REFERENCE MATTER
Answer Keys and Translations, Lessons 1-11

Note: As you might expect, considering the flexibilities and ambiguities of literary Chinese, giving an English rendering of our lesson texts involves some leeway. I have made certain decisions here in regards to tense and number, for example. Use your best common sense in comparing my answers to yours.

LESSON 1: A FEW PROVERBS

Text #1
One who knows his fate does not resent Heaven; one who knows himself does not resent others.
Note: The contrast here between 己 and 人: 人 should not be interpreted simply as “people.”

Text #2
Disaster/misfortune arises from wanting to obtain [things]; good fortune arises from self-control. The sagely person leads his ears and eyes by means of his mind/heart; the petty person leads his mind/heart by means of his ears and eyes.

Text #3
[As for] one who does good, Heaven rewards/repays him with virtue/favors. [As for] one who does evil, Heaven rewards/repays him with misfortune.
Note: the emphatic coverb structure here could result in a clumsier but more accurate translation: “[As for] one who does good, it is with virtue that Heaven rewards him.”

EXERCISES
1. Practice (者):
   1. 欲者
   2. 知心者
   3. 欲目者
4. 報人者
5. 導天者

1.4. Practice (於):
1. 爲善者導心於善。
2. 心生於善。
3. 人得耳於天。

1.6. Practice (以 in emphasis position):
1. 耳目報不知以善。
2. 德生於善以自心。
3. 知己者命天以自察。

LESSON 2: YET MORE PROVERBS

Text #1
The gentleman/superior man has worries/concerns that last all his life, but so he does not have short-term/immediate disasters. He acts in accordance with the Way; he speaks in accordance with principle. Though he is delighted, he is not any more lenient; though he is angry, he does not make things any more difficult.

Text #2
When the world loses the Way, only then do benevolence and righteousness arise in it. When the state [or state and household] is not governed, only then are filial sons born in it. When the people fight and do not share, only then do compassion and kindness arise from them. When the Way goes awry and the times go astray, only then do/does grand strategies/resourcefulness arise from them.

EXERCISES
2.2. Practice (long phrases with 之):
1. An era of planning benevolence or an era of plotting against benevolence or an era of planning and benevolence
2. The disaster of going against the Way or worrying about going against the Way or the disaster of returning to the Way, etc.
3. A filial lord who leads his people by means of kindness and justice
4. A good people who know how to follow their lord or a good people who understand/know a compliant lord
5. A filial son does not lose family principles that possess justice.
6. The whole world obeys a lord who practices virtue.
7. The whole world vies to obey a lord who practices virtue.
8. The whole world vies to obey a lord who practices virtue by means of kindness and justice.
9. The angry son did not know how to obey the words of the gentleman/superior man.
10. The people do not have any plans to practice kindness. (Be sure that you distinguish between 無 and 不 here!)

Practice (phrases with 之):
1. 言德之聖君
2. 逆家之難理
3. 則君子之時
4. 失仁之怒子
5. 以惠(惠)治之善人
6. 民言治國之君。
7. 孝子得報於順道之天。
8. 不孝之君逆有義之聖人。

Practice (compound sentences):
1. 民爭得生而不順君。
2. 小人言仁義而不行德。
3. 天下不治，而後民爭得道。
4. 子行孝而治家。
5. 怒而不怒君。
6. 君不言，而後民謀德。

LESSON 3: YET ONE MORE PROVERB

Those among the ten thousand things that obtain their root live; those among the hundred affairs that obtain their way are perfected/accomplished. Where the Way resides, all the world returns to there/gives it their allegiance. Where virtue resides, all the world honors it. Where kindness resides, all the world loves/cherishes it. Where justice resides, all the world fears it/is in awe of it. As for houses that leak, the people leave them. As for water that is shallow, fish flee it. As for trees that are tall/lofty, birds roost in them. As for virtues that are generous, the knight hurries to them. As for [men] who possess propriety, the people are in awe of/fear them. As for [men] who are loyal and faithful, the knight dies for them.

EXERCISES

1. People who do not spend the night in houses
2. Lords who do not resent disaster
3. Knights who do not trust Heaven/believe in Heaven
4. As for trees that are small, their roots are not formed.
5. Those knights who do not cherish/love themselves do not worry about fate/their lives.
6. As for fish who do not flee shallow water, people/others catch them.
7. As for birds who form homes in tall trees—their houses leak.
Practice (partitives):
1. 小人之不在家者
2. 魚之無君者
3. 士之去水者
4. 君之成禮者，民歸之。
5. 貴人之不愛魚者，其心淺。
6. 士之死於水者，君爭愛之。
7. 鳥之趣得道者，士貴其德。

OPTIONAL EXERCISES
Rewrite the above sentences in nonpartitive forms:
1. 不在家之小人
2. 無君之魚
3. 去水之士
4. 成禮之君，民歸之。
5. 不愛魚之貴人，其心淺。
6. 死於水之士，君爭愛之。
7. 趣得道之鳥，士貴其德。

3.3. Practice (the particle 所):
1. What the people honor
2. What the fish resents / what fish resent
3. Where birds roost / where the bird roosts
4. The knight does not cherish what the people cherish.
5. What the lord abandons, the petty person competes to hurry to.

LESSON 4: GUAN ZHONG SHOWS UP LATE
Duke Huan of Qi prepared a banquet for his important ministers, and he set the time for noon. Guan Zhong arrived afterward. Duke Huan raised a goblet in order to have him drink. Guan Zhong cast aside half of the ale. Duke Huan said, “I set a time and you arrived afterward; I offered you drink and you cast aside half the ale. Is this acceptable in terms of propriety?” Guan Zhong replied, “I have heard: ‘When ale enters, the tongue comes out; the one whose tongue comes out will speak remiss; the one who speaks remiss will cast himself away.’ I calculate that casting aside oneself is not as good as casting aside the ale.” Duke Huan laughed [or smiled] and said, “Uncle, rise and go to your place!”

EXERCISES
Practice
1. I [your minister] wish to cast aside evil in order to govern the people. Is that OK?
2. The duke all of his life/always practiced unfiliality in order to go against the world.
3. A good knight prepares a banquet with propriety.
4. Guan Zhong said, "Do you [duke] not know how to cast aside evil ministers?" (or "do you not know ministers who have cast aside evil?")
5. The duke replied, "I calculate that casting aside evil ministers is not as good as cherishing the people of the state [or the state and the people]."
6. Water that is shallow is not as good as trees that are tall.
7. The knights who arrived late did not fear the lord’s anger.
8. The duke has his ministers sit and passed around the ale.
9. To drink ale and to be remiss in speech is not as good as casting aside ale and controlling one’s speech.
10. The bird roosted in a lofty tree for its own sake, whereas the fish abandoned shallow water for the sake of its sons/children.

Practice
1. 齊公為其民反善。
2. 臣聞，其子言孝而不愛其父。
3. 管仲笑曰：「君終身棄酒觴乎？不如為聖人具酒。」
4. 其仲父不坐於臣中。
5. 鳥舉舌而笑。魚在水而不聞。
6. 其父欲去 (或出) 家而飲於高樹。
7. 公日就 (其) 屋而聞 (其) 臣 (之) (所) 謀。
8. 公期日以成禮。
9. 子棄禮以得子 (之) 所愛乎?
10. 我信士 (之) 所信。

Lesson 5: Master Zeng Refuses a City

Master Zeng was wearing/put on tattered clothing in order to plow. The ruler of Lu sent someone/a person to go and present a city to him; he said, "please use this [lit., "by means of this"] to mend your clothing." [Master Zeng] did not accept. [The man] returned, then came again, but Master Zeng still [lit., "again"] did not accept. The emissary said, "It is not that you, sir, are seeking [something] from others; others are giving it to you. Why won’t you accept?" Master Zeng said, "I have heard: ‘Those who receive things from others are in awe of/fear others, whereas those who give to others are arrogant toward others.’ Even if the ruler has a gift and is not arrogant toward me, would I be able to not be in awe of him?’" In the end he did not accept [or he never accepted]. Confucius heard of this and said, “Shen’s words are sufficient to preserve his virtue.”

Exercises

5.1. Practice (pivots)
1. The duke sent/made Guan Zhong [to] repay the people with fish.
2. Master Zeng for the sake of his lord sent/made his son [to] go to Lu.
3. Kindness and justice make me preserve the people and [yet] obtain good fortune.
4. Confucius sent/me made me [to] prepare a banquet.
5. Confucius’ words make me abandon myself in order to govern the state.

5.3. Practice (非)
1. The duke said, “Do you treat Confucius arrogantly?” Guan Zhong replied, “It’s not that I treat Confucius arrogantly, but I don’t love him.”
2. It’s not that I don’t love my state, but I am unable to value the lord’s plans.
3. It’s not that I seek evil conduct, but I am insufficient to preserve my virtue.
4. It’s not that I am casting aside your/the lord’s gift, [but] I can’t drink ale.
5. It’s not that I don’t love kindness and justice, but [they] are not easy to practice.

5.4. Practice (double objects)
1. Confucius gave me a big fish.
2. Guan Zhong presented the duke with good plans.
3. Master Zeng speaks to me about filial piety and loyalty.
4. The father gave his home to [his] son.
5. The lord gave Guan Zhong a cup.

5.6. Practice (idiomatic inversions)
1. I didn’t get it.
2. I didn’t say it.
3. The lord/you doesn’t/don’t love me.
4. Does Confucius not preserve you?
5. The duke did not raise it.

5.7. Practice
1. 求管仲於魯不如使孔子往齊。
2. 我非使孔子往齊。我自往焉。
3. 公奚為賜之邑? 公奚為賜邑焉? 公奚為以邑賜之?
4. 我非不子愛。
5. 請賜之於士。 請以此賜士。 (Note: 請賜士之 is wrong!)
6. 仁義足以全我民。
7. 子使管仲就坐乎?
8. 子勿畏!
9. 賜邑不如獻之於其君。
10. 我非能修德，而我貴孝忠之道。

1.3. 者
1. Those who know how to preserve their lives receive good fortune from Heaven.
2. Those who follow their roots do not resent fate.
3. Those who perfect their virtue by means of loyalty and trust do not wish to abandon their lords.

1. Guan Zhong received a city from the duke.
2. Confucius presented a bird to the Lord of Lu.
3. The uncle came out of the house.

1.5-1.6. Coverb 以
1. The bird makes a house of the tree. The fish makes a house of the water.
2. The good person rules the state by means of compassion.
3. It is with good fortune that Heaven repays virtue / Heaven repays virtue with good fortune.

1.7. Displaced objects
1. As for a lord who possesses virtue, Heaven repays [him] with good fortune.
2. As for a just lord, the people fear him; as for a benevolent lord, the people love him.
3. The lord's plans I myself know.

3.2. Partitive structures
1. Those lords who rule well their states have the virtue to preserve the people.
2. Those knights who do not wish to die are insufficient to die for their lords.
3. Those of the people who struggle for things do not trust their lord.

3.3. 所
1. I do not trust/believe what Confucius trusts/believes.
2. My father wishes to obtain the house that my uncle left.
3. I myself abandon the ale that others drink.

4.2. Coverb 为
1. The petty person fights to share for his own sake, whereas the superior man cultivates virtue for others.
2. I cannot wear tattered clothing for the sake of my house.
3. The lord abandoned evil conduct for the sake of the people and returned to virtue.

5.1. Pivots
1. Shallow water makes fish flee.
2. The Lord of Qi sent a messenger to go to Lu.
3. Do you wish to make me hasten to death?

5.4. Double objects
1. The knight received a town from the duke.
2. The lord presented Confucius with a bird.
3. The people repaid Guan Zhong with a fish.
Translate the following into literary Chinese:

齊公見酒，以朝期，鳥往而不受觀於臣。鳥曰：「我奚為不得飲？」管仲對曰：「臣非不愛鳥，而公不欲聞之。」鳥曰：「駕之。我聞：民耕，公治，鳥言，禁鳥，不如其謀。請使我就坐。」屋漏，鳥懟之。公入而曰：「請受觀於我！」以酒賜鳥，鳥棄之而怒曰：「子無禮！」公憂曰：「我欲使子愛我國，鳥不求我家。」鳥對曰：「子縱有禮，我不復求子家。」臣曰：「勿出！」而鳥已去之。

LESSON 6: HERE WE GO ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH

Viscount Jian of Zhao raised troops and attacked Qi. He commanded those in the army that if there was anyone [or He commanded that if in the army there was anyone] who dared to remonstrate, he would be punished as far as death. [There was] an armor-wearing knight named Gong Lu, who gazed at Viscount Jian from a distance and laughed. Viscount Jian said, “What are you laughing at?” He replied, “I'm just thinking of an old joke” [lit., “I just have an old joke”]. Viscount Jian said, “If you have the means to explain it, then that's fine; if you don’t, then you die.” He replied, “At the time of the mulberry-leaf harvest, the husband and wife of one of my neighbor households together went out into the fields [or the husband of one of my neighbor households with his wife together went out into the fields]. He saw a girl in the mulberries, and he then went and chased her, but was unable to catch her. When he returned, his wife was angry and had left him. I laugh at his loneliness.” Viscount Jian said, “Now I'm attacking a state and [will] lose a state—that is my loneliness.” Thereupon he disbanded his army and went home.

EXERCISES

6.1. Practice (consequence sentences)

1. If there are good people, Heaven rewards them with good fortune.
   As for good people, Heaven rewards them with good fortune.
2. If there are people drinking ale, I will give them a cup.
   As for people drinking ale, I will give them a cup.
3. If there is anyone who dares to remonstrate, the duke will send him to go to Lu.
   As for anyone who dares to remonstrate, the duke will send him to go to Lu.
4. If the family has anyone unfilial, the father will send her out.
   As for anyone in the house who is unfilial, the father will send her out.
5. If there is anyone chasing the girl in the mulberries, he will be punished as far as death.
   As for those chasing the girl in the mulberries, they will be punished as far as death.

6.5. Practice

1. 我家，子家也。
2. 桓公，其民而不攻國者也。
3. 櫸，鳥之所宿也。
4. 桑中之人，我之所笑也。
5. 爲善而死我君，是我德也。
LESSON 7: HE CALLS THE TUNE

Master Bo Ya was strumming the zither, and Zhongzi Qi was listening to him. Just as he was strumming, his intentions were set on Mt. Tai. Zhongzi Qi said, “How wonderful is your strumming the zither! It rises up lofty like Mt. Tai!” After a short period of time, Bo Ya’s intentions were set on flowing water. Zhongzi Qi then said, “How wonderful is your strumming the zither! It surges like flowing water!” When Zhongzi Qi died, Bo Ya smashed his zither and broke the strings, and to the end of his life he never strummed the zither again. He believed that there was no one in the world worthy of hearing him strum the zither.

Not only is strumming the zither like this—worthy people are also so. Even though there is a worthy person, if you do not have the means to treat him [well], then how will the worthy one be loyal to the fullest [for you]? The reason why the horse Ji did not arrive a thousand li on his own is because he awaited Bo Le and only then arrived.

EXERCISES

73. Practice (可 and 可以)

1. The army can be disbanded. Viscount Jian of Zhao can disband the army.
2. Ale can be discarded. Confucius can discard ale. Confucius can depart.
3. The people can be governed. The people can govern.
4. A good wife can be found. A good wife can get fish.

Practice (coverbs with supporting verbs)

Note: Use leeway when putting the following sentences into coherent English.

1. The people are worthy of having the state governed for them.
2. Is a wicked ruler sufficient to honor the people?
3. There is no one in the mulberries worth abandoning your wife for.
4. A husband who possesses virtue is worth waiting for.
5. It’s difficult to select a zither for Bo Ya.

Practice

1. 孔子可爲君子。
2. 管仲難為聰鳥。
3. 曾子難以受邑。
4. 我子足爲行仁。
7.5. Practice (explanation sentences)

1. The reason why Viscount Jian of Zhao disbanded the army was because he listened to Gong Lu’s words.
2. The reason why the minister was loyal to the fullest to the ruler was because the ruler cherished him.
3. The reason why Gong Lu obtained a wife was because he didn’t know how to select mulberries.
4. The reason why Confucius put on tattered clothes and plowed was because he did not receive a city from the duke.
5. The reason why Duke Huan raised troops and attacked Lu was because the Lord of Lu did not respect him.

Practice

1. 我不愛琴者，伯牙使我聽之也。
2. 我終身修德者，管仲為我解之也。
3. 民難為治國者，民不知忠孝也。
4. 子不自恃公者，伯樂使子鼓琴也。
5. 我以爲世無賢人者，孔子死也。

LESSON 8: DUKE MU FORGIVES THE HORSE-EATERS

Duke Mu of Qin once went out and lost his swift horse; he went himself to search for it. He saw that some men had already killed his horse, and were just then together eating its flesh. Duke Mu said to them, “That is my swift horse!” The men were all frightened and stood up. Duke Mu said, “I have heard that eating the flesh of a swift horse but not drinking ale [with it] will kill a person.” Immediately he gave them something to drink in turn. Those who had killed the horse went away ashamed. After three years, Jin attacked Duke Mu of Qin and besieged him. Those who in the past had eaten the flesh of the horse said to each other, “We can go out and die and repay the grace of having wine to drink with our horse meat!” They then broke the siege. In the end, Duke Mu was able by means of this to resolve his difficulties and to triumph over Jin; he captured Duke Hui and in this way came home. This [is a case where] a favor was applied and good fortune came back from it.

EXERCISES

8.3. Practice (suppression of the coverb)

1. I returned the horse, and, by means of that, made the people love me.
   I returned the horse in order to make the people love me.
2. The lord who does good is in awe of his own ministers, and by means of that/because of that, he listens to their remonstrances.
   The lord who does good is in awe of his own ministers in order that he may listen to their remonstrances.
3. A worthy knight cultivates virtue all his life, and, by means of that, he waits to die for his lord.
A worthy knight cultivates virtue all his life in order to await dying for his lord.
4. Birds roost in tall trees, and, by means of that, they obtain things that they like to eat.
Birds roost in tall trees in order to obtain the things that they like to eat.

Practice
1. 孔子謂公曰：「馬相惜，則逃。」
2. 兵卒得攻魯，以殺鼓琴之君。
3. 勝師而解圍，是我所望也。
4. 人雖共食馬，我方懶之。
5. 穆公令有食其亡馬者，以次殺之。
6. 民奚為懶? 不能報我君之佇恩也。
7. 臣共謀，以解難。
8. 居三年，晉使人賜孔子馬。孔子謂曰：「我嘗失馬，我不能責之。請還之於公。」

Lesson 9: Mizi Xia Loses Favor

Mizi Xia was loved by the Lord of Wei. The law of the state of Wei was that anyone who drove the lord’s carriage unlawfully would be punished by having his feet cut off. Mizi Xia’s mother was ill; someone heard of this, and at night went to inform him. Mizi Xia drove the lord’s carriage without authorization and went out. The lord heard of this and thought him worthy. He said, “How filial! For the sake/reason of his mother, he committed a crime worthy of having his feet cut off!” The lord was strolling in his orchard. Mizi Xia ate a peach and found it sweet, so he didn’t finish it and offered [the rest] to the lord. The lord said, “He loves me and disregards its taste!” When Mizi Xia’s looks faded and [the lord’s] love slackened, he offended the lord. The lord said, “This man indeed once usurped the use of my carriage, and moreover he once fed me the remains of a peach!” Therefore, though Mizi Xia’s conduct did not necessarily change from before, the reason why he was first considered worthy and afterward offended was because of the change that arose from love to hate.

EXERCISES
9.5. Practice (passive patterns)
1. 伯牙之琴聽於其母。
2. 鳥見捕於田。
3. 孝見行於秦国。
4. 我嘗棄於仲父。
5. 國見攻之時，君車竊於兵。
6. 嚴夫笑於趙民。
9.5. Practice

1. Because the water is shallow, fish flee it.
2. The water is shallow; consequently, the fish flee it.
3. The reason why fish flee the water is because the water is shallow.
4. Because he did not wish to let his tongue go, Guan Zhong cast aside half the ale.
5. Guan Zhong did not wish to let his tongue go; consequently, he cast aside half the ale.
6. The reason why Guan Zhong cast aside half the ale was because he did not wish to let his tongue go.
7. Because he worried about his mother's illness, Mizi Xia's looks faded.
8. Mizi Xia worried about his mother's illness; consequently, his looks faded.
9. The reason why Mizi Xia's looks faded was because he worried about his mother's illness.
10. Because Zhongzi Qi didn't listen to the zither anymore, Bo Ya smashed it.
11. Zhongzi Qi didn't listen to the zither anymore; consequently, Bo Ya smashed it.
12. The reason why Bo Ya smashed his zither was because Zhongzi Qi didn't listen to it anymore.

LESSON 10: ENVIRONMENT, NOT HEREDITY

Master Yan was about to go on a mission to Chu. The King of Chu heard of this, and he said to his courtiers, "Yan Ying is a practiced rhetorician of Qi. Just now he is coming, and I wish to humiliate him. How?" A courtier replied, "For when he comes, I request we tie up a man. We will walk by Your Majesty, and you will say, 'Who is he?' We will reply, 'He is a man of Qi.' Your Majesty will say, 'What is he being tried for?' and we will say, 'He is being tried for robbery.'" Master Yan arrived, and the King of Chu gave Master Yan ale. When the banquet had progressed for a while, two guards tied up a person and came to the king. The king said, "What has the bound man done?" They replied, "He is a man of Qi, and is being tried for robbery." The king regarded Master Yan and said, "Are the people of Qi indeed good at robbery?" Master Yan withdrew from his mat and replied, "I have heard that when the orange tree grows south of the Huai it becomes an orange tree, but when it grows north of the Huai it becomes a zhi tree. Only the leaves are similar; the taste of their fruit is not the same. Why is it so? The water and the terrain are different. Now a commoner is born and grows up in Qi and doesn't steal, but he enters Chu and steals. No doubt it is the water and terrain of Chu that makes a commoner good at stealing?"

EXERCISES

10.2. Practice (temporal clauses)

1. 景子之入屋也，我請出而食其馬。
2. 王之賜孔子橘也，曾子怒而破之。
3. 民之去邑也，王復得駕車。
4. 其生其子也，王喜而具酒。
5. 其將罷師也，趙兵攻而勝之。
Practice (所以)

1. 天以福報修德之士。天之所以報修德之士，福也。
The means by which Heaven repays the knight who practices virtue is good fortune.

2. 孔子以善言解仁義。孔子之所以解仁義，善言也。
The means by which Confucius explains kindness and justice is fine speech.

3. 趙簡子以軍成其志。趙簡子之所以成其志，軍也。
The means by which Viscount Jian of Zhao perfects his ambition is the army.

4. 子以不孝得罪於父。子之所以得罪於父，不孝也。
The reason why the son offended his father was because he was unfilial.

5. 王以橘賜晏子。王之所以賜晏子，橘也。
What the king gave Master Yan was an orange tree.

Review, Lessons 6–10

6. Consequence sentences

1. If there is anyone who cuts down an orange tree, he will be bound by the guards.

2. The king commanded that if among the people there was anyone who stole his carriage, he would be punished as far as having his feet cut off.

3. The duke commanded that as for anyone who chased the girls in the mulberries, he would be sent to Chu.

7. Verb-supporting verb structures

1. The king believed that in his state there was no one worthy of speaking with about virtue.

2. Those in this town who could have the harp played for them have already gone to listen to Bo Ya.

3. Mizi Xia is someone who could stroll with one in the peach orchard.

8. Explanation sentences

1. The reason why the horse-eaters went to repay the duke’s kindness was because the duke had given them ale.

2. The reason why the leaves of the two trees are not the same is because their water and soil have given rise to differences.

3. The reason why Master Yan stole the lord’s carriage was because he hated the taste of his peaches.

9. Suppressed coverb objects

1. The mother of the king stole his fine oranges, and used them to feed the horses of the people of Chu.

2. My uncle has no wife; for his sake I obtained a woman among the mulberries.

3. Viscount Jian raised an army and, by means of it, broke the siege of the town of Qi.

10. Passives

1. The king was killed in the mulberries; the king was killed by his uncle.
2. People eating horses is not as good as people being eaten by horses; people feeding horses is not as good as people being fed by horses.

3. At the time of the mulberry-leaf harvest, the neighboring husband and wife thought that their tree was stolen.

10.3.  

1. The zhi fruit is the means by which the sick mother obtains life.
2. Strumming the harp is the means by which to make women love you.
3. Commanding guards to bind the man of Qi was the means by which the king humiliated Master Yan.

Translate the following into literary Chinese:

晏子往使楚以破晉師之圍。日中見王。王曰：「賢人雖為我盡忠，吾不計舉兵，吾聞舉兵而不得馬者生，無吾使晏子麾兵。」晏子走席而對曰：「臣以為楚無能，無使馬，而使之使馬，則將得馬，而以予子晉邑。」晏子對曰：「臣以為楚無能，無使馬，而使之使馬，非獨使馬，亦使楚，不聖之君，則將得馬。」晏子已逃矣。王怒而欲殺之。而晏子已逃矣。王令往南有敢予晏子食者罪至刑司，故我聞：習辭而往使，未必有福。

LESSON II: CAO MO 曹沫

(No translations of the text proper will be provided from this lesson on.)

16.3.  

1. Master Yan thought that the King of Chu was a ruler who coveted profit.
2. The father thought that his son was unfilial.
3. If you do not consider the people to be thieves, then they will wish to die for you.
4. Now I consider Guan Zhong to be worthy and appoint him a high minister.
5. To take weapons as your strength is not as good as considering them to be things that do not possess [anything] that can profit [you].
Text Sources and Character Variants

Below I list my published sources for the lesson texts, relying as much as possible on respected, standard editions. When I have decided to use a significant "variant" reading over the "main" text reading in these editions, I have so noted. In the case of a number of obscure characters, I have silently replaced them with their more common versions. In no case has using a variant resulted in a significant change in the meaning of a passage.

Lessons 1–9:

Lesson 1:
Text #1: p. 399 (juan 16, 談叢); Text #2: p. 398 (juan 16, 談叢); Text #3: p. 393 (juan 16, 談叢)

Lesson 2:
Text #1: p. 405 (juan 16, 談叢); Text #2: p. 439 (juan 17, 雜言)

Lesson 3:
p. 388 (juan 16, 談叢)

Lesson 4:
p. 255 (juan 10, 敬慎)

Lesson 5:
pp. 79–80 (juan 4, 立簡)

Lesson 6:
pp. 223–24 (juan 9, 正謨)
Lesson 7:
pp. 183–84 (juan 8, 尊賢)
Variant: For 其友鍾子期聽之 read 鍾子期聽之.

Lesson 8:
p. 125 (juan 6, 復恩)

Lesson 9:
p. 413 (juan 17, 雜言)
Variant: For 嘗僥吾車 read 嘗僥駕吾車.

Lesson 10:
Variants: For 晏子將至楚 read 晏子將至楚; for 楚聞之 read 楚王聞之.

Lessons 11–18:
Takigawa Kametarō 濱川亀太郎. Shi ji huizhu kaozheng (Shiki kaichū kōsho) 史記會注考證.

Lesson 11:
Variant: (l. 1) For 亦以甚矣 read 亦已甚矣.

Lesson 12:
Variant: (ll. 4–5) For 具酒自瀝磊政母前 read 具酒自瀝磊政母前.

Lesson 19:
Sibu beiyao (SBBY) edition, juan 7, pp. 2b–3a. Variant: (ll. 5–6) For 宮之童妾未殞而遭之 read 宮之童妾未殞而遭之. Variant: (l. 8) For 閻童妾 read 閻童妾之女 (taking commentator’s suggestion). Variant: (l. 11) For 宜咎 read 宜臼 (based on other texts).

Lessons 20–27:
SBBY edition, juan 1, pp. 10a–11b. Variant: (Lesson 21, l. 8) For 孟子曰不敏 read 孟子曰不敏.
Variant: (Lesson 21, l. 9) For 不也 read 不敢也.

Lessons 22–30:
Lesson 31:
Soushenji 搜神記. Xinding siku quanshu 欽定四庫全書, edition, juan 19. Variants: (l. 2) For 域 read 越; (l. 11) For 姿 read 績.

Lesson 32:
Lu Qinli 劉欽立, ed. Xian Qin Han Wei Jin Nanbei chao shi 先秦漢魏晉南北朝詩. Beijing: Zhonghua, 1983, pp. 2160–61. Variants: (l. 1) For 唱唱何用力 read 唱唱復嚩嚩; (l. 11) For less common 嬉 read 娘; (l. 21) For 願遶千里足 read 願借明駝千里足; (l. 28) For 始 read 該.

Lessons 33–40:
Guo Qingfan 郭慶藩. Zhuangzi jishi 莊子集釋. Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1961, pp. 561–608. Variants: (Lesson 33, l. 16) For 連 read 侖; (Lesson 36, l. 13) For 知天人之行 read 知乎人之行; (Lesson 38, l. 3) For 當舜 read 當堯舜之時; (Lesson 38, l. 3) For 當桀纣 read 當桀纣之時.
Suggestions for Further Reading
(Some Translations and Studies)

DISCUSSIONS OF THE LANGUAGE


UNIT 2: 司馬遷 AND THE 史記


———. *Records of the Historian: Chapters from the Shih Chi of Ssu-ma Ch’ien*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1969. Selections from his previous translation, along with a number of pre-Han chapters, including the “Biographies of the Assassin-Retainers.”

UNIT 3: 烈女傳


UNIT 4: 孟子


UNIT 5


UNIT 6: 庄子

Graham, A. C. *Chuang-Tzu: The Seven Inner Chapters and Other Writings from the Book Chuang-tzu.* London: George Allen and Unwin, 1981. The most philosophically thoughtful translation. However, it is based on Graham’s “reconstruction” of the text (which involves substantial rearranging) and is therefore rather difficult to use as a consulting gloss.

Japanese *Kanbun* Renderings of the Texts

*Kanbun* interpretations of literary Chinese texts vary greatly from interpreter to interpreter, and styles of rendering have changed over the centuries. Since Japanese pronunciation of the text's vocabulary will be based on a particular *kanbun* reading, I have found it far too unwieldy to supply a Japanese pronunciation index. However, I include here romanized *kanbun* renderings of the texts (with the exception of the lesson texts in Unit 5, because I was unable to find a published *kanbun* rendering of them). In this way, students may compare a typical *kanbun* version with the version they work out from a "literary Chinese" perspective.

My versions here are adapted from the ones found in the Taishō era compendium, the *Kanbun sōsho* 漢文叢書 (Tsukamoto Tetsuzō 塚本哲三, ed.; Yūhōdō, 1920-22). Occasionally the *kanbun* grammatical and semantic interpretations of the texts will vary somewhat from the ones I have presented in the notes.

**LESSON 1**

 Mei wo shiru mono wa ame wo uramizu, onore wo shiru mono wa hito wo uramizu.

 Ka wa toku wo hossuru ni shō ji, fuku wa mizukara kinzuru ni shōzu. Seijin wa kokoro wo motte jimoku wo mizubiki, shōjin wa jimoku wo motte kokoro wo mizubiki.

 Zen wo nasu mono wa, ame mukuyuru ni toku wo motte shi, fuzen wo nasu mono wa, ame mukuyuru ni ka wo motte su.

**LESSON 2**

 Kunshi wa shūshin no urei atte itchō no urei nashi, michi ni shitagatte okonai, ri ni shitagatte ii, ki ni mo i wo kuwaezu, do ni mo nan wo kuwaezu.
Lesson 3

Banbutsu sono moto wo uru mono wa shōji, hyakuji sono michi wo uru mono wo naru. Michi no aru tokoro wa tenka kore ni ki shi, toku no aru tokoro wa tenka kore wo tōtobu. Jin no aru tokoro wa tenka kore wo ai shi, gi no aru tokoro wa tenka kore wo osoru. Oku moreba tami kore wo sari, nizu asakereba uo kore wo nogare, ki takakereba tori kore ni shuku shi, toku atsukereba shi kore ni omomuku. Rei aru mono wa tami kore wo osore, chūshin aru mono wa shi kore ni shi su.

Lesson 4


Lesson 5

Sōshi heii wo kite motte tagayasu. Ro kun hito wo shite yuite yū wo itasashimu. Iwaku, kou kore wo motte i wo osameyo to. Sōshi ukezu, han shite mata yuku, mata ukezu. Shisha iwaku, sensei hito ni motomuru ni arazu, hito sunawachi kore wo kenzuru nomi, nan sure zo ukezaru to. Sōshi iwaku, shin kore wo kiku, hito ni ukuru mono wa hito wo osore, hito ni atairuru mono wa hito ni ogoru to. Tatoi shi tamau koto arite ware ni ogorazu to mo, ware yoku osoruru koto nakaran ya to. Tsui ni ukezu. Kōshi kore wo kiite iwaku, San no gen wa, motte sono setsu wo mattu suru ni taceri to.

