A Glossary of Words and Phrases in the Oral Performing and Dramatic Literatures of the Jin, Yuan, and Ming

Dale R. Johnson
A Glossary of Words and Phrases in
The Oral Performing and Dramatic
Literatures of the Jin, Yuan, and Ming

by

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ANN ARBOR
To all my treasures:
Isebill, Nils, Lura, Araceli,
little Matias, and little Tomas,
who just entered our world.
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This glossary was actually the brainchild of Professor James I. Crump, who started it back in the late 1950s, if memory serves me correctly. It was a project he called “The Capitol Dialect.” I began collecting materials that might be used in a similar project in the early 1970s, but was distracted by my obsession with prosody and structure in the arias of the Yuanqu xuan and the Yuanqu xuan waibian; apart from cutting and pasting entries culled from some of the early works listed in the Osaka index, I made little progress. It was in the early 1980s after my work on prosody and structure was published that my mind again returned to the project. Jim Crump and I jointly applied for grants to fund it, but we were thwarted when financial support was not forthcoming. I then took up the project on my own. I have enjoyed Jim Crump’s encouragement and support through all the intervening years, and he, probably more than any other person, is to be credited with persuading me to halt the entry gathering process in order to publish it. A more interested and loyal supporter one could not hope to have, and I owe him an enormous debt of gratitude for his faith that it would be completed. I would also like to thank him for his recent help in arranging financial support for the glossary project, and our sincere thanks to the Council on Cultural Planning and Development (Wen-chien hui) of the Republic of China, which provided the actual funds.

Professor Victor Mair of the University of Pennsylvania was also enormously helpful. He shared with me Chinese computer software, with which I have been able to create the hundreds of characters in this work that cannot be found in standard word processing systems. He also served as expert consultant on matters of the Mongol and Uyghur languages. To him I am grateful because I sense he is a kindred spirit in the world of dictionary makers and always ready to offer his services.

Jerome P. Cavanaugh deserves much credit for his role as my personal book scout. On his many book-buying trips to China, he brought back the latest works on Yuan music dramas and in this process not only kept me up-to-date on new works in the field, but provided a steady stream of materials he thought I would find useful.

Thanks are due to Cynthia Ning for sending me copies of her unpublished translations of Yuan music dramas. And I am grateful to the late Sheila Hough and also to Penelope Kenez. Sheila devoted many hours to looking for typographical errors and awkward phrases in the definitions. Penelope, whose patience never flagged, endured hours and hours of checking and rechecking the numbers in the textual citations. Her keen eye also caught many other kinds of errors as we slowly plowed through the manuscript.

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Acknowledgments

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INTRODUCTION

This work covers the oral performing and dramatic literatures of China written over the four hundred year period spanning 1200–1600 A.D. It contains approximately 8,000 entries based on the reading notes and glosses found in various dictionaries, thesauruses, glossaries, and editions of works that broadly include ballad medleys, comic farces, Yuan music dramas, Ming music dramas, Ming miscellaneous pieces, and the novel Shuihu zhuan.

For many years this literature was considered one of the most difficult in the Chinese corpus and the Japanese scholars who dedicated themselves to it scarcely four decades ago were considered daring. During the 1930s, the first editions of Yuan dramas with reading notes and glosses were published; this process continued and accelerated over the next five decades to the point where gathering the various materials into a single work seemed the next logical step. As late as 1981, however, no comprehensive dictionary or glossary for this literature existed in any language, Asian or Western. This glossary, to this compiler’s knowledge, is the first of its kind in a Western language. With such an aid even a relative novice who has reasonable command of Chinese can read, translate, and appreciate this great body of literature with an ease undreamed of even two decades ago.

The basis for this glossary was an index begun in the early 1980s, the Chugoku kotan gikyoku goshaku sakuin, the “Osaka index,” which was finished sometime before 1970 at the Center for the Study of Chinese Language and Literature at the City University of Osaka, Japan. It is neither a dictionary nor a glossary; it contains no definitions. Rather, it is an index to thirty-four works containing glosses and annotations to the literature, including the first collections of regional colloquialisms and expressions to be published: (a) Xu Jiarui’s 1948 work Jin Yuan xiqu fangyan kao; (b) Zhu Juyi’s 1956 work Yuanju suyu fangyan lishi; (c) Zhang Xiang’s 1953 work Shi ci qu yuci huishi; and (d) thirty-one other editions of oral performing and dramatic works published between 1940 and 1964.

The Osaka index, where entries are alphabetized according to the pinyin romanization system, was an ideal starting point for this glossary; however, since the index’s publication, some fifty additional works have been published from which I have also culled words and phrases. The most important of these are Gu Xuejie’s four-volume work, Yuanqu shici, published between 1983 and 1990, the Song Yuan yuyan cidian, published in 1985 and the Shi ci qu xiaoshuo yuci dadian.
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(DADIAN), published in 1993. The latest work, Wang Xueqi’s 王學奇 1994 Yuanqu xuan jiaozhu 元曲選注, an eight-volume annotated edition of the complete Yuanqu xuan 元曲選 (YQX), did not come to my attention until last year, too late to be incorporated in this work.

The glosses here are those that a student cannot expect to find in two standard dictionaries, Chinese-English Dictionary by R. H. Mathews (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1943) and the ABC Chinese-English Dictionary edited by John DeFrancis (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1996). There are some exceptions to this rule. A few entries that one might expect to discover in a standard dictionary have been included because of their many variant written forms. For example, baihuai 白懷 appears in the Xinhua zidian 新華字典 but it can be written variously as 百懷, 白懷, 挥舞, 布懷, 佈劃, or 裂劃. A textual locus is provided after each definition, except for those entries understandable to any reader of Chinese. With minor exceptions, then, words and phrases easily construed with the use of a good dictionary are excluded, as are place names and personal names.

Pronunciation throughout the glossary is based on modern usage. One might question the value of adding pronunciation to eight-hundred-year-old terms whose original pronunciation is unknown or uncertain, but having workable modern pronunciations will benefit students and facilitate scholarship in this area. During the process of compiling the glossary, I created approximately five hundred characters that do not appear in standard Chinese word processing systems. Some of these are no longer in use and cannot be found in any dictionary. For example, of the seventy-eight characters I created under the mouth radical 口, fifty-three do not appear in Mathews’ Chinese-English Dictionary. For this reason, I deemed the inclusion of pronunciation glosses to be a useful and time-saving feature. The goal was to provide contemporary pronunciation for all entries. But there are cases where the pronunciation has been difficult to ascertain and cases where dictionaries are in conflict. To illustrate, consider the entry 殊雲澈雨 from the drama “Lu Zhailang” (#49) in the Yuanqu xuan. The character 殊 is not listed in standard dictionaries and the character 澤 may be pronounced ti, di, or ni, depending on the source consulted:

Further, the character 尤 in the Song Jin zaju kao (HUJI II) above is unreliable because the drama text has been converted to simplified characters, but its use in the Dong Jieyuan Xixiangji (DXX) tells us that the pronunciation was you, tone uncertain. I have listed the entry under you with 尤 as an alternate written form. In difficult cases I have provided a “see reference” whenever possible, to help the reader locate such terms in the glossary. In cases where I found pronunciations that depart from modern usage, I have followed them when it seemed prudent and when the scholarship seemed sound.
Introduction

During the period in which these genres flourished there was little orthographic standardization. There was universal agreement about how to write common words such as jade 玉, mountain 山, and dragon 龍, but the variety of written forms for words with more subtle shades of meaning could be extensive. There are at least eleven differing versions of the word aza meaning “filthy”: 腹膇, 腹膇, 腹膇, 腹膇, 腹膇, 腹膇, 腹膇, 腹膇, 腹膇, and 淹滑. There is wide latitude in the choice of written forms, especially when a graph is selected on the basis of sound rather than meaning. When the graph 巴 is used in a word containing the syllable ba, one can often expect to see 揃, 焭, and 移 used as variants. The following variants can be found for the entry biezao: 慷, 捌, 捌, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖, 搖. Pronunciation choices can be highly arbitrary in these cases: 慷 may be read cao or zao; 搖, 搖, and 搖, 搖, 搖 may all be read bie; 搖 and 搖 both are read zao; 搖 is read pie, while 搖 does not appear in any standard dictionary. My designated pronunciation of biezao, while arbitrary, is premised on the fact that in the examples known to me, 慷 and 慷 are the written forms used most often and biezao is the dominant pronunciation among these variant forms.

The fact that sounds can be expressed with widely varying graphs demonstrates not only the lack of standardization in orthographic practice but also may reflect regional variation in pronunciation during this period. Writers practiced their craft in different places and communication between regions was undeveloped; free use was made of graphs without great concern for “correctness.” Consider the syllable ge. I have identified the following sixteen variants for it in the entries .geda[dæ], .gezhabant, .gelala, .gedengdeng, and .gezhizhi: 乞, 乞, 乞, 乞, 乞, 乞, 乞, 乞, 合, and 合. For the initial syllable ge the chief unifying factor is 乞 used with a wide array of radicals. The modern pronunciation of these characters varies as widely as chi, qí, ji, ha, he, yi, and ke. The following list illustrates the range of variant forms that in Jin and Yuan times must have been considered complementary:

- guo 咲鞑刮吵
- jie 阱踏街基
- lüe 掠裸棵握控
- qian 欠签堑嘐尖嘻
- qiao 齊鴒蟬德怯
- yi 一伊亦 :+:剔啲

China’s oral performing and dramatic literatures are enriched by the great number of onomatopoetic words and phrases that not only emulate sounds, but depict motions and sensations, delineate qualities, enliven action, and refine moods. Consider the following:

- zhileng lengteng 支楞楞爭 (ABBC) the snap of breaking strings
- qiliu qiliang 必留乞良 (ABAC) choking, sobbing
- bidiu buda 必丢不搭 (ABCD) angry outcry
- wuwu tutu 兀兀秃秃 (AABB) tepid, lukewarm
- tichou tushua 别抽秃刷 (ABCD) rolling eye motions, looking up and down
- qiliu qili 七留七力 (ABAC) the shuffle of shoes
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乞纽忽濃 qiniu hunong  (ABCD)  the sound or sensation of walking through slimy mud
欠欠答答 qianqian dada     (AABB)  crazed or addled with drink
仰剌叉 yanglacha  (ABC)  to topple backwards
剔留秃圃 tiliu tulu    (ABCD)  round and full, rotating or spinning

There is also a special category of two-syllable suffixes that attach to adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, which emphasize or enhance their meaning in some way: dan’bula 淡不剌 "bland"; dai’dahai 淡答孩 "expressionless"; hun’laca 昏忘擦 "dark, dim"; gan’cila 乾茨擦 "openly, bluntly"; and hei’língqin 黑林侵 "pitch-black." This feature is so unique and so prevalent that I include here an extensive list of the variant forms:

不答 不刺 不劣 不律 擦刺 恶刺 吃扎 出律
茨脕 刺刺 此刺 打孩 答孩 答刺 堆灰 各查
各扎 各扎 咬扎 割扎 各枝 坡枝 花支 古都
骨都 谷都 古取 合刺 忽刺 竦鋟 和朵 和鎔
漢鋟 竦鋟 捩刺 吉力 吉利 急裏 急里 急力
吉列 急列 捻列 急律 捻律 局促 踌促 可擦
磕擦 可地 可裏 磕支 刺擦 剌刺 剌刺 吃答 哨煞
林侵 淋侵 臨侵 流丢 留丢 陸績 没堆 没騰
木藤 忙擦 忙察 七擦 忙憧 乞列 乞支 潑刺
森沙 廢禁 廢金 廢助 兀刺 兀羅 罷羅 遮刺
支刺 支棘 支沙 支煞 支殺 支懩 卒律

This category of suffix, while distinctive, can sometimes be confused with other constructions, and there is debate about its origins and the exact sense these endings convey. In the first instance, the expression jing’jili 驚急裏 is a variant of jing’jilee 驚急列 “alarmed, panicked, flustered.” Here the suffix ’jili attaches to the root word jing, making it identical to the eighty-seven examples displayed above. However, this same expression and another set of variants also belong to another common type of entry, in which the preposition li 里 is affixed to an ordinary binome, as in:

jique’li 急切裏 急切里 急且裏 "under pressure or duress"
dagu’li 大古裏 大故裏 "on the whole, generally"
ming’z’li 酎子裏 眠子裏 冥子裏 "secretly, on the sly"
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In short, a degree of caution is warranted in identifying these different usages. I have supplied “see references” throughout the glossary to cue the reader to alternative constructions for a given expression.

There is debate about the two-syllable suffix 'linqin 臨浸 in the entry si'linqin 死臨浸. Wang Ying 王錦 and Zeng Mingde 曾明德, in their Shi ci qu yuci jishi 詩詞曲語詞集釋 (YCJS), point to its possible origins in a residual word in the Shandong dialect originally written 儲停 or 儲穎, meaning “to hang the head.” They maintain that si 死 in si'linqin does not mean “death,” but rather that it functions as an intensifier modifying 'linqin. I agree that the si 死 in si'linqin does not literally mean death but would argue that it signifies something analogous. In several examples where this word appears in the Yuanqu xuan, it describes a person in a state of shock, someone frozen or paralyzed with fear, anxiety, or depression to the point where in appearance they seem “motionless, lifeless” or even “dumbfounded.”

Likewise there are problems with the suffix in the expression dai’dahai 拼答孩. According to the Guan Hanqing quanji jiaozhu 觀漢卿全集校注 (GHQ 126), 'dahai, written variously as 答孩, 打孩, or 打頷, is a phonetic variant of taihai 拾頷, which means “the chin raised in a reflective or solemn manner,” and by extension, “an expressionless face.” In the Xixiang ji (WANG XIXIANG 146 n.4), the author notes that 'dahai might be an erroneous variant of taini 側倪, but he appends this almost as an afterthought. If this data in Guan Hanqing quanji jiaozhu is valid, does it also apply to 'dahai in men’dahai 悼答孩,~ 打~,~ 打頷 “depressed, bored”? To my knowledge there is no evidence to suggest that 'dahai in men’dahai is a variant of 打頷 or that 'linqin has its origins in 儲停 in the Shandong dialect. These are intriguing ideas but unsubstantiated. Are these suffixes vestigial links to a linguistic feature from some regional dialect in an earlier era? Might they result from influence of one of the many nonsinitic languages of Central Asia? Questions as to the origins of these fascinating two-syllable suffixes remain unresolved and await the attention of future scholars.

I hope that this glossary will be broadly useful, not only for students of this literature, but for scholars researching Jin and Yuan language and its usage. In the Yuanqu xuan alone there are over 7,000 arias whose rhyme schemes are known. Bolstered with this information, a scholar should be able to determine much about Yuan pronunciation. The enormous quantity of colloquial speech preserved in the Yuan music dramas should be sufficient to facilitate a fairly definitive study of grammar and usage of the period. The textual locations for the entries in this work could aid such studies, but this is just one source among many for locating good examples of how the language was used.

Finally, this glossary is unfinished. The entry-gathering process could be continued, but there is something to be said for sharing my findings with others in a timely manner. I foresee a time when the contents will continue to be expanded and refined, in which case I will consider my efforts to have been successful. Over the years I have benefited from the advice and suggestions of others, but errors and omissions in this work remain my responsibility.

藤虎書屋
Santa Cruz, California
May 2000
USER’S GUIDE

1. The Pinyin Romanization System

Main entries are listed alphabetically in the pinyin romanization system, but they also include symbols, explained below, that indicate syllable breaks, bound forms, onomatopoetic expressions, and optional syllables. To indicate pronunciation I have refined pinyin in modest ways to adjust for tonal spelling as follows:

- **first tone**: pinyin spelling unaltered

- **second tone**: “’” is added as a final, but it precedes “n” in syllables ending in “n” or “ng”:
  
  maol diel liul feln melng xilng xualn

- **third tone**: the dominant vowel is doubled:
  
  jiuu diaan xuaan suo o rii ruii

- **fourth tone**: “h” is added as a final, but it precedes “n” in syllables ending in “n” and “ng”:
  
  mih ruoh gaih behn fehng xihng

- **er**: er 兄, when used as a noun suffix, is reduced to ‘r

- **zi**: zi 子, when used as a noun suffix, is reduced to ‘z

All pronunciation is based on modern usage, not that of Jin, Yuan, or Ming times. When pronunciation or tones vary from standard contemporary usage, I have followed the scholarship of my sources and provided “see references” so as not to confuse the user. “Tone sandhi” effects are not reflected in my romanization system, nor are toneless syllables. In entries with more than one Chinese rendering, the pronunciation given applies only to the first Chinese version. In the entry qian 签, 签, 欠, 墻, for example, the pronunciation qian (indicating the first tone) applies only to the first character 签.
2. Signs and Symbols

The hyphen -

Hyphens are used, as needed, to preserve the integrity of syllables:

- dan-an, because it can be confused with da-nan
- a-nahu, because it can be confused with an-ahu

The exclamation point !

The exclamation point indicates interjections:

- aiya!

The apostrophe '

The apostrophe marks bound forms (suffixes, particles, prepositions, etc.) such as 的, 了, 着, 們, 兒, and 子.

- chi'de 吃的
- shuo'zhe 說着
- hu'de 忽的
- shen'ma 甚麼
- aqu'lao 捲軀老
- banxiang'jia 半鮮家
- er'z 兒子
- hai'r 孩兒
- bo'zhila 薄支剌

Some bound forms precede the word to which they are attached, and in this case they are meaningless:

- 'dieban 送辯
- 'diepei 送配
- 'diekuai 送快

The period .

A period preceding an entry marks onomatopoetic words and phrases:

- .aque 阿鴨 (sound of a sneeze)
- .bibo 必剌 (patter of rain)
- .bidiu buda 必丟不搭 (angry yammering)
The period also marks a host of descriptive words and phrases whose meanings are not related to the
characters used to write them:

- qi liu elan 乞留恶滥  Slumped in a heap
- qianqian dada 欠欠答答  Crazed or addled by drink
- qi diu keta 勃腾腾  Rolling and tumbling
- dixiu diexie 滴羞跌蹬  Limbs trembling

Brackets [ ]

Brackets mark optional syllables:

dashen'ma [bu]jin can appear either as dashen'ma bujin or as dashen'ma jin

The tilde ~

The tilde corresponds to Chinese characters in the first version given of the main entry when there are
multiple ways of writing them:

巴巴結結, ~ ~劫劫 (~ = 巴)
巴臂, ~ 鼻, 把 ~ 把鼻 (把 ~ = 把臂 and not 把鼻)

3. Arrangement of Entries

Entries are arranged according to the double-sort system wherein the order is determined by the
alphabetical sequence of the head character. This system maintains the integrity of the full syllable.

danwei precedes dangwei (the syllables are dan, dang, and wei)
ma'er precedes manlang (the syllables are ma and 'er; man and lang)

Main entries appear in bold face followed by the pronunciation enclosed in parentheses:

babing (baabiing)

For entries with identical romanization spellings, the Chinese character with the fewest number of
strokes takes precedence:

ben 本 precedes ben 奔

When the number of strokes in the two characters are identical, the character whose radical appears first
in the Kangxi Radical Table takes precedence:

ba 包 precedes ba 把
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All verbs are presented in infinitive form with "to." Nouns, adjectives, and adverbs are self-evident.

4. Orthography

Words and phrases of two and three syllables are written as a single word with hyphens added where confusion might arise about the integrity of the syllables (see Signs and Symbols: The hyphen).

Words and phrases of four syllables in length are usually divided into segments of two syllables each:

\[ \text{qi'de weipie} \quad \text{气的微撇} \]
\[ \text{qian yan'li zuo} \quad \text{钱眼里坐} \]
\[ \text{bali'zhi qu} \quad \text{巴里之曲} \]

The four-syllable entries that contain bound forms are handled in various ways, depending on the position of the bound form:

\[ \text{qi'ma yishi lubei'shang shi'le yijiao} \]

Entries longer than four syllables have been divided according to the meaning in the phrase:

\[ \text{骑马一世磕背上失了一脚} \]

5. Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>Budd.</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dao.</td>
<td>Daoist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jur.</td>
<td>Jurched</td>
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<td>Kitan.</td>
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<td>Meas.</td>
<td>Measure word</td>
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<td>Part.</td>
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<td>Pat. syll.</td>
<td>Patter syllables, nonsense syllables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prep.</td>
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<td>Suff.</td>
<td>Suffix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fig.</td>
<td>Figurative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Text Citation

Text citation is indicated by a code for the works most frequently cited (refer to Appendix I: Code To Textual Citations for full titles):

- **SHZ c68** indicates chapter 68 of the novel *Shuihu zhuan*;
- **HUJI III 85 n.8** indicates that the term appears in note 8 on page 85 in volume III of Hu Ji’s *Gudai xiquxuan zhu*;
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CRUMP 6 indicates that information can be found on page six in Songs from
Zanadu: Studies in Mongol-Dynasty Song-Poetry (san-ch’ü) by James Crump.

A Note on Columns

In counting columns, those bearing titles or act numbers are not counted, nor are those with reading
notes or glosses or other extraneous information unless the page begins with drama text. When a page
begins with drama text followed by titles, act numbers or reading notes that are followed by more drama
text on the same page, then all columns should be counted. However, on pages where the first nine
columns consist of reading notes, play titles, or act numbers, the column count should begin with the
first column that contains drama text, and should be designated column number one. The following are
eamples from the Yuanqu xuan:

YQX 1: Page 1 contains eighteen valid columns; the initial two columns containing the
act number are not counted;
YQX 2: Page 2 contains eighteen valid columns; the first column contains the act number
and phonological information and should not be counted;
YQX 91: Page 91 contains twenty-one columns; because the page begins and ends with
drama text, the columns which contain the act number and phonological informa-
tion must be counted.
A

aqu'lao  陜駕老, 舎～(aqu'laao) See qiaoqu'lao
.aque  鵝鶴 (aqueh) The sound of a sneeze: achoo: YQX 1602.12. Also .achi ~ 呃, .ati ~ 呃, .poxi 呃呃, 呃呃
ashi 阿是 (ashih) Correct, right
ahshouku  陵受苦 (ashouhkuu) To suffer bitter circumstances: DXX 5.4
ashui 阿誰 (ashuili) See yishui
.ati 阿壌 (.atih) See .aque
atu[er] 阿兎儿, ~突~ (atu[er]u) See badu[er]
aya! 呃呀, 呃~ (aya) See aye!
aye!  阿也 (aye) Interjection like aha! Also aya! 呃呀 呃呀, aye! ~ 約, aiyah! 哎呀, aiyue! 哎約
ayue! 阿約 (ayue!) See aye!
aza  脍膶 (aza) 1. Filthy, foul: YQX 1336.8. Also aozao  瘟糟. 2. Low, mean; disreputable: YQX 1164.18. 3. Evil, ill-omened: YQX 748.9. Also azan ~ 脍, anza 脍膶, anzan 嗝噁, 嗝噁, 嗝噁, 脍膶, 脍膶, yanqian 溺溼
azabing  溺溼病 (azabing) Nagging illness (often love sickness): DXX 102.11. Also azanbing 脍膶 ~, yanqianbing 溺溼 ~
azan 脍膶 (azan) See aza
azhe 阿者 (azheh) Jur. Mother

ai

ai 吳 (ai) Pat. Syll. Often links parallel units: 大叫~高呼
ai 捨, 捨 (~ scary) 1. To rely on: YQX 1600.3. 2. Slowly, step by step: SHZ c23
aiai 捨捨 (aiail) See yanyan
aiai jiji 捨捨漑漑, 捨捨樸樸 (aiail jihji) See aiai qiang[qiang]
aiai qiang[qiang] 捨捨樸樸 (aiai qiaangqiiaang) To crowd together:
aiai xiangxiang

WB 937.12. Also aiji 擠, aiai jiji 擠挤, 擠挤濟濟, aitang 擠

aiai xiangxiang 阻阻享享 (aihai xiaangxiang) To be crowded; jostled: MZJ 345.12

aiai zanzan 搖揺揺揺 (aiai zaanzaan) To be crowded; jostled: YQX 1246.7. Also aiza ~揺, ~揺, aiai zanzan ~ ~ ~

an

an 擊 (ahn) 1. To contain: WB 77.3. 2. To perform; to perform on musical instruments: YQX 354.20. 3. I, we (= 我)

an 揪 (aan) To wipe dry: YQX 1535.5

an-an zanzan 挤挤衏衏 (an-an zanzan) To squeeze together, crowd together: YQX 1246.7. Also aiza ~揺, ~揺, aiai zanzan ~ ~ ~

anban 板板, 擊 (ahnbaan) 1. Kitchen cutting board: YQSC I 19. 2. Fat: WB 902.17. 3. Confident; also, confidently: YQX 203.18

anbo 安泊 (anbol) To secure lodging for the night ("to moor"); ZXZY 123.13

anfu 暴付 (ahnfu) see yinfu

anfu[xia] 安伏下, ~伏 (anfulxiah) To settle into (lodgings): YQX 848.3

anhe 楽喝 (ahnhe) To shout: YQX 822.20

anjiu 楽酒, 楽 (ahnjiu) To do as one likes: YQX 1503.6

aihe 愛河 (aihe) Budd. River of desire

aihu 愛虎 (aihu) To get through, endure: YQX 12.14

aijiao 愛到 (aijiaoh) To meddle; cause a disturbance: MZJ 563.6

aiji 擊揺 (aijii) See aiai qiang [qiang]

aijian cabei 擊揺揺背 (aijian cabeih) See yajian dieji

ainai 擊乃 (ainai) To secure lodging for the night ("to moor"); ZXZY 123.13

ainai 擊乃 (ainai) To secure lodging for the night ("to moor"); ZXZY 123.13

ainan 擊南 (ainan) Dark and gloomy: YQX 1511.17

ainan 擊南 (ainan) Dark and gloomy: YQX 1511.17

ainshen 擊身, 擊 (ainshen) To laugh at, snicker: YQX 632.12

anxi 擊下 (anxi) To go to bed; rest: YQX 1390.19. Also anzi ~止

anxiaohun 擊消魂, 擊消 (anxiaohun) Depressed, low-spirited (often,
anyue caused by the pain of separation): YQX 1500.5

anyue 暗约, 蹇～(ahnyue) See yinyue
anza 胰癌 (anza) See aza
anzan 咎咎, 咎咎, 咎咎, 笃笃, 聆聼, 聆聼 (ananzn) See aza
anzanbing 胰腺病 (anzanbing) See azabing
anzha 安札, ~扎 (anzhal) 1. Lodgings: YQX 1390.16. 2. To lodge
anzhi 安止 (anzhii) See anxia
anzhi 安制 (anzihh) To pacify; restore order: YQX 977.20
anzhi 安置 (anzhii) 1. To go to bed; rest: YQX 730.4. 2. To transfer officials to outlying posts: WB 364.7. 3. To seek favors or assistance (bribes) through a third party: YQX 1115.9

ang

ang 艷 (ang) See a

ao

aot 嗒thr (aot) Ouch!
aochang 煙場 (aochhaang) To linger over an examination: MZJ 299.15
ba

'ba 八 (ba) Suffix for professions. See gong'ba, tumu'ba, zheng'ba

ba 巴 (ba) 1. To await: YQX 219.1. 2. To be near or close to: YQX 1017.14

ba 把 (ba) 1. Introduces an angry threat never fully expressed “I’ll take that tricky whoreson and...!”: YQX 1373.1. 2. Sign of the passive voice (used like 被): YQX 103.16

ba 把, 搭, 槓, 櫻 (bah) Harrow; also, to harrow

'ba 霸 (bah) Part. Final mild optative (like 吧 or 波)

ba-a tu[er] 把阿術 (baaa tuerl) See badu[er]

baba 巴巴 把把 (baba) Poop (child’s word): WB 563.10

.baba 巴巴 (baba) Sound of rapping, tapping, or striking: YQX 1160.14. Also .bobo 剃剃

baba jiji 巴巴急急 (baba jijil) See baba jiejie

baba jiejie 巴巴結結, ~~ 動劫 (baba jiejiel) To endure life’s struggles: YQX 1390.16. Also baba jiji ~~ 急急, jiji

baba 急急~~, jiejie baba ~~~

'baba[’r] 巴巴兒 (babar) Suffix, (verbal) Indicates urgency or eagerness: 急~~: YQX 1133.6. 望~~: YQX 1395.7. Also 'bobo[’r] 剃剃

babaijiao 八拜交 (babaijiao) Ritual of swearing brother- or sisterhood (kneel, hands together, kowtow and utter bai): YQX 234.6

.babang bangbang 八幫幫幫 (babang bangbang) Sound of a gong. Also .bangbang babangbang ~~~~~

babang shijia 八棒十扵, ~~ 夹, ~~ 槓 (babahng shijia) Clubs, pincers, etc. (used in torture): YQX 1668.11

babei 把背 (baabei) See babi

babi 巴臂, ~壁. ~鼻. 把把, (babih) Reason, cause; basis: WB 349.2. Also babei 把背

babiao 八表 (babiaao) 1. Distant lands beyond Chinese borders. Also bahuang ~荒, bahong ~絃 2. In all directions.

babing 把柄, ~併 (baabing) To have control over: YQX 377.20

babo 笏茲 (baboh) Bamboo thatch: WB 28.20

bacha 扼叉, ~ 扱 (bacha) See basha

bachui’r 把捉 (bahchuirl) Club, mallet

dada [ma]xie 八答麻鞋, ~搭 ~~ (dada maxiel) Hemp sandals (bada = padding sound of shoes): YQX 688.21. Also badaxie 坡唎, bataxie ~踏靴

badaxie 坡唎鞋 (badaxiel) See bada [ma]xie

badao 八刀 (badao) Word game of splitting characters into meaningful units (村 = 木 and 寸): THS 114.2

badao 巴到 (badaoh) To yearn for: YQX 95.8

bading 把定 (baading) To hold fast: DXX 105.5

bading[wu] 把定物 (baadingwu) Betrothal gifts to a prospective bride: DXX 67.4. Also zhuangmenyang 擔門羊

badu[er] 把都兒, 巴~~, 披 ~~~ (baaduerl) Mong. Soldier; stalwart (Manchu = batulu 巴圖魯): YQX 11.3. Also atu[er] 阿都,阿都, ba-atu[er] ~阿都, batu 披, badulu 八 ~魯, batulu 巴圖魯, dubu[er] ~~~

badulu 八都魯 (baduluu) See badu[er]

bafa 把法 (baafal) To enforce the law
baguanjie 八關戒 (baguanjieh) Budd.

