐng 約請 to invite: *yuēqǐng péngyou lái chīfàn,* to invite friends for dinner [CC/V]
- yuēshù 約束 to restrain, to control [CC/V]; discipline: *Tāmen jiā de xiǎoháir, yìdiǎnr yuēshù dōu méiyǒu.* So far as the children of their family are concerned, there is no discipline at all.
- yuētóng 約同 to do together with: *Wǒmen yuētóng Lǎo Zhāng yìkuàir qù wánr.* We will get Old Chang to go with us (for the fun). [CC/V]
- héyuē 合約 peace treaty [SC/N]
- hūnyuē 婚約 marriage agreement [SC/N]
- jiùyuē 舊約 the Old Testament [SC/N]
- lìyuē 立約 to make an agreement [V-O]
- méngyuē 盟約 treaty of alliance [SC/N]
- qìyuē 契約 deeds, commercial agreement [CC/N]
- tiáoyuē 條約 treaty: *bùpíngděng tiáoyuē,* unequal treaties [CC/N]
- xīnyuē 新約 the New Testament [SC/N]

- yuèchū 越出 to exceed: *yuèchū fànwéi*, to exceed the limits [VC]
- yuèděng 越等 to overstep one's proper rank [V-0]
- yuè duō yuè hǎo 越多越好 the more the better
- yuèfā 越發 more and more: *Tā zhǎngde yuèfa hǎokàn le*. She grows prettier and prettier. [Adv]
- yuèfèn 越分 to over step propriety [V-0/Adj]
- yuèguǐ 越軌 to be out of bounds: *yuèguǐ xíngwéi*, rude behavior [V-0]
- yuèguò 越過 to surpass, to cross over, to cross
- yuèjí 越級 to go over the head of immediate supervisor [V-0]
- yuèjiè 越界 to cross the border (=yuèjìng) [V-0]
- yuèjìng 越境 to cross the border (=yuèjiè) [V-0]
- yuè lái yuè máng 越來越忙 to get busier and busier
- yuèlǐ 越禮 to overstep propriety, indecorous [V-0]
- yuèqī 越期 to pass the time limit: *Jiè shū yuèqī yào fá qián de*. When borrowed books are overdue, there will be a fine. [V-0]
- yuèquán 越權 to exceed one's power [V-0]
- yuèyě sàipǎo 越野賽跑 crosscountry race
- yuèyù 越獄 to escape from prison [V-0]
- chāoyuè 超越 to stand above: *Tāde chéngjī chāoyuè rènhe rén*. His achievement stands above all others'. [CC/V]
- yuèzhòng 越重 to exceed the weight limit, from *yuèguò zhòngliang* [V-0]
- yuè zǒu yuè kuài 越走越快 the more one walks, the faster one gets
- yuè zǔ dài páo 越俎代庖 kitchen assistant taking the place of the chef/to do what is not in one's department



# 在

*zài*

to be present, to be at, in, on (location)

- zàicháo* 在朝 (of politicians) to be in power: *zàicháo dǎng*, party in power [VO]
- zàiháng* 在行 to be an expert in some field: *Tā duì guǎnjiā zhēn zàiháng*. She is an expert in housekeeping. [VO/SV]
- zàihu* 在乎 to attach importance to: *Tā shuō wǒ shénme wǒ yě búzàihu*. I don't care what he says about me.
- zài nǐ shēnshang* 在你身上 to be on your body/to depend on you: *Zhèjian shì néngbuneng chénggōng wánquán zài nǐ shēnshang le*. It depends completely on you whether this matter will succeed or not.
- zàishì* 在世 to be alive: *Wǒ fùmǔ dōu hái zàishì*. My parents are both alive. [VO]
- zài suǒ bìmiǎn* 在所不免 to be unavoidable (one of those things)
- zàitáo* 在逃 to be at large [VO]
- zàiwài* 在外 to be away from home; to be excluded: *Xiǎozhàng zàiwài*. Tips are not included.
- zàiwàng* 在望 to be within sight, within reach [VO]
- zài wǒ kàn* 在我看 in my opinion: *Zài wǒ kàn, yídìng bùxíng*. In my opinion, it is definitely unsatisfactory.
- zàixiān* 在先 to be first, formerly [VO]
- zàixīn* 在心 to be attentive: *Zhèjian shì nǐ kě deī zàixīn zuò a*. You must pay special attention to this matter. [VO]
- zàixué* 在學 to attend school [VO]
- zàiyě* 在野 (of politicians) to be in opposition: *zàiyě dǎng*, opposition party [VO]
- zàiyì* 在意 to be careful, to be attentive, to mind [VO]
- zàizhí* 在職 to be in active service [VO]
- búzàiyì* 不在意 to be unconcerned: *Nǐ shuōle bàntiān, tā yìdiǎnr yě búzàiyì*. Although you talked for a long time, he didn't pay any attention to it.
- móu shì zài rén, chéng shì zài tiān* 謀事在人,成事在天 Plan as one may, success depends on luck.

- zàobào 造報 to compile report on funds expended [V-0]
- zàofǎn 造反 to revolt, to rebel: *Zàofǎn wúzuǐ*. To rebel is not a crime; (of children) to be noisy: *Háizi zàofǎnle*. The children are too noisy. [V-0]
- zàofǎng 造訪 to pay a visit to [CC/V]
- zàofú rénqún 造福人群 to benefit the masses
- zàohuà 造化 fortune, blessings: *Nǐde zàohuà kě bùxiǎo*. Your blessings are many.
- zàojiù 造就 to help somebody to succeed in life: *zàojiù réncái*, to help train personnel [CC/V]; accomplishments
- zàojù 造句 to make sentences [V-0]
- zàojù 造具 to compile (reports, tables, etc.) [CC/V]
- zàolín 造林 to afforest [V-0]
- zàoniè 造孽 to do evil, to do something detestable [V-0]
- zàoxiàng 造像 to make a statue [V-0]; a statue, a portrait
- zàoyì 造詣 to visit with, to call on [CC/V]; scholastic attainments: *Wáng Xiānsheng zài shùxué fāngmiàn de zàoyì hěn gāo*. Mr. Wang's attainments in mathematics are very high.
- zàozuì 造罪 to sin (against gods) [V-0]
- chéngzào 承造 to enter into a contract to build [CC/V]
- chuàngzào 創造 to create [CC/V]
- gǎizào 改造 to reform, to reshape, to remodel [CC/V]
- jiànzào 建造 to construct [CC/V]
- niēzào 捏造 to fabricate, to invent (stories, alibi) [CC/V]
- rénzào 人造絲 artificial silk
- wěizào 偽造 to falsify, to forge [SC/V]
- xiūzào 修造 to repair [CC/V]
- zhìzào 製造 to manufacture [CC/V]

# 增

zēng  
to increase

- zēngbīng 增兵 to reinforce, to send more troops [V 0]
- zēngchǎn 增產 to increase production [V-0]
- zēngdà 增大 to enlarge, to swell [VC]
- zēngduō 增多 to become more [VC]
- zēngfáng 增防 to increase the defense: *Dírén zài nǎr zēngfáng?* Where is the enemy increasing its defense? [V-0]
- zēngguāng 增光 to add honor, luster: *Nǐde qiányán gěi wǒde shū zēngguāng bùshǎo.* Your foreword adds much luster to my book. [V-0]
- zēnghuī 增輝 to add luster, brightness of the presence of a person [VO]
- zēngjiā 增加 to increase, to add to: *zēngjiā fùdān*, to increase burden; *rénkǒu zēngjiā*, population increases [CC/V]
- zēngjià 增價 to increase the price, to appreciate in value [V-0]
- zēngjiǎn 增減 increase and decrease, fluctuation [CC/N]
- zēngjìn 增進 to develop (skills, technical knowledge, etc.), to cultivate (friendship), to improve (relations, mutual understanding, etc.) [CC/V]
- zēngjù 增劇 to increase in severity: *bìngqíng zēngjù.* The illness becomes more severe. [VO]
- zēngqiáng 增強 to reinforce, to become stronger [VC]
- zēngshān 增刪 to edit, to emendate: *Biānjí yǒu zēngshān quán.* The editor has the right to emendate. [CC/V]
- zēngsǔn 增損 increase or decrease, fluctuation [CC/N]
- zēngtiān 增添 =zēngjiā [CC/V]
- zēngyí 增益 to add something to the original stock [VO]
- zēngyuán 增援 to reinforce [V-0]
- zēngzhǎng 增長 to grow, to increase: *zēngzhǎng zhīshi*, to increase knowledge [CC/V]
- zēngzhí 增值 to increase in value: *tǔdì zēngzhí shuì*, land increment tax [V-0]

- zhǎnbài 展拜 to kowtow [SC/V]
- zhǎnchì 展翅 to open wings [V-0]
- zhǎnhuǎn 展緩 to postpone [CC/V]
- zhǎnjì 展技 to show one's skill [V-0]
- zhǎn juàn yǒu yí 展卷有益 It is beneficial to read (open a book)
- zhǎnkāi 展開 to open up [VC]
- zhǎnlǎn 展覽 to exhibit, exhibition [CC/V, N]
- zhǎnméi 展眉 to look pleasant [V-0]
- zhǎnmù 展墓 to visit a grave [V-0]
- zhǎnqī 展期 to extend the time limit, to postpone: *Zhǎnlǎn zhǎnqīle.*  
The exhibition has been extended. [V-0]
- zhǎnsuō 展縮 flexibility [CC/N]
- zhǎnwàng 展望 to look into the future; prospect, hope
- zhǎnxiàn 展限 to extend time limit [VO]
- zhǎnyàng 展樣 stately: *yòu zhǎnyàng yòu dàfang*, both stately and dignified [SC/Adj]
- zhǎnzhuǎn 展轉 to proceed amidst setbacks or by circuitous route; to wander aimlessly or restlessly [CC/V]
- dà zhǎn hóng tú 大展鴻圖 to put one's talents to use
- dà zhǎn shēn shǒu 大展身手 to show one's capabilities
- fāzhǎn 發展 to develop: *fāzhǎnzhōng guójiā*, developing countries [CC/V];  
development: *Zhè shì yìzhǒng xīnde fāzhǎn.* This is a new development.
- jìnzhǎn 進展 to make progress: *Méi shénmo jìnzhǎn.* There has not been any progress. [CC/V]
- kāizhǎn 開展 to be open-minded [CC/SV]; to develop [V]

# 站

zhàn  
to stand up

- zhànbān 站班 to stand on duty, to line up: *Mǎi dōngxi děi zhànbān. Shòubuliǎo.* One has to stand in line when buying things. It is unbearable. [V-0]
- zhànbuzhù 站不住 cannot hold position: *Zhèyang zuòxiāqu shì zhànbuzhù de.* If this continues, (we) can't hold our position. [VC]
- zhàndezhù jiǎo 站得住脚 to be able to stand on one's feet/to be tenable, convincing
- zhàngǎng 站崗 to stand guard at a post: *Jīntiān wǎnshàng lín shéi zhàngǎng?* Whose turn is it to stand guard tonight? [V-0]
- zhànkāi 站開 to stand aside, to move on: *Qìchē lái le. Qǐng zhànkāi diǎnr.* A car is coming. Please stand aside. [VC]
- zhànlóng 站籠 (of criminal) to put in a cage and shown in public [V0]
- zhàntái 站臺 railway platform [SC/N]
- zhànwěn 站穩 to stand firmly: *Zhànwěn, xiǎoxīn shuāixialai.* Stand firmly. Be careful, you may fall. [VC]
- zhànzhǎng 站長 stationmaster [SC/N]
- zhànzhù 站住 to stand still; "Stop!" [VC]
- búpà màn jiù pà zhàn 不怕慢就怕站 Don't be afraid of being slow, but fear standing still. *Búpà màn jiù pà zhàn. Měitiān duōshǎo zuò yìdiǎnr, zǒng yǒu zuòwán de shíhou.* Don't be afraid of being slow. If you do a little every day, one day you will finish.
- chēzhàn 車站 railway or bus station [SC/N]
- gōngyìngzhàn 供應站 supply station [SC/N]
- jiāyóuzhàn 加油站 filling station [SC/N]
- qǐzhàn 起站 start station [SC/N]
- zhōngzhàn 終站 last station [SC/N]

- zhāngběn 張本 a copy as model, a ground plan or outline for future reference
- zhāngdà 張大 to open wide: *zhāngdà zuǐ*, to open mouth wider [RC]
- zhāngdà qí cí 張大其詞 to exaggerate: *Shuōhuà bié zhāngdà qí cí*. When talking don't exaggerate.
- zhāng dēng jié cǎi 張燈結彩 to hang up lanterns and silk festoons
- zhāng huáng shī cuò 張皇失措 to be nervous, to lose mental control
- zhāng kāi 張開 to open up or wide: *zhāng kāi yǎnjīng*, to open eyes wide [VC]
- zhāng kuáng 張狂 to be unruly, insolent [CC/SV]
- zhāng kǒu 張口 to open mouth: *qián lái shēn shǒu, fàn lái zhāng kǒu*. When money comes, just extend your hands; when food comes, just open your mouth/to lead a very easy life. [V-0]
- zhāng kǒu jié shé 張口結舌 tongue-tied
- zhāng luò 張羅 to try to get (money, etc.) [CC/V]
- zhāng shè 張設 to set up (tables, decorations, etc.) for occasions [CC/V]
- zhāng tiē 張貼 to post (bills): *Bùzhǔn zhāng tiē*, Post no bills [CC/V]
- zhāng wàng 張望 to look about or watch for (signs of enemy, etc.) [CC/V]
- zhāng yáng 張揚 to make widely known: *Zhèjiàn shì qǐng bié zhāng yáng chuqu*. Please keep this matter to yourself. [CC/V]
- zhāng yá wǔ zǎo 張牙舞爪 to show one's fangs and claws/ready to fight
- zhāng zuǐ 張嘴 to open mouth, to speak up: *bùhǎoyìsi zhāng zuǐ*, to feel embarrassed to speak up [V-0]
- kāi zhāng 開張 to open (shop): *dà kāi zhāng*, grand opening [CC/V]
- kuā zhāng 誇張 to boast [CC/V]
- pū zhāng 鋪張 to embellish for showing off [CC/V]
- xiāo zhāng 囂張 to be unruly [CC/SV]
- zhǔ zhāng 主張 to advocate: *Tā zhǔ zhāng nán nǚ píngděng*. He advocates that men and women should be equal. [CC/V]

## 找

zhǎo

to look for, to invite, to get the balance of change

- zhǎobìng 找病 to invite trouble [V-0]
- zhǎochǎng 找場 to try to save one's face [V-0]
- zhǎochár 找碴兒 to pick quarrel: *Bié lǎoshi zhǎo wǒde chár.* Don't pick quarrels with me all the time. [V-0]
- zhǎo chūlù 找出路 to look for a way out or for a job with a future
- zhǎocuòr 找錯兒 to find fault [VO]
- zhǎofèngzi 找縫子 to look for a crack/to look for an opening for attack, to look for a pretext [VO]
- zhǎoluòr 找落兒 to look for a steady job [V-0]
- zhǎomà 找罵 to ask for scolding: *Hǎohāo zuò, miǎnde zhǎomà.* Be careful with your work, or you will be asking for a scolding. [VO]
- zhǎo máfan 找麻煩 to ask for unnecessary trouble: *Nǐ lǐ tā jiù shì zǐ zhǎo máfan.* Your bothering with him is to ask for unnecessary trouble for yourself.
- zhǎo máobìng 找毛病 to find fault: *Tā zhuān xǐhuan zhǎo rénde máobìng.* He particularly enjoys finding fault with people.
- zhǎo ménlù 找門路 to look for approach to an important person.
- zhǎo miànzi 找面子 to try to save face [V 0]
- zhǎo qián 找錢 to give change: *Nǐ gěi wǒ zhǎo qián.* You give me change. *Wǒ zhǎo gei nǐ qián.* I give you change [V 0]
- zhǎo shìr 找事兒 to look for job; to look for trouble [V 0]
- zhǎosǐ 找死 to look for death (contemptuous remark): *Nǐ lái zhǎosǐ.* This is your end (I warn you). [VO]
- zhǎo tìshēn 找替身 to look for a substitute
- zhǎotou 找頭 change due at a purchase
- zhǎoxún 找尋 to search for, to look for [CC/V]
- dōng zhǎo xī zhǎo 東找西找 to look for in all directions
- yǒu shì zhǎo wǒ 有事找我 If anything happens look for me (I shall be responsible).

zhuó (zhāo, zháo, zhe)

to send, to put on, to put one's hand on

著(著)

zhāohuāng 著慌 to become nervous, tense: *línshí zhāohuāng*, to become nervous at the last moment. [V-O]

zhāohuǒ 著火 to catch fire [V-O]

zhāojí 著急 to become anxious, agitated: *wèile háizide shì zhāojí*, to become agitated on account of children [V-O]

zhuóli 著力 to put forth effort (to do things): *Zhuóli zuò hái bù yí dìng zuò de hǎo, nǎr gǎn tōulǎn ne?* Even when one puts forth an effort, he may not do it well. How can he loaf on it? [V-O]

zhuóling 著令 to order [CC/V]

zhuóluò 著落 whereabouts: *Zhuóluò bù míng*. Whereabouts are not known; settlement: *Nèijian shì, hái yìdiǎnr zhuóluò dōu méiyǒu ne*. So far as that matter is concerned, there has not been any settlement. [CC/N]

zhuómáng 著忙 to be in a hurry: *Zhèyíxià tā kě zhuóle máng le*. At once he was in a hurry. [V-O]

zhuó rén qù bàn 著人去辦 to send someone to do it: *Nèijian shì kuài zhuó rén qù bàn ba*. Send someone to do that right away, won't you?