Lesson 6

Chō Kanshi hei wo agete Sei wo semu. Gunchū ni rei suraku, aete isamuru mono araba tsumi shi ni iuran to. Kō wo kiru no shi, na wo Kō Ro to iu mono, Kanshi wo bōken shite òi ni warau. Kanshi iwaku, shi nani wo ka warau to. Kotaete iwaku, shin ni sunawachi shukushō ari to. Kanshi iwaku, motte kore wo toku arabashi sunawachi ka nari, motte kore wo goku nakunba sunawachi shi sen to. Kotaete iwaku, kuwa toru no toki ni atatte, Shin ga rinka no fu to sai to tomo ni den ni yuki, sōchū no onna wo mite, yorite yuute kore wo ou ni, uru atawazu shite kaeri kaeru, sono tsuma ikatte kore wo sarki. Shin wa kono kō wo warau nari to. Kanshi iwaku, ima ware kuni wo utte, kuni wo ushinawazu, kore waga kō nari to. Koko ni oite shi wo yamete kaerinu.
LESSON 7

Haku Ga Shi kin wo ko shite, Shōshi Ki kore wo kiku ni, ko ni atatte, kokorozashi Taizan ni areba. Shōshi Ki iwaku, yoi ka na kin wo ko suru to, gigi ko to shite Taizan no gotoshi to. Shōsen no kan ni shite, kokorozashi ryūsui ni areba, Shōshi Ki mata iwaku, yoi ka na kin wo ko suru koto, shōshō ka to shite ryūsui no gotoshi to. Shōshi Ki shi shite, Haku Ga kin wo yaburi gen wo tachi, mi wo onna made mata kin wo ko sezu. Omoeraku yo ni tame ni kin wo ko suru ni taru mono nashi to. Hitori kin wo ko suru koto kaku no gotoku naru nomi ni arazaru nari, kensha mo mata shikari. Kensha an to iedomo, shika mo motte kore ni tsugu koto nakunba, kensha nani ni yorite chū wo tsukusen ya. Ki wa onozukara senri ni itaru mono narazu, Haku Raku wo matte nochi ni itaru nomi.

LESSON 8

Shin no Boku Kō katsute idete sono shunba wo ushinau. Mizukara yuiete kore wo motomuru ni, hito no sude ni sono uma wo koroshite, masa ni tomo ni sono niku wo kurau wo miru. Boku Kō itte iwaku, kore waga shunba nari to. Shō mina osorete tatsu. Boku Kō iwaku, ware kiku, shunba no niku wo kurōte sake wo nomazaru mono wa hito wo korosu to. Sunawachi tsuide wo motte kore ni sake wo nomashimu. Uma wo korosu mono niku nani hajite sariki. Oru koto sannen ni shite, Shin no Boku Kō wo semete kore wo kakomu. Ōji baniku wo kuraishi mono, ai itte iwaku, motte ide shi shite, uma wo kurai sake wo eshi no on ni hōzubeshi to. Tsui ni kakomi wo tsuiyasu. Boku Kō tsui ni motte nan wo goki Shin ni katsu wo e, Kei Kō wo ete ite kaereri. Kore toku idete fuku kaereru nari.

LESSON 9

Bishi Ka Ei kun ni ai seraru. Ei koku no hō, hisoka ni kimi no kuruma ni ga sureba, tsumi getasu seraru. Bishi Ka ga haha yamu ya, hito kiite yoru yuiete kore wo tsugu. Bishi Ka hoshii mama ni kimi no kuruma ni ga shite izu. Kimi kore o kiite, kore wo ken to shite iwaku, kō naru ka na, haka no tame no yue ni getsuzae wo okasu to. Kimi ka'én ni asobu. Bishi Ka momo wo kurōte amashi to shi, tsukusazu shite kimi ni hōzu. Kimi iwaku, ware wo ai shite sono kōmi wo wasuru to. Bishi Ka iro otoroete ai yurubi, tsumi wo kimi ni uru ni oyoande, kimi iwaku, kore moto katsute waga kuruma wo itsuhaitte ga shi, mata katsute ware ni kurawashimuru ni yotō wo motte seri to. Yue ni Shi Ka no kō wa imada kanarazushimo hajime ni hen zezaru nari, saki ni wa ken to serare, nochi ni wa tsumi wo etaru mono wa, ai zō no hen wo shō zeshi nari.

LESSON 10

Anshi masa ni So ni shi sen to su. So ō kore wo kiki, sayū ni itte iwaku, An Ei wa, Sei no ji ni naraeru mono nari. Ima masa ni kuruma. Ware kore wo hazukashimen to hossu. Nani wo motte sen to. Sayū kotaete iwaku, sono kuru wo tamesu ya, shin kou, hitori wo bakushiki, ō wo sugite yukan. Ō ie, nan suru mono zo to. Kotaete iwan, Seijin nari to. Ō ie, nani ni zasu to. Iwan, tō no zasu to. Anshi itaru. So ō, Anshi ni sake wo tamau. Sake takenawa ni shite ri futuri, hitori wo bakushite, ō ni itaru.
〇 iwaku, baku suru mono wa nan suru mono zo to. Kotaete iwaku, Seijin nari. Tō ni zasu to. Ō, Anshi wo mite iwaku, Seijin motoyori tō wo yoku suru ka to. Anshi seki wo sake, Kotaete iwaku, Ei kore wo kiku, tachibana, Wainan ni shōzureba sunawachi tachibana to nari, Waihoku ni shōzureba sunawachi karatachi to naru. Ha itazura ni ainite, sono mi aji onajikarazu. Shikaru yuen no mono wa nan zo ya. Suito kotonareba nari. Ima tami, Sei ni seichō shite tō sezu, Ō ni ireba sunawachi ōsa, Sono suito, tami wo shite tō wo yoku seshimuru koto naki wo en ya to.

LESSON 11


LESSON 12

LESSON 13


LESSON 14

Sono nochī shichijūyō nen ni shite Shin ni Yo Jō no koto arī. Yo Jō wa Shin no hito nari. Mata katsute Han shi oyobi Chūkō shi ni tsukaete na wo shiraruru tokoro nashi. Sarite Chi Haku ni tsukun. Chi Haku hanahadarashiku kore wo sonchō su. Chi Haku Chō Jō Shi wo utsu ni oyobi, Chō Jō Shi Kan Gi to hakarigoto wo awase, Chi Haku wo horobosu. Chi Haku no nochī wo horoboshite, sono chi wo sanbun su. Chō Jō Shi, mottomo Chi Haku wo urami, sono kashira ni urushi shite motte inari to nasu. Yo Jō sanchū ni tontō shite iwaku, aa, shi wa onore wo shiru mono no tame ni shishi, jo wo onore wo yorokobu mono no tame ni katchizuku. Ima Chi Haku ware wo shiru. Ware kanarazu tame ni ada wo mukuite shishi, motte Chi Haku ni hōzeba, sunawachi waga kompaku hajitsu to. Sunawachi meisei wo henjite keijin to nari, kyū ni irite shichū ni nari, hishu wo sashihassam, motte Jō Shi wo sasan to hossu. Jō Shi kei ni yukite kokoro ugoku. Shi wo nuru no keijin wo toraete tobe, sunawachi Yo Jō nari. Uchi ni tōhei wo motsu. Iwaku, Chi Haku no tame ni ada wo hōzen to hossu to. Sayū, kore wo chūsen to hossu. Jō Shi iwaku, kare wa gijin nari. Ware, tsutsushime kore wo saken nomi. Katsu Chi Haku horobi nochī nakute shite, sono shin tame ni ada wo mukuin to hossu. Kore tenka no kenjin nari to. Tsuiri ni yurushite kore wo sarashimu. Oru koto shibaraku shite Yo Jō mata mi ni urushi shite rai to nari, tan wo nomite a to nari, keijō wo shite shirubekarakarashime, yuki shi ni kou. Sono tsuka shirarazu nari. Yukite sono tomo wo miru. Sono tomo kore wo shirite iwaku, nanji wa Yo Jō ni arazu ya to. Iwaku, Ware kore nari to. Sono tomo tame ni nakite iwaku, shi no sai wo motte shi, shitsu wo ishite Jō Shi ni shinji seba, Jō Shi kanarazu shi wo kinkō sen. Shi wo kinkō seba, sunawachi hossuru tokoro wo nase. Kante yasukarazu ya. Nanze sunawachi.
ni wo sokonai, katachi wo kurushime, motte Jō Shi ni mukuin koto wo motomen to hossuru. Mata katarazaru ya to. Yo Jō iwaku, sude ni sude ni shitsu wo ishite hito ni shinji shite, shikōshite kore wo korosan koto wo motomu. Kore nishin wo idaki, motte sono kimi ni tsukau nari. Katsu waga nasu tokoro no mono wa kiwamete kataki nomi. Shikaredomo kore wa nasu yuen no mono wa, masa ni motte tenka kōsei no jinshin to nari nishin wo idaki, motte sono kimi ni tsukau mono wo hazukashimen to suru nari to.

LESSON 15


LESSON 16

してかくゆうす。モッテコモッテたんせきかんせいをしつてるもやしんおうべしとなす。しん
をくゆうそなわる。アエテチウシヒトたたまものにたあらつと。ゲンチウシヒトとおさけ、より
セイノトたねにいていわく、しんたちあおる、しょくかはくおるうをとおし。しっかになったとき、し
のそくかのうがはながあたかくをくき。うえにひやくきんをすすむるもや、まますみつれ
たかじをのしりうけつけにさで、このももみつれたかじをくき。うえにひやくきんをすすむるもや、ま
ますみつれたかじをくき。うえにひやくきんをすすむるもや、まますみつれたかじをくき。うえにひやく
きんをすすむるもや、まますみつれたかじをくき。うえにひやくきんをすすむるもや、まますみつれたかじを
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ますみつれたかじをくき。うえにひやくきんをすすむるもや、まますみつれたかじをくき。うえにひやく
きんをすすむるもや、まますみつれたかじをくき。うえにひやくきんをすすむるもや、まますみつれたかじを
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きんをすすむるもや、まますみつれたかじをくき。うえにひやくきんをすすむるもや、まますみつれたかじを
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ますみつれたかじをくき。うえにひやくきんをすすむるもや、まますみつれたかじをくき。うえにひやく
き

LESSON 17


LESSON 18

muku, senkin wo atae to. Kore wo hisashūsuredomo shiru mono nashi. Sei no ane Ei hito no Kan no shō wo sekisatsu seshi mono ari. Zoku erarezu, kuni sono meisei wo shirazu, sono shi wo urashite kore ni senkin wo kaku to kiki, sunawachi oyū shite iwaku, sere kore waga oto to ka. Az, Gen Chūshi waga oto to shiru to. Tachidokoro ni tachite Kan no shi ni yuku. Shikōshite shōshite mono wa hatashite Sei nari. Shi ni fushi, koku suru koto kiwamete kanashi. Iwaku, kore Shi no Shinsei ri no iwayuru Jō Sei to iu mono nari to. Shi no yuku mono moromoroshūjin mina iwaku, kono hito waga kokushō wo bōgyaku su. Ō kakete sono meisei wo senkin ni aganau. Fujin kikazu ya. Nan no aete kitarite kore wo shiru ya to. Ei kore ni kotaete iwaku, kore wo kikeri. Sūkaredomo Sei no ojoku wo kōmurete shihan no aida ni jichi suru yuen no mono wa, rōbo saiwai inutsuga naku, shō imada kasezashira ga tame nari. Shin sude ni tennen wo motte kasei shi, shō sude ni otto ni kaseri. Gen Chūshi sunawachi sashii, waga oto to wo kon'o no uchi yori agete kore ni mairu. Taku ashi. Ikan subeken. Shi moto yori onore wo shiru mono no tame ni shisu. Ima sunawachi shō nai aru no yue wo motte omoku jikei shi, motte jū wo tatsu. Shō sore ikan zo, mi to bossuru no chū wo osorete tsui ni kentei no na wo horobosan ya to. Ōi ni Kan no shijin wo otorokasu. Sunawachi ō i ni ten wo yobu mono mitahi, tsui ni oyū hiai shite Sei no katawara ni shisu. Shin So Sei Ei kore wo kiki, mina iwaku, hitoro Sei nomi no nō ni arazaru nari. Sunawachi no ane no mata retsuju nari. Sakki ni Sei wo shite makoto ni sono ane junin no kokorozashi naku, gai wo sarasu no nan wo omonzessu, kanarazu ken wo koyuru senri motte sono no wo terane, shitei tomo ni Kan no shi ni riku seraruwo wo shirashimeba, mata imada kanarazu shimo ade ni wo motte Gen Chūshi ni yurusazaran. Gen Chūshi no mata hito wo shirite yoku shi wo dari to iubeshi to.

LESSON 19


LESSON 20


LESSON 21

Mōshi sude ni metotte, masa ni shishitsu ni iran to su. Sono fu hadanugi ni shite uchi ni ari. Mōshi yorokobazu, tsui ni satte irazu. Fu, Mōbo ni jishite saran koto wo motomete iwaku, shō

LESSON 22

Mōshi Ryō no Kei Ō ni mamiyu. Ō iwaku, sō senri wo tō shi to sezu shite kitaru. Mata masa ni motte waga kuni wo ri suru aran to suru ka. Mōshī kotaete ikwaku, Ō nan zo kanarazu shimo ri to iwan. Mata jingi aru nomi. Ō wa nani wo motte waga kuni wo ri sen to ii, taifu wa nani wo motte waga ie wo ri sen to ii, shi shojin wa nani wo motte wagami wo ri sen to ii, shōge komogome ri wo torite, kuni ayaushii. Banjō no kuni, sono kimi wo shii suru mono wo, kanarazu senjō no ie nari. Ŝenjō no kuni, sono kimi wo shii suru mono wo, kanarazu hyakujō no ie nari. Man ni sen wo tori, sen ni hyaku wo toraba, Ōkarazu to nasazu. Iyashiku mo gi wo ato ni shite ri wo saki ni suru koto wo nasaba, uawazuma akazu. Imada jin ni shite sono shin wo isuru mono wo arazaru nari. Imada gi ni shite sono kimi wo nochi ni suru mono wa arazaru nari. Ō mata jingi to iwan nomi. Nan zo kanarazu shimo ri to iwan.
LESSON 23

Ryō no Kei Ō iwaku, kajin no kuni ni okeru ya, kokoro wo tsukusu nomi. Kadai kyō nareba, sunawachi sono tami wo Katō ni utsushi, sono zoku wo Kadai ni utsusu. Katō kyō naru mo matte shikari. Ringoku no matsurigoto wo sassuru ni, kajin no kokoro mo mocihiru ga gotoki mere nashi. Ringoku no tami sukunaki wo kuwaezu, kajin no tami ōki wo kuwaezaru wa, nan zo ya. Mōshi kotaete iwaku, ō tatakai wo konomeri. Kou tatakai wo motte tatoen. Tenzen to shite kore ni koshi, heijin sude ni sesshi, kō wo sute hei wo hiite hashiru. Aruiwa hyappo ni shite shikaru nochi ni todomari, aruiwa gojippo ni shite shikaru nochi ni todomari. Gojippo wo motte, hyappo wo warawaba, sunawachi ikan. Iwaku, fuka nari. Tada hyappo narazaru nomi, kore mata hashiru nari. Iwaku, ō moshi kore wo shiraba, sunawachi tami no ringoku yori ōki wo nozomu nakare. Nō no toki ni tagawazareba, koku agete kurabekazarazu nari. Sokuko ochi ni irazareba, gyobetsu agete kurabekazarazu nari. Fukin toki wo motte sanrin ni ireba, saimoku agete mocihibekazarazu nari. Koku to gyobetsu to agete kurabekazarazu, saimoku agete mocihibekazarazu wa, kore tami wo shite sei wo yashinai shi wo sō shite urami nakarashimu nari. Sei wo yashinai shi wo mo shite urami naki wa, ōdō no hajime nari. Go ho no taka, kore ni uuru ni kuwa wo motte seba, gojū no mono motte haku wo kirubeshi, kei ton kō tei no yashinai, sono toki wo ushinaku nakuba, shichijū no mono motte niku wo kurabeshi. Hyappo no den, sono toki wo ubau nakuba, sūkō no ie, motte ura nakarubeshi. Shōjo no oshie wo tsuisushimi, kore ni kasanuru ni kōtei no gi wo motte seba, hanbuku no mono, dōro ni futai sezu. Shichijū no mono haku wo ki niku ni kurai, reimin uezu kogoezu shite, shikashite ō tarazaru mono wa, imada kore arazaru nari. Kō tei hito no shoku wo shoku shite keren suru wo shirazu. Michi ni gahō arite hassuru wo shirazu. Hito shisureba, sunawachi iwaku, ware ni arazaru nari toshi nari to. Kore nan zo hito wo sashite kore wo koroshi, ware ni arazaru nari hei nari to iu ni koto naran. Ō, toshi wo tsumi suru koto nakuba, koko ni tenka no tami itarum.

LESSON 24

Mōshi Ryō no Jō Ō ni mamiyu. Idete hito ni katarite iwaku, kore wo nozomu ni jinkun ni nizu. Kore ni tsukite osoruru tokoro wo mizu. Sotsuzen to shite tōte iwaku, tenka izuku ni ka sadamaran. Ware kotaete iwaku, itsu ni sadamaru. Tare ka yoku kore wo itsu ni sen. Kostaete iwaku, hito wo korosu wo tashinamazaru mono yoku kore wo itsu ni sen. Tare ka yoku kore ni kimisen. Kotaete iwaku, tenka kumisezaru naki nari. Ō, kano nae wo shiru ka. Shichi hachi gatsu no aida, hidari sureba sunawachi nae karu. Ten yūzen to shite kumo wo okoshi, haizen to shite ame wo kudasa, sunawachi nae botsusen to shite kore ni okoru. Sore kaku no gotokuba, tare ka yoku kore wo todomen. Ima sore tenka no jinboku, imada hito wo korosu wo tashinamazaru mono arazaru nari. Moshii hito wo korosu wo tashinamazaru mono araba, sunawachi tenka no tami mina kubi wo hikite, kore wo nozoman. Makoto ni kaku no gotoku naraba tami no kore ni ki suru, nai mizu no hikiki ni tsuki haizen taru ga gotoshi. Tare ka yoku kore wo todomen.

LESSON 25

Sei no Sen Ō tōte iwaku, Sei Kan Shin Bun no koto, kiku wo ubekika. Mōshi kotaete iwaku, Chūji no to wa, Kan Bun no koto wo iu mono nashi. Kore wo motte kōsei tsutauoru nashi. Shin imada kore.

LESSON 26

Iwaku, ő ni mōsu mono arī. Iwaku, waga chikara motte hyaku kin wo aguru ni taru, shikashite motte ichi u wo aguru ni tarazu. Mei wa motte shūgō no sue wo sassuru ni taru, shikashite yoshin wo mizu to. Sunawachi ő kore wo yurusan ka. Iwaku, ina. Ima on wa motte kinjū ni oyoobu ni tarī, shikashite kō wa hyakusei ni itarazaru wa, hitori nan zo yōya. Shikaraba sunawachi ichi u no agarazaru wa, chikara wo mochizurarī ga tame nari. Yoshin no miezaru wa, mei wo mochizurarī ga tame nari. Hyakusei no yasunzerarezaru wa, on wo mochizurarī ga tame nari. Yue ni ō no ō tarazaru wa, nasazaru arī, atawazaru ni arazaru nari. Iwaku, nasazaru mono to atawazaru mono to no katachi wa, nani wo motte kotonaru. Iwaku, Taizan wo sashihasanate motte Hokukai wo koen to. Hitto ni katarite iwaku, ware atawazu to. Kore makoto ni atawazaru nari. Chōjō no tame ni shi wo sessu. Hitto ni katarite iwaku, ware atawazu to. Kore nasazaru nari, atawazaru ni arazaru nari. Yue ni ōno ō tarazaru wa, Taizan wo sashihasanate motte Hokukai wo koyuru no rui ni arazaru nari. Ō no ō tarazaru wa, kore shi wo sessuru no rui nari. Waga rō wo rō to shite, motte hito no rō ni oyooboshi, waga yō wo yō to shite, motte hito no yō ni oyoobasaba, tenka wa tanagokoro ni megurasubeshi. Shi ni iu, kasai ni kei shi, keitei ni itari, motte ka hō wo osamu to. Iu wa kono kokoro wo agete, kore wo kare ni

**LESSON 27**

Iwaku, shikaraba sunawachi ō no ō ni hossuru tokoro shirubeki nomi. Tochi wo hiraki, Shin Šō wo chō seshime, chūgoku ni nozomite, shi I wo busen to hossuru nari. Kakunogotoku nasu tokoro wo motte, kakunogotoku hossuru tokoro wo motomuru wa, nado ni yorite uo wo motomuru ga gotoki nari. Ō iwaku, kaku no gotoku soreran hanahashashiki ka. Iwaku, hotondo kore yori hanahashashiki an. Ki ni yorite uo wo motomuru wa, uo wo ezu to iedomo, nochi no wazawai nashi. Kakunogotoku nasu tokoro wo motte, kakunogotoku hossuru tokoro wo motomeba, shiryouko wo tsukushie kore wo hossie, nochi kanarazu wazawai aran. Iwaku, kiku wo ubeki ka. Iwaku, Šū hito to Šō hito to tatakawaba, sunawachi ō motte izureka katsu to nasu. Iwaku, Šō hito katan. Iwaku, shikaraba sunawachī shō wa moto yori motte tai ni teki subekarazu. Ka wa moto yori motte shī ni teki subekarazau. Jaku moto yori motte kyū ni teki subekarazau. Kaidai no chi, hō sen ni naru mono kyū. Sei atsumete sono itsu wo tamotsu. Itsu wo motte hachī wo fuku suru wa, nani wo motte Šū no Šō ni teki suru ni koto naran ya. Nan zo mata sono moto ni kaerazaru. Ima ō maturasuto wo hasshi jin wo hokodosaba, tenka no tsukauku mono wo shite mina ō no chō ni tatan to hosseshime, tagayasan mono wo shite mina ō no ya ni tagayasan to hosseshime, shōko wo shite mina ō no ichi ni zō sen to hosseshime, kōryo wo shite mina ō no michi ni iden to hosseshime, tenka no sono kimi wo nikumao to hossuru mono wo shite, mina ō ni omomuki uttaen to hosseshimu. Sore kaku no gotokuba, tare ka yoku kore wo todomen. Ō iwaku, ware kuraku shite koko ni susumu koto atawazu. Negawaku wa fūshii waga kokorozaši wo tasuke, akiraka ni motte ware wo oshe yo. Ware fubin to iedomo, kou kore wo shōshi sen. Iwaku, kōsan nauku shite, kōshin aru mono wa, tada shi nomi yoku suru wo nasu. Tami no gotoki wa sunawachī kōsan nakereba, yotte kōshin nashi. Iyashikuro mo kōshin nakereba, hō heki ja shi, nasazaru naki nomi. Tsumi ni ochiiro ni oyobi, shikaru nochi shiugatten kore wo kei su. Kore tamī wo amī nari. Irakunzo jinjin kurai ni aru aru, tamī wo amī suru wo shikamo nasubeken ya. Kono yue ni meikun wa tamī no san wo sei shi, kanarazu aoide motte fubo ni tsukauru ni tari, fushite motte saishi wo yashinmon ni tari, rakusai ni wa shūshin arī, kyōnen ni wa shibō ni manugareshime, shikarau nochi karite zen ni yukashimu. Yue ni tamī no kore ni shigatān ya karoshi. Ima ya tamī no san wo sei shi, aoide motte fubo ni tsukauru ni tarazu, fushite motte
LESSON 28

Sō Bō Mōshi ni mamiete iwaku, Bō, ō ni mamiyu. Ō, Bō ni kataru ni gaku wo konomu koto wo motte su. Bō imada motte kotauru arazaru nari. Iwaku, gaku wo konomu ikan. Mōshi iwaku, ō no gaku wo konomu hanahadashikereba, sunawachi Seikoku sore chikakaran ka. Tajitsu ō ni mamiete iwaku, ō katsute Sōshi ni kataru ni gaku wo konomu koto wo motte su. Kore aru ka. Ō iro wo henjite iwaku, kajin yoku sen’ō no gaku wo konomu ni arazaru nari. Tada sezoku no gaku wo konomu nomi. Iwaku, ō no gaku wo konomu koto hanahadashikereba, sunawachi Seikoku sore chikakaran ka. Ima no gaku wa, nai oishie no gaku no gotoki nari. Iwaku, kiku wo ubeki ka, to. Iwaku, hitori gaku shite tanoshimu to, hito to gaku shite tanoshimu to, izureka tanoshiki. Iwaku, hito to tomo ni suru ni shikazu. Iwaku, shō to tomo ni gaku shite tanoshimu to, shū to tomo ni gaku shite tanoshimu to, izureka tanoshiki. Iwaku, shū to tomo ni suru ni shikazaru nari. Shin kou, ō no tame ni gaku wo iwan. Ima ō koko ni kogaku sen. Hyakusei ō no shōko no koe, kanyaku no oto wo kiki, mina kubi wo yamashime atsu wo chijimete, shikashite aitsugete iwaku, waga ō no kogaku wo konomu, sore nan zo ware wo shite kono kyoku ni itarashimuru ya. Fushizaimizu, keitei saishi risan su to. Ima ō koko ni denryō sen. Hyakusei ō no shaba no oto wo kiki, ubō no bi wo mite, mina kubi wo yamashime atsu wo chijimete, shikashite aitsugete iwaku, waga ō no denryō wo konomu, sore nan zo ware wo shite kono kyoku ni itarashimuru ya. Fushizaimizu, keitei saishi risan su to. Kore ta nashi, tamo to tomo ni tanoshimi wo onajiku sezuaru nari to. Ima ō koko ni kogaku sen. Hyakusei ō no shōko no koe, kanyaku no oto wo kiki, mina kinkinzen to shite kishoku ari, shikashite aitsugete iwaku, waga ō koinegawaku wa shippei naki ka. Nan zo motte yoku kogaku suru ya. Ima ō koko ni denryō sen. Hyakusei ō no shaba no oto wo kiki, ubō no bi wo mite, mina kinkinzen to shite kishoku ari, shikashite aitsugete iwaku, waga ō koinegawaku wa shippei naki ka. Nani wo motte yoku denryō suru ya. Kore ta nashi, tamo to tomo ni tanoshimi wo onajiku sureba nari. Ima ō hyakusei to tomo ni tanoshimi wo onajiku sezuaru, sunawachi ō taran.

LESSON 29

Mōshi iwaku, uo wa waga hossuru tokoro nari. Yūshō mo mata waga hossuru tokoro nari. Ni sha kanuru koto wo ubekarazareba, uo wo sutete yūshō wo toru mono nari. Sei mo mata waga hossuru tokoro nari. Gi mo mata waga hossuru tokoro nari. Ni sha kanuru koto ubekarazareba, sei wo sutete gi wo toru mono nari. Sei mo mata waga hossuru tokoro, hossuru tokoro sei yori hanahadashiki mono nari. Yue ni iyashiku mo uru koto wo nasazaru nari. Shi mo mata waga nikumu tokoro,

LESSON 30


LESSON 33

Shūsui toki ni itari, hyakusen Ka ni sosogu. Keiryū no dai, ryōshi shogai no aida, gyūba wo benzezu, koko ni oite ka Ka Haku kinzen to shite mizukara yorokobi, tenka no bi wo motte kotogotoku onore ni ari to nasu. Nagare ni shitagatte higashi shi, yukite Hoku Kai ni itaru. Hōmen shite miru ni, miza no ha wo mizu. Koko ni oite ka Ka Haku hajimete sono menmoku wo megurashi, yō wo nozomite Jaku ni mukatte tanjite iwaku, yago ni kore ari iwaku, michi wo kiku koto hyaku ni shite motte onore ni shiku mono nashi to nasu to. Ware no ii nari. Katsu sore ware katsute Chūji no bun wo sukanashi to shi, shikashite Haku no gi wo karoshi to suru mono wo kīte, hajime ware shinzezanki. Ima ni shite ware shi no kiwamegataki wo mitari. Ware shi no mon ni itaru ni arazunba sunawachi
ayashī. Ware nagaku tairō no ie ni warawaren to. Hoku Kai Jaku iwaku, sei wa motte umi wo katarubekarazaru mono wa, kyo ni kakawareba nari. Kachū wa motte kōri wo katarubekarazaru mono wa, toki ni atskureba nari. Kyokushī wa motte michi wo katarubekarazaru mono wa, oshie ni tsukanerareba nari. Ima nanji gaishi wo ide, taikai wo mite, sunawachi nanji no shū wo shiru. Nanji masa ni tomo ni tairi wo katarubekaran to su. Tenka no mizu, umi yori dai naru wa nashi, bansen no kore ni ki suru. Izure no toki ka todomaru wo shirazaredomo, shikamo mitazu. Biryo no kore wo morasu. Izure no toki yamur na wo shirazaredomo, shikamo munashikarazu. Shunjū ten'ezu, suki kan shirazu. Kore sono Kō Ka no nagare ni suguru koto ryōshū wo nasubekarazu. Shikamo ware imada katsute kore wo motte mizukara ta to sezaru mono wa, mizukara katachi wo tenchi ni hi shi, shikōshite ki wo in'yō ni ukete ware no tenchi no kan ni aru koto, nao shōsei shōboku no Taizan ni aru ga gotoshi to suru wo motte nari. Masa ni shō wo miru ni sonsu, mata nani wo motte mizukara ta to sen. Shikai no tenchi no kan ni aru wo hakaru ni, raikī no taitaku ni aru ni nizu ya. Chūgoku no kaidai ni aru wo hakaru ni, teimai no taisō ni aru ni nizu ya. Mono no sū wo nasukete kore wo man to iu. Hito ichi ni oru. Hito kyūshū koku shoku no sho'zuru tokoro, shusha no suzuru tokoro wo tsukushite, hito ichi ni oru. Kore sono banbutsu ni hi suru ya, gōmatsu no batai ni aru ni nizu ya. Go tei no un naru tokoro, san o no arasou tokoro, jinjin no ureuru tokoro, ninshi no rō suru tokoro, kore ni tsuku. Hakui wa kore wo ji shite motte na wo nashi, Chūji wa kore wo katarite motte haku to naru. Kore sono mizukara ta to suru ya, nanji ga saki ni mizukara mizu wo ta to seru ni nizu ya to.

Lesson 34

Ka Haku iwaku, shikaraba sunawachi ware tenchi wo dai to shite, shikashite gōmatsu wo shō to seba ka naran ka to. Hoku Kai Jaku iwaku, ina. Sore mono wa ryō kiwamari nakū, toki wa yamato koto nakū, bun wa tsune nakū, shūshi ko nashi. Kono yue ni taichi wa enkin wo miru. Yue ni shō naredomo sukanashi to sezu, dai naredomo ōshi to sezaru wa, ryō no kiwamari naki wo shireba nari. Kon ko wo shōkyō su, yue ni haruka naredomo modaizu, mijīkakeredomo tsumadatarazu wa, toki no yamato koto naki wo shireba nari. Ei kyo ni sassu. Yue ni uredomo yorokobazo. Ushinaedo uzezaru wa, bun no tsune naki wo shireba nari. Tan to wo akiraka ni su. Yue ni umaruredomo yorokobazu, shīi suru wazawai to sezaru wa, shūshi no ko to subekarazaru wo shireba nari. Hito no shiru tokoro wo hakaru ni, sono shirazaru tokoro ni shikazu. Sono iki wo tokki wa, imada shōzezaru no toki ni shikazu. Sono shōshō wo motte sono shidai no iki wo kiwamen koto wo motomu. Kono yue ni meiran shite jittoku suru koto atawazaru nari. Kore ni yorite kore wo mireba, mata nani wo motte ka gōmatsu no motte shisai no kagiri wo sadamuru ni taru koto wo shiran, mata nani wo motte ka tenchi no motte shidai no iki wo kiwamuru ni taru koto wo shiran. Ka Haku iwaku, yo no gi suru mono mina iu. Shisei wa katachi naku, shidai wa kakomubekarazu to. Kore shinnō ka. Hoku Kai Jaku iwaku, sore sai yori dai wo miru mono wa tsukusazu, dai yori sai wo miru mono wo akiraka narazu. Sore seiru wo shō no bi nari, fu wa dai no in nari. Yue ni ben wo koto ni su, kore ikai no yū nari. Sore seiso naru mono wo kashi, katachi aru ni ki suru mono nari. Katachi naki mono wa, sū no wakatsu koto atawazaru tokoro nari. Kakomubekarazu mono wa, sū no kiwamuru koto atawazaru tokoro nari. Gen wo motte ronzubeki mono wa, mono no so nari. I wo motte itasubeki
mono wa, mono no sei nari. Gen no ronzuru atawazaru tokoro, i no satchi suru atawazaru tokoro no mono wa, seiso wo ki sezu. Kono yue ni tajin no okonai wa, hito wo gai suru ni idezu shite, jin'on wo ta to sezu. Ugokite ri no tame ni sezu shite, monrei wo iyashi to sezu. Kasai arasowazaredomo, jijō wo ta to sezu. Koto arite hito ni karazaredomo, chikara ni kura wo ta to sezu, tan'o wo iyashi to sezu. Okonai zoku ni koto naredomo, hekii wo ta to sezu. Nasu koto shū ni shitagau ni aredomo, neiten wo iyashi to sezu. Yo no shakuroku, motte susumuru koto wo nasu ni tarazu, rikuchi motte joku to nasu ni tarazu. Zehi no bun wo nasubekarazu, saidai no kagiri wo nasubekarazaru wo shireba nari. Kiku ni iwaku, dōjin wa kikoezu, shitoku wo ezu, tajin wo onore nashi to. Fun wo yaku suru no itari nari to.

