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ABC
English-Chinese
Chinese-English
Dictionary

ALPHABETICALLY
电脑拼音编码
BASED COMPUTERIZED

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ABC English-Chinese Chinese-English Dictionary

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Wenlin Institute, Inc. is licensed by the University of Hawai'i to publish the dictionary in electronic form. This PDF file contains portions of the frontmatter and appendixes, slightly edited to correspond to the software edition.

A technical limitation of this PDF file is that copying and pasting of Chinese characters and pinyin does not work correctly. This limitation should be corrected in a future edition.



TO

John DeFrancis
1911–2009

A visionary lexicographer, a perceptive theorist of writing systems, the author of the most widely used textbook series for English speakers learning Mandarin, and, for more than half a century, the foremost historian of Chinese and Vietnamese script reform.

AND

China's Staunchest Advocates of Writing Reform

Lu Zhuangzhang
1854–1928

Pioneer reformer whose publication in 1892 of alphabetic schemes for several varieties of Chinese marked the beginning of Chinese interest in reform of the writing system.

Lu Xun
1881–1936

China's greatest writer of the twentieth century, who passionately supported the Latinized New Writing of the 1930s.

Mao Dun (Shen Yanbing)
1896–1981

China's foremost novelist and one-time Minister of Culture, who in 1962 was the first to call for a policy of "walking on two legs" that involved using two writing systems—the traditional character system and the new pinyin alphabetic system.

Wang Li and Lü Shuxiang
1900–1986 1904–1998

Two of China's most distinguished linguists who came out strongly for writing reform; the former criticized intellectuals for their opposition to such reform, and the latter criticized lexicographers for their failure to produce dictionaries based on a simple alphabetic arrangement.

Zhou Youguang
1905–

The most prolific and penetrating advocate of writing reform, who emphasizes that a "two-script system" or "digraphia" has to become an even more essential part of China's modernization if it is to make an efficient entry into the computer age.

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John DeFrancis, University of Hawai'i

Yanyin Zhang, University of Canberra, Australia; University of Hawai'i

Distinctive Features of the ABC E-C/C-E Dictionary

1. In this student-oriented dictionary, the two sections, English-Chinese (E-C) and Chinese-English (C-E), together comprise a self-contained volume in which every Chinese and English expression used in a definition or example of usage can be found as a headword or sub-headword.
2. All Chinese definitions, example phrases, and sentences appear in both Pinyin and characters.
3. In comparison with similar works, both sections contain more of everything—more entries (headwords and sub-headwords), more illustrative or explanatory material, and more special features (noted below). The E-C section contains 29,670 entries (18,016 main entries and 11,654 sub-entries). The C-E section contains 37,952 entries (4,644 monosyllabic and 33,308 polysyllabic entries). Counting numbered definitions as distinct entries, E-C/C-E contains 98,627 entries altogether.
4. In E-C Sections IV and V we present the novel format PY/HZ/ENG, i.e., Pinyin on top, Hanzi in the middle, and English on the bottom. (This format was prompted by the bopomofo/HZ format extensively used in Taiwan and the alternative formats PY/HZ and HZ/PY introduced in some PRC elementary school textbooks.)
5. As a special aid for student learners of Chinese and English, E-C/C-E features graded word lists prepared by PRC specialists in teaching the two languages. (See E-C Appendix VI and C-E Appendix VII.)
6. For all Pinyin transcriptions, changes in tone are indicated while preserving the original tone (e.g., **suǒyǐ**, normally written **suǒyǐ** and pronounced **suóyǐ**). In this way, E-C/C-E, uniquely among dictionaries, reduces the burden placed on students in coping with tonal changes. (Details are in C-E Section III, Explanatory Notes and Examples, Note 2.)
7. The E-C/C-E Dictionary carries forward the many special features of the ABC series of dictionaries (e.g., *ABC Chinese-English Dictionary* and *ABC Chinese-English Comprehensive Dictionary*), chief among them the strict alphabetic order of the Pinyin entries as by far the simplest and fastest way to look up a term whose pronunciation is known.
8. Two websites provide further information about E-C/C-E (including software versions) and other works which comprise the ABC Chinese Dictionary Series, and enable dictionary users to submit comments, questions, and suggestions for corrections and improvements: www.chinesestudies.hawaii.edu/abc and wenlin.com/abc. The dictionary project also has the email addresses abcdict@hawaii.edu and abc@wenlin.com.

Abbreviations

(Note: SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS are used for parts of speech. English parts of speech are explained in E-C Section V, and Chinese parts of speech are explained in C-E Section IV.)

AB.	abbreviation	suōxiě 缩写
acct.	accounting	kuàijì 会计
ADJ.	adjective	xíngróngcí 形容词
ADV.	adverb	fùcí 副词
agr.	agriculture	nóngyè 农业
A.M.	aspect marker	tǐ biāoji 体标记
archeo.	archeology	kǎogǔxué 考古学
archi.	architecture	jiànzhùxué 建筑学
art.	article	guàncí 冠词
astr.	astronomy	tiānwénxué 天文学
A.T.	abstruse term	shēn'àocí 深奥词
ATTR.	attributive	dìngyǔ 定语
AUX.	auxiliary verb	zhùdòngcí 助动词
B.F.	bound form	niánzhuó cí sù 粘着词素
bio.	biology	shēngwùxué 生物学
Budd.	Buddhism, Buddhist	Fójiào 佛教
ca.	circa; about; approximately	dàyuē 大约
CCP	Chinese Communist Party	Zhōngguó Gòngchǎndǎng 中国共产党
cent.	century	shìjì 世纪
Ch.	China, Chinese	Zhōngguó 中国
Ch. med.	Chinese medicine	Zhōngyī 中医
char.	character	zì 字
chem.	chemistry	huàxué 化学
COMP.	complement	bǔyǔ 补语
coll.	colloquial	kǒuyǔ 口语
com.	commerce	shāngyè 商业
comp.	computer	jìsuànjī 计算机
COMPAR.	comparative	bǐjiàojí 比较级
CONJ.	conjunction	liáncí 连词
CONS.	construction	jùxíng 句型
court.	courteous	jìngcí 敬辞
cov.	coverb	jiècí 介词
Cult. Rev.	Cultural Revolution	Wén-Gé 文革
d.	died	shìshì 逝世
Dao.	Daoism, Daoist	Dàojiào 道教
dd.	etc.	dèngděng 等等
derog.	derogatory	biǎnyící 贬义词
econ.	economics	jīngjì 经济
edu.	education	jiàoyù 教育
elec.	electrical engineering	diàngōng 电工

esp.	especially	tèzhǐ 特指
F.E.	fixed expression	gùdìng cízǔ 固定词组
fig.	figurative(ly)	yǐnyù 隐喻
forest.	forestry	sēnlín 森林
form.	formal	zhèngshì yòngyǔ 正式用语
geog.	geography	dìlǐ 地理
geol.	geology	dìzhì 地质
hist.	history	lìshǐ 历史
humb.	humble	qiāncí 谦词
ID.	idiomatic saying	xíyǔ 习语
INF.	infix	zhōngzhuì 中缀
inform.	informal	fēizhèngshìyǔ 非正式语
INTJ.	interjection	gǎntàn 感叹
Jp.	Japan, Japanese	Rìběn 日本
KMT	Kuomintang/Guomindang	Guómíndǎng 国民党
lg.	language, linguistics	yǔyán(xué) 语言(学)
lit.	literal(ly)	zìmiàn yì 字面义
liv.	livestock husbandry	xù mù 畜牧
loan	loan word	wàiláicí 外来词
log.	logic	luóji 逻辑
M.	measure	liàngcí 量词
mach.	machinery	jīxiè 机械
math.	mathematics	shùxué 数学
med.	medicine	yīxué 医学
met.	meteorology	qìxiàng 气象
metal.	metallurgy	yějīn 冶金
mil.	military	jūnshì 军事
min.	mining	kuàngyè 矿业
M.P.	modal particle	yǔqìcí 语气词
mus.	music	yīnyuè 音乐
N.	noun	míngcí 名词
N.C.	countable noun	kěshù míngcí 可数名词
N.P.	plural noun	fùshù míngcí 复数名词
N.SING.	singular noun	dānshù míngcí 单数名词
N.U.	uncountable noun	bùkěshù míngcí 不可数名词
NUM.	number	shùcí 数词
ON.	onomatopoeia	xiàngshēngcí 象声词
orig.	original(ly)	yuányì 原意
paleo.	paleontology	gǔshēngwùxué 古生物学
phil.	philosophy	zhéxué 哲学
photo.	photography	shèyǐng 摄影
phy.	physics	wùlǐ 物理
phys.	physiology	shēnglǐxué 生理学
PL.	plural	fùshù 复数
pol.	politics	zhèngzhì 政治
P.P.	past participle	guòqù fēncí 过去分词
PR.	pronoun	dàicí 代词

PRC	People's Republic of China	Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó 中华人民共和国
PREF.	prefix	qiánzhuì 前缀
PRES.P.	present participle	xiànzài fēncí 现在分词
print.	printing	yìnshuā 印刷
prov.	province	shěng 省
psy.	psychology	xīnlǐxué 心理学
P.T.	past tense	quòqùshí 过去时
P.W.	place word	chùsuǒcí 处所词
rel.	religion	zōngjiào 宗教
R.F.	reduplicated form	chóngdiécí 重叠词
R.V.	resultative verb	jiéguǒ bǔyǔ 结果补语
sb.	somebody	mǒurén 某人
sig.	signifying, signalizing	biǎoshì 表示
SOC.	sociology	shèhuìxué 社会学
S.P.	subordinating particle	cóngshǔcí 从属词
sth.	something	mǒushì 某事
SUF.	suffix	hòuzhuì 后缀
SUPER.	superlative degree	zuìgāojí 最高级
SUR.	surveying	cèhuì 测绘
S.V.	stative verb	jìngtài dòngcí 静态动词
thea.	theater	xìjù 戏剧
topo.	topolect, non-Mandarin	fāngyán 方言
trad.	traditional	chuántǒng 传统
traf.	traffic, communication	jiāotōng 交通
TW	Taiwan	Táiwān 台湾
txtl.	textile	fǎngzhī 纺织
usu.	usually	tōngcháng 通常
v.	verb	dòngcí 动词
V.I.	intransitive verb	bùjǐwù dòngcí 不及物动词
V.M.	verbal measure word	dòngliàngcí 动量词
V.O.	verb-object	dòng-bīn líhéci 动宾离合词
V.P.	verb phrase	dòngcí cízǔ 动词词组
V.T.	transitive verb	jǐwù dòngcí 及物动词
vs.	versus	duìyìng 对应
vulg.	vulgar	súyǔ 俗语
wr.	writing	wényán, shūmiàn 文言, 书面
ZOO.	zoology	dòngwùxué 动物学

I. Elements of English-Chinese Entries

fable [ˈfeɪbəl] ●●● N.C. yùyán 寓言

English headword and IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) transcription representing West Coast American English, including stress. Bullet(s) following IPA indicate grade level, here four bullets, the most advanced of four grade levels ●, ●●, ●●●, ●●●●. Note: in Wenlin, unlike the book, grade levels are indicated by {A}, {B}, {C}, {D} instead of bullets; {E} indicates an entry included in the book although not in the first four grades.

facecloth [ˈfeɪs,kləθ] N.C. xǐliǎn máojīn 洗脸毛巾

Small caps indicate part of speech, here n.c. = countable noun. Pinyin and character translation follow.

facetious [fəˈsiːʃəs] ADJ. huáji de 滑稽的 | **My ~ comments were taken seriously.** Wǒ kāi wánxiào shuō de huà bèi dàngzhēn le. 我开玩笑说的话被当真了。 || **-ly ADV.**

A single verticle line introduces an example of usage of a headword. In the example a wavy line stands for the headword. A double verticle line introduces an expansion of the headword in which a hyphen stands for the headword.

facilitate [fəˈsɪlə,teɪt] ●●● v.T. ① shǐ róngyì 使容易
② cùjìn 促进 || **facilitation** [fəˈsɪləˈteɪʃən] N.U. ||
facilitative [fəˈsɪlə,teɪtɪv] ADJ.

Circled numbers indicate multiple definitions of a headword.

facsimile [fæk'siməli] N.C. <form. 书> chuánzhēn
传真

Angled brackets enclose English italics, here *form.* = formal and character 书 equivalent for book = bookish.

failure [feɪlɪər] ●● N.U. ① shībài 失败 ② gùzhàng
故障; pòchǎn 破产 ③ qiànshōu 歉收 ④ bù
jígé 不及格 ◆ N.C. shībàizhě 失败者

A black diamond introduces a different part of speech related to the headword.

²**fair** [fɛr] ● N.C. ① nóngmào shìchǎng 农贸
市场; jíshì 集市 | **We have a stall in the ~.**
Wǒmen zài nóngmào shìchǎng yǒu gè tānwèi.
我们在农贸市场有个摊位。 ② shāngpǐn
jiāoyìhuì 商品交易会

A headword preceded by a raised number indicates its relative importance among headwords with the same spelling.

fair game N.SING. ① zhǔnxǔ bǔliè de niǎoshòu
准许捕猎的鸟兽 ② kěyǐ qǔxiào//gōngjī de
duìxiàng 可以取笑//攻击的对象

Double slant lines indicate that the two preceding and the two following pinyin syllables or Chinese characters are equivalents.

falsify [falsə'faɪ] V.T. 3rd pers.sing. (-ies); p.t.,
p.p. (-ied) ① cuàngǎi 篡改; wěizào 伪造
② zhèngmíng . . . bù chénglì 证明...不成立

Italicized notation represents irregular grammatical expansion of the headword.

II. Guide to English Pronunciation

Consonants [ˈkɒnsənənts] 辅音 Fǔyīn			Vowels and Diphthongs [ˈvaʊlz ænd ˈdɪfθɔŋz]		
Symbol	Example	Pronunciation	元音和 Yuányīn hé 双元音 Shuāngyuányīn		
p	pet	[pet]	i:	seat	[si:t]
b	back	[bæk]	i	sunny	[ˈsʌni]
t	tea	[ti:]	ɪ	sit	[sɪt]
d	dog	[dɒg]	ɛ	ten	[ten]
k	cat	[kæt]	æ	cat	[kæt]
g	got	[gɒt]	ɑ	arm	[ɑrm]
tʃ	chip	[tʃɪp]	ʊ	put	[pʊt]
dʒ	judge	[dʒʌdʒ]	u:	too	[tu:]
f	fall	[fɔl]	u	duet	[duˈet]
v	voice	[vɔɪs]	ʌ	cut	[kʌt]
θ	thing	[θɪŋ]	ə	ago	[əˈɡəʊ]
ð	this	[ðɪs]	əʊ	fur	[fəʊ]
s	say	[seɪ]	eɪ	ate	[eɪt]
z	zoo	[zu:]	aɪ	lie	[laɪ]
ʃ	she	[ʃi:]	aʊ	now	[naʊ]
ʒ	vision	[ˈvɪʒən]	ɔɪ	boy	[bɔɪ]
h	hot	[hɒt]	ɔr	horse	[hɔrs]
m	me	[mi:]	ou	boat	[bəʊt]
n	no	[nəʊ]			
ŋ	sing	[sɪŋ]			
l	love	[lʌv]			
r	rose	[rouz]			
w	wood	[wud]			
y	yes	[jes]			

Stress [ˈstres] 重音 Zhòngyīn

Symbol	Example	Pronunciation
ˈ ~	abacus	[ˈæbəkəs]
	about	[əˈbaʊt]
, ~	evolution	[ˌevəˈlu:ʃən]
	necessary	[ˈnesəsəri]

A high vertical line [ˈ] before a syllable indicates primary stress.

A low vertical line [ˌ] before a syllable indicates secondary stress.

III. Spelling / Pronunciation Ambiguities in English

The following are a few of the many spelling/pronunciation ambiguities in English that the student should be aware of.

<i>Spelling</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Example</i>
c-	[s]	cell
	[k]	call
ch-	[tʃ]	cheese
	[k]	character
g-	[g]	go, gun
ge-	[dʒ]	gentle
gh-	[g]	ghost
gu-	[g]	guard
h-	[h]	have
	[hw]	white
ho-	[hou]	hotel
	[a]	honest
kn-	[n]	knife, know
ph-	[f]	photo
pn-	[n]	pneumonia
ps-	[s]	pseudo
qu-	[kw]	quick
sc-	[sk]	scan
	[s]	scene
wh-	[h]	who, whole
	[w]	white
wr-	[hw]	white (variants)
	[r]	write, wrong

IV. Yīngyǔ Cítíáo de Shōulù hé Shuōmíng 英语词条的收录和说明 Selection and Explication of English Entries

1. Cítíáo de shōulù gēnjù yǐxià biāozhǔn:

词条的收录根据以下标准:

a. Chángjiàn chángyòng de cí hé xīyǔ
常见常用的词和习语

b. Suǒyǒu 6,500 ge <<Dàxué Yīngyǔ Jiàoxué Dàgāng Cíhuìbiǎo>> zhōng de cí
所有 6,500 个 <<大学英语教学大纲词汇表>> 中的词
(Shànghǎi Wàiyǔ Jiàoyù Chūbǎnshè, 2000)
(上海外语教育出版社, 2000)

c. Suǒyǒu 850 ge <<Basic English>> zhōng de cí
所有 850 个 <<Basic English>> 中的词
(C. K. Ogden. London: Paul Truebner & Co., 1930)

Entries are selected on the basis of the following criteria:

a. Common and frequently used words, terms and expressions

b. All 6,500 terms appearing in *Dàxué Yīngyǔ Jiàoxué Dàgāng Cíhuìbiǎo*
(Shànghǎi: Wàiyǔ Jiàoyù Chūbǎnshè, 2000)

c. All 850 words in *Basic English* (C. K. Ogden. London: Paul Truebner & Co., 1930)

2. Suǒyǒu <<Dàgāng Cíhuìbiǎo>> zhōng 6,500 ge cí dōu àn 所有 <<大纲词汇表>> 中 6,500 个词都按

<<Cíhuìbiǎo>> de sì jí fēnbié biāozhù wéi {A} fúhào.
<<词汇表>> 的四级分别标注为 {A} 符号。

{A} dàibiǎo zhōngxué chéngdù (1,800 ge cí),
代表 中学 程度 (1,800 个词),

{B} dàibiǎo dàxué 1-4 jí (2,400 ge cí),
代表 大学 1-4 级 (2,400 个词),

{C} dàibiǎo dàxué 5-6 jí (1,300 ge cí),
代表 大学 5-6 级 (1,300 个词),

{D} dàibiǎo dàxué 6 jí yǐshàng (1,000 ge cí).
代表 大学 6 级以上 (1,000 个词)。

The 6,500 entries from the *Dàgāng Cíhuìbiǎo* <<大纲词汇表>> are each marked with the symbol {A}, corresponding to four designated grade levels in this work. Thus, {A} corresponds to middle school level (1,800 words), {B} to university 1-4 levels (2,400 words), {C} to university 5-6 levels (1,300 words), and {D} to university post-6 level (1,000 words).

3. <<Basic English>> zhōng de cí yòng^{BE} biāozhù. Rú, **dust** [dʌst]^{BE}{A} <<Basic English>> 中的词用^{BE}标注。如, **dust** [dʌst]^{BE}{A} ... 。

Entries from *Basic English* are marked with ^{BE}. For example, **dust** [dʌst]^{BE}{A}

4. Měi ge cítiáo zhōng yǒu Guójì Yīnbiāo zhùyīn, yǒu 2 zhōng suǒ shù de <<Dàgāng Cíhuìbiǎo>> jíbù, háiyǒu cíxíng, shìyì. Yǒuxiē cítiáo zhōng hái bāokuò bù guīzé xíngshì, lìjù, Hànzì de liándú yīnbiàn, duǎnyǔ, xīyǔ jí jùxíng. Shìyì hé lìjù fēnbié jūn shǐyòng Pīnyīn hé Hànzì. 每个词条中有国际音标注音, 有 2 中所述的 <<大纲词汇表>> 级别, 还有词性、释义。有些词条中还包括不规则形式、例句、汉字的连读音变、短语、习语及句型。释义和例句分别均使用拼音和汉字。

Within an entry, the following information is provided: the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription of pronunciation, the grade level as described in 2, the part(s) of speech, and definitions. The following information is provided where necessary: irregular

forms of the word, illustrative examples, tone sandhi (tone change) of Chinese words, phrases, idioms or fixed expressions, and sentence constructions. Both Pinyin and Hànzì are used for the definition and illustrative examples of the entry.

5. Wèile biànyú xiānghù cānzhào, zài shìyì hé lìjù zhōng chūxiàn de měi ge cí dōu zài běn cídiǎn de Hànyīng bùfēn bèi lièwéi cítiáo.
本词典的汉英部分被列为词条。

For easy cross-reference, all Chinese terms used in the definitions and examples can be found as head entries in the Chinese-English section of the dictionary.

6. Cí de zhùyīn zhǔyào zūnzhào Měiguó Xībù Yīngyǔ de fāyīn biāozhǔn, yòng Guójī Yīnbiao biāozhù zài fāngkuòhào nèi. Měiguó Xībù fāyīn de yī dà tèdiǎn shì yuányīn hòu de [r], rú **hard** [hard] hé **car** [kar]. Zài Yīngguó Yīngyǔ hé qítā yīxiē Yīngyǔ fāngyán zhōng, zhè liǎng ge zì de fāyīn méiyǒu [r].
词的注音主要遵照美国西部英语的发音标准,用国际音标标注在方括号内。美国西部发音的一大特点是元音后的[r],如 **hard** [hard] 和 **car** [kar]。在英国英语和其他一些英语方言中,这两个字的发音没有[r]。

The pronunciation of the head word is notated in International Phonetic Alphabet transcription in square brackets. The pronunciation is based mainly on the West Coast American dialect. A typical feature of this regional dialect is the post-vocalic [r] in words such as **hard** [hard] and **car** [kar]. In British English and some other varieties of English, these two words are pronounced without the [r] sound.

7. Bù guīzé míngcí hé dòngcí de cíxíng biànhuà liè zài cíxìng zhīhòu. Tāmen de bù guīzé xíngshì zài yuánkuòhào nèi, rú **bring** hé **child**. Dāng cíxíng biànhuà zhǐ xūyào shuāng xiě zuìhòu yī ge zìmǔ shí, shuāng xiě de zìmǔ liǎngbiān wéi pòzhéhào, rú **cut**.
不规则名词和动词的词形变化列在词性之后。它们的不规则形式在圆括号内,如 **bring** 和 **child**。当词形变化只需要双写最后一个字母时,双写的字母两边为破折号,如 **cut**。

bring ... v.t. p.t., p.p. (brought)

child ... n.c. pl. (children)

cut ... v. p.t., p.p. (cut); pres.p. (-tt)

Guīzé míngcí hé dòngcí de cíxíng biànhuà, rú fùshù **desks**, guòqùshí **listened**, zé méiyǒu rēnhé biāozhù.
规则名词和动词的词形变化,如复数 **desks**, 过去时 **listened**, 则没有任何标注。

The conjugation of irregular nouns and verbs is provided in the entry after the part of speech. Full spelling of the conjugated form of irregular nouns and verbs is given in brackets, as **bring** and **child** show (see above). Where the conjugation requires only the doubling of the last letter, it is indicated by the doubled letter surrounded by dashes, as shown in **cut** (see above).

If the conjugation is regular and rule-based, such as plural **-s** in **desks**, past tense **-ed** in **listened**, no special notation is used.

8. Wèile biànyú cházhǎo hé xiānghù cānzhào, míngcí hé dòngcí de bù guīzé xíngshì bèi dān lièwéi cítiáo, bìng zhù yǒu Guójī Yīnbiao hé cí de yuánxíng, rú,
为了便于查找和相互参照,名词和动词的不规则形式被单列为词条,并注有国际音标和词的原形,如,

children [tʃɪldrən] pl. of (child)

brought [brɔ:t] p.t. and p.p. of (bring)

Dúzhě kěyǐ tōngguò cházhǎo yuánxíng cí dédào yǒuguān xiángxì xìnxī, rú shìyì, dd. 等。
读者可以通过查找原形词得到有关详细信息,如释义、dd. 等。

For ease of cross-reference, irregular forms of verbs and nouns also appear as head entries. The IPA transcription of the pronunciation, as well as the base form of the word, is provided, as the examples show (see above). Readers may refer to the base form for detailed information such as definition, etc.

9. Zhǔ cítiáo nèi huì yǒu nèi cítiáo. Nèi cítiáo yòng hēitǐzì liè zài zhǔ cítiáo de zuì hòumiàn. Nèi cítiáo shōulùlè pàishēngcí, rú yóu **hard** pàishēng ér lái de **hardness**, duǎnyǔ dòngcí, rú **look after**, gùdìng yòngyǔ, rú **go-slow**, fùhéci, rú **false alarm**. Dànshì, bìng bù shì suǒyǒu zhè lèi cí dōu bèi shōulù wéi nèi cítiáo. Hěn duō zuòwéi zhǔ cítiáo chūxiàn, yóuqí shì dāng mǒugè cí mù yǒu xiāngdāng duō zhè lèi de cí shí. Língwài, nèi cítiáo bìngfēi dōu yǐ zhǔ cítiáo de cí mù kāishǐ. Gùdìng yòngyǔ rú **in the face of**, **lose face**, liè zài **face** cítiáo zhōng.
- in the face of**, **lose face**, 列在 **face** 词条中。

Within an entry, there may be subentries. All subentries are listed, in boldface, at the end of the main entry. Listed as subentries are terms derived from the headword, e.g., **hardness** from **hard**; phrasal verbs, e.g., **look after**; fixed expressions, e.g., **go-slow**; and compound words, e.g., **false alarm**. Please note that not all compounds are treated as subentries. Many of them are in fact head entries, especially where there is a large number of relevant compounds. In addition, the subentry does not always start with the headword of the main entry. Fixed expressions (F.E.) such as **in the face of**, **lose face** are listed under **face**.

10. Dāng mǒuxiē cí de pīnxiě xiāngtóng dàn cíyì huò cíyuán bùtóng shí, zhèxiē cí ànzhào qí chūxiàn pínlǜ bèi lièwéi bùtóng de cítiáo. Pínlǜ yòng shùzì biāo zài cí qián. Rú, qí chūxiàn pínlǜ bèi lièwéi bùtóng de cítiáo. Pínlǜ yòng shùzì biāo zài cí qián. Rú,

¹go, ²go, ³go, ⁴go

Zhège fāngfǎ yě yòngyú cíxìng bùtóng de cí, yóuqí shì dāng měi ge cíxìng yǒu xiāngdāng duō de shìyì hé yòngfǎ shí. Rú,

多的释义和用法时。如

¹hard [hard] adj. ...

²hard [hard] adv. ...

Where words are identical in spelling but differ in meaning or etymology, they are listed separately as two entries by order of frequency, which is indicated by a raised number before the word. Example (see above go). This method is also used for entries that have different parts of speech each of which contains a large number of definitions and usages. Example (see above, **hard**, **hard**).

11. Běn cídiǎn cǎiyòng Měishì pīnxiěfǎ. Lìrú, **behavior** (ér bù shì **behaviour**), **theater** (ér bù shì **theatre**). Mǒuxiē fēi Měishì pīnxiěfǎ yě liè wéi cítiáo, yǐ biànyú cházhǎo hé xiānghù cānzhào. Lìrú,
- 相互参照。例如,

theatre See theater

American spelling is used in this dictionary. For example, **behavior** (not **behaviour**), **theater** (not **theatre**). However, the non-American spelling variety is also listed as an entry for easy look-up and cross-references. For example see above.

12. Hànzì de liándú yīnbiàn (yīndiào biànhuà) tōngguò yuányīn xiàfāng de diǎn biāojiè hé 汉字的连读音变(音调变化)通过元音下方的点标记和 dǐxiàn biāojiè lái biǎoshì, yuán shēngdiào réngrán biāozhù zài yuányīn shàngfāng. Diǎn 底线标记来表示,原声调仍然标注在元音上方。点 biāojiè zhǐ yīndiào biàndú wéi dì-èr shēng, dǐxiàn biāojiè zhǐ yīndiào biàndú wéi dì-sì 标记指音调变读为第二声,底线标记指音调变读为第四 shēng. Suīrán zài kǒuyǔ zhōng liándú yīnbiàn fēicháng pǔbiàn, běn cídiǎn jǐn biāozhù 声。虽然在口语中连读音变非常普遍,本词典仅标注 yǐxià sì lèi: 以下四类:

- a. Zài sì shēng zì qián, yī gǎi dú èr shēng yī. Rú, yīdìng '一定' gǎi dú wéi yīdīng, 在四声字前, yī 改读二声 yī。如, yīdìng '一定' 改读为 yīdīng, biāozhù wéi yīdīng. Qīngshēng zì yī ge '一个' yě zūnzào zhège guīzé. 标注为 yīdīng。轻声字 yī ge '一个' 也遵照这个规则。
- b. Zài sān shēng zì qián, yī gǎi dú sì shēng yì. Rú, yībǎi '一百' gǎi dú wéi yībǎi, 在三声字前, yī 改读四声 yì。如, yībǎi '一百' 改读为 yībǎi, biāozhù wéi yībǎi. 标注为 yībǎi。
- c. Zài sì shēng zì qián, bù gǎi dú èr shēng bú. Rú, bù shì '不是' gǎi dú wéi bú shì, biāozhù wéi bú shì. 在四声字前, bù 改读二声 bú。如, bù shì '不是' 改读为 bú shì, 标注为 bú shì。
- d. Liǎng ge sān shēng zì tóngshí chūxiàn shí, dì-yī ge zì gǎi dú èr shēng. Rú, suǒyǐ 两个三声字同时出现时,第一个字改读二声。如, suǒyǐ '所以' gǎi dú wéi suǒyǐ, biāozhù wéi suǒyǐ. '所以' 改读为 suǒyǐ, 标注为 suǒyǐ。

Tone sandhi (tone change) within Chinese words is indicated by a dot or a line below the vowel. The original tone is still marked on top of the vowel. A dot signals the change to 2nd (rising) tone, while a line indicates the change to 4th (falling) tone. Although tone sandhi occurs extensively in speech, only four types are notated in this dictionary:

- a. When followed by a 4th tone syllable, yī '一' is pronounced in 2nd tone yī. For example, yīdìng '一定' becomes yīdīng, shown as yīdīng. Neutral tone yī ge '一个' also follows this rule.
- b. When followed by a 3rd tone syllable, yī '一' is pronounced in 4th tone yì. For example, yībǎi '一百' becomes yībǎi, shown as yībǎi.
- c. When followed by a 4th tone syllable, bù '不' is pronounced in 2nd tone bú. For example, bù shì '不是' becomes bú shì, shown as bú shì.
- d. When there are two consecutive 3rd tone syllables, the first syllable is pronounced in 2nd tone. Example, suǒyǐ '所以' becomes suǒyǐ, shown as suǒyǐ.