zhuósè 著色 to apply color: *Nǐde huà zhuósè le méiyǒu?* Have you applied color on your painting? [V-O]

zhuóshí 著實 really, in earnest: *Zhèizhāng huà zhuóshí huà de búcuò*. This picture is really well done. [Adv]

zhuóshǒu 著手 to begin to (write, build, etc.): *Wǒ nèiběn shū hái méi zhuóshǒu xiě ne*. I haven't started writing that book of mine yet. [VO]

zhuóyì 著意 to give attention to (do something) [VO]

cāizhāole 猜著了 to have guessed correctly [VC]

dà chù zhuóyǎn, xiǎo chù zhuóshǒu 大處著眼, 小處著手 to set one's eyes on big things, to lay one's hands on small things.

dǎzhào 打著 to succeed in hitting, to light (a match, lighter) [VC]

huǒ zhāole 火著了 the fire begins to burn

qízhe lǚ xún lǚ 騎著驢尋驢 to find a donkey by riding one/before locating a new job, hold on to the present one.

shuìzhào 睡著 to fall asleep [VC]



## 照

zhào

to shine, to look at reflection

- zhàobàn 照辦 to do accordingly: *Nǐ fēnfu-xialai, wǒmen yídìng zhàobàn.* You tell us, and we will act accordingly. [CC/V]
- zhàocháng 照常 as usual [VO/Adv]
- zhàofu 照拂 to look after another's welfare: *Wǒde xiǎoháir qǐng nǐ duōduō zhàofu.* Please take care of my children as much as you can. [CC/V]
- zhàogu 照顧 to look after another's welfare, to attend to (patient, child, etc.) [CC/V]
- zhàoguǎn 照管 to look after (house, children, etc.) [CC/V]
- zhàohuì 照會 official communication, diplomatic note
- zhàojìngzi 照鏡子 to look into the mirror [V-0]
- zhàojiù 照舊 to be as before: *zhàojiù yǒuxiào,* to be valid as usual [VO/Adv]
- zhàokàn 照看 =zhàogu [CC/V]
- zhàolì 照例 according to precedence, regulations, etc.: *zhàolì miǎnfèi,* fees exempted according to regulations [VO/Adv]
- zhàoliào 照料 =zhàofu [CC/V]
- zhàomiàn 照面兒 to meet face to face: *Wǒ gēn tā méizhào ge miàn 儿 jiù zǒu le.* I left without seeing him face to face. [V-0]
- zhàopiàn 照片 a photograph [SC/N]
- zhàoshè 照射 to project light upon, to illuminate [CC/V]
- zhàoxiàng 照相 to photograph [V-0]; a photograph: *zhàoxiàngjī,* camera
- zhàoyàng 照樣兒 to follow the pattern [V-0]; in the same manner [Adv]
- zhàoyào 照耀 to illuminate, to shine in glory [CC/V]
- zhàoyāojìng 照妖鏡 a mirror which reveals disguise of monster or demon
- zhàoyīng 照應 to look after; to fit with (prophecy, original) [CC/V]
- zhàozhǔn 照准 to give approval to request from inferior: *shēnqǐng zhàozhǔn,* request approved [SC/V]
- guānzhào 關照 to look after [CC/V]

- zhēngbà 爭霸 to compete for hegemony among states [V-0]
- zhēngbiàn 爭辯 to argue: *gēn tā zhēngbiànle bàntiān*, argued with him for a long time [CC/V]
- zhēngchǎo 爭吵 to squabble, to quarrel [CC/V]
- zhēngchí 爭持 to wrangle, to contend: *zhēngchí búràng*, to contend without yielding [CC/V]
- zhēngduó 爭奪 to fight for possession (of land, power, woman, etc.) [CC/V]
- zhēngdòu 爭鬥 to fight [CC/V]
- zhēng fēng chī cù 爭風吃醋 fight for love, to quarrel for jealousy
- zhēnggōng 爭功 to fight for recognition of merit [V-0]
- zhēngguāng 爭光 to vie for honor: *tì guójiā zhēngguāng*, to win honor for the country [V-0]
- zhēnglùn 爭論 to argue [CC/V]; argument
- zhēngmíng 爭名 to fight for fame [V-0]
- zhēngqì 爭氣 to fight for emotional reasons, to be honor conscious: *Zhè hái zi zhēn búzhēngqì*. This child is really disappointing; *zhēng kǒu qì*, to win some honor [V-0]
- zhēngqiáng 爭強 to compete for supremacy [V0]
- zhēngqǔ 爭取 to strive for, to fight for: *zhēngqǔ zuìhòu shènglì*, to fight for final victory; *zhēngqǔ péngyou*, to win friends [CC/V]
- zhēng quán duó lì 爭權奪利 to struggle for power and money
- zhēng xiān kǒng hòu 爭先恐後 in a mad rush to be first
- zhēng xiánqì 爭閒氣 to fight for vain or trivial reasons
- zhēngzhí 爭執 =zhēngchí [CC/V]
- zhēngzuǐ 爭嘴 to bicker, to squabble [V-0]
- dòuzhēng 鬥爭 to struggle [CC/V]; a struggle: *jiējí dòuzhēng*, class struggle (PRC)
- jìngzhēng 競爭 to compete, to contest [CC/V]; a competition, a contest

# 整

zhěng  
to put to order, to discipline

- zhěngbiān 整編 to reorganize, to regroup (military) [CC/V]
- zhěngdùn 整頓 to put to order, to restore to good shape: zhěngdùn xué-fēng, to restore good order in the school [CC/V]
- zhěngfēng 整風 to rectify atmosphere (of schools, party, etc.), to restore morale [VO]
- zhěnggèr 整個兒 whole piece [SC/N]; completely: zhěnggèr kuāle, completely collapsed [Adv]
- zhěngjié 整潔 to be clean and neat [CC/SV]
- zhěnglǐ 整理 to put to order, to tidy up, to revise, to sort out (material for manuscript): bǎ cáiliao zhěnglǐ-yíxià xiě piān wénzhāng. To sort out the material for writing an article. [CC/V]
- zhěngqí 整齊 to be tidy, orderly, to be complete [CC/SV]; zhěngzhengqíqǐ, reduplication of zhěngqí
- zhěngqí huà yī 整齊劃一 to be adjusted to uniformity (weights and measures)
- zhěngrì(jia) 整日價 the whole day [SC/TW]
- zhěng rì zhěng yè 整日整夜 whole day and night
- zhěngróng 整容 to dress up, especially to shave [V-0]
- zhěngshù 整數 a whole number, integral [SC/N]
- zhěngsù 整肅 to purge [CC/V]
- zhěng tā yíxià 整他一下 to discipline him
- zhěngtǐ 整體 the whole [SC/N]
- zhěngtiān 整天 the whole day: zhěngtiān wánr, yìdiǎnr shì yě búzuò, to play all day, don't do any work [SC/TW]
- zhěng yuànzi 整院子 to straighten out the yard [VO]; the whole courtyard [SC/N]
- zhěngzhēng 整整 exactly: zhěngzhēng shíkuài qián, exactly ten dollars [Adv]
- zhěngzhì 整治 to put to order, to teach a lesson, to punish: zhěngzhì-zhengzhi ta, to teach him a lesson [CC/V]

- zhīchǐ 知恥 to have a sense of shame or of honor: *bùzhīchǐ*, to be shameless [VO]
- zhī fǎ fàn fǎ 知法犯法 to flout the law deliberately
- zhīgēnr 知根兒 to know the root/to be an expert [VO]
- zhī guò gǎi guò 知過改過 to realize one's mistake and correct it
- zhījǐ 知己 a bosom friend [VO/N]
- zhī jǐ zhī běi 知己知彼 to know one's own and enemy's strength
- zhījué 知覺 to perceive; perception [CC/V]
- zhīmíng 知名 to be well-known [VO/SV]
- zhī mìng zhī nián 知命之年 the year when one knows the decrees of Heaven/  
fifty years of age
- zhīqùr 知趣兒 to be tactful, to have a sense of the situation (know what is right for the situation): *Nèige rén bùzhīqùr*. That person is insensible. [VO/SV]
- zhī rén zhī miàn bùzhī xīn 知人知面不知心 to know a man's exterior but not his heart
- zhī rén zhī míng 知人之明 capacity to judge a person's qualities
- zhīshì 知識 knowledge: *zhīshì fènzǐ*, intellectuals [CC/N]
- zhīxīn huà 知心話 heart to heart talk: *Tā shuōde dōu shì zhīxīn huà*. What he said are all heartfelt words.
- zhīyīn 知音 a good understanding friend [VO/N]
- zhīyǒu 知友 a bosom friend [SC/N]
- zhī yù zhī ēn 知遇之恩 gratitude for a superior's recognition and encouragement
- zhīzú 知足 to be contented: *Zhī zú cháng lè*. One who is contented is always happy. [VO/SV]
- wú suǒ bùzhī 無所不知 to know everything
- yì wú suǒ zhī 一無所知 to know nothing
- yì zhī bàn jiě 一知半解 to have superficial knowledge

# 止

zhǐ  
to stop

- zhǐbù 止步 don't go further: *Qǐng zhǐbù*. Please don't go any further (used by a departing guest when a host is accompanying him to the door.) *yóu rén zhǐbù*, visitors stop here/no admittance (sign in park) [V-O]
- zhǐ tòng 止痛 to relieve pain: *shénmo yào zhǐ tòng zuì yǒuxiào?* What drug relieves pain most effectively? [V O]
- zhǐtòngjì 止痛劑 pain reliever: *Asīpīlín shì zuì pǔtōngde zhǐtòngjì*. Aspirin is the most common pain reliever.
- zhǐ xuě 止血 to stop bleeding [VO]
- zhǐzhù 止住 stopped: *Xuě zhǐzhùle ma?* Has the bleeding been stopped? *Zhǐzhùle*. Yes, it has. [VC]
- jiézhǐ 截止 to expire: *bàomíng hòutiān jiézhǐ*. Registration expires day after tomorrow. [CC/V]
- jìnzhǐ 禁止 to forbid: *jìnzhǐ chōuyān*, no smoking [CC/V]
- liú ge bùzhǐ 流個不止 to flow without stopping
- shì kě ér zhǐ 適可而止 not to overdo it: *Fán shì shì kě ér zhǐ, búyào zuòde tài guòfèn le*. For anything, play it just right. Don't overdo it too much.
- wàng méi zhǐ kě 望梅止渴 to stop the thirst by looking at the plums/wishful thinking
- xīn rú zhǐ shuǐ 心如止水 mind as tranquil as still water/to refuse to be affected: *Tā xīn rú zhǐ shuǐ, bùguǎn nǐ zěnmō tiǎodòu yě búhuì dǎdòng tā de*. Her mind is so tranquil that you simply can't arouse her no matter how hard you try.
- xué wú zhǐ jìng 學無止境 There is no end to learning.
- zhōngzhǐ 中止 to stop halfway [SC/V]
- zǔzhǐ 阻止 to obstruct: *zǔzhǐ qiánjìn*, to obstruct the advance [CC/V]

zhǐ  
to point at, to, out

指

- zhǐbiāo 指標 an index sign; (mathematics) characteristic [SC/N]
- zhǐchì 指斥 to censure, blame [CC/V]
- zhǐdào 指導 to guide, to advise: *zhǐdào jiàoshòu*, major professor (adviser) [CC/V]
- zhǐdiǎn 指點 to point out (mistakes, pitfalls), to advise [CC/V]
- zhǐdìng 指定 to assign (date, person, etc.): *Zhǔrèn zhǐdìng shéi jiù shì shéi*. The person will be whoever the chairman assigns. [CC/V]
- zhǐhuà 指畫 finger painting [SC/N]; to gesticulate with fingers [CC/V]
- zhǐhuī 指揮 to direct (a choir, a battle, etc.), to conduct (a performance), to command (army) [CC/V]
- zhǐjiào 指教 to instruct, to advise, to offer suggestions for revision (used courteously for opinion): *Qǐng duōduō zhǐjiào*. Please offer suggestions for improvement. [CC/V]
- zhǐ jī mà gǒu 指雞罵狗 to point to the chicken while scolding the dog/ to scold one by ostensibly pointing to the other
- zhǐmíng 指名 to mention names (in accusations): *zhǐmíng mà*, to mention names in scolding [V-O]
- zhǐnán 指南 a guide book [VO/N]
- zhǐnánzhēn 指南針 a compass
- zhǐ sāng mà huái 指桑罵槐 to point to the mulberry tree while scolding the locust tree/to scold one by ostensibly pointing to the other
- zhǐshì 指示 to advise (inferior), to instruct [CC/V]
- zhǐ shǒu huà jiǎo 指手畫腳 to gesticulate wildly
- zhǐwàng 指望 to hope: *zhǐwàng chénggōng*, to look forward to success [CC/V]; hope: *yǒu meiyǒu diǎnr zhǐwàngr?* Is there any hope?
- zhǐyǐn 指引 to guide: *zhǐyǐn nǚ zǒushang dà lù*, to guide you to get on the highway [CC/V]; guidance
- zhǐzhé 指摘 to point out (fault) [CC/V]
- shí shǒu suǒ zhǐ 十手所指 that which ten hands point to/target of public accusation

# 治

zhì

to govern, to treat, to punish

- zhì'ān 治安 public security: *Zhège dìfāngde zhì'ān hǎo buhao?* Is the public security here good? [CC/N]
- zhìběn 治本 to effect basic reform, to give basic cure in medicine [V-0].
- zhìbiāo 治標 to alleviate symptoms of disease or social ills without thorough cure [V-0]
- zhìbìng 治病 to treat a patient [V-0]
- zhìchǎn 治產 to manage property: *Tā zhèjǐnián zhìle bùshǎo chǎn.* These few years he has acquired quite a bit of property. [V-0]
- zhìguó 治國 to rule a country [V-0]
- zhìjiā 治家 to run a family [V-0]
- zhìjīng 治經 to study classics [V-0]
- zhìjūn 治軍 to train and command military forces [V-0]
- zhìlǐ 治理 to rule, manage, put in order [CC/V]
- zhìliáo 治療 to cure [CC/V]; a therapy: *jīngshēn zhìliáo*, psychotherapy
- zhìsāng 治喪 to manage, set up a funeral [V-0]
- zhìshù 治術 statecraft, the art of government [SC/N]
- zhì wénxué 治文學 to do research on literature
- zhìxia 治下 under the jurisdiction: *zài shěng zhèngfǔde zhìxia*, under the jurisdiction of the provincial government
- zhìxué 治學 to study: *zhuānxīn zhìxué*, to concentrate on studies [VO]
- zhìzhuāng 治裝 to buy clothing and other things for a journey: *zhìzhuāng fèi*, allowance for purchasing clothing, etc. for foreign assignment [V-0]
- zhìzuì 治罪 to punish: *zhì tāde zuì*, to punish him [V-0]
- chǔzhì 處治 to dispose: *Tāde qǐngqiú yīngdāng rúhé chǔzhì?* How should his request be dealt with? to deal punishment to: *chǔzhì bùliáng shàonian*, to deal punishment to juvenile delinquents [CC/V]
- tǒngzhì 統治 to rule (a country) [CC/V]
- zìzhì 自治 self-governing, self-government; *dìfāng zìzhì*, local autonomy [SC/N]

- zhìcái 制裁 to impose sanction on (aggressor), to bring under control: *zhìcái qīnliè zhě*, to impose sanction on aggressors [CC/V]; sanction: *fǎlǜ zhìcái*, legal sanction
- zhìdí 制敵 to subdue the enemy [VO]
- zhìdìng 制定 to set up (rules, rites, etc.) [CC/V]
- zhìfú 制伏 to subdue: *Tā lì dà rú niú, hěn bùróngyì zhìfú*. He is strong like a cow, not easy to subdue. [CC/V]
- zhìlǐ 制禮 to set up rites and ceremonies [V-0]
- zhìshèng 制勝 to overcome, to come out victorious [VO]
- zhìxiàn 制憲 to write, establish constitution [V-0]
- zhìyù 制慾 to restrain the passions [VO]
- zhìzhǐ 制止 to stop (riot, strike, etc.): *wúlǐde bàgōng yídìng yào zhìzhǐ*. Unreasonable strikes must be stopped. [CC/V]
- zhìzuò 制作 creation (of art, music, etc.) [CC/N]
- dǐzhì 抵制 to boycott: *dǐzhì yánghuò*, to boycott foreign goods [CC/V]
- guǎnzhi 管制 to control: *guǎnzhi jiāotōng*, to control traffic [CC/V]; control: *jiāotōng guǎnzhi*, traffic control
- jiézhì 節制 to control: *jiézhì shēngyù*, to practice birth control [CC/V]
- jìnzhì 禁制 to forbid, to prohibit [CC/V]
- xiànzhi 限制 to limit: *xiànzhi xíngdòng*, to limit activities [CC/V]; limits, restrictions: *Xuéxiàode xiànzhi tài duō*. The school has too many restrictions.
- zhuānzhi 專制 to be tyrannical [SC/SV]
- zìzhì 自制 self-restraint: *zìzhì nénglì*, ability to control oneself [SC/V]