LESSON 35
Ka Haku iwaku, moshikuwa mono no hoka, moshikuwa mono no uchi, izukunka itarite kisen wo kagiran. Izukunka itarite shōdai wo kagiran to. Hoku Kai Jaku iwaku, michi wo motte kore wo mireba, mono ni kisen nashi. Mono wo motte kore wo mireba, mizukara tōtoshi to shite ai iyashimu. Zoku wo motte kore wo mireba, kisen onore ni arazu. Sa wo motte kore wo mireba, sono dai to suru tokoro ni yorite kore wo dai to sureba, sunawachi banbutsu dai narazaru koto nau, sono shō to suru tokoro ni yorite kore wo shō to sureba, sunawachi banbutsu shō narazaru koto nashi. Tenchi no teimai taru wo shiri, gōmatsu no kyūzan taru wo shireba, sunawachi sa no sū miyu. Kō wo motte kore wo mireba, sono ari to suru tokoro ni yorite kore wo ari to sureba, sunawachi banbutsu arazaru koto nau, sono nashi to suru tokoro ni yorite kore wo nashi to sureba, sunawachi banbutsu narazaru koto nashi. Tōzai no aihin shite, shikamo motte ai nakarubekarazaru wo shireba, sunawachi kō no bun sadamaru. Shu wo motte kore wo mireba, sono shikari to suru tokoro ni yorite kore wo shikari to sureba, sunawachi banbutsu shikarazaru koto nau, sono hi to suru tokoro ni yorite kore wo hi to sureba, sunawachi banbutsu hi narazaru koto nashi. Gyō Ketsu no mizukara shikari to shite ai hi to suru wo shireba, sunawachi shu no sō miyu. Mukashi Gyō Shun yuzurite tei tari, Shi Kai yuzurite tayu. Tō Bu arasoi te tari, Haku Kō arasoi horobu. Kore ni yorite kore wo mireba, sōjō no rei, Gyō Ketsu no okonai, kisen toki ari, imada motte tsune to nasubekarazaru nari. Ryōrei wa motte shiro wo tsukubeku shite, motte ana wo fusagubekarazu to wa, ki wo koto ni suru wo inu nari. Kiki Karyū ichijitsu ni shite senri wo ha suru mo, nezumi wo tora suru koto wa risei ni shikazu to wa, gi wo koto ni suru wo inu nari. Shikyū wa yoru nomi wo torite gōmatsu wo sassuredomo, hiru izureba me wo ikarasu mo kyūzan wo mizu to wa, sei wo koto ni suru wo inu nari. Yue ni iwaku, kedashi ze wo shi to shite hi wo namishi, chi wo shi to shite ran wo namisen ka, kore imada tenchi no ri, banbutsu no jō wo akiraka ni sezaru mono nari. Kore nao ten wo shi to shite chi wo namishi, in wo shi to shite yō wo nami suru ga gotohishi. Sono okonabekarazaru ya akiraka nari. Shikaredomo katsu katarite suzezaru wa, gu ni arazareba sunawachi fu nari. Teiō wa zen wo koto ni shi, sandai kei wo koto ni su. Sono toki ni tagai sono zoku ni sakarau mono, kore wo sanbu to iu. Sono toki ni atari sono zoku ni shitagau mono, kore wo gi no to to iu. Mokumoku tare ya Ka Haku. Nanji izukunzo kisen no mon, shōdai no ie wo shiran to.
LESSON 36

Ka Haku iwaku, shikaraba sunawachi ware nani wo ka nasan, nani wo ka nasazaran. Waga ji ju shu sha, ware wa tsui ni ikan sen to. Hoku Kai Jaku iwaku, michi wo motte kore wo mireba, nani wo ka totobi nani wo kyaa iyashiman. Kore wo han'en to iu. Nanji no kokorozashi ni kakayorite, michi to taken tanu nakare. Nani wo ka shō to shi nani wo ka ta to sen. Kore wo shashi to iu. Nanji no okonai wo itsu ni shite, michi to shinshi suru nakare. Genko to shite kuni ni kimi aru ga gotoku, sore shitoku nashi. Yūyū ku to shite matsuri no sha aru ga gotoku, sore shifuku nashi. Hanhanko to shite sore shiho no kawamari naki ga gotoku, sore shin'iki suru togoro nashi. Banbutsu wo kane idaku. Sore izure wo ka shōyoku sen. Kore wo muhō wo iu. Banbutsu itsu sei, izure wo tan to shi izure wo chō to sen. Michi wo shōshiki naku, mono wa shisei ari. Sono naru wo tanomazu. Ikkyō ichiman shite, sono katchi wo kurai to sezu. Toshi wa agubekarazu, toki wa todomubekarazu. Shōsoku eikyō, owareba sunawachi hajimarari. Kore taigi no hō wo katari, banbutsu ro ri wo ronzuru yuen nari. Mono no hō ya, ha suru ga gotoku, ha suru ga gotoshi. Ugoku to shite kunezararute koto nako, toki to shite usurazaru koto nashi. Nani wo ka nasan ya, nani wo ka nasazaran ya. Sore moto yori masa ni kita sen to su, to Ka Haku iwaku, shikaraba sunawachi nan no michi wo tōto ban ya to. Hoku Kai Jaku iwaku, michi wo shiru mono wo kanarazuru ri ni tassu. Ri ni tassuru mono wa kanarazuru ken ni akirakarute nari. Ken ni akiraka naru mono wa mono wo motte onore wo gai sezu. Shitoku no mono wa hi mo nesuru koto atawazu, mizu no oboruru koto atawazu, kansho no gai suru koto atawazu, kijū no sokonau koto atawazu wo to, sono kore ni semaru to iu ni wa ararazu nari. Anki wo sashii, kafuku ni yasunji, kyoshū wo tsutsushimi, kore wo yoku ga suru koto naki wo iu nari. Yuse nari iwaku, ten wa uchi ni ari, hito wo soto ni ari to. Toku, ten ni areba, hito no okonai wo shiru. Ten ni motozuki toki wo kurai sureba, tekichoku to shite kusshin suru mo, yō ni kaette kyoku wo kataru to. Iwaku, nani wo ka ten to ii, nani wo ka jin to iu to. Hoku Kai Jaku iwaku, gyūba shi soku, kore wo ten to ii, ba shu wo matoi, gū bi wo ugsasu, kore wo jin to iu. Yuse nari iwaku, jun no motte ten no horobosu koto nakare, ko wo motte mei wo horobosu koto nakare, toku wo motte na ni shitagau koto nakare. Tsutsushimi mamarite uchina koto nakare, kore wo sono shin ni kaeru to iu to.

LESSON 37

Ki wa ken wo urayami, ken wa hebi wo urayami, hebi wa kaze wo urayami, kaze wa me wo urayami, me wa kokoro wo urayamu. Ki wa ken ni iite iwaku, ware issoku wo motte chintaku shite yuku mo, ware ni shiku koto nashi. Ima shi no bansoku wo tsukau koto hitori ikan to. Ken iwaku, shikarazuru. Shi wa kano tsuka haku mono wo mizaru ka. Fukeba sunawachi dai suru mono tama no gotoku, shō naru mono kiri no gotoku, majirite kudaru mono agete kazoubekarazu nari. Ima ware waga tenki wo ugokashite, sono shikaruru yuen wo shirazu to. Ken wa hebi ni iite iwaku, ware shīsoku wo motte yukedomo, shikamono shi no ashi naki ni oyobazaruruno wan zo ya to. Hebi iwaku, sore tenki no ugoku tokoro, nan zo kaubekyo ya. Ware izukanzo shi wo mochiin ya to. Hebi wa kaze ni iite iwaku, ware waga sekikyō wo ugokashite yuku wa, sunawachi niru koto aru nari. Ima shi wa hōhōzen to shite Hoku Kai ni okori, hōhōzen to shite Nan Kai ni irite, niru koto aru naki wa nanjo ya to. Kaze iwaku, shikari, ware hōhōzen to shite Hoku Kai ni okori, Nan Kan ni iru nari.
Shikari shikōshite ware wo yubi saseba sunawachi ware ni kachi, ware wo fumu mo mata ware ni katsu. Shikari to iedomo, kano taiboku wo ori taioku wo tobasu mono wa, tada ware nomi yori suru nari. Yue ni shūshō ni katazaru wo motte taishō wo nasu nari. Taishō wo nasu mono wa, tada seijin kore wo yokusu to.

LESSON 38


LESSON 39

Kōson Ryō, Gī Bō ni toite iwaku, Ryō wakaku shite senō no michi wo manabi, chō jiite jingi no okonai wo akira ka ni shi, dōi wo awase, kenbaku wo wakachi, fuzen wo zen to shi, fuka wo ka to shi, hyakuka no chi ni kurushimi, shūkō no ben wo kiwamari. Ware mizukara omoeraku shitsutsu nomi to. Ima ware Sōshi no gen wo kiki, bōen to shite kore wo ayashimumi. Shirazu, ron no oyobazaru ka, chi no shikazaru ka. Ima ware waga kai wo hiraku tokoro nashi. Aete sono hō wo tou to. Kōshi Bō, tsukue ni yorite taishoku shi, ten wo aogite waraite iwaku, shi hitorī kano kansei ni a wo kikazaru ka. Tō Kai no betsu ni iite iwaku, ware tanoshiki kana. Ware seikankō no u ni chōryō shi, ireba kesshū no gai ni ikou. Mizu ni omomukeba sunawachi eki wo majie i wo ji shi, doro wo kereba sunawachi shi wo bosshi fu wo messu. Kankai to kato to wo megurimiru ni, ware ni yoku shiku koto naki nari. Katsu sore ichigaku no mizu wo hoshimama ni shite, shikōshite kansei ni kōji suru no raku, kore mata itareri. Fūshi nan zo toki ni kitari irite mizaru to. Tō Kai no betsu, sasoku imada irazu shite, ushitsu sude ni chissu. Koko ni oite shunjun shite shirizoki, kore ni umi wo tsugete iwaku, sore senri no tōki mo, matte sono dai wo aguru ni tarazu. Senjinnō takakī mo, matte sono shin wo kiwamūri ni tarazu. U no toki jūnen ni kyūrō shishi mo, shikamo mizu tame ni masu koto wo kuwaieu. Tō no toki hachinin ni shichi kan shesi mo, shikamo gai tame ni son suru koto wo kuwaezu. Sore keikyū no tane ni suii sezu, tashō wo motte shintai sezaru mono wa, kore mata Tō Kai no tairaku nari to. Koko ni oite kansei no a kore wo kiki, tekitekizun to shite odoroki, kikizun to shite jishitsu seri. Katsu sore chi wa zehi no sakai wo shirazu shite, nao Sōshi no gentan wo min to hossuru wa, kore kao ni yama wo owase, shōkyō ni kawa wo ha seshimuru ga gotoki nari. Kanarazu nin ni taezu. Katsu sore chi wa kyokumyō no gen wo ronzuru koto wo shirazu shite,

LESSON 40

Sōshi Bokusui ni tsuru. So Ō, taifu ninin wo shite yuki sakinzeshimete iwaku, negawaku wa kyōdai wo motte wazurawasan. Sōshi sao wo ji shite kaerimizu shite iwaku, ware kiku, So ni shinki ari, shi shite sude ni sanzen sai. Ō wa kinshi shite kore wo byōdō no ue ni osamu to. Kono ki wa, mushiro sore shi shite hone wo todomuru wo nashite totobaren ka, mushiro sore ikite o wo tochū ni hikan ka to. Ni taifu iwaku, mushiro ikite o wo tochū ni hikan to. Sōshi iwaku, yuke. Ware masa ni o wo tochū ni hikan to su to.

Keishi Ryō ni shō tari. Sōshi yukite kore wo miru. Aru hito Keishi ni itte iwaku, Sōshi kitari, shi ni kawarite shō taran to hossu to. Koko ni oite Keishi osorete kokuchū wo sagasu koto, sanjitsu sanya. Sōshi yukite kore wo mite iwaku, nanpō ni tori ari, sono na wa ensū, shi kore wo shiru ka. Kano ensū, Nan Kai wo hashhite, Hoku Kai ni tobu. Godō ni arazareba todomara, renjitsu ni arazareba kurawazu, reisen ni arazareba nomazu. Koko ni oite shi wa fusō wo e, ensū kore wo suguru ya. Aogite kore wo mite iwaku, kaku to. Ima wa shi wa shi no Ryōkoku wo motte, ware wo kaku sen to hossuru ya to.

Sōshi, Keishi to tomo ni Gō ryō no hotori ni asobu. Sōshi iwaku, yūgyo ide asobite shōyō tari. Kore uo no tanoshimu nari to. Keishi iwaku, shi wa uo ni arazu. Izukunzo uo no tanoshiki wo shiran to. Sōshi iwaku, shi wa ware ni arazu. Izukunzo waga uo no tanoshimi wo shirazaru wo shiran to. Keishi iwaku, ware wa shi ni arazu. Moto yori shi wo shirazu. Shi wa moto yori uo ni arazaru nari. Shi no uo no tanoshiki wo shirazaru ya mattashi. Sōshi iwaku, kou sono moto ni shitagae. Shi itte, nanji izukunzo uo no tanoshiki wo shiran to ieru wa, sude ni sude ni waga kore wo shireru wo shirite, ware ni toeru nari. Ware kore wo Gō no hotori ni shireru nari to.
Review of Various Common and Significant Words

Note: This list does not include all of the functions of the words listed, and there are many significant characters missing from it—it is meant merely as a review of significant vocabulary items encountered in this textbook. Example sentences are taken from the text and are identified by lesson number.

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Index by stroke count

2 strokes: 又 (I.21)

3 strokes: 乃 (J.16, J.20, K.1) 于 (D.1) 凡 (E.8) 女 (A.7) 子 (A.9) 己 (A.16) 已 (I.10)

4 strokes: 不 (B.1) 不如 (J.29) 不時 (I.16) 之 (A.12, L.1) X之謂也 (L.8) 予 (A.3) 勿 (B.5) 及 (J.5) 夫 (A.21) 方 (I.15) 无 (B.3) 无幾何 (I.28)

5 strokes: 且 (J.28) 乎 (F.16, L.4) 以 (C.1) 以為 (C.8, C.9) 令 (G.2) 可以 (C.11) 可為 (C.13) 可與 (C.15) 可謂 (L.7) 弗 (B.4) 必 (H.7) 未 (B.2, J.3) 未嘗 (B.7) 未必 (H.8) 立 (I.27)

6 strokes: 亦 (E.10, K.4) 伊 (A.11) 仰俯 (J.31) 先 (I.7) 共 (E.1) 同 (E.4) 向 (I.6) 因 (J.12) 如 (J.7) 如何 (F.3) 安 (F.10) 有以 (C.10) 此 (A.18) 彼 (A.7) 而 (J.1) 而已 (E.16) 而後 (J.17) 耳 (E.17) 臣 (A.5) 自 (C.4, H.9) 至 (J.4)

7 strokes: 余 (A.4) 但 (E.18) 何 (F.1) 何以 (F.2) 何必 (F.15) 何由 (F.4) 具 (E.19) 初 (I.4) 即 (I.26, K.2) 吾 (A.1) 君 (A.10) 否 (F.19) 我 (A.2) 抑 (J.30) 見 (D.2) 足以 (C.12) 足為 (C.14) 邪 (F.17)

8 strokes: 竟 (E.3) 使 (G.1, J.9) 其 (A.15, A.22) 其勢 (I.17) 其後 (J.18) 卒 (I.13) 尚 (I.25) 固 (H.5) 始 (I.5) 彼 (A.19) 往時 (I.3) 或 (E.21) 昔 (I.2) 果 (H.1) 所 (L.3) 所以 (L.5) 所謂 (L.6) 於 (D.1, L.4) 於是 (J.13) 直 (E.15) 非 (B.6)

9 strokes: 俱 (E.2) 使 (J.15) 前 (I.8) 則 (J.25) 哉 (F.20) 後 (I.9) 故 (H.6, J.22) 既 (J.2) 是 (A.17) 是以 (J.24) 是故 (J.23) 皆 (E.5) 殆 (H.2) 莞 (H.14) 相 (E.9) 真 (H.13) 者 (L.2) 耶 (F.17) 若 (A.7, J.8) 荀 (J.11) 重 (I.22)

10 strokes: 奚 (F.5) 奚為 (F.6) 奚由 (F.7) 徒 (E.14) 豈 (F.14)


12 strokes: 定 (H.11) 復 (I.20) 惡 (E.8) 恕 (F.9) 斯 (A.20, J.26) 為 (C.2, D.3) 無 (B.3) 無以 (C.10) 無幾何 (I.28) 猶 (I.24, K.3) 然 (J.21) 然則 (J.27) 然後 (J.19) 達 (J.14) 鄉 (I.6)

13 strokes: 當 (I.19) 誠 (H.12)

14 strokes: 嘗 (I.1) 專 (A.6) 實 (H.11) 盡 (E.20) 與 (C.3, F.18) 語 (C.6)

15-16 strokes: 獨 (E.13) 爾 (A.8) 舉 (E.7) 諸 (A.13) 調 (C.7) 誰 (F.12)

17-22 strokes: 嚮 (I.6) 殺 (F.18) 竊 (H.10) 縱 (J.10) 雖 (J.6) 驅 (G.3)
A. PRONOUNS AND DEMONSTRATIVES

First person pronouns

A.1. 我: 今吾伐國失國 Now I am attacking a state and losing a state... (6). Remember that pronouns can be plural or possessive without explicit indication of such: 此人暴虐吾國相 This man did violence to our country’s minister (18). Some recent commentators have observed that 吾 is used more often than 我 as a possessive.

A.2. 爾: 愛我而忘其口味 He loves me and so disregards the flavor (9). 我 seems to be used as a plural slightly more often than 吾 is.

A.3. 卿: 今子動吾天機 Now I put in motion my natural capabilities (37). Other meanings: To give (used for 與): 卿人者獨人 Those who give to others are arrogant toward others (5).

A.4. 我: 我, 臣之二君也 We are the two lords of Bao (19).

A.5. 臣: Whereas it basically means “subject” or “minister,” 臣 is used as a first person pronoun when a superior or one’s ruler is addressed: 臣計棄身不如棄酒 I calculate that it would be better to abandon the ale than to abandon myself (4). Other meanings: Minister: 齊桓公為大臣具酒 Duke Huan of Qi prepared a banquet for his important ministers (4).

A.6. 寡人: First person pronoun for rulers: 寡人不復释子 I will not let you go again (15). Note: Rulers will also refer to themselves by the other pronouns (我, 吾, 吾, etc.) as well.

Second person pronouns

A.7. 尔, 若, 女: Informal: 汝非隱諱邪 Are you not Yu Rang? (14). 女惡知貴賤之鬥 How could you know the gate to noble and base? (35). Note: Our textbook has no examples of 若 used as a pronoun.

A.8. 爾: Informal:今爾出於崖涘 Now you have emerged from the cliffs and banks... (33). Due to changes in later Chinese, this word eventually evolved into modern 你.

A.9. 子: Semi-polite: 子何笑 What are you laughing at? (6). Other meanings: Son, child: 國家不治, 而後孝子生焉 When the state and family are not governed well, only then do filial sons arise from them (2); Fellow, person: 莫知誰子 No one knew what fellow it was (18); Master (polite suffix): 曾子衣弊衣而耕 Master Zeng wore tattered clothes in order to plow (5); One of the “celestial branches”：四月丙子 On the bingzi day of the fourth month... (13); A feudal title (viscount): 及智伯伐趙襄子 When the Earl of Zhi attacked Viscount Xiang of Zhao... (14).
A.10. 君: Polite (sometimes used when addressing a ruler; compare “My Lord” in English): 君其圖之 My Lord, you should deliberate on this (11). Other meanings: Ruler: 魯君使人往致邑焉 The ruler of Lu sent a person to go and present a city to him (5).

Note: In your reading, you may also come across these “imperial period” second person pronouns: 卿 (semi-informal), 公 (polite).

Third person pronoun (relatively rare)
A.11. 伊: He, she (colloquial, archaic): 匪怒伊教 Without anger she teaches (21).

Object pronouns
A.12. 之: 有以解之則可 If you have the means to explain it, then fine (6). Antecedent pronoun, anticipating a later topic (“as follows,” “the following”): 臣聞之: 受人者畏人 I have heard the following: Those who receive from others are in awe of others (5). Sometimes 之 is vague and indefinite: 王欲行之, 則盈反其本矣 If Your Majesty wishes to put it [good government (?)] into practice, then why not return to the basics? (27). Note: Sometimes a “dummy” object can be inserted for the sake of rhythm; for example, time expressions such as 久之 or 頃之. Other meanings: To go: 牛何之 Where is the ox going? (25). Also see L.1.

A.13. 諸: Contraction of direct object pronoun 之 and final particle 乎: 不識有諸 I don’t know if this occurred or not (25). Contraction of direct object pronoun 之 and multipurpose preposition 乎 (i.e., when it functions as 於): 加諸彼而已 Apply it to others and that is all (26). Other meaning: Prefix indicating the plural: 諸人皆懼而起 The men were all frightened and stood up (8).

A.14. 於: Object pronoun, usually indicating location object; considered to be equivalent to 於之: 而後仁義生焉 Only then does kindness and justice arise from it (2); 殆有甚焉 Probably there are [cases] worse than that (27). Other meaning: See F.11.

Possessive pronoun
A.15. 其: 其妻怒而去之 His wife was angry and left him (6); 悠王乃欲其笑 King You wished for her to laugh (19). Other meanings: Modal particle indicating hypothesis, imperative, and so forth. 君其圖之 My Lord, you should deliberate on this (11); 其是吾弟與 Is this no doubt my brother? (18); 齊國其庶幾乎 Qi is no doubt almost there! (28). See also A.22.

Reflexive pronoun
A.16. 己 (either object pronoun or possessive): 知己者不怨人 The one who knows himself does not resent Heaven (1); 以天下之美為盡在己 He thought that all the beauty of the world was exclusively in himself (31). 己 can be used to specify oneself, even when the subject of the verb is
someone else: 士為知己者死 A knight will die for someone who understands him (14). Note: The more common way of indicating reflexivity is to use the reflexive adverb自 (see H.9).

**Demonstratives**

A.17. 是: This, that—often used to indicate abstract ideas or intangible things: 是吾曠也 This is my loneliness (6). Other meanings: Right; to be right, to be correct: 盡師是而無非 Do you probably take “right” as your teacher and consider “wrong” to be nothing (35). To be (colloquial, Han and post-Han usage): 此必是郎君也 This must be Yu Rang (15).

A.18. 此: This, these (sometimes used as a third person pronoun): 請以此修衣 Please mend your clothes with this (5); 今王鼓樂於此 Now [supposing] Your Majesty has music performed here [lit. “in this”; this expression is often used in “for instance” sentences] (28).

A.19. 彼: This, that, these, those (sometimes used as a third person pronoun): 彼伍員父兄皆死於楚 That Wu Yuan’s father and brother both died in Chu (12); 彼惡知之 How could they know it? (25).


A.21. 夫: Demonstrative indicating things not physically present: 王知夫苗乎 Does Your Majesty know about those sprouts? (24). Vague demonstrative introducing a statement or argument—“now then”: 夫貪小利以自佚 Now then, to be greedy for a small profit in order to delight oneself . . . (11).

A.22. 其: This, that, the (the X in question). Note: There are no clear-cut cases of this use in our textbook.

**B. Negation**

B.1. 不: Simple verb negator: 知命者不怨天 One who knows his fate does not resent Heaven (1). Used with stative verb to create abstract quality: 爲不善者天報以禍 As for one who does wickedness [lit., “not-good”], Heaven repays him with bad fortune (1). Used in question forms with an inserted 亦 (see 21.4): 不亦難乎 Isn’t that difficult indeed (14); 不亦遠乎 Isn’t that far off the mark indeed (21). Used with displaced object pronoun: 縱君有賜，不我賜也 Even if the ruler has a gift, and doesn’t treat me arrogantly . . . (5).

B.2. 未: Not yet, never: 老母在，政身未敢以許人也 My old mother is alive; I do not yet dare to pledge myself to anyone because of this (16); 彼光將有內志，未可說以外事 That Prince Guang has “domestic” ambitions; he cannot yet be persuaded about foreign affairs (12); 見牛，未見牛
You saw the ox, but you never saw the sheep (25). Negates 有: 未有大功可以稱者 I do not yet have any great accomplishments that can be praised (17). Vague, roughly equivalent to: 不: 故子瑕之行，未必繆初也 Consequently, Zixia’s conduct did not necessarily change from the way it was at first (9). With displaced object pronoun: 然而不王者，未之有也 As for one who has acted thus yet does not rule as a true king—there has never been such a one (23); 臣未聞也 I have never heard of them (25). When used in the first clause of a two-clause sentence, equivalent to English “before”: 東海之鱟左足未入，而右膝已繡矣 Before the left leg of the turtle of the Eastern Sea could enter in, his right knee had already become stuck (39). See also B.7.

B.4. 弗: Negative, in the pre-imperial period interpreted as fusion of 不 and 之: 得之則生，弗得則死 If one obtains it, then one lives; if one does not obtain it, then one dies (29); 始吾弗信 At first I didn’t believe it (33); 火弗能熱，水弗能溺 Fire cannot burn him; water cannot drown him (36).

B.5. 勿: Negative imperative, in the pre-imperial period interpreted as fusion of 毋 and 之: 綿君有陽，不我顧也，我能勿畏乎 Even if the ruler has a gift, and does not treat me arrogantly, how could I not be in awe of him? (s; here, the imperative is used idiomatically to replace 不 before 能); 請守而勿失 Be careful to guard it and do not lose it (36).

B.6. 非: Negates XY 也 sentences: 汝非豫讕邪 Aren’t you Yu Rang? (14); 此非吾所欲居焉也 This is not the place I can raise my son (20); 非我也，歲也 It is not I, it is the harvest (23). Negates a clause (often denies a possible explanation): 我非愛其財而易之以羊也 It was not that I begrudged its expense and so exchanged it for a sheep (25); 寡人非好先王之樂也，直好世俗之樂耳 It’s not that I can like the music of the former kings; I only like popular music and that is all (28). Sometimes seems to be only a vague replacement for 不: 吾非至於子之門則殆矣 If I had not arrived at your gate, then I would have been in danger (33). See also E.13. Other meaning: Wrong. 覆師是而無非 Do you probably take “right” as your teacher and consider “wrong” to be nothing (35).
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B.7. 未嘗: Never (more explicit than 未; implies that something has not occurred up until the present moment but may occur in the future): 而吾未嘗以此自多者 And yet the reason why I have never because of this made much of myself . . . (33).

B.8. 終不: Never (implies that nothing happened, once and for all): 終不受 He never accepted (3).

B.9. Various double negatives (stresses a positive meaning): 不為不多矣 That is not inconsiderable [lit., “that does not make not much”] (22); 勿為後義而先利, 不尊不善 If you make justice secondary and put profit first, then they won’t be satisfied unless they are seizing things (22); 飽鮮詩人, 無不為已 Dissipation, perversion, wickedness, and extravagance—there is nothing they will not do (27); 來而不動 It changes every time it moves [lit., “there is no movement (that it doesn’t change”) (36). Question words with negatives can imply a double negative: 豈不殆耶 How could it not be dangerous? [i.e., it will definitely be dangerous] (17); 凡可以得生者何不可用也 Generally, of all thing by which one can obtain life, what will one not use? (29); 豈不善耶 How could that not be wonderful? (31). See also 莫不 under E.22.

See also the indefinite adverb 莫 under E.22.

C. COVERBS

C.1. 以: By means of, with: 聖人以心, 導耳目 The sagely person by means of the heart/mind leads the ears and eyes (1). 即以次飲之酒 Immediately he had them drink ale in turn (8). Displaced to end of sentence: 爲善者天報以德 As for the person who does good, Heaven rewards him/her with favor/virtue (1). With verbs of speech: 說以伐楚之利 He [attempted to] persuade [the king] of the benefit of attacking Chu (12). With verbs of giving: 又會食我以餘桃 Moreover, he once fed me a leftover peach (9). Used like 爲, “because”; 而吾未嘗以此自多者 And yet the reason why I have never made much of myself because of this . . . (33). With suppressed object: 老母在, 政昏未敢 以許人也 My old mother is alive; I do not yet dare to pledge myself to anyone because of this (16); 自知出腸, 還以死 He cut out his own bowels, and then in this way he died (18). Other meaning: In order to (probably derived from suppressed coverb-object sentences): 桓公舉觴以飲之 Duke Huan raised his cup in order to have him drink (4). 曾子衣弊衣以耕 Master Zeng put on tattered clothing in order to plow (5). See also C.8, C.9, C.10, C.11, C.12, J.24.

C.2. 爲: For the sake of: 齊桓公為大臣具酒 Duke Huan of Qi prepared a banquet for his important ministers (4). For the sake of certain conditions: 爲其來也, 臣請視一人 For when he comes, I request to tie up a person . . . (10). For the reason of (often with 故): 爲母之故, 犯削罪哉 For reason of his mother, he committed a foot-chopping crime (9). Vague, “in the presence of”: 因為 簡政言曰 Then he spoke toNie Zheng, saying . . . (16). Introduces explanation clause: 然則一羽之不舉, 無不用力焉 If that is so, then not raising a single feather is because you aren’t using your strength on it (26); 爲肥甘不足於口與 Is it because fine food is insufficient for your mouth? (26). With suppressed coverb-object: 預為市鞍馬 I wish for his sake to buy a saddle and horse
Review of Various Common and Significant Words

(31) 趙國志士聞之，皆為泣涕. When knights of ambition from the state of Zhao heard it, they all cried and wept for his sake because of this (15). Cover-verb object replaced by adverb: 自為報私雠 He wishes for his own sake to take private vengeance (12). Cover-verb object shifted in front of verb and fused with negative: 禹之時十年九潦，而水弗為加益. In the time of Yu, there were nine floods in ten years, and yet the water did not because of it grow greater (39). See also C.13, C.14.

C.3. With (of accompaniment): 齊桓公許與魯會于柯而盟 Duke Huan of Qi assented to meet with Lu at Ke and form an alliance (11). With 齊戰，三敗北 He fought with Qi and was defeated three times (11). Other meanings: Verb, "to give": 不如與之. It would be better to give it (11); "to belong to," "to be a part of": 恭聞夫婦之道，私室不與焉. I have heard that the bedroom is not a part of the Way of husband and wife (21); F.18. See also C.15.

C.4. From: 王寮使兵陳自宮至光之家 King Liao sent troops to deploy from the palace to Guang's house (13).

C.5. From: 從此替爺征 From this [time] I will replace my dad on military campaign (32).

C.6. To speak to: 孟子見梁襄王，出語人曰 Mencius had an audience with King Xiang of Liang, and when he came out he said to someone . . . (24). Other meanings: To tell, to talk about; words: 王語暴以好樂 His Majesty told me that he liked music (28); 且語而不舍 Moreover, if you talk [about it] and don't abandon it . . . (35).

C.7. To speak to: 於是公子光謂專諸曰 Thereupon Prince Guang said to Zhuang Zhu . . . (13). With suppressed coverb-object: 穆公謂曰 Duke Mu said to them [8]. Coverb-object replaced by adverb: 往時食馬肉者相謂曰 Those who had eaten horse meat in the past said to each other . . . (8). Other meanings: To name, to assume, to think: 宜乎百姓之謂我愛也 How suitable for the common people to think that I was cheap (25). See also L.6, L.7, L.8.

Other patterns incorporating coverbs: See F.2, F.4, F.6, F.7, J.24; also the general grammar discussion at 7.3.

C.8. 以X為Y: To make X Y; to assume that X is Y (often with suppressed coverb-object): 與母姪如齊，以爲爲事 He went to Qi with his mother and elder sister, and made butchery his occupation (16); 闔閭乃封專諸之子以爲上卿 Helü then enfeoffed Zhuan Zhu's son and appointed him high minister (13); 漆其首以爲飲器 He varnished his head and made of it a drinking cup (14).

C.9. 以爲: To assume (probably derived from C.8): 以爲世無足爲鼓琴者 He believed that in the world there was only one worthy of playing the zither for (7).
C.10. 有以, 無以: To have the means to, to not have the means to: 有以解之則可, 無以解之則死 If you have the means to explain it, then fine; if you do not have the means to explain it, then you die (6).

C.11. 可以: May, able to (though this phrase is sometimes open to interpretation; see 8.4): 求人可以報仇 He sought someone who could take revenge on Xia Lei (16); 此其勢不可以多人 in these circumstances one cannot have many people (17).

C.12. 足以: Sufficient to, enough to: 參之言，足以全其節也 Shen’s words are sufficient to preserve his virtue (5).

C.13. 可為: Feasible for [someone’s] sake: 此其過江河之流，不可為量數 As for the degree to which it surpasses the currents of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, one cannot for its sake measure or calculate it (33).

C.14. 足為: Sufficient for [someone’s] sake: 以爲世無足爲鼓琴者 He believed that in the world there was only one worthy of playing the zither for (7).

C.15. 可與: Feasible to accompany [someone]: 爾將可與語大理矣 It will be feasible to talk with you about the Great Principle (33).

D. PASSIVES

D.1. Passives with 於 (or variants 于 and 乎; see 9.2): 彌子瑕愛於衛君 Mizi Xia was loved by the Lord of Wei (9); 井蛙不可以語於海者，拘於慮也 The reason why a frog in a well cannot talk about the sea is because it is restrained by its location (33).