First eight of the ten commandments for the faithful

bahe 拔禾 (balhe) Farmer, “hayseed”:
YK 216.5. See also hedan 且, helai 伃

bahong 八絃 (baholng) See babiao

bahu xinghai 越彎形骸 (balhu xilng-hail) Fierce or cruel in appearance: 91.14

bahu zhwei 越胡尾 (balhu zhihweei)
Fig. Thwarted, hampered (wolf’s feet tangled in its whiskers and its tail pinched): MZJ 241.12

bahu zhiwei 越胡尾 (balhu zhihweei)

bahu xinghai 越彎形骸 (balhu xilng-hail) Fierce or cruel in appearance: 91.14

bahu zhwei 越胡尾 (balhu zhihweei)
Fig. Thwarted, hampered (wolf’s feet tangled in its whiskers and its tail pinched): MZJ 241.12

bahu xinghai 越彎形骸 (balhu xilng-hail) Fierce or cruel in appearance: 91.14

bahu zhwei 越胡尾 (balhu zhihweei)
Fig. Thwarted, hampered (wolf’s feet tangled in its whiskers and its tail pinched): MZJ 241.12

bathui 大舞 (batui) Gush of tears:
YQX 151.4. Also patui 爬~

basan lansi 巴三帚四 (basan laansih) To hesitate, hem and haw; also, talk nonsense:
YQX 115.9

basao emei 置扫蛾眉 (bahsaaao elmeil)
To cease using makeup: YQX 1657.8

base 把色 (baaseh) See sezhang

basha 把沙, 打 (basha) To crawl:
YQX 1711.9. Also bacha 又, 取, pasha

bashan 巴山 (bashan) To roam the hills:
MZJ 89.12

bashi 把手 (baashii) See sezhang

bashi 把手 (baashii)

bashan 巴山 (bashan) To roam the hills:
MZJ 89.12

bashou weihuo 把手為活 (baashou weihuo)
To make a living however one can; put one’s hand to anything: YQX 1506.9

bashui sanchuan 池水三川 (bashuui sanchuan) Fertile lands of Western Qin, land of eleven rivers. Also sanchuan bashui ~

basi 把似 (baasi) 1. It would be best to:
YQX 497.9; (with zhengru): ~ ～. ～. ～. (the best thing is to) 2. If, supposing, for example: YQX 591.1. Also baru ~, bashi ～使

bataxie 八踏鞋 (batahxiel) See bada [majse

batimian 把體面 (batitiimiahn) To act appropriate to the occasion: YQX 1251.16

batou 扒頭 (batoul) Prostitute, sing-song girl: YQX 1008.19

batu 拔突, 稻 (batul) See badu[er]

batulu 巴圖魯 (batullu) See badu[er]

batui 把推, 把 (batui) Gush of tears:
YQX 151.4. Also patui 爬~
bawei 八位 (baweih) Highest ranking court officers (five shangshu 尚書, two puYe  僕射, and one ling 令 in Song times): YQX 447.8

baxia'li 八下裏 (baxiahlii) On all sides: YK 65.11

bayangjing 八陽經 (bayalngjing) Quarrelsome, argumentative: WB 345.16. See also wudaishi

bayu 把與 (baayuu) To give

bayugengmi ya'rdi 把玉穬米牙兒抵 (baa yuhengmii yaiydii) Fig. To clench the teeth in anger: WB 83.18

bazhuo 把住 (baazhuo) To block; constrict (by swelling): YQX 1375.1

bai 白 (bail) 1. Only, merely: YQSCI 48.2. 2. Without cause or basis: YQX 649.4. 3. To expose: WB 50.18. 4. To get without effort; also, freely: WB 306.5. 5. To speak; inform, explain: WB 262.15. 6

bai 拜 (baah) To take office

baibo 撫揷 (baaibo) To regulate; also, cope with: PPJ 143.3

baibu 撫布,～佈 (baaibuh) 1. To line up, arrange in order: YQX 901.4. 2. A plan, program: MZJ 58.4. Also bubai ～～

baibuxia 擺不下 (baaibuhxiah) Unable to deal with: YQX 1660.21

baibuxiex 百步相随 (baaibuh xiaxiu) To stick with someone through thick and thin: YQX 194.1. Also baizong qiansui～鈍千～

baida 白打 (baaiddaa) Fake kick or feint in Chinese football: PPJ 17.1

baidang 擺當 (baaidahng) Place to put things: YQX 448.14

baidengdeng 白 Dü 郢 (baaiddengdeng) To stare vacantly (daeng = 瞪): YQX 96.6

baidou 拜斗 (baahdoou) To pray to the Great Dipper. Also lidou 禮～

baier 百二 (baaierh) Two million (twice baawan 百萬)

baifu 拜覆 (baahfu) To bow in greeting: WB 320.4

baihua 割劃,擱畫 (baahua) See baihua

baihua 割劃, 百～, 擱～, 擗～ (baahua) 1. To arrange; plan; fix up; handle, deal with: YQX 165.16. 2. A means to cope: WB 300.13. 3. To try to figure out: YQX 71.13. 4. To defend oneself; offer explanation to charges: WB 414.16. 5. To raise money: DXX 124.10. Also baihua 擗畫, 擗～, bahuai 布～, 佈～, pihuai 劈～

baihuang 擗黃 (baahhuaang) To expose a lie: YQX 774.13

baila'ca 招刺 (baalhaca) White

baillai 白賴 (baailaiah) See baai[sl]laai

bailicheng 百里城 (baailicheng) Former district magistrate: MDT 118.2. Also bailihou ～～侯

bailihou 百里侯 (baailihoul) See bailicheng

bailiang fenxing 擗兩分星 (baaailiang fenhxing) See fenxing baailiang

bailing baii 百伶百俐 (baaailiing baaiih) Morally correct in every way: YQX 850.2

bailingling 白泠泠 (baailiingliing) Crystal clear: WB 305.19

bailu 招露 (baalahlu) See baikuo

baimang'li 百忙裏 (baaimalnglii) 1. Hurried: WB 7.18. 2. Unexpectedly: YCJS 14n.6. 3. For no reason: WB 873.9. 4. By every means possible: YQX 821.9

baimei menting 百眉門程 (baaimei melnting) Courtesan house: LU 174

baimen 拜門 (baahmeln) Jin custom of bringing wine, food, tea, and gifts to the girls’ family when a child is born to a courting couple: YQX 409.10
baimen liuse 白門柳色 (bailmeln liuusench) Courtesan. Also baimen ruoliu ~ ~ 弱 ~

baimen ruoliu 白門弱柳 (bailmeln ruohliu) See baimen liuse

baimian 白麪 (bailmiahn) Simpleminded: YQX 1524.13

baipo 白破, 败 ~ (bailpoh) To expose lies, misdeeds, or crimes of others: YQX 774.13

baipo mianpi 輕破面皮 (bailpom bianpi) To turn against someone: YQX 415.7

baique 敗缺 (bailque) To have a hold over a person: SHZ c24. Also naque 納 ~

baisensen 白森森 (bailsenen) Pure white: YQX 766.1. Also baishengsheng ~ 生生

baishen 白身 (bailshen) 1. Common folk: YQX 1216.14. 2. Futile effort, all for naught: WB 86.10

baishen[’ma]白甚麼 (bailshenma) Why?: WB 1.2

baishengsheng 白生生 (bailshengsheng) See baisensen

baishuo 擱躺, ~ 棧 (bailshuo) Lined up, arranged in order: DXX 40.4

bai[silai] 白霎賴 (bailsilaih) To make false claims; obtain by fraudulent means: YQX 204.6

Baisilai 白霎賴 (bailsilaih) Punning name of a comic character: WB 418.15

baitiedao 白鐵刀 (bailtiedao) Quick to reverse oneself or change one's story (blade edge easily dented): LIUSHI 147.15

baitou die xie 白頭疊屛 (bailtou dielxieh) White-haired and infirm: YQX 599.17. Also baitou die xue ~ ~ 睡雪 (睡 = variant of 蹬)

baitou die xue 白頭睡雪 (bailtou dielxuee) See baitou die xie

baituo 敗脫 (bailtu) To expose; leak out: YQX 78.9. Also bailu ~ 露

baiyi 衣白 (bailyi) One holding neither degree nor office: YQX 882.4

baiyi 拜揖 (bailyi) See zhiyi

baiyi 拜義 (bailyih) To swear brotherhood: DADIAN 431

baiyuzhu 白玉柱 (bailyuhzhuh) Model of strength and power (noble man in position of power): YQX 740.15. Also blyuzhu 碧 ~ ~. See also zijinliang

baizhizhi 百支支, ~ 支枝 (bailzhizhi) In every way possible: YQX 1651.13

baizong qiansui 百縱千隨 (baaizhong qiansuil) See baibu xiangsui

ban

ban 板 (baan) Meas. Approximately one foot (width of a plank)

ban 擊 (ban) 1. To act; be made up as (= 打): ZXZY 2.2. Also banchang ~ 喝 2. To take by the arm (= 抓): WB 110.14. 3. To sow discord: YANG I 4950.1

bancao 半槽 (bahncaol) Enormous drinking capacity (half keg): YQX 1526.12

banchai 半押 (bahnchai) See banchhe

banchang 撒唱 (banchang) See ban

banchao’r 半抄兒 (bahnchaor) Very small amount: WB 717.1

banchou 半籌 (bahnchou) Tiny bit: WB 62.14

banchou buna 半籌不納 (bahnchou buhna) No recourse, no way out: YQX 3.11

banda 板大 (baandah) To build walls by filling wooden forms with earth: WB 551.4. Also banzhu ~ 筆, 葬筆

banda 板搭, ~ 答 (baanda) See banta

bandang 伴當, ~ 僧 (bahnngang) See bandeng

bando 伴導, ~ 答 (bahnndah) To study the Dao; practice Buddha’s law (ban sometimes erroneously 答): YQX 733.3. Also biandao
bandeng 伴等 (bahndeeng) 1. Companion: YQX 1288.15. 2. Servant, employee: WB 29.13. Also bandang ~ 当, ~ 伴
bandi 搬递, ~ 迭 (bandih) To spread rumors; carry tales of banchun dishe ~ 倚, ~ 借): YQX 506.2. Also bandie ~ 递
bandie 递 (bandiel) See bandi
bandou 搬 迪, ~ 斗, ~ 関 (bandouh) To sow discord; abet: YQX 1150.12
banfan 絮 翻, ~ 番 (bahnfan) To fall into clutches; also, be tripped up: YQX 1659.12
banfang 班 房 (banfang) Living quarters of servants or government employees
ban-gai 半 關 (bahnge) General term for village youths; also, riffians: YQX 544.4. Sha San 沙三 and Wang Liu 王流 (puns on “Stupid Number Three” 傻 三 and “Hooligan Wang” 王流) are typical names for them in Yuan dramas. Also pange 胖 ~
banhe'r 撥 壤 (banhehr) An instant, no time at all: YQX 244.19
banhui 搬 坏 (banhuaih) To ruin by gossip or trickery
banjiang 半 關 (bahnjiang) Stiff dead: WB 23.21
banjiai 伴 娘 (banjiu) Son-in-law living with his wife’s family: LZY 202.6
bankou 搬 口 (bankouh) To carry tales: SHZc16
banmi’r 半 米 兒 (bahnmiir) Small; also, tiny amount: WB 1.13
bannong 撥 弄, ~ 換 (bannong) 1. To sow discord: YQX 11.3. 2. To act, perform: YQX 1485.9. 3. To make fun of; play tricks: YQX 1191.2
banqi 半 器 (bahnqi) Lacking potential (little talent or ability): WB 19.9
banqia 半 拍, ~ 恰 (bahnqia) Half a pinch (usually follows a negative): YQX 357.14. Also xianqia 织 ~
banshang[‘jia] 半 香 家 (bahnshaangjia) See banxiaxiang[‘jia]
banshou 班 主 (banshou) Head, leader of a group or class: Buddhist monk conducting the mass; also, chief courtier; also, a troupe’s star actress: YQX 7.9. Also bantou ~ 童
bansuan 伴 酸 (bahnswan) Sycophant clinging to the literati
banta 板 闢, ~ 鼻, ~ 蹾 (bantah) Door; planks used to make one: YQX 1371.20. Also banda ~ 搭, ~ 答
bantao 板 調, ~, ~ 扯, ~ 挑 (bantao) 1. To instigate, incite: YQX 1506.16. 2. To play tricks, tease: YQX 1157.15
banting 半 停 (bahntilng) Tiny bit (one ting = one tenth): WB 197.16
bantou 班 頭 (bantoul) See banshou
banwan 半 顛 (banwan) Tiny feet: CSD 14.3
banxian xishua 半 仙 戏 視 (banxian xihshua) To swing (sport of wealthy women during the Season of Cold Food): PPJ 17.6
banxiang[ˈjia] 半餌家 ~ 響 ~
(bahnxiaangjia) Very long time: YQX 106.3.
Also banshang[ˈjia] ~ 星 ~
banxing[ˈr]半星兒 (bahnxingr) Scintilla:
YQX 252.12
banya 半枷 ~ 亞 (banyah) Half-open:
DXX 157.1
banyin 扮陰 (banyin) Shady spot
untouched by sunlight (commonly beiyin 背 ~)
banyun 斑筠 (banyun) Bamboo mottled
with black spots: THS 180.1
banzha 半扎 ~ 礼 (bahnzhal) See banzhe
banzhang 板障, ~ 脹 (baanzhahng)
To hinder, obstruct; also, obstruction,
hindrance (usually keeps lovers apart):
YQX 193.8
banzhe 半折 (bahnzhel) Very small
distance (half the span between thumb and
index fingers; the smallness of a bound
foot slipper): WB 300.2. Also banchai
~ 折, banzha ~ 扎, ~ 礼 (all erroneous
variants of banzhe ~ 手) 
banzhou 半州 (bahnhzhou) Rich and
prosperous (owns half a province): WB 71.4
banzhu 板䊁, 版 ~ (baanzhuh) See banda

bang

bang 邦 (bang) See banglao
bang 腋 (baang) Shoulder (= 膀)
bang 傍 (bahng) To confront: WB 320.19
2. Near, close by: YQX 1748.4
bangbangbabangbang 帮幫八幫幫
(bangbangbabangbang) See .babang bangbang
bang[laao] 邦老, 帮 ~ (banglaao) Villain,
thugs and robbers, always played by the
jing 净 role type (term derives from
Baolao 鄧 ~): YQX 118.19

bao

bao 抱 (baoh) To sit on eggs, brood, hatch: WB 125.17
bao 暴 (baoh) Poverty, deprivation:
YQX 1202.16
bao 煅 (baoh) To roast (= 焼): WB 275.1
baobai 暴白 (baobhai) To present evi-
dence; bear witness: HUJI III 109.2
baochuan 寶串 (baocuxuan) Incense
coil: WB 71.18. Also baozhu ~ 
baocutui 抱蠹腿, ~ 脂 (baocutui)
To toady to the rich and powerful:
YQX 1203.5
baocuanxiang 報搬箱 (baocuanxiang)
See yaohe cuanxiang
baoenzhu 報恩珠 (baoenzhu) Reward
for a good deed (two precious pearls were
found on a pond bank where an emperor
removed a hook from a fish’s mouth):
YQX 999.7
baoer 保兒 (baoerl) See buer
baoer 援兒, 保 ~ (baoerl) Procurees,
madam: YQX 267.7. Also baomu 薄母, buer 卜, bomo 博磨, laobao 老 ~
baoerchi 寶兒 赤, 保 ~ (baoerchr) See baowuchi
baofang 寶坊 (baofang) Daoist or Buddhist
temples: WB 260.15
baofeng 寶封 (baofeng) To receive honors
and title: YQX 640.9
baofu 報復 ~ 覆 ~ 伏 (baofuh) 1. To
report to a superior: YQX 1657.2. 2. To
avenge a wrong: YQX 666.5
baoge 包含 (baogee) Parcel, bundle: YQX 77.14

baoquanqi 抱官奇, 暴~ (baoguanqiu) 1. Criminal, prisoner: WB 412.2. 2. Slave to rank and salary: YQX 1050.8

baohu quanbei) 见 (baohuqu) Chair with armrests: YQX 88.17

baochuang 抱 角 (baochuang) Chair with armrests: YQX 88.17

baotai 豹胎 (baotai) Leopard placenta (a rare delicacy)

baowuchi 蝦尾 (baowuchi) Mong. Cook, chef: MZJ 94.12. Also baoerchi ~，baolizhi

baozhuang 抱装 (baozhuang) Method of kicking the Chinese football: PPJ 17.2

baoqin 暴因 (baohqin) Convict: YQX 199.6. See also daibao

baor 怪兒 (baor) See pang'r

baore 報喏 (baoree) Ceremonial chorus of court attendants (at open sessions of court when the magistrate enters or quits the hall): YQX 1660.13. Also baoruo ～信

baoruo 報偌 (baoruo) See baore

baoshiren 保 識人 (baoshiren) See baojianren

baotou 抱頭 (baotou) 1. Grudge 2. Debt of retribution or gratitude: MZJ 251.9

baotou 抱頭 (baotou) 1. Director of music in the Jiaofang 教坊 2. Leader of an acting troop: WB 971.7

baowuchi 貓尾 (baowuchi) Mong. Cook, chef: MZJ 94.12. Also baoruo ～児，boerchi

baoya 燕 (baoya) Duck-shaped incense burner: DXX 66.14

baoyuan 燕 (baoyuan) Bridges on the stringed instrument zheng 筝: YQX 25.2

baoyuelu 蹴足 (baoyuelu) Roan horse: WB 477.19

baoshuan 燕 (baoshuan) See baochuan

baozhuang 燕 (baozhuang) Method of kicking the Chinese football: PPJ 17.2
baozi 豹子 (baohzi) Term of respect for persons of character, ability, bravery, or talent: YQX 103.3

baozuo 保祚 (baaozuoh) To guard, defend: WB 495.14. Also zuobao ~ ~

bei

bei 斩, 備, 阏, 雎, 背 (beih) To harness a horse: YQX 203.16. Also gou 驮

beibai 背白 (beihbai) See beiyun

beicao paofen 背槽抛粪 (beihcaol paofehn) To turn against one’s supporters; bite the hand that feeds you: WB 83.4

beichang 背唱 (beichahng) An aside, when an actor sings private thoughts to the audience: YQX 202.8. See also beiyun

beida 背搭, 被搭 (beihda) Vest or short, sleeveless jacket: YQX 989.9. Alsoabei 搭～

beifeng 信奉 (beihfehng) Deferential, ingratiating (of speech): DXX 124.12

beihe 悉合 (beihel) To advise and counsel (the rhetorician’ s role to persuade the ruler to act = 持聞): YQX 274.19

beihua 背花 (beihhua) Whip scars on the back: MDT 29.4

beihui 背晦, 背悔, 背會 (beihhuih) Senile; befuddled (bei = 悉): YQX 1401.17

beijian 背剪 (beihjiaan) To tie the arms behind the back: SHZ e46

beijiao[’r] 背交兊, 背笑, 碧, 背, 盎, 倔, 倔 (beijiaao) Two half-moon-shaped wood pieces (originally mussel shells) used to cast fortunes: ZXZY 83.9. Also jiao’r ~, jiaoei ~ ~, ~ 倔, jiaotiao 笑 笑, tiao 笑, zhaobei 笑 倔

beijie 背介 (beijieh) See beiyun

beike 背科 (beihke) See beiyun

beilai 憔愰 (beilaih) Saucy; spiteful; perverse: YQX 1503.19. Also paiilai 彼, polai 潘, 破, 坏, beiian ~ 懶, ~ 想

beilan 懶, 想 (baihaa) See beilai

beilao 落老 (beilaao) See bolao

beileng xiangbo 冷湘被 (beihleeng xiangbo) Cold quilt (the batting is matted): MZJ 492.3

beilunren 被論人 (beilunren) The accused: YQX 844.6

beiluo 碎落 To tumble head over heels: DXX 166.11

beimang 北邙 (beiimalng) Grave, tomb: MZJ 352.9

beimo 母 (beimoh) I (humble form): DXX 65.7

beisan 乏散 (beisaan) Low-ranking, menial position: CSD 42.1

beisheng 浮生 (beisheng) Child born in the father’ s absence

beishi 背時 (beishihil) 1. To fall on bad luck: YQX 1041.13. 2. Out of date, out of fashion: YQX 958.13

beitianyuan 悲田院, 悲天院, ~天院, 卑院 (beitianyuahn) Poorhouse: a shelter for beggars, widows, orphans, and outcasts (abbreviation of 悲田養病坊): YQX 1255.4

beiting 背亭, 背亭 (beiting) Unlucky fate: WB 88.8

beiting 碑亭 (beiting) 1. Kiosk over a stone tablet: YQX 688.14. 2. Powerful build; also, one so built (big as a kiosk): YQX 1392.17

beixi 猜細 (beixih) Complete; also, in detail: WB 828.14

beiyun 背雲 (beiyun) Speaks an aside to the audience: WB 264.6. Also beibai ~ 白, beiie ~ 介, beike ~ 科. See also beichang

bei’z [guan’r] 背子冠兒 (beihz guanr) Attire of a courtesan in official service: YQX 539.17. Also guan’r bei’z ~ ~ ~ ~
**ben**

ben 金, 侨, 刘, 墨, 嗣 (behn) 1. Stupid: WB 95.11. 2. Thick; coarse: YQX 1021.5. 3. Hard; also, heavy work (=笨): YQX 1585.9 4. Clumsy, cumbersome (clothing): YQX 725.9

ben 奔, 隙 (ben) To seek refuge in an emergency (usually in one’s home): WB 317.17

bendeng 本等 (beendeeng) 1. Work, occupation: YQX 500.21. 2. In fact; originally: YQX 260.8

bendiao 奔弔 (bendiaoh) To storm a city wall using a ladder: DXX 40.7 (see DADIAN 318)

bendui 本對 (beenduih) Opponent, rival: WB 805.3

benguan 本貫 (beenguahn) Native place, place of registry: WB 259.15

**beng**

bengba diaokao 網扒吊拷, ～弔～,～巴～～, 编～～～, 纠～～～ (bengba diaohkao) Method of interrogation meaning to bind (beng), strip to the waist (ba), string up by the wrists (diao) and flog (kao): DXX 164.11. (Some say bengba means to truss up tightly with rope, but my interpretation is consistent with DXX and fits all examples). Also diaokao bengba ～～～～, 编把, diaokao bengpa ～～編爬, diaokao pengba ～～編～, bengpa diaokao ～爬～～, bingba diaokao 編～～～, menba diaokao 門～～～

bengbeng yiyi 編編拽拽 (bengbeng yihyih) See bengyi

beng[ding] 迸定, 顛～, 偏～, 编～ (beengdihng) Taut with anger (the face); flared in anger (the nostrils): YQX 1081.20

bengjie 網繩 (bengjieh) 1. Swaddling clothes; a diaper: YQX 212.12. 2. Cloth sling for carrying a body

bengpa diaokao 網爬吊拷 (bengpal diaohkao) See bengba diaokao

bengteng 崩騰 (bengtelng) To flee in disarray (an army): YQX 1289.1

bengyi 網拽 (bengyih) To struggle to make ends meet, get along somehow: YYCD 866. Also bengbeng yiyi ～～～

**bi**

bi! 叭 (bii) Rude curse: “shit!”: WB 349.11

bi 胴 (bih) Female reproductive organs; the vagina (more commonly 射): YQX 644.11

bi 臨 (biih) See bie

bi-ao 鼻凹 (bilao) 1. Face: WB 81.5. 2. Bridge of the nose: YQX 199.16

bi-ao’li shatang 鼻凹裏砂糖 (bilaoli shatalng) To tantalize (sugar in the nose): YQX 199.17. Also bi-ao’shang moshatang ～上抹～～

bi-ao’r qiao 鼻凹兒蹄 (bilaor qiao) High-bridged nose: MDT 74.2

bi-ao’shang moshatang 鼻凹上抹砂糖 (bilaoshihng moshatalng) See bi-ao’r qiao

biba 畢罨 (bihbah) To end, stop; cast off, rid oneself of: WB 294.4. Also pieba 撇～

.bibao 刮罨, 畢～ (bibiaao) Patter of raindrops; the crackle of flames; tapping sounds: YQX 362.20. Also .bibi bubu 碧碧卜卜 .bibi bobo 必必～～, 哔哔～～, 壁壁～～, pipi ppu 動動撩撩, .pipi popo 动动慢慢

.bibi bobo 必必鬱鬱, 咚咚～～, 壁壁～～ (bihbih bobo) See .biba

.bibi bubu 碧碧卜卜 (bihbih buubuu) See .bibao
bibing 比並 ~ 平 (bibi’hng) 1. To compare:
   WB 102.17. 2. Side by side: YQX 717.15

bibing 適並 ~ 近 (bibi’hng) To compel, force:
   WB 576.8

.bibo 水刺 (biibo) See .bibao

bichai 錫釵 ~ (bichai) Women’s ornaments
   (bí = 髮): YQX 1597.10 has huan chai 銀釵

bicheche 必徹 (bichecheh) See bichichi

bichechi 必徹赤 (bichechechih) See bichichi

bichengcheng 碧澄澄 (bichengchelng)
   Clear and blue (sky, water): YQX 847.11

bichichi 比計 (bichihchih) A forg.
   Secretary or clerk: WB 1021.17. Also
   bishechi ~, bichechi # # ~, bicheche # # ~

bichuo 避諱 (bichuoh) 1. To free or
   extricate oneself from: YQX 1261.11. Also
   pichuo 抵 ~

bichuo [daoz] 避諱刀子 (bichuoh
daoz) Small knife: YQX 169.9

bici shenjiao 明神交 (bicii sheln-
   jiao) Affinity between separated friends or
   persons who have never met: MZJ 312

.bidiu buda 必得不搭 (bidiu buhdal)
   1. Babble: YQX 151.6. 2. Clip-clop of animal
   hooves: WB 359.15. 3. Sound of walking in
   deep mud: YQX 1369.2. Also .bidiu pida
   ~ 匹~, .bidiu puda ~ 偕答, ~ 掟 ~.
   .bili bula ~ 力 刺~, .biliu buda ~ 嘯 ~ ~
   ~ 言 ~ 答, .biliu bula ~ 溜 ~ 刺, .biliu bula
   ~ 律 ~ 刺, .pidiu puda 劫 ~ 掟 ~, 劫 ~ 掟, 劫 ~ 掟
   .pidiu putong ~ 鳃 ~ 撲桶, .piliu pula
   劫 撲 撲 刺

.bidiu pida 必得匹搭 (bidiu pihda)
   See .bidiu buda

.bidiu puda 必得僱答, ~ ~ 掟 ~
   (bidiu puldal) See .bidiu buda

bige 步各, 比 ~ (biige) You and I; both:
   WB 276.17

biguai 避乖 (bihugei) To dodge trouble;
   also, live in seclusion: WB 18.18

biguailong 避乖龍 (bihugeailong) Elusive
   rainmaking sky dragon: YQX 721.15

bihanjin 碧寒金 (bihalnjin) Gold
   bracelet; armlet: MZJ 368.7

bijji 比及 (bijhi) 1. In as much as (usually
   followed by 可不好): YQX 406.16.
   2. Since, now that: YQX 1708.9. 3. Before,
   prior to: DXX 68.10. 4. If, supposing:
   WB 265.21

bijnanha 筆尖花 (bijnahanua) Literary
talent; also, ornate expression, “flowery pen”:
   MDT 207.11

bijiao 比較 (bijiaoh) Process of setting
deadlines for paying overdue taxes and
   meting out punishments for delinquencies:
   YQX 1654.4. Also pijiao 批 ~

.bili bula 必力不刺 (bihlih bullah) See
   .bidiu buda

biliang 比量 (bihliang) To evaluate and
   compare: YQX 85.4

.biliao buda 必慮不搭, ~ ~ 答
   (bihliao buhda) See .bidiu buda

bilin 逼臨 (bilin) To force, compel;
   browbeat: YQX 1258.11. Also linbi ～ ~
   , biling ～ 凌

bilinlin 碧磷磷, ～ 紅磷 (bihlinlin)
   Green water: WB 5.9

biling 逼凌 (billing) See bilin

.biliu bula 必力不刺 (bilihul buhlah) See
   .bidiu buda

.biliu bula 必力不刺 (bilihul buhlah) See
   .bidiu buda

.biliu bula 必力不刺 (bilihul buhlah) See
   .bidiu buda

.biliui 必律律 (bihliuluhu) Sound of wind:
   YQX 127.13

bilo 逼避, 勿, 逐避 (bilo) To
   prepare food and drink: ZXZY 15.10. Also
   luobi ～

bilo 蔗蔬 (bihluo) See buluo
biquantai 封泉台 (bihqualntail) To be shut up in Hell: YQX 1517.2
blishu 碧纱庐 (bihshachul) Gauzed windows (in green silk): YQX 90.14
bi'shan nipi 壁上泥皮 (bihshahng nilpil) Easy to replace as plaster on the wall (women, wives): YQX 547.6. Also qiang'shan nipi 壁～～～
bishechi 必特赤 (bihshelchih) See bichichi
bisi 比似 (bisih) 1. If, when: DXX 130.1. 2. Since, in as much as: YQX 1520.18. Also pisi 識～～
bisuo 必索 (bihsuoo) To be necessary; also, should: WB 239.6
bitao huashu 碧桃花树 (bihtao huashuh) See bitao hua’xia
bitao hua'xia 碧桃花下 (bihtao huaxiah) Trysting place for lovers: YQX 709.11. Also bitao huashu～～～
biting 壁听 (bithting) To eavesdrop: YQX 1724.21
bitou 壁头 (bihtoul) See yibixiang
bixi wanghou 敝殿王侯 (bihxii walnghoul) To scorn the nobility (regard them as old shoes): MZJ 292.12
bixian 比限 (bixiahn) Deadline for paying taxes: YQSC I 108
bixiang 壁厢 (bihxiang) See yibixiang
bixing 弊徳，～行 (bihxihng) Plot, scheme; also, to deceive: YQX 1288.18
bianchunxuan 鼻偃唇軒 (biliyan chuinxuan) Flat-nosed and harelipped: DXX 39.14
bixi 壁衣 (bihyi) Curtains, wall-hangings: YQX 1656.10
biyingying 比映影 (bihyingying) Dim glow of light: WB 13.12
Biyu 碧玉 (bihyu) Name for a young maid or servant girl: MZJ 487.10
biyuzhu 碧玉柱 (bihyuzhuh) See baiyuzhu
biyewu 閑月�� (bihyewu) Prized horse: WB 63.20
biyuntu 碧雲梯 (bihyuntul) Azure skies: YQX 1659.7
bizhang 素仗 (biizhahng) Literary prowess: MZJ 304.8
bi Zhang bi Li 比張比李 (bii zhang bii lli) Evade with all kinds of excuses: WB 593.7

bian
bian 便 (biahn) Although, even if: YQX 593.21
bian 鞭 (bian) 1. Penis: WB 38.6. 2. Whip (military weapon): WB 46.5
bianban 偏裨 (biahnbaan) Casual or ordinary dress: WB 12.5
bianbu 偏不 (biahnbuh) Would it not?: DXX 65.7
bianda 鞭道 (biahndao) See bandao
bianduan 鞭短 (biahnduaan) To be troubled by a shortage of money: YQX 517.5
bianhaoao 便好道 (biahnhaaoao) The proverb says it well: YQX 143.12
bianji 鞭簡 (bianjahnaa) Four-edged metal strip (military weapon like a whip; jian = 鞭); WB 46.5
bianjiao 鞭校 (bianjahao) Border, frontier, boundary: WB 181.7. Also bianjie～属
bianjie 鞭街 (bianjahie) See bianjiao
bianjin 便巾 (biahnjin) Kerchief, headscarf: THS 17.13
bianli 便利 (biahnlih) Intelligent; perceptive: LIUSHI 223
bianmi 鞭弭 (bianmi) Fig. Life of a soldier (whip and bow): THS 226.1
bianpin 搓批 (bianpiln) Flat (=扁批): WB 8.6
bianqiao jindengxiang 鞭敲镫鐃響 (biahnqiao jindehngxiaang) Victorious troops (whips snapping and stirrups jingling): WB 67.7