V. Yīngyǔ Cíxìng jí Cítíáo Biāojiǎo

英语词性及词条标记

English Parts of Speech and Other Entry Labels

Yíxià shì duì běn cídiǎn zhōng cítiáo de cíxìng hé qí tā suǒ yòng biāojiǎo de shuōmíng.
以下是对本词典中词条的词性和其他所用标记的说明。

Mùdì shì wèi dúzhě tíngōng cítiáo de jīběn yǔfǎ xīnxī, ér bùshì zōnghé Yīngyǔ yǔfǎ. Bù
目的是为读者提供词条的基本语法信息,而不是综合英语语法。不
guīzé dòng/míngcí de pīnxiě bùzài shuōmíng fānwéi zhīnèi, rú (10) kěshù míngcí, (16) guòqù
规则动/名词的拼写不在说明范围之内,如(10)可数名词,(16)过去
fēncí, (19) xiànzài fēncí, hé (21) guòqùshí.
分词,(19)现在分词,和(21)过去时。

The following brief explication of English parts of speech and other labels used in the dictionary is aimed to provide users with basic grammatical information associated with and indicated in the lexical entries. As such, it is by no means comprehensive and should not be taken as a grammar of English. Spelling conventions are not discussed in, for example, (10) N.C. (16) P.P., (19) PRES.P., and (21) P.T. where irregular forms and exceptions exist.

1. AB. (Abbreviation, Suōxiěcí 缩写词)

Tōngcháng wéi míngcí de suōxiě huò shǒu zìmǔ suōhé cí. Rú,
通常为名词的缩写或首字母缩合词。如,

GNP for Gross National Product, 'Guómín Shēngchǎn Zǒngzhí 国民生产总值'
ad. for advertisement, 'guǎnggào 广告'

Usually shortened form or acronym of nouns. For example see above.

2. ADJ. (Adjective, Xíngróngcí 形容词)

Xíngróngcí xiūshì míngcí. Xíngróngcí kě yòngzuò dìngyǔ hé biǎoyǔ. Yòngzuò dìngyǔ de
形容词修饰名词。形容词可用作定语和表语。用作定语的
xíngróngcí xiūshì qí hòubiān de míngcí, rú, **old zài an old car** 'yī liàng jiùchē' lǐ xiūshì **car**,
形容词修饰其后边的名词,如, **old** 在 **an old car** '一辆旧车' 里修饰 **car**,
black zài black hair 'hēi tóufa' lǐ xiūshì **hair**. Yòngzuò biǎoyǔ de xíngróngcí zé cóng wèiyǔ
black 在 **black hair** '黑头发' 里修饰 **hair**. 用作表语的形容词则从谓语
de wèizhì shàng xiūshì zhǔyǔ. Lìrú, **old zài The car is old** 'Zhè liàng chē hěn jiù' zhōng
的位置上修饰主语。例如, **old** 在 **The car is old** '这辆车很旧' 中
xiūshì **The car**, **black zài Her hair is black** 'Tā de tóufa shì hēi de' zhōng xiūshì **Her hair**.
修饰 **The car**, **black** 在 **Her hair is black** '她的头发是黑的' 中修饰 **Her hair**.
Juéduōdùshù xíngróngcí yǒu chéngdù zhī fēn, jí yǒu pǔtōng jí, bǐjiàojí hé zuìgāojí de
绝大多数形容词有程度之分,即有普通级,比较级和最高级的
xíngshì. (Jiàn 6 hé 23.)
形式。(见6和23。)

Adjectives modify nouns. Adjectives have attributive and predicative uses. Attributive adjectives modify nouns following them, e.g., **old** modifies **car** in **an old car**, **black** modifies **hair** in **black hair**. Predicative adjectives, on the other hand, modify subject nouns from the predicative or post-verbal position. For example, **old** modifies **The car** in **The car is old**, and **black** modifies **Her hair** in **Her hair is black**. Most of the adjectives are gradable, showing a contrast between plain, comparative and superlative forms. (See 6 and 23.)

3. ADV. (Adverb, Fùcí 副词)

Fùcí xiūshì dòngcí, xíngróngcí, fùcí běnshēn, shènzhì quánjù. Xiūshì dòngcí huò jùzi
副词修饰动词, 形容词, 副词本身, 甚至全句。修饰动词或句子
时, fùcí kěyǐ zài qí zhīqián huò zhīhòu, dàn bùnéng zàidòngcí hé (jiǎndān) bīnyǔ zhījiān.
时, 副词可以在其之前或之后, 但不能在动词和(简单)宾语之间。

Lirú, Tā hěn kuài chīwánle miànbāo kěyǐ shì
例如, 他很快吃完了面包可以是

He finished the bread quickly, He quickly finished the bread, Quickly he finished the bread,

dàn bù kěyǐ shuō
但不可以说

***He finished quickly the bread.**

Dāng xiūshì xíngróngcí hé fùcí shí, fùcí tōngcháng zài qí zhīqián, rú,
当修饰形容词和副词时, 副词通常在其之前, 如,

really: really good hǎo jíle 好极了

remarkably: remarkably clear(ly) fēicháng qīngchū 非常清楚

Dàbùfen fùcí tóng xíngróngcí yīyàng, yǒu chéngdù zhī fēn, yīncǐ yǒu pǔtōngjí, bǐjiàojí
大部分副词同形容词一样, 有程度之分, 因此有普通级, 比较级
hé zuìgāojí de xíngshì (jiàn 6 hé 23). Zài Yīngyǔ zhōng, yǒu xiāngdāng yībùfen fùcí
和最高级的形式(见6和23)。在英语中, 有相当一部分副词
shì yóu xíngróngcí jiā cíwěi -ly pàishēng ér lái de, rú **happy—happily** 'gāoxìng de',
是由形容词加词尾 -ly 派生而来的, 如 **happy—happily** '高兴的/地',
quick—quickly '快的/地'。 Dànshì, bìng bùshì měi gè dài -ly cíwěi de cí dōu shì fùcí,
quick—quickly '快的/地'。但是, 并不是每个带 -ly 词尾的词都是副词,
yǒuxiē shì xíngróngcí. Lirú,
有些是形容词。例如,

friendly yǒuhǎo de 友好的
fatherly cífùbān de 慈父般的
cowardly qiènuò de 怯懦的

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, adverbs and entire sentences. When modifying a verb or a sentence, the adverb may be placed before or after it but not between the verb and the (simple) object. For example, **Tā hěn kuài chīwánle miànbāo** 他很快吃完了面包 can be rendered as **He finished the bread quickly, He quickly finished the bread, Quickly he finished the bread**, but not ***He finished quickly the bread**. When modifying an adjective or an adverb, the adverb usually occurs in front of it, e.g., **really** in **really good**; **remarkably** in **remarkably clear(ly)**.

Like adjectives, most of the adverbs are also gradable and thus have plain, comparative and superlative forms (see 6 and 23). In English, a high proportion of adverbs are derived from adjectives by adding the suffix -ly, e.g., **happy—happily, quick—quickly**. However, not every word that ends with -ly is an adverb. Some of them are in fact adjectives. Examples include **friendly; fatherly; cowardly**.

4. ART. (Article, Guàncí 冠词)

Yīngyǔ zhōng yǒu liǎng ge guàncí: dìngguàncí **the** hé bùdìng guàncí **a**. Dāng bùdìng
英语中有两个冠词: 定冠词 **the** 和不定冠词 **a**。当不定
guàncí zhīhòu de cí shì yuányīn kāitóu shí, **a** de fāyīn shì [ən], pīnxiě wéi **an**. Yīngyǔ de
冠词之后的词是元音开头时, **a** 的发音是 [ən], 拼写为 **an**。英语的
guàncí yòngláibǐ biǎoshì míngcí suǒzhǐ de yīxiē tèzhēng, rú tèdìng / fēi tèdìng, tèzhǐ / fēi
冠词用来表示名词所指的一些特征, 如特定 / 非特定, 特指 / 非
tèzhǐ, xīn / jiù xīnxi.
特指, 新 / 旧信息。

There are two articles in English: definite article **the**, and indefinite article **a**. If the word following the indefinite article starts with a vowel sound, **a** is pronounced as [ən], and spelled as

an. English articles are used to denote several features of the noun referent: definite/indefinite, specific/nonspecific, old/new information.

5. AUX. (Auxiliary, Zhùdòngcí 助动词)

Zhè shì dòngcí de yī ge fēnlèi, yònglái biǎoshì shí (guòqùshí), tài (wánchéng / jìnxíng),
这是动词的一个分类, 用来表示时(过去时), 态(完成 / 进行),
yǔqì (chénshùshì, qǐshìshì, xūnshì) hé yǔtài (bèidòng yǔtài). Yīngyǔ lǐ yǒu liǎng
语气(陈述式、祈使式、虚拟式)和语态(被动语态)。英语里有两
zhǒng zhùdòngcí: qíngtài hé fēi qíngtài zhùdòngcí. Qíngtài zhùdòngcí bāokuò
种助动词: 情态和非情态助动词。情态助动词包括

can, will, must, may, shall, should, would, could, might.

Tāmen méiyǒu rénchéng biànhuà (bù jiā dì-sān rénchéng -s), qí hòumiàn de dòngcí
它们没有人称变化(不加第三人称-s), 其后面的动词
xíngshì bìxū wéi bùdìngshì, lìrú, **He can go now 'Tā kěyǐ zǒu le'.** Fēi qíngtài zhùdòngcí
形式必须为不定式, 例如, **He can go now** '他可以走了'。非情态助动词
yǒu
有

be, do/does/did, have/has/had.

Chúle yǐshàng gōngnéng zhīwài, zhùdòngcí hái xiézhù dòngcí zùchéng yíwènjù hé
除了以上功能之外, 助动词还协助动词组成疑问句和
fǒudìngjù. Lìrú, **Does he know you? ... No, he doesn't 'Tā rènshi nǐ ma? ... Bù rènshi.'**
否定句。例如, **Does he know you? ... No, he doesn't** '他认识你吗? ... 不认识.'

A subcategory of verb that typically marks tense (past), aspect (perfective/progressive),
mood (indicative/imperative/subjunctive) and voice (passive). There are two types of auxiliary
in English: modal auxiliary and non-modal auxiliary. The modal auxiliary includes **can, will,
must, may, shall, should, would, could, might.** They do not inflect for person (third personal
singular -s) and they must be followed by the infinitive form of a verb. For example, **can in He
can go now.** The non-modal auxiliaries are **be, do/does/did, have/has/had.** Apart from the
functions above, the auxiliary also assists the main verb in forming interrogative and negative
structures. For example, **does in Does he know you? ... No, he doesn't.**

6. COMPAR. (Comparative Degree, Bǐjiàojí 比较级)

Dāng bǐjiào liǎng ge bùtóng de wùtǐ huò xíngwéi shí, xíngróngcí hé fùcí xūyào yòng
当比较两个不同的物体或行为时, 形容词和副词需要用
bǐjiàojí xíngshì. Rúguǒ xíngróngcí shì dānyuányīn, zé xūyào jiā cíwèi -er, rú **small—smaller**
比较级形式。如果形容词是单元音, 则需要加词尾 -er, 如 **small—smaller**
'xiǎo—gèng xiǎo', **cold—colder** 'lěng—gèng lěng'. Zhè tiáo guīzé tóngyàng shìyòng yú yǐ
'小—更小', **cold—colder** '冷—更冷'。这条规则同样适用于以
'y' jiéwěi de duōyīnjié xíngróngcí, rú **pretty—prettier** 'hǎokàn—gèng hǎokàn', **early—earlier**
'y' 结尾的多音节形容词, 如 **pretty—prettier** '好看—更好看', **early—earlier**
'zǎo—gèng zǎo'. Dāng xíngróngcí shì duōyīnjié shí, zé xū jiā **more**, rú **more beautiful**
'zǎo—更早'。当形容词是多音节时, 则需加 **more**, 如 **more beautiful**
'gèng piàoliang'. Yǒu yī xiǎobùfen xíngróngcí de bǐjiàojí shì bù guīzé de, rú,
'更漂亮'。有一小部分形容词的比较级是不规则的, 如,

good—better hǎo—gènghǎo 好—更好
bad—worse huài—gènghuài 坏—更坏
many/much—more duō—gèngduō 多—更多
little—less shǎo—gèngshǎo 少—更少
far—farther/further yuǎn—gèng yuǎn 远—更远

Fùcí de bǐjiàojí jiā **more**, rú **Xiao Wang runs more quickly than Xiao Li** 'Xiǎo Wáng
副词的比较级加 **more**, 如 **Xiao Wang runs more quickly than Xiao Li** 小 王
bǐ Xiǎo Lǐ pǎo de kuài'. Yǐxià shì yīxiē lìwài,
比 小 李 跑 得 快'。以下是一些例外,

well—better hǎo—gènghǎo de 好—更好地

badly—worse huài—gènghuài de 坏—更坏地

When comparing two objects or actions of unequal attributes, the comparative form of the adjective and adverb is used. If an adjective is monosyllabic, the suffix **-er** is added, e.g., **small—smaller, cold—colder**. This rule also applies to polysyllabic adjectives that end in 'y', such as **pretty—prettier, early—earlier**. If the adjective is polysyllabic, the word **more** is used, e.g., **more beautiful**. There are a small number of adjectives whose comparative form is irregular. These include **good—better; bad—worse; many/much—more; little—less; far—farther/further**.

For adverbs, the word **more** is used. For example, **Xiao Wang runs more quickly than Xiao Li**. Exceptions include **well—better; badly—worse**.

7. CONJ. (Conjunction, Liáncí 连词)

Liáncí liánjiē cí, duǎnyǔ huò jùzi. Yīngyǔ de liáncí yǒu
连词 连接词, 短语 或 句子。英语的连词有

and 'hé 和', **or** 'huòzhě 或者', **but** 'dànshì 但是', **although** 'suīrán 虽然';
so 'yīncǐ 因此, suǒyǐ 所以'.

A conjunction joins words, phrases or sentences. English conjunctions include (see above).

8. INTJ. (Interjection, Gǎntàncí 感叹词)

Gǎntàncí biǎoshì jīngqí, tóngqíng, huò shīwàng. Lírú,
感叹词 表示 惊奇, 同情, 或 失望。例如,

My! 'Tiān na! 天那!' **Alas!** 'wūhū! 呜呼!'

An exclamation word expressing surprise, sympathy or disappointment. For example, **My! Alas!**

9. N. (Noun, Míngcí 名词)

Yīngyǔ de míngcí yǒu liǎng lèi: pǔtōng míngcí (jiàn 10-13) hé zhuānyǒu míngcí.
英语的名词有两类: 普通名词(见 10-13)和专有名词。

Zhuānyǒu míngcí wéi rénmíng, guójiā, chéngshì, zǔzhī, shāngpǐn pǐnpái, shānmài,
专有名词为人名、国家、城市、组织、商品品牌、山脉、
héliú, dd. Běn cídiǎn yě yòng N. lái biǎoshì zhuānyǒu míngcí.
河流、等等。本词典也用 N. 来标示专有名词。

The word class of noun in English consists of two subclasses: common nouns (see 10-13) and proper nouns, which are names of people, countries, cities, organizations, brands, mountains, rivers, etc. In this dictionary, the label **N.** is also used for proper nouns.

10. N.C. (Countable Noun, Kěshù Míngcí 可数名词)

Yīngyǔ míngcí jùyǒu kěshùxìng zhè yī yǔfǎ shǔxìng. Kěshù míngcí kěyǐ dài jīshù **one**
英语名词具有可数性这一语法属性。可数名词可以带基数 **one**
'yī', **twenty** 'èrshí' hé shùliàngcí **many** 'hěn duō', **few** 'hěn shǎo'. Kěshù míngcí fēnwéi liǎng
'一', **twenty** '二十'和数量词 **many** '很多', **few** '很少'。可数名词分为两
lèi, tōngcháng chēngwéi guīzé hé bùguīzé míngcí. Biǎoshì fùshù yìyì shí, guīzé míngcí
类, 通常称为规则和 不规则名词。表示复数意义时, 规则名词
xūyào jiā fùshù cíwěi -s (huò -es). Lírú,
需要加复数词尾 -s (或 -es)。例如,

three desks sān zhāng zhuōzi 三张桌子
many churches hěn duō jiàotáng 很多教堂
these lamps zhèxiē tái dēng 这些台灯

Bùguīzé kěshù míngcí bùnéng dài jīshù, qí fùshù xíngshì tōngcháng xūyào gǎibiàn fāyīn
不规则可数名词不能带基数, 其复数形式通常需要改变发音
hé pīnxiě, rú **foot—feet** 'jiǎo', **child—children** 'háizi'. Yǒuxiē bù guīzé kěshù míngcí de
和拼写, 如 **foot—feet** '脚', **child—children** '孩子'。有些不规则可数名词的
dān, fùshù xíngshì shì xiāngtóng de, rú, **fish** 'yú', **deer** 'lù', **sheep** 'yáng'.
单、复数形式是相同的, 如, **fish** '鱼', **deer** '鹿', **sheep** '羊'。

English nouns have the grammatical property of countability. A countable noun can take cardinal numbers such as **one**, **twenty** and quantifiers **many**, **few**. There are two subclasses of countable nouns, often referred to as regular and irregular nouns. A plural suffix **-s** (or **-es**) is required for regular countable nouns when the plural meaning is expressed. For example, **three desks**; **many churches**; **these lamps**.

Irregular countable nouns, when pluralized, cannot combine with cardinal numbers and often differ from their singular counterpart in both pronunciation and spelling. For example, **foot—feet**, **child—children**. Some of the irregular countable nouns have the same form in both singular and plural, e.g., **fish**, **deer**, **sheep**.

11. N.PL. (Plural Noun, Fùshù Míngcí 复数名词)

Zuòwéi bùkěshù míngcí qízhōng de yī lèi (N.U. jiàn 13), zhèxiē fùshù míngcí zhǐyǒu fùshù xíngshì. Lìrú, **clothes** 'yīfú', **scissors** 'jiǎndāo', **trousers** 'kùzi', **sweets** 'tángguǒ'. Tāmen xíngshì. 例如, **clothes** '衣服', **scissors** '剪刀', **trousers** '裤子', **sweets** '糖果'。他们不能直接带基数。有些复数名词(也称作'物质名词')甚至没有词尾 **-s** (huò **-es**, rú, **cattle** 'niú', **police** 'jǐngchá'。词尾 **-s** (或 **-es**, 如, **cattle** '牛' **police** '警察'。

As a subclass of uncountable noun (N.U., see 13), the plural noun appears only in plural form. For example, **clothes**, **scissors**, **trousers**, **sweets**. They cannot take numerals directly. Some of the plural nouns (also called 'mass nouns') do not even have the suffix **-s** (or **-es**), e.g., **cattle**, **police**.

12. N.SING. (Singular Noun, Dānshù Míngcí 单数名词)

Zhè yī lèi bùkěshù míngcí (N.U. jiàn 13) zhǐyǒu dānshù xíngshì. Yǔ dì-shí-sān tiáo zhōng de bùkěshù míngcí bütóng de shì, zhè yī lèi míngcí chángcháng dàiyou guàncí **a**, ér guàncí **a** shì bù kěyǐ xiūshì bùkěshù míngcí de. Lìrú, **The boss is in a good mood today** 'Lǎobǎn **a** shì bù kěyǐ xiūshì bùkěshù míngcí de. 例如, **The boss is in a good mood today** '老板今天情绪不错'。但是, 这一类不可数名词不能和数词 **one** 'yī' tóng yòng. 用。

This subclass of uncountable noun (N.U. see 13) has only the singular form. This subclass is differentiated from the uncountable nouns in 13 because nouns marked as N.SING. in this dictionary are usually accompanied by the article **a**, which is not permitted for uncountable nouns. For example, **a good mood** in **The boss is in a good mood today**. However, this subclass of nouns cannot take the numeral word **one**.

13. N.U. (Uncountable Noun, Bùkěshù Míngcí 不可数名词)

Bù kěshù míngcí bùnéng hé shùcí tóngyòng. Yīngyǔ de bù kěshù míngcí, rú **money** 'qián', **furniture** 'jiāju', **news** 'xīnwén', **weather** 'tiānqì', **harm** 'huàichu', **water** 'shuǐ', yǐ dānshù xíngshì chūxiàn, zuò zhǔyǔ shí, dòngcí xūyào yǔ qí yízhì. Lìrú, **The furniture looks old** 'Jiāju kànshàngqu hěn jiù' zhè yī jù zhōng de dòngcí **look** jiāshàngle dì-sān rénchéng **dānshù cíwěi -s**, yīnwèi zhǔyǔ **furniture** shì bùkěshù míngcí, yīncǐ shì dānshù. Zhíde zhùyì de shì, kěshùxìng zhè yī yǔfǎ shǔxìng qǔjué yú cíyì hé yòngtú. Lìrú, dāng cíyì wéi 'bōli' shí, **glass** shì bùkěshù míngcí. Ēr dāng cíyì shì 'bēizi' shí, **glass** shì kěshù míngcí. '玻璃'时, **glass** 是不可数名词。而当词义是'杯子'时, **glass** 是可数名词。

Tóngyàng, dāng yòng lái zhǐ wùzhì shí, yǒuxiē míngcí, rú **beer** 'pījiǔ' bùkěshù. Dàn dāng yòng lái zhǐ wùzhì de bùfen huò zhǒnglèi shí, **beer** shì kěshù míngcí, rú **I'd like two beers** 'Wǒ yòng lái zhǐ wùzhì de bùfen huò zhǒnglèi shí, **beer** shì kěshù míngcí, rú **I'd like two beers** '我要两杯/瓶啤酒'。Yǒuxiē bùkěshù míngcí yǐ 's' jiéwěi, rú **news** 'xīnwén', **physics** 'wùlǐ'. Zhèlǐ de 's' bù shì fùshù cíwěi, zhèxiē míngcí wúlùn zài xíngshì shàng hái shì zài yòngtú shàng dōu shì dānshù. (Yòu jiàn 11, 12.)

Uncountable nouns (also called 'noncount nouns') cannot occur with numerals. Some of the uncountable nouns are **money, furniture, news, weather, harm, water**. The uncountable noun is singular for the purpose of subject-verb agreement. Thus, the verb **look** in the following sentence is inflected for 3rd person singular **-s** because the subject **furniture** is an uncountable noun, hence, singular: **The furniture looks old**. It is important to note that the grammatical property of countability is a function of meaning and use. The noun **glass** is uncountable when it means 'bōli 玻璃', but countable when it means 'bēizi 杯子'. Similarly, when used to refer to a substance, some nouns, e.g., **beer** are uncountable. However, when referring to portions or types of **beer**, it is countable, e.g., **I'd like two beers**. The word-final 's' in some of the nouns in this subclass, e.g., **news, physics** is not a plural suffix, and these words remain singular in form and use. (See also 11, 12.)

14. NUM. (Number, Shùcí 数词)

Lirú 例如, E.g.,

one 'yī 一', **twenty** 'èrshí 二十', **million** 'bǎiwàn 百万'.

15. ON. (Onomatopoeia, Xiàngshēngcí 象声词)

Zhèxiē cí mófǎng huò shìyì tāmen suǒzhǐ de dōngxi. Lirú 这些词模仿或示意它们所指的东西。例如

quack 'yāzi de jiàoshēng 鸭子的叫声', **meow** 'miāo 喵 (māo de jiàoshēng 猫叫声)'.

These are words that imitate or are suggestive of the things they represent. Examples (see above).

16. P.P. (Past Participle, Guòqù Fēncí 过去分词)

Zhǔyào yòng yú wánchéngshì de dòngcí xíngshì (have+Vp.p.): **I have seen that movie** 主要用于完成式的动词形式 (have+Vp.p.): **I have seen that movie** 'Wǒ kànguo nàge diànyǐng le'. Hái yòng yú bèidòng yǔtài (be+Vp.p.): '小王被车撞死了'。规则动词 **Xiao Wang was killed by a car** 'Xiǎo Wáng bèi chē zhuàngsǐ le'. Guīzé dòngcí **Xiao Wang was killed by a car** '小王被车撞死了'。规则动词通常用词尾 **-ed** 来组成过去分词, 而不规则动词形式则多样化, 如 **hit—hit** '打', **cut—cut** '切', **see—seen** '看见', **bring—brought** '带来'。不规则动词和它们的过去分词列在附录 II。

A verb form mainly used in the perfective aspect (have+Vp.p.): **I have seen that movie**. It is also used in the passive voice (be+Vp.p.): **Xiao Wang was killed by a car**. Regular verbs typically take the suffix **-ed** to form the past participle, whereas irregular verbs vary in form, e.g., **hit—hit, cut—cut, see—seen, bring—brought**. A list of irregular verbs and their past participles is in Appendix II.

17. **PREF.** (Prefix, Qiánzhuì 前缀)

Qiánzhuì shì fù zài cí qián de niánzhuó yǔsù, rú **anti-**, **re-**, **un-**, **non-**, **uni-**, dd.

前缀是附在词前的黏着语素, 如 **anti-**, **re-**, **un-**, **non-**, **uni-**, 等等。

Yīngyǔ de qiánzhuì dōushì pàishēng cízhuì (jiàn 22). Fùlù I wéi chángyòng de qiánzhuì. 英语的前缀都是派生词缀(见22)。附录I为常用的前缀。

A bound morpheme attached to the beginning of a word. Examples of prefixes are **anti-**, **re-**, **un-**, **non-**, **uni-**. English prefixes are all derivational (see 22 for explanation). A list of prefixes is included in Appendix I.

18. **PREP.** (Preposition, Jiècí 介词)

Hé míngcí huò dàicí yìqǐ biǎoshì shíjiān, kōngjiān guānxi de yǔfǎcí. Lírú,
和名词或代词一起表示时间, 空间关系的语法词。例如,

in, on, of, for, from, into, with, at, against, between.

A class of words used with nouns or pronouns to show relations in space or time. Some of the prepositions include (see above).

19. **PRES.P.** (Present Participle, Xiànzài Fēncí 现在分词)

Xiànzài fēncí shì dàiyǒu cíwèi **-ing** de dòngcí xíngshì, rú, **eating** 'chī', **listening** 'tīng'.

现在分词是带有词尾 **-ing** 的动词形式, 如, **eating** '吃', **listening** '听'。

Tōngcháng yòngyú jìnxíngshì (be+Vpres.p.), biǎoshì dòngzuò zhèngzài jìnxíng. Lírú,
通常用于进行式 (be+Vpres.p.), 表示动作正在进行。例如,

The children are singing and dancing 'Háizimen zhèngzài chàngē tiàowǔ'
孩子们正在唱歌跳舞'。

The present participle refers to the verb form containing the suffix **-ing**, e.g., **eating**, **listening**. The present participle is mainly used in the progressive aspect (be+Vpres.p.) to indicate actions in progress. For example (see above).

20. **PR.** (Pronoun, Dàicí 代词)

Zhè lèi cí bāokuò (i) rénrén chēng dàicí,
这类词包括 (i) 人称代词,

I 'wǒ 我' (zhǔgé 主格)

me 'wǒ 我' (bīngé 宾格)

my 'wǒ de 我的' (xíngróngcí suǒyǒugé 形容词所有格)

mine 'wǒ de 我的' (míngcíxìng suǒyǒugé 名词性所有格)

myself 'wǒ zìjǐ 我自己' (fǎnshēn dàicí 反身代词)

(ii) yíwèn dàicí,
疑问代词,

who 'shuí 谁'

where 'nǎr 哪儿'

what 'shénme 什么'

(iii) zhǐshì dàicí,
指示代词,

this 'zhè 这'

that 'nà 那'

these 'zhèxiē 这些'

those 'nàxiē 那些'

This word class includes (i) personal pronouns, (ii) interrogative pronouns and (iii) demonstrative pronouns. Examples (see above).

21. **P.T.** (Past Tense, Guòqùshí 过去时)

Yīngyǔ de dòngcí yǒu biǎoshì shíjiān de shítài biāoji. Guīzé dòngcí de guòqùshí biāoji
英语的动词有表示时间的时态标记。规则动词的过去时标记

shì **-ed** (fāyīn wéi [t], [d] huò [ɪd]). Bù guīzé dòngcí de guòqùshí xíngshì duōyànghuà, yǒude
是 **-ed** (发音为 [t], [d] 或 [ɪd])。不规则动词的过去时形式多样化, 有的

biànyīn, rú **run—ran** ‘pǎo’, **build—built** ‘jiànào’, yǒude shì wánquán bùtóng de cí, rú 变音, 如 **run—ran** ‘跑’, **build—built** ‘建造’, 有的是完全不同的词, 如 **think—thought** ‘xiǎng’, **do—did** ‘zuò’, yǒude zé méiyǒu rènhe cíxíng biànhuà, rú **cut—cut** **think—thought** ‘想’, **do—did** ‘做’, 有的则没有任何词形变化, 如 **cut—cut** ‘qiē’, **hit—hit** ‘dǎ’. Zài běn cídiǎn lǐ, bù guīzé dòngcí de guòqùshí xíngshì bùdàn liè zài 在本词典里, 不规则动词的过去时形式不但列在 **dòngcí de cítiáo lǐ**, **tóngshí yě zuòwéi dúlì de cítiáo chūxiàn**. Fùlù II wéi bù guīzé dòngcí 动词的词条里, 同时也作为独立的词条出现。附录 II 为不规则动词 **hé tāmen de guòqùshí xíngshì**. 和它们的过去时形式。

English verbs are marked for tense, that is, the grammatical form indicating time reference. The past tense marker for regular verbs is **-ed** (pronounced as [t], [d] or [ɪd]). For irregular verbs, the past tense form varies, ranging from internal sound change, e.g., **run—ran, build—built**, to a completely new word, e.g., **think—thought, do—did**, or to no change at all, e.g., **cut—cut, hit—hit**. In the present dictionary, the past tense form of the irregular verb is provided in the entry of the verb as well as listed as a separate entry. A list of irregular verbs and their past tense forms can be found in Appendix II.

22. SUF. (Suffix, Hòuzhù 后缀)

Hòuzhù shì fù zài cí hòu de niánzhuó yǔsù. Yīngyǔ zhōng yǒu dàliàng de hòuzhù, 后缀是附在词后的黏着语素。英语中有大量的后缀, qízhōng hěn duō kěyǐ fùzhuó yú dàliàng de cíhuì, bāokuò xīncí. Yīngyǔ de hòuzhù yǒu 其中很多可以附着于大量的词汇, 包括新词。英语的后缀有 liǎng lèi: pàishēngxìng hòuzhù hé qūzhé biànhuàxìng hòuzhù. Pàishēngxìng hòuzhù yònglái 两类: 派生性后缀和曲折变化性后缀。派生性后缀用来 gòucí, cǐlèi hòuzhù yǒu **-less, -ly, -able, -tion, -er** dd. Qūzhé biànhuàxìng hòuzhù zé 构词, 此类后缀有 **-less, -ly, -able, -tion, -er** 等等。曲折变化性后缀则 yòngyú yǔfǎ gōngnéng, rú biǎoshì fùshù de **-s**, biǎoshì guòqùshí de **-ed**, biǎoshì jìnxíngshì 用于语法功能, 如表示复数的 **-s**, 表示过去时的 **-ed**, 表示进行式 de **-ing**, biǎoshì dì-sān rénchéng dānshù de **-s**, biǎoshì bǐjiào jí de **-er**, hé biǎoshì zuìgāo jí 的 **-ing**, 表示第三人称单数的 **-s**, 表示比较级的 **-er**, 和表示最高级 de **-est**. Fùlù I wéi chángjiàn de Yīngyǔ hòuzhù. 的 **-est**. 附录 I 为常见的英语后缀。

A bound morpheme attached to the end of a word. English suffixes are large in number and many of them are extremely productive in that they can be added to a large number of words, including newly coined words. The English suffix falls into two categories: derivational and inflectional. The derivational suffix is used to form new words. Examples of the derivational suffix include **-less, -ly, -able, -tion, -er**, etc. The inflectional suffix, on the other hand, does not form new words but carries out grammatical functions such as plural **-s**, past tense **-ed**, progressive aspect **-ing**, 3rd person singular **-s**, comparative **-er**, and superlative **-est**, etc. A list of suffixes is included in Appendix II.