D.2. Passives with 見 (see 9.3): 前見賢，後獲罪者 The reason why he was first considered worthy and afterward offended . . . (9); 百姓之不見保，爲不用恩焉 That the common people are not protected is because you don’t use their compassion on them (26); 吾長見笑於大方之家 I would have always been scoffed at by the School of Great Scope/Method (33; note the use of of to make the passive as well); 方存乎見少 I just precisely exist among things considered small (33).

D.3. Passives with 爲 (and an optional 所; see 31.11): 爲蛇所食 You were eaten by the snake (31).

E. ADVERBS OF NUMBER, INCLUSIVITY, EXCLUSIVITY, AND SO FORTH.

E.1. 共: Together, commonly: 見人已殺其馬，方共食其肉 He saw that people were already eating his horse, and were just then together eating its flesh (8).

E.2. 俱: Together, both: 臣鄰家夫與妻俱之田 My neighboring husband and wife together went to the fields (6). Other meaning: Verb, “to go together with” (no examples in our texts).
E.3. 並: Equally, together: 都尉令長並共患之 The city commandant and the district magistrate were together worried about it (31).

E.4. 同: Similarly, together: 同行十二年 They traveled together for twelve years (32). Other meanings: Verb, “to share,” “to be the same”: 其實味不同 The taste of their fruits is not the same (10); 此無他, 與民同樂也 This is for no other reason than that you share happiness with the people (28).

E.5. 皆: All, every: 諸人皆懼而起 The men were all frightened and stood up (8). Note: Although most often referring to a plural subject, this adverb can refer to a plural object if context demands.

E.6. 悉: All, every (this seems to have been used at first only to refer to objects, but examples of both uses can be found): 諸侯悉至, 而無億 The feudal lords all arrived, but there were no raiders (19); 得其九女髑髏, 悉舉出 She obtained the skulls of the nine girls; she picked them all up and brought them out (31).

E.7. 舉: All, every: 舉疾首蹙頞而相告 All of them with aching heads and furrowed brows inform each other . . . (28). Other meanings: To raise, to lift, to mobilize: 桓公議興師以肄之 Duke Huan raised the cup in order to have him drink (4).

E.8. 凡: All, every, generally: 凡可以得生者何不用也 Generally, of all things by which one can obtain life, what will one not use? (29).

E.9. 相: Mutually, each other: 葉徒相似 Their leaves only resemble each other (10); 舉疾首蹙頞而相告 All of them with aching heads and furrowed brows inform each other . . . (28). Other meanings: Minister, to serve as a minister: 與韓相侠冑有郤 He had a feud with the Han minister Xia Lei (16); 惠子相梁 Master Hui served Liang as minister (40). Physiognomy, fate, good fortune, fortune: 父母無相 Father and Mother, you do not have good fortune (31).

E.10. 亦: Also: 賢者亦然 Worthy people are also thus (7); 王僚立死，左右亦殺詣諸 King Liao immediately died, and his courtiers also killed Zhuang Zhu (13). Intensifier, “indeed,” “as expected”: 亦將有以利吾國乎 Do you indeed have the means to profit my state? (22). Other meanings: See K.4.

E.11. 唯: Only, even: 唯從言是從 Only Bao Si’s words—these he obeyed (19); 唯聖人能之 Only the sagely person is able to do it (37). Other meanings: Used for 惟, “to think,” “to suggest” (no examples in our texts).

E.12. 惟: Used for 唯, “only” (more properly means “to think,” “to suggest”): 此惟救死而恐不贖 They will only try to save themselves from death yet will fear that they will not even be able to do that (27).
E.13. 独: Alone, only: 獨樂樂，與人樂樂，孰樂 The pleasure of music alone, or the pleasure of music with others—which is the [greater] pleasure? (28). Quite often, 獨 is used to intensify a question, to create a feeling of incredulity or emphasis: 子獨何以爲之報兹之深也 Why do you alone seek revenge for his sake so deeply? (15); 功不至於百姓者，獨何與 Now the fact that your merit does not extend to the common people—why alone is that? (26). 獨 is used quite often with the meaning of “not only”: 非獨鼓琴若此也，聰者亦然 It is not only playing the harp that is like this—worthy people are also thus (7); 非獨政能也，乃其姊亦烈女也 Not only was Zheng worthy, but his sister also was a heroically virtuous woman (18).

E.14. 徒: Only: 葉徒相似 Their leaves only resemble each other (10); 徒費衣食 I only waste clothing and food (31). Other meanings: Vague suffix meaning “fellow” or “man”: 當其時，顧其俗者，謂之義之徒 One who suits his times and follows the customs is called a “righteous fellow” (35). Follower, disciple: 公子光出其伏甲以攻王僚之徒 Prince Guang brought out his hidden armored men in order to attack the followers of King Liao (13); 仲尼之徒，無道桓文之事者 Among Confucius’ disciples, none spoke of the affairs of Dukes Huan and Wen (25).

E.15. 直: Only: 直不百步耳 They didn’t flee a hundred paces, and that is all (23). Other meanings: Direct, directly: 轟政直入上階 Nie Zheng directly entered and climbed the stairs (18).

E.16. 而已: Only, and that is all (final particle): 亦有仁義而已矣 Indeed, I have benevolence and righteousness and that is all (22).

E.17. 耳: Fused version of E.16; 爾 can also be used: 吾謹避之耳 I will simply be careful to avoid him (14); 直不百步耳 They didn’t flee a hundred paces, and that is all (23). Other meaning: Ear: 聖人以心導耳目 The sagely person guides his ears and eyes with his mind (1).

E.18. 但: Only, but: 不聞爺娘喚女聲，但聞黃河流水鳴潺潺 She did not hear her dad and mom calling their daughter; she only heard the sound of the Yellow River’s flowing water, splash splash! (32).

E.19. 具: In detail, thoroughly: 嚴仲子具告 Master Yan Zhong told him in detail (17). Other meaning: To prepare: 齊桓公爲大臣具酒 Duke Huan of Qi held a banquet for his important ministers (4).

E.20. 惟: Exhaustively, entirely: 惟桓公乃許盡歸魯之侵地 Duke Huan then asssented to returning entirely the invaded land of Lu (11). All, every, every single one (stronger version of 皆): 公子光出其伏甲以攻王僚之徒，盡滅之 Prince Guang brought out his hidden armored men in order to attack the followers of King Liao, and he wiped out all of them (13). Other meanings: To exhaust, to use to the fullest, to run out, to use up: 賢者悉由盡忠 Why would worthy men express their loyalty completely? (7); 不盡而奉君 He did not [eat] all of it but offered up [the rest] to the ruler (9).
Indefinite adverbs (although technically adverbs, these are usually translated into English as
indefinite pronouns):

E.21. 或: Someone, some people; 齊人或言聶政勇敢士也 Among the people of Qi, someone
or some people] said that Nie Zheng was a brave and daring knight (16); 或百步而後止 Some
went a hundred paces and then stopped (23). Some other meaning: 或與人夢，或下諭巫祝
Sometimes it would give people dreams, and sometimes it would descend and inform shamans
and priests (31).

E.22. 莫: No one, nothing; 桓公左右莫敢動 Among the retainers of Duke Huan no one dared to
move (11). Note: 莫不 is frequently used in a double-adverb construction to emphasize inclusivity: 天下莫不稱君之賢 In all the world everyone [lit., “no one does not’] praises your worthiness (15).

F. QUESTION WORDS AND PHRASES

Note: Literary Chinese has an idiomatic habit of inverting characters in two-character question
expressions. F.2, F.4, F.6, F.7, and F.9 are all examples.

Words used with information questions

F.1. 何: How, why, what. The most common question word. It can occur as the predicate in an XY
sentence: 所以然者何 the means by which it is so is what? [i.e., “why is it so?”] (10). It can
occur as an adverb: 自然之也 How do you dare come and recognize him? (18). It can occur
as the object of a verb, idiomatically placed before the verb: 不式，何獲 If we do not look for it,
then what will we obtain? (13). Sometimes its use is ambiguous: 何以笑 Why are you laughing? or
What are you laughing at? (6).

F.2. 何以: How, why: 吾欲辱之，何以也 I wish to humiliate him—how [do I do it]? (10); 子獨何
以為之報誰之深也 Why do you alone seek revenge for his sake so deeply? (15); 王曰何以利吾國
If Your Majesty says, “How do I profit my kingdom?” . . . (22).

F.3. 如何: How about it? What is it like? What’s going on? What do you think? This vague
interrogative, which elicits an opinion from others or can express general exasperation or
hopelessness, appears in many other forms as well: 何若, 若何, 何如, 如之何. Sentence elements
are often inserted between the two characters. 無如吾何 There’s nothing [they] can do about us
(13); 如之何則可 What can I do so that things will be OK? (30). 奈 (also written 奈) is said to be a
fusion of 如 and 之; 奈何 expresses perplexity: 可奈何 His grace has been profound, so
what could I have done? (18). However, writers soon forgot the “fusion” nature of this word, and
began to place the element of perplexity between 奈 and 何, just as they did with 如何. 妾其奈何
畏身之誡，終滅賢弟之名 How could I have feared punishment that would destroy my own
body, so that I would in the end destroy the fame of my worthy brother? (18).

F.5. 奚: How, why: 奚暇治儀哉 How would they have the leisure to look after their rituals and principles? (27); 夫子奚不時來入觀乎 Why don’t you come in some time and have a look? (39). Note: 奚 is essentially a dialect variant of 何.

F.6. 奚為: Why: 奚為不受 Why don’t you accept? (5). Note: 奚為 is also common, though our textbook has no examples.


F.8. 惡: How, where: 彼惡知之 How would they know it? (25). Other meanings: To hate: 死於我所惡 Death is indeed something that I hate (29). Evil: (there are no examples in the lesson texts).


F.10. 安: Where, how (often rhetorical): 政獨安得默然而已乎 How can I, Zheng, alone be silent and that is all? (17). 安能辨我是雄雌 How could they determine whether I was male or female? (32). Other meanings: peace, peaceful: 是以居則安寧 For that reason, when he is at home, he is peaceful and calm (29).

F.11. 而 (dialect pronunciation for 安): 而有仁人在位, 民可使也 How could there be a benevolent man on the throne capable of entrapping the people? (37). Other meaning: See A.14.

F.12. 誰: Who: 仲子所欲報仇者為誰 Who is the person against whom Master Zhong wishes to take revenge? (17); 河然誰能禦之 It will be in a flood, so that who could prevent it? (24).

F.13. 務: Which, who (usually used when a choice can be made from a known quantity): 鄰人與戰, 則王以爲孰勝 If the people of Zou fought with the people of Chu, who does Your Majesty think would win? (27).

F.14. 奚: How (rhetorical question expecting negative response; usually closes with 奚 [strong] or 與, 亦, 邪 [less strong]; however, 亦 is also used): 奚敢以有求望邪 How could I dare in this way to have any needs or hopes? (16); 奚不殆哉 How could it not be dangerous? (17); 奚不善耶 How could that not be wonderful? (31).

Ending question particles

Note: In the absence of any other "question" word, these particles indicate a "yes-no" question.

F.16. 乎: 齊人固善盜乎 Are the people of Qi definitely good at stealing? (10). Other meanings: Final exclamatory particle: 善哉乎鼓琴 How wonderful is your harp-playing! (7); 默默乎河伯 Be silent, River Earl! (35). See also L.4.

F.17. 耶: Usually milder in tone than 乎; often used with rhetorical questions (also written 雅): 得無楚之水土使民善盗耶 Perhaps the water and the soil of Chu cause the people to be good at thieving? (10); 汝非豫讓耶 Aren't you Yu Rang? (14).

F.18. 敦 (often written 與 in certain texts): 然則廢鐘與 If that is so, then do we abandon the consecration of the bell? (25).

F.19. 否 (often written as 不): An ending particle of a question, representing the negative alternative; "... or not?" Example: 我子之否 Do I give it or not? Other meaning: Used to respond negatively to a yes-no question: 否, 吾何快於是 No, how could I be happy in this? (26).

F.20. 恕: Final particle of exclamation or interrogation; usually rhetorical, often accompanied by 敏孝哉 How filial! (9); 豈不殆哉 How could it not be dangerous? (17).

G. Pivot verbs

Note: This is a sample—there are quite a few verbs that can fit into this category.

G.1. 使: To cause, to make, to let, to allow: 是使民養生喪死無憾也 This causes the people to have no resentment in nourishing the living and mourning the dead (23). Note: Many grammarians think that the softer meaning of "to let," "to allow" is a post-Han usage. Other meanings: To send (someone) on a mission: 魯君使人往致邑焉 The Lord of Lu sent a person to go and offer a city to him (5). Emissary; to go on a mission: 晏子將使楚 Master Yan was about to go on a mission to Chu (10). See also J.9.

G.2. 令: To command, to let, to allow: 令軍中有敢諫者罪至死 He commanded that if there was anyone in the army who dared to remonstrate he would be punished as far as death (6). Note: Many grammarians think that the softer meaning of "to let," "to allow" is a post-Han usage. Other meaning: Magistrate: 拜其父為將樂令 He appointed her father as the magistrate of Jiangle (31).

G.3. 驅: To drive, to compel: 然後驅而之善 Only then can you compel [them] to proceed to good [behavior] (25). Note: Unlike other pivot verbs, 驅 is usually followed by 而. Note also the absence of the pivot noun in this sentence; it is supplied by context.
H. GENERAL ADVERBS OF MANNER (ATTITUDE, BELIEF, INTENSITY, ETC.)

H.1. 果: As expected, in the end: 申侯伐周，果滅其祀 The Marquis of Shen attacked Zhou, and in the end destroyed their ancestral sacrifices (19); 立起如韓之市，而死者果政也 She immediately rose up and went to Han market, and the corpse was as expected Zheng (18). Other meaning: 果君遊果園 The lord was strolling in his orchard [lit., “fruit garden”] (9).

H.2. 殆: Probably: 殆有甚焉 No doubt there are [cases] worse than that (27). Other meanings: Endangered, danger: 壽不殆哉 How could it not be dangerous? (17).

H.3. 庶幾: Almost, probably, perhaps: 吾王庶幾無疾病與 Perhaps our king is without illness? (28).

H.4. 得無: Perhaps, no doubt: 得無楚之水土使民善盜耶 Perhaps the water and the soil of Chu cause the people to be good at thieving? (10).


H.6. 故: Deliberately (i.e., “with reason”): 幽王乃欲其笑，萬端，故不笑 King You wanted her to laugh; [he tried] myriad means, but she deliberately did not laugh (19). Other meanings: Previous, former; previously: 顏色不變，辭令如故 His expression did not change, and his speech was the same as previously (11); 於是諸侯乃即申侯而共立故太子宜臼 Thereupon the feudal lords followed the Marquis of Shen and they together enthroned the former crown prince Yijiu (19). Reason: 孟子懼而問其故 Mencius was afraid and asked her reason (20). Deliberate (activity): 所以故減命 Do not use the deliberate to destroy fate (36). See also J.22.

H.7. 必: Must, inevitably: 今智伯知我，我必為報讎而死，以報智伯 Now the Earl of Zhong understands me; I must for his sake take revenge upon his enemy and die, and so repay the Earl of Zhong (14). 委質而臣事襄子，襄子必近幸子 If you were to entrust yourself to Viscount Xiang and serve him as a subject, Viscount Xiang would inevitably keep you near and favor you (14). See also F.15.

H.8. 未必: Not necessarily (also 未必): 故彌子暇之行，未必變初也 Consequently, Mizi Xia's conduct did not necessarily change from the beginning (9). See also F.15.

H.9. 自: Oneself; by/for oneself; naturally; spontaneously: 秦穆公嘗出而亡其駿馬，自往求之 Duke Mu of Qin once went out and lost his swift horse; he went himself to seek for it (8); 遂飲劍自殺 He then fell on his sword and killed himself (15). Other meanings: See C.4.

H.10. 竊: Stealthily, secretly: 衛國之法，竊駕君車罪則 The law of Wei was that anyone who
secretly drove the carriage of the lord would have his feet amputated (9); 今者妾窈堕在室，而夫子見妻 Just now I was secretly remiss in my room, and my husband saw me (21). Humbly, modestly (usually introduces opinion): 竇聞足下義甚高 I have humbly heard that your principles are very lofty (16). Other meanings: To steal; thief: 不爲竊盜，則為虜役矣 If you don’t become a thief, then you’ll become a prisoner or a slave (20).

H.11. 真: Really, truly, in reality (in our text, occurs only in variant form 真): 磬弧箕服，邃亡周穆 Mulberry bow and bamboo quiver will truly destroy the state of Zhou (19). Other meaning: 果: 葉徒相似，其實味不果 Their leaves only resemble each other; the taste of their fruit is not the same (10).

H.12. 懇: Really: 鄉使政誠知其姪無忍之志 If in the past Zheng had really known that his sister did not have the will to endure . . . (18). 懇如是也，民歸之由水之就下 If truly it is like this, then the people will grant him allegiance like water proceeding downward (24). Other meanings: Sincerity, sincere (there are no examples of these in our texts).

H.13. 真: Really, truly: 真可以居吾子矣: Truly I can raise my son [here] (20). Other meanings: True, real, authentic: 是謂反其實 This is called “returning to the authentic” (36).

H.14. 甚: Great, greatly; excessive; bad: 智伯甚於寵之 The Earl of Zhi greatly respected and favored him (14); 而大國侵魯甚矣 And your great state has invaded Lu to an excessive degree (11); 始有甚焉 No doubt there are [cases] worse than that (27); note the “comparative” structure.

I. WORDS RELATING TO TIME, SEQUENCE, AND FREQUENCY

I.1. 時: Once, in the past: 秦穆公嘗與亡其駿馬 Duke Mu of Qin once went out and lost his swift horse (8); 子不嘗事范中行氏乎 Didn’t you once serve the Fan and the Zhonghang clans? (15). See also B.7. Other meanings: To try, to make an effort to: 故嘗陰謀臣以求立 Consequently he tried to harbor secretly plotting ministers in order to seek enthronement (12); 請嘗試之 Please give it a try (17).

I.2. 時: In the past (often emphasized as 昔者): 昔者大王居邠，狄人侵之 In the past, King Tai dwelt in Bin, and the Di barbarians invaded it (30).

I.3. 往時: In the past: 往時食馬肉者相謂曰 Those who in the past had eaten the horse flesh said to each other . . . (8).

I.4. 初: At first, earlier, before this: 初，夏之衰也，衰人之神化為二龍 Earlier, when the Xia was in decline, the divinities of the people of Bao turned into two dragons (19).

I.5. 始: Previously, from the beginning, for the first time: 於是焉河伯始旋其面目 Thereupon the
River Earl for the first time swiveled his face (33). Other meanings: Beginnings, to begin: 王道之始也 [This] is the beginning of the Kingly Way (23); 始於玄冥 He begins in the Mysterious Dark (39).

I.6. 向 (also written 向 and 向): In the past, just now: 郑使政諧知其姪無忍之志 If in the past Zheng had really known that his sister did not have the will to endure ... (18); 此自多不傾 向之自多於水乎 Their magnifying themselves—is that not the same as you just now magnifying yourself in comparison to the waters? (33). Other meanings: To face: 磨刀霍霍向豬羊 He whets the blade—hwak hwak!—and faces the pigs and sheep (32). 鄉 can mean “village”: 迎兒還故鄉 To escort the lad back to his home village (32).

I.7. 先: First (usually temporal, sometimes spatial): 先將數石米糍 She first took several bushels of rice balls ... (31). Other meanings: Earlier, former: 龍少學先王之道 When I, Long, was young, I studied the way of the former kings (39). To put first, to consider primary: 荀為後義而先利 If you put justice second and profit first ... (22).

I.8. 前: At first, formerly: 前見賢，後獲罪者 The reason why he was first considered worthy and afterward offended ... (9); 前君已赦赦臣 Formerly, My Lord already pardoned me (15). Other meanings: Before, in front of: 白刃交於前 Gleaming blades clash in front [of one] (38).

I.9. 後: Later, afterward: 管仲後至 Guan Zhong arrived afterward (4); 前見賢，後獲罪者 The reason why he was first considered worthy and afterward offended ... (9). Other meanings: Rear, back, behind: 化為玄蛇，入後宮 It turned into a black lizard and entered the rear palace (19). To put second, to consider secondary: 荀為後義而先利 If you put justice second and profit first ... (22). Heir, descendant: 滅智伯之後而三分其地 They destroyed the Earl of Zhi’s heirs and divided his territory three ways (14).

I.10. 已: Already: 見人已殺其馬，方共食其肉 He saw that people were already eating his horse, and were just then together eating its flesh (8). Often appears with 既 (“after having already ...”); 既已言，曹沫投其匕首，下堦 After having already spoken, Cao Mo cast aside his dagger and descended from the altar (11). Other meanings: Verb, “to end,” “to stop”: 是亦不可以已乎 Can this also not be ended? (29). Final sentence particle indicating completion of action; used for 竟然 則王之所大欲可知已 If that is so, then what Your Majesty greatly desires may be known (27).

I.11. 終: Finally, in the end: 終莫能就 In the end, no one was able to carry this out (17). See also B.8. Other meanings: Ending; to end; to die naturally: 老母今以天年終 My aged mother now has passed away in the fullness of her years (17); 終始而無故 Endings and beginnings have no consistency (34).

I.12. 終身: To the end of one’s life; all the time: 君子有終身之憂 The superior man has worries to the end of his life (2); 樂歲終身飽 In years of good harvest they will always be full (27).
卒: Finally: 穆公卒得以解難殤督 Duke Mu in the end was able in this way to solve his difficulties and triumph over Jin (8). Other meanings: To finish; to die; soldiers, troops (there are no examples of these meanings in the lesson texts). Abruptly (used for 猶): 卒然闔曰 Abruptly he asked, saying... (24).

竟: Finally, in the end: 聶政竟不肯受也 In the end Nie Zheng was unwilling to accept (16). Other meanings: To finish (there are no examples of this meaning in the lesson texts); boundary, boundary (used for 境): 且夫知不知是非之竟 Moreover, if you know that you don’t know the boundaries of right and wrong... (39).

方: At that moment, just about: 今方來, 吾欲辱之 Just now he is coming; I wish to humiliate him (10); 方存乎見少, 又奚以自多 I just precisely exist among things considered small, so moreover how could I magnify myself? (33). Other meanings: Square: 海內之地, 方千里者九 As for land within the seas, areas a thousand li square are nine (27). Method, scope: 吾長見笑於大方之家 I would have always been scoffed at by the School of Great Scope/Method (33).

時: Anytime, at no set time: 驅馳弋獵不時, 以適褒姒之意 He went driving or hunting at any time, in order to please Bao Si’s intentions (19).

其勢: Under these circumstances: 此其勢不可以多人 Under these circumstances you can’t have too many people (17).

將: About to: 晏子將使楚 Master Yan was about to go on a mission to Chu (10). Other meanings: To carry, to bring, to take by the hand: 便詣廟中坐, 懷劍將犬 She then went into the temple and sat down; she embosomed the sword and brought along the dog (31). To command: 母老子弱, 而兩弟將兵伐楚 His mother is old and his sons are weak, and his two younger brothers are commanding troops attacking Chu (13). General: 曹沫為魯將 Cao Mo acted as a Lu general (11).

當: Will, about to; should, ought to (often projected into the future or as part of a hypothesis): 襄子當出, 豫議於所當過之橋下 Viscount Xiang was about to go out; Yu Rang lay in ambush under the bridge that he would be passing over (15). Other meanings: Right then, precisely (in time or space): 當桑之時, 臣郊家夫與妻倶之田 Right at the time of the mulberry-leaf harvest, my neighboring husband and wife together went to the fields (6). To face, to occupy: 楮蘭當戶織 Mulan faces/occupies the doorway weaving (32).

逐: Represents continuation or repetition of action; not always the same action, and not always the same actor: 復徙舍學宮之傍 Again she moved house, to the side of a school (20); 終身不復鼓琴 To the end of his life he did not play the harp again (7); 猶復以爲將 He still continued to make him a general (11). Other meaning: To report: 有復於王者曰 If there was a man who reported to Your Majesty... (36).
I.21. 又: Moreover, again (used like 復, but sometimes implies annoyance): 反，復往，又不受 He returned, then came again, and again [Master Zeng] did not accept it (5). 是固當絕吾車，又置食我以餘桃 This one definitely once drove my carriage under false pretenses, and on top of that once fed me with a half-eaten peach (9).

I.22. 重: Again, repeatedly: 重自刑以絕從 He repeatedly disfigured [lit., "punished"] himself in order to cut off any traces (18). Other meanings: Heavy; weight: 權，然後知輕重 Measure it, and only then will you know its lightness or heaviness (26). Important; to be valued, to consider valuable/important/serious: 不重暴骸之難 She did not consider serious the hardships of [identifying] the exposed corpse (18).

I.23. 常: Always, invariably, constantly (be sure to distinguish the literary Chinese meaning of this character from its modern Mandarin meaning of "often"): 土俗常懼 The local populace was constantly afraid (37). Other meanings: Standard, constant: 貴賤有時，未可以為常也 Noble and base have their times, and one can never take them as constants (35).

I.24. 猶: Still: 猶復以爲將 He still continued to make him a general (11). Other meanings: See K.3.

I.25. 尚: Still: 乃以姜尚在之故 Now, because I am still alive . . . (18).

I.26. 即: Immediately: 即以次飲之酒 He immediately had them drink ale in turn (8). Other meanings: To go, to proceed, to follow after: 於是諸侯乃即中侯而共立故太子宜臼 Thereupon the feudal lords followed the Marquis of Shen and they together enthroned the former crown prince Yijiu (19). Also see K.2.

I.27. 立: Immediately: 王僚立死，左右亦殺專諸 King Liao immediately died, and his courtiers also killed Zhan Zhu (13). Other meanings: To set up, to enthrone, to take the throne: 請樊知季子札賢而不立太子 Zhufan knew that Jizi Zha was worthy, so he did not set up a crown prince (12). To stand: 夾立侍，皆持長鋤 They stood flanking him in attendance, all of them grasping long swords (13).

I.28. 无幾何 (or 無幾何): In no time at all: 无幾何，將甲者進 In no time at all, an armor-wearing man came forward (38).

J. WORDS USED TO CONSTRUCT COMPOUND (MULTICLause) SENTENCES AND IDEAS

Note: Many of these words have different meanings when used alone in a clause. See the above sections for other uses and meanings.

J.1. 而: Vague verbal connector; translation depends on context. Some examples: (1) simple
coordination: just then he was strumming and his thoughts were set on Mt. Tai (7); (2) adversative (“but,” “and yet”):期而後至，飲而醉酒 I set a time and yet you came late; I gave you something to drink and yet you cast aside the ale (4); (3) temporal sequence: 趙簡子舉兵而攻齊 Viscount Jian of Zhao raised troops and attacked Qi (6); (4) action verb preceded by manner (adverbial usage): 順道而行 He takes action, following the Way (2); (5) inserted between a copula or other adverbial expression and the main verb (often for rhythmic reasons): 嗤爾而與之 If you give it to him in a contemptuous manner ... (29); 乃及規規然而求之以察 If you in a nitty-picking manner seek him out in order to investigate him ... (39).

Temporal sequence (first clause)

J. 既: After, since: 桓公與莊公既盟於壇上，曹沫執匕首劫齊桓公 After Duke Huan and Duke Zhuang swore an alliance on the altar, Cao Mo grasped a dagger and attacked Duke Huan of Qi (11); 伍子胥既見吳王僚, 說以伐楚之利 After Wu Zixu had an audience with King Liao of Wu, he tried to persuade him of the advantage of attacking Chu (12); 既不能供養, 徒費衣食 Since I am unable to look after you, I only waste clothing and food (31).

J. 未: Normally a negative meaning “not yet,” it could be interpreted as “before” in a multiclause sentence: 東海之隕, 左足未入, 而右膝已絜矣 Before the eastern sea turtle’s left foot entered in, his right knee was already stuck (39).

J. 至: When, when the time came: 至八月朝, 祭逐蛇穴口 When it came to the first day of the eighth month, they would sacrifice, escorting her to the mouth of the snake’s cave (31). Other meanings: To arrive: 驅不自至千里者, 待伯樂而後至也 The reason why a swift horse will not itself arrive from a thousand li is because it awaits a Bo Le and only then will arrive (7). Fullest degree, most perfect: 臣之所以待之, 至淺鮮矣 The way in which I have treated him has been extremely shallow and rude (17); 吾自以爲至達已 I took myself to be most perfectly penetrating (39).

J. 及: When, when the time came: 及彌子瑕色衰而愛弛, 得罪於君 When the time came that Mizi Xia’s looks faded and love slackened, he offended the lord (9). Other meanings: To catch up to, to be as good as, to come up to: 吾以君足行, 而不及子之無足 I go with my many feet, and yet it doesn’t come up to your having no feet (37). To reach to: 功不至於百姓者, 獨何與 Now the fact that your merit does not extend to the common people—why alone is that? (26). And (noun connector): 故嘗事范氏及中行氏 Consequently he once served the Fan and the Zhonghang clans (14).

Conditional particles (first clause)

J. 雖: Even if, even though: 雖有賢者, 而無以揚之, 賢者奚由顯忠哉 Even if there are worthy men, yet if you do not have the means to treat them [properly], why would worthy men exhaust
their loyalty [for you]? (7); 齊國雖小，吾何愛一牛 Even though the state of Qi may be narrow and small, how could I begrudge a single ox? (25).

J.7. 如: If: 王知此，則無望民之多於鄰國也 If Your Majesty knows this, then do not hope that your people will be more numerous than those of neighboring states (23). Other meanings: To go: 五子胥之亡楚而如吳也，知諸諸之能 When Wu Zixu fled Chu and went to Wu, he knew of Zhuan Zhu’s abilities (12). To be like, to resemble: 德何如則可以王矣 What must my virtue be like that I can then rule as a true king? (24).

J.8. 若: If: 王若隱其無罪而就死地，則牛羊何擇焉 If Your Majesty was pained by it having no crime and yet going to the execution ground, then how could you choose between an ox and a sheep? (25). Other meanings: See A.7.

J.9. 使: If: 使以兄弟次邪，季子當立 If one goes by the sequence of brothers, then Jizi should take the throne (12). Sometimes 如 and 使 come together: 如使人之所欲莫甚於生，則凡可以得生者何不用也 If among things that people desire nothing is greater than life, then generally of all things by which one can obtain life, what will one not use? (29). See also G.1.

J.10. 縱: Even if: 縱君有賜，不我驕也，我能勿畏乎 Even if the ruler has a gift, and does not treat me arrogantly, how could I not be in awe of him? (5).

J.11. 荀: If (also 尋為): 荀為後義而先利，不奪不餍 If you make justice secondary and put profit first, then they won’t be satisfied unless they are seizing things (22).

Temporal sequence (second clause)

J.12. 因: Then, thereupon: 專諸擘魚，因以匕首刺王僚 Zhuan Zhu ripped open the fish, and he then stabbed King Liao with the dagger (13). Other meanings: To take advantage [of a situation or opportunity]; to use someone or something to accomplish something else (verb or coverb); 吳王僚欲因楚喪 King Liao of Wu wanted to take advantage of Chu’s mourning period (13). 荀若君欲其大，則內物莫不大 If you go in accordance with what in it is considered large and consider it large, then among the myriad things there is nothing that is not large (35). Note: Unlike in modern Mandarin, in literary Chinese 因 usually does not imply causal sequence. However, there do seem to be exceptions: 若民，則無恆產，因無恆心 If it is the common people [we are discussing], then [if] they don’t have a steady livelihood, then they won’t have constant hearts (27); that is, not having constant hearts seems to be a consequence of not having a steady livelihood.

J.13. 於是: Then, thereupon (lit., “from this”): 於是罷師而歸 Thereupon he disbanded the army and went home (6).
Review of Various Common and Significant Words

1.34. 畏: Then: 畏伏自殺 He then fell on his sword and killed himself (15). Other meanings: To follow, to pursue: 在中聞，無敢逢 Within, prepare food; nothing for one to pursue (21).

1.35. 便: Then (usually post-Han usage): 至八月朝，便诣廟中坐 When the first day of the eighth month arrived, she then went to the temple and sat down (31).

1.36. 乃: Then, only then (emphasizes the necessity of the sequence): 桓公乃許盡歸魯之侵地 Duke Huan only then assented to return completely Lu’s invaded lands (11); 乃使使持衣與豫讓 He then sent an emissary to take his robe and give it to Yu Rang (15). Other meanings: See J.20, K.1.

1.37. 而後: Only afterward, only then (emphasizes the necessity of the sequence; stronger than 乃): 天下失道，而後仁義生焉 When the world loses the Way, only then does benevolence and righteousness arise in it (2).

1.38. 其後: After this: 其後百六十有七年而吳有專諸之事 Two hundred sixty-seven years after this, in Wu there was the Zhuan Zhu affair (12).

1.39. 然後: Only then (emphasizes the necessity of the sequence; stronger than 乃): 抑王興甲兵，危土庶，構怨於諸侯，然後快於心與 Or is it that Your Majesty must mobilize armored troops, endanger your knights and your ministers, and provoke the resentment of the feudal lords, and only then are you happy in your heart? (26).