# 助

zhù  
to help, to assist, to aid

- zhùcí 助詞 (grammar) an auxiliary, grammatical particles [SC/N]
- zhùchǎnshì 助產士 a midwife
- zhùdòngcí 助動詞 (grammar) auxiliary verb
- zhùjiào 助教 an assistant at college [SC/N]
- zhùlǐ 助理 to assist [CC/V]; an assistant: *Tā shì wǒ de zhùlǐ.* He is my assistant.
- zhùlì 助力 help, a helping hand: *Zuótiān wǒ mángjǐle. Nǐ gěi wǒ de zhùlì zuì dà.* Yesterday I was extremely busy. The help you gave me was the biggest. [SC/N]
- zhù máng 助忙 to help (someone because he is busy): *Jīntiān Zhāngjiā bàn xǐshì. Línjū dōu lái zhù máng.* The Chang family has a wedding today. All the neighbors came to help. [V-O]
- zhù rén 助人 to help others: *Zhù rén wéi kuàilè zhī běn.* To help others is the source of happiness. [VO]
- zhù shì 助勢 to give oral or moral support [V-O]
- zhù shǒu 助手 an assistant [SC/N]
- zhù wēi 助威 to give oral or moral support [V-O]
- zhù xué jīn 助學金 scholarship
- bá miáo zhù zhǎng 拔苗助長 to help a plant grow by pulling/wrong approach to do anything
- bāng zhù 幫助 to help [CC/V]
- bǔ zhù 補助 to subsidize [CC/V]; subsidy
- nèi zhù 內助 inside help/wife [SC/N]
- tiān zhù zì zhù 天助自助 Heaven helps those who help themselves
- xiāng zhù 相助 to help each other [SC/V]
- zī zhù 資助 to help with money: *zī zhù tā chūguó,* to help him financially to go abroad
- zì zhù cān 自助餐 self-help meal/buffet or cafeteria style meal

- zhùbuxià 住不下 cannot accommodate: *Wūzi tài xiǎo, zhùbuxià zhèmo duō rén.*  
The room is too small to accommodate so many people. [VC]
- zhùchù 住处 place where one lives [SC/N]
- zhùhù 住户 inhabitant, house [SC/N]
- zhùjiā 住家 to stay at home, same as *zhùzai jiāli*; to live: *Nǐ zài nǎr zhùjiā?* Where do you live? [V-O]
- zhùkǒu 住口 stop mouth/shut up! [V-O]
- zhùrén 住人 to accommodate people: *Zhège dìfang néng zhùrén ma?* Is this place suitable for people to live in? [V-O]
- zhùshǒu 住手 stop hand/stop! [V-O]
- zhùsuǒ 住所 place where one lives (=zhùchù) [SC/N]
- zhùxia 住下 to lodge: *Tiān wǎn le. Wǒmen zhùxia zài shuō.* It is getting late. Let's lodge here and then talk about it. [VC]
- zhùxiào 住校 to live in a dormitory: *Xuésheng yǒude zhùjiā, yǒude zhùxiào.* Some of the students stay home, some stay in the dormitory. [V-O]
- zhùzái 住宅 residence, house [SC/N]
- zhùzhǐ 住址 address (location of residence) [SC/N]
- zhùzuǐ 住嘴 Shut up! (=zhùkǒu) [V-O]
- jūzhù 居住 to live: *Nǐ zài nǎr jūzhù?* Where do you live? [CC/V]
- kàobuzhù 靠不住 to be unreliable: *Tāde huà kàobuzhù.* His words are not reliable. [VC]
- liúzhù 留住 to ask guest to stay longer: *Tā jīntian yídìng yào zǒu. Wǒ zěnmò yě liúbuzhù.* He insists on leaving today. No matter what, I cannot get him to stay longer. [VC]
- rěnzhù 忍住 to bear: *Zhèzhǒng wéiqū, nǐ yàoshi rěndezhù jiù bié gào song ta.* Concerning the grievance, if you can bear it, don't tell him. [VC]
- zhuāzhu 抓住 to hold fast: *Yú tài huá, wǒ jiǎnzhi zhuābuzhù.* The fish is too slippery; I simply cannot hold it.

# 抓

*zhuā*  
to scratch, to grab, to catch

*zhuā dàtóu* 抓大頭 a game of picking lines leading to covered numbers (for pooling money), in which the *dàtóu* pays more than others; to make a fool of someone: *Bié zhuā wǒde dàtóu*. Don't make a fool of me.

*zhuā gōngfu* 抓功夫 to steal time for idling

*zhuāhuì* 抓會 a club in which subscribers pay a certain amount monthly, the sum going to the person who shakes the best dice. [V-O/N]

*zhuā jiē mǎi kuài* 抓尖兒賣快 to pay avid attention to someone to curry favor

*zhuājiūr* 抓鬮兒 to draw lots [V-O]

*zhuākōng* 抓空 to fail in an attempt [V-O]

*zhuāpò liǎn* 抓破臉 to scratch the face so that it bleeds, (figuratively) don't care about the matter of face: *Zhuāpòle liǎn, shénmo dōu búzàihu*. Without considering face, nothing matters.

*zhuā rén* 抓人 to arrest people: *Jǐngchá jìnlai zhuāle bùshǎode rén*. The police arrested many people recently. [V O]

*zhuā shēngchǎn* 抓生產 to catch up with production (PRC)

*zhuāyǎng* 抓癢 to scratch an itchy spot [V-O]

*zhuā yào* 抓藥 to fill a prescription (particularly in a Chinese herb shop) [V O]

*zhuozhōu* 抓周兒 to test a child on his first birthday by placing different things around him. The item he grabs will indicate his future. [V-O]

*zhuāzhu jīhuì* 抓住機會 to grab the opportunity

- zhuǎnbiàn 轉變 to change: *zhuǎnbiàn fāngxiàng*, to change direction [CC/V];  
a change: *Méiyǒu shénme zhuǎnbiàn*. There is no change.
- zhuǎndòng 轉動 to revolve (machine), to turn about (body) [SC/V]
- zhuǎnhuán 轉圈 to go around, to save a situation by going about or speaking to someone: *Zhèjiàn shì jiǎnzhi méiyǒu zhuǎnhuánde yúdi*.  
About this matter, there is simply no way to do anything about it.
- zhuǎnjī 轉機 a change for the better: *Tāde bìng yǒu diǎnr zhuǎnjī le*. His condition (physical) shows some improvement.
- zhuǎnjià 轉嫁 to remarry [SC/V]
- zhuǎnlù 轉錄 to reprint [SC/V]
- zhuǎnmài 轉賣 to resell to a third party [SC/V]
- zhuǎnniànjiān 轉念間 in a short while, before you know it [Adv]
- zhuǎnràng 轉讓 to sell out, to transfer [SC/V]
- zhuǎnshēng 轉生 to be born in next incarnation (as dog, donkey, another human being, etc.) [SC/V]
- zhuǎnshǒu 轉手 to change hands, to pass on to another [V-0]; in a moment:  
*Tā zhuǎnshǒu jiù biànguà le*. He changes his mind so quickly. [Adv]
- zhuǎnshùnjiān 轉瞬間 in the twinkling of an eye, quickly [Adv]
- zhuǎntuō 轉託 to request through a third person [SC/V]
- zhuǎnwān(r) 轉彎兒 to turn a corner, to make a turn, to drive around:  
*zhuǎnle yíge dà wānr*, to make a big round [V-0]
- zhuǎnwānzi 轉彎子 to beat about the bush: *Bié zhuǎnwānzi mà rén*.  
Don't make oblique remarks. [V-0]
- zhuǎnxiàng 轉向 to change directions [V-0]
- zhuǎnxué 轉學 to transfer to another school: *zhuǎnxué-shēng*,  
transfer students (from *zhuǎnxuéde xuésheng*)
- zhuǎnyǎn 轉眼 in the twinkling of an eye: *Tā zhuǎnyǎn jiù bújiàn le*. In the twinkling of an eye; he is nowhere. [VO/Adv]
- zhuǎnyí 轉移 to change, to shift: *zhuǎnyí zhèndì*, to shift battlefield [SC/V]

# 重

zhòng  
to place value upon, to be heavy

- zhòngdà 重大 to be important, to be serious: *Zérèn zhòngdà*. The responsibility is great. [CC/SV]
- zhòngdì 重地 place of strategic importance: *Jūnshì zhòngdì, yóu rén zhǐ bù*. Place of military importance, please don't enter. [SC/N]
- zhòngdiǎn 重點 important point: *Shuōhuà yào zhuādezhù zhòngdiǎn*. To speak, one must be able to grasp the important points. [SC/N]
- zhòngfàn 重犯 key criminal, a person convicted of grave crime [SC/N]
- zhòng gōngyè 重工業 heavy industry
- zhònglì 重力 gravitation [SC/N]
- zhònglì 重利 to place value on money [VO/SV]; big profit [SC/N]
- zhòngliàng 重量 weight, substance: *Zhèpiān dōngxi yǒu zhòngliàng*. This article has real substance. [SC/N]
- zhòngmíng 重名 great reputation [SC/N]; to place value on reputation [VO]
- zhòngshēnzi 重身子 to be pregnant: *Tā xiànzài zhòngshēnzi chūbude mén*. She is now pregnant, cannot go out. [SC/SV]
- zhòngshì 重視 to value (friendship, money, etc.) [SC/SV]
- zhòngtīng 重聽 to be hard of hearing [SC/SV]
- zhòngtóu xì 重頭戲 an opera that is difficult to perform: *Nà shì yìchū zhòngtóu xì*. That is an opera difficult to perform.
- zhòngxiào 重孝 deep mourning for parents [SC/N]
- zhòngxīn 重心 center for gravity [SC/N]
- zhòngyā 重壓 heavy pressure [SC/N]
- zhòngyào 重要 to be important [CC/SV]
- zhòngyīn 重音 stress (of words) [SC/N]
- zhòngzhèn 重鎮 important military base [SC/N]
- zhòngzuì 重罪 a grave crime [SC/N]
- zhēnzhòng 珍重 to take good care of one's health [CC/V]
- zìzhòng 自重 to have self-respect [SC/V]

- zhuāngbāo 裝包 to pack [V-O]
- zhuāngbìng 裝病 to malingering [V-O]
- zhuāngdìng 裝訂 to bind a book [CC/V]
- zhuānghuāng 裝潢 to furnish and decorate [CC/V]; furniture and decorations, handsome book-binding: *Zhèběn shūde zhuānghuāng hěn bucuò*. The binding of this book is really good.
- zhuānghuàngzi 裝幌子 to put up a false front, to put up a show to deceive [V-O]
- zhuāngjiǎ 裝甲 to armor: *zhuāngjiǎ bùduì*, armored unit [VO]
- zhuāngjiǎ 裝假 to pretend: *Tā jiù xǐhuan zhuāngjiǎ. Shéi zhīdao tā xīnli xiǎngde shì shénme*. He enjoys to pretend. Who knows what is in his mind. [V-O]
- zhuānglǎo 裝老 to pretend to be old [V-O]
- zhuāng ménmiàn 裝門面 to put up a front
- zhuāngpèi 裝配 to provide with accessories, to decorate [CC/V]
- zhuāngqiāng 裝腔 to affect certain airs: *zhuāngqiāng zúshì*, to assume airs of importance [V-O]
- zhuāngshǎ 裝傻 to pretend to be stupid: *Tā xīnli míngbai biǎomiàn r zhuāngshǎ*. He knows it but pretends to be ignorant. [V-O]
- zhuāngshì 裝飾 to decorate [CC/V]; *zhuāngshipǐn*, jewelry and ornaments
- zhuāngshù 裝束 attire [CC/N]
- zhuāngsuàn 裝蒜 to assume airs, to put up a false show: *Tā shì shuǐxiān bùkāihuā, zhuāngsuàn*. He is like an unblooming narcissus, pretending to be garlic/He is just putting up a false show. [V-O]
- zhuāngxiāng 裝箱 to pack the box (for shipping) [V-O]
- zhuāngxiū 裝修 to repair and install [CC/V]
- zhuāngyùn 裝運 to transport, to ship [CC/V]
- zhuāngzài 裝載 to load [CC/V]
- zhuāngzhì 裝置 to arrange, to set up, to install: *zhuāngzhì yíge diànhuà*, to install a telephone [CC/V]

# 追

zhuī  
to chase, to reminisce, to act retroactively

- zhuībǔ 追捕 to search and arrest (thief, deserter, etc.) [CC/V]
- zhuīdào 追悼 to grieve for the dead: *zhuīdào huì*, memorial service for the dead [CC/V]
- zhuīdaoshǒu 追到手 to succeed in chasing (girl friend): *Nǚ péngyou yì zhuīdaoshǒu, tā jiù búyào le.* As soon as he wins a girl's heart, he will give her up.
- zhuīgǎn 追赶 to chase after: *Zéi pǎole, kuàidiānr zhuīgǎn.* The thief ran away. Chase after him quickly. [CC/V]
- zhuīhuán jiù zhài 追還舊債 to demand payment on old debt
- zhuīhuí 追回 to recover (debt, lost property) [VC]
- zhuīhuǐ 追悔 to regret [CC/V]
- zhuījiā yùsuàn 追加預算 to pass addition to budget
- zhuījiū 追究 to pursue investigation of origin, cause, sources of event, etc. [CC/V]
- zhuīná 追拿 to pursue and apprehend: *zhuīná táo fàn*, to pursue and apprehend a criminal at large [CC/V]
- zhuīniàn 追念 to remember with fond regret [CC/V]
- zhuīqiú 追求 to seek after (truth, progress, girl friend) [CC/V]
- zhuīrèn 追認 to approve, admit retroactively [CC/V]
- zhuīshàng 追上 to catch up in chasing: *Tā pǎode zhēn kuài, zìrán néng zhuīshàng nèitiáo gǒu.* He runs really fast, he can even catch up with that dog. [VC]
- zhuīsuí 追隨 to follow (a leader, master): *Tā zhuīsuí lǐngxiù hǎoduō nián le.* He has followed the leader for many years. [CC/V]
- zhuīwèn 追問 to cross-examine, to examine with thoroughness [CC/V]
- zhuīxiǎng 追想 to think back (upon old days, etc.) [CC/V]
- zhuīyì 追憶 to think back (past events) [CC/V]
- zhuīzāng 追贓 to recover thief's booty [V-0]
- zhuīzōng 追蹤 to follow in the steps of those who have gone before [V-0]

zǒu  
to walk, to leave

走

- zǒubǎn 走板 to be out of tune: *Tā cháng zǒubǎn le*. He is out of tune. [V-0]
- zǒubukāi 走不開 to be unable to tear oneself away, to be too narrow to allow easy passage: *Hútong tài zhǎi, qìchē zǒubukāi*. The alley is too narrow for the car to go through. [VC]
- zǒudòng 走動 to be able to walk: *Tā lǎode zǒubudòng le*. He is too old to walk. [VC]; to have social intercourse with friends: *Tā cháng dào Zhāngjiā zǒudòng*. He has social intercourse with the Changs; to take a stroll [CC/V]
- zǒugǒu 走狗 a running dog/a lacky [SC/N]
- zǒuhóng 走紅 to have good luck, to be more popular [VO/SV]
- zǒuhuǒ 走火 to have a short circuit, to fire accidentally [V-0]
- zǒu jiānghu 走江湖 to go from place to place to stage show for a living (acrobats, magicians, singers, etc.)
- zǒulòu 走漏 to leak out: *zǒulòu fēngshēng*, leak a secret [CC/V]
- zǒu mǎ kàn huā 走馬看花 to view the flowers on horseback/to go over things quickly
- zǒu nèixiàn 走內線 to bring influence to bear on someone through his close relatives
- zǒushuǐ 走水 to catch fire [V-0]
- zǒusī 走私 to smuggle: *zǒusī huò*, smuggled goods [V-0]
- zǒu xiédào 走斜道兒 to approach through devious means; to patronize brothels
- zǒuyàng 走樣兒 to be out of shape, to fail to conform to the norm [V-0]
- zǒuyùn 走運 to have luck: *Tā zhè jǐnián zǒu hǎoyùn*. He has had good luck in recent years; *zǒu bèiyùn*, to have bad luck [V-0]
- zǒuzhe qiáo 走着瞧 Let's see what will happen later: *Nǐ xiànzai xiān bié déyì. Wǒmen zǒuzhe qiáo*. Don't you be so happy now. Let's see what will happen to you later.
- zǒuzīpài 走資派 capitalist routers (PRC)
- bānzǒu 搬走 to move away [VC]