23. SUPER. (Superlative Degree, Zuìgāojí 最高级)

Dāng bǐjiào liǎng ge yǐshàng bùtóng de wùtǐ huò xíngwéi shí, xūyào yòng xíngróngcí 当比较两个以上不同的物体或行为时, 需要用形容词 hé fùcí de zuìgāojí xíngshì. Qí jīběn yǔfǎ guīzé hé bǐjiào jí xiāngtóng (jiàn 6). 和副词的最高级形式。其基本语法规则和比较级相同 (见 6). Dānyīnjié xíngróngcí jiā hòuzhù **-est**, rú, **small—smallest** ‘xiǎo de — zuìxiǎo de’, 单音节形容词加后缀 **-est**, 如, **small—smallest** ‘小的一最小的’, **cold—coldest** ‘lěng de — zuì lěng de’. Yǐ ‘y’ jiéwěi de duōyīnjié xíngróngcí yě tóngyàng, **cold—coldest** ‘冷的一最冷的’。以 ‘y’ 结尾的多音节形容词也 同样, rú **pretty—prettiest** ‘hǎokàn de — zuì hǎokàn de’, **early—earliest** ‘zǎo de — zuì zǎo de’. 如 **pretty—prettiest** ‘好看的一最好看的’, **early—earliest** ‘早的一最早的’。 Qítā duōyīnjié xíngróngcí hé fùcí de zuìgāojí xíngshì zé tōngguò jiā **most** lái biǎoshì, rú 其他多音节形容词和副词的最高级形式则通过加 **most** 来表示, 如

beautiful—most beautiful 'piàoliang de — zuì piàoliang de', **firmly—most firmly** 'jiānding beautiful—most beautiful' '漂亮的一最漂亮的', **firmly—most firmly** '坚定 de — zuì jiānding de'. Yǒu shǎoshù xíngróngcí hé fùcí de zuìgāojí xíngshì shì bù guīzé de, rú, 的, 如,

good/well—best hǎo—zuìhǎo de 好—最好的/地
bad/badly—worst huài—zuìhuài de 坏—最坏的/地
little—least shǎo—zuìshǎo de 少—最少的/地
far—farthest yuǎn—zuìyuǎn de 远—最远的/地

When comparing more than two objects or actions of unequal attributes, the superlative form of the adjective and adverb is used. The basic rule is the same as the comparative structure (see 6). Monosyllabic adjectives take the suffix **-est**, e.g., **small—smallest, cold—coldest**. This rule also applies to polysyllabic adjectives that end in 'y', as in **pretty—prettiest, early—earliest**. Polysyllabic adjectives, on the other hand, are preceded by **most**, e.g., **beautiful—most beautiful**. The superlative form of the adverb is also formed by inserting **most** in front of it, e.g., **firmly—most firmly**. There is a small number of adjectives and adverbs whose superlative forms vary. These include **good/well—best; bad/badly—worst; little—least; far—farthest**.

24. V. (Verb, Dòngcí 动词)

Dòngcí de suǒzhǐ shì xíngdòng, guòchéng, huò zhuàngtài. Zài běn cídiǎn zhōng, dàiyǒu biāohào V. de dòngcí jùyǒu jíwù (V.T.) hé bù jíwù (V.I.) liǎng zhǒng gōngnéng. Xiàmiàn dì 25 hé 26 duàn shì duì jíwùxìng zhè yī yǔfǎ tèzhēng de xiángxì shuōmíng. 动词的所指是行动, 过程, 或状态。在本词典中, 带有 biāohào V. de dòngcí jùyǒu jíwù (V.T.) hé bù jíwù (V.I.) liǎng zhǒng gōngnéng. Xiàmiàn dì 25 hé 26 duàn shì duì jíwùxìng zhè yī yǔfǎ tèzhēng de xiángxì shuōmíng. 第25和26段是对及物性这一语法特征的详细说明。

A verb indicates an action, a process or a state. In this dictionary, the label **V.** is used to indicate that the verb is both transitive (**V.T.**) and intransitive (**V.I.**). See 25 and 26 below for detailed explanations of the grammatical property of transitivity.

25. V.I. (Intransitive Verb, Bùjíwù Dòngcí 不及物动词)

Bù jíwù dòngcí (V.I.) bùnéng dàiyǒu bīnyǔ. **Smile** 'xiào', **hesitate** 'yóuyù', **rain** 'xiàyǔ' 不及物动词 (V.I.) 不能带有宾语。Smile '笑', hesitate '犹豫', rain '下雨' dōu shì bù jíwù dòngcí. Gēnjù cíyì hé yòngfǎ de bùtóng, hěn duō dòngcí jì kěyǐ shì jíwù dòngcí, yě kěyǐ shì bù jíwù dòngcí. Lírú, dāng **run** de cíyì shì pǎo shí, tā shì jíwù dòngcí, yě kěyǐ shì bù jíwù dòngcí. Lírú, dāng **run** de cíyì shì pǎo shí, tā shì jíwù dòngcí. Dàn dāng tā de cíyì shì jīngyíng, guǎnlǐ 'manage' shí, tā zé shì jíwù dòngcí. Xūyào yǒu bīnyǔ. 都是不及物动词。根据词义和用法的不同, 很多动词既可以是 jíwù dòngcí, yě kěyǐ shì bù jíwù dòngcí. Lírú, dāng **run** de cíyì shì pǎo shí, tā shì jíwù dòngcí, yě kěyǐ shì bù jíwù dòngcí. Lírú, dāng **run** de cíyì shì pǎo shí, tā shì jíwù dòngcí. Dàn dāng tā de cíyì shì jīngyíng, guǎnlǐ 'manage' shí, tā zé shì jíwù dòngcí. Xūyào yǒu bīnyǔ. 动词, 需要有宾语。

An intransitive verb (V.I.) cannot take an object. Examples of such verbs are **smile, hesitate, rain**. Many verbs can be used both transitively and intransitively, depending on the meaning and use. For example, when **run** means **pǎo** 跑, it is an intransitive verb, but when it means **jīngyíng** 经营, **guǎnlǐ** 管理, it is a transitive verb and thus requires an object.

26. V.T. (Transitive Verb, Jíwù Dòngcí 及物动词)

Jíwù dòngcí (V.T.) kěyǐ yě bìxū dàiyǒu bīnyǔ. **Kill** 'dǎsǐ', **like** 'xǐhuan', **use** 'yòng', 及物动词 (V.T.) 可以也必须带有宾语。Kill '打死', like '喜欢', use '用', **avoid** 'bìmiǎn' dōushì jíwù dòngcí. Yǒuxiē jíwù dòngcí, rú **give** 'gěi', xūyào liǎng ge bīnyǔ, **avoid** '避免' 都是及物动词。有些及物动词, 如 **give** '给', 需要两个宾语, yī ge shì zhíjiē bīnyǔ, lìng yī ge shì jiànjiē bīnyǔ. Zài **Mary gave her mother a book** 一个是直接宾语, 另一个是间接宾语。在 **Mary gave her mother a book**

'Mǎlì gěile tā māmā yī běn shū' zhè jù huà zhōng, **her mother** shì jiànjiē bīnyǔ, **a book** '玛丽给了她妈妈一本书'这句话中, **her mother** 是间接宾语, **a book** shì zhíjiē bīnyǔ. 是直接宾语。

A transitive verb (V.T.) can and must take an object. For example, **kill, like, use, avoid**. Some transitive verbs such as **give, buy** take two objects, one direct object and one indirect object. In **Mary gave her mother a book**, **her mother** is the indirect object and **a book** is the direct object.

I. Elements of Chinese-English Entries

fābù 发布[發-] ●●● v. issue; announce

Headword in boldface pinyin followed by characters, first simplified and then traditional in square brackets, here with a dash to indicate a character that has not undergone simplification. Bullet(s) following characters indicate grade level, here four bullets, the most advanced of four grade levels •, ••, •••, ••••. Note: in Wenlin, unlike the book, grade levels are indicated by {A}, {B}, {C}, {D} instead of bullets.

fācái* 发财[發財] ●●● v.o. get rich; make a pile

Small caps indicate part of speech, here v.o. = verb + object, followed by definition(s).

fǎdiǎn 法典 N. ① code; statute book ② <Budd.>
scriptures M: ²bù 部

Circled numbers indicate multiple definitions of headword.

fàjiāo 发胶[髮膠] N. hair spray M: ³píng 瓶

A small cap M: introduces the appropriate measure word(s) to be used with the headword noun.

fǎlìng* 法令 ●●● N. laws; decrees
M: zhǒng/tiáo/³xiàng 种/条/项

A single slant line indicates alternatives.

fǎnfǎnfùfù* 反反复复[-復復//覆覆] R.F.
repeatedly; again and again

Double slant lines indicate that the two preceding and the two following terms are equivalent in usage.

fǎnjié 反诘[-詰] v. ① counter with a question
② rebut; refute ◆ N. rebuttal

A black diamond indicates a variant part of speech.

¹**fánrén** 凡人 N. ① ordinary person ② mortal
²**fánrén** 烦人[煩-] v.O. annoy ◆ S.V. annoying;
vexing; troubling | **Duō ~ ya!** 多~呀! How
vexing/annoying!
fànrén* 犯人 ●●● N. criminal; prisoner; convict

A raised number before an entry indicates relative frequency of complete homographs.

fēnfā* 分发[-發] v. distribute; issue; assign to a
post/job
fènfā 奋发[奮發] v. rouse/exert oneself

An asterisk following pinyin indicates highest frequency among homographs if tones are ignored.

¹**fēng*** 风[風] ● N. wind ◆ B.F. common
practice; custom; general mood; style **zuòfēng**

B.F. (bound form) indicates that the following definition applies only if it is part of a multisyllabic term (here the noun **zuòfēng** 'style of work').

fùdài* 附带[-帶] ●●● ADV. in passing ◆ ATTR.
subsidiary; secondary; supplementary ◆ V. attach
| ~ **tiáojiàn** ~ 条件 with strings attached

A vertical line introduces an example of usage and a wavy line replaces the headword.

II. Selection and Explication of Chinese Entries

1. In the selection of entries we have given primary attention to the work of Chinese specialists in teaching English who, under the auspices of the PRC State Education Commission, have compiled a basic list of 8,822 terms graded into four levels. In the main body of the dictionary we have labeled each of the 8,822 entries as either {A}, {B}, {C} or {D} so students can determine the relative importance of a term on encountering it. We have devoted special attention to defining and illustrating these terms. We have presented the four graded lists in Appendix VII as a guide to students in prioritizing their acquisition of vocabulary.
2. Apart from the emphasis on using graded materials, we have also sought to select the most important terms in our ABC C-E Dictionary and in works from which we have culled additional entries. We have sought to provide coverage at least as great as that of comparable works.
3. In defining the entries we have consulted works that reflect usage in Taiwan as well as the PRC. Definitions include additional cues on areas and environment of usage (such as linguistics, computers, etc.) and register (such as slang, formal, etc.). Further explication is provided by many sentences providing examples of usage.
4. The strict single-sort alphabetical order of this dictionary distinguishes it from the double-sort "alphabetic" dictionaries where the order is determined by the alphabetic sequence of the head character. In such conventional dictionaries the entries **línbié** 'at parting' and **línzhōng** 'near death' both precede **língwài** 'moreover' because **lín** precedes **líng**. In the present work, as in dictionaries of Western languages based on the Latin alphabet and in romanized dictionaries of Japanese, the sequence is strictly letter-by-letter. Hence the three words appear in the order

línbié 临别

língwài 另外

línzhōng 临终

5. Entries start with transcription in large **boldface** type followed by the appropriate simplified characters. Single-character entries include in square brackets the traditional complex form of the character if the traditional form is different from the simplified form. (Note that there are restrictions on some of the equivalences.) Parts of speech are presented in **BOLDFACE SMALL CAPS**, environments in *italics*, definitions in roman type, and illustrative phrases and sentences in **semi-bold italics** followed by English renderings in roman type. Characters are provided only for head entries but can easily be recovered for other transcriptions since great pains have been taken to make sure that all additional transcriptions can be found elsewhere in the dictionary together with the corresponding characters.
6. Head entry transcriptions with the same sequence of letters are ordered first strictly by letter sequence regardless of tones, then by initial syllable tone in the sequence 0 1 2 3 4. For entries with the same initial tone, arrangement is by the tone of the second syllable, again in the order 0 1 2 3 4. For example:

shīshì shīshì shīshì shīshì shīshì shīshì shīshì shīshì shīshì shīshì

7. Irrespective of tones, entries with the vowel **u** precede those with **ü**. For example:

lú lǔ lù lǘ lǚ lǜ
nù nǚ

8. Entries without apostrophe precede those with apostrophe. For example:

biàn argue
bǐ'àn the other shore

9. Lower-case entries precede upper-case entries. For example:

hòujìn aftereffect
Hòu Jìn Later Jin dynasty

10. For entries with identical spelling, including tones, arrangement is by order of frequency, indicated by a raised number before the transcription, a device adapted from Western lexicographic practice to distinguish homonyms. In the case of monosyllabic entries, our frequency order is based largely on *Xiàndài Hànyǔ Pínlǚ Cídiǎn*. In the case of entries of more than one syllable, we have also made use of *Zhōngwén Shūmiànyǔ Pínlǚ Cídiǎn*. For entries not found in either work, we have made subjective judgments of relative frequency. For entries that are homographic if tones are disregarded, the item of highest frequency is indicated by an asterisk following the transcription. For example:

ba* ¹bā ²bā ³bā . . . ⁶bā ¹bá ²bá ¹bà ²bà . . . ⁶bà

(For the characters corresponding to these transcriptions, see the main body of the dictionary.)

Frequency information, while useful also for students, is provided chiefly as an aid to determine the default items in computer usage. Our unique combination of letters, tone marks, and raised numbers provides a simple and distinctive one-to-one correspondence between transcription and character(s) that is intended to facilitate computerized handling of the entries.

III. Explanatory Notes and Examples

1. When a syllable beginning with **a**, **e**, or **o** appears non-initially in a polysyllabic word, it is preceded by an apostrophe. Compare:

tiān 天 N. sky

tí'àn 提案 N. proposal

dǎngǎn 胆敢 = **dǎn** + **gǎn** V. dare to; be reckless to the extent of

dàng'àn 档案 = **dàng** + **àn** N. file; record; dossier; archives

2. The lack of a tone-mark indicates that a syllable is to be pronounced in the neutral tone, as **zi** in **háizi** 'child', and **bu** in **kànbujiàn** 'can't see'. (Some words can be pronounced with either neutral or original tones. This dictionary indicates ordinary pronunciation of most speakers in normal conversation.)
3. For the most common changes in tone other than neutral tone, namely sequences of syllables involving consecutive 3rd tones, **bù** 'not', and **yī** 'one', we show the original tone for each syllable, and also indicate changes in the following manner:
- (i) A dot under a vowel indicates that the syllable should be pronounced as 2nd tone. For example: **suǒyǐ** > **suóyǐ** 'therefore', **wò yè yǒu** > **wó yé yǒu** 'I also have'; **yīyàng** > **yíyàng** 'alike', **bùduì** > **búduì** 'wrong'.
- (ii) A short dash under the syllable **yī** indicates that it should be pronounced as 4th tone. For example: **yīdiǎnr** > **yìdiǎnr**.
4. Since erization is largely restricted to the Beijing dialect, and is further restricted to some usages of the term, we place the **r** in parentheses unless a term occurs only with **r**. For example:

yīdiǎn(r) 一点(儿) ADV. a bit; a little

gēpiān(r) 歌片(儿) N. song sheet

kuài(r)tóu 块(儿)头 N. <topo.> size; stature; build

pánrcài 盘儿菜 N. ready-cooked dish

Note that in actual speech, **n** preceding **r** in this term is not pronounced. Thus the term would be pronounced **yīdiǎnr**.

5. In addition to the general category of **v.**, we have singled out the sub-categories of **v.o.** and **r.v.** to draw attention to the fact that they allow elements to be inserted between the two parts. For example:

diǎnhuǒ 点火 **v.o.** light a fire (This permits **diǎnle huǒ** . . . 'having lit the fire . . .')

kànjian 看见 **r.v.** see (This permits **kànbujiàn** 'can't see')

6. We present under the category of **CONS.** the special constructions in which some of the entries appear. For example, for the entry **bùxíng** 'won't do/work', we add

CONS. s.v. de bùxíng awfully **s.v. Wǒ máng de bùxíng.** I'm awfully busy.

7. To save space we sometimes give one definition for two parts of speech when readers can be expected to make the necessary adjustments in phrasing. Thus

bàgōng 罢工 N./V.O. go on strike

represents both the noun and the verb-object construction 'go on strike'.

8. Slightly variant meanings of entries are separated by semicolons. For example:

bǎihuài 败坏 v. ruin; corrupt; undermine

More widely different meanings are distinguished by circled numbers. For example:

²**báichī** 白痴 N. ① idiot ② idiocy; fatuity

¹**bǎi** 百 NUM. ① hundred ② numerous

9. Angled brackets enclose an abbreviation for level of speech, or "register," or for the environment in which a term is used. For example:

fèi 费 v. <coll.> ① cost; spend; expend ② <slang> talk nonsense ♦ s.v. wasteful

dàijūnzhe 带菌者 N. <med.> carrier

fāngchéng 方程 N. <chem./math.> equation

10. A definition may be directly followed by an illustrative sentence or phrase. For example:

bìngliè 并列 v. be juxtaposed; stand side by side ~ **dī-yī** tie for first place

11. In general, a slash stands for "and/or" For example:

bǎilún 摆轮 N. balance (of watch/clock); balance wheel

⁶**bà** 耙 N./V. harrow

fāng'àn 方案 N. scheme M: zhǒng/gè 种/个

fǎngtán 访谈 N./V. interview

A slash between characters separates variant characters, the first being the more commonly used. For example:

bǎifèijùxīng 百废俱/具兴 F.E. All neglected tasks are being undertaken.

If a string includes more than one variant, we repeat the string with two slant lines in between. For example:

bǎobǎo 宝宝//保保 N. <topo.> precious/darling baby

bìgōngbìjìng 毕恭毕敬//必恭必敬

12. Changes in parts of speech are signaled by the symbol ♦. For example:

⁶**fēnlí** 分离 v. separate; sever ♦ N. discreteness; disjunction

13. To save space we use a tilde (~) to replace a head entry. Thus under the head entry

bǎituō 摆脱 R.V. cast/shake off

we have the illustrative phrase ~ **wàilái gānshè** shake off external interferences

14. Square brackets enclose the traditional character equivalent(s) for the preceding character(s). For details, see Section VI. Traditional and Simplified Characters below.

15. The notation M: indicates the appropriate measure word(s) that should be used for a particular noun:

lúnchuán 轮船 N. steamship M: ²sōu 艘

Any N. without indication of a measure word either does not ordinarily have one, or can take the general measure word **ge** or a collective measure word such as **zhǒng** 'sort; kind' and **duī** 'pile'.

16. In the body of the dictionary the two kinds of bound forms (see Section IV. Parts of Speech and Other Entry Labels) are handled as follows:

meaningful bound forms: **fá** 伐 v. fell; cut down ◆ B.F send an expedition against **tǎofá** 讨伐

meaningless bound forms: ¹⁹**hú** 蝴 in **húdié** 蝴蝶

IV. Parts of Speech and Other Entry Labels

1. **AB.** (Abbreviation, **Suōxiěcí** 缩写词). Multi-syllable nominal phrase usually shortened to two or three syllables. E.g., **Běi Dà** for **Běijīng Dàxué**.
2. **ADV.** (Adverb, **Fùcí** 副词). Adverbs modify the action of the verb. Verbal modification includes (i) intensification, e.g., **hěn** in **hěn hǎo** 'is very good'; (ii) negation, e.g., **bù** in **bù shuō** 'doesn't speak'; (iii) quantification, e.g., **dōu** in **dōu shuō** 'all say'; (iv) repetition, e.g., **zài** in **zài shuō** 'say it again'; etc. Most stative verbs (s.v.) can also function as adverbs (sometimes with reduplication), e.g., **màn** in **mànmàn chī** 'Take your time (eating)' and **rènzhēn** in **rènzhēn de xiě** 'write carefully'. However, this is only a secondary function of a stative verb. Therefore stative verbs are not additionally labeled as adverbs in this dictionary.
3. **A.M.** (Aspect Marker, **Tǐbiāoji** 体标记). Aspect means the stage of completion of an action. Chinese usually uses verbal suffixes as a means of indicating this information. Examples of Chinese aspect include the (i) durative (action in progress, much like '-ing' in English), e.g., **zhe** in **kānzhe** 'is watching'; (ii) perfective (completed action), e.g., **le** in **kànle wǔ ge diànyǐng**, 'saw five movies'; and (iii) experiential (much like the 'ever' in the question 'Have you ever . . .?'), e.g., **guo** in **jiànguo tā** 'have met him before'. Note that aspect is *not* the same thing as tense. Tense refers to when the action takes place relative to when the utterance is actually spoken, and so at most any language can have only three tenses: past, present and future. Aspect, on the other hand, can occur in any tense, so that even completed action can be spoken of in the (a) past, e.g., **Tā zuótiān dào le Běijīng** 'He arrived in Beijing yesterday'; (b) present, e.g., **Tā xiànzài dào le Běijīng** 'He has now arrived in Beijing'; or (c) future, e.g., **Tā míngtiān zhèige shíhou yǐjīng dào le Běijīng** 'He will already have arrived in Beijing by this time tomorrow'. (See also M.P. for usage of **le** as a sentence-final particle.)
4. **A.T.** (Abstruse Term, **Shēn'àoci** 深奥词). A term that occurs so infrequently or has such unclear syntactic behavior that its part of speech cannot be determined with assurance, if at all. E.g., **géqiǎn**.
5. **ATTR.** (Attributive, **Dìngyǔ** 定语). An attributive is any word, phrase, or sentence that is found directly in front of a noun or noun phrase and functions to modify that noun. Just about any word, phrase, or sentence in Chinese can easily function as an attributive. Because of this, the label ATTR. is limited in this dictionary only to those entries that have no possible function other than that of attributive. Examples include **gōnggòng** in **gōnggòng qìchē** '(public) bus', **qián** in **qiánbàn** 'first half', **Zhōng-Měi** in **Zhōng-Měi guānxi** 'Sino-American relations', etc.
6. **AUX.** (Auxiliary Verb, **Zhùdòngcí** 助动词). This is what schoolteachers often call a "helping verb." Auxiliary verbs in Chinese always precede the main verb, e.g., **néng** in **néng shuō Yīngwén** 'able to speak English'. When an auxiliary verb co-occurs with a coverb (cov.), then the auxiliary verb always precedes the coverb, e.g., **néng gēn wàiguórén shuō Yīngwén** 'able to speak English with foreigners'. In any sentence containing an auxiliary verb, negation is always placed directly in front of the auxiliary verb, e.g., **bùnéng gēn wàiguórén shuō Yīngwén** 'unable to speak English with foreigners'.

7. **B.F.** (Bound Form, **Niánzhuó Císù** 粘着词素). Morphemes which do not function as free words in a sentence and cannot be handled using one of the other bound category labels, such as prefix, suffix, measure word, or particle. A given character may represent a free word in one or more of its meanings but a bound morpheme in other meanings. E.g., **qiǎng** 抢 is a bound form meaning 'rush' in **qiǎngshōu** 抢收 'rush a harvest', but a free form as a verb meaning 'pillage'. In addition to these meaningful bound forms, which we define and illustrate with one or more examples, there are many characters that have no meaning of their own but simply represent a syllabic sound. E.g., ⁸**pú** 葡 and ⁶**táo** 萄 in **pútáo** 葡萄 'grapes'. For these entries we provide neither entry label [in the printed book, but see **CHAR.** below] nor definition but simply note words in which the character occurs. See also III. Explanatory Notes and Examples no. 15 above, and Section V. Free and Bound Characters below.
8. **CHAR.** (Character, **Zì** 字). This label is used in the electronic edition (rather than the absence of an entry label) for characters such as ⁸**pú** 葡 and ⁶**táo** 萄, as described in the preceding section for **B.F.**
9. **CMP.** (Complement, **Bǔyǔ** 补语). A complement is a post-verbal syllable, word, phrase or sentence that indicates the end result of the action carried out by the main verb. This end result may be (i) a state, e.g., **wán** in **chīwán** 'finish eating', **zhù** in **zhuāzhù** 'grasp tightly'; (ii) physical displacement, e.g., **guòlái** in **ná guòlái** 'bring over', **shàngqu** in **ná shàngqu** 'take up'; (iii) psychological displacement, e.g., **xiàlái** in **mǎi xiàlái** 'buy sth. (and thus bring it "down" into one's own realm)', etc. For all types of complement it is further possible to indicate the potential for that complement to be realized as a result of carrying out the main action. That potential or lack of potential is indicated by inserting a **-de-** (indicating positive potential) or a **-bu-** (indicating no potential whatsoever) directly between the main verb and its complement, e.g., **chīdewán** 'able to finish sth. if one tries', **chībuwán** 'unable to finish sth. no matter how hard one tries'. See also Resultative Verb construction (**R.V.**).
10. **CONJ.** (Conjunction, **Liáncí** 连词). A conjunction is a word that joins phrases or sentences together to form a larger sentence or chunk of thought. Some examples include **érgiě** 'furthermore', **suirán** 'although', **suǒyǐ** 'therefore', **jiù** 'then' and **yàoburán** 'otherwise'.
11. **CONS.** (Construction, **Jùxíng** 句型). A fixed sentence pattern. E.g., **yǔqí V1 bùrú V2** 'rather than V1 it is better to V2' (where V1 and V2 represent any two verbs); **cóng A qǐ** 'starting/beginning from A' (where A represents any word).
12. **COV.** (Coverb, **Jiècí** 介词). Entries of this category frequently translate into English as prepositions. They directly precede nouns, which in turn are followed immediately by the main verb/action, e.g., **gēn** in **gēn wàiguórén shuō Yīngwén** 'speak English with foreigners', **gēi** in **gēi péngyou mǎi lǐwù** 'buy a present for a friend'.
13. **F.E.** (Fixed Expression, **Gùdìng Cízǔ** 固定词组). Set expressions that allow for little if any freedom to substitute different words. They include (i) utterances whose meanings are exactly equivalent to the meaning of their parts, e.g., **hǎojiúbujiàn** 'haven't seen (you) for a long time', **báirizhuòmèng** 'daydream', **zhàn de gāo, kàn de yuǎn** 'be farsighted'; (ii) parallel nominal, verbal, or phrasal expressions, e.g., **méiwánméiliǎo** 'endless', **pīhóngguàilù** 'drape honorific red silk band over sb.'s shoulders'; (iii) expressions whose meanings,

although strictly speaking metaphorical, can nevertheless still be fairly easily understood when encountered in context, e.g., **zǒumǎkànhuā** 'know only from cursory observation'. Very frequently example sentences are necessary for students to know how to use entries from this category actively.

14. **ID.** (Idiom, **Xíyǔ** 习语). A subset of fixed expressions whose meanings cannot be understood from context, but rather depend upon the listener/reader's specialized cultural, literary and/or historical knowledge in order to be understood. Most, if not all, idioms require example sentences in order for students to know how to use them actively, e.g., **jiānghérxìà** 'go from bad to worse'; **mùyǐchéngzhōu** 'what's done can't be undone'; **wángyángbǔláo** 'better late than never'.
15. **INF.** (Infix, **Zhōngzhuì** 中缀). The two bound markers of the potential in resultative verb (see R.V. below) and directional verb constructions, i.e., ³**de** 得, **bu** 不, e.g., **chíde wán** 'able to finish sth. if one tries', **ná bu xiàlái** 'unable to get sth. down no matter how hard one tries'.
16. **INTJ.** (Interjection, **Gǎntàncí** 感叹词). An unbound exclamation. E.g., ²**ai** expressing sentiment/sympathy/disappointment; **āiyō** expressing surprise/pain.
17. **M.** (Nominal Measure Word, **Míngliàngcí** 名量词). In Chinese it is not possible to count the quantity of something simply by using a bare number, followed immediately by a noun. Rather, Chinese nouns all behave like the English nouns 'paper', 'water' and 'dynamite'. That is, when we count these three nouns in English, we must include an additional word, such as 'sheet', 'cup' or 'stick' directly after the quantity, and directly in front of the noun. This additional word tells us something about the shape, size, unit of measurement, etc., of the noun in question. Some Chinese examples include **zhāng** in **yī zhāng zhuōzi** 'one desk'; **bǎ** in **liǎng bǎ yǐzi** 'two chairs'; and ⁴**zhī** in **sān zhī qiānbǐ** 'three pencils'. In recent years **ge** 个, the nonspecific measure word, has gradually been displacing the other, more specific measure words. In the dictionary, nouns that do not have a specific measure word may be used with **ge**. In actuality, **ge** is also used with many other nouns as well.
18. **M.P.** (Modal Particle, **Yǔqìcí** 语气词). These are sentence-final particles that express some kind of attitude, opinion, or feeling of the speaker. A few of the attitudes commonly expressed by modal particles in Mandarin include (i) supposition, e.g., **ba** in **Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ba?** 'You're an American, right?'; (ii) warning, e.g., **a** in **Nǐ bié shàng tā de dāng a!** 'Don't be fooled by him!'; (iii) exclamation, e.g., **lou** in **Chīfān lou!** 'Time to eat!'; (iv) new (or currently relevant) situation, e.g., **le** in **Tài guǐ le.** 'It's too expensive.'
19. **N.** (Noun, **Míngcí** 名词). We use this label to cover a broad range of nominal expressions, from simple names of persons or things, to extended noun phrases (**míngcí cízǔ** 名词词组). (More technically: An expression that can be modified by a demonstrative pronoun plus a measure word. E.g., **shū** in **nà běn shū** 'that book'.) Chinese nouns, unlike their English counterparts, usually do not inherently contain a sense of location. That is, while one can comfortably say: 'He is eating by the picnic table' in English, the same sentence cannot be translated directly into Chinese without modification. This is because the action of eating is taking place at a specific location by the picnic table, yet **zhuōzi** 'table' all by itself in Chinese is merely a physical object. It lacks any natural sense of location. Therefore, some sort of locational information, e.g., **nèibiānr** 'there', **xiàmian** 'under' or **lǐ** 'in', is

required after **zhuōzī** in order to locate the action in physical space. See P.W. (Place Word) for the special subtype of Chinese noun that does not require additional locational information when the noun serves as a location. The label **n.** is used for both nouns and noun phrases; the latter include (i) cases of the form 'XX de Noun' or 'XX zhī Noun', where modification of a noun takes place using a Subordinating Particle (s.p.), e.g., **ài de jiéjīng** 'child of a couple in love', **bàijūnzhiàng** 'general of a defeated army', as well as (ii) cases where two or more levels of modification exist; 'XX YY Noun' and the complex entry itself is neither a proper technical term nor an accepted piece of jargon, e.g., **àiguó wèishēng yùndòng** 'patriotic health campaign'.