Bian Que Lu yi 扁鵲盧醫 (biaan queh luyi) See Lu yi

bianshen 襲神 (biaanshen) See pianshen

bianshi 便使 (biahsiih) See shi is (1)

bian suo 便索 (biahsuoo) Must; also, necessary: YQX 555.8

bianze dao 便則道 (biahnzeldaoh) See gengzuo dao

bianzhai 匾窄 (biaanzhaai) 1. Narrow, confined: YQX 1331.13. 2. Stingy: SHZ c13, c29, c58

bianzheng zhi sheng 變徵之聲 (biahnzhengzhi sheng) Melody characterized by changes in pitch and contour: MZJ 442.5

bianzuo dao 便作道 (biahnzuoh daoh) See gengzuo dao

biao 标 (biao) To behead: YQX 1172.6. Also piao 剃

biao 見 (biao) 1. With honor, with distinction: WB 920.10. 2. Prizes, rewards 3. To behead (variants: 標 頭, piao 剃): YQX 1172.6

biao dai 表戴 (biaoaaid) 1. To recite (poetry): YQX 480.15. 2. To explain: YQX 1043.5. 3. To vindicate, exonerate: YQX 1517.15

biao bo 標板 (biaobo) 1. To present facts: YQX 1077.10. 2. To divide according to a formula: WB 1004.8

biao de 表得 (biaoodel) Courtesy name. Also biao zi 字, qing de 德 ～, sheng de 盛～

biao lai 枝來 (biaolaih) Idiot; scoundrel: YQX 1417.12

biaolaoer 標老児 (biaolaoer) Country bumpkin (like tulaoer 土～): MDT 28.6

biao li 表裏 (biaaolii) Cloth for a garment and lining given as a gift: YQX 546.7

biao mu 標目 (biaomuh) Prologue in chuanni 傳奇 opera: MDT l.2. Also fumo kaichang 副末 開場, jiamen yin" home 引子, jiamen zhongshi 家門終始, xiansheng 先聲

biao zi 表子, 侯, 嬯, 胚, 胚梓 (biaaozii) 1. Mistress: YQX 1109.10. 2. Actress; prostitute: YQX 268.6

biao zi 表字 (biaaoziih) See biaode


bie 悲, 别 (bieh) 1. Irritated, exasperated: YQX 1402.18. 2. Perverse: DXX 51.15. Also bi 閒, pie 撼

bie ban 別扮 (biebahn) To be cast in more than one dramatic role: YQX 709.21

biebie zao zao 慘酸慘酸 (biebie zhaozhaoh) See biebaozao

bie cao 慘操 (biecaao) See zaobao

biedian 別典 (bieidian) Lesser or unorthodox canons: YCJ 26.10

bie fang dao 別番倒, ～翻 (bieffandaoh) To slip and fall: YQX 33.12

bie gu 慘古 (bieguu) 1. Backward, rustic: YQX 933.17. 2. Stubborn, headstrong: YQX 1406.12. 3. Irritable, testy: YQX 36.3. With a surname, Zhang Biegu 張～, it is a general name for a rustic. Also gubie ～～

bie lie 慘劣 (biehlieh) See bolie

bie qi 慘氣 (bieqiih) To get angry, take offense: LZY 57.5 831.6

bie ren 別人 (biehreln) 1: WB 290.18
bieyao 惹物  (biehyaao) Willful, obstinate: YQX 565.11


bin

binyun 鬚雲 (bihnyuln) Hair at the temples: WB 261.12

bing

bing 併 (bihng) To be compelled (= 逼): WB 285.7

bingba diaokao 捲扒吊拷 (bingba diaokhaako) See bengba diaokao

bingchan 冰蟾 (bingchaln) Fig. Moon (the icy toad): MDT 98.8

bingcou 並韓 (bihngcough) United; assembled: MZJ 659.9

bingdilian 並蒂蓮 (bihngdihlialn) See bingtoulian

bingdian 冰簟 (bingdiahn) Summer mats made of plaited bamboo strips: DXX 2.1

bingge 兵革 (binggel) Shield, armor: YCJ 54.9

binghuangfu 屏荒服 (bihnghuangful) To be banished 2,000-2,500 里 from the capitol: THS 25.9

bingjian chiheng 秉鏡持衡 (bihngjiahn chihhelng) Just official (holds a mirror for clarity and the scales of justice): YQX 1517.20

bingqiang 拳 强 (bihngqialng) See pingqiang

bingran 弁然 (bihngraln) Absolutely; categorically: YQX 1503.6

bingtaiheng 竄 壱 衡 (bihngtaihelng) To serve as prime minister: MZJ 54.3

bingtang 竄 堂 (bihngtaling) Magistrate’s court, local court: YQX 1378.10

bingtoulian 弁頭蓮 (bihngtillialn) See bingtoulian

bingtoulian 弁頭蓮 (bihngtoullialn) Fig. Loving couple (two water lilies growing on one stalk): YQX 1667.17. Also bingdilian ~ 藻 ~, 弁 藻 ~, 弁 椿 ~

bingxi 兵洗 (bingxii) To raise troop morale: MDT 212.11. Also xibing ~

bingxian 冰消 (bingxiao) White cloth of raw silk: TSHS 39.6

bingxuetang 寒窗 (bingxueetalng) Wretched domicile of a poor student or scholar: WB 22.3

bingyanyan 病懸慰~辰魴 (bihng-yanyan) Low in spirits: DXX 101.14

bingzang nabai 弁贓拿賊 (bihngzang nazeil) To catch a thief red-handed: DXX 92.2. Also bingzang nabai 拿賊, 錵末zhuobai 復政, 猪末 zhuobai

bingzang nazei 弁贓拿賊 (bihngzang nazeil) See bingzang nabai

bo

'bo 波. 嗯 (bo) 1. Part. In final position, expressing the optative or advisative mood (like 吧 or 呢): YQX 1502.4. 2. Pat. Syll. Frequently links parallel units (貧 ~ 富): YQX 471.20. 3. Kind, class (like 一般 or 一樣): YANG I 2066.2. 4. Variant of 喔. See 'mo. See also 'yena

bo 簾 (bol) Curtain: YQX 549.9
bobeng liuyi 波逸流移 (bobehng liuil-yil) To drift from place to place as a vagrant: YQX 594.7

bobing 薄饼 (bol biing) See xuanbing

bobo 波波 (bobo) 1. To rush about: YQX 1640.1. 2. Variety of steamed bread: YQX 791.5. See also momo

bobo qiaoqiao 波波俏俏 (bobo qiaaqiao) Pretty, handsome; winsome: YQX 888.2. Also buqiao/f, bujun, fuqiao

bolan 薄篮, 篠篮, 筵篮, 筵篮, 筵篮 (bollan) Bamboo basket: YQX 148.2. Also boluo 杖篮, 藤蓝

bolang 波浪 (bolangh) 1. Face; demeanor: YQX 144. 2. Pretty, handsome; winsome: YQX 532.2. 3. Doting, attentive, solicitous: YQX 479.17

bolao 伯劳, 博 (bolao) Shrike (symbol of parting, separation): WB 306.8. Also ju (鵟 or 赤)

bolao 老 (bolao) Old man role in Yuan drama (usually played by a wai or a chongmo). Derives probably from baolao 酒 (a thief, thug, or simply an old man): YQX 1500.19. The female counterpart is buer

bolijing 玻璃井 (bolijing) Difficult to act or move (in a glass wellshaft): YQX 36.20

bolie 薄劣, 駝 (bolieh) 1. Mean, heartless; disagreeable: YQX 464.19. 2. Tough, intractable: YQX 940.15. Also bielie 糖, liebie 糖, bobo liehlieh

boluo 糜 (boluol) See bolan

boluo (boluoh) To fail the civil service examinations; be expelled, demoted: YQX 714.11

boma 蘖 (boma) See bu'r

bomianpi 刺面皮 (bomianpi) To be criticized and lose face: LIUSHI 234

bomo 梳摩 (bomol) See bao'r

bopi xiqie 刺批細切 (bopi xihqieh) To remove scales and make thin slices (method of preparing raw fish): YQX 1663.13

boqi'r 刺雀儿 (boqir) To plant a vegetable garden: YQX 1675.14

boqiao 波俏, 岂 (boqiaoh) Pretty, handsome; winsome; smart: YQX 888.2. Also bobo qiaoqiao 偿俏

boqie[qie] 18 budai

boqie[qie] 薄怯怯 (bolqielqiel) Thin; skimp; WB 307.15. Also bobo qieqie ～～～

boruan fencha 孺阮分茶 (bohruan fenchal) Cultured pleasures (play the ruan and sip tea; bo = 撤): DXX 3.11

boshantong 博山銅 (bolshantong) Incense burner: YQX 1094.17

bosheshe 薄設設 (bolshesheshe) Thin and light (clothes or bedding); WB 13.12. Also boshishi ～～～

boshishi 薄設設 (bolshishi) See bosheshe

boshou[r] 搏手兒, 撥～ (bolshoour) To box; WB 796.10

bosi 波斯, ～席 (bosi) Bearded (foreigners of Bosi [Persia] had heavy beards); YQX 141.11

bota 波踏 (botah) See bozha

.botengteng 勃騰騰 (boltehnteling) 1. To rise up (clouds, dust: DXX 37.6; fire: YQX 1257.1; anger: DXX 44.1). 2. Snap of a whip: YQX 15.21. Also .budengdeng 不登登, 不蹬蹬, .bentengteng ～～～, .bobo tengteng ～～～～, .puetengteng ～～～～, .putengteng ～～～～

bowan lunqian 諾萬論千, ～～輪～ (bowahn lunhqian) Wealth; prosperity: YQX 1072.3

boxing 薄倖, ～幸 (bolxihng) 1. Fickle, heartless, unfaithful (men): YQX 198.8. 2. Unlucky: WB 209.3. 3. Heartless one (term of endearment): DADIAN 811. Also xing, ～幸

Boxun 波旬 (boxuln) See Tianmo

boyan 博掩 (bolyaan) See yanpu

boye 伯業 (boyleh) Hegemony (achievements of a tyrant); LIDAI II 857.11. Also baye 霸～

bozha 薄吒, ～咤, ～渣 (bozha) Physical or mental anguish: YQX 756.12. Also bocha ～查, ～噎, ～黽, ～查, ～饕, bozhe ～折

bozhe 束者 (bolzhee) Mong. To dance: MZJ 99.2; MDT 230.6. Also bozhi

bozhe 波折 (bozhel) See bozha

bozhi 束知 (bolzhi) See bozhe 束者

bo'zhila 薄支辣 (bolzhilah) Thin: DADIAN 812

bozui liaoya 撥嘴撩牙 (bolzuzi liaolyal) To spread gossip or rumors: MDT 229.2

bu

bubai 布揽 (buhbaai) See baibu

buchansu 不常俗 (buhchalsngsl) See buxunsu

buchsnu 不俗俗 (buhchelnsl) See buxunsu

bucheng 不成 (buhcheling) See zhongbudao

buchengwang 不承望 (buhchelingwangh) Unintentional; also, unexpected: WB 139.10

buchuai 不揣 (buhchuaai) Presumptuous; ill-considered: WB 263.21

bucong 部從, 步～ (buhcolng) Retinue, entourage: YQX 844.15

bucun buji 不存不濟 (buhcun buhjih) See cunji

'buda 不答 (buhdal) Suf. For adjectives; variant of 'bula, 'hula, and 'wula; cf. 灰～～“dusty”

budagu 不大古 (buhdahguu) Of no importance: YANG I 427.10

budaljin 不打緊 (buhdaajjiin) See budaqian

budaqian 不打懶 (buhdaqian) Irrelevant; unimportant, not of concern: WB 478.10. Also dashen’mia [bujjin ～甚～緊, dashi’mia bujin ～是～緊, dashen bujin ～甚～緊, bujin ～緊, bu[daljin ～～緊

buda shiwu 不達時務 (buhdal shiwuh) Out of step with the times: WB 799.10

budai 不待 (buhdaih) Reluctant, unwilling: WB 287.2
budai 補代, 布袋 (buudaih) Son-in-law (lives with his wife’s family and adopts her surname): YQX 323.7

budaijian 不能 (buudaijiahn) Can’t bear to see: YQX 844.14

budai toujin nanzihan ~ (buudaih touljin nalnzihahn) Strong woman of undaunting disposition (tough as a stalwart, but wears no turban or head kerchief): WB 81.3. Also buguo toujin nanzihan ~ (buugoh touljin nalnzihahn) Strong woman of undaunting disposition (tough as a stalwart, but wears no turban or head kerchief): WB 81.3.

budang 不當 (buudang) 1. Ought not: WB 281.1. 2. Is not: DXX 148.13. 3. Inappropriate, untimely: YQX 147.6

budang buzheng 1. Straight and proper (posture in standing; bu is enclitic): YQX 872.12. Also buduan buzheng 1. 2. Inappropriate, untimely: YQX 147.6

budou de dongxi 1. Despicable thing!: MZJ 30.2

buduan buzheng 不端不正 (duhduan buhzhhehng) See budang buzheng

buduo 步驟 (buuduo) Barely able to drag one’s feet along: MDT 48.14

buduozheng 不多爭 (duhduozheng) Not very different: YQX 90.3. Also buzhengduo ~ (buuhduzhengduo)

buer 卜兒 (buuer) 1. Old woman role in Yuan drama 2. Procuress, madam: YQX 1108.6. Also baoser 撥～, 保～, boma 福娜, 薄娜, muer 誤 (baotan 爆炭 in Tang times)

bufan 不犯 (buufahn) 1. Not worthwhile; unnecessary: YQX 847.2

bufangtou 不防頭 (buufaangtoul) Careless; unpredictable: YQX 236.20

bufen 不分 (buufehn) To be resentful, indignant: YQX 1631.10. Also bufenqi 不分氣, 不分氣 (buufenqih) See bufen

bufu de 不付 (buufuhde) See [bu]funeng

bufuneng 不甫能, ~付, ~伏, ~副 (buufuneling) Just about to, just now (bu is enclitic and serves to emphasize): WB 310.9. Also bufu de ~付得, bufuta ~付他, ~付他

bufuta 不甫他, ~付 (buufuta) See [bu]funeng

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bufuta 不甫他, ~付 (buufuta) See [bu]funeng

bugan 不干 (buugan) Of no concern (abbreviation of buxianggan不相干): MZJ 197.7

buganjing 不乾淨 (buuganjihing) 1. Never free of; also, can never get over: WB 279.8. 2. To suffer consequences; also, in a terrible fix (can be used as a threat): YQX 1413.5. Also meiganjing 没～, wuganjing 無～

bugao de dongxi 不高的東西 (buhaode dongxi) Despicable thing!: MZJ 30.2
bugong tianchou 不共天常 (buhgong tianchou) Enemies who cannot coexist: THS 106.13
bugou 不勾 (buhgou) In no time: YQX 1002.18
bugousi 不勾思 (buhgousi) Without much thought: WB 288.6
buguie 不顧藉 (buhguieh) Careless; disrespectful: WU XIXIANG 132.4
buguayan 不掛眼 (buhguahyaan) To treat with contempt: YQX 1657.12
buguan 不管 (buhguan) Cannot; also, cannot allow: DXX 38.12
buguo toujin hanzihan 不總頭巾男子 (buhguuo toujin nanzihahn) See budai toujin nanzihan
buhai kouchen 不害口砲 (buhhaih koochehnen) Unashamed to speak ill (not injured by grit in the mouth): YQX 866.15
buhua 不花 (buhhua) Mong. Ox: YQSC III 226
buhuai 布絻, 於~ (buhhuah) See baihuai
buhuangzhong 不黃種 (buhhuangzhong) Unhappy, cheerless: MDT 99.3
bujie 不籍 (buhjii) See bujie
bujian 不捱 (buhjiaan) No matter, regardless: WB 915.6
bujin 不禁 (buhjiiin) See budaqian
bujing 布軒 (buhjijing) Fig. Woman's plain attire (abbrev. of buji jingchaf ~ 衣~釵 “cotton clothing and a horn hairpin”): THS 54.13
bujuguai 不撲拐 (buhjiguaguaai) Method of kicking in Chinese football: LAN 22. Also buqiuguai ~ 秋~

bujun 庸嘆 (buhujun) See boqiao bujunzi 不君子 (buhjunzii) Unprincipled; undignified; low-class: YQX 150.20
bukeji 不克己 (buhkheji) To overrate one’s strengths or abilities; also, not to be outdone: WB 69.8
bukuhuan 不苦歎 (buhkuuhuan) Unhappy; without happy prospects: DXX 134.2
bukuzha 不苦詫 (buhkuzhah) Plain; not pretty: DXX 18.3
bukuai 不快 (buhkuaih) 1. Unhappy; unfortunate: YQX 729.20. 2. Physical discomfort, pain, or illness: WB 203.2
bukuang 不恆, ~ 匪 (buhkuang) Unexpected; also, taken by surprise: YQX 121.1
bula 不刺 (buhlah) Enough!: WB 14.2. Also bulai ~ 俾
'bula 不刺 (buhlah) 1. Pat. Syll. 2. Suff. Serves to emphasize: YQX 1041.12. Also 'hula, 'wula
.bulala 不拉拉, ~ 咕咕 (buhlahlah) 1. Sound of horses hoofs, bird wings; clatter of many footsteps: WB 60.14. 2. Pushing or shoving action: YQX 1287.19. Also .bolala .pulala 拍啦, 喔啦, .pulala 拍~ ~, .pululu 撲鲁魯, 撲碌碌, 嘀碌碌
bulai 不倉 (buhlii) See bulai
bulan 布藍 (buhlaan) See buluo
bulanggu 不琅鼓 (buhlangguu) Snake-skin drum used by peddlers to attract customers (it resounds bulang).
.bulanglang 不琅琅 ~ 朗朗 (buhlang-lahng) Sound of a drum: LZY 118.7. Also langlang ~ ~
bulaoyi 不老衣 (buhlaaoyi) Dao. Robe: DADIAN 68
buali 不禮 (buhlili) To ignore, take no notice (lī = 理): YANG I 4985.5
buliang[cail] 不良才 (buhliang[cail]) “Heart-breaker,” cad; nemesis (a lover one can neither live with nor without): WB 300.4.
bulianghui 不良会 (buhlianghui) To take risks without regard for danger or consequences: YQX 844.6
buliaoliang 不料量 (buhliaoliang) Not deliberate, careless: WB 765.3
bulie fangtou 不劣方头 (buhliet fangtou) See fangtou 'bulu
buling 不令 (buhling) Bad; insubordinate: DXX 91.6
buling ['buli] 不令不例, ～怜～例 (buhling 'buli) Unprincipled action; unclean, illicit relations: YQX 194.17
buliutou 不律头 (buhliuetou) See fangtou 'bulu
buluo 靡落 (buhluo) Plain silk (worn by rustics and hermits); life in retirement: YQX 727.11. Also buluo 蕨薇 (simple food; "herbs and dodder"), bulan 布幔
buna 拆补 (buhnah) To mend; patch: YQX 642.1
bunen'die 不恁迭 (buhnen'die) Not nice; also, to go badly: WB 13.13
bunian 布镊 (buhniaan) See zhiyou diandeng bunian
buning [bujnai 不宁不耐, ～奈 (buhning buhnai) Agitated; impatient: YQX 645.13
bugqi 不期 (buhqi) Unexpected: YQX 350.15
bugqi 步砌 (buhqi) To walk; step; keep in step: ZXZY 209.3
bugqichang 不气长 (buhqichang) Lacking stamina; depressed, dejected; also, disappointing: YQX 556.3
bugqiaohao 不恰好 (buhqiaohao) Improper; shady: YQX 1393.11
bugqiao 烦峭, 骑～, ～挠 (buhqiao) See boqiao
bugqiuguai 不秋拐 (buhqiuguai) See buqiuguai
buren 不然 (buhren) It would be best to: ZXZY 63.14. See also zhongbudao
buse 不色 (buhseh) See sezhang
busha 不沙 (buhsha) To negate, deny (= 不是阿): YQX 9.18
bushang taipan de 不上臺盤的 (buhshang taipan de) Socially inept or inferior.
bushi 不世 (buhshi) Unusual, rare: CSD 155.9
bushichu 不是處 (buhshichu) See meishichu
bushiqing 不世情 (buhshiqing) To lack consideration: MZJ 602.6
bushu 部署 (buhshu) Master of martial arts; principal contender in boxing or a weapons demonstration: WB 795.9
bushuo 部署 (buhshuo) See caolang
busuo 不索 (buhshuo) Unnecessary; no need: WB 277.9. Also buxiao ～消
butengteng 不騰騰 (buhshyng) See botengteng
butiaotie 不调贴 (buh liaotie) To fail to be supportive: DXX 158.1
bultingdang 不偽當 (buhshingdang) 1. Ill, not well: WB 280.13. 2. Inappropriate: YQX 86.6
buwan catou 布瓦撩頭 (buhwa catoul) To hurl bricks at someone’s head: MZJ 334.5
buwan tiandi 布完天地 (buhwan tiandi) To administer peace and order to the nation: WB 378.1. Also buyuan tiandi ～圍～
buwang'le 不枉了, ～枉 (buhwang'le) Not in vain; YQX 1503.8, YQX 203.1
buwang 不望 (buhwang) Unexpectedly; surprisingly: DXX 101.9
buwang 布望 (buhwang) Cloth banner flown on a bamboo pole at a tavern: LZY 4.6
buwen qinghuang 不問靑黃 (buhwen qinghuang) No matter what: THS 55.1
buwu'jian 不畏間, ～誤～, ～悟～ (buhwu'jian) Unintentionally; without warning: LZY 153.5
buwu laoshi 不務老實 (buhwuh laaoshil)  Not engage in honest toil (farming): YQX 327.4
buxi 不惜 (buhxi) See bujie
buxi 不戱 (buhxih) In distress; miserable, unhappy: DXX 16.3
buxi yaoqun 不繫腰裙 (buhxih yaoqun) Not serve as a maid (not wear an apron): WB 83.8
buxian 不悦 (buhxian) Displeased: MZJ 21.8
buxian 不愿 (buhxiaan) Safe: DXX 38.13
buxian xingchen 不详行針 (buhxiahn xingzhenn) 1. To lay careful plans (sew a fine seam): YQX 1524.17. 2. Craft of theatrical performance: WB 971.15. Also xingchen buxian ～～～
buxiao 不消 (buhxiao) See busuo
buxiaoshi 不姣事 (buhxiaoshil) See budushi
buxing 不興 (buhxihng) Not customary: THS 46.13
buxingcong 不行從 (buhxilingcolng) To disobey; refuse to comply: WB 273.11
buxingsuo 不性索 (buhxihngsuoo) Unconcerned; also, to pay no heed: DADIAN 70
buxingxing 不行性 (buhxilingxing) Unable to comprehend: YQX 717.5
buxupi 不虚牌 (buhxupil) To tell the truth: MZJ 187.1
buxuan 不宣 (buhxuan) The rest is unstated (conventional close for a letter implying that much must be taken for granted): MDT 232.2. Like bujin ～～
buxunsi 不尋思 (buhxulnsi) Never expected that; who would have thought? (uttered in surprise): YQX 106.16
buxunsi 不尋俗 (buhxulsnh) Uncommon, out of the ordinary: YQX 1719.9. Also buchensu ～～～，buchsangsu ～～～
buyaxiang 不雅相 (buhyaaxiahng) Embarrassing; distasteful, disgusting: YQX 568.11
buyao 步摇 (buhyaol) Hair ornament that dangles as one walks: CSD 14.2
buye 不易 (buhyi) Poor: ZXZY 57.13
buyishi 不移時，～～ (buhyiilshil) In no time at all: WB 731.20. Also wuyishi 無～～，無～～
buying 不應 (buhying) 1. Inculpable under the law (light and unpremeditated legal infractions): YQX 1263.13. 2. Unfulfilled; unverified
buyou 不渝 (buhyoul) Less favorable than the norm (fate or life span): CSD 30.5
buyu xiansheng 不語先生 (buhxuaan xiansheng) Courtroom exhibits entered in evidence (Mr. Mute): YQX 242.1
buyuan tiandi 補圓天地 (buhuyuan tiandih) See buwan tiandi
buyue erchi 不約兒詐 (buhyuylvichih) Sound of beating or whipping; sound of shoes (pierchi 皮兒赤 in the present-day Kunming dialect): YQX 692.8
buyuehua 步月華 (buhxuehual) To walk by moonlight: YQX 710.3
buyun 步雲 (buhyunh) To use the rhyme scheme of a poem (when replying to it): MDT 139.7
buze 不則 (buhzel) Not only, not merely: YQX 198.14. Also zebu ～～，buzhi ～止
buzha 不扎 (buhzha) To cast a sidelong glance (zha 质): DXX 44.2
buzhan 視眼 (buhzhanaann) In the blink of an eye (zhan 质): DXX 38.9
buzhangjin 不長進 (buhzhanganjnin) Worth-less, good-for-nothing: YQX 101.6. Also buzhangjun ～～進
buzhangjin 不長進 (buhzhlangjun) See buzhangjin
buzhaodiao 不着調 (buhzhaoziaoh) Irregular, illegal, improper or rebellious thoughts or actions (won’t carry a tune or keep time): YANG I 138.2
buzhao fenmugui 不著墳墓鬼 (buhzhao fenmuhgui) One who dies and is buried away from home: DXX 103.10
buzhen 不臻 (buhzhen) Inadequate; not up to standard: YQX 1030.3
buzheng 不爭 (buhzheng) 1. If, supposing: YQX 111.14. 2. Just because: YQX 797.18. 3. Unimportant, of no concern: DXX 160.13. 4. Never imagined; who could have imagined?: WB 792.6. 5. Not only: WB 560.18
buzhengduo 不爭多 (buhzhengduo) See buduozheng
buzhi 不止 (buhzhii) See buze
buzhi 部置 (buhzhiih) 1. To arrange, assign 2. Petty military officer 3. Martial arts master of boxing and the staff
buzhong 不中 (buhzhohng) 1. Unsuitable, unfitting, useless: WB 81.2. 2. To have no recourse; have no way to avoid: WB 63.6
buzhuang-guan 不贊關 (buhzhuaanguan) To have a steadfast, unchanging heart: YQX 1658.17
buzhuo 不著 (buhzhuol) 1. Not present: WB 130.8. 2. To neglect: YQX 206.5. 3. Tardy: YQX 721.19
buzhuoqing 不著情 (buhzhuolqling) Unreasonable, irrational: YQX 721.13. Also buzhuoren ~ 人
buzhuoren 不著人 (buhzhuolreln) See buzhuoqing
buzhuo tengre 不著疼熱 (buhzhuol tengreh) Callous; also, heedless: YQX 639.8
buzuo zhoufang 不做周方 (buhzuoh zhoufang) Unhelpful, uncordial: WB 263.
C

ca

caca 擦擦 (caca) Shuffle of footsteps: WB 13 18

cachuang’r 擦菜兒 (cachualng) Vegetable slicer (cu = 磬): YQX 495.2

cai

cai 合 (cail) Euphemism for cao 合, to fuck: YANG I 405.7, YQX 644.10

cai 擦, 采, 味, 彩, 演 (caai) 1. To select; pluck; gather: YQX 618.17. 2. To pay attention to, notice (variants: 采, 演): DXX 140.3. Also caijiu ~ 擦, caichou 睛 眼, qiucai 秋采, ~ 擦 3. To seize, clutch; drag, haul, pull: YQX 51.12. 4. To wipe tears: YQX 1520.4. 5. Lucky; also, a prize, thought to derive from the game liubo 六博 played with different colored gaming pieces; the winner held the right color: ZXZY 41.14. Variants: 采, 彩, 演

cailiao 才料, 材 ~ (cailliaooh) That thing! (said of a person): LZY 63.6

cailou zhiqiu 彩樓摘球 (cailloul zhiqiu) See caiqiu

caimei 擦枚 (caaimei) Drinking game (to guess, odd or even, the number of nuts or seeds held in the hand): DADIAN 618

caihua 彩花~ (caihual) Colored silk balls aimed at young men by young ladies in high towers (courtship ritual): YQX 1656.4. Also cailou zhiqiu 彩樓摘球

cairen 才人 (cairen) Playwrights in Song and Yuan times: WB 972.7

caisi 輕思 (caisi) To plan; gauge, estimate: YQX 144.10. Also caihua ~ 采

caitao 才調 (caitao) Talented: DXX 85.2

cai[rou] 材頭, 彩 ~ (caiorou) Good luck omen: YQX 1108.1

caitou’r 猜頭兒 (caitolur) Riddle, puzzle: MDT 60.7

caituan 猜團 (caituah) To attempt to explain: LZY 16.10

caiyun 彩雲 (caiyul) Beautiful cloud-like tresses: MDT 45.6

caihuang 剪材 (caihuang) To treat as, guess to be: WB 294.1

can

can 参 (can) To pay respects to a higher official: DXX 10.10

can 悪 (caan) See dacan and zuocanke

canbang 参榜 (canbang) To present a calling card: DXX 162.10

canben 参本 (canben) Document of impeachment, censorship, or criticism: THS 208.14
canchai 餐柴 (canchai) To suffer a beating (eat the cane): YQX 1529.13
canchuan 餐祦 (calnchualn) See cuansuo
candao 餐刀 (candao) To be wounded or die by the knife: YQX 1509.17
canhai 拙斧 (calnhai) See cankui
canjiang wulou 残漿勿漏 (calnjiang wuhlou) To leak no information (leak not a drop of sauce): YQX 653.16
cankeke 可可可可 (cankekee) See chenkeke
cankui 捐愧 (calnkui) 1. Wonderful!, What luck!, praise be!: DXX82.1. 2. Shame, mortification: YQX 1237.18. 3. Apologetic (rare): YQX 998.19. Also canhui

canghuang 倉皇 (canghuang) Careless; in disorder or disarray (huang = 惶): YQX 1377.18
cangjiu 慕九 (cangjiu) Game to guess something hidden in the hand: YQX 5.15. Also canggou

cangsheng 慮生 (cangsheng) Abusive term for a failed scholar in the civil service examinations: ZXZY 160.2
cangtou 慮頭 (cangtoul) Outcast; low-class person: YQX 1292.6. Also cangfu

canxiomi' 倉小米 (canxiomii) Old rice; remnants of stored rice: YQX 224.12
cangyan 慮燕 (cangyan) 1. To conceal, hide 2. Conjuring tricks: DADIAN 821
canpo 參破 (canpoh) See zaobao
cansong shibo 餐松食柏 (cansong shibol) See cansong shibo
cansong shibo 餐松食柏 (cansong shibol) 1. Reduced to eating in the wild (pine nuts and cypress berries) 2. Food of immortals (eating pine nuts grows several inches of hair on their bodies, enables them to fly and overtake a stampeding horse; eating cypress grows new teeth once they are lost): PPJ 121.12. Also cansong danbo ~啃

cantou xingzhe 參頭行者 (cantou xingzhe) Budd. Monk holding an administrative post in a temple or monastery: DXX 75.8. 2. To strum a musical instrument: YQX 709.21; strike a drum: YQX 363.3; play a tune 3. Time, occasion: YQX 234.17
cao 操 (cao) 1. Musical composition: DXX 75.8. 2. To strum a musical instrument: YQX 709.21; strike a drum: YQX 363.3; play a tune 3. Time, occasion: YQX 234.17
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caofu caichang 草腹菜腸 (caofuh caichhaang) Crude and unlettered (humble): YQX 1237.18

caoke'ér 草科兒 (caoeeker) Undergrowth, weeds, brush (ke = 草): WB 112.7

calong 曹郎 (caollang) Member of one of the former Six Boards: THS 95.1. Also bushu 部屬

cao'li fan-gan 草裏漁竿 (caolili fangan) Flexible or accommodating (sways or bends like a flagpole): YQX 916.13

camang'zhi chen 草莽之臣 (caomaangzi cheln) Officials appointed to posts outside the capital: THS 134.12

camaon 草莽 (caomaonal) Rural, rustic background: MZJ 120.11

caqiaoqodian 草橋店 (caoaqiaoldiahn) Village inn: WB 309.17

Cao Shancai 曹善才 (caol shanhncail) One of three famous Tang dynasty pipa 琵琶 players (also the father Cao Bao ~ 保 and grandson Cao Gang ~ 僅): YQX 882.7

casusia[r] 草刷兒 (caosusiar) Advertisement for a tavern (pennants, straw or grass bundle, a calabash jug, or a pine branch hung from a bamboo pole): YQX 1727.7. See also caozhun[r] ~ 号

caso 曹司 (caolsi) Constable; jail keeper: YQX 495.19

caso fan jiuan 曹司翻舊案 (caolsi fan jiuhahn) “The constable overturns an old case,” Song-Yuan xiehouyu 寫後語 whose punch line is “xuixiang” 休想 (Don’t bet on it): YQX 856.7

casuo[r] 草索兒 (casuosuaor) Cord used to string up coins: DXX 123.13

cao tongshi'zhi ge 撞同室之戈 (caotolngshihzi ge) Brother against brother; also to betray one’s own kin: THS 54.6

cao'tou 槎頭 (caotou) A stable: LZY 147.7

cao' tou dawang 草頭大王 (caotou dahwalng) See Caotou tianzi

cao' tou tianzi 草頭天子 (caotou tianzii) Bandit king: WB 338.4. Also caotou dawang ~ ~大王, caotou wangi ~ ~王

cao' tou wangi zhuo 草頭王子 (caotou wulngzi) See caotou tianzi

cao'tuanbào 草團苞 (caotualnbao) See caotuanpiao

cao'tuanpiao 草團瓢 (caotualnpiaol) Round thatched hut or shed: YQX 1521.4. Also cao'tuanbào ~ ~苞, cao'tuanpiao ~ ~瓢, tuanbào ~ ~苞, tuanmao ~ ~瓢

cato' t'un[r] 草團兒 (caotulnr) See cao'zhun[r]

cao'xieqian 草鞋錢 (caoxieiqlain) Exxontered money, bribes, payoffs (straw-sandal money): YQX 49.13

cao'yi mushi 草衣木食 (caoyi muh-shil) Hard life (plain clothes and poor fare): YQX 1657.4

cao'zhou'r 草帚兒 (caozhouhrr) See cao'zhun[r]

caozhiun[r] 草掃兒 (caozhuunr) Sheaf of grass or straw (hung from a bamboo pole to advertise a tavern): YQX 1518.7. Also cao'tun[r] ~ 扇, cao'zhuun[r] ~ 扇. See also caoshua'[r] ~ 扇

cyce

cebiebie 側憤懣 (cebiebie) See zhai-biebie 尴懣

cebiebie 側憤懣 (cebiebbie) See zhai-biebie

cejian 策蹇 (chezhjaan) To ride a donkey: MZJ 239.2

cejiao 側脚 (cehjiao) See ceshou

cenj 側近 (cehjihn) 1. Near to: DXX 12.10. 2. Recent; also, recently: WB 11.15
To pass the civil service examinations: DXX 3.12