Adversatives

1.40. 乃: But then: 何乃殘身苦形，欲以求報囊子，不亦難乎 But then, why do you do damage to yourself, wishing in this way to get revenge on Viscount Xiang—isn’t that difficult? (14). Other meanings: See J.16, K.1. Note: It is often a matter of interpretation whether 乃 is best read as “then,” “but then,” or “only then.”

1.41. 然: But: 然願請君之衣而擊之 But, I would like to request My Lord’s robe [so that] I may strike it (15). Other meanings: Thus, to be so: 非獨鼓琴若此也，賢者亦然 It is not only playing the harp that is like this—worthy people are also thus (7). Adverbial/adjectival suffix: 裏子喟然歎息而泣 Viscount Xiang sighed deeply and wept (15). Yes: 然，誠有百姓者 Yes, there truly were commoners [who thought that] (25).

Causal connectives

1.42. 故: Therefore, so, consequently: 范中行氏皆眾人遇我，我故眾人報之 The Fan and the Zhonghang clans all treated me as a mediocre person, and consequently I repaid them as a mediocre person (15); 即不忍其毆打，若無罪而就死地，故以羊易之也 It was just that I could not bear
its trembling, as if it had no crime and yet was going to the execution ground; so, I exchanged it for a sheep (25). Other meanings: See H.6.

J.23. 是故: For this reason: is 故 大人之行 不出乎害人 For this reason, a Great Man’s conduct will not manifest in hurting others (34).

J.24. 是以: Consequently, hence (idiomatic inversion of 以是, “by means of this”): 仲尼之徒,無道桓文之事者, 是以後世無傳焉 Among Confucius’ disciples there was no one who spoke of the affairs of Dukes Huan and Wen; consequently, later generations have had no tradition of them (25).

Miscellaneous

J.25. 則: Particle making a topic-comment relationship between two sentences; roughly equivalent to “then”: 王如知此，則無望民之多於鄰國也 If Your Majesty knows this, then do not hope that your people will be more numerous than those of neighboring states (23); 若民，則無恒產，因無恆心 If it is the common people [we are discussing], then [if] they don’t have a steady livelihood, then they won’t have constant hearts (27).

J.26. 斯 (used like 則): 王無罪斯天下之民至焉 Your Majesty, do not blame the harvest—then all the people of the empire will come to you (23). Other meanings: See A.20.

J.27. 然則: If that is so, then . . . : 然則廢鐃鐘與 If that is so, then do we abandon the consecration of the bell? (25).

J.28. 且: And, moreover: 且光真王嗣，當立 Moreover, I, Guang, am the true heir to the king, and should take the throne (23). Sometimes 且 merely marks a continuation of speech, without a strong sense of “addition”: 且吾所為者極難耳 What I am doing is simply very difficult (14). 且 often occurs with 夫: 且夫不知是非之竟 Moreover, if you know that you don’t know the boundaries of right and wrong . . . (39).

J.29. 不如 (also 不若, 何如, 何若): A is not as good as B; it would be better to do B: 臣計棄身不如棄酒 I calculate that abandoning myself is not as good as abandoning the ale (4); 不若與人 it would be better [to enjoy music] with others (28).

J.30. 抑: When used with two clauses, it begins each, and it means “either . . . or . . .”; at the beginning of one clause, it generally means “perhaps,” “or is it that”: 抑王興甲兵，危士臣，槖璧於諸侯，然後快於心與 Or is it that Your Majesty must mobilize armored troops, endanger your knights and your ministers, and provoke the resentment of the feudal lords, and only then are you happy in your heart? (26).
K. Adverbs with special uses in XY 也 sentences

Note: Whereas the meaning of the term “adverb” implies that it must come before the verb, a number of “adverbs” and other words have a special purpose—they modify the relationship that exists between the X clause and the Y clause of an XY 也 sentence. Some of these words have the same meanings as they do when operating as normal adverbs (e.g., 亦); some of them have special meanings limited to this type of usage (e.g., 乃).

K.1. 乃: Precisely, only, merely: 乃市井之人, 鼓刀以屠。而偃仲子乃諸侯之卿相也 I, Zheng, am merely a person of the market, and I wield a knife in order to butcher; Master Yan Zhong is precisely a minister of the feudal lords . . . (17). Other meanings: See J.16, J.20.

K.2. 即: Precisely, just: 即不忍其殫練，若無罪而就死地 It was just that I could not bear its trembling, as if it had no crime and yet was going to the execution ground (25). Other meanings: See I.26.

K.3. 當: To be like, to resemble: 以若所為，求若所欲，猶緣木而求魚也 To look for the sort of thing you desire by doing the sort of thing you are doing is like climbing a tree to look for fish (27). Other meanings: See I.24.

K.4. 亦: Also, indeed: 是亦走也 This is also fleeing (23); 非獨政能也，乃其姊亦烈女也 Not only was Zheng worthy, but his sister also was a heroically virtuous woman (18). Other meanings: See E.10.

L. Additional miscellaneous function words and particles

L.1. 之: Marker of possession, modification, or topicalization: 君子有終身之憂 A superior man has worries that last to the end of his life (2). Temporal clause: 五子胥之亡楚而如吳也, 知專諸之能 When Wu Zixu fled Chu and went to Wu, he knew of Zhan Zhu’s abilities (12). Indirect statement/question: 伍子胥知公子光之欲殺吳王僚 Wu Zixu knew that Prince Guang wanted to kill the king of Wu, Liao (12); 不知論之不及與, 知之弗若與 I don’t know whether my discussions do not come up to his, or whether my knowledge doesn’t compare with his (37).

L.2. 者: Marks nominalization of various sorts. Simple actor: 知命者不怨天 One who knows his fate does not resent Heaven (1); 有敢諫者罪至死 If there is one who dares to remonstrate he will be punished as far as death (6). Definition marker: 曹沫者, 鲁人也 Cao Mo was a man of Lu (11). Used to emphasize any part of a sentence: 然是者徒深知政也 And yet this person alone
understood me deeply (17);今者妾竊 Mã in my chamber (11). "The fact of;" "the act of;"功不至於百姓者，何冀其 The fact that your merit does not reach the common people—why alone is that? (26). "Reason why" clause: 騎不至千里的者，待於何故  The reason why a swift horse does not come on its own over a thousand li is because it awaits Bo Le and only then comes (7). "Reason why" clause with 因:前日所以不許仲子者，徒以親 On the previous day, the reason why I did not assent to you, Master Zhong, was only because my parent was alive (17).

L.3. 所: Used before a verb to nominalize it as the implied object: 非所敢望也 It is not that which dare hope (15); 曹沫三戰所亡地，盡復孔子 As for the land that had been lost by Cao Mo in three battles, [the duke] returned all of it to Lu (11); 且吾所為者極難耳 Moreover, what I am doing is simply very hard (14; note as an optional explicit nominalizer here).

L.4. 於: Multipurpose preposition (“from,” “to,” “in,” “at,” etc.): 祝中者欲得 Disaster arises from wanting to obtain (1); 桓公與莊公既盟於壇上 After Duke Huan and Duke Zhuang swore an alliance on the altar . . . (11); 彼侯之父兄皆死於楚 That Wu Yuan’s father and brother both died in Chu (12); 欲卒致國于李子札 He wished in the end to present the state to Jizi Zha (12); 乃進諸於公子光 He then presented Zhan Zhu to Prince Guang (12); 欲信於諸侯 You will abandon your trust among the feudal lords (11); 是故大人之行不以期害人 For this reason, a Great Man's conduct will not manifest in hurting others (34); 而反委質，臣於智伯 Yet on the contrary you entrusted yourself and became a subject to the Earl of Zhi (15). In relation to, vis-à-vis: 聖母知禮，而明於姑母之道 Mencius’ mother knew propriety, and was enlightened as to the Way of the mother-in-law (21); 玉帛而後，飲而致酒，於禮可乎 I set a time and yet you came late; I gave you something to drink and yet you cast aside the ale; is that in keeping with propriety? (4); 喪人之於國也，盡心焉耳矣 As for my relation to the state, I simply exhaust my heart and mind toward it (23). Used to express comparative degree: 玉如知此，則無望民之多於鄰國也 If Your Majesty knows this, then do not hope that your people will be more numerous than those of neighboring states (23); 所欲有甚於生者，故不為苟得也 Among the things that I desire there is nothing greater than life, so I do not obtain things illicitly (29). See passive structure D.; also A.14, J.13.

L.5. 所以: "The reason why," “the means by which (the way): 前日所以不許仲子者，徒以親 On the previous day, the reason why I did not assent to you, Master Zhong, was only because my parent was alive (17). 至之以待之，至淺反 The way I treated him was extremely shallow and meager (17).

L.6. 所謂: So-called, known as: 是則深井里所謂聰敏者也 This is the person known as Nie Zheng from Deepwell Village in Zhi (18).

L.7. 可謂: Feasible to be called: 嚴仲子亦可謂知人能得士矣 Master Yan Zhong also could be called [one who] understands people and is able to obtain knights (18).
Ls. X之謂也: This is true of X, this is applicable to X (used after illustrative quotations, usually from the Confucian Classics): 詩云:「赫赫宗周，夷姒滅之。」此之謂也 The Classic of Poetry says, “Illustrious was the House of Zhou, and Bao Si destroyed it.” This is applicable to this (19); 詩云:「他人有心，予忖度之。」夫子之謂也 The Classic of Poetry says, “Other people have their motives, I calculate and measure them.” This is true of you, sir (25).
Notes on the Radical System

The following is a list of radicals from the traditional radical system (部首). This is the main system that has been used (with some revisions) for organizing Chinese characters since the sixteenth century, and it is still employed by some of the more significant dictionaries you will find yourself using. The comprehensive glossary of the lesson texts' vocabulary following this section uses it also.

Many dictionaries (particularly in the past several decades) have attempted to revise and simplify this system, and you may find that dictionaries that employ it more or less traditionally may disagree occasionally over where to locate a character. My notes here are meant to help you with some of the issues surrounding “standard” character location.

| 1: 一 | 18: 刀, 刀 | 35: 夕 |
| 2: 丶 | 19: 力 | 36: 夕 |
| 3: ヽ | 20: 丿 | 37: 大 |
| 4: サ | 21: 亘 | 38: 女 |
| 5: 卍 | 22: 仁 | 39: 子 |
| 6: ヽ | 23: 木 | 40: 小 |
| 7: 二 | 24: 十 | 41: 寸 |
| 8: 一 | 25: 卜 | 42: 小 |
| 9: 人, 亻 | 26: 厂 | 43: 尤 |
| 10: 子 | 27: 厂 | 44: 尸 |
| 11: 入 | 28: 木 | 45: 中 |
| 12: 八 | 29: 夫 | 46: 山 |
| 13: 門 | 30: 口 | 47: 川 |
| 14: 々 | 31: 口 | 48: 工 |
| 15: ゜ | 32: 土 | 49: 己 |
| 16: 几 | 33: 土 | 50: 市 |
| 17: 口 | 34: 夫 | 51: 干 |
Before addressing some of the issues surrounding individual radicals, let me make the following points:

1. This system is very far from perfect. Though many of the radicals are obviously compatible with the thought processes that went into the creation of the characters originally (especially those radicals that hint toward the meaning of the character), many radicals were obviously invented as a dumping ground for characters that seemed not to fit in anywhere else. This is true in particular of many one-stroke radicals.

2. Sometimes a character, either because it has no obvious radical or because it has too many, is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find. Many dictionaries have a “characters with difficult radicals” table, where such characters are listed by the total number of strokes it takes to write them. I include such a table at the end of this section (with over 320 characters from our texts).

3. When a character seems to present a number of possible radicals, try to go with the radical that you think may have the greatest bearing on its meaning. For example, 愛 (“to worry”) and 愛 (“to love”) both suggest a number of possibilities, but because both characters are emotive verbs, they are located under 心 (“heart”). Similarly, 妝 (“to put on makeup”) is located under 女 (“female”) rather than under radical #90 (月), because 女 gives a stronger clue to the character’s associations (at least in traditional China!) than the relatively meaningless 月 does. Obviously, if you don’t have the slightest idea what the character might mean to begin with, this is of no help at all. As you read more, though, you should gradually develop the ability to second-guess the context and the system.

4. It’s difficult to get used to the radical system, and using it may seem frustratingly slow at first. But keep at it! Becoming a good reader of literary Chinese mostly means using dictionaries ... and using them, and using them, and using them. I suggest that you skim the glossary,
here (or any radical-organized dictionary), just paging through and learning how the different radicals appear and whether there seems to be any similarity of meaning among characters under the same radical.

**Notes on Individual Radicals**

Include here comments on some of the most common radicals. Some of the less common radicals are quite obvious in their meaning, but they are rare enough in the textbook not to warrant mention here.

9. 人 usually occurs in a more condensed version, on the left side of a character (人). However, it can occur in other forms as well (e.g., 來). Most confusingly, it can occur as a sort of roof structure over the character (e.g., 今). In such cases, it sometimes can be confused with radical #11 or #12.

18. 刀 usually occurs in compressed form on the right side of a character (e.g., 利, 刑). Most characters with this radical involve cutting (literal or metaphorical).

19. 力 usually occurs on the right side of the character (功, 勸) but may occur in other ways as well (男, 勢).

30. 口 is one of the most common radicals. Whereas many characters involving things done with the mouth have a 口 on the left side (呼, 喊, etc.), many, many other characters with a 口 component are classified here as well (同, 合, 吏, 喜, etc.).

31. Any character enclosed within a box (口) is placed here.

32. The 口 component often signifies things made of earth or that involve earth in some way. It almost always occurs on the left side (埋, 城, etc.), though there are many other forms as well (e.g., 在, 堂).

33. 口 is often confused with radical #32, though very few characters are placed here (壯 and 壽 being the most important).

36. 夕 often indicates things relating to the night or evening (夜, 晚).

37. 女 involves female-related things.

38. 子 pertains to children, or to the position of being a son.

41. 寸 occurs most often at the bottom of the character (e.g., 専, 善). However, expect other appearances as well, including in the very common character 將.

46. 山 can be found in the names of mountains and in words describing mountains.

50. 人 is one of a series of common radicals that pertains to locomotion of various sorts. Don’t confuse it with 行 (#144; see below for more).

51. 心 ("heart") can occur in its standard form (usually on the bottom of a character—e.g., 慈, 恩, 感), but also in a condensed, three-stroke form on the left side (人—愧, 懷, etc.). Since the heart is both the emotional and the intellectual center of the individual in Chinese belief, words that involve either thinking or emotions may have this radical.

62. 戈 is a kind of spear, so words involving weapons or warfare are often found here. 戈 usually appears on the right side.

63. 寸 is a door, and so characters involving buildings or population can be found here. Do not confuse it with 戸 (#44).
64. 手 ("hand") can occur in its standard form, at the bottom of a character (e.g., 掌, 搾), but also in a condensed, three-stroke form on the left side (扌—推, 握, etc.). Many verbs involving actions with the hand are placed here.

66. 支 almost always occurs in a variant form (文) that appears on the right side (e.g., 放, 故, 政, 數). Though this variant form is written essentially the same way as 文 (#67), very few characters occur under the latter radical.

72. 日 ("sun," "day") occurs in characters involving the effects of the sun or in time/season words.

73. 曰 ("to say") is written more broadly than #72. There are many fewer characters under this radical than under #72; however, these two characters' similar appearance makes it sometimes nearly impossible to decide where a character should appear. Sometimes meaning can help: 書 ("daytime") is placed under #72, whereas 書 ("letter," "to write"), though written almost identically, is placed under #73.

74. 月 ("moon") includes a certain number of time-related and moon-related characters. However, since the visual form 月 is held to be an abbreviation of 肉 (#130, "meat," "flesh"), most characters with this element are placed there instead.

75. 木 ("tree") includes kinds of trees, as well as objects made of wood.

76. 水 ("water") can appear in its standard form (e.g., 泉, 渠) but most often it appears in abbreviated form as three dots on the left side (深, 海, 油, etc.).

78. 火 ("fire") can appear in its standard form (e.g., 災, 煉) but most often it appears as four dots on the bottom (然, 照, etc.).

96. 玉 ("jade") is five strokes, but it appears in other characters as a four-stroke radical, with the small dot in the lower right corner missing (e.g., 珠, 理). It is often used in characters designating jewels or precious things. Note that the radical form by itself—玉—is also the character for "king" and is classified under radical #96.

104. 疒 is the "illness" radical—physical ailments and diseases usually appear with this radical.

108. 盆 ("serving plate") usually occurs on the bottom of the character, and it is often used for plates and plate-like utensils.

109. 目 ("eye") often occurs with characters that stress seeing or the condition of the eyes.

113. 示 ("to show") is often used with matters pertaining to religion: sacrifice, supernatural phenomena, and sacred objects. It usually occurs in condensed form ()(_—e.g., 祠, 神).

115. 禾 ("grain") often describes things involving crops and their harvesting—kinds of grain, sowing, reaping, and so forth.

116. 穴 ("cave," "hole") often occurs in characters involving hidden places or holes, or things done secretly.

118. 竹 ("bamboo") usually occurs in slightly compressed form on the top of a character (e.g., 笑, 管, 簡). As expected, it generally appears in characters indicating things made of bamboo.

119. 米 ("rice") is less common than #115 but also indicates rice- or grain-related words.
Notes on the Radical System •  435

120. 糸 ("silk") occurs usually though not exclusively on the left side, and often indicates things related to fabric—kinds of fabric, stages of fabric production, and so forth.

122. 网 ("net") is classified under six-stroke radicals because of a variant version. However, you will generally find it in this five-stroke version, at the top of a character (e.g., 罪, 置, 罷). Be careful not to confuse this radical with #108, which usually occurs at the bottom of a character!

128. 耳 ("ear") often occurs in characters that stress hearing or the condition of the ears.

130. As noted at #74 above, 肉 ("flesh," "meat") usually appears as 月 at the side of the character (usually the left side). Internal organs (e.g., 腸) often have this radical.

134. 収 ("mortar") often splits in two, allowing for other components to be placed in the middle. Examples: 興, 舉.

140. 翁 ("vegetation") usually occurs in abbreviated three- or four-stroke form at the top of a character (**) . Since this character is used to indicate names of plants, as well as many other things, it is probably the most common of all the radicals.

142. 虫 is used to describe animals that are not fish, mammals, or birds. Characters naming insects and reptiles most commonly use this radical.

144. 行 should not be confused with #60 ((PATH). Characters are only held to be under this radical when a component is inserted in between the two parts of the character (行, 行, 行).

145. 衣 ("clothes") often occurs in condensed form on the left side (衣, 罩, 織). Don't confuse this condensed form with the condensed version of #113, which closely resembles it (łę). In other characters, the top part of the radical separates from the bottom, allowing components to be inserted (衰, 衰, 裂).

147. 見 often involves acts of seeing.

149. 言 often involves acts of speech.

154. 貝 originally represented a cowrie shell, a small seashell used as a form of currency. Consequently, all sorts of words pertaining to monetary matters occur with this radical.

156. 走 ("to run," "to flee"), though not as common as #60 or #162, also indicates forms of locomotion—usually hurried ones.

157. 足 ("foot," "leg") indicates parts of the leg, or actions committed with the leg or foot.

162. 走 is a seven-stroke radical, but it appears only in a condensed, three-stroke version (走). This is probably the most common radical for verbs of locomotion (e.g., 進, 逃, 遊, 遊).

163. 郏 ("town") generally appears as a three-stroke radical (郤) on the right side of a character (e.g., 郏, 郃, 郇). It often occurs with parts of a city, with urban phenomena, or in the names of towns. Don't confuse it with #170!

164. 曼 is the fermentation radical, and it occurs with kinds of drink, as well as kinds of intoxication. Note that the most common character for alcoholic beverage—酒—is placed here, rather than under #85.

167. 金 is used with different kinds of metal or things made of metal (including "precious" metals—i.e., silver and gold).
170. 阜 ("hill") generally appears as a three-stroke radical (阝) on the left side of a character (e.g., 陵, 陸, 隔). It often occurs with topographical features. Don’t confuse it with 雨.

173. 雨 ("rain") occurs in words for meteorological phenomena, usually at the top of a character (e.g., 雲, 雪, 霜).

181. 領 ("neck") almost always appears at the right side, and it is often used in characters describing parts of the neck or actions carried out with the neck and head (e.g., 頜, 頣, 領).
### Characters with “Difficult” Radicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 Strokes</th>
<th>3 Strokes</th>
<th>5 Strokes</th>
<th>6 Strokes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>七 (2/1; 395)</td>
<td>在 (4/1; 185)</td>
<td>九 (5/1; 430)</td>
<td>北 (21/3; 334)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>且 (1/2; 1038)</td>
<td>久 (4/2; 569)</td>
<td>今 (9/2; 200)</td>
<td>凡 (16/1; 1012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Strokes</td>
<td>2 Strokes</td>
<td>3 Strokes</td>
<td>5 Strokes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不 (1/3; 4)</td>
<td>于 (6/3; 156)</td>
<td>兄 (10/3; 406)</td>
<td>光 (10/4; 403)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>中 (2/3; 111)</td>
<td>井 (7/2; 566)</td>
<td>出 (17/3; 127)</td>
<td>全 (11/4; 167)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幽 (4/3; 33)</td>
<td>云 (7/2; 762)</td>
<td>加 (19/3; 47)</td>
<td>凑 (15/4; 1174)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Characters with “Difficult” Radicals

危 (26/4; 855)
吏 (30/3; 323)
合 (30/3; 493)
戈 (30/3; 695)
象 (37/3; 416)
如 (38/3; 129)
好 (38/3; 351)
州 (47/3; 1187)
年 (51/3; 261)
曳 (73/2; 867)
曲 (73/2; 1176)
有 (74/2; 30)
次 (76/2; 257)
此 (77/2; 145)
死 (78/2; 101)
求 (86/2; 152)
牟 (93/2; 1305)
曰 (134/0; 730)

7 STROKES

余 (9/5; 693)
男 (19/5; 803)
坐 (32/4; 134)
肚 (33/4; 633)
钢 (37/4; 466)
妆 (38/4; 1136)
巫 (48/4; 1045)
张 (57/4; 414)
我 (62/3; 160)
攻 (66/3; 172)
攸 (66/3; 837)
李 (75/3; 1057)
步 (77/3; 870)
炎 (86/3; 976)
矣 (111/2; 266)
邑 (163/0; 143)

8 STROKES

并 (1/7; 1048)

9 STROKES

姐 (9/7; 783)
前 (18/7; 306)
勇 (19/7; 348)
南 (24/7; 333)
厚 (27/7; 95)
載 (30/6; 216)
哀 (30/6; 573)
幽 (52/6; 686)
拜 (64/5; 1090)
研 (69/5; 1078)
易 (73/5; 326)
炽 (81/5; 254)
炭 (88/5; 517)
甚 (99/4; 374)
皇 (106/4; 1345)
相 (109/4; 264)
万 (114/4; 1335)
美 (123/3; 551)
者 (125/5; 3)
邪 (128/3; 345)
衍 (144/3; 1252)
要 (146/3; 622)
军 (159/2; 174)
重 (166/2; 669)
首 (185/0; 366)
香 (186/0; 1077)

10 STROKES

乘 (4/9; 732)
倉 (9/8; 1186)
乘 (12/8; 1011)
叟 (29/8; 852)
員 (30/7; 405)
哭 (30/7; 656)
夏 (35/7; 688)
奚 (37/7; 155)
差 (48/7; 1221)
恥 (61/6; 1200)
Characters with “Difficult” Radicals

12 Strokes

14 Strokes

13 Strokes
Characters with “Difficult” Radicals

衛 (144/9; 274)
篠 (144/9; 1231)
魯 (195/4; 139)
鳴 (196/3; 1117)
麿 (199/4; 1072)
黎 (202/3; 900)

16 STROKES
器 (30/13; 497)
擊 (64/12; 555)
燕 (86/12; 1120)
盧 (108/11; 181)
靡 (112/11; 1137)
縣 (120/10; 653)
舉 (134/10; 115)

殻 (148/9; 931)
豫 (152/9; 483)
豬 (152/9; 1140)

17 STROKES
應 (61/13; 658)
爵 (87/13; 1218)
縣 (120/11; 1254)
寒 (157/10; 1253)
毘 (171/9; 1212)

18 STROKES
歸 (77/14; 80)
夔 (123/12; 1014)

19–27 STROKES
變 (35/16; 1275)
獸 (94/15; 939)
嚴 (30/17; 572)
獻 (94/16; 154)
麗 (198/10; 1230)
變 (149/16; 304)
臑 (149/16; 408)
娶 (184/14; 858)
豴 (164/18; 929)
噂 (205/12; 877)
Comprehensive Glossary

Note: Characters are annotated with the number of the lesson in which they first occur (e.g., L2) and by their character number (the last element in each entry). When characters have multiple meanings, each meaning is followed by the first lesson where that meaning occurs (if it occurs at all in our texts). If a character appears only in a name, the lesson where it appears is still given (though the meaning is then not applicable, of course).

1: 一
One; first; once (L2). (37)

1/0: 一朝
Right away; immediately, in a brief period of time (L2). (37a)

1/1: 七
Seven (L12). (395)

1/2: 下
Under, below; to go down, to descend, to put down; social inferiors; to give to a social inferior (L2). (51)

1/2: 下世
To pass away, to leave the world (L18). (51a)

1/2: 三
Three; third; three times (L8). (260)

1/2: 三王
The Three Kings (L33). (260a)

1/2: 三代
The Three Dynasties (L35). (260b)

1/2: 上
On top of, above, at the front of; to go up, to offer up; superiors (L11). (363)

1/2: 丈
Zhang (measurement of length, equal to approximately 10 English feet) (L31). (1038)

1/3: 不
Not (L1). (4)

1/3: 不如
To be not as good as, to not come up to (L4). (4a)

1/3: 不時
At any time (L19). (4b)

1/4: 世
Human society, the world; the age, a generation (L7). (227)

1/4: 世俗
Popular (L28). (227a)

1/4: 世守
To preserve for generations; to guard for generations (L30). (227b)

1/4: 且
Moreover, furthermore (L13). About to, will... [future marker]. Temporarily, the time being. (443)
1/4: 丙  The third of the “celestial stems”; indicates the third item in a series (L13). (454)
1/4: 丙子  [Thirteenth in the 60-item cycle of traditional Chinese dating] (L13). (454a)
1/4: 丘  Hill (L35). (1222)
1/7: 並  Together, all (L31). (1048)
2: |  中  Middle, midst (L4). To hit on target, to strike the middle of. (1113)
2/3: 中行  Zhonghang (One of the ruling clans of 春) (L14). (1113a)
2/3: 中國  The central states (L27). (1113b)
3:  主  Ruler, master; host (L15). (549)
4: | 乃  But, then, just, only then (L6). (185)
4/1: 久  Long time, for a long time (L16). (569)
4/3: 之  [A particle that connects nouns or noun clauses] (L2). [Direct object pronoun] him, her, it, them (L3). Verb: to go (L6). (33)
4/4: 乏  To be lacking (L20). (801)
4/7: 乖  Perverse, obstinate; to be stubborn, to be disobedient (L19). (752)
4/9: 乘  To ride in a vehicle (L19). To take advantage of [a situation]. [Measure word for carriages] (L22). (732)
5: 乙  Nine (L13). (430)
5/1: 九州  The Nine Provinces (all of China) (L33). (430a)
5/2: 也  [Particle] (L5). (161)
5/2: 乞  To beg; beggar (L14). (521)
5/7: 乳  Breasts; milk; to nurse, to produce breast milk. To give birth (L19). (714)
5/12: 乱  To riot, to be thrown into confusion, to disorder, to misgovern; rebellion (L13). (477)
6: [ 予  To give (L5). I, me [first person pronoun] (L26). (156)
6/3: 事  Thing, matter, affair, occupation, job (L3). To serve, to work for; to employ, to have as a servant (L11). (76)
二
Two; twice; second (L10). (324)

二心
Disloyal or traitorous intentions (L14). (324a)

二三子
My followers, my disciples (L30). (324b)

于
[Multipurpose preposition] (L10). (344)

井
Well (for drawing water); village, village center (L16). (566)

云
To say (L19). (762)

五
Five (L21). (827)

五飯
Preparation of the five edible grains (L21). (827a)

五帝
The Five Emperors (L33). (827b)

亡
To lose, to destroy, to die, to be lost, to escape (L8). (244)

亦
Also, again (L7). Indeed (L11). (230)

交
Friendship, association; to join, to form [friendship], to interchange (L16).
Mutually (L22). To meet, to clash (L38). (600)

人
Person, people, human beings (L1). Others, other people (L1). (8)

人牧
Ruler (figurative: “herdsman of men”) (L24). (8a)

仁
Kindness, benevolence (L2). (54)

今
Now, at present (L6). (200)

仇
Enemy, foe; hatred, feud (L14). (510)

以
With, by means of (L1). In order to (L4). (18)

以爲
To assume (L7). (18a)

令
To command, to make, to allow; an order, a command (L6). Local magistrate
(L31). (173)

令長
District magistrate (L31). (173a)

他
Other, another (L25). (942)

仕
Official, officeholder (L27). (980)

代
Generation, era; reign, dynasty (L35). To trade, to exchange, to replace (L40).
(1249)

仞
“Fathom” (measurement for height or depth, equal to approximately six feet)
(L39). (1334)

仲
The second in order of birth (L4). (113)

仲父
Uncle (L4). (113a)

仲尼
Zhongni (polite name of Confucius 孔子) (L25). (113b)

伐
To attack, to do violence to; to cut down [a tree] (L6). (202)

伍
A squadron or group of five men (L12). (399)

伍子胥
Wu Zixu (name of a statesman and adviser) (L12). (399a)
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9/4: 伏 To fall prostrate, to humble oneself, to submit to (L15). To lie in ambush, to place troops in ambush (L13). (455)

9/4: 伊 [Vague, archaic, third person pronoun] (L19). (844)

9/4: 仰 To look up (L27). (994)

9/4: 仰俯 On the one hand . . . on the other hand (L27). (994a)

9/4: 任 Responsible; to take responsibility; to entrust; to hold an office; duty, task (L33). (1192)

9/4: 休 To rest (L39). (1313)

9/5: 何 What, how, why [question word] (L6). (184)

9/5: 何以 With what, how [question word] (L10). (184a)

9/5: 何由 Because of what [idiomatic inversion] (L25). (184b)

9/5: 伯 Senior or elder of a group of brothers. Earl (feudal title) (L14). (206)

9/5: 伯牙子 Master Bo Ya (name of a famous musician) (L7). (206a)

9/5: 伯樂 Bo Le (name of a judge of horses) (L7). (206b)

9/5: 伯服 Bofu (son of 愛) (L19). (206c)

9/5: 伯夷 Boyi (a recluse) (L33). (206d)

9/5: 似 To resemble, to imitate (L10). (338)

9/5: 位 Place, position; throne, royal position (L11). (383)

9/5: 余 I, me, my, we, us, our [first person pronoun] (L19). (693)

9/5: 作 To make, to produce, to arise (L24). (913)

9/5: 但 Only (L32). But, however. (1116)

9/5: 伴 Companion; to accompany (L32). (1152)

9/5: 佞 To flatter (L34). (1216)

9/5: 伸 To stretch (L36). (1270)

9/6: 使 To send; to make; to cause (L5). To go on a mission; emissary, ambassador (L10). If, supposing (L12). (140)

9/6: 來 To come (L10). (317)

9/6: 帥 To attend upon, to serve (L13). (467)

9/6: 供 To supply (L16). (593)

9/6: 侈 Extravagant, wasteful [behavior] (L27). (991)

9/7: 俠 Heroic, chivalrous (L16). (574)

9/7: 俠異 Xia Lei (a minister for the state of 齊) (L16). (574a)

9/7: 信 Trustworthy, sincere; to believe; faith, trustworthiness (L3). Truly, actually (L34). (100)

9/7: 侵 To invade, to attack, to assault (L11). (373)

9/7: 侯 “Marquis” (L11). (390)

9/7: 爰 Platter (used in religious sacrifices) (L20). (783)

9/7: 保 To protect, to preserve, to look after (L25). (924)

9/7: 便 Glib, specious (L26). Then, thereupon (L31). Convenient; convenience (L34). (972)
便嬖  Sexual favorite (L.26). (972a)
俗  Common, vulgar, popular (L.28). (902)
修  To repair, to mend; to regulate; to cultivate (L.5). (146)
俱  All, together (L.6). (193)
倍  Double. To renege on, to reject (L.11). (385)
倡  Popular entertainment (often of a sexual nature); prostitute (L.19). (739)
偷  Natural relationships, right principles (L.21). (847)
俯  To look down (L.27). (995)
贷  To borrow (L.32). (1132)
倉  Storehouse, granary (L.33). (1186)
偽  To distinguish; distinction, border, point of demarcation. (1204)
備  To supply completely, to be prepared; thorough, complete (L.26). (594)
傍  Side, beside; to be at the side of (L.20). (777)
傳  To pass along, to transmit (L.12). Transmission, tradition, biography (L.25). (421)
傷  To kill, to massacre; to disgrace, to shame (L.18). (681)
傷  Injury, wound; to wound, to be wounded, to be hurt (emotionally or physically) (L.25). (936)
僚  Companion, colleague (L.12). (401)
僻  Out of the way, secluded; one-sided, biased (L.17). (619)
儀  Ornament, decoration; ceremony, ritual regalia (L.21). (838)
儒  Scholar, Confucian, Confucian gentleman (L.20). (788)
優  Popular entertainment or entertainer; actor (L.19). (740)