20. **NUM.** (Number, **Shùcí** 数词). E.g., **yī** 'one', **èr** 'two', **sān** 'three'.
21. **ON.** (Onomatopoeia, **Xiàngshēngcí** 象声词). These are terms that imitate or are suggestive of the sounds of the things they represent. Examples include **dīdā** 'sound of dripping water' and **wūwū** 'sound of hooting'.
22. **PR.** (Pronoun, **Dàicí** 代词). Includes (i) personal pronouns, e.g., **wǒ** 'I, me'; (ii) interrogative pronouns, e.g., **shuí** 'who?'; and (iii) demonstrative pronouns, e.g., **zhè** 'this'.
23. **PREF.** (Prefix, **Qiánzhuì** 前缀). Always bound and prefixed to (i) nouns, e.g., **lǎo** 'old' in **Lǎo Wáng** 'old Wang'; ²**fēi** 'non' in **fēijīnshǔ** 'non-metal'; (ii) numbers, e.g., **dì** 'sequence' in **dì-sān** 'third'; or (iii) verbs, e.g., ²**kě** 'can' in **kěxíng** 'doable'; **hǎo** 'good' in **hǎochī** 'delicious'; ²**nán** 'difficult' in **nánchī** 'bad tasting'.
24. **P.W.** (Place Word, **Chùsuǒcí** 处所词). Most Chinese nouns do not convey a sense of location. Therefore, when a Chinese noun is used to indicate the whereabouts of another object or the setting of a particular action, it is normally necessary to place some sort of locational information, e.g., **nèibianr** 'there', **xiàmiàn** 'under', **lǐ** 'in', etc., directly after the reference noun (see discussion of **n.** above). However, there are certain types of nouns in Chinese that actually do inherently contain a salient enough sense of location that the inclusion of additional location information about that noun is largely unnecessary. These special nouns are called place words, and include (i) names of countries, e.g., **Zhōngguó** 'China', (ii) institutions, e.g., **Běijīng Dàxué** 'Beijing University', (iii) organizations, e.g., **Liánhégúo** 'United Nations' and (iv) buildings, e.g., **túshūguǎn** 'library'.
25. **R.F.** (Reduplicated Form, **Chóngdiécí** 重叠词). Terms containing the reduplication of one or two basic syllables. Examples include (i) XYYY reduplication, e.g., **mǎmahūhū** 'so-so', and (ii) XYY reduplication, e.g., **lěngbingbing** 'very cold'.
26. **R.V.** (Resultative Verb, **Jiéguǒ bǔyǔcí** 结果补语词). Sometimes Chinese focuses not only on the action itself, but also on the end result or goal of that action, e.g., **chīwán** (lit. 'eat and finish') and **ná guòlai** (lit. 'pick up and bring over'). 'Finish' is the end result of eating, and 'ending up over here' is the final result of picking sth. up and carrying it somewhere. These verb-complement constructions (see **CMP.** above) are labeled here as resultative verb constructions, even though some people might call **ná guòlai** by a different name. For both types of constructions it is further possible to indicate the *potential* for the goal of that action to be realized. That potential or lack of potential is indicated by inserting an infix (see **INF.** above) **-de-** (indicating positive potential) or **-bu-** (indicating no potential whatsoever) directly between the main verb and the complement that follows it, e.g.,

chīdewán 'able to finish sth. if one tries', **ná bu guòlái** 'unable to bring sth. on over no matter how hard one tries'.

27. **S.P.** (Subordinating Particle, **Cóngshǔcí** 从属词). Used to link either (i) a modifying clause with the head noun that follows it, i.e., ¹**de** 的 and **zhī** 之, e.g., **tāmen kàn de shū** 'the book they read'; (ii) an adverbial with the verb that follows it, i.e., ²**de** 地, e.g., **gāoxìng de shuō** 'say happily'; or (iii) a verb and the manner clause that follows it, i.e., ³**de** 得, e.g., **shuō de hěn kuài** 'speak quickly'.
28. **SUF.** (Suffix, **Hòuzhùì** 后缀). Always bound, most suffixes combine with nouns, e.g., ²**huà**, **r**, **biān**, **lǐ**, **wài**, **zhōng**, though verbal suffixes, e.g., **bùdié**, **chūlái**, also exist. Aspect markers (A.M.) are one type of verbal suffix, but are treated as an independent category here. Note that whereas monosyllabic position morphemes such as **lǐ** and **wài** are suffixes, their bisyllabic semantic equivalents **lítóu**, **wàibiān**, **zhōngjiān**, etc., are place words (P.W.).
29. **S.V.** (Stative Verb, **Jìngtài Dòngcí** 静态动词). These entries are frequently translated into English as adjectives, even though they actually behave in Chinese as verbs. That is, the sense of 'to be' is already incorporated into these verbs, e.g., **Zhèige hěn hǎo** 'This is quite good'. In fact, it is simply ungrammatical to place the verb **shì**, 'to be', directly in front of a stative verb. Because stative verbs are actually verbs, they are directly negated by **bù**, e.g., **bù hǎo** 'not good', and can be further modified by adverbs of degree such as **hěn** 'quite', **fēicháng** 'extremely' and **shífēn** 'very; utterly'. One common function of stative verbs is that they may serve as adverbs to other actions, e.g., **mànmàn** in **mànmàn chí** 'take your time (eating)' and **rènzhēn de xiě** 'write carefully'.
30. **V.** (Verb, **Dòngcí** 动词). A word indicating an action or existence. E.g., **chī** 'eat', **zài** 'exist; be at'. (More technically: A word that can be modified by the negatives **bù** 'not' and **méi** 'have/did not'. E.g., **bù qù** 'do not go', **méi qù** 'did not go'.) See also Stative Verb (s.v.) and v.o. construction.
31. **V.M.** (Verbal Measure Word, **Dòngliàngcí** 动量词). These are bound syllables, suffixed to a quantity, that indicate the number of times an action has taken place, e.g., **cì**, **tàng**: **qù yī tàng** 'go once'; ³**biàn**: **zài shuō yī biàn** 'say it again'.
32. **V.O.** (Verb-Object Construction, **Dòng-Bīn Jiégòu** 动宾结构). Many English verbs get translated into natural Chinese as a verb plus an object noun, e.g., **chīfàn** for 'eat', **shuōhuà** for 'speak', etc. It is important for two reasons to know what is merely a verb in Chinese and what is actually a verb-object construction. First, verb-object constructions can never take a second object, i.e., **chīfàn** can never be followed directly by something else to be eaten. Second, a verb and its object can be separated from one another, thus allowing (i) aspect particles to be placed directly after the verb, e.g., **chīle fàn** 'after finishing eating'; (ii) modification of the object, e.g., **chī Zhōngguófàn** 'eat Chinese food'; and (iii) quantification of the noun, e.g., **chīle sān wǎn fàn** 'ate three bowls of rice'. See also Stative Verb (s.v.).
33. **V.P.** (Verb Phrase, **Dòngcí Cízǔ** 动词词组). This includes (i) descriptive predicates that do not behave as stative verbs, e.g., **ǎirán** 'amicable; amiable', as well as (ii) phrases and longer chunks containing a verb that are not fixed expressions, e.g., **bǎiláibǎiqù** 'sway; waver', **áidào tiānhēi** 'bear up until nightfall'.

V. Free and Bound Characters

As an integral part of our labeling of parts of speech we make a distinction between those that are “free” and those that are “bound” and we further recognize two levels of “boundness”. First there are those characters that individually have no meaning of their own (at least in modern Chinese) but require one or more companion characters to form a meaningful word. The characters **xī** 蟋 and **shuài** 蟀 separately have no more meaning than English ‘crick’ and ‘ket’, but together they represent a word, **xīshuài**, meaning ‘cricket’. In our single-character entries, such characters are neither labeled [in printed form, but in electronic form they are labeled **CHAR.**] nor defined but simply followed by a word (occasionally more than one word) in which the given character occurs.

Exhibiting a second level of boundness are those characters that do have meaning of their own, and often carry this meaning into many different compound words, but that do not occur independently as free words in standard modern Chinese (though they may be free words in classical Chinese or in very formal written styles of the language). Examples are **nǚ** 女 ‘female’ in **nǚrén** ‘woman’, **nǚháizi** ‘girl’, **nǚde** ‘woman, female’, and **fùnǚ** ‘woman, women’; and ²**shēng** 生 ‘student’ in **xuésheng** ‘student’, **nánshēng** ‘male student’, **nǚshēng** ‘female student’, and **zhāoshēng** ‘recruit students’. Many characters are bound in some meanings but free in others. For example, ²**shēng** 生, in addition to being bound in the meaning of ‘student’, is also bound in its meaning of ‘life’, as in **shēnghuó** ‘life, livelihood’ and **shēngsǐ** ‘life and death’. But in the meaning ‘to give birth’ or ‘to be born’ it is a free word, a verb. We label such characters **B.F.**, for ‘bound form’, when they occur only in compound words; and those that are bound in some meanings and free in others are labeled accordingly in the several sub-definitions within their entries.

These categorizations should be valuable to users of the dictionary in at least two ways. Like the other entry labels, **N.**, **V.**, **S.V.**, etc., they enhance the semantic definition of a term, providing grammatical information to improve the user’s understanding of how the terms are used. And beyond that, they serve the very practical purpose of a caution sign, indicating that one cannot turn the Chinese-to-English definitional equivalents around and assume that a given English concept is expressed in Chinese by the single character in question. For example, one cannot say that the Chinese word for ‘woman’ is **nǚ** or the word for student is **shēng**, because these are not “words” in Chinese but bound morphemes, or “parts” of words.

VI. Traditional and Simplified Characters

The reality confronting most people seeking to cope with the Chinese system of writing is that they must acquire command of both the simplified and the complex forms of characters. Most of the former were created anonymously and have been in common informal use, especially in personal handwritten materials, for many centuries. Together with a few new creations they were promulgated as the official PRC standard starting in 1955. The complex forms have remained the standard in Taiwan, in Hong Kong up to 1997, and in many overseas Chinese areas, where the simplified forms are known generally and used informally but are frowned upon in publication and other public display. Because of the need to cope with materials of diverse origin in time and place, we provide help in learning both the simplified and complex forms. The present note explains how the simplified/complex connection is handled in the main body of the dictionary.

For single-syllable/single-character entries, traditional equivalents of practically all characters that have been simplified are provided in square brackets. For example,

mǎ	马[馬]	horse
mā	妈[媽]	mother
qí	骑[騎]	ride astride
jiù	旧[舊]	old; bygone
wèi	为[為/爲]	for
fā	发[發]	send out
fà	发[髮]	hair
zhe	着[著]	durative aspect marker

Note that 着 and 著 are both used for **zhe** in Taiwan, and in general, complex forms in brackets do not imply any standard (or historical precedence) for traditional characters. Similar examples include **yú** 于[於], **jì** 迹[跡], and **tái** 台[臺]. For **1cái** 才[-/纔], the notation is meant to suggest that even where complex forms are preferred, 才 may be more commonly used than 纔. (For some purposes, such as ordering the variants in **wèi** 为[為/爲], **lǐ** 里[裡/裏], and **xiàn** 线[線/綫], we have taken into consideration the “Big5” character set used for electronic text in Taiwan. The basic version of that character set does not include 着, 迹, 爲, 裏, or 綫.)

For entries of two or more syllables/characters the traditional forms are provided in the following manner:

jiùrì	旧日[舊-]	former days
rénɡjiù	仍旧[仍-舊]	still; as before
shǒujiùpài	守旧派[守-舊-]	conservatives
luànqībāzāo	乱七八糟[亂-]	at sixes and sevens

This notation highlights the complex equivalents of simplified characters and saves space by avoiding repetition. The dash represents one or more characters (like 日 **rì** in **jiùrì**) that were not simplified and hence have no separate traditional equivalent.

See also Appendix VIII, Standard and Variant Character Forms.

E-C Appendix I. Word Building in English

A. Prefixes

Prefix	Examples
anti-	against, opposite (fǎn[duì] 反[对]) matter (wùzhì 物质) – antimatter (fǎnwùzhì 反物质) war (zhànzhēng 战争) – antiwar (fǎnzhàn de 反战的)
be-	cause to be or have (shǐ 使, yǒu 有) friend (péngyou 朋友) – befriend (yǐ péngyou tàidu duidài 以朋友态度对待) little (xiǎo 小) – belittle (biǎndī 贬低)
bi-	two, twice, double (èr 二, shuāng 双, liǎngbèi 两倍) form (xíngzhuàng 形状) – biform (èr xíng de 二形的) monthly (yuèkān 月刊) – bimonthly (shuāngyuèkān 双月刊)
bio-	life (shēngmìng 生命), (shēngwù 生物) chemistry (huàxué 化学) – biochemistry (shēngwù huàxué 生物化学) sphere (fànweí 范围) – biosphere (shēngwùquān 生物圈)
centi-	hundredth part (bǎifēn zhīyī 百分之一) grade (dù 度) – centigrade (bǎifēn dù de 百分度的) meter (mǐ 米) – centimeter (lí 厘米)
co-	with, together (gòngtóng 共同, [hé...] yìqǐ [和...] 一起) author (zuòzhě 作者) – coauthor (hézhùzhě 合著者) exist (cúnzài 存在) – coexist (gòngcún 共存)
con-	with, together (gòngtóng 共同, [hé...] yìqǐ [和...] 一起) centric (zhōngxīn de 中心的) – concentric (tóng zhōngxīn de 同中心的) join (cānjiā 参加) – conjoin (liánhé 联合)
com-	(yìyì tóng shàng, yòng zài zìmǔ m, b hé p de qiánmiàn 意义同上, 用在字母m, b 和 p 的前面) passion (jīqíng 激情) – compassion (tóngqíng 同情)
contra-	opposite (fǎnduì 反对, xiāngfǎn 相反, xiāngduì 相对) missile (dǎodàn 导弹) – contramissile (fǎndàndào dǎodàn 反弹道导弹) natural (zìrán de 自然的) – contranatural (wéifǎn zìrán de 违反自然的)
counter-	opposite (fǎnduì 反对, xiāngfǎng 相仿, xiāngduì 相对) attack (gōngjī 攻击) – counterattack (fǎngōng 反攻) revolution (gémìng 革命) – counterrevolution (fǎngémìng 反革命)
de-	indicating the opposite, to remove, to reduce (fēi 非, xiāngfǎn 相反, chúqù 除去, jiǎnshǎo 减少) nationalize (guóyǒuhuà 国有化) – denationalize (fēiguóyǒuhuà 非国有化) code (mìmǎ 密码) – decode (jiěmǎ 解码) value (jiàzhí 价值) – devalue (shǐ biǎnzhí 使贬值)
dis-	not, the opposite/reverse of (fǒuding 否定, xiāngfǎn 相反) advantage (yōudiǎn 优点) – disadvantage (quēdiǎn 缺点) agree (tóngyì 同意) – disagree (bù tóngyì 不同意) honest (chéngshí de 诚实的) – dishonest (bù chéngshí de 不诚实的)
en-	cause to become, put into the stated condition (shǐ chéngwéi 使成为, shǐ chūyú... zhuàngtài 使处于...状态) danger (wēixiǎn 危险) – endanger (wēihài 危害) large (dà 大) – enlarge (kuòdà 扩大)
em-	body (shēntǐ 身体) – embody (tǐxiàn 体现) power (quánlì 权力) – empower (shòuquán 授权)
ex-	former (yǐqián de 以前的, qiánrèn de 前任的) minister (bùzhǎng 部长) – ex-minister (qiánrèn bùzhǎng 前任部长) wife (qīzi 妻子) – ex-wife (qiánqī 前妻)
extra-	outside, beyond (chāochū 超出, zài ... zhīwài 在...之外) curricular (kèchéng de 课程的) – extracurricular (kèwài de 课外的)

	ordinary (pǔtōng de 普通的) – extraordinary (fēicháng de 非常的)
fore-	<i>in advance, before, in or at the front</i> (yùxiān 预先, qián 前, zài qiánmiàn de 在前面的) leg (tuǐ 腿) – foreleg (qiántuǐ 前腿) warn (jǐnggào 警告) – forewarn (yùxiān jǐnggào 预先警告)
in-	not (bù 不, fēi 非, wú 无) ability (nénglì 能力) – inability (wúnéng 无能) direct (zhíjiē de 直接的) – indirect (jiànjiē de 间接的)
il-	(yìyì tóng shàng, yòng zài zìmǔ l de qiánmiàn 意义上, 用在字母l 的前面) legal (héfǎ de 合法的) – illegal (bù héfǎ de 不合法的)
im-	(yìyì tóng shàng, yòng zài zìmǔ m, b hé p de qiánmiàn 意义上, 用在字母m, b和p 的前面) balance (pínghéng 平衡) – imbalance (bù pínghéng 不平衡) moral (dàodé de 道德的) – immoral (bù dàodé de 不道德的) possible (kěnéng de 可能的) – impossible (bù kěnéng de 不可能的)
ir-	(yìyì tóng shàng, yòng zài zìmǔ r de qiánmiàn 意义上, 用在字母r 的前面) regular (guīzé de 规则的) – irregular (bù guīzé de 不规则的)
in-	<i>in, into</i> (nèi 内, nèixiàng 内向) door (mén 门) – indoor (hùnnèi de 户内的) fix (ānzhuāng 安装) – infix (qiànrù 嵌入)
inter-	<i>between, among</i> (hùxiāng 互相, zài ... zhījiān 在...之间) change (gēnghuàn 更换) – interchange (jiāohuàn 交换) national (guójiā de 国家的) – international (guójì de 国际的)
intra-	<i>inside, within</i> (zài ... zhīnèi 在...之内) city (chéngshì 城市) – intracity (shìnèi de 市内的) department (xì 系) – intra-departmental (xìnèi de 系内的)
kilo-	<i>thousand</i> (qiān 千) gram (kè 克) – kilogram (qiānkè 千克, gōngjīn 公斤) meter (mǐ 米) – kilometer (qiānmǐ 千米, gōnglǐ 公里)
macro-	<i>large</i> (dà de 大的), (hóngguān de 宏观的) economics (jīngjìxué 经济学) – macroeconomics (hóngguān jīngjìxué 宏观经济学) structure (jiégòu 结构) – macrostructure (hóngguān jiégòu 宏观结构)
mal-	<i>bad, badly</i> (huài 坏, bùliáng 不良, bùdàng 不当) function (gōngnéng 功能) – malfunction (gōngnéng zhàng'ài 功能障碍) treat (duìdài 对待) – maltreat (nüèdài 虐待)
micro-	<i>extremely small</i> (jí xiǎo de 极小的) computer (jìsuànjī 计算机) – microcomputer (wēixíng jìsuànjī 微型计算机) surgery (wàikē 外科) – microsurgery (xiǎnwēi wàikē 显微外科)
mid-	<i>middle</i> (zhōngjiān 中间) day (báitiān 白天) – midday (zhōngwǔ 中午) night (yèwǎn 夜晚) – midnight (wǔyè 午夜)
mini-	<i>small, short</i> (jí xiǎo de 极小的, jí duǎn de 极短的) bus (gōnggòng qìchē 公共汽车) – minibus (xiǎo gōnggòng qìchē 小公共汽车) skirt (qúnzi 裙子) – miniskirt (chāoduǎnqún 超短裙)
mis-	<i>bad, badly, wrongly</i> (huài 坏, bù zhèngdāng 不正当) judge (pànduàn 判断) – misjudge (cuòwù de pànduàn 错误地判断) understand (lǐjiě 理解) – misunderstand (wùjiě 误解)
mono-	<i>one, single</i> (dān 单, yī 一) plane (fēijī 飞机) – monoplane (dānyījī 单翼机) tone (yīndiào 音调) – monotone (dāndiào 单调)
multi-	<i>many, more than one</i> (duō 多) purpose (mùdī 目的) – multipurpose (duō yòngtú de 多用途的) story (lóucéng 楼层) – multistory (duōcéng de 多层的)
neo-	<i>new</i> (xīn 新) classical (gǔdiǎnzhūyì de 古典主义的) – neoclassical (xīngǔdiǎnzhūyì de 新古典主义的) conservative (bǎoshǒupài de 保守派的) – neoconservative (xīn bǎoshǒupài de 新保守派的)
non-	<i>not</i> (bù 不, fēi 非, wú 无) metal (jīnshǔ 金属) – nonmetal (fēijīnshǔ 非金属)

	resident (dìngjū de 定居的) – non(-)resident (fēi dìngjū de 非定居的)
out-	<i>outside, beyond</i> (chāoyuè 超越, chāoguò 超过, shèngguò 胜过) live (shēnghuó 生活) – outlive (bǐ ... huó de cháng bǐ... 活得长)
over-	number (shùliàng 数量) – outnumber (zài shùliàngshàng chāoguò 在数量上超过) <i>too much, above, additional</i> (guòfēn 过分, zài... shàngmiàn 在...上面, éwài de 额外的) head (tóu 头) – overhead (zài tóudǐngshàng de 在头顶上的) population (rénkǒu 人口) – overpopulation (rénkǒu guòshèng 人口过剩) time (shíjiān 时间) – overtime (jiābān 加班)
poly-	many (duō 多) centric (zhōngxīn 中心) – polycentric (duō zhōngxīn de 多中心的) directional (fāngxiàng de 方向的) – polydirectional (duō fāngxiàng de 多方向的)
post-	<i>later than, after</i> (zài ... zhīhòu 在...之后) war (zhànzhēng 战争) – postwar (zhàn hòu de 战后的)
pre-	<i>before, in advance</i> (zài ... zhīqián 在...之前, yùxiān 预先) pay (zhīfù 支付) – prepay (yùfù 预付) war (zhànzhēng 战争) – prewar (zhànqián de 战前的)
pro	<i>for, supporting</i> (zhīchí 支持) American (Měiguó de 美国的) – pro-American (zhīchí Měiguó de 支持美国的)
pseudo-	<i>not real, false</i> (jiǎ 假, wèi 伪) classical (gǔdiǎn de 古典的) – pseudoclassical (wèi gǔdiǎn de 伪古典的) science (kēxué 科学) – pseudoscience (wèikēxué 伪科学)
re-	<i>again, back to a former state</i> (zài 再, huífù 回复) pay (zhīfù 支付) – repay (chánghuán 偿还) use (shǐyòng 使用) – reuse (chóngfù shǐyòng 重复使用)
semi-	<i>half, partly</i> (bàn 半, bùfèn de 部分的) circle (yuán 圆) – semicircle (bànyuán 半圆) final (juésài 决赛) – semifinal (bànjuésài 半决赛)
sub-	<i>under, below, less important</i> (zài ... xià 在...下, dīyú 低于, cìyú ... de 次于...的) section (bùmén 部门) – subsection (fēnbù 分部) way (lù 路) – subway (dìtiě 地铁)
super-	<i>greater or more than</i> (chāojī 超级, chāoguò 超过) market (shìchǎng 市场) – supermarket (chāojī shìchǎng 超级市场) natural (zìrán de 自然的) – supernatural (chāozìrán de 超自然的)
tele-	<i>at or over a long distance</i> (yuǎn [jù] 远[距离]) photo (zhàopiàn 照片) – telephoto (yuǎnjù zhàoxiàng de 远距离照相的)
therm(o)-	<i>heat</i> (rè 热) chemistry (huàxué 化学) – thermochemistry (rèhuàxué 热化学) meter (yíbiào 仪表) – thermometer (wēndùjì 温度计)
trans-	<i>across, on or to the other side of</i> (héngyuè 横越) Atlantic (Dàxī Yáng 大西洋) – transatlantic (héngyuè Dàxī Yáng de 横越大西洋的) plant (zhòngzhí 种植) – transplant (yízhí 移植)
tri-	<i>three</i> (sān 三) angle (jiǎo 角) – triangle (sānjiǎoxíng 三角形) cycle (yuánquān 圆圈) – tricycle (sānlúnchē 三轮车)
ultra-	<i>beyond, very, too</i> (chāoguò 超过, jí dù de 极度的) modern (xiàndài de 现代的) – ultramodern (chāo xiàndài de 超现代的)
un-	<i>not</i> (bù 不, fēi 非) fortunately (xìngyùn de 幸运地) – unfortunately (bùxìng de 不幸地) important (zhòngyào de 重要的) – unimportant (bù zhòngyào de 不重要的)
under-	<i>too little, below</i> (guòshǎo 过少, zài ... xiàmiàn 在...下面) development (fāzhǎn 发展) – underdevelopment (qiǎn fādá 欠发达) sea (hǎi 海) – undersea (hǎidǐ de 海底的)
uni-	<i>one, single</i> (dān 单, yī 一) directional (fāngxiàng de 方向的) – unidirectional (dānxiàng de 单向的) serial (yīxīliè de 一系列的) – uniserial (dānliè de 单列的)
vice-	<i>next in rank below</i> (fù 副) chairman (zhǔxí 主席) – vice-chairman (fùzhǔxí 副主席) president (zǒngtǒng 总统) – vice-president (fùzǒngtǒng 副总统)

B. Suffixes (noun-forming)

Suffix	Examples
-ability,	able (nénggòu de 能够的) – ability (nénglì 能力)
-ibility	flexible (róurèn de 柔韧的) – flexibility (róurénxìng 柔韧性)
-age	post (yóuzhèng 邮政) – postage (yóuzi 邮资) shrink (shōusuō 收缩) – shrinkage (suōshuǐ 缩水)
-al	arrive (dàodá 到达) – arrival (dàodá 到达) refuse (jùjué 拒绝) – refusal (jùjué 拒绝)
-an, -ian,	library (túshūguǎn 图书馆) – librarian (túshūguǎn guǎnlǐyuán 图书馆管理员)
-arian	music (yīnyuè 音乐) – musician (yīnyuèjiǎ 音乐家)
-ance, -ence	appear (chūxiàn 出现) – appearance (chūxiàn 出现)
	refer (cānkǎo 参考) – reference (cānkǎo 参考)
-ancy, -ency	emerge (chūxiàn 出现) – emergency (jǐnjí qíngkuàng 紧急情况) expect (qīdài 期待) – expectancy (qīdài 期待)
-ant, -ent	serve (fúwù 服务) – servant (púrén 仆人) study (xuéxí 学习) – student (xuéshēng 学生)
-cy	accurate (zhǔnquè de 准确的) – accuracy (zhǔnquèxìng 准确性) bankrupt (pòchǎn de 破产的) – bankruptcy (pòchǎn 破产)
-dom	free (zìyóu de 自由的) – freedom (zìyóu 自由) king (guówáng 国王) – kingdom (wángguó 王国)
-ee	absent (quēxī 缺席) – absentee (quēxīzhě 缺席者) employ (gùyòng 雇用) – employee (gùyuan 雇员)
-er, -or, -ar	paint (huìhuà 绘画) – painter (huàjiā 画家) conduct (chuándǎo 传导) – conductor (dǎotǐ 导体) beg (qǐtǎo 乞讨) – beggar (qǐgài 乞丐)
-ery	brave (yǒnggǎn de 勇敢的) – bravery (yǒnggǎn 勇敢) slave (núlì 奴隶) – slavery (núlìzhì 奴隶制)
-ese	China (Zhōngguó 中国) – Chinese (Zhōngguó rén 中国人) Japan (Rìběn 日本) – Japanese (Rìběnrén 日本人)
-ess	actor (yǎnyuán 演员) – actress (nǚyǎnyuán 女演员) lion (shīzi 狮子) – lioness (mǔshī 母狮)
-ful	hand (shǒu 手) – handful (yī bǎ de liang 一把的量) spoon (sháozi 勺子) – spoonful (yī sháo liang 一勺量)
-hood	child (háizi 孩子) – childhood (tóngnián 童年) likely (kěnéng de 可能的) – likelihood (kěnéngxìng 可能性)
-ics	electron (diànzǐ 电子) – electronics (diànzǐxué 电子学) linguist (yǔyánxuéjiā 语言学家) – linguistics (yǔyánxué 语言学)
-ion, -ition,	collect (shōují 收集) – collection (shōují 收集)
-ation	compose (chuàngzuò 创作) – composition (zuówén 作文) observe (guānchá 观察) – observation (guānchá 观察)
-ism	hero (yīngxióng 英雄) – heroism (yīngxióngzhǔyì 英雄主义) social (shèhuì de 社会的) – socialism (shèhuìzhǔyì 社会主义)
-ist	social (shèhuì de 社会的) – socialist (shèhuìzhǔyìzhě 社会主义者) violin (xiǎotíqín 小提琴) – violinist (xiǎotíqínshǒu 小提琴手)
-ity, -ty	cruel (cánrèn de 残忍的) – cruelty (cánrèn 残忍) pure (chún de 纯的) – purity (chúnjìng 纯净)
-ment	move (yùndòng 运动) – movement (yùndòng 运动) retire (tuìxiū 退休) – retirement (tuìxiū 退休)
-ness	dark (hēi'àn de 黑暗的) – darkness (hēi'àn 黑暗) happy (xìngfú de 幸福的) – happiness (xìngfú 幸福)
-ology	future (wèilái 未来) – futurology (wèiláixué 未来学) music (yīnyuè 音乐) – musicology (yīnyuè yánjiū 音乐研究)
-ship	friend (péngyǒu 朋友) – friendship (yǒuyì 友谊) partner (huòbàn 伙伴) – partnership (huòbàn guānxì 伙伴关系)
-sion, -ssion	decide (juéding 决定) – decision (juéding 决定) expand (péngzhàng 膨胀) – expansion (péngzhàng 膨胀)
-ster	young (niánqīng de 年轻的) – youngster (niánqīng rén 年轻人) gang (yī bāng 一帮) – gangster (fēitú 匪徒)

-ure	close (guānbì 关闭) – closure (guānbì 关闭) expose (shǐ bàolù 使暴露) – exposure (bàolù 暴露)
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C. Suffixes (verb-forming)

Suffix	Examples
-en	deep (shēn de 深的) – deepen (jiāshēn 加深) fast (láoɡù de 牢固的) – fasten (zhāo 扎牢)
-ify	class (zhǒnɡlèi 种类) – classify (fēnlèi 分类) simple (jiǎndān de 简单的) – simplify (jiǎnhuà 简化)
-ize, -ise	modern (xiàndài de 现代的) – modernize / modernise (xiàndàihuà 现代化) popular (liúxíng de 流行的) – popularize / popularise (pǔjí 普及)
-fy, -ify	code (fǎguī 法规, dàimǎ 代码) – codify (biānjí 编集) beauty (měilì 美丽) – beautify (měihuà 美化)