- zuòchuáng 坐牀 (of newly weds) to be seated on the edge of the bed in the bridal room after the wedding ceremony [V-O]; inaugural ceremony of the Lamas in Tibet
- zuòdà 坐大 to allow someone to wax strong (without doing something to prevent it) [CC/V]
- zuò dì fēn zāng 坐地分贓 to divide the booty on the spot
- zuò dìwōr 坐地窩兒 at the beginning: *Tā zuò dìwōr jiù búhuì*. He doesn't know how in the first place; right there and then: *Zuò dìwōr jiù bàntuǒ le*. It was done right away. [Adv]
- zuòfǎ 坐法 to be punished for crime [V-O]
- zuògōng 坐功 (Taoism) the practice of sitting in silence to meditate [SC/N]
- zuò hóng yǐzi 坐紅椅子 to sit on a red chair/to be the last of a roster of successful candidates (alludes to the practice of making a red check mark at the end of the roster.)
- zuòjìng 坐靜 to sit quietly for meditation [V-O]
- zuò jǐng guān tiān 坐井觀天 to see the sky by sitting in a well/to take a narrow view of things
- zuòkè 坐客 a passenger on boat, etc. [SC/N]
- zuò lì bùān 坐立不安 to feel uneasy, restless whether sitting or standing
- zuò lǐng bǎndèng 坐冷板凳 to sit on a cold stool/to be given the cold shoulder
- zuò shī liáng jī 坐失良機 to let a golden opportunity slip by
- zuò chī shān kōng 坐吃山空 to remain at home and eat away a whole future
- zuòtáng 坐堂 to sit as a judge or magistrate [V-O]
- zuòxí 坐席 to take seat at a banquet [V-O]
- zuòyè 坐夜 to sit up all night, to keep vigil in the night [V-O]
- zuòzhèn 坐鎮 to garrison (a city, area, etc.) [CC/V]
- zuòzhuāng 坐莊 to be the banker in games of chance [V-O]

zuò

to do, to make, to work

作

- zuòbà 作罷 to dismiss as not worth further discussion or action: Zhèjian shì jìrán dàjiā dōu méiyǒu xìngqǔ jiù zuòbà. Since nobody is interested in this matter, no further discussion is needed. [V0]
- zuòbàn(r) 作伴兒 to serve as companion, to keep company: Shéi gěi nǐ zuòbàn? Who keeps you company? [V-0]
- zuòbǎo 作保 to be guarantor: Wǒ gěi nǐ zuòbǎo. I will be your guarantor. [V-0]
- zuòbì 作弊 to practice irregularities (fraud), to cheat (in examinations, etc.): Zuòbìde rén chízǎo huì bèi rén fāxiàn de. Those who cheat will be discovered sooner or later. [V-0]
- zuòbié 作別 to bid goodbye [V-0]
- zuòdǎi 作歹 to do evil [V-0]
- zuòduì 作對 to set against, to be opposed to: Tā gēn wǒ zuòduì. He is opposed to me. [V-0]
- zuòfǎ 作法 method of making, doing things, course of action [SC/N]
- zuòfēng 作風 way of doing things, manner in which one does things [SC/N]
- zuòguài 作怪 to cause trouble, to play tricks, to act in a strange way: Tā jìnlái bùzhīdao zài zuò shénme guài. Nobody knows what tricks he is playing lately. [V-0]
- zuòhuó(r) 作活兒 to do work: Nǐ zhèjǐtiān zuò xiè shénme huór? What kind of work have you been doing these few days? [V-0]
- zuòkè 作客 to be a guest at a friend's; to travel in a foreign country [V-0]
- zuòmèng 作夢 to dream, to attempt something unpractical: Nǐ jiǎnzhí shì zuòmèng mo! You are simply dreaming/You are attempting the impossible. [V-0]
- zuònán 作難 to find oneself in a predicament, to be put on the spot [V-0]
- zuòshēng 作聲 to break silence, to begin to speak: Nǐ wèi shénme búzuòshēng ne? Why don't you say something? [V-0]
- zuòzhǔ 作主 to make decision: Nǐmen jiā shéi zuòzhǔ? Who makes the decisions in your family? [V-0]
- dàngzuò 當作 to treat as: bǎ ta dàngzuò hǎorén kàndài, to treat him as a good person

# 做

zuò  
to do, to make, to act as

- zuòcài 做菜 to cook (dishes) [V O]
- zuòde 做得 can be done: *Nà jian shì zuòde.* That matter can be done.
- zuòdōng 做東 to be host, to pay the bill: *Jīntian wǒ zuòdōng.* Today I am the host. [V-O]
- zuò è'rén 做惡人 to act the part of a villain
- zuòguān 做官 to be in an official position [V O]
- zuòguǐr 做鬼兒 to play tricks, to practice irregularities [V-O]
- zuò hǎorén 做好人 to act the part of a sympathizer
- zuò hǎoshì 做好事 to do good deeds
- zuòjiǎo 做腳 to serve to pass secret messages [V-O]
- zuòkuò 做闊 to show off one's riches [V-O]
- zuò liǎn(r) 做臉兒 to do something for the sake of appearance [V-O]
- zuòlòng 做弄 to manipulate for selfish ends, to take someone as a sucker:  
zuòlòng rén [CC/V]
- zuòqīn 做親 to make marriage arrangements for one's child [V-O]
- zuò rénqíng 做人情 to do someone a favor
- zuò shēngrì 做生日 to hold a birthday party
- zuòshòu 做壽 to give a birthday in honor of an elder [V-O]
- zuò shǒujiǎo 做手脚 to resort to irregular practices, to make secret arrangements
- zuòtóu 做頭 expected results: *Zhèjian shì méi shénmo zuòtóu.* You cannot expect any results from doing this.
- zuòxiàn 做線 to serve to pass secret messages (=zuòjiǎo) [V-O]
- zuòxiǎo 做小 to be someone's concubine [V-O]
- zuòyǎn 做眼 to gather information: *zuòyǎn jiūdiàn,* undercover taverns [V-O]
- zuò zéi xīn xū 做賊心虛 to have a guilty conscience

## APPENDIX I

### Chinese Characters for the Examples

Examples under the entries are in romanized versions. Chinese characters are given below according to order of appearance. Entries are underlined.

Page

EXAMPLES IN CHINESE CHARACTERS

- 1 多謝您的愛顧。愛國心 要是一個人愛護他的名譽，他絕不會作出這種見不得人的事的。愛美的觀念  
愛人如己 你怎麼會愛上她？
- 2 請你給他安插一個職位。等他安定一下再說吧。  
住在這兒很安定。安分守己 安家費 他安然渡過難關。他日子過得很安閒。電話已經安裝好了。  
他這樣對你顯然是不安好心。
- 3 這個辦不到。這件事由我辦理。他很會辦事。  
這個學校是甚麼時候創辦的？沒辦法作。  
只要你說出來我一定照辦。
- 4 這事由我包辦。抖擻包袱底兒 包管沒錯兒。包管來回兒  
包工制 包工活 這句話包含的意思很多。一個月的包金  
是多少？那本小說真是包羅萬象。
- 5 保管人 保護國 保護色 那個保險公司不保險。  
人權的保障 保證人 保證書 請好好兒保重身體。  
保準兒沒事。難保他不會生氣。
- 6 新聞報導 報父母養育之恩 這部車子報廢了。立志  
報國 無以報命 報喜不報憂
- 7 主動 原告 這次起義被難的烈士很多。怎麼你沒  
被請？你說這話不怕被人聽見？賊被抓住了。
- 8 我們得時時防備敵人的襲擊。在敵人地區我們  
必須時時戒備。

- 9 我比不上他。 比方說 舉個比方 比較好 比較語言學  
會...作比例 比例尺 比賽講故事 講演比賽  
比照着這張畫兒畫 你把他比作甚麼?
- 10 別老是編派人好嗎? 編造謠言
- 11 變動很大。這孩子變好了。 千變萬化 變態心理  
變天了。別忘了帶傘。 變通辦理 變相賣淫  
她已經變了心。你就別再死心眼兒了。
- 12 寫文章你得參考很多書。給你作個參考。從昨天起我參與  
了他們的討論。
- 13 查經班 查明真相 隨信寄給你像片三張。請查收。  
請查照辦理。你要是有不認識的字就查字典。
- 14 察明責任 細察來意
- 15 不動產
- 16 他就會唱高調兒。別指望他作出甚麼來。留聲機  
唱個唱兒 今天晚上城裡唱戲。
- 17 人人稱便 稱道不絕 這件衣裳很稱身。
- 18 不計成敗 成本太高的生意不好作。我這樣作還不是  
想成全他那一心孝。他成心氣他媽媽。
- 19 請乘便把他帶回去。 乘機脫逃 你現在沒事,還不  
乘空兒把那封信寫完? 乘興多畫幾張吧。
- 20 時局很吃緊。這件事很吃勁。你得吃勁拉。  
大吃一驚 這種紙不太吃水。他現在很吃香。  
這件事很吃重。
- 21 持法森嚴 持久戰 持論公正 持平之論  
老成持重 跟他還是保持點兒距離好些。
- 22 出版一本書 要是出個岔兒誰負責? 學音樂,出路  
不太好。這件事由我出面接洽。買汽車,誰出錢?  
他是做買賣出身。你好好兒作,總有出頭的一天。  
這孩子真沒出息。

- 23 除非你去不行。斬草除根 政府應當替老百姓除害。  
除了你以外沒有別人會。除了你以外還有別人去。  
 他常常逃學，所以被學校除名了。被除數 星期日除外。  
廢除不平等條約 破除迷信
- 24 我跟他處不來。這件事真不好處理。他不會待人處世，所以  
 常常得罪人。處世之道 處極刑 他們兩個相處得很好。
- 25 傳達命令 傳家之寶 傳教士 傳染病 傳聞敵人佔領  
 王莊。傳信兒
- 26 現在請王博士致答詞。不答應 你亂花錢，爸爸不  
答應。問答題
- 28 請替我帶個好兒給你父母。說話帶口音 別把小孩兒帶  
 壞了。
- 29 你當面對他講。當權派 當頭棒喝 當眾宣佈  
 他當真不會。
- 30 好幾家銀行倒閉了。倒頭紙 走倒運
- 31 喝倒彩 叫個倒好兒 他原來欠我很多錢，後來我倒  
 欠他。他是倒數第一。因果倒置
- 32 到處是水。今天動身的話，甚麼時候可以到達？  
這到底是怎麼回事？抗戰到底 我到過紐約。  
 他的畫兒可畫得到家兒了。八月一號到期。你借的  
 書到期了嗎？那些錢甚麼時候才能到手？到頭來  
 全丟了。想到這件事就頭疼。我的帽子找到了。  
 他作事很週到，從來不得罪人。
- 33 點頭朋友 打點行李
- 34 下定義 說不定他會來。我們說定了明天一塊兒走。
- 35 這孩子動不動就哭。我的腳動手麻了。動用公款  
動員民衆 五四運動
- 36 漢語讀本 讀書人 讀者文摘
- 37 度量大 過度小心
- 38 發表意見 發動機 你發瘋了。發生誤會 發咒  
 紅得發紫

- 39 反串老生 反動派 反對派 反覆解釋 反覆無常  
引起反感 他非常反共。 反臉不認人 他反正不會反正。
- 40 飛行員
- 41 改編軍隊 把那些不好的習慣改變過來。 改過自新  
改口 改日再談 改天 改正錯誤
- 42 大功告成 告病假
- 43 國民革命 裁員 她先生被革了職。
- 44 給了三天假 給臉不要臉 被人打了 請你把這張  
畫兒交給他。 給人打了
- 45 講臺跟前 你跟前有沒有小孩兒？ 跟手兒去做  
栽跟頭 翻跟頭 他跟尾兒就出來了。 跟着就來了
- 46 共產黨 國際共管 共計多少錢？ 你跟他共過事  
嗎？ 公私共管 這些東西為我們所共有。
- 47 懷念 這件事跟那件事沒有甚麼關連。 牽涉  
關涉別人私事 關託您替我說說情。 他跟她  
有沒有關係沒關係。 他很關心你。 關心國事  
關於這件事，我一點兒都不知道。 照應 有事請關  
照一聲。 請你多多關照。 注意
- 48 各人有各人的觀點。 你們進去，我在外邊兒觀風。  
觀光客 觀光事業 新觀念 觀看 欣賞 採觀  
望態度 觀望不前 有碍觀瞻 袖手旁觀
- 49 我管保他不來。 這件事我可管不了。 管家的 管教小  
孩兒 管教他給你說好話。 這兒誰管事？ 管事的  
約束 管賬的 節制
- 50 害了兩天病 害人不淺 你害死我了。 利益 害處  
厲害得很 病得很厲害 壓迫
- 51 合乎道理 定合同
- 52 花不起這麼多錢 沒甚麼花項。 東西都漲了。 花銷太  
大。 看得我眼花。
- 53 化除成見 化合物 化妝品 風化區 叫花子  
歐化句子 這都是你的造化。

- 55 歡呼萬歲 這個小孩歡虎兒似的。大家歡聚一堂。  
歡送會 我歡喜她。 歡欣鼓舞 歡宴賓客 受歡迎  
 他那本書很受歡迎。
- 56 夠還本  
 57 回頭兒見 回敬一杯  
 58 我們在王家會齊，然後出發。 會同管理 會心的微笑  
 59 活動一官半職 他活該挨打。誰叫他那麼壞呢。  
幹活兒 連戲都不能看，還有甚麼活頭兒。 活頁文選  
 他在政治方面很活躍。
- 60 中央集權 集體領導 集體農場 集體安全 共產集團  
集團結婚 集郵家 集中注意 集中營
- 61 我記得他是誰。作個記號兒就不會忘了。 記名投票  
記取教訓 那時我才記事。我的記性兒太壞。 記憶力  
記住別忘了。
- 62 食品加工 小費加一 加意招呼  
 63 這個人很有見地。請別見怪。 活見鬼 瞭解  
 他的病見輕了。請你不要見外。他見聞很廣。
- 64 你講交情不講? 講究穿 他這樣作一定有甚麼講究。  
講求外表
- 66 這就叫做自討苦吃。我們把孔子叫做至聖先師。
- 65 交代差事 交代他不要多嘴。 辦交代 很難跟他打交道。  
交換教授 交際花兒 文化交流 情誼 新舊交替  
證券交易所 交戰國
- 67 跟誰結仇? 結存一千塊錢 動賓結構  
 68 解除婚約 解放黑奴 先把他解決了。 解散議會
- 69 進口貨 進取心 進退兩難 進行工作
- 70 一舉一動 舉世聞名 舉手贊成 舉止大方 一舉得子  
 71 未開化國家 開口大笑 他父母很開通。別拿我開胃。  
開消很大。別拿我開心。
- 72 看不出來他是誰 茶房!看酒! 要不是看你的面子，我才不會  
替他辦那件事呢。你怎麼會看上她? 他甚麼都看



透了，一點兒也不在乎。這件事你看着辦吧。

73 我們得抗拒敵人的侵畧。司令要你去，你可不能抗命不去。把這包東西抗起來吧。你應當提出抗議才對。抗日戰爭我們抗了八年的戰才把日本打敗了。你是誰？怎麼敢跟他分庭抗禮呢？

74 我明年要到中國去考古。考古學 他的衣裳真考究。他真考究穿。把原因考究出來就知道是怎麼回事了。這件事你得好好兒的考慮。考求病源 臺大的入學考試，你考上了沒有？時代考驗青年。他缺點太多是經不起考驗的。

75 克當重任 克服困難 克復失地 克難運動 克難成果 克難房屋 老王克勤克儉，日子過得一天比一天好。克私為公 克享天年 克制情感 你柔能克剛說幾句好話不就完了嗎？

76 他一向寬洪大量 才不會跟那些小人一般見識呢。寬容政策 看在他父親的面上，把他寬恕了吧。要寬慰父母，就得好好兒念書。你好好兒地念書才能讓父母感到寬慰。寬限一個月 他總是很寬心。

77 請別把我拉扯進去。他把樹拉倒了。這件事我看還是拉倒吧。跟他拉不上關係 你拉攏他作甚麼？你替他們兩個拉攏拉攏。拉拉雜雜地說了半天。

78 你這句話來得厲害。來回票 來歷不明 來人啊。來人了呵。他的來頭不小。這種遊戲還有甚麼來頭呢。我們早就不來往了。你跟他有來往嗎？來信收到了。你很久沒給我來信了。他的來意不善。他說他姓甚麼來着？

79 我們離別以後沒通過信。他那種人離不了女人。說話別離格兒。他們老早離婚了。你得小心小人離間我們。小孩兒離不開父母。這件事作得有點兒離譜了。一家人因為戰爭都離散了。他們不願意離。

80 他不理睬我。他常常不理會人。張太太真會理家。他的理解力很高。主任病了。誰代理他的職務？

- 那個不良少年昨天被警察好好兒修理了一次。
- 81 一連串兒的不幸事件 連環圖 我連接看了三個病人。  
我連累你了。連連點頭 你跟他連絡一下。連絡處  
他看見上司來，就連忙過去打招呼。連年旱災 連篇錯字  
一連氣兒跑了三里路。連續下了三天雨。
- 82 聯合國大會 我們聯合起來誰也不怕。我們聯名  
申請。為了這件事的成功，你應當跟他聯系 聯系（繫）。  
公私聯營
- 83 春秋列國 列舉人名罪狀 請把這件事列入議程。  
你把要買的東西開列一個單子吧。請解釋下列各名詞。
- 84 這個問題太複雜，小孩子恐怕不能領會。明天我再來  
領教。你的好意我領情就是了。領養一個小孩兒。
- 85 他的計畫不幸流產了。流動財產 萬世流芳 他被  
流放到新疆去了。他的中國話說得很流利。流連忘返  
真情流露 流亡海外 流線型火車
- 86 論交情你不應該反對他。博士論文 不論你怎麼  
樣 總統言論
- 87 落成典禮 落地窗 落地式電視 把敵人打得落花  
流水。落後國家 那是落實毛主席指示的重要措施。  
打落水狗 思想落伍
- 88 買他的好 買好了就走。買賣好嗎？你把他買通了就  
沒問題了。
- 89 賣國賊 唱歌兒的賣臉不賣身。賣弄文墨
- 90 他對那件事滿不在乎。他們兩個的事鬧得滿城風雨。  
他近來滿面春風得意得很。我滿以為他會當選，沒想到  
會輸得這麼慘。今天戲園子一定滿座。他的精神  
總是很飽滿。結果圓滿。
- 91 迷迷瞪瞪的樣子 迷迷糊糊 迷魂湯 他竟然  
會迷戀一個妓女。我因為迷了路，怎麼也找不着他的  
家。迷你裙 迷人精 破除迷信 迷醉新思想
- 92 他真無能，甚麼事都拿不起來。拿不住人別想當主管。