兄  Older brother (L.12). (406)
先  First, earlier; first; in front; to be first; to go first; to put first (L.5). (150)
先  Master (L.5). (150a).
先  Before this, earlier (L.19). (150b)
王  The former kings, the kings of antiquity (L.28). (150c)
光  Light, brilliance (L.12). (403)
兎  To avoid, to escape (L.20). (798)
兎  Son, child (L.32). (1105)
兎  Rabbit, hare (L.32). (1155)
兎  Rhinoceros (L.38). (1301)

入  To enter (L.4). (125)
內  Inside, within, inner, private, domestic (L.12). (410)
全  Complete, preserved; to preserve, to complete (L.5). (167)
11/6: 両  Both, pair (L13). An ounce of silver (tael). (446)

12: 八
12/0: 八  Eight (L31). (1037)
12/2: 公廬  Gong Lu (a proper name) (L6). (1044a)
12/2: 公子  Prince (L12). (104b)
12/2: 公孫龍  Gongsun Long (a logician) (L39). (104c)
12/2: 六  Six (L12). (393)
12/2: 六藝  The Six Arts (L20). (393a)
12/4: 共  Together; both (L8). (249)
12/5: 兵  Weapon; troops (L6). (171)
12/6: 其  This; that; these; those; its; his; her; their (L3). Perhaps, probably, should [vague modal adverb] (L11). (73)
12/6: 其後  After this (L12). (73a)
12/6: 其勢  [Under] these circumstances (L17). (73b)
12/6: 其一  One of them (L27). (73c)
12/6: 具  To prepare (L4). Utensil, tool. All, the whole, every [adverb] (L17). (107)
12/8: 兼  Simultaneously; to possess simultaneously (L29). (1011)

14: 一
14/7: 冠  Hat, cap; chief, top, foremost (L21). (850)
14/8: 冥  Dark, obscure, unseen; mysterious; mystery (L39). (1349)
14/13: 幕  Strainer; to strain (L21). (829)

15: 以外
15/4: 冰  Ice (L33). (1174)
15/5: 冶  To smelt, to fuse (L31). (1040)

16: 几
16/1: 凡  All, every; generally (L29). (1012)

17: 出
17/2: 出  Disaster; famine; inauspicious (L23). (861)
17/3: 出  To go out, to come out, to emerge; to produce, to make come out (L4). (127)

18: 刀
18/0: 刀  Knife, blade, sword (L14). (509)
18/1: 刃  Blade of a weapon (L23). (867)
To divide up, to apportion, to share (L2). Share, lot, fate (L34). (63)
Cutting off the feet (L9). (279)
Punishment, sentence; to punish (L14). Model, image, ideal; to provide a 
model or example for (L26). (505)
Row, rank; to line up, to rank (L18). (680)
Beginning; initially, from the beginning, at first, earlier (L9). (305)
Profit, advantage; to profit, to enrich (L11). (388)
To stab (L13). (475)
To determine, to decide; to regulate, to govern (L21). (841)
Then (L5). (153)
Front; formerly, at first; to come forward, to step forward (L9). (306)
To cut off, to sever, to separate, to exclude (L11). (392)
Two-edged sword (L15). (560)
Strength, power, ability (L11). (349)
To increase. To participate [in], to be of benefit. Increasingly, more (L2). To 
apply [to] (L26). Advantage, gain (L29). (47)
Merit, achievement, accomplishment (L17). (613)
To attack, to seize, to pillage, to rob (L11). (367)
Man, male; son (L20). (803)
Courage, bravery; courageous, brave (L11). (348)
Abrupt (L21). (808)
To move, to take action (L11). (369)
To triumph over, to defeat; to be superior to; victory (L8). (270)
To draft, to conscript (L31). (1055)
To toil at, to make an effort (L33). (1193)
Strength, power, momentum, circumstances, conditions (L17). (636)
To strive, to make an effort (L20). (805)
Merit, honor, meritorious achievement (L32). (1129)
To persuade; persuasion (L34). (1219)
Do not [imperative] (L5). (163)
[Used in binome compound 術術] (L39). (1354)
To crawl on the hands and knees (L39). (1354a)
[Used in binome compound 術術] (L39). (1355)
Spoon, ladle (L11). (365)
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21/0: 匕首
Dagger (L11). (365a)

21/2: 化
To transform, to change (L19). To transform morally and ethically; to teach (L20). (690)

21/3: 北
North; northern (L10). (334)

22: 亡

22/3: 匡
To go around; a surrounding circle (L38). (1292)

22/4: 匡
Kuang (place name) (L38). (1290)

22/8: 匡
[Archaic version of 非] (L21). (843)

24: 十

24/0: 十
Ten (L12). (394)

24/1: 千
One thousand (L7). (237)

24/3: 半
Half (L4). (118)

24/6: 卒
Finally, in the end (L8). To die. Foot soldier. Hastily (L24). To crowd, to throng (L33). (269)

24/7: 南
South; southern (L10). (333)

24/10: 博
Learned, broad in learning (L33). (1194)

25: 卜

25/0: 卜
To divine, to tell fortune; divination, prophecy; diviner (L19). (694)

26: 至

26/4: 危
Dangerous; to be endangered (L22). (855)

26/5: 即
Right then; immediately; then (L8). To go to, to proceed to (L19). (256)

26/6: 卷
To care about, to have pity on, to pay attention to (L19). (733)

26/6: 卷
Scroll; chapter (in a traditionally arranged book) (L32). (1102)

26/7: 却
To withdraw, to move back (L39). (1333)

26/10: 卿
Minister of state (L13). (482)

27: 厚

27/7: 厚
Thick; generous (L3). (95)

27/13: 厚
Severe, harsh; severity, harshness (L31). Sores, ulcers, blisters (L14). (515)

27/13: 厚
King Li (of the 周) (L19). (515a)

28: 去

28/3: 去
To leave, to abandon [transitive]. To leave, to depart [intransitive] (L3). (86)

28/3: 去
Goings and comings; failure and success (L36). (868)

28/9: 参
To counsel; to consult; to participate. Shen (the personal name of 曾子) (L5). (165)
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<th>Page</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>28/9</td>
<td>參差</td>
<td>Uneven; at odds (L36). (165a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>29/0</td>
<td>又</td>
<td>Again; moreover. (L5) (149)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/1</td>
<td>又</td>
<td>To revolt; to go astray; to be perverse (L2). To return (L5). On the contrary, contrary to expectations (L15). (68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/2</td>
<td>反</td>
<td>Opposites going to extremes (?); the reversal/return of overflowing (?) (L36). (68a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/2</td>
<td>及</td>
<td>To reach to, to extend to, to come up to [in quality, ability, or virtue] (L26). When the time came that . . . (L9). And (connects nouns only) (L14). (296)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/2</td>
<td>及有</td>
<td>Altogether occupies (L27). (296a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>29/2</td>
<td>友</td>
<td>Friend (L14). (524)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/6</td>
<td>受</td>
<td>To receive (L5). (147)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/6</td>
<td>取</td>
<td>To take, to accept, to capture (L18). (649)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/6</td>
<td>老</td>
<td>Old man, venerable elder (L22). (852)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>呼</td>
<td>Mouth, opening (L9). (294)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>可</td>
<td>To be feasible, to be allowable, to be permissible (L4). (121)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>可汗</td>
<td>“Khan” (northern tribal ruler) [sinicization] (L32). (121a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>右</td>
<td>Right (L10). (313)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>召</td>
<td>To summon, to send for, to beckon (L21). (809)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>名</td>
<td>Name, reputation, fame; to be named, to be called (L6). (180)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>吏</td>
<td>An official, a clerk, a policeman or guard (L10). (323)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>同</td>
<td>Same, equal; together; to share (L10). (340)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>合</td>
<td>To bring together, to unite, to fuse (L14). To close, to shut (L39). To be appropriate for, to fit in with (L25). (493)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>后</td>
<td>Empress, principal consort (L19). House, clan, ruler (L19). (687)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>吉</td>
<td>Auspicious, lucky (L19). (695)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>向</td>
<td>To face; previously, recently (L32). (1139)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/4</td>
<td>君</td>
<td>Ruler, lord (L2). [polite-second person pronoun] (L11). (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/4</td>
<td>君子</td>
<td>Son of a lord; a gentleman, a superior man (L2). (28a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>30/4</td>
<td>吾</td>
<td>I, me [first person pronoun] (L6). (201)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/4</td>
<td>告</td>
<td>To announce, to request; announcement (L9). (283)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/4</td>
<td>告請</td>
<td>To request (L31). (283a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/4</td>
<td>命</td>
<td>The state of Wu (L12). (396)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/4</td>
<td>吞否</td>
<td>To swallow (L14). (516)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/4</td>
<td>否</td>
<td>“No” (giving a negative answer to a yes-no question) (L26). (951)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/5</td>
<td>命</td>
<td>To command; a command. Fate; life span (L1). (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/5</td>
<td>味</td>
<td>Taste; to taste (L9). (295)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Harmony, peace; harmonious; to make peace, to harmonize with (L11). (355)
To cry out, to shout (L18). (644)
Still (L18). To esteem, to honor (L32). (668)
Secretariat (high-level government bureau) (L32). (668a)
Zhou Dynasty (L19). (685)
To bite (L31). (1066)
To gape (L39). (1157)
[Final particle: expresses exclamation or surprise] (L7). (216)
To grieve, to mourn, to lament, to pity; sorrowful, lamentable (L18). (573)
Marquis Ai (of 韓) (L16). (573a)
To upbraid, to pity (L31). (1085)
Personnel, member (L12). (405)
To sob, to cry (L18). (656)
To ask, to inquire (L11). (370)
Mute, hoarse (L14). (518)
Only (L19). (750)
Merchant (L27). (982)
Centipede (?) (L39). (982a)
To bite, to devour (L31). (1047)
Great! How wonderful! Well done! I’m impressed! (L7). (25a)
To be happy, to be delighted; to enjoy [something]; joy, pleasure (L2). (46)
Deeply (used to describe sighing) (L15). (543)
Metaphor, parable, analogy; to make an analogy, to illustrate with a story (L23). (866)
Clack [onomatopoetic] (L32). (1093)
To call to, to summon (L32). (1115)
[Onomatopoetic for the noises made by birds, babies, or animals] (L32). (1121)
To spit; spit (L37). (1280)
Beak (L39). (1308)
To inherit; inheritance, heir (L12). (426)
To lose; to die; to destroy (L29). To mourn; mourning (L29). (433)
To sigh; Alas! [exclamation] (L14). (499)
To be fond of, to have a taste for (L24). (908)
To taste, to prove, to experience, to try; test (L12). In the past (L8). (243)
To abuse; abusively (L29). (1016)
Vessel, container, utensil (L14). Capacity, ability (L35). (497)
Kuai (a ruler of 燕) (L35). (1228)
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30/13: 嚯 To spit, to emit violently (L37). (1281)
30/14: 嚯 Shoo, scat! (L40). (1372)
30/15: 嚯 To bite, to chew (L31). (1053)
30/17: 嚯 Strict, severe; solemn, majestic (L16). (572)
30/17: 嚯仲子 Yan Zhongzi (a politician from 閩 who served the state of 韓) (L16). (572a)

31/2: 四 Four (L13). (452)
31/2: 四海 [Within] the four seas; the whole world (L26). (452a)
31/2: 四夷 The barbarian tribes in all four directions (L27). (452b)
31/2: 四方 The four directions; in all directions (L36). (452c)
31/3: 因 Thereupon, therefore (L6). To go through, to make use of, to take advantage of (L13). (196)
31/4: 困 To be in hard straits, to be in difficulty, to cause difficulty (L13). (447)
31/5: 固 Definitely, assuredly (L10). Stubbornly; firm, unyielding (L16). (328)
31/5: 固 Grain bin (L31). (1074)
31/8: 國 Country, state, capital city (L2). (57)
31/8: 國士 A knight renowned throughout the state (L15). (57a)
31/9: 圍 To surround, to besiege (L8). Hand-span (L31). (263)
31/10: 園 Garden (L9). (289)
31/11: 園 To plan, to consider; map, drawing (L11). (379)

32/0: 土 Earth, soil, clay; land, territory (L10). (341)
32/0: 土俗 The local population; popular sentiment (L31). (341a)
32/3: 在 To be located in [a place]; to be at [a place]; to exist, to be living (L3). (79)
32/5: 坐 To sit; seat, place [at a banquet or meeting] (L4). To try [someone] on criminal charges; to be brought to court [on a charge] (L10). (134)
32/5: 幸 Good fortune; luckily; to favor, to treat well (L14). (531)
32/5: 坦 Level, unvarying (L34). (1201)
32/5: 坦塗 The level road (metaphorical for a calm life) (L34). (1201a)
32/6: 城 City, wall, city wall, fortress (L11). (375)
32/7: 埋 To bury (L20). (776)
32/7: 埋 Enormous, gigantic (L14). (1207)
32/8: 攀 To grasp, to hold (L11). (364)
32/8: 堂 Hall, reception hall (L12). (398)
32/8: 域 Scope, realm (L34). (1202)
32/8: 堅 Hard, unyielding (L39). (1306)
32/8: 場 Caved in, crumbling (L39). (1310)
To repay; to reward; repayment (L1). To avenge; revenge (L12). Report; to report (L15). (26)

Yao (ancient sage emperor) (L35). (1224)

To paint; to coat in mud; paint, mud (L14). Road, path (used for 途) (L23). (506)

To fill up, to add in (L23). (866)

With a bang, with a flourish (L23). (866a)

Border, frontier; realm, sphere (L11). (378)

Tomb, grave mound (L20). (772)

To fall, to sink. To become indolent, lazy, or careless (L20). (804)

Altar, elevated platform (L11). (362)

To crush, to cover; to put pressure on, to put weight on, to suppress (L11). (377)

Ravine; hole (L39). (1326)

To collapse, to fall in ruins; to ruin, to destroy (L11). (376)

Knight; military officer; gentleman; gentry (L3). (96)

Strong, robust; prime [of one's life] (L17). (633)

Stalwart man, strong fellow (L17). (633a)

Long life; to toast [someone], to give a present to; a present (L16). (585)

Shouling (town name) (L39). (585a)

The Xia dynasty (L19). Summer (L33). (688)

The Kui (a mythical beast) (L37). (1275)

Evening (L16). (591)

Outside, public, external, foreign (L12). (411)

Many, much; to possess many or much (L17). (629)

Night; at night; nightly (L9). (282)

Dream; to dream (L31). (1043)

Great, large, important (L4). (105)

Father, mother, parents (polite) (L16). A superior or great person; a person of great morality. (105a)

Court gentleman; court aristocracy (L22). (105b)

King Tai (one of the ancestors of the 周 royal house) (L30). (105c)
The sky (L39). (105d)

Sky, heavens; “Heaven.” (L1). (6)

“Under Heaven”, i.e., the world (L2). (6a)

“Heaven-appointed years” (i.e., natural lifespan) (L17). (6b)

Emperor (lit., “son of Heaven”) (L32). (6c)

Natural capability (L37). (6d)

Man, person, husband (L6). “Now then…” [a particle introducing opinion] (L10). This, these, that, those [demonstrative pronoun] (L24). (190)

Lady, wife (L18). (190a)

Husband, lord, master (L21). (190b)

Great, enormous, significant (L7). (214)

Mt. Tai (L7). (214a)

Crown prince, heir apparent (L12). (214b)

To lose, to be remiss, to neglect; loss, failure (L2). (52)

East, eastern direction; eastern barbarian tribes. To massacre, to level to the ground (L12). (416)

Yimo (a king of 女) (L12). (416a)

To flank, to stand on either side of, to insert (L13). (466)

To offer [to a superior], to accept [from a superior] (L9). Service, attendance (L29). (292)

[Used in combination with 奈何] (L18). (667)

What to do about…? (L18). (667a)

How, what [question word] (L5). (155)

Why [question word] (L5). (155a)

How, why [question word] (L7). (155b)

How [question word] (L33). (155c)

Open, spacious, spread out (L39). (1346)

Woman, girl, female, daughter (L6). [Informal second person pronoun] (L35). (195)

Young woman (L32). (195a)

To resemble, to be like (L4). To go [to] (L12). If, supposing (L23). (129)

As before, as previously (L11). (129a)

What do you think? What can we do? What’s going on? Nothing can be done about…! (L13). (129b)

If; if we suppose (L29). (129c)

To like, to be fond of (L11). Good, fine, beautiful (L19). (351)

Strange, weird, supernatural; demon, phantom; bewitching, seductive (L31). (1091)
To put on makeup, to adorn oneself; adornment (L32). (1136)
Marvelous, mysterious, exceptional (L39). (1341)
Wife (L6). (192)
Surname, clan name (L14). (504)
To entrust, to give over to (L14). (528)
Elder sister (L16). (567)
Concubine (L19). "I" [humble first person pronoun used by women] (L18). (663)
Si [A surname] (L19). (683)
Xu (a man of Bao 宝) (L19). (724)
Girl, maiden, maiden aunt; mother-in-law (L21). (818)
Mother-in-law (L21). (818a)
To begin; at first, originally; beginning, origin; to begin to; for the first time (L23). (884)
Beautiful, handsome, fine (L20). (790)
Mother [informal colloquial]; girl, woman (L32). (1112)
Pleasure, enjoyment; to enjoy; to be happy (L38). (1295)
Woman, wife (L19). (703)
To marry (used of men) (L21). (806)
Maid servant, female slave (L31). (1050)
To marry (of women); to marry off [a daughter] (L18). (664)
To enjoy, to be pleased; to play, to amuse oneself (L20). (773)
Sexual favorite (of a ruler) (L19). (727)
Baby, infant. To surround, to enclose (L10). (314)
Zisi (a Confucian disciple) (L20). (29a)
Zilu (a Confucian disciple) (L38). (29b)
Hole; nostril. Kong [a surname] (L5). (164)
Master Kong (Confucius) (L5). (164a)
To be pregnant, to conceive (L19). (711)
To be present, to exist, to survive; to preserve (L21). (811)
Filial; filiality, filial piety (L2). (60)
Season; last (third) month of a season. Youngest of three brothers (L12). (418)
Jizi Zha (a prince of 吳) (L12). (418a)
Younger uncle (L17). (418b)
Beginning, initial (used to describe the first month of each season). Meng [a surname] (L20). (769)
Meng Ke (Personal name of the philosopher 孟子) (L20). (769a)
Grandson, grandchild (L39). (1304)
Who, which, what [question word] (L21). (810)
To study; study, erudition (L20). (782)
School (L20). (782a)

How, where [question word] (L17). Peace; peaceful (L19). (620)
Homestead, farm (L23). (886)
To guard, to keep, to defend (L30). (1031)
The state of Song (L38). (1291)
Ancestor, clan (descended from a common ancestor); ancestral; kindred; school, sect (L17). (626)
Suitable, appropriate (L25). (729)
Yijiu (a son of 其王) (L19). (729a)
To settle, to decide, to pacify (L24). (907)
Guest, retainer, employee (L12). (429)
House, chamber, room (L13). (457)
To proclaim, to make public (L19). (712)
King Xuan (of the 周) (L19). (712a)
House, household, family (L2). School of thought (L33). (58)
Palace, ruler’s dwelling (L13). (459)
Mansion (L29). (459a)
Countenance, face, expression; to adorn [the face] (L14). (500)
Harm, damage, disaster; to harm (L20). (797)
To roost; to lodge, to spend the night; lodging, inn (L3). Previous, former (L6). (94)
Bandit, raider; to go raiding (L19). (746)
To send; to lodge, to stay temporarily (L31). (1059)
Truly, really, actually (L19). (779)
Cold; impoverished (L23). (901)
Fruit; to bear fruit (L10). Truth, reality; solid, substantial, real. Really, truly. Honest, sincere. (339)
Magnanimous, tolerant (L15). (552)
Guest (L16). (605)
To examine, to investigate, to inquire after (L18). (665)
At peace, peaceful, calm (L20). How [question word] (L20). To prefer to, rather (L40). (796)
Rare, few, scarce. Orphan, widow (L15). (546)
[First person pronoun, used only by rulers] (L15). (546a)
40/12: 寡 妻  Principal wife (L26). (546b)
40/16: 龍  Favor, love, patronage; to favor (L14). (489)
41/6: 封  To appoint, to grant a fief to; fiefdom (L13). (481)
41/8: 將  About to (marks the future tense or intention) (L10). To lead, to bring, to take with one, to wear (L13). General, commander; to command, to lead (L11). (309)
41/8: 將樂  Jiangle (a county) (L31). (309a)
41/8: 將軍  General; commanding officer (L32). (309b)
41/8: 專  To monopolize; to focus on, to act single-mindedly (L12). (397)
41/8: 専諸  Zhuan Zhu (an assassin retainer) (L12). (397a)
41/8: 將尉  Commandant, commander, colonel (L31). (1042)
41/9: 尊  To respect, to honor; respected, honored (L14). (488)
41/11: 對  To reply, to answer (L4). (123)
41/11: 奪  To seize, to grab, to usurp, to deprive (L22). (857)
41/12: 導  To lead (L1). (20)
42/0: 小  Little, petty insignificant; to consider small, to scorn (L7). (23)
42/1: 少  Small; few; a little; scarce (L7). To belittle, to consider small (L33). Young youth (L20). (219)
43: 尤  就  To proceed to, to go to (L4). To carry out, to accomplish (L17). (133)
44/0: 尸  尸  Corpse, dead body (L18). (650)
44/1: 尺  Chi (measurement of length, equivalent to about 10 inches) (L31). (1075)
44/2: 尼 尾  To obstruct, to block (L25). (923)
44/4: 尾  尾闊  The Wei Li rock (L33). (1180a)
44/5: 居  居  To occupy [a place], to live [in a place] (L16). To pass by (of time) (L8). (259)
44/5: 屈  屈  To bend; wrongdoing; to be wronged (L36). (1269)
44/6: 屋  屋  House, room (L3). (84)
44/7: 居  居  Worthwhile, to consider worthwhile (L29). (1019)
44/9: 屠  屠  Butcher; to kill, to butcher, to put to the sword (L16). (568)
44/11: 屬  屬  Kind, class, category; to belong to, to be subordinate to, to be governed by (L31). To instruct, to direct, to exhort (L30). (435)
44/18: 屬庸 Shuyong (a younger brother of 僚 of 吳) (L13). (435a)
44/18: 屬域 Municipal (L31). (435b)

45: 山 Mountain, hill (L7). (215)
45/4: 岬 Mountain path (L30). (1030)
45/4: 岬山 Mt. Qi (L30). (1030a)
45/8: 崖 Cliff, high bank; wall; limit, border, boundary (L33). (1165)
45/14: 嶍 Peak, mountain range (L31). (1035)
45/18: 巍 Lofty, eminent, imposing (L7). (217)

47: 川 Stream (L33). (1161)
47/3: 州 Province, district (L33). (1187)

48: 左 Left (L10). (312)
48/2: 左右 Retainers, courtiers (L10). (312a)
48/4: 巫 Wizard, witch, shaman (L31). (1045)
48/7: 差 Difference, gap; uneven (L35). (1221)
48/7: 差數 Calculation (lit., "counting") of difference (L35). (1221a)

49: 己 Oneself; self, ego (L1). (7)
49/0: 已 Already; to end, to stop (L8). [Sentence-ending particle] (L27). (247)

50: 巾 Kerchief; cloth; head turban (L40). (1362)
50/2: 市 Marketplace, city; to purchase in a marketplace (L24). (522)
50/2: 市井 Market, village (L16). (522a)
50/2: 布 Cloth; to unroll, to spread; to relate, to tell (L15). (558)
50/5: 帛 White silk (L23). (887)
50/5: 帖 Record book, legal document, proclamation (L32). To stick, to adhere, to apply (L32). (1099)

50/6: 帝 Deity; supreme deity; emperor (L33). (1191)
50/7: 師 Army (L6). Teacher; to take as one's teacher (L20). (205)
50/8: 常 Always, invariably (L31). Constancy; constant rule (L34). (1039)
50/12: 币 Sacrificial offerings; gifts, presents, money (L19). (698)

51: 平 Peaceful, calm, level, flat (L13). (431)
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51/2: 平王  King Ping (of the 周). (431a)
51/3: 年  Year (L8). (261)

52: 少
52/2: 幼  Young, young people (L26). (957)
52/6: 深  Hidden, mysterious; supernatural (L19). (686)
52/6: 關王  King You (of the 周) (L19). (686a)
52/9: 少  Almost, nearly (L28). (1001)

53: 入
53/4: 床  Couch, bed, raised dais (L32). (1143)
53/6/5: 府  Government office, government bureau, headquarters (L18). (641)
53/5: 宵  Kitchen (L25). (949)
53/6: 席  Straw mat (for sitting), place, seat [at a banquet or other formal occasion] (L10). (330)
53/6: 庭  Shelter for the elderly; a country school (L23). (893)
53/6: 度  To consider, to infer, to calculate (L25). To measure (L26). To cross, to endure (L32). (944)
53/7: 庭  Court (of a ruler) (L19). Courtyard, garden (L31). (692)
53/8: 庸  Mediocre, common; hired labor; to work for hire. Yong (a mountain range in Fujian) (L31). (436)
53/8: 庶  Commoners, peasants (L22). (853)
53/8: 庶幾  Almost, on the point of; probably, seemedly. I hope . . . , hopefully (L23). (853a)
53/9: 廍  Privy, outhouse, toilet (L14). (507)
53/12: 廣  To abandon, to discard (L13). (444)
53/12: 廣  Broad; to broaden (L20). (795)
53/12: 廣  Menial servant (L20). (799)
53/12: 廂  Kitchen (L25). (941)
53/12: 廈  Temple, shrine (L31). (1067)

54: 少
54/4: 延  To extend, to stretch; to invite (L13). (438)
54/4: 延陵  Yanling (the fief of 季子札) (L13). (438a)

55: 升
55/12: 罹  Worn out, tattered (L5). (137)
56: 弋
A bow and arrow with a string tied to the arrow for retrieval; to go hunting with such a weapon (L.19). (736)
To assassinate (L.22). (856)

57: 弓
To stretch, to stretch out; to pull, to pull toward one; to lead, to direct, to steer [a carriage] (L.24). (920)

57/2: 弗
[Contraction of 不 and 之] (L.29). (1015)

57/3: 弛
To grow slack, to grow weak (L.9). (299)

57/4: 弟
Little brother (L.12). (414)

57/5: 弦
String [of a musical instrument], bowstring (L.7). (226)

57/5: 弧
Bow (L.19). (717)

57/7: 弱
Weak, unassertive, young (L.11). (372)

57/8: 強
Strong, powerful, overbearing (L.11). (371)

57/14: 彌
Increasingly (L.9). (272)

57/14: 彌子瑕
Mizi Xia (sexual favorite of the ruler of 韩) (L.9). (272a)

58: 矬
Hog (L.23). (890)

59: 形
External form, shape (L.14). (519)

60: 役
Servant; servitude (L.20). (800)

60/5: 往
To go (L.5). (141)

60/5: 往時
The past, in the past (L.8). (141a)

60/5: 彼
That, those; that person, he, she; those people, they (L.12). (404)

60/5: 征
To march, to go on military campaign; to punish rebels (L.32). To struggle over, to fight for (L.22). (854)

60/6: 後
Behind, later, subsequently, afterwards; to follow behind; to consider of lesser importance (L.2). Posteriority, successor, heir (L.14). (53)

60/6: 後宮
Rear palace (women’s quarters) (L.19). (53a)

60/6: 待
To await, to depend on (L.7). (239)

60/7: 徒
Only, merely (L.10). In vain, uselessly. Disciple; foot soldier (L.13). [Suffix for one who engages in a certain occupation]. (337)

60/8: 得
To get, to obtain; gain, profit (L.1). To succeed in, to be able to (L.8). (13)

60/8: 得罪於
To offend (lit., “to obtain a crime in relation to”) (L.9). (13a).

60/8: 得無
I don’t suppose that...? [idiomatic question phrase] (L.10). (13b)
60/8: 從 To follow, to accompany, to be accompanied by (L19). To carry out, to undertake (L17). From, by way of. Attendant, entourage. Tracks, traces, footprints (L18). (625)
60/8: 從容 At one’s ease, comfortably; calm, tranquil (L40). (625a)
60/8: 徙 To move [one’s place of residence] (L20). (781)
60/8: 御 To govern, to control (L26). (960)
60/9: 循 To follow, to comply with (L2). (43)
60/9: 復 Again; moreover (L5). To return; to repay; to report (L26). (148)
60/9: 微 Tiny; too small to see; subtle, mysterious (L34). (1206)
60/12: 德 Virtue, power (L1). Good deed; to do a good deed (L8). (27)
60/12: 復 To draft, to conscript, to order [someone to appear] (L19). (757)

61/0: 心, 心 Heart, mind, state of mind, attitude (L1). (19)
61/0: 心情 To be suspicious, to be uneasy (L14). (19a)
61/1: 必 To be necessary, to have to; necessarily (L9). (303)
61/3: 志 Ambition, will, intention, inclination (L7). (213)
61/3: 忘 To forget (L9). (293)
61/3: 忍 To bear, to endure (L18). (677)
61/3: 忍 To consider (L25). (943)
61/4: 忠 Loyal, faithful; loyalty (L3). (99)
61/4: 快 To be happy, to be delighted (L11). (389)
61/4: 怒 Anger, fury; to be angry (L17). (615)
61/4: 忽 Suddenly, abruptly (L19). (699)
61/5: 怨 To resent; resentment, grievance (L1). (5)
61/5: 怒 Angry; anger (L2). (49)
61/5: 怪 Strange, weird; to find strange (L16). (586)
61/5: 急 Severe, sharp (L31). Swift, quick; to hurry. To be anxious; to be in a state of crisis. (1081)
61/5: 恐 Timid, cowardly; to be afraid (L31). (1086)
61/5: 思 To think, to think of, to long for (L32). (1096)
61/6: 恩 Grace, favor, kindness, mercy (L8). (265)
61/6: 息 To sigh, to breathe; breath (L15). To rest, to cease (L20). (545)
61/6: 恨 Resentment, hatred; to hate, to resent (L15). (557)
61/6: 恐 To fear; fear (L16). (577)
61/6: 患 Illness, misfortune (L18). (662)
61/6: 定 Constant, regular, reliable (L27). (989)
61/6: 恥 Shame; to be ashamed (L34). (1220)
61/6: 恨 To depend on, to rely on (L36). (1259)
61/7: 患 Grief, misfortune, disaster; to suffer, to worry about [a crisis] (L2). (39)
All (L19). (747)
To delight, to give pleasure to; delighted, happy (L19). (748)
Moral behavior befitting a younger brother; sibling respect (L23). (895)
Compassion; compassionate (L2). (65)
Duke Hui (of 督) (L8). (65a)
King Hui (of 梁) (L22). (65b)
Master Hui (a philosopher) (L40). (65c)
Sad; sadness; to lament (L18). (671)
To be confused, to be deluded; to be [sexually] infatuated with (L19). (731)
Only (L21). (839)
How, what (L24). To hate, to loathe (L29). Evil, bad. (906)
By means of what, how [question word] (L24). (906a)
Stupid, muddleheaded (L27). (986)
Bored, depressed, frustrated, worried (L34). (1198)
Conditions, circumstances. Feelings, emotions, passions (L34). (1205)
To be grieved, to be distraught. To stop (L38). (1294)
Compassion, sympathy; compassionate (L2). (64)
To love; to cherish; to begrudge (L3). (82)
Thoughts, intentions, will; idea, significance (L15). (556)
Emotion, feeling; to feel, to be moved by (L17). (614)
To pity (L31). (1087)
Afraid, surprised, astonished (L32). (1153)
Foolish, deceived, stupid (L35). (1246)
To feel ashamed; to shame (L14). (503)
To lodge a complaint about (L27). (985)
Worry, anxiety, concern; to worry [about] (L2). (34)
To be ashamed (L8). (258)
To hate; to detest (L9). (307)
To love, to cherish, to feel sorry for; to admire, to envy (L31). (1065)
To think, to remember, to think of (L32). (1097)
To answer (L18). (658)
Resentment; to resent (L23). (883)
To cherish, to harbor, to long for (L14). Chest/bosom; to store in the folds of the garment over the chest (L31). (535)
To fear, to dread; fear, timidity (L8). (255)
To complete; to accomplish; to perfect; to become (L3). (77)
Adult, grown-up (L21). (77a)
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62/2: 戎 “Rong” (general name for “barbarian” tribes in the west) (L19). Military affairs; soldiering (L32). (756)
62/3: 我 I, me [first person pronoun] (L5). (160)
62/3: 戒 To warn, to admonish, to prohibit (L21). (815)
62/4: 或 Someone, somebody, some people (L16). Sometimes (L31). (579)
62/7: 歸 Relatives, intimates (L13). (465)
62/7: 戮 To match; to be sad (L25). (465a)
62/8: 戰 Two-pronged spear, halberd (L18). (642)
62/11: 戯 To execute, to kill, to slaughter (L19). (721)
62/12: 戰 To fight; combat, war (L11). (352)
62/13: 戲 Game; to play, to tease; drama (L20). (778)
62/13: 戴 To carry [burdens] on the head (L23). (899)

63: 戶, 户 Door (L13). (461)
63/4: 所 Place, location. [Grammatical particle: turns a verb into a direct object] (L3) (78)
63/4: 所以 The means by which, the reason why ... (L10). (78a)
63/4: 所謂 So-called, known as ... (L18). (78b)