Cramped; narrow: WB 902.21

Adjacent: DADIAN 337. Also cejiao ~  

By one’s side, adjacent

Almost

To escape narrowly; also, life hanging by a thread: YQX 636.6

To fail to achieve a goal: MZJ 302.13

1. To push, push back or over (variant: 搪); throw out of (a place): WB 332.16. 2. To stick into; hoist on a fork or lance: YQX 504.14. 3. To block, barricade: WB 78.4. 4. To bind up: YQSC I 204. 5. Insufficient; unsuitable: YQX 1400.5. 6. Forked; having more than one branch or head: WB 878.14. 7. Heads! (flipping coins): SHZ c38

1. To mix, add to: YQX 34.5. 2. To thrust: WB 819.3. 3. To catch (door latch): YQX 1374.2

Exclamation uttered during a meaningful pause: WB 348.3

1. To apply makeup: YQX 3.20. 2. To push, push over; grasp, restrain: WB 804.9. 3. To box, spar: YQSC I 210. 4. To scratch, tear open: YANG 1915.2

1. To tread on; walk through: YQX 1556.12. Also cuo 踏

To kick: YQX 170.7. 3. Stick, rod: ZXZY (DADIAN 391). See also zha

Small boat: THS 66.10

Hair in the wind: MDT 149.16

Proprietor of a teashop (originally a title of respect for a tea master or master of any skill): YQX 624.3

Woman: YQX 414.20

Sound of footsteps: WB 13.18

See chahu

To use flattering or exaggerated speech: YQX 870.3

Betrothal ceremony (put a gold hair-ornament in the bride’s hair): YK 214.12. Also chading ~ 定

To err, deviate: WB53.9. 2. Unexpected: YQX 1692.13

To perform the cuan, a comic farce dating to the Song dynasty; also, an alternate name for the yuanben or a variety of it

Role type for villainous women (they wore black and white makeup): YQX 230.17. See also dan

See diancha

Distinction, difference: HUJI III 69.12

See chachai

To err; also an error: YQX 12.12

Young girl: YQX 1260.7

Banquet: YQX 46.1

Teahouse: WB 77.11. Also chaju’z ~ 局子 and chapu’r ~ 簡兒
chagoushi 蹣狗屎 (chaagoushii) 1. To do something shameful 2. To cut in on a friend’s relations with a prostitute: YQX 1431.2

chaguo 堆果 (chaluogou) Baggage; bundles: ZXZ 34.8

chahexiang 查核相 (chalhexihang) See chahu

chahu 查胡, 哗呼 (chahuul) To put on a false front: WB 15.16. Also chacha huhu ~~~~, 哗哗哗, 擎汗汗, 擎汗汗, chahushu ~~~, 势, chahexiang ~核相, chahuxiang ~相

chahushi 查胡勢 (chaluoshih) See chahu

chahuxiang 查胡相 (chalhuixihang) See chahu

chahui mofen 搭灰抹粉 (chahuimohfen) See motu chahui

chahui motu 搭灰抹土 (chahuimohtu) See motu chahu

chahun jiu’r 茶渾酒兒 (chahuunjuur) Banquet: YQX 45.16

chajian 插肩 (chajian) To keep a Chinese football (or shuttlecock) in play by bouncing it off the shoulder: LAN 28

chajian 插譲 (chajianh) See chata

chajin piqi 插盒披緋 (chajinpqii) To dress lavishly: MZJ 272.4

chajiu’z 茶局子 (chajiuzl) See chafang

chake 插科 (chake) To jest, joke; also comic acts: PP 1.10. Also chake dahun ~打譯, dahun fake 打譯發~, dahun shiqi 打譯使動, fake dahun 發~打譯, kefan ~范, pieke 撒~, sake dahun 撒~打譯

chake dahun 插科打譯 (chake daahuhn) See chake

chakuo 堆括 (chakuhou) To demand; extort: YQX 896.17

chali 查黎, ~利, ~梨, 植梨, 植梨 (challil) 1. Hawberry (fruit with an astringent flavor): YQX 1435.5 . 2. To stumble along; also unsure steps (=過趨): WB 84.3. See also maichali

chalixiang 植梨相 (chaliixihang) Insincere manner; also, frivolous, capricious: YQX 147.4

cha-nü 姐女 (chahnui) DAO. Mercury (used in alchemy): YQX 723.9

chapan 查盤 (chalpahn) To take stock, take inventory: MZJ 287.13

chapu’r 茶鋪兒 (chalpuruhr) See chafang

chaqu 差去 (chalq) To go astray: WB 55.20

chaqu 插趣 (chalq) To flirt with another’s girlfriend: YQX 1430.19

chasan luosi 叉三羅囝 (chasan luosih) To make animated gestures: DADIAN 50

chasha 查沙, 髒髒 (chalsla) 1. To open up, extend; hold up: YQX 1293.1. 2. To stand on end, bristle (hair): YQX 1522.13. See also zha 乍. Also zhama 扎煞, 參~, 淸~, 鳳~

chashi 茶什 (chalshih) Sweets to go with tea or wine: DXX 64.10

chashou 查手 (chalshou) To clasp hands in prayer 2. To raise the hands to the chest in bowing, one hand cupped in the other: YQX 812.2 See also chaoshou 查~

chashou’z renqing 查手情 (chalshouz renqih) To arrange an engagement or wedding; serve as go-between (arrange a match by presenting tea on a saucer to prevent the cup from overturning, an unlucky omen): YQX 303.7

chawa 查哇 (chalwa) Stupid, foolish: DADIAN 391

chayi 茶弈 (chalxih) Mistake, a slip: WB 85.2

cha yijian[’r] 插一簡児, ~ 簡~ (cha yijaann) Budd. To perform good deeds
chayin (give alms, chant sutras, and sacrifice to the dead): YQX 137.14

chayin 茶引 (chalyiin) Tax clearance certificate on tea: YQX 196.16

Chayuan 察院 (chalyuahn) Bureau of Censors in the capitol (full title: Duchayuan) : THS 174.10

cha'zhe bazixing 查着八字行 (chalzhe bazihxiling) To proceed with care (pace steps only as far apart as the strokes of the character 入; pun on the eight horary characters of one’s birth): WB 88.1. See also cha 查

chazheng 查正 (chahzheng) See zhengcha

chazhuma 查 竹马，騄～～ (chalzhulmaa) See shanma

chazhuang 撰狀 (chahzhulang) To file a lawsuit, accuse in court: YQX 491.17

chai

chaibai daozi 折白道字 (chaibai daozi) Riddle (describes a Chinese character by naming its parts 女遭着子 = 好): YQX 193.7. Also chaibai daozi ~牌～～, chaizi daobai ～～～

chaibo 差拨 (chaibo) To dispatch: YQX 1302.12

chai dingxiangjie 作丁香節, ~ ~ ~ 结 (chaidingxiangjiel) To lose one’s virginity


chaise 差科 (chahke) See kechai

chailang 將狼 (chailangheng) Thieves; robbers; PPJ 150.7

chaipai 差排 (chaipai) 1. To arrange, manage: YQX 598.18. 2. Plot, scheme: YQX 51.16

chaipai daozi 折牌道字 (chaipai daozi) See chaibai daozi

chaishi 皆市 (chailshih) Kindling market, execution ground in Yanjing 燕京 during the Yuan dynasty: MZJ 534.12

chan

chan 剋 (chahn) Sharp or piercing (voice): YCJ 83.4

chan 嗦 (chahn) See qian

chan 撲 (chahn) To snatch, grab: WB 274.21

chanchi 螳翅 (chahnchi) Cicada wings hairstyle: YQX 711.14

chanchou 嫄蛾 (chahnchou) See chanzhou

chanchu 蜘蛛 (chahnchul) Moon: YQX 336.14

chan'de[ll] 划的,千地, 地,地, 产,～～ (chahndelii) 1. However, on the contrary: WB 711.9. 2. Still; as always: YQX 1495.1. 3. Without justification: YQX 544.6. Also chanzi 自 4. How come?: YQX 208.14. 5. Habitually; invariably: DXX 132.10. 6. Suddenly, without warning. See also sen'de 森～

chandusu 顛篿 (chahnndusuh) In fear and trembling: YQX 1023.10. Also chanduosuo ~ 多 棱

chanduo 擒拿 (chanduol) To seize, grab; take by force: YQX 603.11

chanduosuo 顛ationToken (chahnnduosuo) See chandusu

chanfang 僧房 (chahnfang) Budd. Zen meditation chamber

changongke 坛宮客 (chahlongongkeh) Young student; a graduate (plucks the cassia in the moon palace): DXX 126.3

chanhang duoshi 擒行奪市 (chanhang duolsih) To appropriate another’s business: DADIAN 659
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chanhezi 禅和子 (chānhézǐ)</td>
<td>Budd.</td>
<td>Zen monk: YQX 1063.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chanjiao 禅敘,~攬 (chānjiaò)</td>
<td>To involve in difficulties; annoy, pester: YQX 336.6.</td>
<td>Also chanhezi ～想</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chankou'r 劍口兒 (chānkǒu'ěr)</td>
<td>To talk at random; say whatever comes to mind: MDT 261.8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>chanma 劍馬,產～,~ (chānmǎ)</td>
<td>1. To ride bareback: YQX 1183.12. 2. Horse without bridle and saddle. Also camma 参～,chanqi ~騾騾</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chanmatou xumawei 縊麻頭績麻尾 (chānmātóu xǔmǎwéi)</td>
<td>To speak of one thing while implying another; point at Tom and accuse Harry: YQX 559.3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>chanqi 鞈 (chānqí)</td>
<td>See chanma</td>
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<tr>
<td>chanqinqin 顑欎欝 (chānqínqín)</td>
<td>In fear and trembling: YQX 177.10.</td>
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<tr>
<td>chanqiong suanlai 擔窮酸侞 (chānqióng suānlái)</td>
<td>Miserable wretch (scurrilous term for an impoverished scholar): WB 287.18.</td>
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<td>chanre 鏖 (chānré)</td>
<td>See chanjiao</td>
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<tr>
<td>chan'tou 鏖頭 (chāntóu)</td>
<td>Token gifts given to courtesans: CSD 73.13.</td>
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<tr>
<td>chantou guonao 鏖頭裹腦 (chāntóu guónǎo)</td>
<td>Tangled and confused</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>chantou hongjin 鏖頭紅絨 (chāntóu hóngjìn)</td>
<td>Colored ribbons given to courtesans to bind their hair.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>chanweivei 顫巍巍,~鬼鬼 (chānwēiwéi)</td>
<td>Trembling, quivering, quaking: YQX 1667.17.</td>
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<tr>
<td>chanxin 剃新 (chānxīn)</td>
<td>Brand new: WB 972.7.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>changzhang 纏杖,~障 (chāngzhāng)</td>
<td>1. Distress, torment; also, distressed, sad, afflicted: YQX 6.21. 2. To tease, embarrass; hold at the mercy of; manipulate: YQX 153.18. Also chanchou ~做</td>
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<tr>
<td>chanzi 劍自 (chānzǐ)</td>
<td>See chande'li</td>
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<td>chang 暢 (chāng)</td>
<td>1. Very, extremely: DXX 84.6 (variant: 常) 2. Truly; indeed: YQX 360.5 (variant: 常) 3. Exactly; luckily; happily: YQX 415.6. See also changhao[dao] ~好道,常好道,唱好道,chang-dao[shi] ~道是,常道是,唱道是</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>changbian 長便,常~ (chāngbiān)</td>
<td>Sound course of action; good plan or method: WB 273.8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>changchanchan 長攜攜 (chāngchānchān)</td>
<td>Intricately intertwined and inseparable: YQX 1667.17.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changche 暢喈 (chāngchē)</td>
<td>Extreme; severe; excessive (che = abbreviation of 嘉): DXX 144.11.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>changchun 長春 (chāngchūn)</td>
<td>Eternal youth wine (= changchun bulao ~不老): WB 68.2.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>chang[cii]hua’de 唱詞活的 (chāngcíhuáde)</td>
<td>Storytellers who combine narration and song: YQX 201.11.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changdaoshil 暢道是,唱~，常~ (chāngdáoshí)</td>
<td>Truly, really; especially: WB 550.1. Also shengdao[shi] 剩~,暢~</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changdu 腸肚 (chāngdu)</td>
<td>Close relationship: DXX 122.9.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changdu yingqian 腸肚殷車 (chāngdu yǐngqiān)</td>
<td>Anxious, concerned for: YQX 642.5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changfeng fasha 常風發揮 (chāngfēng fāshā)</td>
<td>Mad; deluded: DADIAN 588.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
chang'gere 吟个 嗯 (chahnggere) See changre

changguan 長關 (chahngguan) Door bolt: DXX 41.5

changhao[dao] 慢好道, 常~ 唱~~ (chahnghaaoadao) 1. Luckily, as it happens; just in time; just right; truly: YQX 415.6.

changhaoshi 慢好是 (chahnggaoshih) See changhao[dao]

changhe! 唱 呸 (chahnghe) Wonderful!: DXX 70.3

changhu 場戶 (chahnghu) 1. Actor
2. Chinese football field: YYCD 289

changhua 長話 (chahnghua) Good news: DXX 123.9

changhuan fure 腹荒腹熱 (chahnghuahn fuhreh) See fure changhuang

changjia 長枷 (chahngjia) Heavy cangue worn by prisoner under the death sentence: YQX 635.19

changjiao 唱叫 (chahngjiao) To call out, shout: YQX 1651.11

changjiaoyangji 唱叫 揚疾, 慢~~ (chahngjiaoyangji) To yell in a loud and unseemly manner: WB 139.10. Also chaonoa yangji 炒隕~~, yangyang jiji 快快~~

changjie 長街 (chahngjie) Main street of a city: WB 129.10

chang jiegai 長節概 (chahngjiegai) To enhance someone’s prestige: YQX 935.15

changjieli 長解子 (chahngjielii) Official escort for a prisoner transported great distances: THS 242.3

changjin 長進 (chahngjihn) See changjun

chengjin-gu 唱今古 (chahngjinggu) To tell the whole story from beginning to end: YQX 640.17

changjuyi 常居一 (chahngjuyi) Resolute; unswerving: WB 275.20

changjun 長俊 (chahngjun) Advancement, success (in characteror studies; it means “hope-less” after 不): WB 303.14. Also changjin 進

changli chulai chang’li re 慢裏 出來 (chahngli chulail chahnglii reh) Prov. No love like a mother’s love: WB 51.15

changlifan 長離飯 (chahngliilfahn) See changxiufan

changli yinliang 常例銀兩 (chahnglii yinliiaang) Salary bonus: MDT 108.16

changlou 長漏 (chahnglouh) Long night: MZJ 503.4

changmen 唱門 (chahngmen) To announce a guest’s arrival: MDT 16.7

changmengong 長門宮 (chahngmengong) To dwell in loneliness (palace where the Han Emperor Wu’s queen was confined after she fell from favor): THS 115.9

changnian 長年 (chahngnialn) Boathand, sailor: LIUSHI 214

changnian’jia lunsaí 常年輪番 (chahngnialn’jia lunsaí) To rotate duty on an annual basis: MZJ 542.2

changqian 長錢, 常~ (chahngqialn) One hundred metal coins strung on a cord (duanbai 短百 or duanqian 短錢 = fewer than one hundred; dongqian 東錢 = eighty coins, and xiqian 西錢 = seventy coins): YQX 1518.14

changre 唱咯, 唱 ~, 唱 ~, 唱, 唱, ~ 肆 (chahngree) To greet respectfully: YQX 463.20; respectful assent to a superior: WB 267.4. Also chang’gere ~ 個, shengre 聲~ 營 ~

changshi 慢 好 (chahngshih) See changhao[dao]

changsu 常俗 (chahngsu) See xunsu

changtiao yeye 唱條冶葉 (chahngtial yeeeyeh) Sing-song girl, prostitute: DADIAN 524
changting 長亭 (chángtíng) Highway rest station (placed every ten li; midpoint stations were called duanting 短亭): THS 177.9
changxing chikou 長星赤口 (chángxīng chìkǒu) Unlucky omens (cornets and slander): YQX 16.18
changxiufan 長休飯 (chángxiūfàn) Condemned man’s last meal: WB 199.17. Also changlifan ~ 當 ~
changxu 長須 (chángxū) Male servant: YYCD 153
changyangguan 唱陽關 (chàngyángguān) Sadness of parting (after Wang Wei’s poem Yangguanqu): MZJ 52.7
changzhi[shi] 常只是 (chángzhǐ[shì]) Usually, regularly; also, day-to-day: WB 356.17. Also changzhi[shi] ~ 只 ~, changzi[shi] ~ 自 ~, ~ 子 ~
changzhi[shi] 常只是 (chángzhǐ[shì]) See changzhi[shi]
chaohuo 炒霍 (cháohuò) To exempt or pardon (from duty or punishment): THS 199.12
chaoshou 炒手 (cháoshǒu) To tuck hands into sleeves: WB 61.19. See also chaoshou 又 ~
chaotianjin 炒天進 (cháotianjìn) See putou
chaopan 炒班 (cháopàn) Assemblage of officials by rank: YQX 808.20
chaobo 嘈撲 (cháobo) To provoke, tease, ridicule: YQX 147.17
chaoshi 炒史 (cháoshǐ) (chao) 1. To grasp, seize: YQX 1519.20. 2. To bristle (whiskers): YQX 1303.4
chaosheung 朝省 (cháoshěng) Government office: MZJ 115.10
chaoshou 炒手 (cháoshǒu) To tuck hands into sleeves: WB 61.19. See also chaoshou 又 ~
chaotianjin 炒天進 (cháotianjìn) See putou
chaoshu 朝署 (cháoshù) Imperial Court: YQX 726.11
chaoti 炒起 (cháoti) 1. To grasp, seize: YQX 1519.20. 2. To bristle (whiskers): YQX 1303.4
chaosheng 朝省 (cháoshěng) Government office: MZJ 115.10
chaotianjin 炒天進 (cháotianjìn) See putou
chaotianjin 炒天進 (cháotianjìn) See putou
chaozhen 朝真 (chaozhen) Dao. Audience with the Divines: WB 515.7

che

che 微 (cheh) 1. To the utmost, thorough: YQX 1665.7. 2. Very: GHQ 765.8. 3. To end, conclude: DADIAN 273
che 擒, 拴, 擎 (chee) 1. To tug, pull; drag: WB 294.13. 2. To dodge out of sight: YQSC I 248. 3. Rash, unfounded talk: YQSC I 248
chedan 微瞠 (chedan) To act boldly or courageously: WB 783.13
chefang 微放 (chefahng) To loosen, untie; relax: DXX 47.13
che guo 擊鼓奪旗 (cheegu duqi) See duqi chegu
che jia'z 扯架子 (cheejiahz) See cheye'r
che jin nianxu 车金辇绣 (chejin nianxiuh) To transport precious metals and silks by carriage: MZJ 375.3
che lun liushui 车轮流水 (chehnlun liulshui) “Streams” of carriages: PPJ 15.3
cheshao xu[wu] 徐梢虚雾 (cheshao xuwuh) Extremely false or deceptive: WB 90.1
cheye'r 扯叶儿 (cheeyehr) To put on airs: DADIAN 247. Also chejia'z ~ 杠子
chezang 车仗 (chezhang) Freight wagons: ZZXY 42.3
chezhe 哄哄 (chezhel) 1. Excessive; also, terribly: DXX 130.2. 2. Savage, cruel; clamorous; frightening: YQX 695.13. See also shezhe 喧嚣

chen

chen 携 (chen) See tian
chen 擦, 擦, 啪 (chen) 1. Ugly, unseenly; cursed, vile: YQSC I 251. 2. Very, extremely: DADIAN 744. (啪 is an erroneous variant)
chen'ai'zhi nei 厝塞之內 (chenai'zhi nei) Wretched state; miserable life: HUJI III 68.2
chenbang 视榜 (chenbaang) Foll; also, rejection: WB 97.1
chencangmi 陈倉米 (chencaangmi) Old or stale grain: WB 278.21
chenda 视搭, ~ 搭 (cheda) To assist, help: MZJ 239.3
chendake 趁打顛 (chedenda) To follow the crowd: YQX 400.14
chenfeng wangjuan 風封網 (chenfeng waangjuan) Covered with dust and cobwebs: THS 183.8
chen-gan 趁趕 (chengaan) To try to win one’s affections, chase, woo: YQX 1659.5
Chen-gou 辰勾 (chenhou) Fig. Things difficult to obtain; hopes seldom fulfilled (a rarely visible star): WB 290.9. Also Chenxing 戞星, Gouxing 戞星
chen-gu 很可 (chenhgu) Very serious: MZJ 507.1
chenkeke 坑可, ~ 嘞唕, ~ 磕磕 (chenkekee) Terrifying; cruel; shameful; filthy: YQX 634.19. Also chenkeke 嘞~, 捲~, cankeke 参~, 悲~
Chen Li 陈立 (chen lih) John Doe, Richard Roe (like 李三 or 李四): YQX 1379.5
chenliao 沉寥 (chenliaol) Sky: MZJ 139.4
chenliu 宸旒 (chenliul) Fig. Emperor (beads and pearls on his crown): PPJ 62.9
chenmai 沉埋 (chenmaill) 1. To bury: WB 335.20. 2. To neglect, overlook: WB 520.16. 3. To isolate, cut off: YQSC I 251. 4. To humiliate: YQSC I 251
chenpu'r 視舖兒 (chenpu'r) Substitute; also, scapegoat: YQX 1019.19
chenshu 沉熟 (chenshu) 趁熟 (chenshu) To dwell in seclusion: MZJ 428.8
chenshu 趁熟 (chenshu) To seek relief from famine or disaster: LZY 3.4. Also ganshu 趁~, ganshi 趁食

chenshuixiang

Garu wood (aromatic wood, lignum aloes): MDT 46.5

chenxi

Weak (pulse): DXX 102.12

chenyin

To deliberate; also, in deep thought (mumble while thus engaged): YQX 1255.21

chenzhi

1. To follow a leader or master: WB 126.1. 2. To seek knowledge, wisdom, or an ideal: YQX 1258.7. 3. To investigate causes or sources: WB 312.5. Also zhuchen ~

cheng

chenguian

To comply with another’s wishes: YQX 1263.8

chengbouqi

Unable to hold straight: WB 281.21

chengchegai

To receive a visitor: MDT 188.8

chengchuan

To travel using the facilities of the government post stations: WB 577.14

chengci

To accuse in court; file a lawsuit: YQX 633.19

chengda

To assent to; agree with: MZJ 34.6. Also chengta ~

chengdaozhui

To take advantage of someone; haggle over small advantage: YQX 194.16

chengfu

To agree, consent; also, be servile: YQX 96.16. See also zhao[cheng]

chenggoudading

To confound right and wrong (use a hook as a nail): HUJI III 11.10

chenggoudaogua

I, the king (kings use gu and gua in humble self-reference): MZJ 238.6

chenghe

1. To arrange a betrothal: YANG I 201. 2. To reconcile estranged lovers: YQX 1262.2. Also hecheng ~

chengji

To marry and begin a career: YQX 506.3. Also chengji liaji ~ 

chengji liaji

See chengji
chifanjiahuo 头 (chifanjiahuo)  Head (the “eating part”): LU 425
chigouzhi 吃狗脂 (chigouzhi) Meat-eater (against Buddhist precepts): LU 159
chiguacu 吃寡醋 (chiguacu) To be groundlessly jealous: YQX 1430.20
chiguajiu 喝寡酒 (chiguajiu) To drink wine without side dishes: CSD 38.10
chijiancai 吃剑才 (chijiancai) One deserving death; "sword bait": YQX 549.7. Also chijian'tou 頭, chijianzei 脣.
chijian'tou 吃剑頭 (chijian'tou) See chijiancai
chijianzei 吃剑賊 (chijianzei) See chijiancai
chijiang gua' 吃酱瓜 (chijiang gua') Fig. To be made to look the fool; fall for something (eat pickled squash): YQX 552.7
chijiao 吃跤 (chijiao) To stumble and fall: YQX 255.13. Also chidie 狸, chiqiao 狸.
chijiao guanggun 赤脚光棍 (chijiao guanggun) Penniless vagrant: HUJI III 14.19
chijin 瘡侶 (chijin) See chizheng
chijin'[de] 瘡侶的, 瘡侶地, 吃~, ~吃, 吃盡~, 尺~, (chijin'[de]) 1. Really, truly: YQX 346.17. 2. As it turns out; it just happens that; the crux of the matter is: YQX 358.4. Also qijin'[de] 吃~.
chijinjin 赤津津 (chijinjin) Bleeding: YQX 199.6
chikongchi 吃控持 (chikongchi) To be sentenced under the law: XST 308.10
chiku bugan 吃苦不甘 (chiku bugan) To endure adversity without tasting the sweet side of life: WB 276.1
.chilulu 吃刺刺 (chilulu) Rumble of a carriage: YYCD 318
.chili 赤力力, ～歷歷 (chili) 1. Sound of wind: YQX 1512.10. 2. Fluttering or shaking: WB 60.11. 3. Flashes of light: YQX 310.1. Also.xili 吸～, 吸哩哩, .xilinlin 吸淋淋, .chili 赤～律律. See also .culili
.chili 赤留出律 (chili) See qiliu qili
.chiliu qiliang 赤留乞良 (chiliu qiliang) See qiliu qiliang
.chiliu shula 赤留束刺 (chiliu shula) See shiliu shula
.chiliu wula 赤留兀刺, 潘~ (chiliu wula) See qiliu qili
.chiliu xuelu 赤留血律 (chiliu xuelu) Blood-red: MZJ 244.14
.chili 赤律 (chili) See .chili
.chipipi 吃丕丕 (chipipi) See kepu
.chipopo 赤潑潑 (chipopo) See chitiao-tiao
.chi 喘 (chi) See chijiao
.chi 赤敲, 赤敲才, 吃~, ~才 (chi) 1. One deserving death by beating: YQX 553.18. 2. You ought to be beaten, sweetheart: WB 351.11. Also qiaocai ~才, qiaojiaozui ~賊.
.chi 喘敲 (chipopo) See chitiao-tiao
.chisheng huayuan 驚聲畫苑 (chisheng huayuan) To be famous among painters: THS 182.7
.chitou 舌頭 (chipopo) Spoon: YQX 195.20
.chituitui 吃忒忒 (chipopo) See kepu
.chiwufan eheishi 吃乌飯病黑屎 (chiwufan eheishi) Prov. Loyal to whom-ever feeds you (who eats black food will drop black stool): YQX 1242.18
chi wuseshi 赤五色石 (chih wuseshil)
See shibaochi

chixi 吃喜, ~ 戲, ~ (chixii) See kexi

chi xijiaooshui 嘀洗脚水 (chii-xijiaooshuill) To fall into a trap; take the bait:
LIUSHI 166

chixian baixian 赤闲白闲 (chihxian baixian) At leisure: WB 475.21

chiyan 持言 (chihyaln) To bear a message:
YANG I 205.9

chiyu 持鱼 (chilyul) See zhiyu

chizheng 痕震, ~ 计, ~ 氛 (chizheng)
Stunned, nonplussed; also, terrified, panic-stricken: YQX 1549.7. Also chijin ~ 助

chi'zhisai 早已 (chihzhisai) Crimson:
MDT 117.10. Also chi'zhisha ~#P

chi'zhisha 早已沙 (chihzhisha) See chi'zhisai

chizizi 赤资质 (chihzizi) Shiny quality of gold: YQX 550.3

chong 抺 (choong) To flee, escape: CHUANQI 72.10

chong 赓 (chong) To be clubbed (punishment in Hell): MDT 118.10

chong[chong]'r 戍 (chongchongr) Darling, "Honey": YYCD 306

chongdong 赓动 (chongdohng) To fall for someone: YQX 200.8

chongjun 充军 (chongjun) To sentence to military labor at the border: YQX 253.5

chongkoushi 充口食 (chongkoushil)
Hand-to-mouth existence: YANG I 2248.13

chongluomian 重羅麪 (chongluomian)
Fine noodles (flour is sifted several times): YQX 642.17

chongmo 充末 (chongmoh) Secondary male lead in a Yuan drama (usually the first
actor to appear on stage; can be a female role:
note Mistress Cai in YANG I 123.1)