這種皮鞋不拿滑。他拿甚麼臭架子。誰不知道他是誰。拿毛打架。他對足球很拿手。

- 93 他常常念叨着你。念念叨叨。他老是在那兒念念叨叨。他總是念念有辭，不知道說些甚麼。為了一個女人，他不知道轉了多少念頭。這棵樹是為了紀念我母親種的。結婚紀念。大哥留念。他很想念他母親。
- 94 怕不也還要三四十天的工夫。怕的是明天下雪不能開車。不做虧心事，不怕鬼叫門。這個小孩兒怕人。這張畫兒真怕人。女孩兒多半兒怕臊。這個人怕事的不得了，你最好別找他。他恐怕不會來了。
- 95 我只能替人家跑跑龍套而已。

- 96 一路平安 男女平等 地方上很平定。一件很平凡的事。那個人可不平凡。我們平分這些東西。這個地方很平靜。平均一個人賺多少錢？近來一切平平沒有甚麼可說的。平時我不睡午覺。道路平坦。

- 97 破除迷信 破費！破費！今天讓您破費了。破壞名譽  
破壞家庭 檢破爛兒過活 感情破裂 他破天荒  
第一次來。

- 98 經濟起飛。他是做生意起家的。為了省錢起見。他做事真起勁兒。他近來起居很正常。說起話來沒有完。說起來，話長。他的病有點起色。誰起的頭兒？

- 99 強暴少女 他錯了還要強辯。他一直強調他反對的理由。中國現在可強盛起來了。敵人的態度很強硬。一個強有力的國家。你要是不願意，請別勉強。我實在做不了，你一定要我做，我只好勉強試試。

- 100 切齒之恨 切合事實 切切記住 切身問題  
切身之痛 切切實實 切切實實地做事 他的話一點兒都不切實。他對我的事情一向很關切。他很關切我。他們倆的關係很密切。請你密切注意他的行動。他的態度很親切。這件事很迫切。

- 101 親愛的母親 親近小人 親口答應 王大年先生親啓  
中美親善 親身經驗 親生子女 親生父母 親自出  
馬 親她(他)的嘴 跟她親了個嘴 他們是親兄  
弟, 當然應該相親相愛。
- 102 請病假 請事假 今天我請客。我請你的客。你要是  
不向上司請示, 做錯了事誰負責? 請託人做一件事  
請問你貴姓? 請問吧, 聘請家教(家庭教師)  
申請工作
- 103 我是沒事絕不求人的, 那真是一件求之不得的事。
- 104 我們取道香港到中國去。取得學位 我們都要取法  
岳飛愛國的精神。我們家的事由太太取決。他專門  
罵人取樂兒。他取名大強。大強是他爸爸給他取  
的名兒。我們這樣決定不過是取其便而已。喜歡投機  
取巧的人常常會失望。別取笑他。這個人真是一無可取。
- 105 沒有個去處 不知去處 去不得 去核兒 紅藥兒 不知去向
- 106 那兩個人一吵起來誰也不讓過兒。要是你不讓點兒價, 我  
就不買。客人都坐好了, 怎麼還不讓迺? 汽車來了; 請讓開。  
讓讓就是了。來不來在他。把房產權讓與李四。他年紀  
小, 你就讓着他點兒。
- 107 羅美歐熱愛朱麗葉。他的情緒很熱烈。熱門兒人物  
熱熱鬧鬧 熱鬧熱鬧 人家辦生日, 咱們去湊個熱鬧  
兒吧。這種天氣能把人熱死。這個人辦事很熱心。他  
熱心公益。這個人熱心腸。誰的忙他不幫? 他對賭博很  
熱中。他熱中名利。
- 108 爸爸在生你的氣。還不快去認個不是。他認錯了人了。  
我認得這個字(人)。我輸多少錢也認了。王同志不這  
樣認為。識字
- 109 政府官員都要有能容納大眾意見的雅量。無地容身
- 110 虫由虫 他們說得入港。他已經入了美國籍了。他看武俠  
小說看得入扣兒。國語入門兒 他下棋下得入迷了, 甚麼  
事都不管了。

- 111 張家的三個女孩子，長得一個賽過一個。今天我們比賽寫字。
- 112 商量商量 商商量量的 討論 這件事我們得商同王先生  
一塊兒去辦。甚斟酌
- 113 今天我上了個大當。上趕着叫老伯 把螺絲上緊  
她今天光給我上勁。坐飛機比較上算。看不上眼
- 114 你太太甚麼時候生產? 吃生活 生死關頭 生死之交  
做生意 生長得漂亮 生殖器
- 115 這個學校設備不錯。我們得設法省錢。設騙局  
設立學校 為人設想 設座華國飯店
- 116 處置失當 房子失火了。失禮 失言 飛機失事了。情場  
失意
- 117 他要是稍微識相點兒也不會讓人家笑話他。為識者  
所笑 才能 老王的上司很賞識他的工作。學問
- 118 這把刀子使不得。買書使不了這麼多錢。昨兒買的那件  
大衣使得嗎? 他會使喚人。使勁兒念書 上次他  
沒有完成使命。她喜歡使性子是因為父母把她慣  
壞了。外國人不會使用筷子。
- 119 抓周 試驗管 試用期間我不敢請假。試驗紙
- 120 收場太令人難受了。今年的收成特別好。收復失地  
收條兒 收攬民心 收買人心 收容難民 不可收拾 好好  
收拾收拾那個壞蛋。收音機
- 121 受寵若驚 受氣包兒 天熱喝杯冰茶很受用。受洋罪
- 122 人太多我數不過來。好學生裏頭怎麼樣也數不上他。  
成天價數落他,你有沒有個完呢? 你數數數兒不就知  
道他給你多少了嗎? 他是美國數一數二的科學家。  
朋友裏頭數着他最有錢了。
- 123 他這種作風真說不過去。彼此說不來 這張書兒說不  
上傑作。說穿了一錢不值。說長道短 說天道地 說  
三道四 說好話 我本來不想告訴他。可是我說溜了  
嘴了。說起來話長 說起話來沒有完。說書的  
我是說着玩兒的。說大話

- 124 他是我的死對頭。你這個死鬼。他死皮賴臉求了一天。  
他被打得死去活來。看你那個死相!死硬派
- 125 送親太太
- 126 算不了一回事。小心被人家算計。不去算了。算命的  
算起來還是這個好。你組織旅學團別忘了把我算上。  
你說的話算數兒不算數兒? 回頭我跟你算賬。  
他就會打如意算盤。計算機
- 127 他們兩個很談得來。談鋒甚健 他昨天的談話真有  
意思。談吐很風雅。
- 128 逃避責任 逃避現實 這次讓你逃掉了。逃亡在外  
我從來沒逃過學
- 129 討飯的 讓他討個便宜。討人嫌
- 130 我很久沒提過筆了。提出意見 書上提到你沒有?  
提防敵人進攻 提高警覺 這個節目是福特公司提  
供的。提起來她的女兒就掉淚。這個人沒甚麼大  
提頭兒。
- 131 調不動 整天工作,週末到鄉下去玩兒玩兒,調齊調  
齊生活。玩弄 調味品 調整公教人員待遇
- 132 降落傘 我有點兒心跳。
- 133 這個小孩兒不聽話。聽取意見 聽信兒
- 134 停車場 不停的動
- 135 政治學通論 請通扁一下。你常跟家裏人通信嗎?  
這樣實在說不通
- 136 同情心
- 137 偷空兒看朋友
- 138 推卸責任
- 139 託你的福。託福託福。把這件事就託付給你了。  
託故不去 他是牛託生的。拜託你一件事。拜託拜託!  
委託行
- 140 這個學校的一切都很完備。工作完畢。完成任務

- 141 我們的廚房甚麼時候完工？一切都完了！婚姻很完滿。  
玩弄人 他是說着玩兒的。你不要認真。別玩兒花樣。  
老老實實地做最好。開玩笑
- 142 往常他不喝酒。往東走 往後走兩步 我們常常往還。  
我們沒有往來。往日我有很多朋友。往事還提它做甚  
麼？他往往兒把人記錯了。這條路上來來往往的車子  
真多。
- 143 名譽 人望 為人名聲 心願
- 144 政府委派誰去談判？委屈你了。你的委屈我知道。委任  
官(職) 委實不錯 委託你替我做一件事 他話說得  
很委婉，要不然怎麼吃得消。委員會
- 145 溫存話兒 溫度計 氣候溫和 脾氣溫和 厚道  
溫習功課 善良 人間溫暖 柔和 孝順 文雅
- 146 他要我向你問安。問答題 你把我問倒了。他要我問  
候你。這件事一定得問明是誰搞的。你的書甚麼時候  
問世？問訊處
- 147 他今天受洗禮了。他被洗腦了。他洗手不幹了。他已  
經洗心革面不再做壞事了。
- 148 甚麼時候吃你的喜酒？這個人喜怒無常，不是哭就  
是笑。他升官的事你給他道過喜了沒有？
- 149 他當着那麼多人開我的玩笑。真叫我下不了台。請你  
給民主下個定義。不管做甚麼事都得下功夫。  
這些都是下酒的好菜。我難過得都下淚了。我們的  
州長甚麼時候下台(臺)？
- 150 出了事千萬別改變現場。吃現成兒飯 說現成兒話  
毛病現出來了。你有多少現款？誰是現任市長？  
這個人真現實啊。國際現勢 老王的妻子跑了又死  
了兒子。那才真是現世報了。現報 你請回去吧。別  
再現眼了。到現在為止我還沒有看見他呢。維持現狀

- 151 他就會向上司獻犬媚。中山先生獻犬身革命人人佩服。有些人不靠本事靠獻犬殷勤升官。這是我對國家的獻犬贈。請你貢獻一點兒意見。他做了很多對國家有貢獻的事情。
- 152 想必是他病了。想得到，做得到。我們得想法子救他。他辛苦的情形可以想見。你想開了就不難過了。想來我真不應該。他想來想去也想不出個法子來。他很想念他哥哥。想起那件事來就傷心。那種事還有甚麼想頭呢？他那種窘迫的情形是可以想像得到的。這是一個不可思議的想像。他是異想天開，一點兒都不實際。
- 153 人心向背 一點向當兒都沒有。他向來是這樣的。向前走 不向上就會倒退的。你可別老向着他說話。努力向學 以免向隅
- 154 這事與你毫不相干。說相聲兒的 照相(像)機 天氣這麼好，我們出去照相(像)去。我今天到照相館去照相。真相大明
- 155 像貌非凡 別像煞有介事的樣子。那不是甚麼了不起的事情。給他一個像兒瞧。穿這樣的奇裝異服像甚麼？你用不着作這些像生兒了。他像是沒聽見。你今天可得穿得像樣兒一點兒。這樣作還像樣兒。那件事聽着不大像。他作不出來。連父母都不管。真太不像話。你看他。三分不像人七分倒像鬼。他好像病了似的。總理遺像
- 156 物價高，消費跟着增加。消費品 大汽車消耗汽油太多。消化不良 積極 消磨歲月 忙了一年，該消遣消遣了。啊。你今年到那兒去消暑？工作太苦，吃不消。
- 157 給我們說個笑話。我唱得不好，請別笑話。他是個笑面虎。你可得小心點兒。看他笑容可掬，實在可愛。別老開他的玩笑。這個玩笑可開大了。請求你。別取笑我了，好嗎？
- 158 我們得寫個字兒才行。



- 159 他的話信得。你信奉甚麼教？信任狀 這個政府是信賞必罰。犯罪的一個也逃不了。紅衛兵都是毛澤東的信徒。他對你一點信心也沒有。不守信用 我相信你對。我相信你。
- 160 及時行樂 行為科學 風行全國 旅行社
- 161 休怪他不幫忙。你累了吧？好好兒休息休息。休想他會回心轉意。那件事他還不肯罷休。退而不休
- 162 期許學成回國 爸爸不允許你去。他工作很努力。上司對他大加讚許。以救國救民的大任自許。
- 163 我這個學期選讀英文。選舉權 選派留學生 現在的政府都喜歡選用青年。買東西當然要選擇好的。這家公司的貨太少。沒甚麼選擇。公務員多半是考選來的。競選的人多，落選的人也多。大家推選老張作代表。
- 164 這個學期你選了幾個學分的課？最高學府這孩子最近學壞了。亞洲學會 我們都應當向老李學習。這孩子勤學得不得。
- 165 將來怎麼演變，誰也不敢說。這場演出很叫座。演化論 實彈演習 三國志演義 歸納法 演奏會
- 166 這孩子真要不得。今天下雨了。要不然我就去了。交通要道 要飯的 國防要害 兩個人很要好。那家生意靠不住，要說要的太大，不得要領 吵得要命。你總是這樣要脅人。學外國話，要在多多練習。
- 167 習慣養成了就不好改了。靠薪水養活家 養老金 他養身有道總是那麼健康。不忘父母養育之恩 培養人材
- 168 桌子上有很多印兒。印刷品 你對他的印象好不好？別給人壞印象。商務印書館印行 互相印證
- 169 這種局面真難應付。先給你點錢應個急。今年我們也買了個聖誕樹 應應景兒。應用科學
- 170 你用不着去。今天你用不着這本書吧？下功夫 對學問他真肯用功夫。雖我用盡了力量幫他的忙，可是他還是不滿意。不會用人就作不好行政工作。用心做事 用意很好，可是結果反而把朋友給得罪了。不用客氣。
- 171 遊覽車 遊樂場 愛國遊行 遊興大發 他喜歡跟外國人

交遊。交遊很廣

- 172 那件事已經說得有邊兒了。有不是找我。有的去，有的不去。  
有的人 有的時候 他有的是錢。小心！這個東西有毒。  
無後 革命有理，有臉的人 有心人 你有準兒能成功嗎？
- 173 我們約定明天開會。語言是一種約定俗成的東西。你們  
有沒有約會？這次旅行約計得十天。約略這個時候  
約累半年的時間 約請朋友來吃飯 他們家的小孩兒，  
一點兒約束都沒有。我們約同老張一塊兒去玩兒。不平等  
條約
- 174 越出範圍 她長得越發好看了。越軌行為 借書越期要  
罰錢的。他的成績超越任何人。越過重量
- 175 在朝黨 她對管家真在行。他說我甚麼我也不在乎。這件  
事能不能成功完全在你身上了。我父母都還在世。小張在外。  
在我看，一定不行。這件事你可得在心作呵。在野黨 你說了  
半天，他一點兒也不在意。
- 176 造反無罪 孩子造反了。你的造化可不小。造就人材  
王先生在數學方面的造詣很高。
- 177 敵人在那兒增防？你的前言給我的書增光不少。增加負  
擔 人口增加 病情增劇 編輯有增刪權 增長知識  
土地增值稅
- 178 展覽展期了。又展樣又大方 發展中國家 這是一種新的發展。  
沒甚麼進展。
- 179 買東西得站班。受不了。這樣作下去是站不住的。今天晚上  
輪誰站崗？汽車來了。請站開點兒。站穩，小心摔下  
來。不怕慢就怕站。每天多少作一點兒，總有作完的時  
候。
- 180 張大嘴 說話別張大其詞。張開眼睛 錢來伸手，飯  
來張口。不准張貼 這件事請別張揚出去。不好意思  
張嘴 大開張 他主張男女平等。
- 181 別老是找我的碴兒。好好作，免得找罵。你理他就  
是自找麻煩。他專喜歡找人的毛病。你給我找錢。  
我找給你錢。你來找死。
- 182 臨時着慌 為了孩子的事着急 着力作還不一定作得  
好，那兒敢偷懶呢？着落不明。那件事還一點着落

都沒有呢。這一下他可着了忙了。那件事快着人去辦吧。  
你的畫兒着色了沒有？這張畫着實畫得不錯。我那本書  
還沒着手寫呢。

183 你吩咐下來，我們一定照辦。我的小孩兒請你多多照  
照舊有效 照例免費 我跟他沒照個面兒就走了。照相  
(像)機 申請照准

184 跟他爭辯了半天 爭持不讓 替國家爭光 這孩子真不爭氣。  
爭口氣 爭取最後勝利 爭取朋友 階級鬥爭

185 整頓學風 整個垮了 把材料整理一下寫篇文章。  
整天玩兒，一點兒事也不做 整整十塊錢 整治整治

186 不知恥心 那個人不知趣兒。知識份子 他說的都是知  
心話。知足常樂

187 請止步 遊人止步 甚麼藥止痛最有效？阿司匹靈是最  
普通的止痛劑。血止住了嗎？止住了。報名後天截止。

禁止抽煙 凡事適可而止，不要作得太過分了。她心如止  
水，不管你怎麼挑逗也不會打動她的。阻止前進

188 指道教授 主任指定誰就是誰。請多多指教。指罵  
指望成功 有沒有點指望？指引你走上大路

189 這個地方的治安好不好？他這幾年治了不少產。精神  
治療 在省政府的治下 專心治學 治裝費 治他的罪  
他的請求應當如何處治？處治不良少年 地方自治

190 制裁侵略者 法律制裁 他力大如牛，很不容易制伏。  
無理的罷工一定要制止。抵制洋貨 管制交通 交通  
管制 節制生育 限制行動 學校的限制太多。自制  
能力