64/0: 才 Talent, ability (L14). (527)
64/4: 投 To toss, to throw, to cast aside, to abandon (L11). (380)
64/4: 折 To break off, to snap (L26). (954)
64/4: 抑 Or [is it a case that] (L26). (965)
64/4: 扶 To support, to prop up, to aid; to lean on (L32). (1135)
64/4: 技 Art, technique (L35). (1240)
64/4: 承 To receive (aid or support) (L36). (1258)
64/5: 牲 To drape over the shoulders, to wear on the back (L6). (178)
64/5: 拔 To pull up or out, to rescue, to draw [a sword] (L15). (559)
64/5: 拜 To bow; to do reverence to; to appoint [to a post] (L32). (1090)
64/6: 格 To restrain, to restrict, to limit; to hold to stubbornly (L33). (1171)
64/6: 持 To hold, to grasp (L13). (468)
64/6: 指 Finger; to point to; to head toward (L37). (1287)
64/7: 持 To insert, to clasp underneath the arm (L14). (508)
64/7: 捕 To catch, to apprehend (L35). (1236)
64/8: 接 To join, to connect, to meet, to treat (L7). (233)
64/8: 拖 To cover, to conceal, to wipe (L15). (550)
64/8: 掌 Palm of the hand (L26). (959)
64/8: 推 To extend, to push (L26). (962)
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<td>64/8</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To pluck, to pick up (L34). (1199)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/8</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To search (L40). (1364)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/9</td>
<td>掛</td>
<td>To pull, to aid, to assist; assistance, support (L11). (391)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/9</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To bow (L40). (785)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/9</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To spread, to propagate, to raise (L21). (814)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/10</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>Loss, diminishment; to lose (L39). (1337)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/12</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To hit, to strike, to beat (L15). (555)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/12</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To stroke, to pat; to pacify, to soothe (L27). (974)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/12</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To beat, to strike, to pound (L32). (1157)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/12</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To leap about (?) (L32). (1157a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/12</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To snatch (L35). (1243)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/13</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To monopolize, to usurp; for one's own use; selfishly (L9). (284)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/13</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To tear apart, to tear open, to rip open (L13). (474)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/13</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>Embrace, hold, possess, press upon, lean upon (L21). (819)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/13</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To select, to pick (L21). (846)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/13</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To grasp, to hold (L35). (1226)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/16</td>
<td>擝</td>
<td>To throw into confusion, to run about in confusion (L13). (476)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65/0</td>
<td>交</td>
<td>Literary; literature. Culture; civil society. Pattern, ornament (L25). (922)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65/0</td>
<td>交公</td>
<td>Duke Wen (of 洛) (L30). (922a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/3</td>
<td>攻</td>
<td>To attack (L6). (172)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/3</td>
<td>攻</td>
<td>[Archaic version of 所] (L21). (837)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/4</td>
<td>放</td>
<td>Dissipated, unrestrained (L27). To release, to let go (L31). (990)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/5</td>
<td>故</td>
<td>Reason; consequently, deliberately; deliberate action (L9). Previously, before, in the past, precedent, consistency (L34). (285)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/5</td>
<td>故</td>
<td>Home village; home (L32). (285a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/5</td>
<td>政</td>
<td>Government, administration, management (L23). (565)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/6</td>
<td>敗</td>
<td>To devote, to put an effort into, to try one's best (L30). (1032)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/6</td>
<td>敗</td>
<td>To render service at the cost of one's life (L30). (1032a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/7</td>
<td>敗</td>
<td>To be defeated; to defeat (L11). (353)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/7</td>
<td>敗</td>
<td>To be defeated (L11). (353a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/7</td>
<td>敗</td>
<td>To pardon, to forgive (L15). (547)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/7</td>
<td>敗</td>
<td>To teach, to instruct; teachings, doctrine (L21). (845)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/7</td>
<td>敗</td>
<td>Clever, quick-witted (L27). (887)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/7</td>
<td>敗</td>
<td>To rescue, to save (L27). (997)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/8</td>
<td>敇</td>
<td>To dare to, to have the audacity to; daring, audacious; audacity (L6). (175)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/8</td>
<td>敇</td>
<td>To respect, to honor, to revere; respect, honor (L21). (812)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
66/8: 散  To scatter, to be scattered (L28). (1006)
66/11: 數  To number, to count; to berate, to scold (L15). Several; number, quantity (L18). Several times (L16). Small-meshed (describes fishing nets) (L23). (539)
66/11: 敵  To oppose, to withstand; enemy, opponent (L27). (977)
68: 斗  (A dry measurement, usually translated as “peck”) (L39). (1325)
69/0: 斤  Ax (L23). (879)
69/4: 斧  Ax (L23). (878)
69/5: 斬  To cut, to hack (L31). (1078)
69/8: 斯  This, these (L20). Then. (794)
69/14: 斷  To break, to sever, to cut off; to decide (L20). (792)
70: 方  Just then, just at that moment (L7). Square (L27). Scope, method, technique (L33). Direction (L34). (212)
70/4: 於  [A multipurpose preposition] (L1). (11)
70/4: 於是  Thereupon (lit., “from this”) (L6). (114)
70/4: 於邑  To sigh; Alas! (L18). (116)
70/5: 施  To extend, to supply (L27). (979)
70/6: 旁  Side, nearby (L18). (672)
70/6: 旅  To travel; traveler (L27). (983)
70/6: 旌  Pennant, flag (L28). (1007)
70/7: 族  Clan, tribe, family (L17). (627)
70/7: 旋  To spin, to turn, to revolve (L33). (1167)
71: 无  To not have; nonpossession (L21). Nonexistence, nothingness; to not exist (L38). “Don’t . . .” [negative imperative] (L36). (836)
71/0: 无幾  In no time at all, soon (L38). (836a)
71/7: 既  Already; after having . . ., since . . . (L1). (361)
72: 日  Sun; day, daily (L4). (110)
72/0: 曰  Noon [“middle of the day”] (L4). (110a)
72/1: 旦  Dawn (L16). (590)
72/2: 早  Early; morning (L31). (106)
72/3: 早  Drought, dry spell, dry season (L24). (910)
72/4: 易

Easy; easily (L2). Change; to change, to exchange; Book of Changes [Chinese classic] (L21). (48)

72/4: 明

Bright, shining. To understand, to clarify (L21). Wise, enlightened; to be enlightened (L15). Clear; clear eyesight (L26). Eminent, famous, high-quality (L31). (548)

72/4: 明堂

Hall of Light. (special audience hall erected in imperial palaces) (L32). (548a)

72/4: 昔

The past; in the past (L30). (1023)

72/5: 是

This, these (L6). (203)

72/5: 是以

Consequently, therefore (L20). (203a)

72/5: 是故

For this reason . . . (L27). (203b)

72/5: 春

Spring (the season) (L13). (432)

72/5: 昨

Past [days], yesterday (L32). (1098)

72/6: 時

Time, the times, the era (L2). (67)

72/6: 晉

The state of Jin (L8). (262)

72/6: 晉文

Duke Wen of Jin (L25). (262a)

72/6: 晏

Clear; peaceful, quiet. Yan [a surname] (L10). (308)

72/6: 晏子

Master Yan (an orator and statesman) (L10). (308a)

72/7: 晝

Day, daytime (L19). (742)

72/8: 智

Wise, resourceful, clever (L14). (487)

72/8: 智伯

The Earl of Zhi (L14). (487a)

72/8: 智

To replace, to exchange (L32). (1107)

72/9: 暇

Free time, leisure (L27). (999)

72/9: 暑

Heat (from the weather) (L36). (1265)

72/10: 暮

Dusk, twilight; to grow late; late (L32). (1113)

72/11: 暴

To expose (L18). Cruel, violent, savage (L18). (651)

72/13: 暝

To make clear (L34). (1196)

72/15: 曠

Empty, distant; to be alone; to be without a spouse (L6). (199)

73/0: 曰

To say, to speak (L4). To be named, to be called (L6). (120)

73/0: 曰

To drag, to trail behind one (L23). (867)

73/1: 曲

Curved; cramped, one-sided; wrongdoing, “crooked” behavior (L33). (1176)

73/5: 書

Letter, book, document; calligraphy; to write calligraphy (L32). (1101)

73/7: 書

Cao [a surname] (L11). [An informal plural suffix, usually added to the second person] (L31). (346)

73/7: 書沫

Cao Mo (a general of 翟) (L11). (346a)

73/8: 書

Zeng [A surname] (L5). Once in the past [adverb tense marker]. (135)

73/8: 書子

Master Zeng (a Confucian disciple) (L5). (135a)

73/8: 書

Most, -est (L14). (494)
73/9: 會 To meet [with], to assemble; meeting, association (L11). (358)
74: 月 Moon, month (L13). (453)
74/1: 月 To possess, to own, to have; possession (L2). Being, existence; to exist, to be [in a place or among a group] (L6). (30)
74/2: 有以 To have the means to, to have the wherewithal to (L6). (30a)
74/4: 服 Clothes, attire (L17). Covering, case, quiver (for arrows) (L19). To submit to, to accept (L27). (608)
74/6: 朔 Northern (L32). (1124)
74/7: 望 To gaze at from a distance; to hope, to aspire to, to expect; hopes, aspirations (L6). (182)
74/8: 朝 Morning, dawn (L2). First day of the lunar month (L31). [royal or imperial] court; to hold court, to go to court, to summon to court (L21). (38)
74/8: 期 To set an appointment, to choose a time, to set or determine (L4). To expect, to wait for. (109)
75: 木 Tree, wood (L23). (882)
75/0: 木 Magnolia (L32). (882a)
75/1: 本 [Tree] root; fundamental; basics (L3). (74)
75/1: 末 Not yet, never (L9). (302)
75/1: 未必 Not necessarily, not inevitably, not always (L9). (302b)
75/1: 札 Thin wooden tablet for writing; letter, correspondence (L12). (419)
75/1: 未 End, tip, latter part, unimportant part (L19). (702)
75/2: 机 Armrest (L39). (1309)
75/3: 枝 Walking stick; to walk with a walking stick, to use [something] as a walking stick (L18). (640)
75/3: 材 Timber, usable wood; talent (L23). (881)
75/3: 李 Plum. Li [a surname] (L31). (1057)
75/3: 李 Dan [a person’s name]. (L31). (1057a)
75/3: 豎 To tie up, to bind (L33). (1175)
75/4: 果 Fruit; to pan out, to result; as expected (L9). (288)
75/4: 枷 To go out of one’s way (L17). (610)
75/4: 東 East (L23). (863)
75/4: 東 Dongye (a district) (L31). (863a)
75/4: 林 Forest (L23). (880)
75/4: 枝 Branch [of a tree] (L26). (955)
75/4: 柃 [Loom] shuttle (L32). (1095)
The zhi fruit (a kind of bitter, medicinal orange, with thick skin); the zhi tree (L10). (335)
Handle, branch (L11). (359)
Watchman’s rattle (L32). (1125)
Martial, military (L4). (103)
Mulberry tree, mulberry leaf, mulberry-leaf harvest (L6). (188)
Peach, peach tree, peach blossom (L9). (290)
Jie (wicked last king of the 夏) (L35). (1225)
[Part of a tree name; see 梧桐] (L40). (1368)
Liang (alternate name for 魏) (L22). Beam, rafter (L35). Bridge (L40). (851)
Mt. Liang (L30). (851a)
Part of a tree name; see 梧桐 (L40). (1367)
The pawlonya tree (L40). (1367a)
To abandon, to cast aside, to reject (L4). (119)
The state of Chu (L10). (310)
King Ping of Chu (L13). (310a)
Extremely, most; end, further extent; to get to the end of, to fathom (L14). (536)
Occupation, profession (L39). (1356)
Glory, prosperity; to prosper (L21). Ying (聶政’s sister) (L18). (654)
Column, pillar (L21). (820)
Dry, withered; to wither (L24). (911)
To construct, to build up; to provoke (L26). (966)
Well rim; railing around a well (L39). (1312)
To take pleasure in, to enjoy (L27). Music (L28). (240)
Bird cage; disorderly, messy (L12). (413)
Tree (L3). To plant [a tree], to establish (L23). (91)
Mandarin orange [tree] (L10). (331)
Bridge (L15). (537)
Loom (for weaving) (L21). Mechanism, device (L37). Crisis, turning point, significant moment (L32). (848)
To regulate, to restrain; to inspect (L23). (902)
Mulberry wood (L19). (716)
Cabinet, closet (L19). (700)
To weigh, to balance [physical objects] (L26). Circumstances, contingencies, temporary situation (L2). Influence, authority, power. (69)
Grand strategies, provisional plans; resourcefulness (L2). (69a)
Sequence, order; next (L8). (257)
76/4: 欣  Happy, delighted (L28). (1008)
76/7: 欲  To desire, to want, to want to; desires, wants (L1). (12)
76/10: 歪  To sigh (L15). (544)
76/16: 歌  Song; to sing (L31). (1092)

77: 止  To stop (L12). (409)
77/2: 此  Here; this, these (L5). (145)
77/3: 步  Pace; to pace; to take a walk (L23). (870)
77/4: 武  Wu (Virtuous founder of the 周) (L35). Military, martial. (1229)
77/9: 歲  Harvest (L23). Year [often of age] (L40). (905)
77/14: 歸  To go home; to give allegiance to; to find refuge with (L3). (80)

78: 死  Death; to die (L3). (101)
78/2: 死地  Execution ground (L25). (101a)
78/4: 殊  To perish, to die (L18). (670)
78/5: 殷  To be endangered (L17). Probably, no doubt (L27). (639)
78/6: 殊  Different, distinct; special, exceptional (L34). (1215)
78/6: 殉  To die or to commit suicide for one's lord. To seek, to follow (L36). (1274)
78/7: 殲  To die of hunger; corpse of one who has died of hunger (L23). (904)
78/8: 残  To decimate; to linger, to be left behind; cruel (L14). (533)

79: 敵  Great, large, flourishing (L34). The Shān 燕 dynasty (alternate name). (1208)
79/7: 殺  To kill (L8). (248)

80: 母  Mother (L9). (280)
80/0: 母  Mother (L9). (280)

81: 比  To compare (L33). To protect, to lodge (L33). (1183)
81/5: 比  All, every (L8). (254)

82: 毛  Hair (L26). (948)
82/7: 毛  Down, fuzz, fur. Crisp; crispy (L16). (592)
Clan, lineage (L.14). (486)
The common people (L.2). (61)
Vapor, miasma; essence, inner substance (L.31). (1049)
Water (L.3). (87)
To seek, to request, to look for (L.5). (152)
You [second person pronoun, often informal or rude] (L.14). (525)
To stain, to dirty; dirt, filth; dirty, filthy, corrupt (L.18). Pool, pond, water hole. (660)
Pool, pond (L.23). (876)
River (the southern term); the Yangtze River (L.33). (1181)
Dirty, polluted; sinful, corrupt (L.34). (1214)
To decide; decidedly; to cut through, to gouge out (L.18). (646)
To sink (L.39). (1320)
To govern well, to put in order (L.2). Government, administration. (59)
Rule, law, custom (L.9). (275)
Froth, foam (L.11). (347)
To weep (L.14). (526)
To leak (L.17). (638)
River (L.23). (860)
Henei (name of a province of 魏) (L.23). (860a)
Hedong (name of a province of 魏) (L.23). (860b)
“River Earl” (god of the Yellow River) (L.33). (860c)
Oil, varnish (L.24). (912)
Abundantly, plentifully. (lit., “oily”) (L.24). (912a)
Copious, abundant (describes water) (L.24). (915)
To float, to drift; broad, measureless (like a flood) (L.36). (1256)
Mud, mire, dirt (L.39). (1319)
Creek, spring, stream (L.39). (1343)
Pool, pond, water hole (L.23). (875)
Ocean, sea, vast stretch of water (L.33). (1168)
To flow, to cause to flow; a current (L.7). (222)
To be drunk constantly (L.19). (222a)
To weep; tears (L.15). (562)
Sea (L.26). (953)
To flow without obstruction; unobstructed current (L.33). (1162)
Comprehensive Glossary

85/7: 淼 Riverbank (L33). (1103)
85/7: 消 To destroy, to erase, to extinguish; to vanish (L36). (1261)
85/7: 消息 Cycles of dying and living; cycles of breathing (L36). (1261a)
85/8: 淺 Shallow (L3). (88)
85/8: 淮 The Huai River (L10). (332)
85/8: 深 Deep, profound; deeply; to sink (L15). (540)
85/8: 深井 Deepwell [a town] (L16). (540a)
85/8: 淘 Engulfed, sunk, lost (L39). (1347)
     Seething; flooding (L7). (223)
85/9: 游 To play, to stroll, to wander, to swim (L16). (578)
85/9: 酔 Drunk, intoxicated (L19). (738)
85/9: 渾 Sudden, abrupt (L24). (917)
85/9: 激 Islet, sandbar (L33). (1104)
85/9: 淘 To predict, to fathom (L39). (1348)
85/10: 滅 To destroy, to annihilate, to be destroyed (L13). (478)
85/10: 淹 To drown (L36). (1261)
85/11: 漏 To leak (L3). (85)
85/11: 漆 Paint, lacquer, varnish; to paint, to varnish (L14). (495)
85/11: 黛 Saliva, spittle (L19). (690)
85/11: 漸 Gradual; gradually, finally (L20). (789)
85/11: 液 Liquid, brew (L21). (830)
85/11: 滿 Full, filled up (L36). (1260)
85/11: 漁 Fishing; fisherman (L38). (1299)
85/12: 濃 To scatter, to destroy; to be scattered, to be destroyed (L8). (268)
85/12: 潛 Sunken, hidden, secret; secretly; to sink (L31). (437)
85/12: 潮 Heavy rains; floods (L39). (1336)
85/13: 潮泽 Swamp, marsh; moisture, blessing (L18). (666)
85/14: 濡 The Pu River (L16). (570)
85/14: 濡陽 Puyang (a town) (L16). (570a)
84/14: 濡 To moisten, to endure (L18). (676)
85/14: 濡惹 Compliant, gentle, willing to tolerate (L18). (676a)
85/14: 濁 To rescue, to assist (L31). (1062)
85/14: 濁 The Hao River (L40). (1373)
85/15: 激 To splash; [descriptive of water splashing] (L32). (1118)
85/18: 濯 To water, to soak, to flow into (L31). (1073)

86: 火, 的 Fire (L19). (749)
86/0: 火伴 Army chums; army squadron (L32). (749a)
Disaster (L27). (976)
To roast; roasted food (L13). (472)
Ashes, charcoal, lye (L14). (517)
Vehement, intense, passionate; heroic, martyred (L18). (673)
[An object pronoun] (L2). How (L27). (56)
Watch beacon, warning beacon (L19). (744)
To not have; nonpossession (L2). Nonexistence, nothingness; to not exist (L7).
“Don’t...” [negative imperative] (L23). (36)
To be so, to be thus, to be right, to act thusly (L7). But (L14). [Optional adverb marker: “in x-manner”] (L15). (231)
Only then (L16). (231a)
If that is so, then... (L25). (231b)
Warm (L26). (968)
To shine [on], to gleam (L32). (1126)
Bear (L29). (1010)
To heat; to burn (L36). (1263)
Watch beacon, warning beacon (L19). (745)
The state of Yan (L32). (1120)
The Yan Mountains [range of mountains located along northeastern frontier] (L32). (1120a)

To vie, to compete, to struggle, to fight (L1). To try one’s hardest, to be eager to, to vie [with others to accomplish something]. (62)
To do, to make, to be, to become (L1). For the sake of, because of, on behalf of (L4). [Marks a passive sentence pattern] (L31). (24)
High station; noble title; official office (L34). (1218)
Father (L4). (131)
Father [informal]; master, elder (L32). (1103)
[Same as 然 (231-3)—an adverb marker] (L29). You [informal second person pronoun] (L33). (1017)
At this time [variant for此時] (L31). (1017a)
Form, appearance, shape (L14). (520)
92: 牙
92/o: 牙
Tooth, tusk (L7). (207)

93: 牛, 牛
93/o: 牛
Cow, steer, ox (L25). (928)
93/2: 牲
Barley (L39). (1305)
93/4: 物
Thing; physical object (L3). (72)
93/4: 牧
To herd; herdsman (L24). (919)
93/7: 牽
To drag, to lead by a rope (L25). (927)

94: 犬, 犬
94/o: 犬
Dog (L19). (755)
94/o: 犬戎
The "Dog Rong" tribes (name of a barbarian group) (L19). (755a)
94/2: 犯
To commit a crime, to violate, to sin against; offense, crime (L9). (286)
94/4: 狄
The Di (L30). (1026)
94/5: 狗
Dog (L16). (589)
94/5: 狂
Weasel (L35). (1239)
94/7: 狸
Badger (L35). (1238)
94/9: 獵
Still, persistently (L11). To be like, to resemble (L27). (356)
94/11: 獄
Legal case; crime; prison (L19). (725)
94/13: 獨
Alone, lonely, solitary; only (L7). (228)
94/14: 獲
To catch, to obtain (L8). (271)
94/15: 獵
To hunt (L19). (737)
94/15: 獸
Beast (L25). (939)
94/16: 獻
To present, to give, to offer (often to a superior) (L5). (154)

95: 玄
95/o: 玄
Black, dark; mysterious (L19). (706)

96: 玉, 王
96/o: 王
Jade (L30). (1027)
96/o: 王
King, prince (L10). To take the throne, to declare oneself king, to rule as a king (L23). (311)
96/6: 珠
Pearl; jewel (L30). (1026)
96/7: 理
Principles; pattern, rationale; to straighten, to arrange, to put in order (L2). (44)
96/8: 琴
Zither, harp (L7). (209)
96/9: 瑕
Flaw, blemish (usually applied to flaws in gems or jewels) (L9). (273)

98: 瓦
98/o: 瓦
Tile (L39). (1315)
甘
Sweet; to be sweet; to find sweet; to spoil [a child]; to indulge (L9). (291)
甘醇
Fine, delicious food (L16). (204a)
甚
To a great extent, excessive, too much, extreme (L11). (374)

生
To be born; to arise from; to give birth to; to be alive; to raise; to grow; alive; life (L1). Master, Mister. (10)
産
To produce, to bear, to give birth to (L19). Means of livelihood (L27). (713)

用
To use; to be useful; use, purpose (L16). (596)

田
Armor, suit of armor, coat of armor (L6). (179)

田
Field (L6). (194)
田獵
To hunt (L28). (194a)
由
Reason, source, origin; to come from, to derive from (L28). From [coverb] (L7). To resemble, to be like (L24). (234)
伸
To stretch, to extend (L23). (728)
申侯
The Marquis of Shen (L19). (728a)
畏
To fear; to be in awe of; to respect (L3). (83)
留
To detain, to keep; to remain (L21). (817)
畝
Mu (measurement for area used of arable land; roughly 1/5 acre) (L23). (885)

畜
To rear, to raise, to look after [livestock, children, or dependents] (L23). (891)

異
Demarcated borders of a field (L36). (1257)

當
Different; difference (L10). To differentiate, to tell apart (L26). Strange, peculiar, extraordinary (L34). To consider strange (L25). (342)

當
Occupying [a place or time]; facing (L6). To be about to [future marker] (L15). Ought, should, must; to accept as suitable (L12). (187)

癒
Sick; illness; ache, aching, sore (L9). Swift; rapidly. To criticize, to hate (L27). (281)

癒
Sick; illness (L28). (1009)

癒
Sore, aching, painful (L31). (1080)

癒
Wound (L31). (1079)

發
To issue, to send forth, to arise, to manifest, to open (L13). (441)
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<tr>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>105/7</td>
<td>登</td>
<td>To climb, to ascend (L39). (1344)</td>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>白</td>
<td>White (L23). (897)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106/0</td>
<td>白</td>
<td>Lord Bo (a nobleman of 楚) (L35). (897a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>106/1</td>
<td>百</td>
<td>One hundred (L3). (75)</td>
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<tr>
<td>106/1</td>
<td>百姓</td>
<td>The common people (lit. “the hundred surnames”) (L19). (75a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106/4</td>
<td>皇</td>
<td>Supreme, exalted; the emperor (L39). (1345)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107/0</td>
<td>皮</td>
<td>Skin, hide; to skin, to strip (L18). (645)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>亟</td>
<td>To fill (L33). (1179)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108/4</td>
<td>益</td>
<td>To increase; increasingly; benefit, advantage (L17). (632)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108/5</td>
<td>益</td>
<td>“Why not . . . ?” (L27). (1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108/6</td>
<td>盛</td>
<td>To prosper, to flourish; flourishing, abundant (L17). (628)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108/7</td>
<td>盜</td>
<td>To rob, to steal; robbery (L10). (321)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108/8</td>
<td>盟</td>
<td>To form an alliance, to swear an alliance; alliance (L11). (360)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108/9</td>
<td>盡</td>
<td>To exhaust, to use to the fullest; exhaustively, entirely, completely, thoroughly; all, everyone (L7). (235)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108/11</td>
<td>盧</td>
<td>Lu [a personal name] (L6). (181)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>目</td>
<td>Eye; to look at, to glare at (L1). (22)</td>
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<tr>
<td>109/0</td>
<td>直</td>
<td>Straight, direct; directly (L18). Only, merely (L23). (643)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109/3</td>
<td>相</td>
<td>Mutually, each other (L8). Government minister; to serve [a state] as a government minister (L16). Physiognomy; fate, fortune, good fortune (L31). (264)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109/4</td>
<td>看</td>
<td>To see, to look at (L32). (1151)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109/5</td>
<td>瞧</td>
<td>Dim-sighted; poor vision (L12). (417)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109/5</td>
<td>真</td>
<td>True, authentic; truly, really (L12). (424)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109/6</td>
<td>報</td>
<td>To stare in fury (L17). (617)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109/6</td>
<td>眼</td>
<td>Eye (L18). (647)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109/8</td>
<td>睚</td>
<td>The corner of the eye; to stare (L17). (616)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109/9</td>
<td>睑</td>
<td>To observe, to gaze at (L33). (1169)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109/10</td>
<td>頰</td>
<td>To open the eyes wide; to glare; to be furious (L35). (1245)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>小</td>
<td>[Final particle: emphasis, or indicates completion of an action] (L8). (266)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
111/3: 知
To know, to understand; to know how to; knowledge (L1). (1)

111/3: 知已
An intimate friend (L14). (13a)

111/7: 短
Short; shortness (L26). (964)

111/12: 矢
To falsify, to fake, to pretend, to forge; falsely, under false pretenses (L9). (300)

112: 石
Stone, rock (L33). [a measure for liquids, roughly equivalent to a gallon] (L31). (1068)

112/5: 破
To smash, to destroy, to break, to defeat [an army or a state]; tattered, broken-down (L7). (224)

112/11: 磨
To rub, to scrape, to polish, to sharpen, to whet; whetstone (L32). (1137)

112/15: 磚
Pile of rocks (L33). (1184)

112/15: 磚空
Anthill, small hole (L33). (1184a)

113: 為
To demonstrate, to show (L21). (849)

113/0: 為
Religious sacrifices; to sacrifice [usually to ancestors or the royal house] (L19). (707)

113/3: 社
God of the soil; altar to the god of the soil (L36). (1255)

113/5: 神
Spirit, god, divinity (L19). (689)

113/5: 祝
To invoke, to pray to; to congratulate (L31). (1046)

113/6: 祭
To worship, to offer sacrifices to; festival (L12). (415)

113/8: 禁
To control, to prohibit, to restrain (L17). (16)

113/8: 禮
Salary, monetary compensation (L21). (823)

113/9: 禍
Disaster, misfortune, bad luck (L1). (9)

113/9: 福
Good fortune, prosperity (L1). (14)

113/11: 禍
To block, to hinder, to prevent (L24). (918)

113/12: 禪
To abduct (L35). To meditate; meditation. (1248)

113/13: 禮
Rites, ceremonies; politeness, etiquette, courtesy; polite, courteous (L3). (98)

114: 通

114/4: 禹
Yu (ancient sage emperor) (L39). (1335)

114/7: 禽
Bird (L25). (938)

115: 禾

115/2: 私
Private, secret, selfish (L12). (407)

115/2: 私室
Bedroom (L21). (407a)

115/4: 秋
Autumn (L26). (947)
115/4: 秋毫 Autumn hair (particularly fine hair shed by animals when growing winter coat) (L26). (947a)
115/4: 科 Class, order, series (L39). (1324)
115/4: 科斗 Tadpole (L39). (1324a)
115/5: 秦 The state of Qin (L8). (241)
115/5: 秦穆公 Duke Mu of Qin (L8). (241a)
115/6: 移 To move, to transfer (L23). (862)
115/7: 稀 Tare [a kind of wild grass that produces an edible grain] (L33). (1185)
115/9: 稱 To praise; to name, to term (L15). To weigh. Suitable, agreeable; to fit, to find [something] suitable, to please (L21). (553)
115/10: 穀 Edible grains (L23). (873)
115/11: 穆 Majestic, reverent (L8). (242)

116: 穴 Cave, hole (L31). (1052)
116/3: 空 Empty, vacant, futile (L13). (448)
116/4: 穿 To pierce (L36). (1272)
116/6: 空 To stop up, to block (L35). (1232)
116/7: 窗 Window (L32). (1148)
116/8: 窗 Cave, cavern (L13). (456)
116/8: 窓室 Cellar (?). Empty room (?) (L13). (456a)
116/10: 穀 End, exhaustion; to exhaust; impoverished (L17). To fathom, to understand fully. (618)
116/11: 窺 To peer at, to look at secretly (L39). (1350)
116/13: 窺 To escape, to flee, to go into hiding (L19). (723)
116/17: 窺 Secretly, without authorization (L9). To steal (L20). "In my humble way," “In my humble opinion” (L16). (276)

117: 立
117/0: 立 To set up, to establish, to appoint, to place on the throne, to take the throne (L12). To stand, to occupy (L13). Immediately (L13). (420)
117/6: 竟 To end, to conclude; finally. Border, frontier, demarcation (L16). (604)
117/7: 童 Child, prepubescent child, virgin (L19). (684)
117/7: 童謡 Children’s rhyme; playground song (L19). (684a)
117/9: 端 End; reason; method (L19). (743)
117/9: 竭 To devote, to put forth effort, to exhaust (L30). (1022)

118: 竹
118/3: 竿 Fishing pole (L40). (1360)
118/4: 笑 To laugh; to smile (L4). (130)
118/6: 強 Woman’s hairpin; age at which a woman begins wearing a hairpin (usually fifteen) (L19). (710)
118/6: 策 Plan, scheme; to plan; bamboo slips for writing (hence, “to record,” “to make a record of”) (L32). (1128)
118/6: 筆 Box, trunk (L40). (1363)
118/6: 管 Tube; pipe, flute (L4). (112)
118/8: 管仲 Guan Zhong (a statesman) (L4). (112a)
118/8: 節 Joint; segment; virtue, chastity, self-restraint, virtuous, chaste (L5). (168)
118/8: 瓢 Bamboo winnowing basket (L19). (718)
118/10: 築 To build (usually through ramming earth) (L20). (775)
118/10: 節 To restrict, to hamper (L35). Large, substantial, generous. Serious. (1175)
118/11: 範 To usurp (L35). (1251)
118/12: 簡 Bamboo slip, document. To abridge; to be simple; to examine. (L6). (170)
118/12: 箪 Round bamboo basket for holding rice (L29). (1013)
118/17: 箏 Flute (L28). (1003)

119: 米
119/0: 米 Rice (L31). (1069)
119/5: 粗 Coarse, poor quality. Large, immense (L34). (1209)
119/6: 穀 Grain (L23). (864)
119/8: 精 Essence; pure; to purify; to be skilled or well versed in (L21). (826)
119/9: 糧 Rice ball (L31). (1070)
119/12: 糧 Provisions, grain, food (L20). (802)
119/14: 糧 Unpolished rice (L16). (598)