chongshang 赓上 (chongshang)
To rush on stage (chong = 衝): YANG I 281.5

chongxing 赓省 (chongxing)
To reflect on: MZJ 502.1

chongyi[i]r 蟋蟀, ~ 蟋 (chongyiir)
General term for birds and insects in Song-Yuan times: DXX 16.4

chongzhou zhuanfu 汴州撞府 (chongzhou huahngfuu)
See zhuangfu

choucha 赤优色

chou 丑 (chou) Comic role in Yuan music dramas taken by servants, guards, and yamen clerks (subcategory of the jing 演 role):
YQX 1511.17

chou 僛 (chou) Ferocious: YQX 45.9

chou 佻 (chou) To look after; notice, pay attention to (= SR):
YQX 1501.20

chou 蜪 (chou) See zhou

chou 醺, 酴 (choul) To rid a cloth of stains:
WB 312.12

chou 筵 (chou) To strain liquids: YQX 1520.9

chou 醜 (chou) Embarrassed, ashamed; disgraced: YQX 1502.7

chou 昇, 昇 (chou) To look askance; glare at:
WB 275.17

choubie[bie] 慈懐 慈懐 (choubiebie)
Restrained, rigid; formal: DXX 63.10

choubudai 悲布袋 (choubudai)
Sack of sadness; Pandora’s box: YQX 1485.7

chouci 慈炤, 慈炤, 慈炤 (chouci)
See qucai

choucha 醜臭, ~ 詾 (chouchah)
Abnormal; grotesque: YQX 506.17
chouchu 踌躇, ~踌, ~惆 (choulchul) 1. To deliberate; hesitate: MZJ 190.10. 2. Anxious, distressed; disconsolate, melancholy: YQX 636.11

coucu 悇 (choulcu) See chouqiqi

couhe 酬和 (choulhel) To respond to a verse with one in the same rhyme scheme: WB 272.11

couhua 悇化 (choulhua) Melancholy pangs of love: YQX 5.12

couhou 悇候 (choulhou) See choutou

coujue 悇解 (chouljuel) To explain clearly: MDT 171.5

coumou 悇媒 (choulmoul) Close union; married life (to bind): WB 302.1

couqiqi 悇戚戚, ~懽懽, ~凄凄 (choulqiqi) Sad, depressed: YQX 1573.4. Also chouc ~ 愛, chouqieqie ~ 切切

couqieqie 悇切切 (choulqieqieh) See chouqiqi

couqinni 臭革泥 (choulqinmil) Stinking dummy!: YQX 584.13

cousha 搶殺 (choushua) Vicious, perversive; intimidating: YQX 689.6. Also zouza 扱叱, 謄叱, chouhua 攢扎

cousheng 搶生 (choulsheng) Scum, lowlife: MZJ 639.6. Also chusheng 搶生

coushou 抽首 (choushou) See choutou

coushoujin 縈手巾, 綢 ~ (choulshoujin) See xiushoujin

couso 搶搜, ~賊 (chousou) 1. Obstinate, cantankerous; hard to please: YQX 1520.18. 2. Ferocious, cruel: YQX 170.3. 3. Bold and courageous: WB 157.15. 4. Eccentric, unusual, extraordinary: YQX 996.15. Also zouso 扶 ~. See also zhoubie[bie]

coutou 抽頭 (choutoul) To shrink or shy away: WB 245.16. Also choushou ~首

couwen 瞌悓 (chouwehn) To have concern for, take an interest in: WB 109.11. Also qiwen 秋 ~, 皈 ~, jiwen 揹 ~, qiaowen 悇 ~, wenqu ~ 皈

chowuna 慰無那 (choulwulnah) Sad, inconsolable: MZJ 33.8

chouxi 拆械 (chouuxieh) Manacles, shackles: YQX 51.4

chouzeisheng 搞賭生 (chouhzeilsheng) See zeichousheng

chouzhua 攢扎 (chouzha) See chousha

chuanPicture

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chouzeisheng 搞賭生 (chouhzeilsheng) See zeichousheng

chouzhua 扶扎 (chouzha) See chousha

chuu 柴 (chuu) Club, mace: WB 6.8

chu 處 (chuh) 1. When (like的時候): YQX 195.20. 2. Part. Final (like 哪 or 呢): YQX 346.1

chu 韵 (chuh) Scene in the chuanqi 傳奇 drama: THS 5.3

chuchu 踌躇 (chouchu) To show a weakness or flaw: MZJ 346.1

chuchou yangji 出醜揚疾 (chuchou yangjil) To make a disgraceful scene (yangji = rangji 喝罵): YQX 91.12

chuchu nuonuo 搞搞扭扭 (chuchuhu nuonuoh) Disquieted: ZXZY 143.12

chuchuan 初賜爵 (chuchihjuel) First of three toasts: CSD 143.12

chu de 出的, ~地 (chude) Suddenly, quickly: WB 853.2

chuding 出定 (chudinghing) Budd. To emerge from a meditative state: YCJ 77.14

chufen 出分 (chufuhn) 1. To instruct; admonish: YQX 1500.1. 2. To deal with, handle: WB 294.13. 2. A command: WB 341.20

chugongpai 出恭牌 (chugongpai) Pass allowing an examination candidate toilet privileges: MDT 28.8

Chuguan [Qinlou] 楚館秦樓 (chuu-guaan qinloul) Brothels, pleasure quarters: MZJ 61.13. Also xieguan # ~, Qinlou —

chuhuai 悇懷 (chuhuail) Pregnant: MZJ 613.2
chuhuo 出賀 (chuhuo) Promise, prospects, future: SHZ c38

chujian 出尖 (chujian) 1. Outstanding
2. Be eager to excel over others: SHZ c37

.chuliu chulü 出留出律 (chuliu chulü) See .jiliu qili
.chuliu shula 出流束刺 (chuliu shuhla) See shiliu shula

chulu 出路 (chuluh) To set out on a journey: PPJ 189.7

chuluo 出落 (chuluo) 1. To reveal: YQX 882.16.
2. To show off
3. To blossom forth (in youth); develop (in skills): WB 301.18.
4. To end in
5. To squander: YQX 218.17

chumo 除抹 (chumo) To dismiss; eradicate, expunge: YQX 1262.12

chu neifucai 出内府财 (chu neifucuai) Expenditures of the Imperial household: DXX 5.6

chuni 出里 (chuni) To attain prestige and power: LZY 2.3

Chu sanli Qu Yuan: YCJ 63.24 (he once held the position of Sanli daifu in Chu)

chushen 出身 (chushen) 1. Calling; background: YQX 1117.17.
2. To achieve position and standing: YQX 844.17

chusheng 當身 (chusheng) See chousheng

Chutai 處臺 (chutai) Temple where King Huai of Chu made love with a goddess: MDT 120.7. See also Chuyangtai

chutiao 出跳 (chutiao) Radiant (beauty or mood): DXX 119.8

chutou 出頭 (chutou) To contend with: YQX 1569.12

chuxing jxc 向 (chuxihng) To give up a surname (on becoming a priest); change or adopt a surname: WB 47.7

chuxu 储胥 (chuxu) Defense perimeter: CSD 157.7

chuyangshen 出陽神 (chuyangsheln) In a daze: MZJ 336.

Chuyangtai 楚陽台 (chuyangtaii) Lovers’ trysting place: WB 39.10

Chuyun Xiangshui 楚雲湘水 (chuyun xiangshuii) Fig. Life of a prostitute; also, pleasure quarters: YQX 896.16

chuai 搞 (chuai) 1. To conceal in the bosom
2. To trump up, fabricate:
3. To coerce; compel
4. To impose: YQX 784.20.
5. To measure. See chuaihshentı 6. To foal. See also chuaiju

chuai 搞 (chuaih) 1. To be brought before a superior by force: YQX 79.21. Variant: 瑞
2. To contend with: DXX 43.4

chuai 搞 (chuai) To stuff oneself with food: YQX 883.13

chuai 粗 (chuaih) Greedy: MZJ 544.14

chuai 瑞 (chuaih) To trample (=踢; modern forms = 踢 or 踢): YQX 278.7

chuaiiba 問巴 (chuaiiba) 1. Careless, sloppy
2. Gluttony: YQX 232.3

chuaihshenti 搞身體 (chuaihshentıi) To gauge the strength of one’s body: WB 306.11

.chuaichuai 搞 (chuai) Uneasy (of mind): MZJ 435.9

.chuaichuai 搞 (chuaih) To cross the gang plank; also, take action: YQX 1185.5

.chuaiju 搞駝 (chuaiju) To foal; be pregnant with a foal: YQX 203.15

chuaihshenti 搞身體 (chuaihshentıi) To gauge the strength of one’s body: WB 306.11

.chuaitiaoban 搞跳板 (chuaitiaobaaan) To cross the gang plank; also, take action: YQX 1659.7

chuiwai nieguai 搞歪捏怪 (chuiwai nieguai) See shanwai nieguai
chuan

chuan

串 (chuahng) To stroll, roam about: YQX 265.10

chuicanbing 傳播病 (chualncaolbihng) Fig. To undermine true love between a prostitute and her customer: YQX 1261.17

chuancha 穿插 (chuancha) Attire: YQX 695.7

chuanding 串定 (chuahndihng) To agree to collaborate: YQX 637.16

chuafen 傳粉 (chuafen) Vain young man (after He An 何晏, who powdered his face to enhance his looks): DXX 141.2

chuanhenglanduan 船橫纜斷 (chualnlheng laahnduahn) Fig. Utter defeat (the ship listing, its hawser broken): YQX 1662.5

chuanchuan 穿換串~ (chuahnhuahng) To exchange: YQX 796.19

chuanshi 串透 (chuahnlshi) To collude: YQX 44.2

chuanshi 串透 (chuahnlshi) To communicate (sometimes in writing): WB 119.20


chuanshipi 傳示 (chuahnshi) To communicate: YQX 265.10

chuanchang 串帳, 穿張 (chuahnhzhahng) Attire: CLS 243.1. Also chuanzhuo 穿着

chuanzhuan 穿着 (chuahngzhuan) See chuanzhang

chuan

.chuang 喳 (chualng) Twang of a bow shot: YQX 129.1

chuang 嘔, 嘶 (chualng) To gorge, guzzle: YQX 1523.7

chui

chuichu 拽楚 (chuichuu) To flog: MZJ 191.5

chuichuang 垂創 (chuichuaehng) To pass on a heritage: THS 97.12

chuichuang daozhen 椎床倒枕 (chuichuaehng daohzheen) See daozhen chui-chuang

chuidie 挺跌, 挺~ (chuidie) To beat the breast, stamp the foot (abbreviation of chuixiong diejiao ~ 胸~腳): YQX 1662.1

chuifanniu 椎翻牛 (chuifanii) To slaughter an ox (chui = 殺, a taboo word in on happy occasions): GHQ 314 n.10

chui- maokuai 吹毛快 (chui-maokuai) Sharp as a blade capable of severing a hair blown against it: YANG I 162.10
chuiming

To die: WB 288.3

chuishou 垂手 (chuishou) Tang dynasty dance (two styles: dachuishou 大垂手 and xiaochuishou 小垂手): YQSC 1 298

chuitong 吹筒 (chuitong) Bamboo whistle (to lure birds): YQX 695.13

chuiwan 揮丸 (chuiwan) Chinese polo: YQX 1432.1

chuxiao 吹箫 (chuxiao) To become immortal (after the myth about Xiaoshij and Nongyu 弄玉): DXX 112.10. See also shangsong

chui, chui

chun

chunbang 春榜 (chunbang) Honor roll in the spring imperial examinations: YQX 1499.10. Also chunchang ~ 場, chunwei ~ 場, chunxuan ~ 選

chunchang 春場 (chunchang) See chunbang

chuncong 春葩 (chuncong) See chunxian

chundong 蠟動 (chundong) Insect world: YQX 636.3

chunfeng 春風 (chunfeng) To attain the highest ranking jinshi 進士 degree: MDT 65.5

chunfeng men'xiake 春風門下客 (chunfeng men'xiake) Son-in-law: YQX 1170.4

chunguan 春官 (chunguan) 1. Civil service examination system 2. Board of Rites (Libu) 禮部 which administered the examination system): YQX 1718.13. Also chunchang ~ 場

chunlei 春雷 (chunlei) Fig. Auspicious omen (springtime thunder, the call to sit for the imperial examinations): WB 306.2

chunlei diyisheng 春雷第一聲 (chunlei diyisheng) Fig. Announcement of winners in the imperial examinations: WB 306.2

chunjie 紧握舌劍 (chunjie shejian) See sheijian chunjian

chunjing 春景 (chunjing) See Chunjian

Chunse 春色 (chunse) Name of a wine: SQX 70.11. Also Dongtingchunse

chunshan 春山 (chunshan) Fig. Beautiful eybrows (springtime hills): WB 292.8

chunsheng dan'r 春盛擔兒 (chunsheng dan'er) See chunsheng dan'z

chunsheng dan'z 春盛擔子 (chunsheng dan'z) Delicacies for a spring picnic or grave sacrifices in spring: YQX 1717.12. Also chunsheng dan'z ~ ~ 兒, chunsheng hedan ~ ~ 盒 ~

chunsheng hedan 春盛盒擔 (chunsheng hedan) See chunsheng dan'z

chunwei 春闈 (chunwei) See chunbang

chunxian 春蠶 (chunxian) Woman’s beautiful fingers: MZJ 15.10. Also chuncong ~ 棗

chunxiaoji 春消息 (chunxiaoji) Pregnancy: DADIAN 393

chunxuan 春選 (chunxuan) See chunbang

chunyiwei 醉一味 (chunyiwei) See chunyiwei

chuo

chuobao'r 戟包兒 (chuobao'r) See shuobao'r

chuo'de 纖的 (chuo'de) Suddenly, without warning: WB 8.12

chuogouwei 戳狗尾 (chuogouwei) See tagouwei

chuohong 藥哄 (chuohong) To deceive, hoodwink: YQX 886.12

chuojian 紘見 (chuojian) To look at, see: YQX 940.12
chuopi 糟皮 (chuohpiil) 1. Disreputable
2. Scoundrel: YANG I 276.4. Also chaopi 割～割脾
cuqia 搐 (chuohqia) Rash; harsh, unkind: YQX 1057.7

chuorenzei 婉人賤 (chuohrelinzeil) Sycophant, sponger: MZJ 225.1
chuosao 糟掃 (chuohsaao) To sweep, clean up: YQX 365.11
chuoxie 糟楔 (chuohxie) Insignia or sign on a door: LZY 18.9. Also chuoxue ~ 刃，楔剃
chuoxuan 糟銅 (chuohxuahn) To pick up a wine-heating vessel: YQX 690.15
chuoxue 糟 割，蛤～ (chuohxueh) See chuoxie
chuozuan 糟 賧 (chuohzuahn) To trick, deceive: WB 312.18. Also duozuan ~，
zhuo 知～，智～，zuanhuo ~～
ci 刺 (cih) To raise, brandish: DADIAN 305
.cici 雌雌 (cicil) Sound made by cracking crockery: YQX 1400.4
cidan 辭惮 (cildahn) To dread going forward: WB 292.7
cidi 次第 (cidihih) 1. Situation 2. Outcome, result: WB 288.18
cli[hua] 詞話 (cihuah) 13–16th century narrative genre in doggerel verse, or more commonly, in alternating prose and verse passages: YQX 201.11. Also cizhuan ~ 傳，
ciwen ~文
cima 刺馬 (cimmaa) See mulii
.ciwen 詞文 (ciwen) See cihua
ciyin 詞因 (ciyin) Circumstances, facts of a case; also a deposition: YQX 1382.11, WB 76.7
cizhu 瓷注 (cilzuhuh) Porcelain teapot: THS 60.3
cizhuan 詞傳 (cilzhuahn) See cihua

cong 恓 (congh) To flee: YANG I 6683.7
conggu 從姑 (congguu) Paternal aunt (married): YANG I 236.4
congtou 從頭 (congtoul) All; also, in every case: WB 14.16

cu

cu 绐 (cul) To die: WEI 208

cu 態 (cuiu) To step, walk (= 步): YQX 333.17

cuben[ben]粗 釜 (cubehnbehn) Stupid, clumsy; crude: YQX 644.18

cuao 粗 暴 ~ 撲 (cuoaoh) Boorish; also, inscrutable (蠢和蠢 = variants of 粗): YK 2.7. Also cuao ~ 躁

cudiao'r 爐吊兒 (cuhdiaoh) Hanging scroll: DXX 67.2

cuding 築定 (cuhdihng) See zhuding

cugungun 粗 滾 滾 (cugunguun) Thick and round: YQX 400.11

cuhe[sha] 築合沙 (cuhelsah) To come together; surround: YQX 358.3

cuju 跳 鞣 ~ 鞆 (cuhjuul) Chinese football: YQX 264.3

.culii jiliu 足律即留 (cuhliuhjilii) Howling, churning, swirling (wind): YQX 889.9

.culii 足律律卒 ~ 夀 ~ 夀 ~ 夀 (cuhliuhliuhliuhliuhliuhliu) Sound of violent winds or fires: YQX 1512.10; also, flash of lightning: YQX 1630.19. Also .zulii 足 ~，卒～
cumei 促眉 (cuhmeil) To frown (cu = 眉): YQX 66.17

cupen 競捧 (cuhpeeng) To crowd together; press in on: YQX 1665.13

cuqia 促拾 ~ 拾 (cuqia) Rash; harsh, unkind: YQX 1057.7
cuqiuqian 跳秋千，蹙鞍眄（cuqhuiqian）To use a swing (qiuqian originally qianqiu): WB 83.12

cuxin 蒋新（cuxin）Brand new: WB 812.13

cuzao 齿躁（cuzao）See cucao

cuzhi 粗直（cuzhi）Frank, candid: YQX 720.5

cuan 扒，竈（cuan）1. To throw (into water): YQX 128.13 See also cuan[che]; letdown from a horse: YQX 235.1, also huocuan 活～; throw down a gangplank: WB 884.11. 2. To flee in disorder: YQX 1540.5. 3. To flare up (flames): WB 685.18. 4. To boil: DADIAN 796.5. 5. To toss off a song or verse: DADIAN 796. 6. To hand in an examination: YQX 250.12. 7. To collect, gather together (= 攤): DXX 124.11

**cuan** 扒，竈 (cuan) Song and dance performance coming before the main dramatic piece in Song entertainments

cuan[che] 扒 備 (cuan[che]) To throw from, throw over: YQX 644.10

**cuachuan** 扒操 (cuachuan) See cuansuo

cuandian gege 攀典哥哥 (cuandian gege) Respectful address to a granary official: YQX 36.18

cuanduo 攀搭 (cuanduo) See cuanduo

cuanduan de shang'legan 攀搭的上竿 (cuanduan de shang'legan) To make a fool of (egged on to climb a pole then taunted when the ladder is removed): YQX 1658.15, WB 290.2. See also duoti' r zhuoyankan

cuandun 攀顿 (cuandun) See cuanduo

**cuantiao** 攀誇 (cuantiao) See cuando

cuanxiayu 攀下隅 (cuanxiayu) Charred remains: MZJ 252.7

**cuanyao** 攀薊 (cuanyao) See cuoyao

cuansuo 攀縴 (cuansuo) Flurry of movement back and forth or in and out (like a shuttle): YQX 564.5. Also cuanchuan 攀縴, canchuan 觸縴 See also sanjiao

cuantli 攀蹄 (cuantli) 1. Faculties perfectly concentrated or coordinated: (a) of a cat: WB 220.14; (b) of a horse's gait: YQX 601.7. 2. Harmoniously united (lovers): WB 86.1. 3. Jur. To drink and eat well

cuantiao 攀調 (cuantiao) See cuando

**cuanxiang** 攀廊～箱 (cuanxiang) See yaohe cuanxiang

cuanyao 攀薊 (cuanyao) See cuoyao

**cui** 咿！ （cuih）Expresses surprise: YQX 177.4; expresses an abusive attitude: YQX 1029.21

cuibing 催并，～佌（cuibing）To urge, egg on: YQX 598.14

cuiqiu 催催～錞（cuiqiu）1. To have regrets: DXX 62.7. 2. To be despondent or frustrated: WB 282.4

cuidai 翠黛（cuidai）Makeup: HUJI III 82.1

cuimshongxiang 翠紅鄉（cuimshongxiang）Pleasure district; also, a life of pleasure: CSD 124.2. Also fenxiangcong 粉香囊

cu[hua]dian 翠花釚 （cu[hua]dian）Ornamental hairpin: WB 261.11

cuilsans 翠藍釚 （cuilsans）Weeping willow branches: YQX 361.13

cuipan 翠盤 （cuipan）A stage: YQX 361.17

cuisleingshen 翠生生 （cuisleingshen）Lustrous blue-green color: THS 183.8

cuiweivei 翠巍巍 （ciuweivei）High and blue (distant mountains): HUANG 129
cuipo[‘r] 翠 沂 孫，～窓～ (cuishwor) Dimple: MZJ 492.8

cuwe 翠 靜 (cuweyeh) Facial beauty spot: YQX 337.15

cuiyinjian 催銀箭 (cuieynjiah) Rapid passage of time: CSD 83.6

cuizan 催 蹤，～催 (cuizan) To press, urge on; hasten: WB 595.13

cun 村 (cuin) 1. Ugly: DXX 20.9. 2. Crass, unsophisticated; stupid: WB 270.10. 3. To ruin, spoil: YQX 1664.7. 4. To soil: YQX 1664.6

cunbing 村 兵 (cuinbing) Small dagger: MZJ 446.3

cunbo 村泊 (cuinbol) Village: LZY 117.2

cuncai 村 村 (cuincaiai) See cunsi

cunchen 村 忏 (cuinchen) Niggardly; ungenerous: HUJI III 16.3

cun[cun] bangbang 村村棒棒 (cuncun bahnghbahng) Crude, coarse, vulgar: YK 217.7

cuncun shishi 村村勢勢 (cuncun shihshih) See cunsha [yangshi]
cungelu 村 陵 (cungelu) Rustic place: MZJ 115.2

cunhuo 村 鸿 (cunhuo) 1. To be together (lovers): DXX 135.8. 2. To live, exist: YQX 792.17. 3. To cope, manage

cunji 存 機 (cunji) To survive; sustain oneself (usually follows 不, 無 or 營): DXX 141.3; YQX 548.18. Also cunsha ~札

cunjiu[wu] 村 酒 務 (cunjiuwu) See cu[nijiuwu]
cunlai 村 侖 (cuinlai) See cunsi

cunlaosi 村 老子 (cuinlaosi) Rustic old fellow: YQX 1503.10

cunluqi 村路岐 (cuinluqih) Itinerant entertainer traveling the village circuit: WB 979.8

cunnan chi-nü 平男尺女 (cuhmicni nü) Son and daughter: YQX 368.2

cunshang 村 沙 (cunsha) See cunsha

cun'sha 村 沙 (cunsha) 1. Ugly, vulgar, low: DXX 148.11. 2. Stupid: WB 918.15. Also shacun ~ ~, cunshang ~ ~, cunzhou ~ ~, 筍, zhounun 筍 ~
cun'shishi 村 沙 勢 (cunshaishih) See cun'sha [yangshi]
cun'sha [yangshi] 村 沙 樣勢 (cunsha yahngshi) Crude behavior: YQX 1524.15. Also cun'shishi ~ ~, cunshi'sha ~ ~, cunshish ~ ~
cunshi'sha 村 势 然 (cunshi'sha) See cun'sha [yangshi]
cunshiwu 村 事 物 (cunshiwu) Ignoramus: YQX 627.16. Also shiwu ~ ~, wushi ~ ~
cunsi 村 市 (cunsi) Country bumpkin; also, crude, rustic: DXX 167.2. Also cuncai ~ 村, cunlai ~ 併

cunwu 村 務 (cunwu) Village tavern: MZJ 186.3

cun[wu]jiu 村 務 (cunwujiu) Country wine: YQX 199.1. Also cunjiu[wu]
cunxuejiu 村 學 專 (cunxuejiu) Village school teacher; a student: YQX 1431.17. Also wuxuejiu ~ ~
cunzha 存 礼 (cunzhal) See cunjì

cunzhe 存 碑 (cunzhe) Slow death by slicing: THS 208.11

cunzhou 存 祖 (cuinzhouh) See cunsha

cunzuoz 村 坐 (cunzuoh) To live, exist; withstand, bear up under: YQX 852.2. Also zuocun ~ ~. See also cunjì

cuo[‘r] 寧 (cuol) Setting sun: MDT 134.6

cuo 聰 (cuo) See cha 聰 (1)
cuo 聰 (cuo) Salt, brine (= 鹽): CHUANQI 70.13
cuobu 撮補.~哺 (cuohbuu) 1. To assist; accompany: YQX 1124.1. 2. To grasp tightly

cuoguo 捕過.~鋼~.~鋼~ (cuohguoh) To miss a chance: DADIAN 505

cuo jiaoting’z 撮角亭子 (cuohjiaao tingz) Pavilion with upturned eaves: YQX 636.1

cuokan xianyu 撮勘賢愚 (cuohkan xialnyul) To confuse wisdom and stupidity: YQX 1509.8

cuokou’r 撮口兒 (cuohkoour) To speak up: DXX 93.1

cuoluo 撮落 (cuohluoh) Wine vessel: SQX 198.16

cuoru 垂蠕 (cuorul) Short and puny ($\equiv$)$\equiv$ (DXX 50.7)

cuoshan 撮短 (cuohshaan) To sprain, strain: YQX 599.20

cuoshi 撮十 (cuoshil) To roll “tens” (one, four, and five on the dice): YQX 150.12

cuota 撮踏 (cuotah) See chata

cuoyan ruhuo 撮鹽入火 (cuoyaln ruhuoo) Volatile temper (flares up like salt on a fire): WB 291.10

cuoyan rushui 撮鹽入水 (cuoyaln ruhsuui) Dao. Cast salt upon the water (to exorcize ghosts and evil spirits): YQX 1400.16

cuoyao 撮藥 (cuoyaoh) To mix a prescription: YQX 1488.2. Also cuanyao 搏~

.cuo’zhila 掃支惹~ (cuohzhilah) Stupified; confused and dazed: WB 281.12
[da]can 打 乱 (daacaan) Dazed; panic-stricken: DXX 84.7
dacan 打乱 (daacahn) See dachan
dachan 打 爹 (daachan) To interrupt: YQX 772.14. Also dacan～参
dacheng 打 擂 (daacheng) See dacheng
dachoushi 打 擂 (daachoushi) Kicking technique in football: WB 842.11
dachun 打春 (daachun) To celebrate spring. See nüchunniu
Dada 连 连 (daldal) Mongols, Tartars (= 黑鞑): YQX 1008.12
.dada lailai 打 打 依 (daadaa laillaii) Jur. Call to summon domestic animals: WB 54.19
dadaige 打 呆 歌 (daaigai) Hawkers street call: WB 351.7
dadan 打 唐 (daadahn) Female lead role-type in Yuan drama. See also dan
dadang 打 罚 (daadang) 1. Traditional Chinese doctor (probably from the gong he sounded in the streets to attract customers): YQX 547.5. 2. To make preparations:WB 263.3
dadao 打 道 (daadao) To clear the way for an important official: YQX 170.3. Also hedao～喝导
dadaoshi 打 大 赏 (daadashih) See dai-
dads ischemia (daads) See dao-
dao 打 底 (daadii) To apply a (makeup) base: YQX 153.3
dadian 打 毁 (daadian) 1. To make preparations: MZJ 250.10. 2. To smooth the way with bribes: YQX 1115.13
dadie 打 接 (daadil) 1. To put away; put things in order: DXX 74.6. 2. To set aside (feelings, emotions): YQX 850.4
dadumo 打 覆 (daadulmoh) See .dumo
daduo 打 篜 (daaduoh) To feign stupidity or ignorance: PPJ 176.9. Also piedai～摆呆
daer-an 打 小 (daaerahn) To whisper in the ear: YQX 28.7

da 大 (dah) See also dai
daaalao 打阿老 (daaalao) See daelao
daao 打 大 (daao) 1. To endure: YQX 199.8. 2. To train, exercise: WB 275.19
dabang 打 棂 (daabang) To sound a drum; summon: MZJ 459.8
dabao 打 翠 (daabao) See dabao
dabao 打 翠 (daabao) See dabao
dabei 打 背 (dabei) See beida
dabeige 打 背 歌 (daaige) See dabeike
dabeike 打 背 歌 (daaige) To pantomime sadness: YQX 639.20. Also dabeige～歌, dabeia～阿
dabeiluo 打 莪 (daaeluoh) F/g. To fall head over heels: DXX 166.11
dabilniuu 打 比 (dabilniuu) To blow the nose
dabishi 打 石 (daabishi) Khit. Dicing casting deer or dog bones on the ground: WB 46.2
dabing 打 比 (daabing) 1. To clean, tidy up: YQX 1261.12. 2. To make arrange-
ments (bing = 拼): SHZ 18

dabing 速 (daaibing) Mongol soldiers
(daa = 報): YCJ 11.23
dablo 拼, 拼, 拼 (daabo) Band or sash used as a money pouch: YQX 1519.5. Also dabao 拼, dalian 拼, 答, 拼, 拼

dabo 打 拼 拼 (daabo) To search thoroughly (to use a winnowing basket): YQX 763.18
dabo 弹丸 (daabojide xulnchehn) To search thoroughly (to use a winnowing basket): YQX 855.15. Also dazuo～打

dafa guotie 打發過鐵 (daafa guohtiee)  
To behead: HUJI III 105.3

dafangxuan 打方旋 (daafangxualn) To hesitate; also, irresolute: MZJ 59.10

dafen 大分 (dahfen) For the most part: DXX 164.3

dafenghuang 打鳳凰 (daafehnghualng) 
To entrap, ensnare (often using a woman as bait): YQX 1505.8

dafengji 打鳳機 (daafehngji) To exhibit superhuman abilities: QYSQ 1372.2

dafeng laolong 打鳳龍 (daafehng laollolng) 
1. To catch, seize: WB 65.21. 2. To punish, make one suffer: YQX 800.9. 3. To engage in sexual intercourse: YQX 1505.8. 4. To engage in extramarital adventures (trap phoenixes and catch dragons): YQX 1505.8. 5. To search for the ideal person: YQX 829.3. Also laolong ~

dafu[ding] 打扶定 (dafuluding) 
To pillow the head on the arm: YQX 1512.8

da ganjing [qiu'r] 打幹凟 (daa ganjihng qiulr) To avoid involvement, “keep the hands clean”: YQX 1523.2

dagang[li] 大岡來 (daahangzlai) See dagu'[li]

dagang'za 大岡咱 (daahangzal) See dagu'[li]

dagang'zan 大岡咱 (daahangzaln) See dagu'[li]

da'ge shawo'r 打個沙窩兒 (daage shawor) To urinate in the dirt: CSD 20.16

Dagong jiajiao 大公家教 (daahong jiajiao) See Taigong jiajiao

dagu'laicai 大古來味 (daahuluail caai)  
See dagu'li cai


dagu'li cai 大古裏來 (daahuluil caai)  
Very lucky: YQX 420.4. Also dagu'laicai ~來味
dagu'li dai 大古裡 (daahulii) 
3. Very; unusual: YQX 1660.13

dagu'li dai 大古里 (daahulii)  
3. Very; unusual: YQX 1660.13

daguanfang 打官防 (daafohngfang) To file a lawsuit: DXX 161.4

daguanjie 打關結 (daafohngjie) To seek favors from officials with bribes or ploys: YQX 147.18