D. Suffixes (adjective-forming)

Suffix	Examples
-able, -ible	suit (shìhé 适合) – suitable (héshì de 合适的) admit (zhǔnxǔ jìn rù 准许进入) – admissible (kě zhǔnxǔ jìn rù de 可准许进入的)
-al	education (jiàoyù 教育) – educational (jiàoyù de 教育的) nature (zìrán 自然) – natural (zìrán de 自然的)
-an, -arian, -ian	suburb (jiāoqū 郊区) – suburban (jiāoqū de 郊区的) discipline (jǐlǜ 纪律) – disciplinarian (zhíxíng jǐlǜzhě 执行纪律者) Canada (Jiānádà 加拿大) – Canadian (Jiānádà de 加拿大的)
-ant, -ent	differ (bùtóng 不同) – different (bùtóng de 不同的) result (jiéguǒ 结果) – resultant (zuòwéi jiéguǒ de 作为结果的)
-ary, -ory	advise (quàngào 劝告) – advisory (zhōnggào de 忠告的) custom (xíguàn 习惯) – customary (xíguàn de 习惯的)
-ate	consider (kǎolù 考虑) – considerate (kǎolù zhōudào de 考虑周到的) fortune (yùnrì 运气) – fortunate (xìngyùn de 幸运的)
-en	gold (huángjīn 黄金) – golden (jīnzhì de 金制的) wood (mùtóu 木头) – wooden (mùzhì de 木制的)
-ese	China (Zhōngguó 中国) – Chinese (Zhōngguó de 中国的, Hànyǔ de 汉语的) Japan (Rìběn 日本) – Japanese (Rìběn de 日本的, Rìyǔ de 日语的)
-fold	two (liǎng 两) – twofold (shuāngchóng de 双重的) many (xǔduō 许多) – manifold (gèzhǒng gēyàng de 各种各样的)
-ful	care (xiǎoxīn 小心) – careful (xiǎoxīn de 小心的) pain (téngtòng 疼痛) – painful (téngtòng de 疼痛的)
-free	care (xiǎoxīn 小心) – carefree (wúyōuwú 无忧无虑) pain (tòngkǔ 痛苦) – painfree (wú tòngkǔ de 无痛苦的)
-ic, -ical	atom (yuánzǐ 原子) – atomic (yuánzǐ de 原子的) biology (shēngwùxué 生物学) – biological (shēngwùxué de 生物学的)
-ish	girl (nǚhái 女孩) – girlish (nǚhái zì de 女孩子似的) red (hóngsè 红色) – reddish (shāo dài hóngsè de 稍带红色的)
-ive	create (chuàngzào 创造) – creative (yǒu chuàngzào de 有创造力的) support (zhīchí 支持) – supportive (zhīchí de 支持的)
-less	hope (xīwàng 希望) – hopeless (méiyǒu xīwàng de 没有希望的) job (zhíyè 职业) – jobless (shīyè de 失业的)
-like	child (háizi 孩子) – childlike (háizi bān de 孩子般的) lady (guìfūrén 贵妇人) – ladylike (guìfūrén sì de 贵妇人似的)
-ly	man (nánrén 男人) – manly (jūnyǒu nánzǐ qìgài de 具有男子气概的) month (yuè 月) – monthly (měi yuè de 每月的)
-most	inner (lǐmiàn de 里面的) – innermost (zuì lǐmiàn de 最里面的) upper (shàngmian de) 上面的 – uppermost (zuì shàngmian de 最上面的)
-ous, -ious	space (kōngjiān 空间) – spacious (kuānchǎng de 宽敞的) danger (wēixiǎn 危险) – dangerous (wēixiǎn de 危险的)
-proof	sound (shēngyīn 声音) – soundproof (gēyīn de 隔音的) water (shuǐ 水) – waterproof (fángshuǐ de 防水的)

-ward	down (xiàngxià) 向下 – downward (xiàngxià de) 向下的 home (jiā 家) – homeward (huíjiā de 回家的)
-y	hair (máofā 毛发) – hairy (duō máo de 多毛的) noise (xuǎnhuáshēng 喧哗声) – noisy (xuǎnhuá de 喧哗的)

E. Suffixes (adverb-forming)

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-ly	easy (róngyì de 容易的) – easily (róngyì de 容易地) quick (xùnsù de 迅速的) – quickly (xùnsù de 迅速地)
-ward, -wards	north (běi 北) – northward(s) (xiàngběi de 向北地) up (xiàngshàng 向上) – upward(s) (xiàngshàng de 向上地)
-wise	clock (zhōng 钟) – clockwise (shùnshízhēn fāngxiàng 顺时针方向) other (qítā de 其他的) – otherwise (zài qítā fāngmiàn 在其他方面)

E-C Appendix II. English Irregular Verbs

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Past participle</i>
abide	abode, abided	abode, abided
arise	arose	arisen
be (am, is, are)	was, were	been
bear	bore	borne, born
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
befall	befell	befallen
beget	begot	begotten, begot
begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld
bend	bent	bent
bereave	bereaved, bereft	bereaved, bereft
beseech	besought, beseeched	besought, beseeched
beset	beset	beset
bet	bet, betted	bet, betted
bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid
bide	bode, bided	bided
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten, bit
bleed	bled	bled
blend	blended, blent	blended, blent
bless	blessed, blest	blessed, blest
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast, broadcasted	broadcast, broadcasted
browbeat	browbeat	browbeaten
build	built	built
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
chide	chid, chided	chid, chidden, chided
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
clothe	clothed, clad	clothed, clad
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crow	crowed, crew	crowed
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived, dove	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt, dwelled	dwelt, dwelled
eat	ate	eaten

fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbear	forbore	forborne
forbid	forbade, forbad	forbidden, forbid
forecast	forecast, forecasted	forecast, forecasted
forego	forewent	foregone
forerun	foreran	forerun
foresee	foresaw	foreseen
foretell	foretold	foretold
forget	forgot	forgotten, forgot
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got, gotten
gild	gilded, gilt	gilded, gilt
gird	girded, girt	girded, girt
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged
have (has)	had	had
hear	heard	heard
heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hove
hew	hewed	hewn, hewed
hide	hid	hidden, hid
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
inlay	inlaid	inlaid
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt, kneeled	knelt, kneeled
knit	knitted, knit	knitted, knit
know	knew	known
lade	laded	laded, laden
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leaned, leant	leaned, leant
leap	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped
learn	learned, learnt	learned, learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
melt	melted	melted, molten
misgive	misgave	misgiven
mislay	mislaid	mislaid
mislead	misled	misled

mistake	mistook	mistaken
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood
mow	mowed	mowed, mown
outbid	outbid	outbid, outbidden
outdo	outdid	outdone
outgo	outwent	outgone
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown
outride	outrode	outridden
outrun	outran	outrun
outsell	outsold	outsold
outshine	outshone	outshone
outshoot	outshot	outshot
outsit	outsat	outsat
outspend	outspent	outspent
outwear	outwore	outworn
overbear	overbore	overborne
overbid	overbid	overbidden, overbid
overblow	overblew	overblown
overbuild	overbuilt	overbuilt
overbuy	overbought	overbought
overcast	overcast	overcast
overcome	overcame	overcome
overdo	overdid	overdone
overdraw	overdrew	overdrawn
overdrive	overdrove	overdriven
overfeed	overfed	overfed
overfly	overflew	overflown
overgrow	overgrew	overgrown
overhand	overhung	overhung
overhear	overheard	overheard
overlay	overlaid	overlaid
overleap	overleapt, overleaped	overleapt, overleaped
overlie	overlay	overlain
override	overrode	overridden
overrun	overran	overrun
oversee	oversaw	overseen
oversell	oversold	oversold
oversew	oversewed	oversewed, oversewn
overshoot	overshot	overshot
oversleep	overslept	overslept
overspend	overspent	overspent
overtake	overtook	overtaken
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown
overwrite	overwrote	overwritten
partake	partook	partaken
pay	paid	paid
precast	precast	precast
prove	proved	proved, proven
put	put	put
quit	quitted, quit	quitted, quit
read	read [red]	read [red]
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt
recast	recast	recast
relay	relaid	relaid
rend	rent	rent
repay	repaid	repaid
reset	reset	reset
retell	retold	retold
rid	rid, ridden	rid, ridden

ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
saw	sawed	sawn, sawed
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn, sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shave	shaved	shaved, shaven
shear	sheared	shorn, sheared
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone	shone
shoe	shod, shoed	shod, shoed, shodden
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown, showed
shred	shredded, shred	shredded, shred
shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunk, shrunken
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang, sung	sung
sink	sank, sunk	sunk, sunken
sit	sat	sat
slay	slew, slayed	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid, slidden
sling	slung	slung
slink	slunk	slunk
slit	slit	slit
smell	smelled, smelt	smelled, smelt
smite	smote	smitten, smote
sow	sowed	sown, sowed
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped, speeded	sped, speeded
spell	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilled, spilt	spilled, spilt
spin	spun	spun
spit	spat, spit	spat, spit
split	split	split
spoil	spoiled, spoilt	spoiled, spoilt
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang, sprung	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank, stunk	stunk
strew	strewed	strewn, strewed
stride	strode	stridden
strike	struck	struck, stricken
string	strung	strung
strive	strove, strived	striven, strived
swear	swore	sworn
sweat	sweat, sweated	sweat, sweated
sweep	swept	swept

swell	swelled	swollen, swelled
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
thrive	thrived, throve	thrived, thriven
throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trod	trodden, trod
unbend	unbent	unbent
unbind	unbound	unbound
underbid	underbid	underbidden, underbid
undercut	undercut	undercut
underfeed	underfed	underfed
undergo	underwent	undergone
underlay	underlaid	underlaid
underlie	underlay	underlain
underrun	underran	underrun
undersell	undersold	undersold
understand	understood	understood
undertake	undertook	undertaken
underwrite	underwrote	underwritten
undo	undid	undone
unwind	unwound	unwound
uphold	upheld	upheld
uprise	uprose	uprisen
upset	upset	upset
wake	woke, waked	woken, woke, waked
waylay	waylaid	waylaid
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
wed	wedded, wed	wedded, wed
weep	wept	wept
wet	wet, wetted	wet, wetted
win	won	won
wind	winded, wound	winded, wound
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
withhold	withheld	withheld
withstand	withstood	withstood
work	worked, wrought	worked, wrought
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

E-C Appendix III. The English Number System

A. Cardinal and Ordinal

Cardinal

1	one yī	一
2	two èr	二
3	three sān	三
4	four sì	四
5	five wǔ	五
6	six liù	六
7	seven qī	七
8	eight bā	八
9	nine jiǔ	九
10	ten shí	十
11	eleven shíyī	十一
12	twelve shíèr	十二
13	thirteen shí sān	十三
14	fourteen shí sì	十四
15	fifteen shí wǔ	十五
16	sixteen shí liù	十六
20	twenty èrshí	二十
21	twenty-one èrshíyī	二十一
30	thirty sānshí	三十
40	forty sìshí	四十
50	fifty wúshí	五十
100	one hundred yībǎi	一百
101	one hundred (and) one yībǎi líng yī	一百零一
1,000	one thousand yīqiān	一千
1,000,000	one million yī bǎiwàn	一百万
1,000,000,000	one billion shíyì	十亿
1,200,402,361	one billion two hundred million four hundred (and) two thousand three hundred (and) sixty-one shíèr yì sìshí wàn èrqiān sānbǎi liùshíyì	十二亿四十万 二千三百六十一

Ordinal

1st	first dī-yī	第一
2nd	second dī-èr	第二
3rd	third dī-sān	第三
4th	fourth dī-sì	第四
5th	fifth dī-wǔ	第五
6th	sixth dī-liù	第六
7th	seventh dī-qī	第七
8th	eighth dī-bā	第八
9th	ninth dī-jiǔ	第九
10th	tenth dī-shí	第十
11th	eleventh dī-shíyī	第十一
12th	twelfth dī-shíèr	第十二
13th	thirteenth dī-shí sān	第十三
14th	fourteenth dī-shí sì	第十四
15th	fifteenth dī-shí wǔ	第十五
16th	sixteenth dī-shí liù	第十六
20th	twentieth dī-èrshí	第二十
21st	twenty-first dī-èrshíyī	第二十一
30th	thirtieth dī-sānshí	第三十
40th	fortieth dī-sìshí	第四十
50th	fiftieth dī-wúshí	第五十
100th	one-hundredth dī-yībǎi	第一百
101st	one-hundred (and) first dī-yībǎi líng yī	第一百零一
1,000th	one-thousandth dī-yīqiān	第一千
1,000,000th	one-millionth dī-yī bǎiwàn	第一百万
1,000,000,000th	one-billionth dī-shíyì	第十亿
1,200,402,361st	one-billion two-hundred-million four-hundred-(and)-two-thousand three-hundred (and) sixty-first dī-shíèr yì sìshí wàn èrqiān sānbǎi liùshíyì	十二亿四十万 二千三百六十一

B. Fractions

(1) ordinary fractions

1/8	one/an eighth	bā fēnzhī yī 八分之一
1/4	one/a quarter	sì fēnzhī yī 四分之一
3/5	three-fifths	wú fēnzhī sān 五分之三
1/2	one/a half	èr fēnzhī yī 二分之一
2 3/4	two and three-quarters	èr yòu sì fēnzhī sān 二又四分之三

(2) decimal fractions

21.5	twenty-one point five	èrshíyī diǎn wǔ 二十一点五
90.25	ninety point twenty-five or nine-zero point two-five	jiǔshí diǎn èr wǔ 九十点二五

(3) zero

0	zero (also pronounced as "oh")	líng 〇
2.05	two-point-zero/oh-five	èr diǎn líng wǔ 二点〇五

C. A few usages

(1) dates

1949	nineteen forty-nine	yī jiǔ sì jiǔ 一九四九
1026	ten twenty-six	yī líng èr liù 一〇二六
5/4	May 4th	Wúyuè sì rì 五月四日
7/4/1776	July 4, 1776	yī qī qī liù nián Qīyuè sì rì 一七七六年七月四日

(2) telephone numbers

1-800-784-7653	yī bā líng líng qī bā sì qī liù wǔ sān 一八〇〇七八四七六五三
956-1234	jiǔ wǔ liù yī èr sān sì 九五六一二三四

(3) addresses

205 Main Street, Room 8	èr líng wǔ Dàjiē bā hào fángjiān 二〇五大街八号房间
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E-C Appendix IV. US States and a Few Major Cities

Alabama	Ālābāmǎ 阿拉巴马 (AL)
Alaska	Ālāsījiā 阿拉斯加 (AK)
Arizona	Yàlìsāngnà 亚利桑那 (AZ)
Arkansas	Ākènsè 阿肯色 (AR)
California	Jiālǐfúnyá 加利福尼亚 (CA)
Los Angeles	Luòshānjī 洛杉矶
	<i>big city and seaport dà chéngshì hé hǎigǎng 大城市和海港</i>
San Francisco	Jiùjīnshān 旧金山
	<i>cultural center wénhuà zhōngxīn 文化中心</i>
Colorado	Kēluólàduō 科罗拉多 (CO)
Denver	Dānfó 丹佛
	<i>capital and largest city shǒufǔ jí zuìdà chéngshì 首府及最大城市</i>
Connecticut	Kāngnièdígé 康涅狄格 (CT)
New Haven	Niūhēiwén 纽黑文
	<i>cultural center wénhuàzhōngxīn 文化中心</i>
Delaware	Tèlāhuá 特拉华 (DE)
Florida	Fóluófǐdá 佛罗里达 (FL)
Georgia	Zuǒzhìyà 佐治亚 (GA)
Atlanta	Yàtèlǎndà 亚特兰大
	<i>capital and largest city shǒufǔ jí zuìdà chéngshì 首府及最大城市</i>
Hawai'i	Xiàwēiyí 夏威夷 (HI)
Honolulu	Tánxiāngshān 檀香山
	<i>capital and largest city shǒufǔ jí zuìdà chéngshì 首府及最大城市</i>
Idaho	Àidáhé 爱达荷 (ID)
Illinois	Yīlīnuòyī 伊利诺伊 (IL)
Indiana	Yīndì'ǎnnà 印第安纳 (IN)
Iowa	Àihéhuá 爱荷华 (IA)
Kansas	Kānsàsī 堪萨斯 (KS)
Kentucky	Kěntǎjī 肯塔基 (KS)
Louisiana	Lùiyìsī'ǎnnà 路易斯安那 (LA)
Maine	Miǎnyīn 缅因 (ME)
Maryland	Mǎlǐlán 马里兰 (MD)
Massachusetts	Mǎsàzhūsè 马萨诸塞 (MA)
Boston	Bōshìdùn 波士顿
	<i>capital and cultural center shǒufǔ jí wénhuà zhōngxīn 首府及文化中心</i>
Michigan	Mìxiēgēn 密歇根 (MI)
Minnesota	Míngnífúdá 明尼苏达 (MN)
Mississippi	Mìxīxībǐ 密西西比 (MS)
Missouri	Mìsūlǐ 密苏里 (MO)
Montana	Méngdàná 蒙大拿 (MT)
Nebraska	Nēibùlāsījiā 内布拉斯加 (NE)
Nevada	Nēihuádá 内华达 (NV)
New Hampshire	Xīnhānbùshì'ěr 新罕布什尔 (NH)
New Jersey	Xīnzéxī 新泽西 (NJ)
New Mexico	Xīnmòxīgē 新墨西哥 (NM)
New York	Niūyuē 纽约 (NY)
North Carolina	Běi Kǎluóláinà 北卡罗来纳 (NC)
North Dakota	Běi Dákētā 北达科他 (ND)
Ohio	Éhài'é 俄亥俄 (OH)
Oklahoma	Ékèlāhémǎ 俄克拉何马 (OK)
Oregon	Élègāng 俄勒冈 (OR)
Pennsylvania	Bīnxīfǎníyà 宾夕法尼亚 (PA)
Philadelphia	Fèichéng 费城
	<i>cultural center wénhuà zhōngxīn 文化中心</i>

Rhode Island	Luódédǎo 罗得岛 (RI)
South Carolina	Nánkǎluóláinà 南卡罗来纳 (SC)
South Dakota	Nándákētā 南达科他 (SD)
Tennessee	Tiánnàxī 田纳西 (TN)
Texas	Dékèsàsī 得克萨斯 (TX)
Utah	Yóutā 犹他 (UT)
Vermont	Fóméngtè 佛蒙特 (VT)
Virginia	Fújīniyà 弗吉尼亚 (VA)
Washington	Huáshèngdùn 华盛顿 (WA)
Seattle	Xiyátú 西雅图
	<i>cultural center wénhuà zhōngxīn 文化中心</i>
West Virginia	Xīfújīniyà 西弗吉尼亚 (WV)
Wisconsin	Wēisīkāngxīng 威斯康星 (WI)
Wyoming	Huái'émíng 怀俄明 (WY)

E-C Appendix V. Selected Countries and Their Capitals

- Afghanistan Āfūhàn 阿富汗 — **Kabul** Kābù'èr 喀布尔
Albania À'èrbānyà 阿尔巴尼亚 — **Tirana** Dīlānà 地拉那
Algeria Ā'èrjīyà 阿尔及利亚 — **Algiers** Ā'èrjī'èr 阿尔及尔
Australia Àodàliyà 澳大利亚 — **Canberra** Kānpéilā 堪培拉
Austria Àodīlī 奥地利 — **Vienna** Wéiyènnà 维也纳
Belgium Bīlīshí 比利时 — **Brussels** Bùlúsāi'èr 布鲁塞尔
Brazil Bāxī 巴西 — **Brasilia** Bāxīliyà 巴西利亚
Cambodia Jiānpūzhài 柬埔寨 — **Phnom Penh** Jīnbiān 金边
Canada Jiānàdà 加拿大 — **Ottawa** Wòtāihuá 渥太华
China Zhōngguó 中国 — **Beijing** Běijīng 北京
Cuba Gǔbā 古巴 — **La Havana** Hāwānà 哈瓦那
Czech Republic Jiéè 捷克 — **Prague** Bùlāgé 布拉格
Denmark Dānmài 丹麦 — **Copenhagen** Gēběnhāgēn 哥本哈根
England Yīngguó 英国 — **London** Lúndūn 伦敦
Egypt Āijī 埃及 — **Cairo** Kāiluó 开罗
France Fāguó 法国 — **Paris** Bālí 巴黎
Germany Déguó 德国 — **Berlin** Bólin 柏林
Greece Xīlā 希腊 — **Athens** Yádiān 雅典
India Yīndù 印度 — **New Delhi** Xīndéllī 新德里
Indonesia Yīndùnǐxīyà 印度尼西亚 — **Jakarta** Yājiādà 雅加达
Iran Yīlāng 伊朗 — **Teheran** Déhēilán 德黑兰
Iraq Yīlākè 伊拉克 — **Baghdad** Bāgēdā 巴格达
Ireland Ài'èrlán 爱尔兰 — **Dublin** Dūbólin 都柏林
Israel Yīseliè 以色列 — **Tel Aviv** Tēlāwéifū 特拉维夫
Italy Yídālī 意大利 — **Rome** Luómǎ 罗马
Japan Rìběn 日本 — **Tokyo** Dōngjīng 东京
Korea (North) Cháoxiǎn 朝鲜 — **Pyeongang** Píngǎng 平壤
Korea (South) Hánguó 韩国 — **Seoul** Shǒu'èr 首尔
Laos Lǎowó 老挝 — **Vientiane** Wànxiàng 万象
Malaysia Máláixīyà 马来西亚 — **Kuala Lumpur** Jīlóngpō 吉隆坡
Mexico Mòxīgē 墨西哥 — **Mexico City** Mòxīgēchéng 墨西哥城
Mongolia Měnggǔ 蒙古 — **Ulan Bator** Wūlánbātuo 乌兰巴托
Nepal Nībó'èr 尼泊尔 — **Kathmandu** Jiādemǎndū 加德满都
Netherlands Hélán 荷兰 — **Amsterdam** Āmùsītèdān 阿姆斯特丹
Pakistan Bājisītān 巴基斯坦 — **Islamabad** Yīslānbǎo 伊斯兰堡
Philippines Fēilǔbīn 菲律宾 — **Manila** Mǎnīlā 马尼拉
Poland Bōlán 波兰 — **Warsaw** Huáshā 华沙
Russia Éluósi 俄罗斯 — **Moscow** Mòsikē 莫斯科
Saudi Arabia Shātè Ālābó 沙特阿拉伯 — **Riyadh** Līyādé 利雅德
Singapore Xīnjiāpō 新加坡 — **Singapore** Xīnjiāpō 新加坡
South Africa Nánfēi 南非 — **Pretoria** Bīlētuoóliyà 比勒陀利亚
Spain Xībānyá 西班牙 — **Madrid** Mádēlī 马德里
Sweden Ruìdiǎn 瑞典 — **Stockholm** Sīdégé'èrmó 斯德哥尔摩
Switzerland Ruìshì 瑞士 — **Bern** Bó'èrnī 伯尔尼
Syria Xūliyà 叙利亚 — **Damascus** Dāmāshīgē 大马士革
Thailand Tàiguó 泰国 — **Bangkok** Màngǔ 曼谷
United States of America Měiguó 美国 — **Washington, D. C.** Huáshèngdùn tèqū 华盛顿特区
Vietnam Yuènnán 越南 — **Hanoi** Hénèi 河内

E-C Appendix VI. English Graded Word Lists

(These lists are omitted from this PDF file. For Wenlin, simply choose Graded Word Lists from the List menu.)

C-E Appendix I

Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography

(GB/T 16159-1996)

National Standard of the People's Republic of China (ICS 01.140.10). Approved and issued by the State Technology Supervision Bureau on January 22, 1996; effective on July 1, 1996.

1. Main Topics and Applications

This Standard sets the regulations for alphabetic spelling of modern Chinese using the "Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet." It contains rules for separating and joining words; rules for spelling fused phrase expressions (**chéngyǔ**), foreign loan words, and personal and place names; rules for representing tones; rules for hyphenation at the ends of lines; etc. It also provides some methods for making technical modifications for special purposes.

As the unified regulations for alphabetic spelling of modern Chinese using the "Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet," this standard is applicable to the fields of education, publication, information processing, and other domains.

2. Terminology

Hanyu Pinyin Orthography. The standard for spelling Hanyu Pinyin and norms for its written forms.

"The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet" provides rules for alphabetic spelling of syllables. "Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography" comprise a firm foundation for further consolidation of the standard writing of words (**cí** 词).

3. Principles for Formulation of the Rules

3.1 To make the word (**cí**) the basic spelling unit of Hanyu Pinyin, while taking into consideration the phonological, semantic, and other such factors, as well as an appropriate degree of word length.

3.2 These rules are described according to the different grammatical parts of speech.

3.3 Each rule should be as simple and concise as possible, in order to facilitate mastery of application.

4. Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography

4.1 General Guidelines

4.1.1 The alphabetized transcription of Putonghua (modern standard Chinese) in principle takes the word (**cí**) as the unit of spelling.

rén 人 'person'

hǎo 好 'good'

hěn 很 'quite'

qiǎokèlì 巧克力 'chocolate'

yuèdú 阅读 'reading'

niánqīng 年轻 'young'

wǎnhuì 晚会 'evening meeting'

shìwēi 示威 'to demonstrate'

chuánzhī 船只 'ships'

fēicháng 非常 'extraordinarily'

túshūguǎn 图书馆 'library'

pǎo 跑 'run'

hé 和 'and'

fúróng 芙蓉 'cottonrose hibiscus'

péngyou 朋友 'friend'

dìzhèn 地震 'earthquake'

zhòngshì 重视 'to value'

qiānmíng 签名 'to sign'

niǔzhuǎn 扭转 'to turn around'

dànshì 但是 'but'

diànshìjī 电视机 'television set'

4.1.2 Structures of two or three syllables that express an integral concept are to be written together as one word.

gāngtiě 钢铁 'steel'

dàhuì 大会 'plenary session'

zhòngtián 种田 'to till land'

wèndá 问答 'questions and answers'

hóngqí 红旗 'red flag'

quánguó 全国 'the whole nation'

dǎpò 打破 'to break'
 húshuō 胡说 'to talk nonsense'
 qiūhǎitáng 秋海棠 'begonia'
 duìbuqǐ 对不起 'ask pardon'
 hǎifēng 海风 'sea breeze'

kāihuì 开会 'to hold a meeting'
 zǒulái 走来 'to come on'
 dǎnxiǎo 胆小 'timid'
 àiniǎozhōu 爱鸟周 'bird preservation week'
 chīdexiǎo 吃得消 'able to stand'

4.1.3 Terms of four or more syllables that express an integral concept are to be divided on the basis of word boundaries or juncture. If this is not possible, then the term should be written as one word.

wúfèng gāngguǎn 无缝钢管 'seamless steel tube'
 huánjìng bǎohù guīhuà 环境保护规划 'environmental protection'
 jīngtǐguǎn gōnglǜ fàngdàqì 晶体管功率放大器 'transistor power amplifier'
 Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó 中华人民共和国 'People's Republic of China'
 Zhōngguó Shèhuì Kēxuéyuàn 中国社会科学院 'Chinese Academy of Social Sciences'
 yánjiūshēngyuàn 研究生院 'post-graduate school'
 hóngshízhìhuì 红十字会 'the Red Cross'
 yúxīngcǎosù 鱼腥草素 'cordate houttuynia'
 gǔshēngwùxuéjiā 古生物学家 'paleontologist'

4.1.4 Monosyllabic words when reduplicated are written together as one word; bisyllabic words when reduplicated are written separately as two words.

rénrén 人人 'everyone'
 kànkan 看看 'have a look'
 dàdà 大大 'very large'
 gègè 个个 'every one'

niánnián 年年 'every year'
 shuōshuo 说说 'say something'
 hóngóng de 红红的 'red'
 tiàotiáo 条条 'every stripe'

yánjiū yánjiū 研究研究 'to study and consider'
 chángshì chángshì 尝试尝试 'to have a try'
 xuěbái xuěbái 雪白雪白 'snow white'
 tōnghóng tōnghóng 通红通红 'thoroughly red'

AABB type reduplicative constructions are to be written with a hyphen between, AA-BB.

láilái-wǎngwǎng 来来往往 'walk to and fro'
 shuōshuō-xiàoxiào 说说笑笑 'chatting and laughing'
 qīngqīng-chúchú 清清楚楚 'very clear'
 wānwān-qūqū 弯弯曲曲 'twisting and turning'
 jiājiā-hùhù 家家户户 'each and every family'
 qiānqiān-wànwàn 千千万万 'numerously'

4.1.5 Hyphens may be used to link words together in order to facilitate reading and understanding.

huán-bǎo (ab. for huánjìng bǎohù) 环保-环境保护 'environmental protection'
 gōng-guān (ab. for gōnggòng guānxi) 公关-公共关系 'public relations'
 bā-jiǔ tiān 八九天 'eight or nine days'
 shíqī-bā suì 十七八岁 '17-18 years old'
 rén-jī duìhuà 人机对话 'man-machine dialogue'
 zhōng-xiǎoxué 中小学 'primary and middle schools'
 lù-hǎi-kōngjūn 陆海空军 'army-navy-air force'
 biànzhèng-wéiwùzhūyì 辩证唯物主义 'dialectical materialism'

4.2 Nouns

4.2.1 Nouns plus prefixed or suffixed monosyllables are to be written together as one unit. (Some common prefixes are fù- 副 'vice-', zǒng- 总 'general', fēi- 非 'non-', fǎn- 反 'anti-', chāo- 超 'sur-', lǎo- 老 'Old', A- 阿 'Ah', kě- 可 'able', wú- 无 'less', etc. Some common suffixes are the noun suffixes -zi 子, -r 儿, -tou 头, as well as -xìng 性 'ness', -zhě 者, -yuán 员 'er', -jiā 家 'ist', -shǒu 手 'or', -huà 化 'ize', the pluralizing suffix -men 们, etc.)

fùbùzhǎng 副部长 'vice-minister'
 fēijīnshǔ 非金属 'non-metal'
 zhuōzi 桌子 'table'
 chéngwùyuán 乘务员 'train attendant'

zǒnggōngchéngshī 总工程师 'chief engineer'
 chāoshēngbō 超声波 'ultra-sonic waves'
 mùtóu 木头 'wood'
 yìshùjiā 艺术家 'artist'

kēxuéxìng 科学性 'scientific(ness)'	xiàndàihuà 现代化 'modernization'
háizimen 孩子们 'children'	tuōlājīshǒu 拖拉机手 'tractor driver'
fǎndàndào dǎodàn 反弹道导弹 'anti-ballistic missile'	
fēiyèwù rényuán 非业务人员 'nonprofessional personnel'	

4.2.2 Position words that occur after nouns are to be written separately.

shān shàng 山上 'on the mountain'	shù xià 树下 'under the tree'
mén wài 门外 'outside the door'	mén wàimian 门外面 'outside of the door'
hé li 河里 'in the river'	hé lǐmian 河里面 'in the river'
huǒchē shàngmian 火车上面 'on the train'	
Yǒngdìng Hé shàng 永定河上 'on the Yongding River'	
xuéxiào pángbiān 学校旁边 'beside the school'	
Huánghé yǐnán 黄河以南 'south of the Yellow River'	

Note, however, that fused expressions such as **hǎiwài** 海外 'overseas' are to be written as one word. (**Hǎiwài** 海外 is not equivalent to **hǎi de wàimian** 海的外面.)

tiānshàng 天上 'in the sky'	dìxia 地下 'underground'
kōngzhōng 空中 'in the air'	hǎiwài 海外 'overseas'

4.2.3 Chinese people's names are to be written separately with the surname first, followed by the personal name written as one word, with the initial letters of both capitalized. Pen names and other aliases are to be treated in the same manner.

Lǐ Huá 李华	Wáng Jiànguó 王建国
Dōngfāng Shuò 东方朔	Zhūgē Kǒngmíng 诸葛孔明
Lǚ Xùn 鲁迅	Méi Lánfāng 梅兰芳
Zhāng Sān 张三	Wáng Mázǐ 王麻子

Professional titles or other forms of address are to be written separately after names and are to be written entirely in small letters.

Wáng bùzhǎng 王部长 'Minister Wang'	Tián zhǔrèn 田主任 'Director Tian'
Lǐ xiānsheng 李先生 'Mr. Li'	Zhào tóngzhì 赵同志 'Comrade Zhao'

The initial letters of the terms of address **Lǎo** 老, **Xiǎo** 小, **Dà** 大, and **A** 阿 are all to be capitalized.

Xiǎo Liú 小刘 'Young Liu'	Lǎo Qián 老钱 'Old Qián' (seniority)
Dà Li 大李 'Big Li'	A Sān 阿三 'Ah San'
Wú Lǎo 吴老 'Elder Wu' (respectful)	

Certain proper names and titles have already fused and are written as one word with the initial letter capitalized.

Kǒngzǐ 孔子 (Master Confucius)	Bāogōng 包公 (Duke Bao)
Xīshī 西施 (an historical figure)	Mèngchángjūn 孟尝君 (an historical figure)

4.2.4 Chinese place names should be alphabetized according to the "Spelling Rules for Chinese Geographical Place Names," document no. 17 (1984) of the State Committee on Chinese Geographical Place Names.