120: 約, 約
120/3: 約約 Contract, agreement, pact; to agree, to form an agreement (L11). (386)
120/3: 約分 To agree to one’s allotted fate (L34). (386a)
120/3: 西 Zhou (wicked last ruler of the 商) (L38). (1297)
120/4: 索 To search, to look for (L31). (1056)
120/5: 終 To end, to die; ending; finally (L2). (31)
120/5: 終身 All one’s life, to the end of one’s life (L2). (31a)
120/5: 累 Involvement, trouble; to pile up, to accumulate; accumulated; to burden, to weary (L31). (575)
120/5: 索 To wind around, to coil (L31). (1061)
120/5: 細 Tiny, slender (L34). (1203)
120/5: 絃 String; a stringed instrument (L38). (1293)
120/6: 絕 To cut short, to break, to interrupt, to take a direct route or shortcut (L7). (225)
120/9: 綠 To follow along, to climb (L27). (975)
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<tr>
<td>120/9</td>
<td>缊</td>
<td>A kind of light-red silk (L31). (1060)</td>
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<tr>
<td>120/9</td>
<td>缊萦</td>
<td>Tying [a filial girl from the Han dynasty] (L31). (1060a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>120/9</td>
<td>森</td>
<td>Slow, gradual; slowly, leisurely (L31). (1088)</td>
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<tr>
<td>120/9</td>
<td>練</td>
<td>To train, to practice. Fine quality bamboo (L40). (1369)</td>
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<tr>
<td>120/10</td>
<td>緲</td>
<td>To tie up, to bind (L10). (319)</td>
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<tr>
<td>120/10</td>
<td>縣</td>
<td>District, county (L31). To hang, to suspend (L18). (653)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/10</td>
<td>緱</td>
<td>To sew, to stitch, to mend (L21). (832)</td>
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<tr>
<td>120/11</td>
<td>縦</td>
<td>Even if (L5). (158)</td>
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<tr>
<td>120/11</td>
<td>縦</td>
<td>Spinning thread; unthreading silk cocoons (L20). (791)</td>
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<tr>
<td>120/11</td>
<td>縦</td>
<td>Far-reaching, impartial, generous (L36). (1254)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/11</td>
<td>綃</td>
<td>To jam, to get stuck (L39). (1330)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/12</td>
<td>繹</td>
<td>The state of Zeng (L19). (754)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/12</td>
<td>繹</td>
<td>To weave; weaving; woven cloth (L20). (793)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/14</td>
<td>繼</td>
<td>To continue, to inherit (L35). (1250)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/15</td>
<td>續</td>
<td>To continue; in a sequence (L19). (741)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121/4</td>
<td>缺</td>
<td>To lack; to be missing (L39). (1314)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122/4</td>
<td>罫</td>
<td>Net; to trap, to catch in a net (L27). (993)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122/5</td>
<td>罫</td>
<td>Fishing net (L23). (874)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122/6</td>
<td>群</td>
<td>Crowd, multitude, masses (L15). (541)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122/6</td>
<td>羣</td>
<td>Mediocre person, ordinary person; commoners, the masses (L15). (541a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122/8</td>
<td>罪</td>
<td>Sin, crime, punishment, blame; to commit a crime; to punish, to blame (L6). (177)</td>
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<td>122/8</td>
<td>置</td>
<td>To position, to place (L13). (471)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122/10</td>
<td>罷</td>
<td>To end, to close, to demobilize [an army], to dismiss (L6). (204)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123/0</td>
<td>羊</td>
<td>Sheep, goat (L25). (933)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123/3</td>
<td>美</td>
<td>Beauty; beautiful; good points, assets (L15). (551)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123/7</td>
<td>義</td>
<td>Righteousness, justice; righteous, just (L2). Principles, ethical principles; principled, upright (L14). Meaning, significance, main point (L31). (55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123/7</td>
<td>群</td>
<td>Flock, assembly (L11). (382)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123/12</td>
<td>羹</td>
<td>Soup, gruel (L29). (1014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124/0</td>
<td>羽</td>
<td>Feather (L26). (946)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
習 To practice, to study; to be thoroughly familiar with or practiced in; habit, routine (L10). (315)

冀 Wings; to assist, to help (L17). (635)

老, 步 Old; to grow old (L13). (445)

耆 Old (but not elderly), in one’s sixties (L30). (1028)

者 [A grammatical particle] (L1). (3)

而 But, and, then (L2). (35)

而後 And then, only then (L2). (35a)

而已 And that is all, and that’s the end of it (L17). (35b)

耕 To plow (L5). (138)

耳 Ear (L1). “And that is all”; “and that is the end of it” (L14). (21)

耶 [Final question particle] (L10). (345)

聖 Sage, wise person, saint; sagely, wise (L1). (17)

聞 To hear (L4). To smell (L11). Learning, fame, reputation [i.e., “what is heard”] (L33). (124)

聘 To marry, to wed, to betroth (L31). (1089)

聲 Voice, sound (L21). (813)

聲音 Sound, music (L26). (813a)

聶 Nie [A surname] (L16). (564)

聶政 Nie Zheng (an assassin) (L16). (564a)

聽 To listen to, to heed (L7). To allow, to permit, to give permission to (L31). (211)

肉, 月 Meat, flesh (L8). (251)

肯 To be willing, to wish (L12). (422)

肥 Fatty [foods] (L26). (967)

胥 To assist, to aid (L12). (400)

胡 Hu (general name for “barbarian” tribes to the north) (L32). (925)

胡齊 Hu He (a courtier of king 宣 of 齊) (L25). (925a)

能 To be able to, can; to be capable, to be able; ability, talent (L5). (162)

脊 Backbone, spine (L37). (1284)
Ribs (L37). (1285)

To remove, to take off, to shed; to escape [from a difficult situation] (L32). (1144)

Armpits (L39). (1316)

Rotten, decaying (L40). (1371)

Belly, stomach (L13). (473)

Innermost feelings and thoughts (lit. “belly and heart”) (L15). (473a)

Intestines, bowels (L18). (648)

Foot, leg (L32). (1156)

Knee (L39). (1329)

The state of Teng (L30). (1021)

Minister; subject [of a ruler] (L4). [first-person pronoun when addressing a superior] (L4). (106)

To be on the edge of; to overlook; temporary (L38). (1303)

Oneself, personally, naturally, spontaneously (L1). From (L13). (15)

Same as usual; nothing different (L20). (15a)

To arrive (L4). To go so far as; to reach the point of (L6). When, when the time came that. The ultimate, the most, the perfect (L17). (114)

As for . . . , when it comes to . . . (L15). (114a)

To present; to elicit; to make come; to bring about; to convey (L5). (142)

Mortar (L19). (730)

And (L6). With [coverb] (L6). To give (L11). To belong to, to be a part of (L21). [Question particle] (L25). (191)

Father-in-law (L21). Uncle. (831)

To awaken, to arise; to flourish, to become eminent; to raise up, to mobilize (L19). (765)

To raise, to lift; to mobilize [troops]; to light [a fire] (L4). All, entire, every (L28). (115)

Old, previous, former (L32). (1147)

Tongue (L4). (126)
135/2: 舍  
Lodging, abode; to lodge at, to reside in (L20). To reject, to cast aside, to throw away, to let go (L25). (771)

136: 米
136/6: 舜  
Shun (ancient sage emperor) (L35). (1227)

137: 舟
137/0: 舟  
Boat (L33). (1188)

139/0: 色  
Color, attractiveness, surface appearance; facial expression; sexuality (L9). (297)

140: 奮  
140/4: 花  
Flower (L32). (1150)
140/4: 花黃  “Flower yellow” (a yellow makeup powder spread on the forehead) (L32). (1150a)
140/5: 若  
To resemble; to be like; seemingly, as if, by appearance (L7). If (L25). [Informal second person pronoun—used for 汝 (525)]. (218)
140/5: 范  
Fan [One of the ruling clans of 貔] (L14). (485)
140/5: 苦  
To suffer, to toil; bitter, toilsome; to find bitter or difficult, to suffer from (L14). (534)
140/5: 荷  
Illicit, careless (L21). If, supposing (L22). (821)
140/5: 荀得  Illicit gain; to obtain by illicit means (L21). (821a)
140/5: 荀為  If, supposing (L22). (821b)
140/5: 苗  
Sprout (usually rice) (L24). (909)
140/6: 茫  
To be confused; dim, hard to make out (L39). (1307)
140/7: 莊  
Serious, grave. Zhuang [a surname] (L11). (350)
140/7: 莊公  Duke Zhuang (of 魯) (L11). (350a)
140/7: 莊暴  Zhuang Bao (an adviser to the king of 齊) (L28). (350b)
140/7: 莊子  Zhuangzi (the philosopher) (L33). (350c)
140/7: 莫  
No one (L11). Don’t... [imperative] (368)
140/7: 莫不  Everyone [literally, “no one not...”] (L15). (368a)
140/9: 萬  
Ten thousand (L3). (71)
140/9: 葉  
Leaf [of a tree] (L10). (336)
140/9: 葬  
To bury, to mourn; burial, mourning (L17). (606)
140/9: 著  
To wear, to put on [clothes] (L32). (1146)
140/9: 落  
To fall. To halter, to bridle [used for 結] (L36). (1271)
140/10: 蓋  
Canopy, cover (usually for a carriage). “No doubt,” “probably” [particle introducing opinion] (L21). (434)
Gaiyu (a younger brother of 喜 of 吴) (L13). (4348)
To bear, to take, to suffer (L18). (659)
To rule over, to control (L27). (973)
Tumbleweed, artemisia plant. Booming, roaring (L37). (1286)
Firewood (L26). (950)
Thin; to make light of, to consider unimportant (L36). (1266)
To hide, to conceal, to store, to save [goods or treasure] (L19). (697)
Art, craft, artistic accomplishment (L20). (787)
Orchid (L32). (1094)
Tiger (L38). (1302)
Cruel, oppressive; to be cruel to, to do violence to (L18). (657)
To dwell [in a place], to manage, to deal with (L20). Place, location (L17). (650)
Empty (L33). Locality, place of residence (L33). (1172)
To scream, to cry, to wail (L19). To call, to give a name to (L19). (722)
To capture, to take prisoner; prisoner, captive (L19). (759)
Mosquito larva (L39). (1322)
Lizard (L19). (707)
Flea (L35). (1244)
Mosquito (L39). (1339)
Centipede; fly (L39). (1340)
Snake, serpent (L31). (1036)
Millipede (L37). (1276)
Frog (L33). (1170)
River serpent (L38). (1298)
Honey (L31). (1071)
To fly (L37). (1289)
Insect, bug (L33). (1173)
Crab (L39). (1323)
To go, to walk; to act; to conduct [affairs]; to carry out [an action]; to circulate [information, currency, etc.]; to practice, to put into practice (L2). Behavior; conduct (L9). (42)
Overflow, extremes (L36). (1252)
To display [often goods in a shop or market stall] (L20). (780)
衣物
衣
Clothes, robe (L5). To put on clothes, to wear clothes (L5). (136)
衰
To wither, to decline, to wane, to weaken (L9). (298)
袍
To lay bare, to strip [usually to the waist]; to be partially naked (L21). (807)
袍
Long gown, long robe (L32). (1145)
裸
Bare, nude, naked; to strip off clothes (L19). (704)
裳
Clothes, robes (L21). (833)
褒
The state of Bao (L19). (682)
褊
Narrow, tiny, cramped (L25). (934)
襄
To help, to assist; to achieve, to accomplish (L14). (490)
襄子
Viscount Xiang (of 聊) (L14). (490a)
襄王
King Xiang (of 梁) (L24). (490b)

西
西
Western "Yi" tribes (name of a barbarian group) (L19). (623a)
要
To invite, to ask for (L17). Essential; necessity, essential point. (622)

見
To see (L6). [marker of the passive voice] (L9). To have an audience with [the ruler], to grant an audience to (L12). To appear, to be made manifest, to seem. (183)

視
To look at, to see, to observe (L10). (327)
規
Compass, rule; to regulate, to measure (L39). (1338)
規規然
To be at a loss; nit-picking, overparticular (L39). (1338a)
親
Relatives, intimates, kin, parents (L13). To be intimate with, to be friendly or familiar with. Oneself, personally (L17). (464)
観
To observe, to watch, to contemplate (L13). (440)

解
To untie, to loosen, to get rid of; to solve [a problem]; to break [a siege]; to explain (L6). (186)

錙
[Used in compound 錙錙—931a] (L25). (932)
穀
[Used in compound 錙穀—931a] (L25). (931)
穀錙
Trembling with fear (L25). (931a)
觴
Cup, goblet, drinking cup; to offer a toast (L4). (116)
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言
To speak, to say; words, speech (L2). (45)

計
To plan, to calculate; plans, calculations (L4). (128)

請
To assent to, to agree to, to permit (L11). (357)

設
Prepare, provide, establish; to be complete, to be completely prepared (L17). (631)

詣
To go to, to visit, to call on [usually a superior] (L10). (325)

詳
To feign, to pretend (L13). Carefully, in detail. (470)

誅
To execute, to punish (L14). (511)

誠
Truly, really; honest, sincere (L18). (675)

詩
Poetry; the Classic of Poetry (詩經); a poem from the Classic of Poetry (L19). (761)

試
To try, to test (L27). (988)

說
To persuade (L12). To take pleasure in, to enjoy, to be happy (L14). Speech, discourse, story. (402)

語
Words, speech; to discuss, to talk about (L17). To say to, to address (L21). (637)

誕
Birth. Preposterous, ridiculous (L31). (1058)

謬
False; to be deceptive (L35). (1247)

請
To request (L5). To pay a polite visit to (L16). (144)

誰
Who [question word] (L17). (624)

論
To discuss, to debate (L34). (1210)

諛
To flatter (L34). (1217)

謀
Plans, schemes, strategy; to plot, to plan; resourceful (L2). (70)

諫
To remonstrate with (L6). (176)

謂
To name; to assume, to think (L18). To say [to someone] [coverb] (L8). (252)

諸
[Particle: plural marker] (L8). [Fusion particle; equivalent to 之 + 乎] (L35). (253)

諸侯
"The feudal lords" (L11). (253a)

諸樊
Zhufan (a king of 吳) (L12). (253b)

諂
To flatter, to be obsequious toward (L19). (751)

諑
To inform, to tell, to warn (L31). (1044)

諱
To avoid, to seek to avoid (L38). (1296)

謝
To apologize (L21). To refuse (L16). To say farewell to; to fade, to wither (L36). (587)

謝施
Cycles of fading and flourishing (lit., “spreading”) (L36). (587a)

諧
Rhyme, song, folk song (L19). (715)

謹
To be careful, to be conscientious (L14). (512)

識
To recognize, to know (L14). (523)

證
To verify; assured; proof (L34). (1195)
<p>| 149/13 | 谈 | To make a racket, to abuse, to curse (L19). (705) |
| 149/13 | 議 | To deliberate; deliberation, matter for deliberation (L21). (840) |
| 149/16 | 變 | To change, to alter; change, alteration; disaster (L9). (304) |
| 149/16 | 變色 | To grow pale, to look nonplussed or upset (L28). (304a) |
| 149/16 | 錦 | Enemy, rival; revenge, vengeance (L12). (408) |
| 149/17 | 讓 | To demur to, to defer to, to give in to; to abdicate [the throne] (L16). To scold, to berate. (484) |
| 151/0 | 豆 | Bowl (L20). Beans. (784) |
| 151/3 | 壹 | How . . . , how could . . . (L16). (602) |
| 152 | 豚 | Piglet (L23). (889) |
| 152/9 | 豪 | Hair (L33). Martial, brave, heroic. (1190) |
| 152/9 | 豫 | To get ready, to prepare; to be at ease (L14). (483) |
| 152/9 | 豫讓 | Yu Rang (an assassin retainer) (L14). (483a) |
| 152/9 | 猪 | Pig (L32). (1140) |
| 154 | 貝 | To carry [burdens] on the back (L23). (898) |
| 154/3 | 財 | Cost, expense; wealth (L25). (935) |
| 154/4 | 貧 | To covet, to be greedy (L11). (387) |
| 154/4 | 貧 | Poor, indigent (L16). (588) |
| 154/4 | 貨 | To buy, to sell; merchant, peddler (L18). (661) |
| 154/4 | 貨 | To blame, to take to task; blame, censure; responsibility, guilt (L21). (816) |
| 154/4 | 貨 | Wealth, goods (L34). (1213) |
| 154/4 | 貨 | Valuable, expensive; to value; to treasure (L3). (81) |
| 154/5 | 費 | Expense, price, cost; to waste (L16). (599) |
| 154/5 | 買 | To buy (L32). (1108) |
| 154/6 | 賊 | Thief, bandit (L18). To do injury to, to harm (L16). (655) |
| 154/6 | 賄 | Goods, wealth, treasures; bribes; to bribe (L19). (760) |
| 154/6 | 賈 | Merchant; mercantile activities (L20). (779) |
| 154/8 | 賜 | To give [as a present]; gift (L5). (159) |
| 154/8 | 賢 | Worthy, skilled, talented; worthy man, skilled man, talented man (L7). (229) |
| 154/8 | 質 | Substance, matter, essence; substitute, pawn, hostage (L14). (529) |
| 154/8 | 賣 | To sell (L19). (720) |
| 154/8 | 賞 | Reward; to reward (L21). (822) |
| 154/8 | 勢 | Baseborn, of low social status; to despise, to consider base (L34). (1211) |
| 154/10 | 購 | To buy, to purchase, to hire (L18). (652) |</p>
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<td>To rise; to get up [from sleep] (L4). (132)</td>
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<td>To bestride, to occupy (L39). (1327)</td>
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<td>Page 157/11:</td>
<td>踏</td>
<td>To knit [the brows], to wrinkle (L28). (1004)</td>
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157/11: 跌 To falter, to hesitate (L36). (1267)
157/12: 踏 To trample on, to kick (L39). (1018)
157/13: 躯 To slip, to stumble (L39). (1318)
157/14: 躍 To leap, to jump (L15). (561)

158: 身 Body, the self, oneself; personally, on one’s own (L2). (32)

159: 車 Cart, carriage, chariot (L9). (278)
159/0: 車 車骑 Entourage, mounted escort (L17). (278a)
159/2: 軍 Army (L6). (174)
159/2: 員 Military conscription lists (L32). (174a)
159/5: 市 Zhi (a town) (L16). (563)
159/5: 軸 Pair of wheels; axle tree (L26). (770)
159/6: 載 [Archaic particle, roughly equivalent to 則] (L21). To carry, to transport. (842)
159/7: 輔 To assist, to help (L17). (634)
159/7: 輕 Light; lightness; to treat lightly, to scorn; simple, easy (L26). (963)
159/7: 輕重 Weight (L26). (963a)
159/10: 奂 Cart, cartload (L26). (949)
159/11: 轉 To turn, to revolve. Revolution, spin, stage, level, promotion (L32). (1130)
159/15: 革 Reins, horse bit (L32). (1110)

160: 辛 To avoid, to shun, to send away, to dismiss (L16). To open up; to expand (L27).
       Dissolute [behavior] (L27). Eccentric, stubborn, one-sided, perverse (L34). (595)
160/9: 辨 To distinguish, to discern, to tell the difference (L29). (1020)
160/12: 辭 Words, diction, language; rhetoric, oratory, speech making (L10). To take leave
        of, to say goodbye to (L18). To refuse, to reject (L33). (316)
160/12: 辭令 Language, speech (L11). (316a)
160/14: 辭 To distinguish, to make out; debate, discussion (L33). (1166)

161: 辰 To humiliate; humiliation (L10). (318)
161/6: 農 Farmer; farming; agricultural activities (L23). (872)

162: 巡 To patrol, to make rounds (L39). (1332)
Close, near; to approach, to be intimate with, to treat as a friend (L14). (530)

To go against [the right], to be perverse, to go awry (L2). (66)

To flee, to escape (L3). (90)

To pursue, to chase, to follow (L6). (197)

To retreat, to withdraw (L20). (786)

To send, to see off, to escort (L31). (1051)

To wander, to be lost (L32). (1159)

To pass through, to have access to, to communicate with (L33). To be successful; success (L38). Unity (L39). (1189)

To hesitate, to fall back (L39). (1331)

To hesitate, to fall back, to withdraw (L39). (1331a)

To present, to give [usually to social superior]; to move forward, to approach (L12). (412)

Road, path; skill, method; philosophy; the right way to live (L2). To speak, to say (L25). (41)

Then, thereupon (L8). To follow, to pursue (L21). (267)

To travel about, to have fun, to play, to associate [with friends] (L9). (287)

To pass by, to cross (L10). Error, mistake, indiscretion; to make a mistake, to be in error (L21). To surpass; to go to excess, to go too far (L26). (320)

To flee, to avoid, to hide (L14). (498)

To treat, to behave toward (L15). To encounter, to meet. (542)

To reach, to get in contact with, to be successful (L21). (824)

To go against, to violate, to interfere with (L23). (871)

To turn, to rotate; to pass on, to transmit (L26). (958)

To withdraw; to let go; liberated, free-spirited (L39). (1358)

Distant, far way; to avoid, to keep at a distance, to consider a great distance (L17). (609)

Far, distant [in time or space] (L34). (1197)

Legal wife, main wife (L12). To satisfy, to please (L19). To happen, to fall in with, to be suitable for; coincidental (L38). To go to, to proceed to (L39). (425)

To be startled (L39). (425a)

To encounter, to meet up with (often a bad thing) (L19). (709)

To choose, to select, to elect. A little bit of time (L7). (220)

To abandon (L22). (859)

To go back, to return, to give something back (L6). (198)

To avoid, to avert, to evade, to hide from (L10). (329)

To move backward on one's mat (out of politeness) (L10). (329a)

Side; beside (L32). (1114)
District city; county; region (L5). (143)

[Question particle; variant for 那 345] (L12). Wicked, perverse (L27). (423)

State, country (L26). (967)

Bin (a country) (L30). (1024)

[Used in place-name 邑 in L39]. (1352)

Handan (city) (L39). (1352a)

Ceremony for offering sacrifices to Heaven and earth; altar or temple for such sacrifices (L19). (701)

Lad, boy, young gentleman (L32). Chief, head (used in bureaucratic titles) (L32). (1131)

Crack, fissure; grudge, quarrel, enmity, feud (L16). (576)

City walls; outer city walls (L32). (1134)

City, town, capital (L31). (1041)

Formerly, previously, in the recent past; to face, to be opposite to (L18). Village, town. (674)

The state of Zou (L20). (768)

Neighbor; neighboring, next; to be a neighbor to, to be next to (L6). (189)

[Used in place-name 邑 in L39]. (1353)

Alcoholic beverage. Banquet [figurative usage] (L4). (108)

To pair with, to match; to marry, to become the spouse of (L19). (766)

Pleasantly drunk, tipsy; at the height of the party (L10). To be at the greatest level of intensity. (322)

Ugly, unsightly, disgraceful; inferiority (L3). (1178)

Sweet [of liquids] (L40). (1370)

To smear blood [on something] in an act of ritual consecration (L35). (929)

Bright, multicolored (L26). (970)

To free, to release, to explain (L14). (513)

Li (measurement of distance: about 1/3 mile) (L7). Village, ward (L16). (238)

Heavy, important; to consider important (L18). Repeated, repeatedly. (669)

Wilderness, country, fields (L27). (981)

Rustic saying, proverb (L3). (981a)

To measure (L3). (1182)
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<td>Metal (L16). Precious metal (usually gold or silver) (L16). (583)</td>
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<td>167/3: 釣</td>
<td>To fish [with a line and hook] (L40). (1359)</td>
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<td>Jun (measurement of weight, equal to 30 斤; a 斤 is roughly equivalent to an English pound) (L26). (945)</td>
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<td>Double-bladed sword (L13). (469)</td>
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<td>167/9: 釷</td>
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<td>168/0: 長</td>
<td>To grow up (L10). To preside over, to lead; leader. Long (L13). Always, constantly (L20). (343)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168/0: 長者</td>
<td>Elder; person older than oneself (L26). (343a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168/0: 長短</td>
<td>Length (L26). (343b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168/0: 長史</td>
<td>High-ranking officials (L31). (343c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/0: 門</td>
<td>Door, gate (L13). (460)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/0: 門隣</td>
<td>Gatekeeper, porter (L34). (460a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/4: 間</td>
<td>Among, in, while (L7). (221)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/4: 間</td>
<td>Middle, midst (L16). Leisurly, calm, idle; on vacation (L21). (581)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/4: 間</td>
<td>To open, open, opened (L32). (1141)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/6: 閣</td>
<td>Women's quarters (L21). (834)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/6: 閣</td>
<td>Min (in southeast China) (L31). (1034)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/6: 閣</td>
<td>Room, chamber, pavilion (L32). (1142)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/7: 閣</td>
<td>Neighborhood (technically, of 25 families); village or neighborhood gate (L13). (480)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/10: 閣</td>
<td>Leaf of a door; to shut, to close (L13). (479)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/10: 閣閑</td>
<td>Helü (name of a king of 吳) (L13). (479a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169/11: 閣</td>
<td>Mountain pass; customs barrier; border post (L32). (1122)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 170/5: 阿
[Colloquial prefix particle used to designate affection; often affixed to kinship terms and personal names] (L32). (1104)
170/6: 階
To surrender, to make surrender, to suppress (L16). To descend, to fall. (603)

170/7: 階
Stairs [usually of the palace] (L13). (463)

170/7: 除
To remove, to get rid of (L17). (607)

170/7: 除服
To remove mourning; to end mourning period (L17). (607a)

170/8: 陰
Secret, secretly; dark; the “yin” principle (L12). (427)

170/8: 陵
Mound, ridge, tomb mound (L13). (439)

170/8: 陳
To deploy, to lay out, to take up positions (L13). (458)

170/8: 陷
To sink into, to fall into (L27). (992)

170/8: 陸
Land, dry land (L38). (1300)

170/9: 階
Stairs (L13). (462)

170/9: 陽
The yang principle (as opposed to 陰, 427); sunlight, the sunlit side of something (L16). (572)

170/9: 陽虎
Yang Hu (a notorious adventurer) (L38). (571a)

170/10: 隙
Crack, fissure; grudge, quarrel, enmity, feud (L16). (576)

170/13: 陰
Dangerous, obstructed; danger, obstruction (L18). (679)

170/14: 陰
To hide, to conceal; hidden, obscure (L16). To be pained by, to be upset by (L25). (580)

170/14: 隠机
To lean on an armrest (L39). (580a)

171/9: 隸
Servant (L34). (1212)

172: 佳
To assemble, to gather together; a literary collection (L27). (978)

172/4: 聚
Virile, masculine; male (of a species) (L32). (1154)

172/6: 雌
Female (of a species) (L32). (1158)

172/9: 甄
Even though, even if (L7). (232)

172/10: 雞
Chicken (L23). (888)

172/10: 畜
Pair, couple (L32). (1160)

172/10: 雞
To be mixed together (L37). (1283)

172/11: 雞
Difficult, hard to deal with (L2). Difficulty, problem (L8). (50)

172/11: 雞
To part from; to separate, to distinguish; separated from, parted; alienated from, hostile (L19). (753)

173: 雨
Rain. To rain; to let fall precipitation (L24). (916)

173/0: 雲
Cloud (L24). (914)

173/8: 霍
[Onomatopoetic for the sharpening of a knife] (L32). (1138)

173/11: 霧
Fog, mist (L37). (1282)
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175: 非
175/o: 非

"Is not," "it is not the case that..." [negative particle] (L5). Wrong (L34). (151)

176: 面
176/o: 面

Face, surface; to face (L11). (381)

176/o: 面目

Face (L33). (381a)

177:革
177/6: 革

Saddle (L32). (1106)

177/9: 鞭

Horse whip, riding crop (L32). (1111)

177/17: 鞶

Saddle blanket (L32). (1109)

178:異
178/8: 韓

Han (One of the ruling clans of 貢; later, a state) (L14). (491)

180: 音
180/o: 音

Note, sound (L26). (971)

181: 歲
181/2: 歲

Time, interval of time, brief period of time (L14). (514)

181/3: 歲

To act in accordance with, to agree with, to obey; favorable (L2). (40)

181/4: 頤

To beat on the ground (L13). Suddenly. (451)

181/4: 頤

Hymn, ode, eulogy (L19). (764)

181/4: 頤

Spotted (L23). (896)

181/4: 頤

Hair spotted with white; the elderly (L23). (896a)

181/4: 頤

To prepare, to make ready (L31). (1054)

181/5: 頤

Neck (L24). (921)

181/7: 頤

Head (L14). [Noun suffix; without set meaning] (L32). (496)

181/7: 頤

Chin, jaw (L39). (1317)

181/9: 頤

Face, facial expression (L11). (384)

181/9: 頤

Facial expression, facial color (L11). (384a)

181/9: 頤

Forehead (L28). (1005)

181/9: 頤

To be willing (L15). (554)

181/10: 頤

Sort, kind; analogy (L26). (956)

181/12: 頤

To look back, to regard; to look after, to heed (L40). But, however, on the other hand. How could... (L14). (532)

182: 風
182/o: 風

Wind, breeze (L37). (1277)
183: 飛
To fly (L.32). (1123)

184: 食
Food; to eat (L.8). To cause to eat, to feed (L.9). Rice, cooked grain (L.21). (250)

184/2: 餓
Hungry (L.23). (892)

184/4: 飲
To drink (L.4). (117)

184/4: 飯
Cooked rice; food; provisions (L.21). (828)

184/5: 飽
To be full [from eating] (L.27). (996)

184/6: 養
To look after, to raise, to harbor, to employ [in one’s private service] (L.12). (428)

184/7: 餘
Leftover, remaining, extra (L.9). (301)

184/7: 餘祭
Yuzhai (a king of 吳) (L.12). (301a)

184/7: 餘子
Young boy (L.39). (301b)

184/7: 餓
Hungry, starving (L.23). (903)

184/12: 餚
Provisions, food; to offer a present [often of food] (L.21). (835)

184/14: 養
To be satisfied, to be content (L.22). (858)

185: 首
Head, neck (L.11). (366)

186: 香
Scent, fragrance; fragrant; incense (L.31). (1077)

187: 馬
Horse (L.8). (246)

187/0: 騎
To gallop, to hurry (L.19). (735)

187/3: 騎
To drive a carriage; carriage (L.9). (277)

187/5: 騎
Camel (L.32). (1133)

187/7: 騎
Swift (L.8). (245)

187/8: 騎
Horseman, cavalry (L.17). To ride [a horse]. (611)

187/8: 騃
Dark blue horse (L.35). (1233)

187/8: 騃
Qiji (a horse) (L.35). (1233a)

187/10: 騃
(Term for a good horse) (L.35). (1235)

187/11: 騃
To gallop, to ride a horse, to drive a horse; to force, to drive [someone to do something] (L.19). (734)

187/11: 騃
(Term for a good horse) (L.35). (1234)

187/11: 騃
Hualiu (a horse) (L.35). (1234a)

187/12: 騃
Arrogant, proud, high-spirited; to treat someone arrogantly (L.5). (157)
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187/12: 驚
Startled, surprised; to startle (L15). (538)

187/14: 驟
To rush, to gallop (L36). (1262)

187/16: 驥
Ji (a horse) (L7). (236)

187/18: 驥
Delight, joy (obtained from friendship or sexual relations) (L16). (601)

187/19: 驥
Black (refers to horses) (L19). (758)

187/19: 驥山
Mt. Li (L19). (758a)

188: 骨
Bone (L13). (449)

188: 骨硬
Hard, unyielding, outspoken (descriptive of subordinates) (L13). (449a)

188/6: 肢
Skeleton, body, corpse (L18). (678)

188/11: 骸
Skull (L31). (1084)

188/13: 體
Body (L26). (969)

188/13: 髄
Skull (L31). (1083)

189/0: 高
High, lofty (L3). (92)

190: 髾
Side tresses, hair at the temples (L32). (1149)

194: 鬼
Soul, spirit (L14). (501)

194/4: 魂
Soul, spirit (L14). (502)

194/8: 魏
Wei (One of the ruling clans of Yen; later, a state) (L14). (492)

194/8: 魏牟
Mou of Wei (a prince) (L39). (492a)

195: 魚
Fish (L3). (89)

195/4: 魚
The state of Lu (L5). (139)

195/6: 鲜
Rare, few, seldom; meager, scanty (L17). (612)

195/7: 魚
Fish bone (L13). (450)

195/7: 魯
Minnow (L40). (1374)

195/9: 魚
The loach [a kind of fish]. To trample (L37). (1288)

196: 鳥
Bird (L3). (93)

196/0: 鳥
To sing, to chirp, to make noise, to ring (L32). (1117)

196/5: 鳥
Owl (L35). (1241)

196/6: 鳥
Owl (L35). (1242)
196/8: 鶴 [Part of a bird’s name; see 鶴鶴] (L40). (1365)
196/8: 鶴鶴 The “phoenix” [Name of a mythological bird] (L40). (1365a)
196/10: 鶴 Chick, fledgling (L40). (1366)

198: 鹿
198/10: 麗 Beautiful, lovely. Rafter (used for 棟) (L35). (1230)
198/22: 麗 Coarse, rough (in manners), unpolished (L16). (597)

199: 麥
199/4: 麦 Roasted barley flour (L31). (1072)

201: 黃
201/0: 黃 Yellow (L16). (582)
201/0: 黃河 The Yellow River (L32). (582a)
201/0: 黃泉 The Yellow Springs (the underworld) (L39). (582b)

202: 黟
202/3: 黟 Many, numerous. Black (L23). (900)
202/3: 黟民 The common people (L23). (900a)

203: 黒
203/0: 黒 Black (L32). (1119)
203/0: 黒山 Mt. Black [located along northeastern frontier] (L32). (1119a)
203/4: 黙 Silent, mute (L17). (621)
203/5: 黙 Speck, dot; to check, to count; to select, to choose (L32). (1100)

205: 龜
205/12: 龜 Turtle (usually freshwater) (L23). (877)

207: 鼓
207/0: 鼓 Drum; to drum; to strum (L7). To wield, to brandish (L17). (208)

208: 鼠
208/0: 鼠 Rat, mouse (L35). (1237)

209: 鼻
209/0: 鼻 Nose (L36). (1273)

210: 齊
210/0: 齊 The state of Qi (L4). Equally; to be equal, to be the same (L36). (102)
210/0: 齐桓公 Duke Huan of Qi (L4). (102a)
210/0: 齐宣王 King Xuan of Qi (L25). (102b)

211: 齒
211/2: 齒 To have one's adult teeth come in; to lose one's baby teeth (L19). (708)
211/3: 齒 To gnaw (L25). (926)

212: 龍
212/0: 龍 Dragon (L19). (691)

213: 龜
213/0: 龜 Tortoise (L40). (1361)