191 他是我的助理。昨天我忙極了。你給我的助力最大。  
今天張家辦喜事，鄰居都來助忙。助人為快樂之本。  
資助他出國

192 屋子太小，住不下這麼多人。住在家裏 你在那兒住家？  
這個地方能住人嗎？天晚了，我們住下再說。學生  
有的住家，有的住校。你在那兒居住？他的話靠不  
住。他今天一定要走，我怎麼也留不住。這種委屈，你

- 要是忍得住就別告訴他。魚太滑，我簡直抓不住。
- 193 別抓我的大頭。抓破了臉，甚麼都不在乎。警察近來抓了不少的人。
- 194 轉變方向 沒有甚麼轉變 這件事簡直沒有轉圜的餘地。他的病有點兒轉機了。他轉手就變卦了。轉了一個大彎兒 別轉彎子罵人。轉學生(轉學的學生) 他轉眼就不見了。轉移陣地
- 195 責任重大 軍事重地，遊人止步。說話要抓得住重點。這篇東西有重量。她現在重身子出不得門。那是一齣的重頭戲。
- 196 這本書的裝潢很不錯。裝甲部隊 他就喜歡裝假，誰知道他心裏想的是甚麼。裝腔做勢 他心裏明白表面兒裝傻。裝飾品 他是水仙不開花，裝蒜。裝置一個電話
- 197 追悼會 女朋友一追到手，他就不要了。賊跑了，快點兒追趕。追拿逃犯 他跑得真快，足然能追上那條狗。他追隨領袖好多年了。
- 198 他唱走板了。胡同太窄，汽車走不開。他老得走不動了。他常到張家走動。走漏風聲 走私貨 他這幾年走好運。走背運 你現在先別得意，我們走着瞧。
- 199 他坐地窩兒就不會。坐地窩就辦妥了
- 200 這件事情既然大家都沒有興趣就作罷。誰給你作伴兒？我給你作保。作弊的人遲早會被人發現的。他跟我作對。他近來不知道在作甚麼怪？你這幾天作些甚麼活兒？你簡直是作夢！你為甚麼不作聲呢？你們家誰作主？把他當作好人看待
- 201 那件事做得。今天我做東。做弄人 這件事沒甚麼做頭。做眼酒店

## Conversion from Regular to Simplified Characters

## 7 笔

〔車〕车  
〔夾〕夹  
〔貝〕贝  
〔見〕见  
〔壯〕壮  
〔妝〕妆

## 8 笔

## 【一】

〔長〕长  
〔亞〕亚  
〔軋〕轧  
〔東〕东  
〔兩〕两  
〔協〕协  
〔來〕来  
〔戔〕戔

## 【丨】

〔門〕门  
〔岡〕冈

## 【丿】

〔侖〕仑  
〔兒〕儿

## 【㇇】

〔狀〕状  
〔糾〕纠

## 9 笔

## 【一】

〔剋〕克  
〔軌〕轨  
〔厓〕厓  
〔頁〕页  
〔邲〕邲  
〔到〕到  
〔勁〕劲

## 【丨】

〔貞〕贞  
〔則〕则  
〔門〕门  
〔迴〕回

## 【丿】

〔俠〕侠  
〔係〕系  
〔鳧〕鳧  
〔帥〕帅  
〔後〕后  
〔軋〕轧  
〔鉞〕鉞  
〔負〕负  
〔風〕风

## 【丶】

〔訂〕订  
〔計〕计

〔訃〕讣  
〔軍〕军  
〔祇〕只

## 【㇇】

〔陣〕阵  
〔韋〕韦  
〔陝〕陕  
〔陘〕陘  
〔飛〕飞  
〔紆〕紆  
〔紅〕红  
〔紂〕紂  
〔紉〕紉  
〔級〕级  
〔約〕约  
〔紇〕紇  
〔紀〕纪  
〔紉〕紉

## 10 笔

## 【一】

〔馬〕马  
〔挾〕挟  
〔貢〕贡  
〔華〕华  
〔莢〕荚  
〔莖〕茎  
〔莧〕莧  
〔莊〕庄

〔軒〕轩  
〔連〕连  
〔軋〕軋  
〔剗〕剗

## 【丨】

〔鬥〕斗  
〔時〕时  
〔畢〕毕  
〔財〕财  
〔尅〕尅  
〔閃〕闪  
〔員〕员  
〔豈〕岂  
〔峽〕峡  
〔峴〕峴  
〔剛〕刚  
〔剛〕刚

## 【丿】

〔氣〕气  
〔郵〕邮  
〔俵〕俵  
〔倆〕俩  
〔條〕条  
〔們〕们  
〔個〕个  
〔倫〕伦  
〔隻〕只  
〔島〕岛

〔烏〕乌  
〔師〕师  
〔徑〕径  
〔釘〕钉  
〔針〕针  
〔釧〕釧  
〔針〕针  
〔釘〕钉  
〔殺〕杀  
〔倉〕仓  
〔脅〕胁  
〔狹〕狭  
〔狽〕狽

## 【丶】

〔訐〕訐  
〔訐〕訐  
〔討〕讨  
〔訕〕訕  
〔訖〕訖  
〔訓〕训  
〔這〕这  
〔訊〕讯  
〔記〕记  
〔凍〕冻  
〔畝〕亩  
〔庫〕库  
〔浹〕浹  
〔涇〕涇

## 【㇇】

〔書〕书  
〔陸〕陆  
〔陳〕陈  
〔孫〕孙  
〔陰〕阴  
〔務〕务  
〔紜〕紜  
〔純〕纯  
〔紕〕紕  
〔紗〕纱  
〔納〕纳  
〔紕〕紕  
〔紛〕纷  
〔紙〕纸  
〔紋〕纹  
〔紡〕纺  
〔紉〕紉  
〔紐〕纽  
〔紕〕紕

## 11 笔

## 【一】

〔責〕责  
〔現〕现  
〔甌〕甌  
〔規〕规  
〔殼〕壳  
〔埡〕埡  
〔埡〕埡











〔銚〕銚  
〔鋒〕鋒  
〔鋅〕鋅  
〔銳〕銳  
〔銻〕銻  
〔銀〕銀  
〔鋟〕鋟  
〔鈎〕鈎  
〔錫〕錫  
〔頷〕頷  
〔劍〕劍  
〔劊〕劊  
〔鄣〕鄣  
〔饒〕饒  
〔餓〕餓  
〔餘〕餘  
〔餒〕餒  
〔膊〕膊  
〔膈〕膈  
〔膠〕膠  
〔鴉〕鴉  
〔魴〕魴  
〔魯〕魯  
〔魴〕魴  
〔穎〕穎  
〔颯〕刮  
〔劉〕劉  
〔皺〕皺  
【、】  
〔請〕請  
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〔課〕課  
〔諉〕諉

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〔廢〕廢  
〔敵〕敵  
〔頰〕頰  
〔導〕導  
〔瑩〕瑩  
〔潔〕潔  
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〔滙〕滙  
〔滂〕滂  
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〔憤〕憤  
〔憫〕憫

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〔撫〕撫  
〔憐〕憐  
〔寫〕寫  
〔審〕審  
〔窮〕窮  
〔裊〕裊  
〔褲〕褲  
〔鳩〕鳩  
【一】  
〔遲〕遲  
〔層〕層  
〔彈〕彈  
〔選〕選  
〔漿〕漿  
〔漿〕漿  
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〔纈〕纈  
〔續〕續  
〔纏〕纏

### 22笔

〔一〕  
〔鬚〕須  
〔驍〕驍  
〔驕〕驕  
〔攤〕攤  
〔覲〕覲  
〔攢〕攢  
〔鸞〕鸞  
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〔蘿〕蘿  
〔驚〕驚  
〔轆〕轆  
〔鷗〕鷗  
〔鑿〕鑿  
〔邇〕邇  
〔鷺〕鷺  
〔霽〕霽

〔一〕  
〔語〕語  
〔齷〕齷  
〔鯨〕鯨  
〔贖〕贖  
〔蹠〕蹠  
〔蹟〕蹟  
〔蟪〕蟪  
〔蘇〕蘇  
〔囉〕囉  
〔囑〕囑  
〔輓〕輓  
〔巔〕巔  
〔邏〕邏  
〔體〕體

〔一〕  
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〔箨〕箨  
〔籟〕籟  
〔筭〕筭  
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〔繁〕繁  
〔儻〕儻  
〔臚〕臚  
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〔一〕  
〔讀〕讀  
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〔彎〕彎  
〔孛〕孛  
〔變〕變  
〔顫〕顫  
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〔襲〕襲

〔灘〕灘  
〔灑〕灑  
〔竊〕竊  
〔一〕  
〔鸚〕鸚  
〔鸞〕鸞

### 23笔

〔一〕  
〔瓚〕瓚  
〔驛〕驛  
〔驗〕驗  
〔攪〕攪  
〔樞〕樞  
〔轆〕轆  
〔厝〕厝  
〔魔〕魔  
〔廢〕廢  
〔鶉〕鶉  
〔隼〕隼  
〔顛〕顛  
〔曬〕曬  
〔鵬〕鵬  
〔顯〕顯  
〔壘〕壘  
〔髑〕髑  
〔骸〕骸

〔一〕  
〔籤〕籤  
〔雛〕雛  
〔鷓〕鷓  
〔徽〕徽  
〔鑠〕鑠  
〔鎖〕鎖  
〔鑰〕鑰  
〔鑣〕鑣

〔鐵〕鐵  
〔贖〕贖  
〔鰕〕鰕  
〔鱔〕鱔  
〔鱗〕鱗  
〔鱒〕鱒  
〔鱒〕鱒

〔一〕  
〔燕〕燕  
〔樂〕樂  
〔孛〕孛  
〔變〕變  
〔戀〕戀  
〔鸞〕鸞  
〔癩〕癩  
〔齋〕齋  
〔誓〕誓

〔一〕  
〔鵠〕鵠  
〔纓〕纓  
〔織〕織  
〔纈〕纈  
〔鸞〕鸞

### 24笔

〔一〕  
〔鬢〕鬢  
〔攬〕攬  
〔驟〕驟  
〔壩〕壩  
〔韃〕韃  
〔觀〕觀  
〔鹽〕鹽  
〔釀〕釀  
〔靈〕靈  
〔靄〕靄

〔蠶〕蠶  
〔一〕  
〔艷〕艷  
〔輦〕輦  
〔鬪〕鬪  
〔醒〕醒  
〔儉〕儉  
〔贓〕贓  
〔鸞〕鸞  
〔囑〕囑  
〔羈〕羈

〔一〕  
〔籟〕籟  
〔籬〕籬  
〔箭〕箭  
〔鬢〕鬢  
〔鬢〕鬢  
〔鱧〕鱧  
〔鱧〕鱧  
〔鱧〕鱧

〔一〕  
〔調〕調  
〔識〕識  
〔諛〕諛  
〔讓〕讓  
〔鸚〕鸚  
〔鷹〕鷹  
〔癱〕癱  
〔癩〕癩  
〔贛〕贛  
〔灑〕灑

### 25笔

〔一〕  
〔驕〕驕

〔攬〕攬  
〔礙〕礙  
〔一〕  
〔顛〕顛  
〔躡〕躡  
〔躡〕躡  
〔躡〕躡

〔一〕  
〔籟〕籟  
〔鋼〕鋼  
〔鑰〕鑰  
〔鑲〕鑲  
〔饒〕饒  
〔鱧〕鱧  
〔鱧〕鱧  
〔一〕  
〔蠻〕蠻  
〔鸞〕鸞  
〔廳〕廳  
〔灣〕灣

### 26笔

〔一〕  
〔驥〕驥  
〔驢〕驢  
〔趙〕趙  
〔顛〕顛  
〔鷹〕鷹  
〔醜〕醜  
〔醜〕醜  
〔一〕  
〔矚〕矚  
〔躡〕躡

〔躡〕躡  
【ノ】  
〔躡〕躡  
〔躡〕躡  
〔躡〕躡  
【ノ】  
〔躡〕躡  
**27笔**

【一】  
〔鬪〕鬪  
〔驥〕驥  
〔顛〕顛  
【丨】  
〔鷓〕鷓  
〔黠〕黠  
【ノ】

〔鑼〕鑼  
〔鑽〕鑽  
〔鱸〕鱸  
【ノ】  
〔讞〕讞  
〔讞〕讞  
〔鑿〕鑿  
〔澆〕澆

【フ】  
〔纜〕纜  
**28笔**  
〔鶴〕鶴  
〔榿〕榿  
〔鑿〕鑿  
〔鸚〕鸚

〔鑣〕鑣  
〔鑣〕鑣  
〔憇〕憇  
**29笔**  
〔驪〕驪  
〔鬱〕鬱  
**30笔**

〔鷓〕鷓  
〔鑣〕鑣  
〔鷓〕鷓  
〔鷓〕鷓  
**32笔**  
〔籟〕籟



## APPENDIX III

### Initials and Finals in Various Phonetic Symbols

#### A. Initials in Pinyin\*

Manner Place	Unaspirated Stops	Aspirated Stops	Nasals	Fricatives	Voiced Continuants
Labials	b	p	m	f	
Dentals	d	t	n		l
Dental sibilants	z	c		s	
Retroflexes	zh	ch		sh	r
Palatals	j	q		x	
Gutturals	g	k		h	

#### Pinyin and Other Phonetic Symbols Compared @

PY	IPA	YALE	GR	W-G	ZYFH	PY	IPA	YALE	GR	W-G	ZYFH
b	b̥	b	b	p	ㄅ	zh	tʂ	j	j	ch	ㄗ
p	pʰ	p	p	p'	ㄆ	ch	tʂʰ	ch	ch	ch'	ㄘ
m	m	m	m	m	ㄇ	sh	ʂ	sh	sh	sh	ㄒ
f	f	f	f	f	ㄈ	r	ɹ	r	r	j	ㄩ
d	d̥	d	d	t	ㄉ	j	tɕ	j	j	ch	ㄑ
t	tʰ	t	t	t'	ㄊ	q	tɕʰ	ch	ch	ch'	ㄒ
n	n	n	n	n	ㄋ	x	ɕ	sy	sh	hs	ㄒ
l	l	l	l	l	ㄌ	g	g̊	g	g	k	ㄍ
z	ts	dz	tz	ts,tz	ㄗ	k	kʰ	k	k	k'	ㄎ
c	tsʰ	ts	ts	ts',tz'	ㄘ	h	x	h	h	h	ㄏ
s	s	s	s	s	ㄣ						

\* The tables for the initials and finals are adapted from Professor Chao's *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese*, p. 22 and p. 24.

@ The abbreviations for the different phonetic symbols are for pinyin (PY), International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), Yale System (Yale), Gwoyeu Romatzyh (GR), Wade-Gilees (W-G), and Zhuyin Fuhao (ZYFH).