'dahai 打孩 (daahai) Suff. Verbal: DXX 16.6

dahaige 打孩歌 (daahaihe) Teeth chattering from the cold: YQX 1010.5

dahai 打孩 (daahail) 
To sing or chant a response, respond in chorus: WB 976.17

dahaige 打孩歌, ~孩, ~孩 (daahaihe) 
To give thanks for blessings or favors: YQX 999.1

dehe 打 (dehhe) 
To give a secret sign or signal

dahelu 打阿老 (daahelu) To sob: YQX 558.2. Also da-alao (daahelu)

dahong 打洪 (daahong) 
To trick, make mischief: DXX 81.7

dahongluo 打紅羅 (daahongluol) Length of red silk (part of a wedding trousseau): YQX 202.19

dahuh 搭扶 (dahuh)  
See dahuo

dahuaca 打滑擦 (daahulca) To slide on the feet.

dahuaen 打呼 (daahuaen) To pantomime calling or summoning: WB 7.3

dahuigai 大會 (daahuigai) 1. A great battle (after the battle of Gaixia which marked the downfall of Xiang Yu and the rise of Liu Bang): WB 471.16. 2. Convergence of conflicting events or opinions: WB 193.15

dahun 打諜 (daahuhn) See dalinghun

dahun fake 打諜發 科 (daahuhn fake) 
See chake

dahun shiqi 打諜使砌 (daahuhn shii-qih) See chake
dahuo 打火 (daahuoo) To stop to eat: ZXZY 173.13

dahuo 搭 護 (dahuoh) Mong. Ankle-length cape: YQX 1728.2. Also dahu~護, 護~

dahuo dianzhu (daahuodian) Roadside inn: YQX 777.8. Also denghuodian~

daji 搭级 (daji) See dasa

daji' de kunqiu 打脊的髡囚 (daajide kunqiu) Bald jailbird who deserves a flogging (a monk): DXX 40.11

daji pifu 打脊匹夫 (daaji pfifu) Fool who deserves a flogging!: DXX 165.12. Also daji wangliang~魁魁

daji wangliang 打脊魁魁 (daaji wangaang) See daji pifu

dajiwo 打幾 (daajiwo) Fig. To cheat with a short measure of grain (leave room for a roosting hen): YQX 35.5

dalai 打來 (daalai) See daoda[lai]
daleitai 打擂臺 (daaleitai) To compete in feats of daring on stage: YQX 690.7

dalian 搭連, 答~縛 (dalian) See dabo

da Lianhualao 打蓮花落 (daa lianhuahualao) To become a beggar ("Lianhualao" is a beggar’s chant): YQX 195.4

daliaozhang 打料帳 (daaliaozhang) To make a shopping list

daling 打令 (daaliing) To play drinking games: DXX 166.8

dalinghun 打令譯 (daaliinghunghuhn) To make obscene jokes, play tricks: WB 971.15. Also da-nao~間, dahun~~, daqi~劌, shiqi 使劌

dalu 達虏 (daalu) Term of contempt for Jurchen soldiers of the Jin dynasty: YCJ 56 n.12

daluo 打落 (daaluoh) To sift, taunt: YQX 1453.10

daluo 打落 (daaluol) To sift flour through silk gauze: DADIAN 152

dama 打馬 (daamaa) See dashaungliu
damangtou 打芒頭 (daamangtou) See momangtou

damaosao 打毆臊 (daamaosao) To drown disappointment in food and drink: MDT 257.7

damie 打滅 (daamieh) To get rid of: WB 75.6

damo 達摩 (dalmol) Plan, method: DXX 122.11

damul[yang] zhuang’r 打模樣狀兒 (damuliyang zhuangnr) To create a mock-up or likeness: YQX 1383.4

damu zhitou naoyang 大姆指頭撓 晤 (damumu zhitou naolyaang) Fig. To do a sloppy job (scratch with an itchy thumb: mu = 捏): YQX 1128.13

dapai 打拍 (daapai) 1. To rouse spirits, muster inner resources: YQX 1254.13. 2. To beat time with the Chinese woodblocks: DXX 1.6

dapei 搭配 (daipeih) To match: YQX 90.4

da, pengpeng 打開開 (daapengpeng) To knock “tap tap”: YQX 1713.5. Some editions have dapengzha 打開開

daqi 打器 (daqi) See dalinghun
daqiangebei 打搶背 (daaqiaengebei) To turn a backwards somersault: YQX 1295.7

daqinlao 打勤勞 (daqinlao) To do odd jobs; also, farm work: YQX 1703.17
daqingwa’r 打清蛙兒 (daqingwar)  Child’s game

daqu 大曲 (dahquu) Music, song, and dance (popular during the Tang and Song dynasties involving numerous performers in costumes of varied colors; made up of three sections: sanxu 散序, instrumental music; zhongxu 中序, music and text in slow tempo; po 破 words, music, and dance in accelerating tempo): YQX 1252.13
daqu 打覿 (daqquh) To visit; make inquiry: CSD 26.2
daqu 唱曲 (dalquu) See taqu
daqu 鞭曲 (dahquu) Mongol songs: MZJ 89.4

daqu yiqian’ge haotipen 打取一千個好啼嘐 (daqquu yiqian’ge haotipen) Nothing to sneeze at (ti = 嘻): WB 83.1
daque’r 打鵝兒 (daquehr) Boy’s game
darou 打揉 (daroul) To scratch, claw: YQX 1261.16
dasa 搭敘者 (dahsa) 1. Drooping, trailing, hanging down: YQX 1399.15. 2. Tattered. Also daji 挣

dasan 打散 (daasaan) Various entertainments made up of acrobatic feats and musical performances: DADIAN 153
dasanshi 打三十 (dasanshish) Thirty lashes (light corporal punishment): ZXZY 161.14
dashe 大舍 (dasheh) Son of a rich man or an official: YQX 720.1. Also sheren 沈

dasheshe 大設設 (dahshehsheh) Huge: YQX 795.20
dashen bujin 打甚不緊 (dasheln buhjiin) See budaqian
dashen’ma [bujjin 打甚甚不緊 (dashelnma buhjiin) See budaqian
dashi 大勢 (dashih) Large (scale or quantity): WB 60.7
dashi 搭識 (dashih) To make acquaintance: YQX 1109.10
dashi’ma bujin 打甚甚緊 (dashihlama buhjiin) See bu[da]jin
dashisan 打十三 (dashisansan) Light caning (least severe of the five punishments in Song times): YQX 1369.1
dashuangliu 打雙陸 (daaushuangliuh) Game (played with fifty-four round tiles inscribed with horses’ names): YQX 902.16. 陸 is an official written form of 六 used in legal and financial documents. Also dama 馬

dashuangliu 打雙陸 (daaushuangliuh) See dashuangliu
dasiba 大廝八, 四, 之把 (dah-siba) In a grand or ostentatious manner: YQX 1646.6. Also dasibing 之 弁, 同 侍, dasijia 家, dasiti 四體, dasizhi 總長至至
dasibing 大廝弁, 同 侍 (dahsibihng) See dasiba
dasijia 大廝家 (dasijia) See dasiba
dasiti 大四體 (dasitihii) See dasiba
dasizhi 大四至 (dasizhih) See dasiba
datao 打桃 (dataol) Competitive game of the Liao and Jin people, played during the fifth month with a ball resembling a peach: DXX 161.13
dati 打啼 (daalth) To sneeze (ti = 嘻)
datiao 打调 (datial) To incite, provoke: YQX 558.13
datouzhuang 打頭撞 (datoulzhuahng) To meet face to face
datumo 打突磨 (datumoh) See .dumo
datui 打腿 (datuii) To kneel
dawan 大宛 (dahwaan) Kingdom of Ferghana
dawangba 大王八 (dahwangba) Tortoise: MZJ 596.6
dawei 打圍 (daaweil) To go hunting: WB 111.12
daweng dunpen 打甕墩盆 (daawehng dunpen) To smash things in a fit of temper
daxi 打細 (daxih) To make a careful enquiry: WB 532.1
daxiao[da] 大小大 (dahxiaoaodah) So much, so greatly; how very much: LZY 6.8; DXX 18.14

daxue 打楚 (daaxuell) 1. Itinerant 2. To go from place to place: YQX 1254.12

daxuemoe 打楚磨 (daaxuelmoh) See .dumo

daya 打牙 (daayal) To gossip: DXX 166.8

dayanhan 大軾漢 (dahyahhhahn) Hero; also, big and strong

dayanmu 打眼目 (daayaannmuh) Striking in appearance: YQX 499.15

daye a'r 打乜阿兒, 野野野野 (daayeear) To join in the fun: WB 85.14. Also daeye hu'o'r 野火

da yehuo'r 打野火兒 (daa yeehuoor) See daeye a'r

dayibang kuaiqiu'z 打一棒快球子 (daaibahng kuaihqiulz) Fig. Handle a matter with dispatch (football term = “hit a fast ball”): YQX 202.12

dayizheng 打震 (daaizhehng) 1. To make an effort; urge, rouse: YQX 1121.21. 2. To sweep and clean: YQSC 1348. Also dacheng ~
dazan 打扇 (daazahn) To sharpen; sharpen to a point: DXX 38.12

dazheng 打挣 (daazhehng) 1. To make an effort; urge, rouse: YQX 1121.21. 2. To sweep and clean: YQSC I 348. Also dacheng ~
dazhengchuang 打枕插床 (daa-zheen chuihchualng) See dazhen chui-chuang

dazhengchun 打挣春 (daa-zheen chupchun) 1. To make an effort; urge, rouse: YQX 1121.21. 2. To sweep and clean: YQSC I 348. Also dacheng ~
dazunsan 迹尊三 (dalzunsan) Three hallmarks of a respected man: rank, jie 祖; age, chi 齒; and moral character, de 德: MZJ 301.4

dazuo 打坐 (daazuoh) See dacan

daiai 大意 (daih) About to; also, to intend to; want to: WB 272.5

daibai 带白 (daibhail) See daiyun
daibaimao'r 带白帽兒 (daibhailmaohr) Fig. To rule as emperor (wear a white hat): LIUSHI 62

daibao 待報, 大大 (daibhao) Condemned prisoner (sentenced and awaiting authorization for execution): YQX 1377.7. Also bao- qiu 暴囚, baoguanqiu 抱官囚, ~官囚

daibuteng 呆不騰 (daibhutelng) Stupid looking: YQX243.18. Also daibai[daibai] dengdeng ~
daichan 呆禪 (daichaln) Riddle, conundrum: WB 387.17

daiddada 呆答答 (daiddalal) See daibai[daibai]
daiddahai 呆答孩, 打打 (daiddahail) Expressionless; in a state of suspended animation; in a daze: YQX 394.18. Also daiddada ~
daiddai(dai(dai) dengdeng 呆呆驢驢 (daiddai dehndehng) See daibuteng
daiddaoshi 待道是大 (daiddaoshii) Could it be?; also, probably: YANG I 206.11

daiddiao 呆屍, 尸 (daiddao) Stupid prick: YQX 480.21. Also shadiao 傻, 傻屍

daiddou 歹殺 (daiddouh) 1. Cruel, sinister, devilish: YQX 267.12. 2. To get angry; fight, struggle: YQX 1181.3 (dai sometimes erroneously 夕)
daifafa hanyan 鐵髮含牙 (daifafah halnyal) Real person, true person (with hair and teeth)
daigang['lai] 待剛來, 銅 (daiganglai) See dagu['li]
daigu['li] 帛古裏 (daigulii) See dagu['li]
daigjeje 罹姐 (daigjejjeeje) Naughty girl! (affectionate): YQX 195.8

dailao 呆佬 (dailaol) 1. Simpleton! fool!: WB 270.8 2. To look dumbfounded

daili [sa]jian

1. To feign stupidity in order to deceive: WB 291.8
2. Waiting room for imperial audience: WB 107.18
3. In mourning garb: PPJ 140.1
4. To delay, procrastinate: WB 49.21
5. Sumptuous banquet: WB 65.19
6. 1. Idiot 2. Idiot role in Yuan dramas: YK 136.6
7. Mounted imperial agent with tally of office: YQX 1512.4
8. Dangerous person: WB 64.12
9. An unlucky wretch: YQX 199.5
10. An unprincipled person: DADIAN 87
11. See shajiao
13. See dai[mao]yan
14. See daiyan anmei
15. To speak an aside during an aria: WB 46.10
16. Title of respect for a court scholar, painter, craftsman, physician, or soothsayer: YQX 361.4
17. To grasp, restrain: WB 550.2
18. Female role category in Yuan dramas. Subcategories include zhengdan 正 ～, principal female; fudan 副 ～, secondary female; chadan 次 ～, supplementary female; tiedan 贴 ～, added female (usually a maid); waidan 外 ～, supporting female; sedan 色 ～, women of bad character; huanan 花 ～, painted woman; laodan 老 ～, old woman; xiaodan 小 ～, young girl (frequently played by young boys); hundan 魂 ～, female ghosts and spirits; guimendan 鬱門 ～, unmarried young ladies; wudan ～, female warrior
19. A Song dynasty abbreviation of 舌
20. To endure, withstand: YQX 633.8
21. Simpleminded; dull, boring: DADIAN 626.
22. To take care of, have responsibility for: WB 209.15
23. Unable to endure: DXX 101.14
24. Callous, cold-blooded: YQX 1534.6
25. same as xiaodan
26. See also dan
27. See dan-ganxi
28. Chilled due to thin clothing: LZY 3.4
29. Stage role of a dead woman's ghost: YQX 1512.8
danhuolun 单火轮（danhuooluln）To twirl weapons rapidly: WB 946.16
danlai 旦僚（dahnlaih）Girl role, usually a maid: WB 259.13
danlai 单僚~ 徙，等~ （danlaih）1. Blockhead, simpleton 2. Ruffian, hoodlum, bully: WB 891.6. Also laidan 徒燎
danmian 捐冕（danmianaan）To forgive, pardon: DXX 88.9
danpai 善牌（danpail）Highway mileposts: ZXZY 33.9
danrao 腊饶，等~，等~ （danraol）To forgive, pardon: YQX 666.13
dansan 髮采，采~ （dahnsan）Long hair streaming down: WB 501.18. Also danshan 散 珲，lansan 散 （for lansan see YQSC II 309）
danse 旦色（dahnseh）See dan and sedan
danshan 散 珲（danshan）See lansan
dansi 淡厮（dahni）See dandiao
danxiao 丹霄（danxiao）The heavens: YQX 361.7
danyi 丹底（danyii）Movable red screen used by nobility: WB 36.5
danyou 但有（dahnyoou）All: DADIAN 279
danzhong 丹衷（danzhong）Honest, sincere: MZJ 144.8
danzhu 善 注，~主，~ 註 （danzhuh）1. Omen, portent 2. To be fated, destined: YQX 934.12
dang 當 (dahng) Place, location: YCJS 106. See also baidang
dang 蕭（dahng）See tang
dangcha 豪叉，據~ （dangcha）Trident: SHZ c17, c49. Also tangcha 鑰~
dangcuben 當粗盆（dangcubehn）To do heavy, unskilled work: YQX 300.14
dangdao juekeng 當道掘坑（dangdaoh juekeng）To stand ground at the risk of one’s life: YQX 691.2
dangdu 當堵，~ 賭，~ 觀 （dangduu）See dudang
dangfeng 盃風，藻~ （dangfeng）See tangfeng 湛~
dangfeng yangfen 當風 揹 責 （dangfeng yangfehn）To air “dirty linen” in public: LU 491
danggai 當該（danggai）Person on duty: YQX 1377.2
[dang]hang'jia 當行家（danghalngjia）Skilled artisan; actor; craftsman: YQX 1397.13
danghe 當合（danghel）1. Ought, should: YQX 1514.15. 2. Fitting, appropriate: WB 280.17
dangjia'er 當家兒（dangjiaer）1. Principal entertainer; also, courtesan: YQX 1649.16. 2. I, myself: YQX 1649.16
danglai 當來（danglai）In the future: WB 20.21
dangmenhu 當門戶（dangmenhu）Head of household: YQX 640.1
danmian 當面（danmiahn）Kneel and face the law court: WB 49.2
dangshen’ma 當甚麼（dangshenhma）How can that be?: what matter that? WB 281.21. Also dangshi’ma ~ 是~
dangshi’ma 當甚麼（dangshi’ma）See dashen’ma
Dangyang 當陽（dangyalng）Fig. Buddha (who faces south): DXX 20.5
dangyangfo 當陽佛（dangyangfot）Fig. Asoka, first royal patron of the Buddha: MZJ 336.7
dangyi 當意（dangyih）As you like it: YQX 848.12
**dao**

1. To exchange: WB 197.19.
2. To move residence or a location: YQX 1032.10.
3. To stop, end (like dao to or liao 了): WB 310.12

**dao**

1. To be: DXX 134.5.
2. To reach, arrive at (like S lJ): YQX 564.21.
4. To assume to be: YQX 883.3.
5. To see, perceive: YQX 64.6.
6. To know: DXX 123.6.
7. To move residence or a location (= $'
8. To exchange (= $')
9. To speak, say (usually introduces an adage or proverb) 10. Luck (See also dedao): WB 20.7.
11. Class, kind: YANG I 280.2.
12. Measure word for a tea tax: WB 785.2.

**daotilu**

1. Every possible position, every which way. Also tike

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Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
daotie 倒 贴 (daohie) See daopei

daotie lianfang 倒 贴 贴 (daohie lianfang) See daopei jianman

daotou zhiwei 倒 头 尾 (daohou zhiwei) See titou zhiwei

daoxu 摸 虚 搞 (daouxi) To attack a weak spot: WB 175.4

daoeye 道 意 (daohye) Business, profession: ZXZY 41.11

daolzaijji 用 家 計 (daohzhaijijii) To move lodgings to avoid discovery: WB 351.21

daolzhe 道 着 (daohzhe) See daopo

daolzhen chuichuang 倒 枕 拳 床 (daohzheen chuichuang) Anger and exasperation (beat the pillow and pound the bed): WB 86.6. Also chuichuang dazhen～～～， chuizhen daochuang～～～， daozhen zhaochuang～～～， dazhen chuichuang 打～～～

daolzhen zhaochuang 倒 枕 睡 床 (daohzheen zhaolchuan) See daolzhen chuichuang

daolzhi 倒 指 (daohzhi) To count on the fingers: DXX 125.12

daolzhuochu 道 着 處 (daohzhuolchuh) Everywhere: YQX 1258.6

daolzi 道 字 (daohzi) See chaibai daolzi

dedao 得 道 (deldao) To be lucky or successful: WB 24.11

dede 得 得 (deldel) All right! All right! (you win, but I’ll be back to even the score): LZY 8.6

dedi 得 第,~ 地 (deldi) To be awarded a degree or official position: YQX 853.12

deguoshi qie zisi yuanguo 得 真 凶 会 (delguoshil qiao zishui yuanguo) To accept what fate decrees: YQX 856.13

deng 捕 (deeng) 1. Manner, kind (这～， 那～); also, what manner, what kind? (contraction of 何 等) 2. Steelyard (= 等): YQX 1261.13. 3. To permit, allow: YQX 1510.17.

deng 酿 (dehng) To tease, trifle with (affections): DXX 66.6

dengcheg 等 秤 (deengschehng) Scale, balance: WB 347.17

dengdeng 清 澄 (dehngdehng) Clear and bright: YQX 710.11

denghua['] 捕 角 (dehnghuar) 1. Eyebrow makeup (lamphblack): MZJ 22.6. 2. Flare of a candle, a spark (good luck omen): YQX 713.20

denghuodian 燃 火 点 (dehnghuiodiahn) See dahuodian

Dengjiangjun 鄧 將 軍 (dehngjiahngjiiun) Sun god: DXX 89.11

.dengü lundun 鄧 意 涯 敦 (dehngtiiu lundndun) Rotund, spherical: DXX 44.9
dengshentu 等身圖 (deengshentul) True-
to-life portrait: YQX 1385.17

dengtuo 繽脫 (dengtuo) To tear apart;
break up: WB 282.18

dengwengu 登聞鼓 (dengwenggu) Drum
hung at court (sounded by citizens to register
complaints): YQX 39.2. Also yuangu 怨 ~
dengxian 便, 愈 (deengxian) 1. Casually;
easily; naturally: DXX 146.12. 2. Ordinary,
common (people): YQX 1659.6

dengyouqian 挤錢 (deengyouqian)
"Squeeze" for lenient treatment (exacted
from a prisoner’s family by jailors): YQX
641.19. Also dileiqian 漏錢

deng‘z xing‘r 等子星兒 (deengz xingr)
Calibration mark for an ounce on a steelyard
(deng = 戮): MDT 243.6

di

dicao 地曹 (dihcao) The grave; afterlife:
MZJ 716.7

dichang qianzhen 愈垂 Área (dichang
qianzhen) To softly chant poetry and sip
wine: YQX 1663.11


dida 低搭,~答 (dida) Worthless; useless.

didadg 的搭, 迷 (didadg) See tindang

didao 遞搭,~抵 (didado) To hand off
stolen goods; smuggle: YQX 1479.4


didi dengdeng 滴滴蹬蹬,~~蹬蹬
didi dehngdehng) Stumbling in a dazed or
drunken state: WB 896.10

didi qingin‘de 的的親親的,嫡嫡~
~ (didi qinqinde) Dear, beloved: YQX
1506.19


didou‘r di 低兜兒低 (didour di) Lower
than low


diduoshaao 低少 (diiduoshaao)
1. Superior to: YQX 376.5. 2. Is comparable
to: WB 549.10. 3. (Rhetorical negative) how
can ... compare to?: YQX 844.21

dige 地閣 (dihgel) Fig. The chin: WB 24.6

diji‘r 鼻塗兒, 鼻~~鼻~ (dijihjr)
Hairpiece with ornaments: WB 300.3

dijiao 地角 (dijiaao) Ends of the earth:
YQX 1631.10


dijiao 底腳 (dijiaoo) Place of residence:
SHZ c8

dilao 底老 (dilao) Wife: DADIAN 352

dileiqian 漏錢 (diliqian) See
dengyouqian

dili 帝里 (dili) Capitol: DXX 126.12

diliu 追流 (diliul) To transport a criminal
under escort to a distant place: YQX 6.8.
Also liudi ~, liuzhu ~

diliu‘[de] 溜溜的,~溜的,~溜 ~ (dilulde)
1. To hold up; suspend in air 2. To
turn around, revolve: YQX 873.1. 3. On
tenterhooks; with one’s heart in one’s mouth:
WB 585.8. 4. Slick, sly: YQX 972.3. Also
diliu[zhe] ~著


diliuliu 溜溜溜 (diliuliu)
Spinning in the air: DXX 42.9


diliuliu pupu 溜溜溜摸摸 (diliuliu
pupu) See diliuliu pupu


diliupu 溜溜,~溜,~溜 (dilulpu)
Falling: WB 292.16. Also diliuliu pupu


diliuliu 溜溜溜,~溜溜 (diliuliu)


diliuliu pupu 溜溜溜落落 (diliuliu
pupu) Falling: WB 292.16. Also diliuliu pupu


diliuliu 溜溜溜 (diliuliu)


diliuliu 溜溜溜 (diliuliu)


dilu 拉流 (dilu) Name of Liu Bei’s horse


dipu 地鋪 (dipu) Territory, domain: YQX
603.11


diqian 低綫 (diqian) Small change: YQX
1315.2


diqie 低趣 (diqieh) Slumped over in a
drunken stupor: DXX 72.3


diqing quyi 低情曲意 (diqiling quyi)
Tactfully reticent to speak: WB 68.15


dishii 的是 (disihii) Truly, really:
YQX 1399.15


dishii 的實 (disihii) 1. Genuine, reliable:
ZZXZ 78.5. 2. Truly: WB 874.13


disi[’li] 抵死裏 (diisili) 1. To persevere,
persist: WB 811.7. 2. Persistently, steadfastly:
YQX 892.20. 3. Eventually; in the end; actually: YQX 884.18
disibian 適絲鞭 (dihsibian) To become engaged (hand the silk whip): YQX 1550.17
disongfu 適送夫 (dihsongfuu) See dionyunfu
ditou 敵頭 (diltoul) See toudi
dixia 地匣 (dihxial) Pit; place of torture: DXX 164.9. Also xialin ~林
dixian 地仙 (dihxian) Happy-go-lucky person, “earthly immortal”: YFG 29.4.
dixiexie 滴屑地 (dihxiehxieh) See dixiu dixiangfu
dizhi 低頭 (dihzhi) Good friends sharing the same bed: DXX 156.2
dizu 抵足 (dizul) Good friends sharing the same bed: DXX 156.2
dian 四, 向 (diahn) Outskirts of town: WB 117.20
dian 語 (dian) 1. To speak of, mention: DADIAN 591. 2. To make fun, joke: DXX 123.7. See also qian g|dian
dian 擊, 捲, 站 (dian) 1. On tiptoe (=Jfe): YQX 232.7. 2. To break, penetrate by striking: YQX 1413.21. See also dianzhe
3. To suffer financial loss. See also dianzhe 4. To tease, ridicule: YQSC 1455
dian 點 (diana) To send, dispatch: YQX 202.11
dian 瞄 (dian) 1. To stumble, fall: SQX 138. 2. To stamp the foot; strike: DXX 128.10. 3. To toss, throw. See also dianzhu

dianbei 整背 (diahnbeih) 1. Offering for the dead (coins placed in the coffin under the corpse): YQX 1606.16. 2. To sacrifice oneself for others: YQX 1218.21
dian’bula 顰不剌 (diahnbulah) 1. Dashing, stunning, captivating: DXX3.6. 2. Confounded, bewildered: CSD 170.8
diancha 竄茶 (diancha) To steep tea: DXX 17.9. Also chadian ～
dianchang guachi 咁脣掛齒 (dianchuhln guahchii) To have loose lips and tongue: YQX 471.20
diandao 唆道 (diahndaoh) See dianti
diandao 呻參 (diahndao) 1. Contrary to all reason or expectation 2. Things turned topsy-turvy, upside-down; also, to do a flip-flop: WB 287.21, YQX 1396.2

dianduzhi 店都知 (diahnduzhi) Shopkeeper, tavern keeper, innkeeper: DXX 5.2. See also duzhi～
dianfan mianpi 顚面皮 (mianpi) To avert the eyes (to avoid acknowledging a person): MJZ 258.12

dianhou 向后 (dianhou) Rear guard: WB 70.4

dian'jia 店家 (dianjia) See diao xiaoer

dianjiao shuyao 擂脚舒腰 (dianjiao shuyao) To bow from the waist: YQX 510.1

dianlai 擂俫 (dianlai) See shanlai

dianqi 點砌 (dianqi) Comic act (erroneously diao): CLS 232.7

dianran 點梁 (dianran) To disgrace, bring discredit on: YQX 1147.5

diantang 點湯 (diantang) To send a guest on his way, end a party (serve soup); dismiss an officer from a court ceremony: YQX 448.16

dianti 唱題, ~, 擼題, ~ (dianti) 1. To mention 2. To mull things over: YQX 138.10. 3. To move the lips soundlessly: WB 1.4. Also zhandi 造

dianwo 從寬 (dianwo) Decorative applique on a woman’s cheek, beauty spot: DXX 122.9

dianwo (dianwo) To defame, defile: YQX 151.9

dianwu 嫕污 (dianwu) 1. To ruin, stain: WB 300.15. 2. Stain, defect: YQX 540.18

dianxiang 擼詳, ~ (dianxiang) To ponder, weigh: YQX 341.8

dianxiao 唱哨 (dianxiao) To banter; poke fun at.

dian xiaoer (dianxiaoer) See diao xiaoer

dianzha 擼查 (dianzha) 1. Budd. To conduct prayers: YQX 58.16. 2. To light a lamp: DADIAN 409

dianzhe 擼折 (dianzhe) 1. To break: YQX 931.16. Also nianzhe 指 2. To suffer financial loss: YQX 1417.11

dianzhi huazi 擼紙畫字, ~指 ~ (dianzhi huazi) To affix a signature or fingerprint: WB 54.10. Also dianzhi huazi 指畫字

dianzhu 擼竹 (dianzhu) To draw lots in gambling: YQX 801.12

diao 呷 (diao) 1. To lose, leave behind. 2. To drop, fall (coins) (= 掉): WB 102.1. 3. To tie someone up on stage: YQX 21.5

diao (diao) Elegant, pretty: DXX 18.1

diao (diao) 1. Penis: WB 683.9; prick: WB 293.11. 2. Goddamned, fucking, cursed: WB 295.19. See also tui 倒

diao-aoke (diaoa) Genius, a bold man of high aspirations; a valedictorian appointed to high office: YQX 555.14. Also diao-aoren ~ ~, diao-aoshou ~ ~, diaoju-ao ~ E ~

diao-aoren 費, ~ (diaoa) See diao-aoke

diao-aoshou 費 (diaoa) See diao-aoke

diao-aoke 費客家 (diaoa) Genius, a bold man of high aspirations; a valedictorian appointed to high office: YQX 555.14. Also diao-aoren ~ ~, diao-aoshou ~ ~, diaoju-ao ~ 倒

diao-aoren 費 (diaoa) See diao-aoke

diao-aoshou 費 (diaoa) See diao-aoke

diaobing 填病 (diaobing) That damned disease!: WB 295.19

diaochang 吊場, ~ (diaochang) To conclude a scene with verse or dialogue (may introduce a scene to follow): MJZ 231.10