Separate the geographical proper name from the geographical feature name and capitalize the first letter of both.

Běijīng Shì 北京市 (Beijing Municipality)	Héběi Shěng 河北省 (Hebei Province)
Yālǜ Jiāng 鸭绿江 (Yalu River)	Tài Shān 泰山 (Tai Shan Mountain)
Dòngtíng Hú 洞庭湖 (Dongting Lake)	Táiwān Hǎixiá 台湾海峡 (Taiwan Straits)

If a geographical proper name or geographical feature name has a monosyllabic adjunct, write them together as one word.

Xīliáo Hé 西辽河 (West Liao River)	
Jǐngshān Hòujiē 景山后街 (Jingshan Back Street)	
Cháoyángménnèi Nánxiǎojiē 朝阳门内南小街 (South Street inside Chaoyangmen Gate)	

The names of smaller villages and towns and other place names in which it is not necessary to distinguish between the proper place name and the geographical feature name are to be written together as one unit.

Wángcūn 王村 (Wang Village)	Jiǔxiānqiáo 酒仙桥 (a place name)
Zhōukǒudiàn 周口店 (an historical site)	Sāntányīnyuè 三潭印月 (a scenic spot)

4.2.5 In accordance with the principle of adhering to the original, non-Chinese people's and place names are to be written in their original roman (Latin) spelling. But people's and place names from non-romanized scripts are to be spelled according to the rules for romanization for that language. For reference, Chinese characters or their Hanyu Pinyin equivalent may be noted after the original name. Under certain conditions, the Hanyu Pinyin may precede or replace the original spelling.

Ulanhu 乌兰夫
 Seypidin 赛福鼎
 Darwin 达尔文
 Einstein 爱因斯坦
 Urumqi 乌鲁木齐
 Lhasa 拉萨
 Paris 巴黎
 Tokyo 东京

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme 阿沛·阿旺晋美
 Marx 马克思
 Newton 牛顿
 Akutagawa Ryunosuke 芥川龙之介
 Hohhot 呼和浩特
 London 伦敦
 Washington 华盛顿

Transliterated names that have already become Chinese words are to be spelled according to their Chinese pronunciation.

Fēizhōu 非洲 (Africa)
 Déguó 德国 (Germany)

Nánměi 南美 (South America)
 Dōngnányà 东南亚 (Southeast Asia)

4.3 Verbs

Verbs plus the aspectual suffixes **-zhe** 着, **-le** 了, and **-guo** 过 are to be written together as one unit.

kānzhe 看着 'keep watching'	jìnxíngzhe 进行着 'be carrying out'
kānle 看了 'have seen'	jìnxíngle 进行了 'carried out'
kànguo 看过 'have already seen'	jìnxíngguo 进行过 'carried out already'

The sentence-final particle **le** 了 is to be written as a separate unit.

Huǒchē dào le. 火车到了。'The train has arrived.'

4.3.2 Verbs and their objects are to be written separately.

kàn xìn 看信 'read a letter'	chī yú 吃鱼 'eat fish'
kāi wánxiào 开玩笑 'to make a joke'	jiāoliú jīngyàn 交流经验 'exchange experiences'

Verb-object compound verbs are to be written separately when other elements are inserted within them.

jūle yī gè gōng 鞠了一个躬 'bowed once'
 lǐguo sān cì fà 理过三次发 'have had three haircuts'

When both a verb (or adjective) and its complement are monosyllabic, they are to be written together; otherwise the two are to be separated.

gǎohuài 搞坏 'to break'	dǎsǐ 打死 'to beat to death'
shútòu 熟透 'completely ripe'	jiànchéng 建成 'to build to be'
huàwéi 化为 'become'	dāngzuò 当做 'to treat as'
zǒu jīnlai 走进来 'to come into'	zhěnglǐ hǎo 整理好 'to put in order'
jiànshè chéng 建设成 'to construct to be'	gǎixiě wéi 改写为 'to rewrite as'

4.4 Adjectives

4.4.1 A monosyllabic adjective and a preceding or following reduplicated adjunct are to be written together as a unit.

mēngmēngliàng 蒙蒙亮 'first glimmer of dawn'
 liàngtāngtāng 亮堂堂 'very bright'

Complements of extent such as **xiē**, **yīxiē**, **diǎnr**, **yīdiǎnr** 'somewhat, a little' after adjectives are to be written separately.

dà xiē 大些 'somewhat bigger'	dà yīxiē 大一些 'a little bigger'
kuài diǎnr 快点儿 'quicker'	kuài yīdiǎnr 快一点儿 'a little quicker'

4.5 Pronouns

4.5.1 The pluralizing suffix **-men** is to be written together with the preceding pronoun as one word.

wǒmen 我们 'we'

tāmen 他们 'they'

4.5.2 The demonstrative pronouns **zhè** 这 'this', **nà** 那 'that', and the interrogative pronoun **nǎ** 哪 'which' are to be written separately from most nouns or classifiers that follow them.

zhè rén 这人 'this person'

nà cì huìyì 那次会议 'that meeting'

zhè zhī chuán 这只船 'this ship'

nǎ zhāng bàozhǐ 哪张报纸 'which newspaper?'

When the morphemes **xiē** 些, **-me** 么, **yàng** 样, **bān** 般, **lǐ** 里, **biān** 边, **huìr** 会儿, and the general classifier **-ge** 个 occur immediately after the demonstrative pronouns **zhè** 这 'this', **nà** 那 'that', or the interrogative pronoun **nǎ** 哪 'which', they are to be written together with that pronoun as one unit.

zhèxiē 这些 'these'

nàyàng 那样 'like that'

nǎlǐ 那里 'there'

zhèbiān 这边 'here'

zhège 这个 'this'

zhème 这么 'so'

zhèbān 这般 'this way, so'

nǎlǐ 哪里 'where'

zhèhuìr 这会儿 'this time, now'

zhèmeyàng 这么样 'in this way'

4.5.3 Words such as **gè** 'each', **měi** 'every', **mǒu** 'some', **běn** 'this', **gāi** 'that', **wǒ** 'our', **nǐ** 'your', etc., are to be written separately from the nouns or classifiers that follow them.

gè guó 各国 'each country'

gè rén 各人 'every person'

měi nián 每年 'each year'

mǒu rén 某人 'a certain person'

běn shì 本市 'this municipality'

gāi kān 该刊 'that journal'

wǒ xiào 我校 'our school'

gè gè 各个 'every'

gè xuékē 各学科 'each field of study'

měi cì 每次 'each time'

mǒu gōngchǎng 某工厂 'a certain factory'

běn bùmén 本部门 'our department'

gāi gōngsī 该公司 'that company'

nǐ dānwèi 你单位 'your organization'

4.6 Numbers and Classifiers

4.6.1 Numbers from 11 to 99 are to be written as one word.

shíyī 十一 'eleven'

shíwǔ 十五 'fifteen'

sānshísān 三十三 'thirty-three'

jiǔshíjiǔ 九十九 'ninety-nine'

4.6.2 The numbers **bǎi** 百 'hundred', **qiān** 千 'thousand', **wàn** 万 'ten thousand', and **yì** 亿 'one hundred million' when preceded by a single digit number are to be written as one unit. When the numbers **wàn** and **yì** are preceded by any number of ten or more, they should be written separately.

jiǔyì líng qīwàn èrqiān sānbǎi wúshíliù 九亿零七万二千三百五十六 '900,072,356'

liùshísān yì qīqiān èrbǎi liùshíbā wàn sìqiān líng jiǔshíwǔ

六十三亿七千二百六十八万四千零九十五 '6,372,684,095'

4.6.3 A hyphen is to be inserted between the ordinal prefix **dì-** and the number following it.

dì-yī 第一 'first'

dì-shí sān 第十三 'thirteenth'

dì-èrshí bā 第二十八 'twenty-eighth'

dì-sān bǎi wúshí liù 第三百五十六 '356th'

4.6.4 Numbers and classifiers are to be written separately.

liǎng gè rén 两个人 'two people'

yī dà wǎn fàn 一大碗饭 'a big bowl of rice'

wúshí sān rén cì 五十三人次 'fifty-three man-times'

liǎng jiān bàn wūzi 两间半屋子 'two and a half rooms'

Numbers are to be written separately from words denoting approximation, such as **duō** 多, **lái** 来, and **jǐ** 几.

yībǎi duō gè 一百多个 'more than one hundred'

shí lái wàn rén 十来万人 'some hundred thousand persons'

jǐ jiā rén 几家人 'several families'

jǐ tiān gōngfu 几天工夫 'a few days' time'

Shíjǐ 十几 'ten and some' and jǐshí 几十 'several tens of' are to be written together as one unit.

shíjǐ gè rén 十几个人 'ten and some persons'

jǐshí gēn gāngguǎn 几十根钢管 'tens of steel tubes'

4.7 Function Words

Function words are to be written separately from other words.

4.7.1 Adverbs

hěn hǎo 很好 'quite good'

dōu lái 都来 'all come'

gèng měi 更美 'more beautiful'

zuì dà 最大 'biggest'

bù lái 不来 'not coming'

yīng bù yīnggāi 应不应该 'ought or not'

gānggāng zǒu 刚刚走 'have just gone'

fēicháng kuài 非常快 'extraordinarily fast'

shífēn gǎndòng 十分感动 'deeply touched'

4.7.2 Prepositions

zài qiánmiàn 在前面 'in front'

xiàng dōngbiān qù 向东边去 'go east'

wèi rénmín fúwù 为人民服务 'serve the people'

cóng zuótiān qǐ 从昨天起 'since yesterday'

shēng yú 1940 nián 生于1940年 'born in 1940'

guānyú zhègè wèntí 关于这个问题 'on this question'

4.7.3 Conjunctions

gōngrén hé nóngmín 工人和农民 'workers and peasants'

guāngróng ér jiānjù 光荣而艰巨 'glorious but arduous'

bùdàn kuài érqiě hǎo 不但快而且好 'not only quick but also good'

Nǐ lái háishi bù lái? 你来还是不来? 'Are you coming or not?'

4.7.4 The subordinating particles **de** 的 (...s, of ...), **de** 地 (-ly), **de** 得 (nominalizer), and **zhī** 之 (of ...).

dàdì de nǚ'ér 大地的女儿 'daughter of the earth'

Zhè shì wǒ de shū. 这是我的书。 'This is my book.'

Wǒmen guòzhe xìngfú de shēnghuó. 我们过着幸福的生活。 'We live a happy life.'

Shāngdiàn lǐ bǎimǎnle chī de, chuān de, yòng de.

商店里摆满了吃的、穿的、用的。

'The store is full of things for eating, wearing, and daily use.'

mài qīngcài luóbo de 卖青菜萝卜的 'one who sells vegetables'

Tā zài dàjiē shàng mànman de zǒu.

他在大街上慢慢地走。 'He is walking slowly on the street.'

Tǎnbái de gào su nǐ ba. 坦白告诉你吧。 'Frankly speaking...'

Tā yī bù yī gè jiǎoyīn de gōngzuòzhe. 他一步一个脚印儿地工作着。

'He works steadily with every step leaving its imprint.'

dǎsǎo de gānjìng 打扫得干净 'swept clean'

xiě de bù hǎo 写得不好 'not well written'

hóng de hěn 红得很 'bright red'

lěng de fādǒu 冷得发抖 'shivering with cold'

shàonián zhī jiā 少年之家 'home of the youths'

zuì fādá de guójiā zhī yī 最发达的国家之一 'one of the most well-developed countries'

Note: when necessary for technical purposes, the characters 的, 地, and 得 may be spelled as **d**, **dí**, and **de** respectively.

4.7.5 Modal Particles

Nǐ zhīdao ma? 你知道吗? 'Do you know?'

Zěnmē hái bù lái a? 怎么还不来啊? 'Why hasn't (she) come yet?'

Kuài qù ba! 快去吧! 'Go at once!'

Tā shì bù huì lái de. 他是不会来的。'Certainly he won't come.'

4.7.6 Interjections

A! Zhēn měi! 啊! 真美! 'Oh! Really beautiful!'

Ng, nǐ shuō shénme? 嗯, 你说什么? 'Huh? What did you say?'

Hm, zǒuzhe qiáo ba! 哼, 走着瞧吧! 'Hmm, let's wait and see!'

4.7.7 Onomatopoeic Words

Pa! 啪 'Bang!'

Huahua 哗哗 'whoosh'

jiji-zhazha 叽叽喳喳 (a twittering sound)

"honglong" yī shēng "轰隆" 一声 'a loud booming sound'

Dà gōngjī wo-wo-tí. 大公鸡喔喔啼。'The big rooster crows, cockadoodle doo!'

"Dū—" qìdì xiǎng le. "嘟—" 汽笛响了。'Woo! blew the steam whistle.'

4.8 Fused Phrase Idioms (Chéngyǔ)

4.8.1 Four-syllable fused phrase idioms that can be divided into two two-syllable parts will have one hyphen inserted between the two parts.

céngchū-bùqióng 层出不穷 'to emerge in an endless stream'

fēngpíng-làngjìng 风平浪静 'calm and tranquil'

àizēng-fēnmíng 爱憎分明 'to be clear-cut in what ones loves and hates'

shuǐdào-qúchéng 水到渠成 'when conditions are ripe, success will come'

yāngyáng-dàguān 洋洋大观 'a spectacular sight'

píngfēn-qiūè 平分秋色 'to go fifty-fifty'

guāngmíng-lǐlùò 光明磊落 'to be open and aboveboard'

diānsān-dǎosi 颠三倒四 'to turn things topsy-turvy'

4.8.2 Fused phrase idioms and other such proverbial phrases that cannot be divided should be written together as one unit.

bùyìlèhū 不亦乐乎 'extremely'

zǒng'éryánzhī 总而言之 'to sum it up'

àimònéngzhù 爱莫能助 'sympathetic but unable to help'

yīyīdàishuǐ 一衣带水 'a narrow strip of water in between'

húlihútu 糊里糊涂 'all in a muddle'

hēibuliúqiū 黑不溜秋 'swarthy'

diào'erlángdāng 吊儿郎当 'careless and casual'

4.9 Capitalization

4.9.1 Capitalize the first letter of each sentence in prose, and capitalize the first letter of each line of a poem. (No examples given.)

4.9.2 Capitalize the first letter of a proper noun.

Béijīng 北京 'Beijing'

Chángchéng 长城 'the Great Wall'

Qīngmíngjié 清明节 'Qingming Festival' (at the fifth solar term)

If a proper noun consists of two or more words, capitalize the first letter of each word.

Guóji Shūdiàn 国际书店 'International Bookstore'

Héping Bīnguǎn 和平宾馆 'Peace Hotel'

Guāngmíng Rìbào 光明日报 'Guangming Daily'

4.9.3 Capitalize the first letter of a combination of a proper noun and a common noun.

Zhōngguó rén 中国人 'the Chinese'

Míngshǐ 明史 'Ming dynasty history'

Guǎngdōng huà 广东话 'Guangdong dialect'

Terms that have already become common nouns are not capitalized.

guǎngān 广柑 'Cantonese orange'

zhōngshānfú 中山服 'a Chinese tunic'

chuānxiong 川芎 (a medicinal rhizome grown in Sichuan)

zàngqīngguó 藏青果 'chinko' (a species of olive grown on the Xizang plateau)

4.10 Hyphenation at the End of a Line

4.10.1 At the end of a line, words should be divided according to syllabification, and a hyphen placed after the syllable at the end of the line.

_____ **guāng-**
míng 'glorious' but not "gu-
āngmíng".

4.11 Tone Marking

4.11.1 Words are to be marked with their original tones; tone variations are not to be noted.

yī jià 一架 'one...'

yī tóu 一头 'one head of'

qīwàn 七万 'seventy thousand'

bā gè 八个 'eight...'

bù qù 不去 'not going'

bùzhǐyú 不至于 'be unlikely to'

yī tiān 一天 'one day'

yī wǎn 一碗 'one bowl'

qī běn 七本 'seven volumes'

qīshàng-bāxià 七上八下 'to be agitated'

bù duì 不对 'not correct'

However, for the purpose of training in phonetics, tone variants may be marked as necessary.

Note: In addition to the normal tone symbols stipulated in the "Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet," when necessary for certain technical purposes, the tones may be represented by numerals or Latin letters.

Additional Notes:

These basic rules were jointly promulgated and put into force in July 1988 by the State Education Commission and the State Language Commission.

The Committee for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography was responsible for drafting the basic rules.

The main authors of the basic rules were Yin Binyong 尹斌庸, Li Leyi 李乐毅, and Jin Huishu 金惠淑.

Editor's Note: The sections numbered 4.1.1–4.11.1 are virtually identical to those numbered 0.1–10 in Appendix I of the *ABC Chinese-English Dictionary* (1996). They were translated into English by John S. Rohsenow and edited by Wang Jun of the State Language Commission. The introduction and end notes are new. The most important change is that the rules have now been given the official stamp of approval as the standard procedures for writing pinyin text.

五代 Five Dynasties 907–960

{	后梁	Later Liáng	907–923
	后唐	Later Táng	923–936
	后晋	Later Jìn	936–946
	后汉	Later Hàn	947–950
	后周	Later Zhōu	951–960

十国 Ten Kingdoms 902–979

宋 Sòng Dynasty 960–1279

{	北宋	Northern Sòng	960–1127
	南宋	Southern Sòng	1127–1279

辽 Liáo 916–1125

西夏 Western Xià 1038–1227

金 Jīn 1115–1234

元 Yuán 1272–1368

明 Míng 1368–1644

清 Qīng 1636–1912

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| ——, Later 后汉 947–950 | Táng 唐 618–907 |
| Jīn 金 1115–1234 | ——, Later 后唐 923–936 |
| Jìn 晋 265–420 | Wèi 魏 220–265 |
| ——, Later 后晋 936–946 | ——, Eastern 东魏 534–550 |
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| Míng 明 1368–1644 | Xī Xià 西夏 1038–1227 |
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| Qín 秦 221–207 B.C. | Yuán 元 1271–1368 |
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C-E Appendix III

PY/WG/GR/YR/ZF Comparative Table

PY Pinyin
 WG Wade-Giles
 GR Guoyeu Romatzyh
 YR Yale Romanization
 ZF Zhuyin Fuhao

PY	WG	GR	YR	ZF	PY	WG	GR	YR	ZF
a	a	a	a	ㄚ	chu	ch'u	chu	chu	ㄔㄨ
ai	ai	ai	ai	ㄞ	chua	ch'ua	chua	chwa	ㄔㄨㄚ
an	an	an	an	ㄢ	chuai	ch'uai	chuai	chwai	ㄔㄨㄞ
ang	ang	ang	ang	ㄤ	chuan	ch'uan	chuan	chwan	ㄔㄨㄢ
ao	ao	au	au	ㄠ	chuang	ch'uang	chuang	chwang	ㄔㄨㄤ
					chui	ch'ui	chuei	chwei	ㄔㄨㄟ
ba	pa	ba	ba	ㄅ	chun	ch'un	chuen	chwun	ㄔㄨㄣ
bai	pai	bai	bai	ㄅㄞ	chuo	ch'o	cho	chwo	ㄔㄨㄛ
ban	pan	ban	ban	ㄅㄢ	ci	tz'u	tsy	tsz	ㄘ
bang	pang	bang	bang	ㄅㄤ	cong	ts'ung	tsong	tsung	ㄘㄨㄥ
bao	pao	bau	bau	ㄅㄠ	cou	ts'ou	tsou	tsou	ㄘㄨ
bei	pei	bei	bei	ㄅㄟ	cu	ts'u	tsu	tsu	ㄘㄨ
ben	pen	ben	ben	ㄅㄣ	cuan	ts'uan	tsuan	tswan	ㄘㄨㄢ
beng	peng	beng	beng	ㄅㄥ	cui	ts'ui	tsuei	tswei	ㄘㄨㄟ
bi	pi	bi	bi	ㄅㄩ	cun	ts'un	tsuen	tswun	ㄘㄨㄣ
bian	pien	bian	byan	ㄅㄩㄢ	cuo	ts'o	tsuo	tswo	ㄘㄨㄛ
biao	piao	biau	byau	ㄅㄩㄠ					
bie	pieh	bie	bye	ㄅㄩㄝ	da	ta	da	da	ㄉㄚ
bin	pin	bin	bin	ㄅㄩㄣ	dai	tai	dai	dai	ㄉㄞ
bing	ping	bing	bing	ㄅㄩㄥ	dan	tan	dan	dan	ㄉㄢ
bo	po	bo	bwo	ㄅㄛ	dang	tang	dang	dang	ㄉㄤ
bu	pu	bu	bu	ㄅㄨ	dao	tao	dau	dau	ㄉㄠ
					de	te	de	de	ㄉㄝ
ca	ts'a	tsa	tsa	ㄘㄚ	dei	tei	dei	dei	ㄉㄟ
cai	ts'ai	tsai	tsai	ㄘㄞ	deng	teng	deng	deng	ㄉㄥ
can	ts'an	tsan	tsan	ㄘㄢ	di	ti	di	di	ㄉㄩ
cang	ts'ang	tsang	tsang	ㄘㄤ	dian	tien	dian	dyan	ㄉㄩㄢ
cao	ts'ao	tsau	tsau	ㄘㄠ	diao	tiao	diau	dyau	ㄉㄩㄠ
ce	ts'e	tse	tse	ㄘㄝ	die	tieh	die	dye	ㄉㄩㄝ
cen	ts'en	tsen	tsen	ㄘㄣ	ding	ting	ding	ding	ㄉㄩㄥ
ceng	ts'eng	tseng	tseng	ㄘㄥ	diu	tiu	diou	dyou	ㄉㄩㄨ
cha	ch'a	cha	cha	ㄔㄚ	dong	tung	dung	dung	ㄉㄨㄥ
chai	ch'ai	chai	chai	ㄔㄞ	dou	tou	dou	dou	ㄉㄨ
chan	ch'an	chan	chan	ㄔㄢ	du	tu	du	du	ㄉㄨ
chang	ch'ang	chang	chang	ㄔㄤ	duan	tuan	duan	dwan	ㄉㄨㄢ
chao	ch'ao	chau	chau	ㄔㄠ	dui	tui	duei	dwei	ㄉㄨㄟ
che	ch'e	che	che	ㄔㄝ	dun	tun	duen	dwun	ㄉㄨㄣ
chen	ch'en	chen	chen	ㄔㄣ	duo	to	duo	dwo	ㄉㄨㄛ
cheng	ch'eng	cheng	cheng	ㄔㄥ					
chi	ch'ih	chi	chr	ㄔㄩ	e	e,o	e	e	ㄝ
chong	ch'ung	chung	chung	ㄔㄨㄥ	ei	ei	ei	ei	ㄝㄩ
chou	ch'ou	chou	chou	ㄔㄨ	en	en	en	en	ㄣ

PY	WG	GR	YR	ZF	PY	WG	GR	YR	ZF
er	erh	ei	er	儿	jiang	chiang	jiang	iyang	ㄐ ㄩㄤ
fa	fa	fa	fa	ㄈ ㄚ	jiao	chiao	jiao	iyau	ㄐ ㄠ
fan	fan	fan	fan	ㄈ ㄢ	jie	chieh	jie	iyeh	ㄐ ㄞ
fang	fang	fang	fang	ㄈ ㄤ	jin	chin	jin	jin	ㄐ ㄩㄢ
fei	fei	fei	fei	ㄈ ㄟ	jing	ching	jing	ijing	ㄐ ㄥ
fen	fen	fen	fen	ㄈ ㄣ	jiong	chiung	jiong	iyung	ㄐ ㄨㄥ
feng	feng	feng	feng	ㄈ ㄥ	jiu	chiu	jiou	iyou	ㄐ ㄩ
fo	fo	fo	fwo	ㄈ ㄛ	ju	chü	jiu	iyu	ㄐ ㄩ
fou	fou	fou	fou	ㄈ ㄨ	juan	chüan	juan	iywan	ㄐ ㄩㄢ
fu	fu	fu	fu	ㄈ ㄨ	jue	chüeh	jiue	iywe	ㄐ ㄩㄞ
					jun	chün	jiun	iyun	ㄐ ㄩㄢ
ga	ka	ga	ga	ㄍ ㄚ	ka	k'a	ka	ka	ㄎ ㄚ
gai	kai	gai	gai	ㄍ ㄞ	kai	k'ai	kai	kai	ㄎ ㄞ
gan	kan	gan	gan	ㄍ ㄢ	kan	k'an	kan	kan	ㄎ ㄢ
gang	kang	gang	gang	ㄍ ㄤ	kang	k'ang	kang	kang	ㄎ ㄤ
gao	kao	gau	gau	ㄍ ㄠ	kao	k'ao	kau	kau	ㄎ ㄠ
ge	ko	ge	ge	ㄍ ㄞ	ke	k'o	ke	ke	ㄎ ㄞ
gei	kei	gei	gei	ㄍ ㄟ	kei				ㄎ ㄟ
gen	ken	gen	gen	ㄍ ㄣ	ken	k'en	ken	ken	ㄎ ㄣ
geng	keng	geng	geng	ㄍ ㄥ	keng	k'eng	keng	keng	ㄎ ㄥ
gong	kung	gong	gung	ㄍ ㄨㄥ	kong	k'ung	kong	kung	ㄍ ㄨㄥ
gou	kou	gou	gou	ㄍ ㄨ	kou	k'ou	kou	kou	ㄍ ㄨ
gu	ku	gu	gu	ㄍ ㄨ	ku	k'u	ku	ku	ㄍ ㄨ
gua	kua	gua	gwa	ㄍ ㄨㄚ	kua	k'ua	kua	kua	ㄍ ㄨㄚ
guai	kuai	guai	gwai	ㄍ ㄨㄞ	kuai	k'uai	kuai	kwai	ㄍ ㄨㄞ
guan	kuan	guan	gwan	ㄍ ㄨㄢ	kuan	k'uan	kuan	kwuan	ㄍ ㄨㄢ
guang	kuang	guang	gwang	ㄍ ㄨㄤ	kuang	k'uang	kuang	kwang	ㄍ ㄨㄤ
gui	kuai	guei	gwei	ㄍ ㄨㄟ	kui	k'uei	kuai	kwai	ㄍ ㄨㄟ
gun	kun	guen	gwun	ㄍ ㄨㄢ	kun	k'un	kuai	kwun	ㄍ ㄨㄢ
guo	kuo	guo	gwo	ㄍ ㄨㄛ	kuo	k'uo	kuo	kwo	ㄍ ㄨㄛ
ha	ha	ha	ha	ㄏ ㄚ	la	la	la	la	ㄌ ㄚ
hai	hai	hai	hai	ㄏ ㄞ	lai	lai	lai	lai	ㄌ ㄞ
han	han	han	han	ㄏ ㄢ	lan	lan	lan	lan	ㄌ ㄢ
hang	hang	hang	hang	ㄏ ㄤ	lang	lang	lang	lang	ㄌ ㄤ
hao	hao	hau	hau	ㄏ ㄠ	lao	lao	lau	lau	ㄌ ㄠ
he	ho	he	he	ㄏ ㄞ	le	le	le	le	ㄌ ㄞ
hei	hei	hei	hei	ㄏ ㄟ	lei	lei	lei	lei	ㄌ ㄟ
hen	hen	hen	hen	ㄏ ㄣ	leng	leng	leng	leng	ㄌ ㄥ
heng	heng	heng	heng	ㄏ ㄥ	li	li	li	li	ㄌ ㄩ
hm				ㄏ ㄨ	lia	lia	lia	lya	ㄌ ㄩㄚ
hng					lian	lien	lian	lyan	ㄌ ㄩㄢ
hong	hung	hung	hung	ㄏ ㄨㄥ	liang	liang	liang	lyang	ㄌ ㄩㄤ
hou	hou	hou	hou	ㄏ ㄨ	liao	liao	liau	lyau	ㄌ ㄠ
hu	hu	hu	hu	ㄏ ㄨ	lie	lieh	lie	lye	ㄌ ㄞ
hua	hua	hua	hwa	ㄏ ㄨㄚ	lin	lin	lin	lin	ㄌ ㄩㄢ
huai	huai	huai	hwai	ㄏ ㄨㄞ	ling	ling	ling	ling	ㄌ ㄩㄢ
huan	huan	huan	hwan	ㄏ ㄨㄢ	liu	liu	liou	lyou	ㄌ ㄩ
huang	huang	huang	hwang	ㄏ ㄨㄤ	lo				ㄌ ㄛ
hui	hui	huei	hwei	ㄏ ㄨㄟ	long	lung	long	long	ㄌ ㄨㄥ
hun	hun	huen	hwun	ㄏ ㄨㄢ	lou	lou	lou	lou	ㄌ ㄨ
huo	huo	huo	hwo	ㄏ ㄨㄛ	lu	lu	lu	lu	ㄌ ㄨ
					lū	lū	lū	lyu	ㄌ ㄩ
ji	chi	ji	ji	ㄐ ㄩ	luan	luan	luan	lwan	ㄐ ㄩㄢ
jia	chia	jia	jya	ㄐ ㄩㄚ	lüe	lüeh	liue	lywe	ㄐ ㄩㄞ
jian	chien	jian	jyan	ㄐ ㄩㄢ	lun	lun	lun	lwun	ㄐ ㄩㄢ