## B. Finals in Pinyin

Ending Medial	Open	-i	-u	-n	-ng	-r
Row-a	i a e	ai ei	ao ou	an en	ang eng ong	r
Row-i	i ia ie	iai	iao iu	ian in	iang ing iong	
Row-u	u ua uo	uai ui		uan un	uang weng	
Row-ü	ü üe			üan ün		

### Pinyin and Other Symbols Compared

PY	IPA	YALE	GR	W-G	ZYFH	PY	IPA	YALE	GR	W-G	ZYFH
i	ɿ, ɨ	z, r	y	ih, u		ian	iɛn	yan	ian	ien	ㄩㄢ
a	ɤ	a	a	a	ㄚ	in	in	in	in	in	ㄩㄣ
e	ɛ	e	e	e, o	ㄜ, ㄝ	iang	iɑŋ	yang	iang	iang	ㄩㄤ
ai	ai	ai	ai	ai	ㄞ	ing	iŋ	ing	ing	ing	ㄩㄥ
ei	ei	ei	ei	ei	ㄟ	iong	iɔŋ	yung	iong	iung	ㄩㄥ
ao	ɑu	au	au	ao	ㄠ	u	u	(w)u	u	u	ㄨ
ou	ou	ou	ou	ou	ㄡ	ua	uɤ	wa	ua	ua	ㄨㄚ
an	an	an	an	a(e)n	ㄢ	uo	uɤ	wo	uo	uo	ㄨㄛ
en	ɛn	en	en	en	ㄣ	uai	uai	wai	uai	uai	ㄨㄞ
ang	ɑŋ	ang	ang	ang	ㄤ	ui	uei	wei	uei	u(e)i	ㄨㄟ
eng	ɛŋ	eng	eng	eng	ㄥ	uan	uan	wan	uan	uan	ㄨㄢ
ong	ɔŋ	ung	ong	ung	ㄨㄥ	un	uɛn	wu(e)n	uen	un	ㄨㄣ
er	ɛ	er	el	erh	ㄝ	uang	uɑŋ	wang	uang	uang	ㄨㄤ
i	i	i(y)	i	i	ㄩ	weng	uɛŋ	weng	ueng	weng	ㄨㄥ
ia	iɤ	ya	ia	ia	ㄩㄚ	ü(u)	y	yu	iu	ü	ㄩ
ie	iɛ	ye	ie	ieh	ㄩㄝ	üe	yɛ	ywe	iue	üeh	ㄩㄝ
iai	iai	yai	iai	iai	ㄩㄞ	üan	yan	ywan	iuan	üan	ㄩㄢ
iao	iɑu	yau	iau	iao	ㄩㄠ	ün	yn	yun	iun	ün	ㄩㄣ
iu	iou	you	iou	iu	ㄩㄠ						

APPENDIX IV

**Comparative Table  
of  
Pinyin, YALE, Wade-Giles, Yhuyin Fuhao  
and  
Gwoyeu Romatzyh (Tonal Spelling) Systems**

PY	YALE	WG	ZYPH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
a	a	a	ㄚ	a	ar	aa	ah
ai	ai	ai	ㄞ	ai	air	ae	ay
an	an	an	ㄢ	an	arn	aan	ann
ang	ang	ang	ㄤ	ang	arng	aang	ang
ao	au	ao	ㄠ	au	aur	ao	aw
ba	ba	pa	ㄅ	ba	bar	baa	bah
bai	bai	pai	ㄅㄞ	bai	bair	bae	bay
ban	ban	pan	ㄅㄢ	ban	barn	baan	bann
bang	bang	pang	ㄅㄤ	bang	barng	baang	banq
bao	bau	pao	ㄅㄠ	bau	baur	bao	baw
bei	bei	pei	ㄅㄟ	bei	beir	beei	bey
ben	ben	pen	ㄅㄣ	ben	bern	been	benn
beng	beng	peng	ㄅㄥ	beng	berng	beeng	benq
bi	bi	pi	ㄅㄨ	bi	byi	bii	bih
bian	byan	pian	ㄅㄨㄢ	bian	byan	bean	biann
biao	byau	piao	ㄅㄨㄠ	biau	byau	beau	biaw
bie	bye	pieh	ㄅㄨㄟ	bie	bye	biee	bieh
bin	bin	pin	ㄅㄨㄣ	bin	byn	biin	binn
bing	bing	ping	ㄅㄨㄥ	bing	byng	biing	binq
bo	bwo	po	ㄅㄨㄛ	bo	bor	boo	boh
bu	bu	pu	ㄅㄨㄨ	bu	bwu	buu	buh
ca	tsa	ts'a	ㄘ	tsa	tsar	tsaa	tsah
cai	tsai	ts'ai	ㄘㄞ	tsai	tsair	tsae	tsay
can	tsan	ts'an	ㄘㄢ	tsan	tsarn	tsaan	tsann

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
cang	tsang	ts'ang	ㄘㄤ	tsang	tsarng	tsaang	tsanq
cao	tsau	ts'ao	ㄘㄠ	tsau	tsaur	tsao	tsaw
ce	tse	ts'e	ㄘㄟ	tse	tser	tsee	tseh
cen	tsen	ts'en	ㄘㄣ	tsen	tsern	tseen	tsenn
ceng	tseng	ts'eng	ㄘㄥ	tseng	tserng	tseeng	tsenq
cha	cha	ch'a	ㄘㄚ	cha	char	chaa	chah
chai	chai	ch'ai	ㄘㄞ	chai	chair	chae	chay
chan	chan	ch'an	ㄘㄢ	chan	charn	chaan	chann
chang	chang	ch'ang	ㄘㄤ	chang	charng	chaang	chanq
chao	chau	ch'ao	ㄘㄠ	chau	chaur	chao	chaw
che	che	ch'e	ㄘㄟ	che	cher	chee	cheh
chen	chen	ch'en	ㄘㄣ	chen	chern	cheen	chenn
cheng	cheng	ch'eng	ㄘㄥ	cheng	cherng	cheeng	chenq
chi	chr	ch'ih	ㄘㄧ	chy	chyr	chyy	chyh
chong	chung	ch'ung	ㄘㄨㄥ	chong	chorng	choong	chonq
chou	chou	ch'ou	ㄘㄠ	chou	chour	choou	chow
chu	chu	ch'u	ㄘㄨ	chu	chwu	chuu	chuh
chua	chua	ch'ua	ㄘㄨㄚ	chua	chwa	choa	chuah
chuai	chwai	ch'uai	ㄘㄨㄞ	chuai	chwai	choai	chuay
chuan	chwan	ch'uan	ㄘㄨㄢ	chuan	chwan	choan	chuann
chuang	chwang	ch'uang	ㄘㄨㄤ	chuang	chwang	choang	chuanq
chui	chwei	ch'ui	ㄘㄨㄞ	chuei	chwei	choei	chuey
chun	chwun	ch'un	ㄘㄨㄣ	chuen	chwen	choen	chuenn
chuo	chwo	ch'o	ㄘㄨㄟ	chuo	chwo	chuoo	chuoh
ci	tsz	tz'u	ㄘㄩ	tsy	tsyr	tsyy	tsyh

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
cong	tsung	ts'ung	ㄘㄨㄥ	tsong	tsornɡ	tsoong	tsong
cou	tsou	ts'ou	ㄘㄨ	tsou	tsour	tsoou	tsow
cu	tsu	ts'u	ㄘㄨ	tsu	tswu	tsuu	tsuh
cuan	tswan	ts'uan	ㄘㄨㄢ	tsuan	tswan	tsoan	tsuann
cui	tswei	ts'ui	ㄘㄨㄟ	tsuei	tswei	tsoei	tsuey
cun	tswun	ts'un	ㄘㄨㄣ	tsuen	tswen	tsoen	tsuenn
cuo	tswo	ts'o	ㄘㄨㄛ	tsuo	tswo	tsuoo	tsuoh
da	da	ta	ㄉㄚ	da	dar	daa	dah
dai	dai	tai	ㄉㄞ	dai	dair	dae	day
dan	dan	tan	ㄉㄢ	dan	darn	daan	dann
dang	dang	tang	ㄉㄤ	dang	darng	daang	dang
dao	dau	tao	ㄉㄠ	dau	daur	cao	daw
de	de	te	ㄉㄟ	de	der	dee	deh
dei	dei	tei	ㄉㄞ	dei	deir	deei	dey
deng	deng	teng	ㄉㄥ	deng	derng	deeng	deng
di	di	ti	ㄉㄞ	di	dyi	dii	dih
dian	dyan	tien	ㄉㄢ	dian	dyan	dean	diann
diao	dyau	tiao	ㄉㄠ	diau	dyau	deau	diaw
die	dye	tieh	ㄉㄟ	die	dye	diee	dieh
ding	ding	ting	ㄉㄥ	ding	dyng	diing	dinq
diu	dyou	tiu	ㄉㄨ	diou	dyou	deou	diow
dong	dung	tung	ㄉㄨㄥ	dong	dornɡ	doong	dong
dou	dou	tou	ㄉㄨ	dou	dour	doou	dow
du	du	tu	ㄉㄨ	du	dwu	duu	duh
duan	dwan	tuan	ㄉㄨㄢ	duan	dwan	doan	duann

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
dui	dwei	tui	ㄉㄨㄟ	duei	dwei	doei	duey
dun	dwun	tun	ㄉㄨㄣ	duen	dwen	doen	duenn
duo	dwo	to	ㄉㄨㄛ	duo	dwo	duoo	duoh
e	e	e,o	ㄉㄛ,ㄉㄜ	e	er	ee	eh
ei	ei	ei	ㄉㄟ	ei	eir	eei	ey
en	en	en	ㄉㄣ	en	ern	een	enn
eng	eng	eng	ㄉㄥ	eng	erng	eeng	enq
er	er	erh	ㄉㄞ	el	erl	eel	ell
fa	fa	fa	ㄉㄚ	fa	far	faa	fah
fan	fan	fan	ㄉㄚ	fan	farn	faan	fann
fang	fang	fang	ㄉㄚ	fang	farng	faang	fanq
fei	fei	fei	ㄉㄟ	fei	feir	feei	fey
fen	fen	fen	ㄉㄣ	fen	fern	feen	fenn
feng	feng	feng	ㄉㄥ	feng	ferng	feeng	fenq
fo	fwo	fo	ㄉㄛ	fo	for	foo	foh
fou	fou	fou	ㄉㄨ	fou	four	foou	fow
fu	fu	fu	ㄉㄨ	fu	fwu	fuu	fuh
ga	ga	ka	ㄍㄚ	ga	gar	gaa	gah
gai	gai	kai	ㄍㄚ	gai	gair	gae	gay
gan	gan	kan	ㄍㄚ	gan	garn	gaan	gann
gang	gang	kang	ㄍㄚ	gang	garng	gaang	ganq
gao	gau	kao	ㄍㄠ	gau	gaur	gao	gaw
ge	ge	ke,ko	ㄍㄜ	ge	ger	gee	geh

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
gei	gei	kei	ㄍㄟ	gei	geir	geei	gey
gen	gen	ken	ㄍㄣ	gen	gern	geen	genn
geng	geng	keng	ㄍㄥ	geng	gerng	geeng	genq
gong	gung	kung	ㄍㄨㄥ	gong	gorng	goong	gonq
gou	gou	kou	ㄍㄡ	gou	gour	goou	gow
gu	gu	ku	ㄍㄨ	gu	gwu	guu	guh
gua	gwa	kua	ㄍㄨㄚ	gua	gwa	goa	guah
guai	gwai	kuai	ㄍㄨㄞ	guai	gwai	goai	guay
guan	gwan	kuan	ㄍㄨㄢ	guan	gwan	goan	guann
guang	gwang	kuang	ㄍㄨㄤ	guang	gwang	goang	guanq
gui	gwei	kuei	ㄍㄨㄟ	guei	gwei	goei	guey
gun	gwun	kun	ㄍㄨㄣ	guen	gwen	goen	guenn
guo	gwo	kuo	ㄍㄨㄛ	guo	gwo	guoo	guoh
ha	ha	ha	ㄏㄚ	ha	har	haa	hah
hai	hai	hai	ㄏㄞ	hai	hair	hae	hay
han	han	han	ㄏㄢ	han	harn	haan	hann
hang	hang	hang	ㄏㄤ	hang	harng	haang	hanq
hao	hau	hao	ㄏㄠ	hau	haur	hao	haw
he	he	he	ㄏㄟ	he	her	hee	heh
hei	hei	hei	ㄏㄟ	hei	heir	hœi	hey
hen	hen	hen	ㄏㄣ	hen	hern	heen	henn
heng	heng	heng	ㄏㄥ	heng	herng	heeng	henq
hong	hung	hung	ㄏㄨㄥ	hong	horng	hoong	honq
hou	hou	hou	ㄏㄡ	hou	hour	hoou	how



PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
hu	hu	hu	ㄏㄨ	hu	hwu	huu	huh
hua	hwa	hua	ㄏㄨㄚˊ	hua	hwa	hoa	huah
huai	hwai	huai	ㄏㄨㄞˊ	huai	hwai	hoai	huay
huan	hwan	huan	ㄏㄨㄢˊ	huan	hwan	hoan	huann
huang	hwang	huang	ㄏㄨㄤˊ	huang	hwang	hoang	huanq
hui	hwei	hui	ㄏㄨㄞˋ	huei	hwei	hoei	huey
hun	hwun	hun	ㄏㄨㄣˋ	huen	hwen	hoen	huenn
huo	hwo	huo	ㄏㄨㄛˋ	huo	hwo	huoo	huoh
ji	ji	chi	ㄐㄧ	ji	jyi	jii	jih
jia	jya	chia	ㄐㄧㄚˊ	jia	jya	jea	jiah
jian	jyan	chien	ㄐㄧㄢˊ	jian	jyan	jean	jiann
jiang	jyang	chiang	ㄐㄧㄤˊ	jiang	jyang	jeang	jianq
jiao	jyau	chiao	ㄐㄧㄠˊ	jiau	jyau	jeau	jiaw
jie	jye	chieh	ㄐㄧㄝˊ	jie	jye	jiee	jieh
jin	jin	chin	ㄐㄧㄣˊ	jin	jyn	jiin	jinn
jing	jing	ching	ㄐㄧㄥˊ	jing	jyng	jiing	jinq
jiong	jyung	chiung	ㄐㄩㄥˊ	jiong	jyong	jeong	jionq
jiu	jyou	chiu	ㄐㄩˊ	jiou	jyou	jeou	jiow
ju	jyu	chu	ㄐㄩˋ	jiu	jyu	jeu	jiuh
juan	jywan	chüan	ㄐㄩㄢˊ	jiuan	jyuan	jeuan	jiuann
jue	jywe	chüeh	ㄐㄩㄝˊ	jiue	jyue	jeue	jiueh
jun	jyun	chun	ㄐㄩㄣˊ	jiun	jyun	jeun	jiunn
ka	ka	k'a	ㄎㄚˊ	ka	kar	kaa	kah
kai	kai	k'ai	ㄎㄞˊ	kai	kair	kae	kay

## ROMATZYH

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
kan	kan	k'an	ㄎㄢ	kan	karn	kaan	kann
kang	kang	k'ang	ㄎㄤ	kang	kerng	kaang	kanq
kao	kau	k'ao	ㄎㄠ	kau	kaur	kao	kaw
ke	ke	k'e, k'o	ㄎㄝ	ke	ker	kee	keh
ken	ken	k'en	ㄎㄣ	ken	kern	keen	kenn
keng	keng	k'eng	ㄎㄥ	keng	kerng	keeng	kenq
kong	kung	k'ung	ㄎㄨㄥ	kong	korng	koong	kong
kou	kou	k'ou	ㄎㄡ	kou	kour	koou	kow
ku	ku	k'u	ㄎㄨ	ku	kwu	kuu	kuh
kua	kwa	k'ua	ㄎㄨㄚ	kua	kwa	koa	kuah
kuai	kwai	k'uai	ㄎㄨㄞ	kuai	kwai	koai	kuay
kuan	kwan	k'uan	ㄎㄨㄢ	kuān	kwan	koan	kuann
kuang	kwang	k'uang	ㄎㄨㄤ	kuang	kwang	koang	kuanq
kui	kwei	k'uei	ㄎㄨㄞ	kuei	kwei	koei	kuey
kun	kwun	k'un	ㄎㄨㄣ	kuen	kwen	koen	kuenn
kuo	kwo	k'uo	ㄎㄨㄛ	kuo	kwo	kuoo	kuoh
la	la	la	ㄌㄚ	lha	la	laa	lah
lai	lai	lai	ㄌㄞ	lhai	lai	lae	lay
lan	lan	lan	ㄌㄢ	lhan	lan	laan	lann
lang	lang	lang	ㄌㄤ	lhang	lang	laang	lanq
lao	lau	lao	ㄌㄠ	lhau	lau	lao	law
le	le	le	ㄌㄝ	lhe	le	lee	leh
lei	lei	lei	ㄌㄞ	lhei	lei	leei	ley
leng	leng	leng	ㄌㄥ	lheng	leng	leeng	lenq

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
li	li	li	ㄌㄧ	lhi	li	lii	lih
lia	lya	lia	ㄌㄧㄚ	lhia	lia	lea	liah
lian	lyan	lien	ㄌㄧㄢ	lhian	lian	lean	liann
liang	lyang	liang	ㄌㄧㄤ	lhiang	liang	leang	liangq
liao	lyau	liao	ㄌㄧㄠ	lhiau	liao	leau	liaw
lie	lye	lieh	ㄌㄧㄝ	lhie	lie	liee	lieh
lin	lin	lin	ㄌㄧㄣ	lhin	lin	liin	linn
ling	ling	ling	ㄌㄧㄥ	lhing	ling	liing	lingq
liu	lyou	liu	ㄌㄧㄡ	lhio	liou	leou	liow
long	lung	lung	ㄌㄨㄥ	lhong	long	loong	longq
lou	lou	lou	ㄌㄨ	lhou	lou	loou	low
lu	lu	lu	ㄌㄨ	lhu	lu	luu	luh
luan	lwan	luan	ㄌㄨㄢ	lhuan	luan	loan	luann
lun	lwun	lun, lun	ㄌㄨㄣ	lhuen	luen	loen	luenn
luo	lwo	lo	ㄌㄨㄛ	lhou	luo	luoo	luoh
lü	lyu	lü	ㄌㄨ	lhiu	liu	leu	liuh
lüan	lywan	lüan	ㄌㄨㄢ	lhiuan	liuan	leuan	liuann
lüe	lywe	lüeh	ㄌㄨㄝ	lhue	liue	leue	liueh
lün	lyun	lün	ㄌㄨㄣ	lhiun	liun	leun	liunn
ma	ma	ma	ㄇㄚ	mha	ma	maa	mah
mai	mai	mai	ㄇㄞ	mhai	mai	mae	may
man	man	man	ㄇㄢ	mhan	man	maan	mann
mang	mang	mang	ㄇㄤ	mhang	mang	maang	manq
mao	mau	mao	ㄇㄠ	mhau	mau	mao	maw