Also diaoxue ~ 尋, dianxin 逸 ~, 跌 ~, dianxin 逸, dieyin 逸, ~, nend 懈低 (= 疑低), nend 懈逸 (= 疑逸)

dianyue 擼約 (dianyue) See diandao

diaochang 吊場 (diaochang) To investigate: YQX 1751.17

diaoci 雕刻,调～(diaochi) 1. To practice treachery, cunning; implicate others: YQX 114.17. 2. To brand the face of a criminal: YQX 253.12. See also wenmian
diaodeng 刁镫,~镫,~镫 (diaodehng) To create a disturbance: YQX 36.11
diaofa 調發 (diaofha) To assign; dispatch: MZJ 104.8. Also diaofan ~犯
diaofan 調犯 (diaohfahn) See diaofa
diaofeng guaiyue 刁風拐月 (diaofeng guaiyueh) Fig. To seduce women: YQX 342.2
diaogua 吊掛 (diaohguah) Decorative wall hanging: YQX 411.3
diaoguai 刁拐 (diaoguai) 1. To kidnap: MZJ 108.1. 2. To seduce: YQX 342.2
diaogui 調鬼,调～(diaohguii) To play tricks, make mischief: WB 117.3
diaohou 捕候 (diaohhou) See diashe
diaohuang 捕璜 (diaohhuang) To lie: YQX 1203.5
diaojian 調黠 (diaohjiaan) Stupid: YQX 887.15
diaojue 刁厥,~厥,~决,~调～ (diaojuel) 1. Fierce, defiant, bold: DXX 39.4. 2. Rude: YQX 1665.15
diaokan 調侃 (diaokhaan) See tiaofan and tiaokan
diaokao bengba 吊拷绷扒 (diaokhaao benga) See bengga diaokao
diaokao bengpa 吊拷绷扒 (diaokhaao bengpa) See bengga diaokao
diaokao pengba 吊拷绷扒 (diaokhaao pengba) See bengga diaokao
diaoke 吊客,吊～ (diaohekeh) 1. Person in mourning: YQSC I 473. 2. Baleful spirit that brings disaster: WB 89.15
diaoming 吊名 (diaohmiling) To read off a roster: YQX 1649.15
diaonong 調弄 (diaohnohng) To scheme; also, tricky: YQX 1407.7
diaopip 吊皮,调～(diaohpip) -Devious, cunning: YQX 876.12
diaopinliang 吊破娘 (diaopinliang) Fucking bitch!: SHZ c50
diaoping 雕青 (diaoping) Tattoo; also, to tattoo: DADIAN 816
diaosa 吊撒 (diaohsa) In suspense: LIDAI II 450.6
diaosao 刁摟,~ beneficiation, (diaosao) Sparse, disheveled hair: WB 786.12. Also diasou 酌醴, 彫醴, diaoxiao ~萧, diasou 酿疏, diasou 刺激
diashe 掉舌,调～(diaosheshel) Glib: YQX 527.16. Also diaohou ~喉. See also diaozui ~喉
diaoshigou 釣詩釣 (diaoshigou) Fig. Wine (barb to catch verse): YQX 26.5
diaoshu 酿疏 (diaoshu) See diasosou
diaoshudai 調書袋,~帶,~博～ (diaoshudaih) To show off erudition: YQX 88.20
diasousou 酌醴, 彫～(diaosou) See diasosou
diaotian jueih 刁天厥地,~搏～,~决～ (diaotian jueih) Mean, fierce; cunning: WB 601.5
diaotou 吊頭 (diaotou) Inking, clue; sign of a trend: YQX 1416.8
diaoxianya 吊閏牙 (diaoxianya) To engage in idle chatter, gossip: WB 294.11. Also xiankeya ~啞牙
diaoxiao 刁蕭 (diaoxiao) See diasosou
diaoxin yanzhao 饒心鷹爪,~~鷹～ (diaoxin yahnzhao) Rapacious (dove-hearted but eagle-clawed): YQX 1.7
diaoyan 吊眼 (diaoyan) To make eyes at, flirt: WB 299.13
diaoyanz 吊眼子,~職～ (diaoyanz) To deceive, dupe, make a fool of: YQX 27.5
diaoyaoi sakua 吊翱歛 (diaoyaoi sakua) Lazy, indolent; also, to loaf on the job: WB 909.1
diaozhen 吊陣子 (diaohzheng) To stage military manoeuvres or battle scenes: WB 277.4
diaozuan 邪鑽 (diaozuan) Cunning, treacherous: LU 607

diaozui 掉嘴 (diaozuizui) See diaoshe

die

die 选 (diel) 1. To be equal to, be as much as: LZY 14.1. 2. Equivalent to 'de or 'di

die 选 (diel) Meaningless prefix preceding certain words: YQX 229.3. See 'dieban

die 爹 (die) Servant’s address to the master: YQX 842.6

dieban 选 (dieban) 1. To arrange, manage: YQX 354.14. 2. To raise funds: YQX 1253.9

diebude 选 得, ~的 (diebuhde) To lack the time; also, too late to (like 来不及): WB 339.13

dieda 选 (diedada) To fight with the fists: YQX 840.10

diefa 猫发 (diefa) To issue a document to transfer a person under armed escort: YQX 1513.15

diejiao 选 (diejiaao) To stamp the feet: WB 944.10. Also diezu 选

'diekuai 选 (diekuai) To do something to the point of satisfaction: YQX 166.6

die'le 选 (diele) Servant’s address to the master: YQX 842.6

diepou 选 (diepou) To apply facial powder or makeup: YQX 540.5

diegua 选 (diegua) To fight with the fists: YQX 840.10

diexixie 选屑屑, 跌 ~, 跌踵踵 (diexixiexie) See diuxi diexie

diexin 选 (diexin) See diexin

dieyin 选 (dieyin) See diexin

diezu 选 (diezu) See diejiao

ding 定 (ding) 1. Betrothal gifts: DXX 123.11. Also ding[wu] 物 2. Suffix: Verbal (like 者 or 了): YQX 90.17. 3. State of Buddhist meditation: YQX 1042.18. 4. To insures the sleeping comforts of parents (often dingsheng ~省): WB 416.18. 5. To beat, strike: YANG 1 146.8

dingdan 丁单 (dingdan) For one purpose only: YQX 527.8

dingdang 定当 (dingdang) Troublesome, vexatious: WB 130.6. See also tingdang

dingdong dangdang 丁丁当当, 叽叽喳喳 (dingdong dangdang) Pure and unsullied (woman’s strong, sterling character, after the ring of metal struck): YQX 241.18

dingdual 定对 (dindgual) See pipai dingdual

dinggang 顶缸 (dinggang) Substitute, a stand-in (gang = que 缺): YQX 50.16

dinghai 定害 (dinghaiai) To bother, disturb, impose on someone: YQX 375.17. Also dingni ~虎 and dingjiaou ~揽

dingji pumou 定计铺谋 (dingjih pumou) See pumou dingji

dingjiaou 定 觊 (dingjiaou) See dinghai

dinglao 頂老 (dinglao) 1. Prostitute, sing-song girl: PPJ 110.2. 2. Male servant in a brothel: YQSC 1486

dingmen 頂門 (dingmen) See dingmen

dingmou 頂購 (dingmou) See dingmou

dingni 定拟 (dingni) See riding

dingning 叮咛 (dingning) 1. Attentive, solicitous 2. Hard-working, industrious: DADIAN 126

dingtong 叮 咛 (dingting) Sound of a flute; drip of the clepsydra; a bird call: YCJS 126

dingtong 叮 (dingting) See dingtong
dingtai 鼎 臺 (dingtail) Chief minister of state, prime minister: HUJI III 19.10
ding[wu] 定物 (dihngwuh) See ding (1)
dingxue 釘靴 (dingxue) Hobnailed shoes to prevent slipping in wet weather: YQX 200.4
dingyi maoer 丁一卯二 (dingyi maaoaerh) True and accurate: YQX 115.9. Also dingyi queer ～～～，diyi queer 的～～～
dingyi queer 丁一卯二 (dingyi queherh) See dingyi maoer
ding'zhe shitoujin zou 頂着屎頭巾走 (dingzhe shiitouljiin zoou) Cuckold (go out wearing a shitty headcovering: YQX 230.21
dingzhen xuma 頂 針織麻～～，～～～， (dingzhen xuhmal) Literary game of linking lines of verse, in which each line begins with a repeat of the last character of the preceding line: YQX 1260.15. Also xuma ～～，xuma dingzhen ～～～～
dingzhuan'tou 頂 碎頭 (dingzhuantou) To defend oneself blow for blow; stand one’ s ground: YQX 866.5
diu 丢 (dihu) To strike: WB 897.4
diu 憲 (dihoo) 1. To throw away (=丢): WB 274.18. 2. To brandish; also, strike a blow: LZY 56.1. 3. To emit a cry: WB 375.16
diu diudiu momo 袋丢抹麪 赤～～， (diuliu mohmoh) See diumo
diu fan 袋番 (diufan) To miss a chance: WB 294.10
diu feng 憒風 (diufeng) Love-crazed: WB 351.11
diu juez' 丢掘子 (diujueez) To kick (of animals: jue = 掘): YQX 47.6
diu liu 袋流 (diuliu) Quick turn of the eyes: DADIAN 226
diulun chepao 丢輪扯炮 (diulun cheepaol) Fig. To lie; boast, brag, show off: WB 117.3
diumo 袋抹～～ (diuemo) 1. To act embarrassed or shy; act the coquette; also, be ravishingly beautiful: ZJK 321. 2. To make or be approached with embarrassing or improper suggestions: YQX 551.8. 3. To apply makeup: DADIAN 226. Also modiu ～～，～～～，diudiu momo ～～～～，momu momu ～～～～～～～～～，～～～～
dong 動 (dohng) To play a musical instrument: YQX 137.13
dongbobobo 凍剎剎 (dohngbobobo) Chilled to the bone: YK 49.15
dongcao 動操 (dohngcao) To play musical compositions: WB 283.10
dongce 動側 (dohngceh) To move: YQX 562.3
dongcici 凍剎剎 (dohngcicih) See dong-qinqin
dongdan 動騰 (dohngdahn) To move, stir (dan = 腾): WB 73.4
dongdong 袋袋 (dongdong) See tongtong
dongge 動閣 (donggel) Eastern guest quarters (after the Han minister who quartered guests there): WB 284.1
donghua 動化 (donghuaah) To exhort to change; reform: YQX 1711.2
Donghuang 東皇 (donghuang) See Dongjun
Donghuang 東皇 (donghuang) See Dongjun
Dongjun 東君 (dongjun) God of spring: YQX 852.12. Also Donghuang ～皇，Qingdi 青帝

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
Dongli 洞里 (doohnglii) Dao. Dwelling place of gods and immortals: WB 68.2

dongling 冬凌, 冬 ~ (dongliing) Ice; icicles: YQX 484.15

dongliu 杜流 (dongliul) Irretrievable: YQX 1257.16

donglulu 冻碌碌 (doohngluhluh) See dòngqinqin

dongqian 洞钱 (dongqian) See chăngqian

dongqinqin 冻钦钦 (doohngqinqin) Shivering from numbing cold: WB 117.19. Also dongeici ~ 刺刺, donglulu ~ 碌碌

dongsì 杜司 (dongsì) Privy: ZXZY 55.8

dongtian xìngzheng 冻天行病症, ~ ~ ~ 症 (doohngtian xihngzhengzheng) See tianxing

dongtian xìngzhenghóu 冻天行症候, ~ ~ ~ 症 (doohngtian xihngzhenghóu) See tianxing

Dongting chunse 洞庭春色 (doohngtling chunseh) See Chunse

dongwèn 動問 (doohngwen) 1. To pay respects. 2. (Polite) may I trouble to ask?: WB 984.21

dongxing zhenghou 冻行症候 (doohngxingzhenghou) See tianxing

dongzhì 動止 (doohngzhì) To conduct normal activities: YQX 253.20

dou 喽 (dou) Expresses contempt or anger: YQX 1664.9

dou 鬥 (dou) All (=都): WB 83.14

dou 阋 (dou) 1. To jest: YQX 231.20. 2. To stir up, agitate: YQX 357.16. 3. Suddenly (=陡): WB 599.2

doubaicao 鬥百草 (doohbaaicaao) See doucao

doucao 鬥草, 鬥 ~ (doohcaoo) Competitive game with plants and grasses which young girls play at the Duanwu festival: WB 83.15. Also doubaicao ~ 百 ~
douchengguai 陡成乖 (doohchelngguai) To become abruptly obstinate: CSD 23.2

douda 鬥搭, 鬥 ~ (douda) 1. Winding, twisting (road): YQX 898.10. 2. Obstinate, difficult to deal with: YQX 211.19. Also doudou dada ~ ~ ~
dou [de] 鬥地, ~地, ~的, 斗 ~ (doude) Suddenly, abruptly (dou = 斗): WB 83.7. Also doudun 陡頓

doudou dada 鬥斗搭 (doudou dada) See douda

doudun 陡頓 (doududun) See dou [de]
douguan 都管 (douguan) See douguan

doujue 斗絃 (doujue) Steep, precipitous (dou = 斗): YQX 753.4

doulong 兜龙 (doulong) See douluo

douluo 兜罗 (douluo) 1. To rope in, win support by any means: YQX 1415.16. 2. To settle with (a scoundrel); punish: YQX 605.3. Also doulong ~ 劍

dounen[de] 陡恁的 (dounen[dè]) 1. Suddenly; without warning: DXX 119.8. 2. Simply; by far: YQX 144.18. Also nendou ~

Dou Niu 斗牛 (douniu) Dipper Star and the Oxherd Star: WB 548.4

Doushao 斗杓 (doushao) Three stars that form the Big Dipper’s handle: HUJI III 19.3

doushua 斗耍, 鬥 ~ (doushuaa) To jest, joke: YQX 231.20

dousou 斗搜, 斗挫, 斗薮, 斗 ~ (dousou) 1. To arouse, stimulate, excite: WB 5.13. 2. To display; perform: WB 251.7. Variant: 閻 3. To shake, tremble: YQX 1344.8. Also duosuo 揮揮, 哆嗦

dousou fengkuang 斗搜風狂 (dousou fengkuang) To display wild antics: DXX 21.2

douyidou 鬥一遛 (douyidou) “Hair-of-the-dog”: YQX 103.9

dou[yin] 鬥引, 斗 ~ (dou[yin]) To tempt, beguile (dou = 斗): WB 285.18

Douzhuan Shenheng 斗轉參橫 (douzhuaan shenhelng) Late in the night
当北斗七星的长柄朝向星座神的时候：CSD 63.8

douzi 斗子 (douzui) Granary clerks: YQX 35.4

douzui 斗嘴 (douzui) See liaozui

du 度 (duh) To transmit sound: YQX 1225.9

du 肚 (duu) Stomach (＝肚): YQX 1505.2

dubai[er] 都把兒 (dubaier) See dubai[er]

dubie 赌鬼，～彆 (dubie) To become enraged: YQX 887.13

duce 都厕 (duceh) See dukeng

dudang 殺當，賭～ (duedang) To ward off; impede; confront: DXX 40.6. Also dangdu ～, ～賭，～賭

dudie xiongqiao, yabu exing 胸囉胸 (duaide cilonggao yabu exing) To waddle along in a pretentious fashion: YQX 217.20

dudou 賭斗 (duedouu) To contend with, fight with: YQX 514.1

dudu momo 獄撲撲 ～～末末，～～ 抹抹，～～ 寒寒，獨獨磨磨，獨獨 聖聖，獨獨 蹲蹲，都 都 (dudu momol) See .dumo
.
dudu nannan 笨鈍鈍 (duduu nahnah) Ceaseless jabber, chatter: YQX 259.14. Also nannan nana ～～ 吶吶，nannan dudu ～～～，nangnang tutu 囊囊突突

duguan 都管 (duguaan) A factotum: YQX 156.7

dujiaogui 獄脚鬼 (dujjiaoguai) See shan-xiao

Du Kang 杜康 (dhhghang) Wine (which Du Kang is said to have invented): YQX 730.3

dukeng 都坑 (dukeng) Privy, night soil-pit: ZKX 178.12. Also duxi ~廁

dukongmu 都孔目 (dukoongmuh) See kongmu

duli 闇黎 (dulil) See shi’zhe

dulu 都碌 (duluh) See .dudu

duma 獄摩 (duma) See .dumo

dumo 獄摩，～末，～抹，～寒，～稽，～稽，～稽，都～ (dumol) To dilly-dally; pace back and forth: YQX 441.16, DXX 66.5. Also dumo 打暗，daxuem 打楚，dudu momo (in all possible variant writings), duma ～～，tumo 突～

Du Sheng 都省 (dusesheeng) See Dutang, Sheng

dushi 睹事，赌～ (duoshih) See [bujdushi]

.dusu 獄速 (dusuh) Sound of horses’ hooves: DADIAN 420

dususu 獄速速，～簌簌，都～ (duusuhssuh) Shivering, shaking: WB 930.20

dutang 都堂 (dutalng) Office of the prime minister (shanghusheng 府書省, the highest executive department in the land): YQX 146.14

duzhan 獄戰 (duzhahn) To do battle: YQX: 661.19

duzhi 都知 (duzhi) See dianduzhi

duzi 都子 (duzzy) Beggar: YQX 373.19

duan

duanbai 短陌 (duanbait) See changqian

duan bu’juju cuu 短不躑躅促促 (duan buhjujju cuhuh) See duan’guu

duanchang 斷場 (duahnchaang) Hunting grounds: YQX 405.10

duanchu 斷出 (duanhchu) To deliver the final speech, poem, or couplet at the close of a drama. See also xiaduan 下～

duandaor’ 短道兒 (duandaor) Sly scheme, trap: YQX 536.16

duan’de 端的，～得 (duande) 1. Really, truly: YQX 1501.20. 2. The facts, the actual situation: YQX 4.20. Also duanshi ～實
duan'dezuo 端的左 (duandezuoo) Truly not right: DXX 86.4

duan'guqü 短古取 (duangguuquu) Very short, brief: YQX 889.4. Also duan'záli～卒律, duan'jucu～局促, ~竭促, duan bu'juju cucu～不竭竭促促

duanhe 斷合 (duanheel) Ordered to marry by law (versus by choice: THS 231.5)

duanjian 短見 (duaanjianh) Cruel, rash or unspeakable act: YQX 734.10, YQX 1259.5

duan'jucu 短局促, ~竭 (duaanjul-cuh) See duan'guqu

duanlu'de 短路的 (duaanluhde) Robbers who blockade roads to waylay travelers: MZJ 584.11

duanmai 短買 (duaunmaai) See maiduan

duanmo 短陌 (duaunmob) See changqian

duanqian 短錢 (duaanqialn) See changqian

duanqian 斷遣 (duahnqiaan) To transfer; banish: YQX 776.5

duanqing 短齊 (duaanqingl) Short-legged oil-lamp stand WB 269.3

duanshi 端實 (duanshil) See duan'de

duansong 斷送 (duahnsohng) 1. To send away: DXX 122.12. 2. To finish off, destroy; perish: YQX 38.2. 3. To send off (a) a bride with dowry: YQX 847.10; (b) a funeral cortège: YQX 1511.2. 4. A musical piece used as an interlude or a finale: DXX 1.9

duantouxiang 斷頭香 (duahntoulxiang) Budd. Ill-omened offering (brings ill fortune in a future life): YQX 1254.21

duanwen 斷紋 (duahnweln) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (refers to the pattern of cracks in the lacquer finish): WB 183.14

duaxiang 端詳, ~相 (duanxiaalng) 1. To consider carefully, be cautious:YQX 86.19. 2. Dignified, sedate, prudent: WB 264.8. See also dianxiang 拒～

duanxing 短幸, ~倖, ~行 (duan-xihng) Innumeral; evil; also, improper behavior: MZJ 641.9. Also xingduan ~ ~, 行～

duanyu 斷語 (duahnyuu) Concluding speech of a drama: MZJ 81.12

duan'z 段子 (duahnz) Cotton fabric for clothing: WB 812.16

duan'zuli 短卒律 (duanzulluh) See duan'guqu
dui 回

dui'dang 對當 (duihdang) To reply, respond to: YQX 1165.18. See also kan'dang

duidie 堆跌 (duidiel) To beat the breast and stamp the feet in anguish (die= 植): YANG I 210, 5020

duidie 對壘 (duihdiele) See duiyuan

duihuan 對還 (duihhualn) To repay double the amount owed: YQX 1499.9

duihuangrang 堆黃壤 (duihualngraang) To bury in the earth: HUJI III 29.n.2

duimen 門 (duihmeln) 1. A match; a mate: WB 82.18. 2. Equal in status: YQX 1030.15

duiming 對命 (duihmihg) To pay with one’s life: LAN 74

duiqingci 對情詞 (duihqilingcil) To accuse in court: YQX 634.1

duitou 對頭 (duhtoul) See toudi

duituo 對脫 (duhtuuo) To expose, lay bare: YQX 1284.16

duixiang 對向 (duixiaalng) A mate, a match: MDT 156.1

duiya 堆雅 (duiya) Jet-black tresses: YQX 710.6

duiyuuan 對圍 (duihyuualn) Two armies arrayed for battle: WB 527.9. Also duidie ~亷

duizui 堆嘴 (duhzuii) A rice-husking pestle: MZJ 722.9
**dun**

**Dun** 敦, 擡, 擊, 倾 (dun) 1. To strike forcefully: WB 49.9. 2. To throw forcefully to the ground; stomp on the ground (= 擊): YQX 645.12. 3. To gobble up, gulp down (= 吞吞): WB 117.5

**Dun** (dun) To simmer (slang for sexual excitement; = 焦): GHQ 299 n56. See also honglu, zhitangping

**Dunbukai** 頃不開 (dunbuhkai) Cannot force open (a furrowed brow, a frown): DXX 93.9

**Dunhulu shuaimashao** 敦葫蘆摔馬杓 (dunhulu shuaimaashaol) To smash things in a rage (a gourd dipper and a wooden ladle; household items): YQX 547.13

**Dunsa** 擡撒 (dunsa) To toss and turn: MZJ 78.12

**Dunshuai** 擡摔 (dunshuai) To beat, smash: DXX 96.n.43. Also dunshuo ~ 擊

**Dunshuo** (dunshuhoc) See dunshuai

**Dunta** 擊塌 (dunhta) See tunta

**Dunzuoh** 敦坐 (dunzuoh) A pratfall: YQX 77.16

**duo**

**Duo** (duoo) To withdraw (= 多): WB 281.10

**Duo** 開 (duoo) 1. To lay bare: WB 261.8. 2. To hang down: DXX 13.5

**Duoabo** 開跋 (duoobo) See baotan

**Duocaijun** 多才俊 (duocaijun) Darling! (intimate, to a boyfriend): YQX 336.7 Also junduocai ~ ～ ～

**Duoceng[jing]** 多曾經 (duoceljingjing) In the past: YANG I 199

**Duodaxiao** 多大小 (duodahxiaao) (Rhetorical) how, how very: DXX 88.7

**Duofen** 多分 (duofen) See duoguan

**Duogan** 多敢 (duogan) See duoguan

**Duoguan** 多管 (duoguan) Most likely, probably: WB 124.8. Also duofen ~ 分, duogan ~ 敢, duoyin ~ 因, duoying ~ 應, duozan ~ 咱, ~ 啊, duoze ~ 則, douguan 都 ~ duojian 搁肩 (duolijian) Shoulders heaving: DXX 14.8

**Duojiao** 多嬌 (duojiao) 1. Pretty girl 2. Darling! (man’s intimate address for a beloved): WB 190.1

**Duoluo** 多羅 (duoluo) 1. Clever, smart (from Sanskrit tara meaning “eyes”): YQX 35.5. 2. Careless, thoughtless, negligent: YQX 171.6

**Duoluo** 墮落 (duoluoh) To hold up, delay, impede: WB 21.14

**Duosi** 多思 (duosi) See douou (3)

**Duotidongtian** 多梯田 (duotidongtian) See douou (3)

**Duoyin** 多因 (duoyin) See duoguan

**Duoying** 多應 (duoyihng) See duoguan

**Duozan** 多咱 (duozan) See duoguan

**Duoze** 多則 (duozel) See duoguan

**Duozhang** 哆張 (duozhang) Loquacious: CHUANQI 70.19

**Duozuan** 多賺 (duozuan) See chuoquan
e! 哦 (el) Expresses sudden realization or understanding
.e 哎 (eh) Sound of a creaking door: DXX 17.6
e 鹃 (eh) Graduate; person of talent: YQX 825.18

ebao 阿保 (ebaao) Nanny: WB 460.11
ebi 拮臂 (ebih) Bracelet: YYCD 404

echacha 恶叉叉 (echacha) Grotesque; cruel: WB 652.1. Also ezha ~吆, ~咤, echacha ~叉叉, ezhazha ~札札

echacha 恶叉又 (echchalchal) See echa

edian 顛點 (eldianan) To be successful in the civil service examinations (after a graduate who dreamed that he was chosen for success by a mark drawn on his forehead): YCJ 45.8

eee yanyan 俄俄延延 (elel yalnyaln) See eyan

egengen 恶嗡嗡 (egelngeln) See echenhen
echenhen 恶狠狠 (ehheenhen) Heartless and cruel; bold and powerful: WB 48.16. Also egengen ~嗡嗡, eyinyin ~嗜嗜, exinxin ~欷欷, ~啾啾

ehuang 額黃 (elhuang) Beauty mark made with yellow makeup (used by Tang courtesans): MZJ 279.6

elou 額樓 (ellou) See elu
elu 額顱 (ellul) Forehead: WB 278.19. Also elou ~楼

epilian 顛皮臉 (ehpjiliian) Nothing but skin and bone: YQX 196.7

epu dengru 槟榔撚蕊 (elpu dengruii) Fig. To be responsible for one’ s own demise (a moth flying into a candle flame)
eshi 阿屎 (eshii) To defecate; YQX 391.19
etang 恶黨 (ehataang) To handle in an ill-intentioned or underhanded manner: WB 11.8

etou’r 恶頭兒 (ehtoulr) Odious task: YQX 941.2

ewai 阿~ (ewaaih) See ewei

ewei 詡未 (elweih) Hello! (greeting or call to attract attention): ZXZY 13.3. Also ewai 阿~

ewen 恶紋~文 (ehweln) Facial lines extending from the nostrils to the corners of the mouth (indicating the fate of starving to death): YQX 866.19

exijian 鵝溪織~~織 (exijiaan) Originally a kind of silk, juan 绢, used for calligraphy and painting, and later for paper: YQX 707.14

exinxin 恶欷欷,恶啾啾 (exinxin) See echenhen

eyan 俄延~延 (elyaln) 1. To put off, procrastinate: YQX 641.11. 2. Slowly. Also ee yanyan ~~

eyan 誠言 (elyaln) See huyan hanyu

eyan huangyu 誠言慣語 (elyaln huangyuu) See huyan hanyu

eyan keyu 誠言謬語 (elyaln kehyuu) See huyan hanyu

eyinyin 恶噫噫 (eyinyin) See echenhen

Eyunge 逸雲歌 (ehyulne) Songs of the Eyun Society (Eyunshe ~~ 社, a singing society during Song times): MZJ 9.2

ezangpi 恶賊皮 (ehzangpins) Bully, hoodlum: YQX 34.12

ezao 恶躁 (ehzaoh) Hateful, loathsome: YQX 787.19
ezha 恶咤,恶咤 (ehzhah) See echa
ezha 恶札札 (ehzhalzhal) See echa
ezhi 恶贼 (ehzhii) To give offense, insult:
YQX 1523.17
e'zhisha 恶支沙,~ 然,~ 毙
(ezhisha) Stern, fierce appearance: YQX 1403.16. See also zhisha ~
ezi duozhu 恶紫多朱 (ehzii duofzhu)
Prov. Evil triumphs over good: WB 321.2

en

enguan 恩官 (enguan) See Entai
enlin 恩臨 (enlin) See ennian
ennian 恩念 (enniahn) Kindness, favor, grace: YQX 405.17. Also enlin ~
entai 恩臺 (entail) Polite address for an official: MDT 227.16. Also enguan ~
or enxiang ~
enxiang 恩相 (enxiang) See entai
enyn 恩荫 (enyn) Imperial patronage to assist the progeny of high officials to
prepare for the civil service examinations: THS 205.1

er

er 兒 (erl) Woman’s reference to herself:
WB 14.8. Also er'lia ~
erbei 耳背 (erbeih) See erbi
erbi 耳闭 (erbih) Deaf: YQX 466.3.
Also erbei ~
erfu 兒夫 (erfuh) Your father; my husband:
YQX 1666.11. Also er'jia fuxu ~
erge 二哥 (erhge) Employee or assistant
in a shop or tavern (like dianxiaor 店小二):
DXX 5.2

ergen 晴鏡 耳根清浄 (eegen
qingjihng) Oblivious to noise or gossip:
YQX 12.14

ermao 二毛 (ermao) Hair turned
grey: YFG 212.12
ernan 男 (ernaln) A male child: PPJ 190.2
eryin 耳 (eryin) To whisper: WB 820.11. Also ern ~
eryu 耳语 (eryuu) See eryin
fa

fa 罰 (fal) To issue (= 发): YQX 1510.15
fabei 發背 (fabeih) To have boils on the back: YQX 1598.2
faben 法本 (faabeen) Budd. Head priest: WB 271.15
face 發策 (faceh) Examination paper: DXX 125.15
facun 發村 (facun) To act boorish; lose one’s temper: YQX 1254.9
fafu 發付 (fafuh) 1. To happen to; also, manage (get along): WB 268.16. 2. To deal with (an offender): YQX 1661.19. 3. To flare up; also, vent (anger): YQX 91.16
faji 發跡, 迹, 積 (faji) To rise from humble position to power and fortune: MDT 3.9. Also falu - 祿
fajia 法駕 (faajiah) Imperial standard bearers: CSD 157.2
fajiu 法酒 (faajiju) Liquor made in accord with government regulations: DXX 64.10
fake 發科 (fake) Conventions, gestures, and movements of a comic nature used when an actor makes asides to the audience; also, to perform the above conventions: WB 270.7. See also ke
fake dahun 發科打譯 (fake daahuhn) See chake
fake 發科 (fakeh) 1. Budd. To strike the temple drum; also, sound the watch: WB 183.13. 2. To signal to battle
falu 發路 (faluh) See faji
faman 發漫 (famaln) To spend money
faqian 發遣 (faqiaan) To punish, deal with an offender: YQX 1668.19
faqie zaodenglou 發匾早登樓 (faqieh zaodengloul) To display scholarly erudition: MZJ 292.11