PY	WG	GR	YR	ZF	PY	WG	GR	YR	ZF
luo	lo	luo	lwo	ㄌㄨㄛˊ	peng	p'eng	peng	peng	ㄆㄥ
ma	ma	ma	ma	ㄇㄚ	pi	p'i	pi	pi	ㄆㄧ
mai	mai	mai	mai	ㄇㄞ	pian	p'ien	pian	pyan	ㄆㄧㄢ
man	man	man	man	ㄇㄢ	piao	p'iao	piao	pyao	ㄆㄧㄠ
mang	mang	mang	mang	ㄇㄤ	pie	p'ieh	pie	pye	ㄆㄧㄝ
mao	mao	mau	mau	ㄇㄠ	pin	p'in	pin	pin	ㄆㄧㄢ
me	me	me	me	ㄇㄟ	ping	p'ing	ping	ping	ㄆㄧㄥ
mei	mei	mei	mei	ㄇㄟ	po	p'o	po	pwo	ㄆㄛ
men	men	men	men	ㄇㄢ	pou	p'ou	pou	pou	ㄆㄛ
meng	meng	meng	meng	ㄇㄥ	pu	p'u	pu	pu	ㄆㄨ
mi	mi	mi	mi	ㄇㄧ	qi	ch'i	chi	chi	ㄑㄧ
mian	mien	mian	myan	ㄇㄧㄢ	qia	ch'ia	chia	chya	ㄑㄧㄚ
miao	miao	miau	myau	ㄇㄧㄠ	qian	ch'ien	chian	chyan	ㄑㄧㄢ
mie	mieh	mie	mye	ㄇㄧㄝ	qiang	ch'iang	chiang	chyang	ㄑㄧㄤ
min	min	min	min	ㄇㄧㄢ	qiao	ch'iao	chiao	chyau	ㄑㄧㄠ
ming	ming	ming	ming	ㄇㄧㄥ	qie	ch'ieh	chie	chye	ㄑㄧㄝ
miu	miu	miou	myou	ㄇㄧㄠ	qin	ch'in	chin	chin	ㄑㄧㄢ
mo	mo	mo	mwo	ㄇㄛ	qing	ch'ing	ching	ching	ㄑㄧㄥ
mou	mou	mou	mou	ㄇㄛ	qiong	ch'iong	chiung	chyung	ㄑㄧㄨㄥ
mu	mu	mu	mu	ㄇㄨ	qiu	ch'iu	chiou	chyau	ㄑㄧㄠ
na	na	na	na	ㄋㄚ	qu	ch'ü	chiu	chyü	ㄑㄩ
nai	nai	nai	nai	ㄋㄞ	quan	chüan	chiuan	chywan	ㄑㄩㄢ
nan	nan	nan	nan	ㄋㄢ	que	ch'üeh	chiueh	chywe	ㄑㄩㄝ
nang	nang	nang	nang	ㄋㄤ	qun	ch'ün	chiun	chyun	ㄑㄩㄢ
nao	nao	nau	nau	ㄋㄠ	ran	jan	ran	ran	ㄖㄢ
ne	ne	ne	ne	ㄋㄟ	rang	jang	rang	rang	ㄖㄤ
nei	nei	nei	nei	ㄋㄟ	rao	jao	rau	rau	ㄖㄠ
nen	nen	nen	nen	ㄋㄢ	re	je	re	re	ㄖㄝ
neng	neng	neng	neng	ㄋㄥ	ren	jen	ren	ren	ㄖㄢ
ng					reng	jeng	reng	reng	ㄖㄥ
ni	ni	ni	ni	ㄋㄧ	ri	jih	ry	r	ㄖ
nian	nien	nian	nyan	ㄋㄧㄢ	rong	jung	rong	rung	ㄖㄨㄥ
niang	niang	niang	nyang	ㄋㄧㄤ	rou	jou	rou	rou	ㄖㄠ
niao	niao	niau	nyau	ㄋㄧㄠ	ru	ju	ru	ru	ㄖㄨ
nie	nieh	nie	nye	ㄋㄧㄝ	ruan	juan	ruan	rwan	ㄖㄨㄢ
nin	nin	nin	nin	ㄋㄧㄢ	rui	jui	ruei	rwei	ㄖㄨㄟ
ning	ning	ning	ning	ㄋㄧㄥ	run	jun	ruen	rwun	ㄖㄨㄢ
niu	niu	niou	nyu	ㄋㄧㄠ	ruo	jo	ruo	rwo	ㄖㄨㄛ
nong	nung	nong	nung	ㄋㄨㄥ	sa	sa	sa	sa	ㄙㄚ
nou	nou	nou	nou	ㄋㄛ	sai	sai	sai	sai	ㄙㄞ
nu	nu	nu	nu	ㄋㄨ	san	san	san	san	ㄙㄢ
nü	nü	niu	nyu	ㄋㄩ	sang	sang	sang	sang	ㄙㄤ
nuan	nuan	nuan	nwan	ㄋㄨㄢ	sao	sao	sau	sau	ㄙㄠ
nüe	nüeh	niue	nywe	ㄋㄩㄝ	se	se	se	se	ㄙㄝ
nuo	no	nuo	nwo	ㄋㄨㄛ	sen	sen	sen	sen	ㄙㄢ
o	o	o	o	ㄛ	seng	seng	seng	seng	ㄙㄥ
ou	ou	ou	ou	ㄛ	sha	sha	sha	sha	ㄕㄚ
pa	p'a	pa	pa	ㄆㄚ	shai	shai	shai	shai	ㄕㄞ
pai	p'ai	pai	pai	ㄆㄞ	shan	shan	shan	shan	ㄕㄢ
pan	p'an	pan	pan	ㄆㄢ	shang	shang	shang	shang	ㄕㄤ
pang	p'ang	pang	pang	ㄆㄤ	shao	shao	shau	shau	ㄕㄠ
pao	p'ao	pau	pau	ㄆㄠ	she	she	she	she	ㄕㄟ
pei	p'ei	pei	pei	ㄆㄟ	shei	shei	shei	shei	ㄕㄟ
pen	p'en	pen	pen	ㄆㄢ	shen	shen	shen	shen	ㄕㄢ
					sheng	sheng	sheng	sheng	ㄕㄥ

PY	WG	GR	YR	ZF	PY	WG	GR	YR	ZF
shi	shih	shy	shr	尸	xiu	hsiu	shiou	syou	ㄒㄧㄡ
shou	shou	shou	shou	尸又	xu	hsü	shiu	syu	ㄒㄩ
shu	shu	shu	shu	尸ㄨ	xuan	hsüan	shiuán	sywan	ㄒㄩㄢ
shua	shua	shua	shwa	尸ㄨㄚ	xue	hsüeh	shiué	sywe	ㄒㄩㄝ
shuai	shuai	shuai	shwai	尸ㄨㄞ	xun	hsün	shiuin	syun	ㄒㄩㄢ
shuan	shuan	shuan	shwan	尸ㄨㄢ	ya	ya	ia	ya	ㄩㄚ
shuang	shuang	shuang	shwang	尸ㄨㄨㄤ	yan	yen	ian	yan	ㄩㄢ
shui	shui	shuei	shwei	尸ㄨㄟ	yang	yang	iang	yang	ㄩㄤ
shun	shun	shuen	shwun	尸ㄨㄣ	yao	yao	iau	yau	ㄩㄠ
shuo	shuo	shuo	shwo	尸ㄨㄛ	ye	yeh	ie	ye	ㄩㄝ
si	szu/ssu	sy	sz	ㄥ	yi	i	i/yi	yi	ㄩ
song	sung	song	sung	ㄥㄨㄥ	yin	yín	in	yín	ㄩㄢ
sou	sou	sou	sou	ㄥㄨ	ying	ying	ing	ying	ㄩㄥ
su	su	su	su	ㄥㄨ	yo				ㄩㄛ
suan	suan	suan	swan	ㄥㄨㄢ	yong	yung	iong	yung	ㄩㄥ
sui	sui	suei	swei	ㄥㄨㄟ	you	yu	iou	you	ㄩㄡ
sun	sun	suen	swun	ㄥㄨㄢ	yu	yü	iu	yu	ㄩ
suo	so	suo	swo	ㄥㄨㄛ	yuan	yüan	iuán	ywan	ㄩㄢ
ta	t'a	ta	ta	ㄊㄚ	yue	yüeh	iue	ywe	ㄩㄝ
tai	t'ai	tai	tai	ㄊㄞ	yun	yün	iun	yun	ㄩㄢ
tan	t'an	tan	tan	ㄊㄢ	za	tsa	tza	dza	ㄊㄚ
tang	t'ang	tang	tang	ㄊㄨㄤ	zai	tsai	tzai	dzai	ㄊㄞ
tao	t'ao	tau	tau	ㄊㄠ	zan	tsan	tzan	dzan	ㄊㄢ
te	t'e	te	te	ㄊㄝ	zang	tsang	tzang	dzang	ㄊㄨㄤ
tei	t'ei	tei	tei	ㄊㄟ	zao	tsao	tzau	dzau	ㄊㄠ
teng	t'eng	teng	teng	ㄊㄥ	ze	tse	tze	dze	ㄊㄝ
ti	t'i	ti	ti	ㄊ	zei	tsei	tzei	dzei	ㄊㄟ
tian	t'ien	tian	tyan	ㄊㄩㄢ	zen	tsen	tzen	dzen	ㄊㄢ
tiao	t'iao	tiau	tyau	ㄊㄠ	zeng	tseng	tzeng	dzeng	ㄊㄥ
tie	t'ieh	tie	tye	ㄊㄟ	zha	cha	ja	ja	ㄊㄚ
ting	t'ing	ting	ting	ㄊㄩㄥ	zhai	chai	jai	jai	ㄊㄞ
tong	t'ung	tong	tung	ㄊㄨㄥ	zhan	chan	jan	jan	ㄊㄢ
tou	t'ou	tou	tou	ㄊㄡ	zhang	chang	jang	jang	ㄊㄨㄤ
tu	t'u	tu	tu	ㄊㄨ	zhao	chao	jau	jau	ㄊㄠ
tuan	t'uan	tuan	twan	ㄊㄨㄢ	zhe	che	je	je	ㄊㄝ
tui	t'ui	tuei	twei	ㄊㄨㄟ	zhei	chei	jei	jei	ㄊㄟ
tun	t'un	tuen	twun	ㄊㄨㄢ	zhen	chen	jen	jen	ㄊㄢ
tuo	t'o	tuo	two	ㄊㄨㄛ	zheng	cheng	jeng	jeng	ㄊㄥ
wa	wa	ua	wa	ㄨㄚ	zhi	chih	ji	ji	ㄊ
wai	wai	uai	wai	ㄨㄞ	zhong	chung	jong	jung	ㄊㄨㄥ
wan	wan	uan	wan	ㄨㄢ	zhou	chou	jou	jou	ㄊㄡ
wang	wang	uang	wang	ㄨㄤ	zhu	chu	ju	ju	ㄊㄨ
wei	wei	uei	wei	ㄨㄟ	zhua	chua	jua	jwa	ㄊㄨㄚ
wen	wen	uen	wen	ㄨㄢ	zhuai	chuai	juai	jwai	ㄊㄨㄞ
weng	weng	ueng	weng	ㄨㄥ	zhuan	chuan	juan	jwan	ㄊㄨㄢ
wo	wo	uo	wo	ㄨㄛ	zhuang	chuang	juang	jwang	ㄊㄨㄤ
wu	wu	u/wu	wu	ㄨ	zhui	chui	jwei	jwei	ㄊㄨㄟ
xi	hsi	shi	syi	ㄒ	zhun	chun	juen	juun	ㄊㄨㄢ
xia	hsia	shia	syá	ㄒㄚ	zhuo	cho	juo	jwo	ㄊㄨㄛ
xian	hsien	shian	syán	ㄒㄢ	zi	tzü	tzü	dz	ㄊ
xiang	hsiang	shiang	syáng	ㄒㄨㄤ	zong	tsung	tzong	dzung	ㄊㄨㄥ
xiao	hsiao	shiau	syau	ㄒㄠ	zou	tsou	tzou	dzou	ㄊㄡ
xie	hsieh	shieh	syé	ㄒㄟ	zu	tsu	tzü	dzu	ㄊㄨ
xin	hsin	shin	syín	ㄒㄩㄢ	zuan	tsuan	tzuan	dzwan	ㄊㄨㄢ
xing	hsing	shing	syíng	ㄒㄩㄥ	zui	tsui	tzuei	dzwei	ㄊㄨㄟ
xiong	hsiong	shiong	syíng	ㄒㄩㄥ	zun	tsun	tzuen	dzwen	ㄊㄨㄢ
					zuo	tso	tzuo	dzwo	ㄊㄨㄛ

C-E Appendix IV

Verb Complements in Chinese

Complements	Meaning	Examples
lái 来	come	nálái 拿来 bring
qù 去	go	náqù 拿去 take away
shàng 上	ascend, up	gēnshàng 跟上 catch up with
xià 下	descend, down	dǎxià 打下 lay a foundation
shànglái 上来	ascend toward	zǒu shànglái 走上来 walk up toward one
shàngqu 上去	ascend away from	zǒu shàngqu 走上去 walk away from one
xiàlái 下来	descend toward	zǒu xiàlái 走下来 walk down toward
xiàqu 下去	descend away from	zǒu xiàqu 走下去 walk down away from
huí 回	return	zhāohuí 招回 recall
huílái 回来	come back	ná huílái 拿回来 bring back
huíqù 回去	go back	ná huíqù 拿回去 take (away) back
jìn 进	enter	zǒujìn 走进 walk into
chéng 成	to be, become	zàochéng 造成 create, bring about
hǎo 好	well	zuòhǎo 做好 finish doing
huài 坏	badly	sǔnhuài 损坏 damage, injure
kāi 开	open up	fēnkāi 分开 separate
sǐ 死	die	dǎsǐ 打死 beat to death
tòu 透	fully	chuāntòu 穿透 pierce/pass through
wán 完	finish	chīwán 吃完 finish eating
wéi 为	become, as	chéngwéi 成为 become, turn into
zhù 住	firmly	názhù 拿住 hold firmly
guo 过	ever experience	Nǐ qùguo Shànghǎi ma? 你去过上海吗? Have you ever been to Shanghai?
le 了	completed action	Wǒmen cānguānle bówùguǎn. 我们参观了博物馆。 We visited the museum.
zhe 着	be doing	Tā xiàozhe shuō... 他笑着说... He said, smiling, ...
zhene 着呢	very, extremely	hǎo zhene 好着呢 very good

C-E Appendix V

Major Administrative Divisions in China

A. Centrally Controlled Municipality (zhíxíashi 直辖市)

(short name indicated in parentheses)

Běijīng (Jīng) 北京 (京)

Chóngqìng (Yú) 重庆 (渝)

Shànghǎi (Hù) 上海 (沪)

Tiānjīn (Jīn) 天津 (津)

B. Provinces (shěng 省)

(province name, short name in parentheses, and capital name)

Ānhuī 安徽 (Wǎn 皖) — Héféi 合肥

Fújiàn 福建 (Mǐn 闽) — Fúzhōu 福州

Gānsù 甘肃 (Gān, Lǒng 甘, 陇) — Lánzhōu 兰州

Guǎngdōng 广东 (Yuè 粤) — Guǎngzhōu 广州

Guǎngxī 广西 (Guì 桂) — Nánníng 南宁

Guìzhōu 贵州 (Guì, Qián 贵, 黔) — Guìyáng 贵阳

Hǎinán 海南 (Qióng 琼) — Hǎikǒu 海口

Héběi 河北 (Jī 冀) — Shíjiāzhuāng 石家庄

Hēilóngjiāng 黑龙江 (Hēi 黑) — Hā'ěrbīn 哈尔滨

Hénán 河南 (Yù 豫) — Zhèngzhōu 郑州

Húběi 湖北 (È 鄂) — Wúhàn 武汉

Húnán 湖南 (Xiāng 湘) — Chángshā 长沙

Jiāngsù 江苏 (Sù 苏) — Nánjīng 南京

Jiāngxī 江西 (Gàn 赣) — Nánchāng 南昌

Jílín, Kilin 吉林 (Jí 吉) — Chángchūn 长春

Liáoníng 辽宁 (Liáo 辽) — Shěnyáng 沈阳

Qīnghǎi 青海 (Qīng 青) — Xīníng 西宁

Shāndōng 山东 (Lǔ 鲁) — Jīnán 济南

Shānxī 山西 (Jīn 晋) — Tàiyuán 太原

Shǎnxī, Shanxi 陕西 (Shǎn 陕) — Xī'ān 西安

Sìchuān 四川 (Chuān, Shǔ 川, 蜀) — Chéngdū 成都

Yúnnán 云南 (Yún, Diàn 云, 滇) — Kūnmíng 昆明

Zhèjiāng 浙江 (Zhè 浙) — Hángzhōu 杭州

C. Autonomous Regions (zìzhìqū 自治区)

(autonomous region name, short name in parentheses and capital name)

Guǎngxī Zhuàng 广西壮 (Guì 桂) — Nánníng 南宁

Nèiměnggǔ, Nei Mongol, Inner Mongolia 内蒙古

— Hūhéhàotè, Hohhot 呼和浩特

Níngxià Huí 宁夏回 (Níng 宁) — Yínchuān 银川

Xīnjiāng Wéiwú'ěr 新疆维吾尔 (Xīn 新) — Wūlǔmùqí, Urumuqi 乌鲁木齐

Xīzàng, Tibetan 西藏 (Zàng 藏) — Lāsà, Lahsa 拉萨

D. Special Administrative Regions (tèbié xíngzhèngqū 特别行政区)

Àomén, Macao 澳门 (Ào 澳) MSAR

Xiānggǎng, Hongkong 香港 (Gǎng 港) HKSAR

E. Contested Region

Táiwān 台湾 (Tái 台) Táiběi — 台北

C-E Appendix VI

Ethnic Minorities in China

Name — Distribution

Āchāng 阿昌 — Chiefly Yunnan

Bái 白 — Chiefly Yunnan

Bǎo'ān 保安 — Chiefly Gansu

Bùlǎng 布朗 (Blang) — Chiefly Yunnan

Bùyī 布依 (Bouyi) — Chiefly southern and western Guizhou

Cháoxiǎn 朝鲜 (Korean) — Concentrated on Northeast border of North Korea,
scattered in Northeast provinces

Dǎi 傣 — Chiefly southern Yunnan

Dáwò'ěr 达斡尔 (Daur) — Scattered in Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, and
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Dé'áng 德昂 — Chiefly Yunnan

Dòng 侗 — Chiefly Guizhou, a few in Northeast

Dōngxiāng 东乡 — Chiefly Gansu

Dúlóng 独龙 — Chiefly Yunnan

Éluósī 俄罗斯 (Russian) — Chiefly Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Èlúncūn 鄂伦春 (Oroqen) — Chiefly Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and
Heilongjiang

Èwēnkè 鄂温克 (Ewenki) — Chiefly Inner Mongolia

Gāoshān 高山 — Chiefly eastern Taiwan

Gēlǎo 仡佬 — Chiefly Guizhou

Hàn 汉 — Densely concentrated in China's main provinces, scattered in border
regions, especially in cities

Hāní 哈尼 — Chiefly Yunnan

Hāsàkè 哈萨克 (Kazak) — Chiefly Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, a few
in Gansu

Hèzhé 赫哲 (Hezhen) — Chiefly Heilongjiang

Huí 回 — Widely scattered among Han Chinese, concentrated in Ningxia Hui
Autonomous Region, Gansu, and Qinghai

Jīng 京 (Jin) — Chiefly Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Jǐngpō 景颇 — Chiefly Yunnan

Jīnuò 基诺 (Jino) — Yunnan

- Kē'ěrkèzī** 柯尔克孜 (Kirgiz) — Chiefly Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
- Lāhù** 拉祜 — Yunnan
- Lí** 黎 — Chiefly Hainan
- Lisù** 傣 — Chiefly Yunnan
- Luòbā** 珞巴 (Lhoba) — Xizang Zang Autonomous Region
- Mǎn** 满 — Chiefly Heilongjiang, but widely scattered
- Máonán** 毛难 — Chiefly Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
- Ménbā** 门巴 — Chiefly Xizang Zang Autonomous Region
- Měnggǔ** 蒙古 (Mongol) — Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and adjacent regions
- Miáo** 苗 — Widely located in Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guangxi, Hubei, Guangdong
- Mùlǎo** 佤佬 (Mulam) — Chiefly Guangxi
- Nàxī** 纳西 — Chiefly Yunnan
- Nù** 怒 — Chiefly Yunnan
- Pǔmǐ** 普米 (Primi) — Chiefly Yunnan, also in Sichuan
- Qiāng** 羌 — Chiefly Sichuan
- Sālā** 撒拉 (Salar) — Chiefly Qinghai
- Shē** 畲 — Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Anhui
- Shuǐ** 水 (Sui) — Guizhōu
- Tǎjīkè** 塔吉克 (Tajik) — Southern part of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
- Tǎtǎ'ěr** 塔塔尔 (Tatar) — Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
- Tǔ** 土 — Chiefly Qinghai
- Tǔjiā** 土家 — Chiefly Hunan and Hubei
- Wǎ** 佧 (Va) — Chiefly Yunnan
- Wéiwú'ěr** 维吾尔 — (Uygur) Chiefly Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region south of Tianshan
- Wūzībiékè** 乌孜别克 — (Uzbek) Chiefly Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
- Xībó** 锡伯 — (Xibe) Chiefly Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Liaoning
- Yáo** 瑶 — Chiefly Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hunan, Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou
- Yí** 彝 — Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Guangxi
- Yùgù** 裕固 — (Yugur) Chiefly Gansu
- Zàng** 藏 — (Tibetan) Chiefly Xizang Zang Autonomous Region, also Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, Yunnan
- Zhuàng** 壮 — Chiefly Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, also Yunnan, Guangdong, Hunan, Guizhou, Sichuan

C-E Appendix VII. Chinese Graded Word Lists

(These lists are omitted from this PDF file. For Wenlin, simply choose Graded Word Lists from the List menu.)

C-E Appendix VIII

Standard and Variant Character Forms

Standard	Variant	Examples
ノ②ㄩ	刀②	负陷色免 a*
ㄨ②ㄨ	八②	兑益曾遂 b*
冫②ㄩ	冫③	阴阳都那
廴②ㄩ	廴③	延廷建
艹③ㄨ	艹④	花草愤垂異
廾③ㄨ	廾④	卉奔莽
及③ㄩ	及④	吸级岌
扌③ㄨ	扌④	将状装
辶③ㄨ	辶④	近通道
刃③ㄩ	刃③	忍仞韧
丰④ㄨ	丰④	艳蚌害
开④ㄨ	开⑥	形研型
巨④ㄨ	巨⑤	矩距渠
屯④ㄨ	屯④	纯顿囤
瓦④ㄨ	瓦⑤	瓶瓷甕
止④①	止③	此卸跑
宀④①	宀⑤	离禽竊 c*
反④ㄩ	反④	饭板返
ㄨ④ㄩ	爪④	受采爰 d*
户④ㄨ	户④	房护启 e*
礻④ㄨ	礻⑤	礼社福 f*
业⑤①	业⑥	並普虚
印⑤ㄩ	印⑥	茆
艮⑤ㄩ	皂⑦	即既爵
耒⑥ㄨ	耒⑥	耕耘籍
吕⑥①	吕⑦	侣闾营
攸⑥ㄩ	攸⑦	修倏條
争⑥ㄩ	爭⑧	净挣静

Standard	Variant	Examples
产⑥ㄨ	产⑥	彦铲萨
𠂔⑥ㄨ	𠂔⑦	着差养
并⑥ㄨ	并⑧	拼屏瓶
良⑥ㄨ	良⑦	朗朗鄉 g*
吳⑦①	吳⑦	误娱虞
角⑦ㄩ	角⑦	解确嘴
兔⑦ㄩ	兔⑨	换唤痪
兔⑦ㄩ	兔⑧	晚勉免
者⑧ㄨ	者⑨	都著猪
直⑧ㄨ	直⑧	值植置
走⑧ㄨ	走⑨	捷睫婕
鬲⑧①	鬲⑨	過鍋窩 h*
食⑧ㄩ	食⑨	飯飽餓 i*
录⑧ㄩ	录⑧	绿剥箬
盥⑨①	盥⑩	温瘟氲
骨⑨①	骨⑩	滑猾骼
鬼⑨ㄩ	鬼⑩	魂魅嵬
俞⑨ㄩ	俞⑨	偷愈逾
蚤⑨ㄩ	蚤⑩	搔骚瘙
敖⑩ㄨ	敖⑪	傲遨熬
晋⑩ㄨ	晋⑩	戩搢缙
真⑩ㄨ	真⑩	慎填颠
岳⑩ㄩ	岳⑩	摇遥谣
衮⑩ㄨ	衮⑪	滚碾
黄⑪ㄨ	黄⑫	横璜廣
象⑪ㄩ	象⑫	像橡豫
敢⑪ㄩ	敢⑫	慙橄嚴
奧⑫ㄩ	奧⑬	澳噢粵

Explanation

In the preceding list, column one comprises modern standard forms, column two the corresponding obsolete variant forms, and column three examples of the standard forms. A circled number, or stroke, indicates the number of strokes, or initial stroke type, of the preceding form. This information will facilitate use of the Stroke Order Index (Appendix IX) and Radical Index (Appendix XI).

Although some variants, such as 兂 and 爭 (which are treated as distinct from 兂 and 爭 in some character sets such as the Unicode Standard), are included within brackets in the main body of this dictionary and may be found in the indexes, this dictionary normally follows the standard described here, even for the complex equivalents of simplified characters. For example, only 骨^⑨, not 骨^⑩, is used, even as a component in 體^{②②} (whose simplified form is 体). However, the radical charts also include variants such as 骨^⑩ that affected the traditional order of the 214 radicals. The usage of both 骨^⑩ and 骨^⑨ for radical 188 is analogous to the traditional usage of both 辵^⑦ and 辵^③ for radical 162: only the forms with fewer strokes actually occur as components.

*Notes

- a. 丿 is the top of certain characters and components. Not applicable to 刀 itself or 初解召剪, etc.
- b. 丿 is the top of certain characters and components. Additional examples are 卷 and 敝. Not applicable to 八 itself or 分扒其真, etc.
- c. Exceptions: 禺^⑨ and 禹^⑨ both have 宀, not 宀.
- d. 𠂇 is an upper component. Not applicable to 爪 itself, 抓, or 爬.
- e. Exception: 所 is written with 戶, not with 户.
- f. 礻 is a left-side component. Not applicable to 示 itself or 宗票款, etc.
- g. 良 is a left-side component. Not applicable to 良 itself or 娘浪食, etc.
- h. 過 has the simplified form 过. All other characters with 冂 have simplified forms with 冂^⑦, e.g., 锅蜗窝.
- i. All characters with 食 have simplified forms with 饣^③, e.g., 饭饱饿. Consequently, this rule, like the preceding rule for 冂, only affects the complex equivalents of simplified characters.

C-E Appendix IX

Stroke Order Index of Characters

Characters with the same number of strokes are ordered by shape of initial stroke and subsequent strokes, according to five basic stroke types, exemplified by the character 札 **zhá**, in the following order:

- ① — **héng** horizontal or / **tí** rising
- ② | **shù** vertical or | **shùgōu** with left hook
- ③ 丿 **piě** falling to left
- ④ 丶 / **diǎn** dot or \ **nà** falling to right
- ⑤ 乙 乚 ㇇ **zhé** sharp turn

(This index is omitted from this PDF file. For Wenlin, simply choose Characters by Stroke Count from the List menu.)

C-E Appendix X

Introduction to the Radical Index of Characters

Appendix XI presents an integrated index of the 9,638 characters (including 2,491 complex equivalents of simplified characters) that occur in this dictionary. The index is based on the Kāngxī 康熙 Dictionary (1716) traditional arrangement of characters under 214 radicals. The characters are presented in a “three-sort” arrangement:

- 1st sort: by radical. If a character's radical is not obvious, the character may be listed separately under two or three components that might be considered as the radical.
- 2nd sort: by number of additional strokes. A prefixed number introduces the characters with the same number of strokes.
- 3rd sort: by shape of initial stroke (and subsequent strokes) exclusive of the radical.

There are five basic types of strokes (exemplified by the character 札 zhā), which have been standardized by the PRC National Language Work Committee in the following order:

- 一 — **héng** horizontal or 丿 **tí** rising
- 丨 | **shù** vertical or 丨 **shùgōu** with left hook
- 丿 丿 **piě** falling to left
- 丶 丶 **diǎn** dot or 丶 **nà** falling to right
- 乙 乙 丿 **zhé** sharp turn

For example, to find the character 倚, first look under 亻 radical 9, then under the characters with eight additional strokes, and finally under those whose additional strokes start with 一 in the first category. (The subsequent strokes determine the exact order, so that 倚 precedes 俺.) Shown next to 倚 in the index is its pronunciation ʻyǐ, by which its entry in the main body of the dictionary can be found alphabetically.

The traditional system of 214 radicals treats modified and abbreviated forms of radicals as equivalent to primary forms. For example, radical 85 (**shuǐ** ‘water’) includes three-stroke 氵 as well as the primary four-stroke 水. The same convention applies to modern simplified radicals: radical 149 (**yán** ‘words’) includes 讠 as well as 言. Characters whose non-radical parts have been simplified are listed according to their actual stroke counts. Thus, 传 is listed under radical 9 with four additional strokes, and its traditional equivalent 傳 is listed under radical 9 with eleven additional strokes. In the index, traditional equivalents of simplified characters are distinguished by being followed by a raised dot. (In the corresponding entries in the main body of the dictionary, these traditional forms are enclosed in square brackets following the simplified forms.)

The end pages of the dictionary contain two charts that provide alternative approaches to finding one's way in the Radical Index of Characters. The Kangxi Radical Chart presents the 214 radicals in their traditional order. The Comprehensive Radical Chart presents the same radicals but in addition includes their various modified, abbreviated, and simplified forms, ordered first by stroke count and then subordered by the five basic stroke types. In combination, the two charts provide conformity with the traditional system while making it easier for users who may not yet have memorized, for example, that 亠 is an abbreviation of 宀 (radical 162—note that this radical is always abbreviated, in both complex and simplified characters; its primary form does not occur in modern Chinese either as a component or as a whole character).

For those who are accustomed to different radical systems, such as the 189 radicals of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), adjusting to the Kangxi system should present no great difficulty. Of the 189 CASS radicals, 187 are equivalent to Kangxi radicals and can be found easily in the Comprehensive Radical Chart. Only two CASS radicals, 业 and 其, are not equivalent to Kangxi radicals. In this dictionary, 业 is listed under radical 1 一; 邛 under 163

阝(邑); 甬 under 17 卩; 甬 under 204 甬; 其 under 12 八; 甚 under 99 甘; and 斯 under 69 斤.

Immediately below we present notes indicating how the radicals are defined. Attention is also drawn to the formal and popular names and to major variants in form. The twenty-five most frequently occurring radicals are starred as worthy of memorization since they enter into two-thirds of commonly used characters. Some examples of their occurrences in characters are shown in these notes; for further examples see the Radical Index of Characters.

The pronunciations of some radicals are enclosed in parentheses below, to indicate that there are no entries for them in the main body of this dictionary. For example, radicals 丨 and 3 丶 have the historical names **gǔn** and **zhǔ**, found in old dictionaries but rarely spoken and perhaps not widely known. Radical 4 丿 is commonly called **piě**, but we also enclose **piě** in parentheses since the form 丿 is not used as a character by itself in ordinary writing (unlike 撇 **piě**), and therefore has no entry in the main body of this dictionary.

1 stroke

- 1 一 **yī** one. Also called 一横 **yī héng** 'one horizontal'. Examples: 丁, 七, 三, 上, 丑, 不, 並.
- 2 丨 (**gǔn**) downstroke. Commonly called **shù** or 一竖 **yī shù** 'one vertical'. Examples: 个, 丫, 丰, 书, 临.
- 3 丶 (**zhǔ**) dot. Commonly called **diǎn**, or 一点 **yī diǎn** 'one dot'. The formal name **zhǔ** comes from association with the character 主 **zhǔ**. Examples: 义, 为, 主.
- 4 丿 (**piě**) left-falling stroke. Also called 一撇 **yī piě**. Examples: 乏, 乌, 乍, 乎.
- 5 乙 **yǐ** bent. Characters under this radical mostly begin with, or contain, a stroke that turns a sharp corner, such as 也 and 卫. In 乳, 乱, and 亂, the last stroke is the radical.
- 6 丨 (**jué**) left-hooked downstroke. Commonly called 一勾 **yī gōu** 'one hook'. Examples: 了, 予, 争, 事.