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
mei	mei	mei	ㄇㄟ	mhei	mei	meei	mey
men	men	men	ㄇㄣ	mhen	men	meen	menn
meng	meng	meng	ㄇㄥ	mheng	men	meeng	menq
mi	mi	mi	ㄇㄧ	mhi	mi	mii	mih
mian	myan	mien	ㄇㄧㄢ	mhian	mian	mean	miann
miao	myau	miao	ㄇㄧㄠ	mhiau	miau	meau	miaw
mie	mye	mieh	ㄇㄧㄝ	mhie	mie	miee	mieh
min	min	min	ㄇㄧㄣ	mhin	min	miin	minn
ming	ming	ming	ㄇㄧㄥ	mhing	ming	miing	mingq
miu	myou	miu	ㄇㄧㄨ	mhjou	miou	meou	miow
mo	mwo	mo	ㄇㄛ	mho	mo	moo	moh
mou	mou	mou	ㄇㄨ	mhjou	mou	moou	mow
mu	mu	mu	ㄇㄨ	mhu	mu	muu	muh
na	na	na	ㄋㄚ	nha	na	naa	nah
nai	nai	nai	ㄋㄞ	nhai	nai	nae	nay
nan	nan	nan	ㄋㄢ	nhan	nan	naan	nann
nang	nang	nang	ㄋㄤ	nhang	nang	naang	nanq
nao	nau	nao	ㄋㄠ	nhau	nau	nao	naw
ne	ne	ne	ㄋㄝ	nhe	ne	nee	neh
nei	nei	nei	ㄋㄟ	nhei	nei	neei	ney
nen	nen	nen	ㄋㄣ	nhen	nen	neen	nenn
neng	neng	neng	ㄋㄥ	nheng	neng	neeng	nenq
ni	ni	ni	ㄋㄧ	nhi	ni	nii	nih
nian	nyan	nien	ㄋㄧㄢ	nhian	nian	nean	niann

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
niang	nyang	niang	ㄋㄧㄤ	nhiang	niang	neang	nianq
niao	nyau	niao	ㄋㄧㄠ	nhiau	niau	neau	niaw
nie	nye	nieh	ㄋㄧㄝ	nhie	nie	niece	nieh
nin	nin	nin	ㄋㄧㄣ	nhin	nin	niin	ninn
ning	ning	ning	ㄋㄧㄥ	nhing	ning	niing	ninq
niu	nyou	niu	ㄋㄧㄡ	nhiu	niou	neou	niow
nong	nung	nung	ㄋㄨㄥ	nhong	nong	noong	nonq
nou	nou	nou	ㄋㄨ	nhou	nou	noou	now
nu	nu	nu	ㄋㄨ	nhu	nu	nuu	nuh
nuan	nwan	nuan	ㄋㄨㄢ	nhuan	nuan	noan	nuann
nun	nwun	nun	ㄋㄨㄣ	nhuen	nuen	noen	nuenn
nuo	nwo	no	ㄋㄨㄛ	nhuo	nuo	nuoo	nuoh
nü	nyu	nü	ㄋㄩ	nhiu	niu	neu	niuh
nüe	nywè	nüeh	ㄋㄩㄝ	nhiue	niue	neue	niueh
ou	ou	ou	ㄨ	ou	our	oou	ow
pa	pa	p'a	ㄆㄚ	pa	par	paa	pah
pai	pai	p'ai	ㄆㄞ	pai	pair	pae	pay
pan	pan	p'an	ㄆㄢ	pan	parn	paan	pann
pang	pang	p'ang	ㄆㄤ	pang	parng	paang	panq
pao	pau	p'ao	ㄆㄠ	pau	paur	pao	paw
pei	pei	p'ei	ㄆㄟ	pei	peir	peei	pey
pen	pen	p'en	ㄆㄣ	pen	pern	peen	penn
peng	peng	p'eng	ㄆㄥ	peng	perng	peeng	penq
pi	pi	p'i	ㄆㄧ	pi	pyi	pii	pih

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
pian	pyan	p'ien	ㄆㄧㄢˊ	pian	pyan	pean	piann
piao	pyau	p'iao	ㄆㄧㄠˊ	piau	pyau	peau	piaw
pie	pye	p'ieh	ㄆㄧㄝˊ	pie	pye	piee	pieh
pin	pin	p'in	ㄆㄧㄣˊ	pin	pyn	piin	pinn
ping	ping	p'ing	ㄆㄧㄥˊ	ping	pyng	piing	pinq
po	pwo	p'o	ㄆㄛˊ	po	por	poo	poh
pou	pou	p'ou	ㄆㄡˊ	pou	pour	poou	pow
pu	pu	p'u	ㄆㄨˊ	pu	pwu	puu	puh
qi	chi	ch'i	ㄑㄧˊ	chi	chyi	chii	chih
qia	chya	ch'ia	ㄑㄧㄚˊ	chia	chya	chea	chiah
qian	chyan	ch'ien	ㄑㄧㄢˊ	chian	chyan	chean	chiann
qiang	chyang	ch'iang	ㄑㄧㄤˊ	chiang	chyang	cheang	chianq
qiao	chyau	ch'iao	ㄑㄧㄠˊ	chiau	chyau	cheau	chiaw
qie	chye	ch'ieh	ㄑㄧㄝˊ	chie	chye	chiee	chieh
qin	chin	ch'in	ㄑㄧㄣˊ	chin	chyn	chiin	chinn
qing	ching	ch'inh	ㄑㄧㄥˊ	ching	chyng	chiing	chinq
qiong	chyung	ch'iuang	ㄑㄩㄥˊ	chiong	chyong	cheong	chionq
qiu	chyou	ch'iu	ㄑㄩˊ	chiou	chyou	cheou	chiow
qu	chyu	ch'u	ㄑㄩˊ	chiu	chyu	cheu	chiuh
quan	chywan	ch'uan	ㄑㄩㄢˊ	chiuan	chyuan	cheuan	chiuann
que	chywe	ch'ueh	ㄑㄩㄝˊ	chiue	chyue	cheue	chiueh
qun	chyun	ch'un	ㄑㄩㄣˊ	chiun	chyun	cheun	chiunn
ran	ran	jan	ㄖㄢˊ	rhan	ran	raan	rann
rang	rang	jang	ㄖㄤˊ	rhang	rang	raang	ranq

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
rao	rau	jao	ㄹㄠ	rhau	rau	rao	raw
re	re	je	ㄹㄝ	rhe	re	ree	reh
ren	ren	jen	ㄹㄢ	rhen	ren	reen	renn
reng	reng	jeng	ㄹㄥ	rheng	reng	reeng	renq
ri	r	jih	ㄹ	rhy	ry	ryy	ryh
rong	rung	jung	ㄹㄨㄥ	rhong	rong	roong	ronq
rou	rou	jou	ㄹㄡ	rhou	rou	roou	row
ru	ru	ju	ㄹㄨ	rhu	ru	ruu	ruh
ruan	rwan	juan	ㄹㄨㄢ	rhuan	ruan	roan	ruann
ruì	rwei	jui	ㄹㄨㄟ	rhuei	ruei	roei	ruey
run	rwun	jun	ㄹㄨㄢ	rhuen	ruen	roen	ruenn
ruo	rwo	jo	ㄹㄨㄛ	rhuo	ruo	ruoo	ruoh
sa	sa	sa	ㄅㄚ	sa	sar	saa	sah
sai	sai	sai	ㄅㄞ	sia	sair	sae	say
san	san	san	ㄅㄢ	san	sarn	saan	sann
sang	sang	sang	ㄅㄤ	sang	sarnɡ	saang	sanq
sao	sau	sao	ㄅㄠ	sau	saur	sao	saw
se	se	se	ㄅㄝ	se	ser	see	seh
sen	sen	sen	ㄅㄢ	sen	sern	seen	senn
seng	seng	seng	ㄅㄥ	seng	sernɡ	seeng	senq
sha	sha	sha	ㄕㄚ	sha	shar	shaa	shah
shai	shai	shai	ㄕㄞ	shai	shair	shae	shay
shan	shan	shan	ㄕㄢ	shan	sharn	shaan	shann
shang	shang	shang	ㄕㄤ	shang	sharnɡ	shaang	shanq

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
shao	shau	shao	ㄆㄠ	shau	shuar	shao	shaw
she	she	she	ㄆㄛ	she	sher	shee	sheh
shei	shei	shei	ㄆㄟ	shei	sheir	sheei	shey
shen	shen	shen	ㄆㄣ	shen	shern	sheen	shenn
sheng	sheng	sheng	ㄆㄥ	sheng	sherng	sheeng	shenq
shi	shr	shih	ㄆ	shy	shyr	shyh	shyy
shou	shou	shou	ㄆㄨ	shou	shour	shoou	show
shu	shu	shu	ㄆㄨ	shu	shwu	shuu	shuh
shua	shwa	shua	ㄆㄨㄩ	shua	shwa	shoa	shuah
shuai	shwau	shuai	ㄆㄨㄩ	shuai	shwai	shoai	shuay
shuan	shwan	shuan	ㄆㄨㄢ	shuan	shwan	shoan	shuann
shuang	shwang	shuang	ㄆㄨㄤ	shuang	shwang	shoang	shuanq
shui	shwei	shui	ㄆㄨㄟ	shuei	shwei	shoei	shuey
shun	shwun	shun	ㄆㄨㄣ	shuen	shwen	shoen	shuenn
shuo	shwo	shuo	ㄆㄨㄛ	shuo	shwo	shuoo	shuoh
si	sz	szu, ssu	ㄘ	sy	syr	syy	syh
song	sung	sung	ㄘㄥ	song	sorng	soong	sonq
sou	sou	sou	ㄘㄨ	sou	sour	soou	sow
su	su	su	ㄘㄨ	su	swu	suu	suh
suan	swan	suan	ㄘㄨㄢ	suan	swan	soan	suann
sui	swei	sui	ㄘㄨㄟ	suei	swei	soei	suey
sun	swun	sun	ㄘㄨㄣ	suen	swen	soen	suenn
suo	swu	so	ㄘㄨㄛ	suo	swu	suoo	suoh
ta	ta	t'a	ㄊㄚ	ta	tar	taa	tah



PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
tai	tai	t'ai	ㄊㄞ	tai	tair	tae	tay
tan	tan	t'an	ㄊㄢ	tan	tarn	taan	tann
tang	tang	t'ang	ㄊㄤ	tang	tarng	taang	tanq
tao	tau	t'ao	ㄊㄠ	tau	taur	tao	taw
te	te	t'e	ㄊㄛ	te	ter	tee	teh
teng	teng	t'eng	ㄊㄥ	teng	terng	teeng	tenq
ti	ti	t'i	ㄊㄧ	ti	tyi	tii	tih
tian	tyan	t'ien	ㄊㄧㄢ	tian	tyan	tean	tiann
tiao	tyau	t'iao	ㄊㄧㄠ	tiau	tyau	teau	tiaw
tie	tye	t'ieh	ㄊㄧㄝ	tie	tye	tiee	tieh
ting	ting	t'ing	ㄊㄩㄥ	ting	tyng	tiing	tinq
tong	tung	t'ung	ㄊㄨㄥ	tong	torng	toong	tonq
tou	tou	t'ou	ㄊㄨ	tou	tour	toou	tow
tu	tu	t'u	ㄊㄨ	tu	twu	tuu	tuh
tuan	twan	t'uan	ㄊㄨㄢ	tuan	twan	toan	tuann
tui	twei	t'ui	ㄊㄨㄟ	tuei	twei	toei	tuey
tun	twun	t'un	ㄊㄨㄣ	tuen	twen	toen	tuenn
tuo	two	t'o	ㄊㄨㄛ	tuo	two	tuoo	tuoh
wa	wa	wa	ㄨㄚ	ua	wa	woa	wah
wai	wai	wai	ㄨㄞ	uai	wai	woai	way
wan	wan	wan	ㄨㄢ	uan	wan	woan	wann
wang	wang	wang	ㄨㄤ	uang	wang	woang	wanq
wei	wei	wei	ㄨㄟ	uei	wei	woei	wey
wen	wen	wen	ㄨㄣ	uen	wen	woen	wenn

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
weng	weng	weng	Xㄨ	ueng	weng	woeng	wenq
wo	wo	wo	Xㄨㄛ	uo	wo	woo	woh
wu	wu	wu	Xㄨ	u	wu	wuu	wuh
xi	syi	hsi	ㄒㄧ	shi	shyi	shii	shih
xia	sya	hsia	ㄒㄧㄚˊ	shia	shya	shea	shiah
xian	syán	hsien	ㄒㄧㄢˊ	shian	shyan	shean	shiann
xiang	syang	hsiang	ㄒㄧㄤˊ	shiang	shyang	sheang	shianq
xiao	syau	hsiao	ㄒㄧㄠˊ	shiau	shyau	sheau	shiauw
xie	sye	hsieh	ㄒㄧㄝˊ	shie	shye	shiee	shieh
xin	syin	hsin	ㄒㄧㄣˊ	shin	shyn	shiin	shinn
xing	sying	hsing	ㄒㄧㄥˊ	shing	shying	shiing	shinq
xiong	syung	hsiung	ㄒㄩㄥˊ	shióng	shyong	sheong	shionq
xiu	syou	hsiu	ㄒㄩˊ	shiou	shyou	sheou	shioiw
xu	syu	hsü	ㄒㄩˊ	shiu	shyu	sheu	shiuw
xuan	sywan	hsüan	ㄒㄩㄢˊ	shiuán	shyuan	sheuan	shiuann
xue	sywe	hsüeh	ㄒㄩㄝˊ	shiué	shyue	sheue	shiuéw
xun	syun	hsün	ㄒㄩㄣˊ	shiuun	shyun	sheun	shiunn
ya	ya	ya	ㄩㄚˊ	ia	ya	yaa	yah
yai	yai	yai	ㄩㄚㄧˊ	iai	yai	yae	yay
yan	yan	yen	ㄩㄢˊ	ian	yan	yeán	yann
yang	yang	yang	ㄩㄤˊ	iang	yang	yeang	yanq
yao	yau	yao	ㄩㄠˊ	iau	yau	yeau	yaw
ye	ye	yeh	ㄩㄝˊ	ie	ye	yee	yeh
yi	yi	i	ㄩˊ	i	yi	ii	ih

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
yin	yin	yin	ㄩㄣ	in	yn	yiin	yinn
ying	ying	ying	ㄩㄥ	ing	yng	yiing	yinq
yong	yung	yung	ㄩㄥ	iong	yong	yeong	yonq
you	you	yu	ㄩㄡ	iou	you	yeou	yow
yu	yu	yu	ㄩ	iu	yu	yeu	yuh
yuan	ywan	yüan	ㄩㄢ	iuan	yuan	yeuan	yuann
yue	ywe	yüeh	ㄩㄝ	iue	yue	yeue	yueh
yun	yun	yün	ㄩㄣ	iun	yun	yeun	yunn
za	dza	tza	ㄗ	tza	tzar	tzaa	tzah
zai	dzai	tsai	ㄗ	tzai	tzair	tzae	tzay
zan	dzan	tsan	ㄗ	tzan	tzarn	tzaan	tzann
zang	dzang	tsang	ㄗ	tzang	tzarnq	tzaang	tzanq
zao	dzau	tsao	ㄗ	tzau	tzaur	tzao	tzaw
ze	dze	tse	ㄗ	tze	tzer	tzee	tzeh
zei	dzei	tsei	ㄗ	tzei	tzeir	tzeei	tzey
zen	dzen	tsen	ㄗ	tzen	tzern	tzeen	tzenn
zeng	dzeng	tseng	ㄗ	tzeng	tzernq	tzeeng	tzenq
zha	ja	cha	ㄗ	ja	jar	jaa	jah
zhai	jai	chai	ㄗ	jai	jair	jae	jay
zhan	jan	chan	ㄗ	jan	jarn	jaan	jann
zhang	jang	chang	ㄗ	jang	jarng	jaang	janq
zhao	jau	chao	ㄗ	jau	jaur	jao	jaw
zhe	je	che	ㄗ	je	jer	jee	jeh
zhei	jei	chei	ㄗ	jei	jeir	jeei	jey

PY	YALE	WG	ZYFH	ROMATZYH			
				1	2	3	4
zhen	jen	chen	ㄗㄣ	jen	jern	jeen	jenn
zheng	jeng	cheng	ㄗㄥ	jeng	jerng	jeeng	jenq
zhi	jr	chih	ㄗ	jy	jyr	jyy	jyh
zhong	jung	chung	ㄗㄨㄥ	jong	jorng	joong	jonq
zhou	jou	chou	ㄗㄨ	jou	jour	joou	jow
zhu	ju	chu	ㄗㄨ	ju	jwu	juu	juh
zhua	jwa	chua	ㄗㄨㄚ	jua	jwa	joa	juah
zhuai	jwai	chuai	ㄗㄨㄞ	juai	jwai	joai	juay
zhuan	jwan	chuan	ㄗㄨㄢ	juan	jwan	joan	juann
zhuang	jwang	chuang	ㄗㄨㄤ	juang	jwang	joang	juanq
zhui	jwei	chui	ㄗㄨㄟ	juei	jwei	joei	juey
zhun	jwun	chun	ㄗㄨㄣ	juen	jwen	joen	juenn
zhuo	jwo	cho	ㄗㄨㄛ	juo	jwo	juoo	juoh
zi	dz	tzu	ㄗ	tzy	tzyr	tzyy	tzyh
zong	dzung	tsung	ㄗㄨㄥ	tzong	tzorng	tzoong	tzonq
zou	dzou	tsou	ㄗㄨ	tzou	tzour	tzoou	tzow
zu	dzu	tsu	ㄗ	tzu	tzwu	tzuu	tzuh
zuan	dzwan	tsuan	ㄗㄨㄢ	tzuan	tzwan	tzoan	tzuann
zui	dzwei	tsui	ㄗㄨㄟ	tzuei	tzwei	tzoei	tzuey
zun	dzwun	tsun	ㄗㄨㄣ	tzuen	tzwen	tzoen	tzuenn
zuo	dzwo	tso	ㄗㄨㄛ	tzuo	tzwo	tzuoo	tzuoH