2 strokes

- 7 二 **èr** two. Another name is 两横 **liǎng héng**. Various characters that include two horizontal strokes are listed under this radical, such as 于, 井, 互, and 些.
- 8 宀 (**tóu**) cover. Colloquial names are 文字头 **wén zìtóu** and 一点一横 **yī-diǎn-yī-héng** 'one dot one horizontal'. It is the top of 亦, 交, 亥, 京, etc. See also radicals 67 文, 145 衣, 189 高, and 210 齊 齐.
- * 9 人 **rén** person. Most often written 亻, as a left-side component, when it is called 单人旁 **dān rén páng** 'single person side component' (or 单立人 **dān lì rén** 'single standing person') as contrasted with radical 60 亻. When written 人, it is usually at the top of a character. Examples: 仁, 位, 你, 介, 企, 仄.
- 10 儿 (**rén**) person (going). As a character, 儿 is the simplified form of 兒 **ér**, but as a radical, it is considered to be a variant of 人 **rén**. It is usually at the bottom of a character. Examples: 元, 克, 兆.
- 11 入 **rù** enter. Besides the character 入 itself, only three characters in this dictionary are listed under radical 11: 内 (a variant of 内), 全, and 兩. (We also list 全 under radical 9 人, since in modern writing the top of 全 is like the tops of 介, 企, etc.)
- 12 八 **bā** eight. It is at the bottom of 六, 共, 其, and at the top of 兮, 公, as well as 兰, 关, 兼, etc., where the two strokes point inward.
- 13 冂 (**jiōng**) borders. Examples: 内, 冈, 册, 同, 周.
- 14 冫 (**mì**) cover. It is at the top of 冫, 写, 军, 冠; it is also in 农. Sometimes called 秃宝盖 **tū bǎogài**, 'blunted treasure cover', since it is like radical 40 冫 **bǎogài** without the dot.
- 15 冫 (**bīng**) ice. It is the radical in 冰 **bīng** 'ice', 冷 **lěng** 'cold', 冬 **dōng** 'winter', etc. Called 两点水 **liǎng diǎn shuǐ** 'two-dot water' as contrasted with radical 85 冫.
- 16 几 **jī** table. It is the top of 凡 and 凤, the bottom of 凭 and 晃, the right side of 凯 and 凯.
- 17 凵 (**kǎn/qiǎn**) receptacle. It is also called 山字底 **shān zì dǐ**. Examples: 凶, 击, 凸, 凹, 出, 函.

- * 18 刀 刂 **dāo** knife. Most often written 刂 (called 利刀 **lì dāo**) on the right side of a character, as in 到, 制, 利, 别. It is also the radical of 切, 分, 初, etc., as well as 刂.
- 19 力 **lì** strength. The right side of 劝, 动, 助, etc.; the bottom of 务, 劣, 劳, etc.
- 20 勺 (**bāo**) wrap. Called 包字头 **bāo zītóu**. Examples: 勺, 勿, 匀, 包, 匍.
- 21 匕 (**bǐ**) spoon. In 匙 it originally depicted a spoon. In 化 and 北 it was originally 人 'person' upside-down or reversed. See also radical 81 比.
- 22 匚 (**fāng**) basket. Examples: 匱, 匠, 匪. See also the following radical (23 匚).
- 23 匚 (**xǐ**) box. Examples: 区, 區, 匹, 医. Radicals 22 匚 and 23 匚 are not normally distinguished in modern writing. Both are called 区字框 **qū zì kuàng** (or 匚字框 **jīng zì kuàng**).
- 24 十 **shí** ten. Examples: 千, 午, 升, 半, 华, 卑, 南. In 博, the left side is 十, two strokes, not to be confused with three-stroke form 卅 of radical 61.
- 25 卜 **bǔ** to divine. It is the top of 卡, 占, 贞, etc.; the right side of 卦, 卧, etc.; and the bottom of 卞. See also radical 141 𠂇.
- 26 卩 卩 (**jié**) a seal, stamp. When it has the form 卩 at the right side of 印, 卯, 却, 即, etc., it is called 单耳朵 **dān ěrduo** 'single ear', contrasted with radicals 163 and 170 卩. It also has the form 卩 in 厄, 危, 卷.
- 27 厂 (**hǎn**) cliff. Examples: 历, 厚, 原, 厦. In modern usage, 厂 by itself is the simplified form of 廠 **chǎng** 'factory'. A colloquial name is 偏厂儿 **piān chǎngr**.
- 28 厶 (**sī**) private. The bottom of 去, 畚, and 县; the top of 参 and 参. The word **sī** 'private' is now written 私.
- 29 又 **yòu** hand; also. Examples: 及, 叉, 友, 反, 取. We also list 欢 and 难 under 又, as well as under their traditional radicals (欠 and 隹).

3 strokes

- * 30 口 **kǒu** mouth. Examples: on the left, 叶, 叫, 吵, 吻; on the top, 号, 只, 兄; elsewhere, 中, 古, 可, 问, 噩.
- 31 凵 (**wéi**) enclosure. Examples: 围 or 圍 **wéi** 'surround', and 国, 因, 回, 团, 团.
- * 32 土 **tǔ** earth. Examples: on the left, 地, 坎, 坑, 墙; on the bottom, 在, 竖, 坠, 塑.
- 33 士 **shì** scholar, official. Examples: 壬, 壮, 声, 壺, 壽.
- 34 夂 (**zhì**) step forward. It usually originates from 止 **zhǐ** 'foot' (radical 77) upside-down. The top of 务, 备, and 愈. See also the following (radical 35 夂).
- 35 夂 (**suī**) walk slowly. In modern writing, normally the same shape as radical 34 夂, but at the bottom, as in 复, 夏, and 夔.
- 36 夕 **xī** evening. Picture of the crescent moon, like 月. Examples: 外, 夙, 多, 夜, 将, 够, 夢.
- 37 大 **dà** big, great. Examples: 天, 夫, 太, 夬, 夸, 夹, 奂, 奖, 套.
- * 38 女 **nǚ** woman, female. Examples: on the left, 妇, 好, 她, 妹; on the bottom, 委, 姿, 姜, 婪.
- 39 子 孑 **zǐ** son, child. Examples: 孔, 孤, 季, 存.
- * 40 宀 (**mián**) roof. A colloquial name is 宝盖 **bǎogài**. Examples: 守, 安, 定, 寒. See also radical 116 宀. Characters such as 空 and 穿 are listed under 宀, not under 宀.
- 41 寸 **cùn** inch. Examples: 对, 封, 寺, 导.
- 42 小 **xiǎo** small. Examples: 少, 尔, 尘, 当, 尚, 辉.
- 43 尢 (**wāng**) lame. Examples: 尢, 龙, 就, 尫. At the bottom of 尧 it has the form 尢. It is sometimes called 尢字旁 **yōu zì páng**. See also radical 212 龙(龍).
- 44 尸 **shī** corpse. Examples: 尺, 尼, 尽, 屍, 属.
- 45 屮 (**chè**) sprout. The only common character with this radical is 屯 **tún**.
- 46 山 **shān** mountain. Examples: 岭, 峻, 岁, 岗, 岔, 岳.
- 47 川 巛 **chuān** river, stream. Examples: 州, 巡, 巢.
- 48 工 **gōng** work. Examples: 左, 巧, 巨, 巩, 巫, 差, 疏.
- 49 己 **jǐ** self. Examples: 巳, 巳, 巴, 扈, 巷, 巽.
- 50 巾 **jīn** napkin; turban. Examples: 币, 布, 师, 帆, 带, 帽.
- 51 干 **gān** shield. Examples: 平, 年, 并, 幸, 幹. (干 is also the simplified form of 乾 **gān** 'dry' and 幹 **gàn** 'do'.)
- 52 彡 **yāo** little. Examples: 乡, 幻, 幼, 幽, 幾.

- 53 广 (yǎn) a shelter. Examples: 府, 度, 席. In modern usage, 广 by itself is the simplified form of 廣 guǎng. See also radicals 198 鹿 and 200 麻.
- 54 辶 (yǐn) move on. It is grouped with the three-stroke radicals, as though written 辶, but is actually written 辶, two strokes. Examples: 廷, 延, 建. It is called 建之旁 jiàn zhī páng. Compare radical 162 辵 (sù).
- 55 扌 (gǒng) folded hands. Examples: 开, 异, 弄, 弁.
- 56 弋 (yì) dart. Examples: 式, 弑, 弑, 弑.
- 57 弓 gōng a bow. Examples: 引, 弗, 弛, 弟, 张, 弱, 弯.
- 58 彳 (jì) pig's head. Examples: 归, 彳, 录, 彳, 彳. Sometimes called 横山 héng shān 'horizontal mountain'.
- 59 彡 (shān) feathers. Examples: 形, 彬, 彩, 须. Sometimes called 三撇 sān piě.
- 60 彳 chī left step. Sometimes called 双人旁 shuāng rén páng, as contrasted with radical 9 亻. Originally abbreviated from radical 144 行. Characters like 街, with 亻 on the right side, are listed under radical 144 行.

4 strokes

- * 61 心 ↑ 小 xīn heart. Examples: on the bottom, 志, 念, 急; on the left, with the three-stroke form ↑, 忙, 性, 情; with the altered form 小, 忝, 恭, 慕.
- 62 戈 gē halberd. Examples: 戏, 战, 战. In some characters, the first stroke of 戈 is written, then the non-radical part, and finally the last three strokes of 戈, as in 成, 戒, 或. Even more intricately woven are 我, 裁, 戢.
- 63 户 户 hù door; household. Examples: 戾, 所, 房, 扇.
- * 64 手 扌 shǒu hand. Examples: 拿, 掌, 摩. The three-stroke form 扌 is most common, as in 打, 把, 指; it is known as 提手旁 tí shǒu páng 'rising-hand component' (the last stroke in 扌 is ㇇ a rising stroke).
- 65 支 zhī branch. The only common characters under this radical are 支 itself, and 翅 (whose traditional radical is 124 羽); a rare one is 敲. See also radical 207 鼓.
- 66 攴 (pū) tap, rap. It nearly always appears as 攴, called 反文旁 fǎnwén páng, as in 教, 救, 敏, 敢, but it has the form 攴 in 敲 and 寇.
- 67 文 wén written language. Examples: 斋, 斑, 斐, 编, 斓.
- 68 斗 dǒu a peck. Examples: 料, 斜, 斛, 罍. (斗 is also the simplified form of 鬥/鬪/鬪 dòu 'fight', radical 191.)
- 69 斤 jīn catty, half kilogram. Examples: 斥, 斩, 斧, 新.
- 70 方 fāng square. Examples: 施, 旅, 旁.
- 71 无 无 wú not, without. The only common character with this radical (besides 无 itself) is 既 jì, in which it is written 无.
- * 72 日 rì sun, day. Examples: 旦, 时, 是, 春. See also the following (radical 73 日).
- 73 日 yuē say. As a radical component, 日 is normally written the same as radical 72 日. Relatively few characters are listed under radical 73. Examples: 曲, 更, 曷, 书, 替, 最.
- 74 月 yuè moon. See also radical 130 月(肉) 'meat'. Only a few characters are listed under 'moon', including 有, 朋, 朔, and 期. The majority of characters that appear to have radical 74 'moon' really have radical 130 'meat'.
- * 75 木 mù tree, wood. Examples: 札, 杉, 杰, 朵, 未, 束. It is called 木字旁 mù zì páng. It is written 木 in 条, 杂, 亲, 茶, etc.
- 76 欠 qiàn owe, deficient. Examples: 欢, 欧, 歌.
- 77 止 zhǐ stop. It originally depicted a foot. Examples: 正, 此, 步, 武, 歧, 歪.
- 78 歹 歹 dǎi bad. Examples: 死, 歼, 殁, 殖. The variant form 歹 is a component in 餐 and 粢, but not in any of the common characters that are traditionally listed under radical 78. (歹 is also a nonstandard simplified form of 餐 cān 'meal'.)
- 79 攴 shū pole-axe; kill. Examples: 毆, 段, 殺, 殼.
- 80 毋 毋 wú do not. Examples: 毋, 母, 每, 毒, 毓.
- 81 比 bǐ compare. Examples: 毕, 毗, 毖, 毙, 毳.
- 82 毛 máo hair. Examples: 毡, 毫, 毳, 毳, 毳.
- 83 氏 shì clan. The only common characters listed under this radical (besides 氏 itself) are 氏, 民, and 氓.

- 84 气 qì breath, air. Examples: 氛, 氧, 氣.
- * 85 水 氵 shuǐ water. Examples: 永, 求, 汞, 泵, 泉. It most often has the form 冫, called 三点水 sān diǎn shuǐ 'three-dot water', as in 没, 法, 活, 海, 深. It also has a five-stroke form 氷 as in 泰.
- * 86 火 灬 huǒ fire. Examples: 灯, 炮, 灭, 灰. At the bottom of a character it often has the form 灬, called 四点火 sì diǎn huǒ 'four-dot fire', as in 然, 点, 無, 照, 热. See also radicals 187 馬, 195 魚, 196 鳥, and 203 黑.
- 87 爪 ㇇ zhǎo claw. Examples: 采, 觅, 爭, 爱, 爵, 爬. Compare radical 97 瓜.
- 88 父 fù father. Examples: 爷, 爸, 爹, 爺.
- 89 爻 yáo intertwine. Examples: 爽 and 爾.
- 90 片 ㇇ (qiāng) piece of wood. Examples: 将, 將, 牂, 牆. We also include 状, 狀, 壯, 壯, 妝, 妝 here as well as under their traditional radicals (犬, 土, 女).
- 91 片 piàn a strip, slice. Examples: 版, 牍, 牌, 牒.
- 92 牙 yá tooth. 牙 is the only common character traditionally listed under 牙, but we list 邪, 穿, 雅, and 鸦 under 牙 as well as under their traditional radicals.
- 93 牛 牜 niú ox, cow. Examples: 物, 牺, 牲, 牟, 牢.
- 94 犬 犭 quǎn dog. Examples: 发, 昊, 状, 獎, 獻. It most often has the three-stroke form 犭, called 反犬旁 fǎnquǎnpáng, as in 犯, 猪, 猫, and the modern word for 'dog', 狗 gǒu.

5 strokes

- 95 玄 xuán dark, obscure. The only characters we list under this radical are 玄 itself and 率. (For convenience, we also list both 玄 and 率 under radical 8 一.)
- 96 玉 王 yù jade. With a few exceptions, such as 玺 and 璧, this radical is nearly always written without the dot, like 王 (wáng 'king'). Examples: 环, 球, 现, 理, 琴.
- 97 瓜 guā melon. Examples: 瓟, 瓠, 瓢, 瓣, 瓠. Compare radical 87 瓜.
- 98 瓦 瓦 wǎ tile. It is grouped with the five-stroke radicals, as though written 瓦, but is actually written 瓦, four strokes. Examples: 瓿, 甌, 瓶, 瓮, 瓷.
- 99 甘 gān sweet. Examples: 貳, 甚, 甜, 嘗.
- 100 生 shēng give birth. Examples: 星, 産, 甦, 甥.
- 101 用 yòng use. Examples: 甩, 甫, 甬, 甬.
- 102 田 tián field, paddy. Examples: 由, 甲, 申, 电, 界, 甸, 男, 画, 畏, 毗.
- 103 疋 pǐ bolt of cloth. Examples: 疏, 疑. As a character by itself, 疋 is used as a variant of 匹 pǐ.
- * 104 疒 (nì) sick. Called 病字头 bìng zìtóu. Examples: 疗, 疾, 疼, 痛.
- 105 𠂔 (bō) back to back. Called 登字头 dēng zìtóu. Examples: 癸, 登, 發.
- 106 白 bái white. Examples: 的, 皎, 皂, 皇, 百.
- 107 皮 pí skin. Examples: 皴, 皲, 皴.
- 108 皿 mǐn dish, receptacle. Examples: 益, 盐, 盖, 盛, 盘. Compare radical 143 血.
- 109 目 mù eye. Examples: 盯, 盲, 着, 相, 見, 眼. The form 𠂔 is in 眾 and 舉. More often 𠂔 is a form of radical 122 网 wǎng 'net'.
- 110 矛 máo lance, pike. Examples: 柔, 矜, 鬲.
- 111 矢 shǐ arrow. Examples: 矣, 知, 矩, 短, 矮.
- * 112 石 shí stone. Examples: 研, 破, 硬, 磨, 碧, 磊.
- 113 示 礻 shì show. Examples: 票, 祭, 崇, 禁. It most often has the four-stroke form 礻, called 示字旁 shì zìpáng, as in 礼, 祝, 祸. Not to be confused with radical 145 礻 (衣).
- 114 肉 内 (róu) animal track. Examples: 禺, 禹, 离, 禽. In both 离 and 禽, it has the four-stroke form 内, while in 禺 and 禹 it has the five-stroke form 𠂔 (with the central vertical stroke elongated).
- 115 禾 hé grain. It is called 禾木旁 hémùpáng. Examples: 秒, 秋, 秩, 秃, 秀, 秉.
- 116 穴 xué cave, hole. Examples: 空, 突, 穿, 窳. Compare radical 40 宀.
- 117 立 lì stand. Examples: 站, 竭, 产, 亲, 竖. See also radicals 180 音 and 212 龍.

6 strokes

- * 118 竹 ^ㄨ **zhú** bamboo. Examples: 笑, 第, 等, 管.
- 119 米 **mǐ** rice. Examples: 粘, 粗, 精, 粟, 梁, 糜.
- * 120 糸 ^ㄣ (**mì/sì**) silk. Examples: 系, 素, 累. As a side component it is simplified to 纟 three strokes, as in 纠, 红, 经. It is called 绞丝旁 **jiǎo sī páng** 'twisted silk component'.
- 121 缶 **fǒu** crock, jug. Examples: 缸, 缺, 罐, 罍, 罄.
- 122 网 ^罒 **wǎng** net. It nearly always has the form 罒, as in 罗, 罚, 罪, 置. The only exceptions in this dictionary are 罕 and 罔, and the character 网 itself. 罒 is sometimes informally called 四字部 **sì zì bù**. Compare radical 109 目 (目).
- 123 羊 **yáng** sheep, goat. Examples: 羚, 羝, 美, 美, 羔, 群.
- 124 羽 **yǔ** feathers, wings. Examples: 翁, 翅, 翊, 翌.
- 125 老 ^耂 **lǎo** old. Examples: 考, 者, 耄, 耄.
- 126 而 **ér** moreover. The only characters we list under this radical are 而 itself, 耐, and 耍.
- 127 耒 **lěi** a plow. Examples: 耘, 耗, 耕, 耙.
- 128 耳 **ěr** ear. Examples: 耻, 耿, 聩, 聩, 聚, 聽.
- 129 聿 **yù** writing brush. Examples: 肆, 肆, 畫, 肅, 肅.
- * 130 肉 ^月 **ròu** meat, flesh. Examples: 腐, 腐, 股, 脸, 育, 肴. Compare radical 74 月 'moon'.
- 131 臣 **chén** minister of state. Examples: 卧, 臧, 臨.
- 132 自 **zì** self; from. It depicted a nose. Examples: 鼻, 鼻, 鼻. See also radical 209 鼻.
- 133 至 **zhì** arrive, reach. Examples: 致, 臺, 臻.
- 134 臼 **jiù** a mortar. Examples: 臬, 臼, 舂, 與, 舄, 舅, 舊.
- 135 舌 **shé** tongue. Examples: 舍, 舐, 舒, 舔.
- 136 舛 **chuǎn** opposed. Examples: 舜, 舞.
- 137 舟 **zhōu** boat. Examples: 舫, 般, 航, 船.
- 138 艮 **gèn** a limit; perverse. Examples: 良, 艰, 艱.
- 139 色 **sè** color. Examples: 艳, 艷, 艷.
- * 140 艸 ^艸 (**cǎo**) grass, herbs. As a radical it is always abbreviated to the three-stroke form 艸, called 草字头 **cǎo zìtóu**. Examples: 花, 苦, 英, 落. The word **cǎo** 'grass' is now written 草.
- 141 虍 **hǔ** tiger. Called 虎字头 **hǔ zìtóu**. Examples: 虍, 虑, 虚.
- * 142 虫 **chóng** insect, bug, worm. Examples: 虹, 蚊, 蚕, 蛭, 蛊.
- 143 血 **xiě** blood. Examples: 衄, 衅.
- 144 行 **xíng** walk, go; do. Examples: 衍, 街, 衝. Compare radical 60 彳.
- * 145 衣 ^衤 **yī** clothing. In its primary form 衣, it occurs at the bottom, or occasionally the top, of a character, as in 裂, 装, 裴, 裔. It is sometimes split into 衤 on top, the rest on the bottom, as in 衰, 袞, 袞, 袞. It is distorted in 表, 袞. Most often it is on the left side, in the five-stroke form 衤 (called 衣字旁 **yī zì páng**), as in 衫, 袜, 袍, 褐 (not to be confused with the four-stroke form 衤 of radical 113 示).
- 146 冫 ^冫 **yà** cover. Standing by itself, the radical is written 冫. 冫 **xià** 'west' is listed under it. Otherwise, it is written 冫, as in 冫, 冫, 冫.

7 strokes

- 147 見 **jiàn** see, perceive. The simplified form 见 is four strokes. Examples: 观, 觀, 規, 規, 覓, 覓, 覺, 覺.
- 148 角 **jiǎo** horn; angle. Examples: 解, 觥, 触, 犄, 犄.
- * 149 言 ^讠 **yán** speech. As a left-side component, it has the two-stroke simplified form 讠 (called 言字旁 **yán zì páng**), as in 计, 话, 请 (whose complex forms are 計, 話, 請 respectively). It is not simplified when it is at the bottom, as in 誓, 警, 警.
- 150 谷 **gǔ** ravine, valley. Examples: 欲, 谿, 谿.
- 151 豆 **dòu** bean. Examples: 豉, 豌, 豎, 豎, 豐, 豐.
- 152 豕 **shǐ** pig. Examples: 象, 豚, 豕, 豕, 豕, 豕.

- 153 豸 **zhì** beast. Examples: 豹, 豺, 貉. It has often been used in variation with radical 94 犴 (犬), as in 猫 or 貓 **māo** 'cat'. Some rare variants, such as 狸 for 狸 **lí** 'fox', are not included in this dictionary.
- * 154 貝 **bèi** cowry; valuable. The simplified form 贝 is four strokes. Examples: 财, 財, 貼, 貼, 貴, 貴.
- 155 赤 **chì** red; naked. Examples: 赦, 赧, 赧, 赫.
- 156 走 走 **zǒu** run, walk. Examples: 起, 越, 超, 趣.
- 157 足 足 **zú** foot; sufficient. Most often it has the form 𠂔 as a left-side component, as in 跑, 跳, 路, 跟, but also occurs at the bottom with its primary form 足 as in 躄, 躄, 躄.
- 158 身 **shēn** body; oneself. Examples: 躬, 軀, 躲, 躺.
- 159 車 车 **chē** vehicle. The simplified form 车 is four strokes. Examples: 軋, 軋, 輛, 輛, 軍, 軍.
- 160 辛 **xīn** bitter, suffering. Examples: 辜, 辟, 辣, 辨.
- 161 辰 **chén** morning; time. Examples: 辱, 農.
- * 162 辵 辵 (**chuò**) move forward. In characters, it always has the three-stroke form 辵. Examples: 近, 逆, 通, 道.
- 163 邑 邑 (on right) **yì** town, district. In characters, it always has the two-stroke form 邑, on the right side, as in 邦, 那, 都, 部. See also radical 170 阜 (阜), which is always on the left side. Radicals 163 and 170 have colloquial names 右耳朵 **yòu ěrduo** 'right ear' and 左耳朵 **zuǒ ěrduo** 'left ear', respectively. They also share the name 双耳朵 **shuāng ěrduo** 'double ear', contrasted with radical 26 耳 'single ear'.
- 164 酉 酉 new wine. Examples: 配, 醉, 酒, 酋, 醬.
- 165 采 (**biàn**) distinguish. Examples: 耩, 釋, 釋, 采. It is an old form of 辨 **biàn**, but is not used by itself as a modern character. It is seven strokes, written 丿 over 米. Compare 采 **cǎi**, which is eight strokes, 丿 over 木; 采 and 采 are unrelated in origin, but 采 is traditionally listed under 采 due to the coincidental similarity.
- 166 里 **lǐ** village; half-kilometer. Examples: 野, 重, 量. (里 is also the simplified form of 裡/裏 **lǐ** 'inside'.)

8 strokes

- * 167 金 金 **jīn** metal, gold. As a left-side component, it has the five-stroke simplified form 钅 (called 金字旁 **jīn zìpáng**), as in 钱, 错, 银, 铁, while at the bottom of a character it has its full form 金, as in 釜, 釜, 釜. In 釜, the first two strokes of 金 are merged with bottom of 父.
- 168 長 长 **cháng** long. The simplified form 长 is four strokes. The only character in this dictionary that has traditionally been listed under this radical is 長 itself. For convenience, we list 套 and 肆 under this radical, as well as under their traditional radicals (37 大 and 129 肆, respectively). See also radical 190 髟.
- 169 門 门 **mén** door. The simplified form 门 is three strokes. Examples: 冂, 冂, 间, 间, 闾, 闾.
- * 170 阜 阜 (on left) **fù** hillock. In characters, it always has the two-stroke form 阜, on the left side. Examples: 阴, 限, 陡, 除. See also radical 163 邑 (邑), which is always on the right side.
- 171 隶 (**dài**) reach to. The character 隶 was originally used for the word **dài** 'catch', which is now written 逮. 隶 is now used as the simplified form of 隸 **lì**. No other characters in this dictionary are listed under this radical.
- 172 隹 (**zhuī**) short-tailed bird. Examples: 难, 雕, 雀, 集.
- 173 雨 雨 **yǔ** rain. Examples: 雪, 零, 雷, 震.
- 174 青 青 **qīng** blue, green, black. The form 青 has become standard. Examples: 靚, 静, 靛, 靖.
- 175 非 **fēi** not. 靠 and 靡 (and 非 itself) are the only characters in this dictionary that are traditionally listed under 非. We also list 輩 and 輩 under 非 as well as under radical 159 車.

9 strokes

- 176 面 **miàn** face. Examples: 靨, 靨, 靨. (面 is also the simplified form of 麵 **miàn** 'noodles'.)
- 177 革 **gé** rawhide. Examples: 鞋, 鞍, 鞭, 鞞.
- 178 韋 **wéi** leather. The simplified form 韦 is four strokes. Examples: 切, 韌, 韓, 韓, 韠, 韠.
- 179 非 **jiǔ** leeks. Except for 非 itself, the only characters that we list under this radical are 齋 and 齋 (although they have traditionally been listed under radical 210 齊).
- 180 音 **yīn** sound. Examples: 韵, 韶, 響.
- 181 頁 **yè** head; page. The simplified form 页 is six strokes. Examples: 須, 須, 順, 順, 領, 領. Compare radical 185 首.
- 182 風 **fēng** wind. The simplified form 风 is four strokes. Examples: 颶, 颶, 颶, 颶, 颶, 颶.
- 183 飛 **fēi** to fly. The only characters we list under this radical are 飛 itself, and its three-stroke simplified form 飞.
- 184 食 **shí** eat. At the bottom of a character, it has its full form 食 as in 饜, 餐, 餐. As a left-side component, it has the three-stroke simplified form 饣 (called 食字旁 **shí zì páng**), as in 饥, 饮, 饵 (whose complex forms are 飢 or 饑, 飲, and 餌, respectively, with the slightly-abbreviated eight-stroke form 饣).
- 185 首 **shǒu** head. The only characters listed under this radical in this dictionary are 首 itself, 馮, and 馮.
- 186 香 **xiāng** fragrant. The only characters listed under this radical in this dictionary are 香 itself, 馥, and 馨.

10 strokes

- 187 馬 **mǎ** horse. The simplified form 马 is three strokes. Examples: 馴, 馴, 馳, 馳, 駕, 駕, 馮, 馮.
- 188 骨 **gǔ** bone. It is grouped with the ten-stroke radicals, for its old form 骨, but the modern standard form is 骨, nine strokes. Examples: 骹, 骸, 髓.
- 189 高 **gāo** high. The only character we list under this radical is 高 itself.
- 190 髟 **(biāo)** hair (on the head). Examples: 髻, 髮.
- 191 鬥 **dòu** fight, struggle. All the characters with this radical have simplified equivalents that do not contain 鬥. 鬥 itself (and its variants 鬪/鬪/鬪) is simplified to 斗. 鬪, 鬪, and 鬪 have simplified forms with 斗 (鬪, 鬪, and 鬪).
- 192 鬯 **chàng** sacrificial wine. The only characters in this dictionary with this radical are 鬯 itself, and 鬱.
- 193 鬲 **lì** cauldron. The only characters we list under this radical are 鬲 itself, and 鬲.
- 194 鬼 **guǐ** spirit, devil. It is grouped with the ten-stroke radicals, based on an old way of writing it, but the modern standard is to write it with nine strokes. Examples: 魁, 魁, 魂, 魔.

11 strokes

- 195 魚 **yú** fish. The simplified form 鱼 is eight strokes. Examples: 鯨, 鯨, 鯉, 鯉, 鯉, 鯉, 鯉, 鯉.
- 196 鳥 **niǎo** bird. The simplified form 鸟 is five strokes. Examples: 鳴, 鳴, 鷗, 鷗, 鴛, 鴛.
- 197 鹵 **lǔ** salt (unrefined). The simplified form 卤 is seven strokes. The only characters in this dictionary with the simplified radical 鹵 are 鹵 itself, and 鹵 (whose complex form is 鹵). Other characters with the complex radical 鹵 have simplified forms without 鹵 or 鹵. (咸 for 鹹; 盐 for 鹽; and 碱/硷 for 鹼.)
- 198 鹿 **lù** deer. Examples: 麒, 麟, 麗, 麝.
- 199 麥 **mài** wheat, barley. The simplified form 麦 is seven strokes. The only characters in this dictionary with the simplified radical 麦 are 麦 itself, and 麸 (whose complex form is 麸). Other characters with the complex radical 麥 have simplified forms without 麥 or 麦. (面 for 麵; and 曲 for 麴/麴.)

- 200 麻 **má** hemp. Example: 麼. Most of the characters that contain 麻 as a component are traditionally listed under other radicals, such as 磨 under 石; 摩 under 手; 靡 under 非; and 魔 under 鬼. For convenience, we also list 磨, 摩, etc., under 麻, under radical 53 广, and under 石, 手, etc.

12 strokes

- 201 黄 **huáng** yellow. It is grouped with the twelve-stroke radicals, for the form 黃, but the eleven-stroke form 黄 is now standard. Examples: 鞋, 黄, 贊.
- 202 黍 **shǔ** glutinous millet. Examples: 黎, 黏.
- 203 黑 **hēi** black. Examples: 默, 黔, 黉, 黨.
- 204 黻 **zhǐ** embroidery. Examples: 黻, 黼.

13 strokes

- 205 黽 **měng** frog, toad. The simplified form 黽 is eight strokes. Examples: 鼃, 鼃, 鼃, 鼃.
- 206 鼎 **dǐng** tripod cauldron. It is grouped with the thirteen-stroke radicals, but the modern standard form is twelve strokes. The only characters we list under this radical are 鼎 itself, and 鼐.
- 207 鼓 **gǔ** drum. The only characters we list under this radical are 鼓 itself, and 鞀.
- 208 鼠 **shǔ** rat, mouse. Examples: 鼯, 鼯, 鼯, 鼯, 鼠.

14 strokes

- 209 鼻 **bí** nose. Examples: 鼷, 鼷, 鼷.
- 210 齊 **qí** even, uniform. The simplified form 齐 is six strokes, as in 齋 (whose complex form is 齋). Other characters with the complex radical 齊 have simplified forms without 齊 or 齐 (齋 for 齋; and 齎 for 齋). For convenience, we also list 齐 and 齋 under radical 67 文.

15 strokes

- 211 齒 **chǐ** teeth; age. The simplified form 齿 is eight strokes. Examples: 齡, 齡, 齲, 齲, 齲.

16 strokes

- 212 龍 **lóng** dragon. The simplified form 龙 is five strokes. Examples: 庞, 龐, 袭, 襲, 龕, 龕.
- 213 龜 **guī** turtle, tortoise. The simplified form 龟 is seven strokes. The only characters we list under this radical are 龟 and 龜 themselves.

17 strokes

- 214 龠 **yuè** flute. The only characters we list under this radical are 龠 itself, and 龠.

C-E Appendix XI

Radical Index of Characters

(This index is omitted from this PDF file. For Wenlin, simply choose Radicals by Stroke Count from the List menu.)

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