F

faqian 法詁 (faquan) Legal statute: HUII III 99.2
fashang zhiguan 髪上指冠 (fashahng zhiguan) Hair bristles and lifts the cap; also, extreme anger: MZJ 443.5
fasong 發送 (fasohng) To send off, send away; also, bury the dead: YQX 640.8
fasuan 法算 (faasuanh) Budd. Years of age: WB 641.8

fan

fan 翻 (fan) 1. To stitch with thread: YQX 197.8. 2. On the contrary: LZY 2.5
Fanbu 番部 (fanbuh) Military units made up of tribes of Western Shanxi: DXX 38.4
fanchang 泛常 (fahchahng) Usual, ordinary: YYCD 466
fanchu 犯觸 (fahncuh) To worry, be anxious (chu = 憂): WB 110.9
fandui 犯對 (fahnduih) To challenge as opponent; also, an adversary: DADIAN 171
fanfuyin 反覆陰反覆吟 (fahfuhinyin) See fan[yin] fuyin
fanhuxiang 返魂香 (faanhuhxian) Ointment made from the fanhun tree, which revives the dead: CSD 123.13. Also fanjingxiang - 穂-
fanjiangji 反將計 (faanjingji) Strategy of sowing discord and distrust among enemies: YQX 1172.6
fanjingxiang 返精香 (faanjingxiang) See fanhunxiang
fanshou shiyu, heshou shiyun 翻手是雨合是雲 (fanshou shiyuu heshou shiyuLn) Everchanging (human affections)
fansu jiamen 番宿家門 (fansu jiameln) Families of the imperial bodyguard: YQX 407.13
fanteng 翻騰 番 - (fantelng) 1. To perform innovatively: CLS 227.11 2. To change form, transform: DADIAN 825

fanxu 煩絮 See xufan

fan[yin] fuyin 反陰復陰, 远～～, ~ 吟～吟 (faanyiln fuhyiln) Unfavorable prognostication (usually for marriages): WB 89.15. Also fanyinyao ~ 吟文, fanyun ~ ~. 远覆吟

fanyinyao 反吟文 (faanyilnyaol) See fan[yin] fuyin

fanyou[bang] 犯由榜 (fahnyoubaang) See fanyou[pai]

fanyou[pai] 犯由牌 (fahnyoupail) Plaque hung around a prisoner’s neck stating his crime: YQX 635.8. Also fanyou[bang] ~ 榜

fan’z 泛子 (fahnz) See xiaoxi[ 爪]

fanzhang 翻掌 (fanzaang) A thing easily done: WB 324.9

fanzuo 番做 (fanzuo) To be the opposite of the normally expected: MZJ 199.4

fanyou[pai] 犯由牌 (fahnyoupail) To proclaim the court open for hearing grievances: YQX 568.2

fangguai 放乖 (fahngguai) To engage in cunning and deceit: YQX 1516.12

fangheai 放海 (fahngheai) To act recklessly or impulsively: YQX 3.5

fangheai 放海 (fahngheai) No matter; what harm is there? (fang = 媳): WB 989.17

fangjie 放解 (fahngjie) To allow redemption of a pawned item: YQX 1597.10. Also fangshu - 嫒

fangjingshen 放精神 (fahngjingsheln) To rouse oneself: YQX 1506.4

fangliepie 放劣排 (fahngliepie) To be irritable; also, short-tempered

fangmengzheng 放猖狂 (fahngmengzheng) To act headstrong or willful: YQX 565.11

fangmian 放免 (fangmian) To absolve of guilt and release from custody: YQX 643.7. Also fangshe - 推

fangmian 放免 (fangmian) Rent (coins on a cord, a general expression for money): DXX 11.11

fangmo 放模 (fangmo) Model examination essay: THS 190.14

fangpo 放潑 (fangpo) To be unreasonable; also, make a scene: YQX 1087.14

fangshang 放試 (fangshang) My darling!: WB 288.2

fangshe 放舍 (fangsheehuee) See fangmian
fangsheng 方胜儿 (fangsheng) Paper (letters, poems) folded in an interlocking water chestnut shape: WB 288.7

fangshi 放矢 (fangshi) To defecate (矢 is a euphemism for屎): WB 801.9

fangshu 放水 (fangshu) To release a prisoner for toilet privileges: YQX 643.4

fangsong 防送 (fangsong) To transport a prisoner under armed escort: WB 349.5

fangtou 房頭 (fangtou) Household; also, branch of a family: WB 753.10

fangtou'bulie 方頭不劣 (fangtou'bulie) See fangtou'bulii

fangtou'bulii 方頭不律 (fangtou'bulii) Stubborn; belligerent: YQX 43.19. Also fangtou'buli ~ ~ ~劣, bulie fangtou ~劣 ~ ~ ~

fangxian 放開, ~開 (fangxian) To forget: YQX 1658.14

fangxiang 方響 (fangxiang) Sixteen-stone chimes: CSD 61.2

fangxiong 方兄 (fangxiong) See kongfang

fangxu 芳醑 (fangxu) Fine wine: LIDAI I 562

fangyuan 方園 (fangyuan) Coin (round with a central square hole): YQX 890.8

fangzhang 方丈 (fangzhang) Buddha Monastery; living quarters of the abbot: WB 267.3

fangzheng 方正, 坊 (fangzheng) Local constable or sheriff: YQX 564.13

Fangzhou 方州 (Fangzhou) Earth (versus Heaven): YFG 50.13

feishuihuo 瀝水 (feishuihuo) See fangjie

fei fei 黨妓 (fei) Prostitute: YQX 151.21

feijie 飛捷 (feijie) Swift report of a military victory

feilingqi 飛嶺 (feilingqi) Good-for-nothing

feima qingqiu 肥馬輕裘 (feima qingqiu) Life in comfort and luxury: YQX 203.4

feiqing 飛鳴 (feiqing) Fig. Successful graduate (the carp): YCJ 30.23

feirao hongliang 飛繞虹梁 (feirao hongliang) Resonance of melodious music: CSD 72.6

feishi 肺石 (feishi) Red jasper stone where commoners stood to accuse local officials of injustice: HUJI III 98.8

feishuangyuan 飛霜冤 (feishuangyuan) Fig. Miscarriage of justice (Heaven sends snow in midsummer): THS 25.2

feituiqiao 倍推敲 (feituiqiao) Worthy of consideration or deliberation: THS 77.6

feiwan 飛丸 (feiwan) Sun or moon: YCJ 26.24

feiwei 飛為 (feiwei) Unprincipled acts: YQX 402.11. Also huwei

feiyi 異議 (feiyi) Common or inferior in quality: WB 68.2

feiyang zouquan 飛鸞走犬 (feiyang zouquan) The hunt; also, to hunt: WB 42.12

fen fen (fen) Feelings, sentiments: YQX 44.7

fenbi 粉壁 (fenbi) White plaster wall at the local yamen where official proclamations and notices were posted: YQX 4.4

fencha 分茶 (fencha) Art of the tea ceremony: DXX 3.11

fendai 粉黛 (fendai) Women in general (paint and powder): MZJ 367.1

fendaiwei 粉黛圍 (fendaiwei) Brothel: THS 17.11

feicuiqing 翡翠靑 (feicuiqing) Blue-black eyebrows: YQX 90.12

feiyi 黛 (feiyi) Common or inferior in quality: WB 68.2
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<tr>
<td>fendian 粉甸 (feendiahn)</td>
<td>Snowy landscape: YQSC 1 573</td>
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<tr>
<td>fending 分定 (fehdinlhng)</td>
<td>Lot in life, destiny: WB 292.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>fenfu 分负 (fenfuhi)</td>
<td>1. To give to: YQX 142.8; entrust to: WB 1.12. 2. To handle, deal with: YQX 173.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fenhe masui 粉合麻碎 (feenhel malhulh)</td>
<td>To cut into pieces; shred and pulverize: WB 84.17. Also fenling masui 零～</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fenhuo 分豁 (fenhuohu)</td>
<td>To exonerate, absolve from blame: THS 85.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>fenjiepai 分界牌 (fenjiehpail)</td>
<td>Dividing line between the living and the dead: YQX 645.21</td>
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<td>fenjing 分镜 (fenjihng)</td>
<td>Fig. Parting (after the tale of separated lovers who reunited and restored the broken halves of a mirror): PPJ 40.8</td>
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<td>fenkulou 粉骷髅 (fenkuloul)</td>
<td>Fig. Hard-hearted prostitute (painted skeleton): YQX 264.11</td>
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<td>fenlang 粉郎 (feenlang)</td>
<td>Handsome man: DADIAN 546</td>
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<td>fenli 分理 (fenli)</td>
<td>To have a case heard and decided: YQX 1440.4</td>
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<td>fenli[qian] 分例钱 (fenlihqiain)</td>
<td>Money presented to a superior: CSD 184.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>fenling 分另 (fehlhching)</td>
<td>To divide and share: YQX 421.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>fenling masui 粉零碎碎</td>
<td>See fenhe masui</td>
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<tr>
<td>fenmai 氣霊 (fenmail)</td>
<td>Atmosphere; environment: MZJ 548.7</td>
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<td>fenpai 分拍 (fenpai)</td>
<td>To explain: MDT 199.10</td>
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<td>fensu 分诉 (fensuh)</td>
<td>See fenxi</td>
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<tr>
<td>fentou['] 粉頭兒 (feentoulh)</td>
<td>Actress; prostitute; woman of loose morals: YQX 1256.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>fentuaner 粉團兒 (feentualnhe)</td>
<td>Woman; also, prostitute</td>
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<tr>
<td>fentuan'r 粉團兒 (feentualnhi)</td>
<td>Blossom, flower: DADIAN 546</td>
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<tr>
<td>fenxi 分細 (fenxih)</td>
<td>To explain: YQX 1388.1. Also fensu 分诉</td>
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<tr>
<td>fenxiangcong 粉香叢 (feenxiangcong)</td>
<td>See cuihongxiang</td>
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<tr>
<td>fenxing bailiang 分星擘兩 (fenxing boa-liang)</td>
<td>See fenxing bailiang</td>
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<tr>
<td>fenyang 分顏 (fenyaln)</td>
<td>To become hostile; break off a friendship: YQX 1658.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fenyoutou 粉油頭 (feenyoutoul)</td>
<td>Young girl: MDT 120.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>fenzhang 分張 (fenzhang)</td>
<td>To separate; be separated: YQX 1553.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fenzhe 分折 (fenzhe)</td>
<td>To speak; explain (zhe = 折): LZY 20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fenzui 分嘴 (feenzuii)</td>
<td>Clever, artful tongue: DADIAN 546</td>
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**feng**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<tr>
<td>fengbiao 奉表 (fehngbiao)</td>
<td>To present a memorial to the throne: MZJ 330.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fengbiao 風標, 丰 (fengbiao)</td>
<td>1. Refined and elegant character or bearing: YQX 362.14. 2. Superior talent: WB 508.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fengbu 風卜 (fehngbuhi)</td>
<td>Diviner who determines a couple’s suitability for marriage: PPJ 113.8</td>
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<td>fengcheng 鳳城 (fehngchelng)</td>
<td>Capitol: YQX 118.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>fengchi 鳳池 (fehngchil)</td>
<td>See fenghuangchi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fengcuo 風措 (fengcuoh) Grace and charm: PPJ 196.9
fengdie 蜂蝶 (fengdiel) Fig. Lovers’ go-betweens; carriers of love messages (bees and butterflies): THS 114.6
feng-e 鳳鶯 (fehngel) Woman’s head ornament: HUJI III 89.14

. fengfeng 逢逢 (fengfelng) See tongtong
feng[fneg] mo[mo] 風風魔魔 (fengfeng molmol) Crazed; bewitched: DXX 8.7

Fengge Luantai 風閣鸞臺 (fenggelualntai) High status and success (Fengge = Grand Secretariat Zhongshusheng 中書省: Luantai = the Chancellery Menxiasheng 門下省: PPJ 201.2)

fenghua xueyue 風花雪月 (fenghua xueeyueh) Love affairs, romance: YQX 28.11
fenghuangchi 鳳凰池 (fenghuangchil) Fig. Success or high social standing (originally an imperial garden pond, but since the Wei-Jin period a reference to the Grand Imperial Secretariat Zhongshusheng 中書省: WB 92.10. Also fengchi ~ ~

fenghuangji 鳳凰集 (fenghuangjil) Omen signaling the appearance of a sage (flocking of male and female phoenix): THS 1.8
fengji 風紀 (fengjih) Prevailing law: THS 201.16
fengji 風疾 (fengjil) Rheumatism: WB 92.12
fengjian 丰鑛風 (fengjianh) Physiology: WB 809.12
fengjiqianqian 鳳尖頭 (fengjiqianqian) See fengtoujian
fengke 風珂 (fengke) Tinkling jade pendants on a horse’s bridle: DXX 61.14
fenglei 歲風 (fenglei) Spells of good or bad fortune: YQX 594.10
fengleixin 歲風信 (fengleixin) Meteoric career advancement: YQX 724.6
feng’li yangsi 風裏飄絲 (fengli yangsi) Light, mincing gait of a prostitute (swaying strands of the weeping willow in the wind): YQX 142.6

Fenglinzhou 鳳麟洲 (fenglinzhou) See Linfengzhou
fengliuce 風流策 (fengliuceh) Love letter: WB 288.19
fengliu shiguo 風流事過 (fengliu shiguoh) See fengliu zuifu
fengliu tiaofa 風流法 (fengliu tiaofa) The arts of love: WB 295.7
fengliu zuifan 風流犯 (fengliu zuifan) See fengliu zuifu ~ ~ 犯.
fengliu zui[guo] 風流過 (fengliu zuiguoh) 1. Flaw; spot; error 2. Frivolous or insignificant charges: YQX 48.7. Also fengliu zuifan ~ ~ 犯.
fengliu zui[guo] 風流過 (fengliu zuiguoh) ~ ~ 事 ~
fengluan 風鸞 (fengluan) Fig. Husband and wife: YCJ 1.5
fengmo jiubai 風魔久佰 ~ ~ 白.
~ ~ 陌 (fengmol jiubai) To lose one’s senses, be out of one’s mind: DXX 107.4. (陌 probably pronounced bai)
fengmo jiumbo 風魔九陌 (fengmol jiubom) See fengmo jiubai
fengpei 風沛 (fengpei) Pennant flown above a tavern: DXX 129.10
fengqian 風欠 (fengqiian) Crazy-acting, demented; maddening; unpredictable: WB 13.2
fengqing 丰情 (fengqing) Manner, air, bearing: MZJ 497.1
fengse 風色 (fengseh) See fengxin
fengtoujian 鳳頭尖 (fengtoujian) Ornamental shoes for bound feet (toes shaped like a phoenix head): MZJ 352.11. Also fengtoujian ~ ~ ~
fentuanquai 風團快 (fentuanquaih) Keenly sharp (of swords): YQX 1530.3
fengtuan’r 風團兒 (fentuanh) Speed or force of a whirlwind: WB 38.7
fengxian 風憲 (fengxiahn) Rule, regulation: MDT 257.8
fengxin 風信 (fengxihn) Information, news; rumor: YQX 873.13. Also fengse ～色
fengxu 鳳婿 (fenggxuh) Son-in-law: MDT 220.14
fengxuejiuddiantian 風雪酒店天 (fengxuejiuddiahtian) Bad weather keeps one in the tavern: YQX 457.1
fengyilongqi 鳳臆龍鬚 (fengyih longqil) Fig. A splendid horse (heart of a phoenix, mane of a dragon): PPJ 58.5
fengyingfuyan 鳳影敷衍 (fengyings fuyan) To implicate another falsely: THS 25.2
fengyu 奉御 (fengyuh) Imperial guards: YQX 726.15
fengyue mingke 風月明珂 (fengyueh milngke) To live the gay life in the pleasure quarters (minke refers to the tinkle of jade ornaments on the horses’ bridles announcing the arrival of pleasure-seeking young men): YQX 855.16. See also mingke[xiang]
fengyun 風雲 (fengyun) One’s lot in life, fortune: PPJ 5.1. See also longhu fengyunhui
fengzhang fengshi 鳳張風勢 (feng-zhangfengshih) Insane acts or behavior: YQX 1336.14
Fengzhao 鳳沼 (fengzhhoaoh) Grand Imperial Secretariat Zhongshusheng 中書省: DXX 138.2
fengzhi 鳳紙 (fengzhhi) Imperial mandate: THS 159.9
fengzhou 鳳邹 (fengzhou) Stone used for inkstones: PPJ 201.5
fengzi longsun 鳳子龍孫 (fengzii lolangsun) Imperial family of the Ming dynasty: THS 259.1

fou
fouyun 浮雲 (fouylun) Fig. Change; instability: YQX 852.13
fouzhao 浮藻 (fouuzhao) Frivolous (zao = 躁): YQX 885.6
fufeng zhang 扶風帳 (fulfengzhahng) To teach (after the teacher of Fu Feng, who taught in a tent): MDT 40.10
fu(fu) yan(yan) 數數演演 ～ 衍衍 (fu(y) ya(y)an) 1. To set forth (by speech or action): WB 978.1. 2. To act, perform (southern dramas): CLS 219.10
fugang 扶輅 (fulgang) To live by the rules of the cultivated gentleman, junzi 君子: HUJI III 28.7

fu
fubei 扶碑 (fulbe) To exhibit great strength: YQX 834.4
fubushang 敷不上 (fubushahng) Cannot begin to relate; also, too much to fully recount: YQX 886.12
fuce 扶策 (fulc) To assist by supporting both arms; lend an arm: YQX 1379.20
fucha 浮槎 (fulchal) Celestial raft (ferries between the rivers and oceans and the Milky Way): YQX 1046.14
fuchenjiu 掃塵酒 (fulchenjiu) Welcoming banquet for a traveler: YQX 810.6
fuchun 复純 (fuchun) See hunchun
fuchuo 掃塵 (fulchuoh) To wipe clean, brush off: YQX 398.18
fucuo 扶操 (fulcuoh) To help, assist: MZJ 567.12
fudan 副旦 (fudahn) Secondary female role type in Yuan drama: YQX 1644.4. See also dan
Fude xingjun 福德星君 (fuldelxingjun) God of wealth: THS 263.7
fudi [zuoxiao] 伏低做小 (fuldi zuobxiaoh) To bow down and act servile: YQX 93.11. Also zuoxiao [fudi] ～～～
fufa 赴法 (fulfa) To submit to the law: YQX 233.6
Fu Feng zhang 扶風帳 (ful feng zhahng) To teach (after the teacher of Fu Feng, who taught in a tent): MDT 40.10
fuhe 付合 (fuhel) To look after, care for: YQX 1415.18
fuhua langrui 浮花浪蕊 (fulhua lahng-ruii) Fig. Prostitutes: YYCD 784
fujing 副净, ~ 喜, 付 ~ (fujihng) 1. Principal actor in the Jin dynasty yuanben 院本 face (outgrowth of the adjutant face canjunxi 参军戲) 2. Comic-cum-villain (male or female) role type in Yuan drama, secondary to the jing 淨: YQX 1107.14. See also jing 淨
fulisou 扶犁叟 (fullisou) Elderly farmer: WB 61.18
fumo 副末, 付 ~ (fuemotion) Male role type in Yuan drama, secondary to the mo 末 or zhengmo 正末 (developed from the comic role of the Tang dynasty canghu 蒼鵲 comic skit player): YQX 1500.20. See also mo
fumodi 副末底 (fuhmodidi) Servant: DADIAN 582
fumo kaichang 副末開場 (fuhmoh kaichaang) See biaoou
fumu[guan] 父母官 (fuhmuguan) Form of address to the local governor: WB 635.17
funan 觀男 (funaln) Husband: YQX 260.18
funeng 副能, 甫 - ~ (fuheneng) See bujfuneng
funeng mingye 甫能明夜 (fuheneng milingye) Wee hours just before dawn
fupan 府判 (fuupahn) Assistant to a magistrate: YQX 717.2
fupen buzhaotaiyanghui 覆盆不照太陽暉 (fulpeln buhzhaoh taihyalghui) Prov. Justice cannot be found in a corrupt court (sunlight cannot shine under an overturned basin): YQX 1508.6
fuqiao 甫俏 (fuqiao) See boqiao
fure changhuang 腹热腸荒, ~ ~ ~ 慌 (fuheh chalnghuang) Anxious; in a panic: YQX 341.7. Also changhuang fure ~ ~ ~
furongren 芳容刃 (furulongren) Fig. Knife (the blade is like a lotus just risen from the water): MZJ 436.9
fusan 復三 (fuhsan) Rite for the dead (enter the dead man’s room with his clothes and summon the soul three times facing north): YQX 1016.9
fushageng 浮沙羹 (fulshageng) Gruel of rice and meat: WB 275.2
fushi 伏事 (fulshih) To serve, wait on: YQX 149.10
fushoupai 伏歌舞 (fulshoupail) Shield (decorated with a frightening image to terrify an opponent or a wild animal): WB 59.11
futan 蒨炭, 浮 - ~ (futahn) Charcoal: YQX 1521.4
futong 扶同 (fultong) Uniform, of a piece: YQX 1128.11
futong niehe 扶同捏合 (fultong niehel) See futong yingzhen
futong yingzhen 扶同硬證 (fultong yihngzhehng) Collusion to trump up charges: YQX 1128.11. Also futong niehe ~ 捏合
futou 幕頭 (futoul) Cap worn by officials of old: YQX 251.11. Also putou 撲 ~
futou[jiu] 幕頭酒 (futouljuijuiu) 1. Easily intoxicated: YQX 804.4. 2. Wine that easily intoxicates
Futujiao 浮屠教 (fultujaoh) Buddhism (fultu = 佛陀): DXX 5.6
fuvo 浮沃 (fulwoh) See fuwu
fuwu 浮污 (fulwu) Particles of dust or powder: WB 280.18. Also fuwo 沃
fuwu 福物 (fulwu) Sacrificial meat of pork, beef, or mutton: ZXZY 78.7
fuxi 伏犀 (fulxi) Front of the skull from the forehead to the crown: WB 24.7
fuxiao 服孝 (fulxiaoh) To don mourning clothes for the death of a parent
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<td>fuxuan 赴选 (fuhxuann) To compete in the civil service examinations: MZJ 120.11</td>
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<td>fuzuo 辅祚 (fuuzuoh) To assist, aid: WB 36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuyi 拂衣 (fulyi) To go into seclusion or retirement</td>
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<tr>
<td>fuyou 嬉游 (fulyoul) Fig. The fleeting quality of life (ephemera): MZJ 443.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>fuyun saoyang 浮雲瘙癢 (fulyuhn saoyaang) Insignificant (a floating cloud or a pesky itch; sao = 搔): WB 743.2</td>
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</tr>
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gai

gai 該 (gai) To owe: DADIAN 349

gaibo 該 撥 (gaibo) Fated, destined: YQX 5.16

gaifang 該房 (gaifang) In charge; on (yamen) duty: YQX 1379.15

gailao 蓋老 (gailao) See Gulao

gaimo 蓋模, 參 (gaimo) To alter; erase: WB 298.15

gaiqian 前 (gaiqian) In the front lines of battle: DXX 46.3

gain 基心 (gain) Battlefield; the thick of battle: YQX 1184.17

gan

gan 千 (gan) 1. To obstruct, hold back; affront: YQX 1657.19. 2. To wound, offend: HUJI III 98.10. 3. In vain (= 乾): WB 276.2

gan 敢 (gan) 1. Perhaps, possibly (often polite and deferential): DXX 15.10; is it possible that?: DX 89.11. 2. To be compelled: YQX 845.7. 3. To be able: YQX 372.11. 4. As it turns out: YQX 342.4

ganba 乾巴 (ganba) Let it go!; all is forgiven!: YQX 1503.18

ganbaba 乾巴巴 (ganbaba) See ganbobo

ganbai 乾白 (ganbai) Needless to say: DXX 92.14

ganbobo 乾刺刺 (ganbobo) 1. Plain and simple, straightforward; blunt: YQX 37.3. 2. Dry, withered, wizened: YQX 322.16. Also ganbaba 巴巴

ganbude 甘不的 (ganbude) See gan-bu-guo

ganbuguo 甘不適 (ganbuge) Unbearable: WB 100.19. Also ganbude

ganchnaihuo 乾柴火 (ganchnaihuo) Fig. Desire, lust: MDT 162.1

ganchen 蹤趁 (ganchen) To pursue a trade; earn a living: YQX 1255.4

gancun'sha 乾村沙 (gancun'sha) Crude and vulgar (with a haggard appearance): YQX 972.3

gandai 敢待 (gandai) Probably; also, likely to: YQX 1499.5

gandui 幹堆 (gandui) Lecher: DXX 167.4

ganfa tu'r 蹤乏兇兒 (ganfa tu'r) To attack a defenseless person: WB 739.8

ganfaxu 乾發虛 (ganfaxu) To make a futile effort: THS 116.4

ganfen 甘分 (ganfen) Willing: YQX 1399.6

gangang 踌躇 (gangang) Love sickness: MDT 91.3

gangang'de chi 乾乾的吃 (gangang'de chi) To eat contentedly: WB 44.11

gangu'zhi zi 幹雇之子 (gangu'zhi zi) Son following his father's profession: YFG 110.16

gan'hela 乾合刺千 (gan'hela) See gan'hela

gan'hui 乾昏刺,干～ (ganhuih) See gan'cila

gan'jia yuan 幹家缘 (ganjiayuan) To keep house: YQX 1510.6

Ganjiang 幹将 (ganjiang) Famous sword (or swordsmith): MZJ 147.1. See also Moye

ganjing 乾凈 (ganjing) 1. Better, neater, or cleaner (course of action or outcome): YQX 1504.7. 2. A state of peace and quiet: YQX 1290.3

ganqing qiu'r 乾凈蜷鰍 (ganjing qiu'l) To stay uninvolved: YQX 1523.2

ganlu 幹露 (ganluh) Elixir of eternal life, ambrosia: YQX 1505.17

ganqian 乾禽 (ganqian) Morally or intellectually unenlightened: LZY 123.6

ganqiao 乾僕 (ganqiao) Defiant; rude: WB 623.9

ganqing 乾請 (ganqing) To enjoy undeserved rewards: YQX 46.9

gansan 迹散 (gaansahn) 1. To disperse: WB 954.7. 2. To join in fun: DADIAN 482

ganshi 迹食 (gaanshil) See chenshu

ganshu 迹熟 (gaanshuh) See chenshu

gansidian 乾ifiant (gaansidian) To tease or banter pointlessly: DXX 123.7

ganxingzhi 迹行止 (ganxingzhii) Cruel behavior: YQX 634.10

ganze 甘蔽 (ganzel) A document committing someone to duty: HUJI III 77.8

ganzhaner 敢戰兒 (ganzhanherl) See ganzhanjun

ganzhanjun 敢戰軍 (ganzhanhjun) A brave soldier: YQX 407.1. Also ganzhaner～～兒

ganzhila 乾支刺,干～ (ganzhilah) See gan'cila

ganzhizhi 乾支支 (ganzhizhi) See gan'cila

ganzui 乾嘴 (ganzuui) To show up for a free meal: YQX 99.3

gangfu gangce 剛扶剛策 (gangful gang-ceh) To need assistance and support: YQX 44.11

ganggang 剛剛 (ganggang) 1. Only, merely: YQX 1516.10. Also gangan 乾乾 2. Hardily; also, to the full extent: YQX 642.15. 3. Slowly, carefully, deliberately: WB 736.3

gangxing gangmo 剛行剛篤 (gangxin gangmoh) To force oneself to walk: YQX 131.14

Gaoan 高岸 (gaoahn) Haughty, arrogant: MZJ 525.6

gao danrao 告斎 (gaohanraol) To beg forgiveness.

gaoke 告科 (gaohke) To pantomime a request: WB 84.15

gao lun 告論 (gaohlhun) See lun[gao]

gao miao 告廟 (gaohmiao) Ancestral temple ceremony held as the emperor or noblemen leave or return: CSD 157.2

gao ren 告人 (gaoren) 1. Informer, accuser: SHZ c33. 2. To ask for assistance or favors: YQX 812.2

gao tai mingjing 高抬明鏡 (gaotai milngjihng) To discern guilt or innocence (to raise high the bright mirror): YQX 1507.15

gao tuo xima 高鞑細馬 (gaotoul xih-maa) To burn a paper horse in sacrifice

gao xiang huo 告響銘 (gaohxiaanghuoh) To announce victory or success: YQX 236.3

gao xuan 高軒 (gaoxuan) Fig. Honored guest (his lofty carriage): HUJI III 97.4

Gaoyang gongzi 高陽公子 (gaoyang gongzii) Drunkard (Gaoyang = a variety of wine): YQX 1518.7. Also Gaoyang jiutu～～酒徒. See also Gaoyangshi
Gaoyang jiutu 高陽酒徒 (gaoyalng jiutuu) See Gaoyang gongzi

Gaoyangshi 高陽市 (gaoyalngshih) City associated with wine and drinking (after its most renowned citizen, Li Shiqi, who declared “I am no Confucian, but a drunkard from Gaoyang”): MZJ 220.15. See also Gaoyang gongzi
gaoyu 黃雨 (gaoyuu) Much needed rain: MDT 33.2
gaozheng 告繩 (gaohzheng) To accuse, file a complaint: YQX 39.12

gaozhuyu 告珠玉 (gaohzhuyuh) To request a scholar to recite from his verse: YQX 939.11

ge

gē 廿箇 (geh) 1. Suf. Like 家 or 貫 (for example 當日, 從來, 無)事: YQX 84.21. 2. This, that (like 這 or 那): YQX 1331.16
ge 格 (gel) Rest for a writing brush: PPJ 201.6
ge 割 (ge) To set out food: LU 419
ge 閣 (ge) To hold in the mouth or vision (= 攔): PPJ 41.6
gēbai shiren 各白世人 (gehbai shihren) Stranger; a casual acquaintance: YQX 434.6. Also gēbai shiren ~ 別 ~, gexing tuoren ~ 姓他 ~
gēbi cuanhuancan 隔壁撰操 (gabib cuanhuancan) See gēwu cuanhuancan
gēbie shiren 各別世人 (gehbiel shihren) See gēbai shiren
gēbuding 閣不必 (gelbuhdihng) See gēbuzhu
gēbuzhu 閣不住 (gelbuhzuhuh) Cannot control or restrain (ge = 攔): DXX 84.1. Also gēbuding ~ ~ 定
.gecha 胳察, 胳查, 扯插 (gechal) See .keca
.gechacha 疙疪疪, 扯揎揎 (gechal-chal) Beat of the clapper: YQX 232.20; clang of weapons: YQX 1296.17; rumble of carts or thunder: YQX 1492.2. See also .kecaca
.gechacha 胳柺柺 (gechalchal) See .keca
.gechichi 搀嗤嗤 (gechichi) Sound of paper tearing
.gedabang 花搭幫 (gedabang) See .gezhabang

gēda[da] 扛搭搭, 肩搭搭, 坡 ~ ~, 坡 ~ ~, 坡 ~ ~ (gedada) Swift, clean or nimble movement: YQX 546.7. Also .chidada 吃 ~ ~, .geta 坡塔, 肩塔, .getabang ~ 坡幫, .yidada 坡 ~ ~. See also .keta
gedan cha'r 疾痘茶兒 (gedaan chairl) Tea made from cheap leaves: YQX 872.6
gēdian cha'r 割斷茶兒 (gedian chairl) Leave student days behind (after Guan Ning, who severed the mat he shared with his study companion who had allowed his study to be distracted by the carriage of a high official): YQX 593.1
.gegê 兒 (gege) Chatter of teeth: YQX 387.20
.gegê 哥哥 (gege) 1. Woman’s reference to her father, her husband, or her son: YQX 340.17. 2. Courtesan’s term of address for her client: YQSC 626. 3. Servant’s address to his young master: YQX 569.3. 4. Pat. Syll. Meaningless (like 也)波哥): YQSC 626

gegu 割股 (geguu) To cut flesh from the thigh to feed a sick parent: WB 48.17

Ge Jianjun 葛監軍 (gel jiajun) Commander Ge, stock villain in Yuan–Ming dramas: YQX 41.10

gelie jiajie 格哉架解 (gelie jiajie) See jiage [zhejie]

gelu 疟痢 (gelu) Cloth button; latchet: LIDAI II 714.2

gelachah花喇察 (gelalchah) Sound or motion of a turtle crawling

gelala 各喇喇 (gelalahlah) Beat of the clapper; sound of a pulley or windlass; sound of a shifting roof tile; rumble of a cart; footsteps; sound of horses’ hoofs; sound of silk tearing: YQX 1731.12. Also gelala 磕 ~ ~, gelala 合 ~ ~, gelala 哈 ~ ~, yilala 峤喇喇. See also qianglang

gelanlang 各郎郎 (gelanlang) Pounding sound of rice being hulled with a mortar and pestle: YQX 388.13

gelangpi 蛮娘皮 (gelangpipi) Looks can deceive (the dung beetle’s shiny exterior hides a hideous nature): YQX 195.13. Also gelangpi ~ 鷲 ~ ~, gelangpi 哇 ~ ~. See also qianglang

geliangpi 蛮蜴皮 (gelangpipi) See gelangpi

geluo 關落 (geluoh) Nook, corner; remote out-of-the-way place (like 角子裏 “in the corner” which conveys secrecy): YQX 95.16. See also heiluo

gemoh 箴没 (gemoh) Well then, so then (like 那忘): HUJI III 87.6

gepupu 扯撲撲 (gelupu) See kepupu

geqi 開氣 (geliqhi) See heqi

geshe 割捨，~ 合 (gesheh) 1. No matter what the risk (having shed all fears): YQX 199.11. 2. To part with money: YQX 1015.8. 3. To be separated, cut off from: YQX 1500.4

geta 圭塔，~ (geta) See geda[da]

.getabang 花塔幷 (getabang) See .geda[da]

geta’de 圭塔的 (getaade) Suddenly, without warning: WB 61.2

gewu cuanchuan 隔屋搬換 (gelwuu cuanchuan) The impossible (hurl a rafter into the next room): YQX 972.18. Also gebi cuanchuan ~ 壁 ~ ~
gexi 花戲 (gelxih) See kexi
gexie[‘li] 隔斜裏 (gelxiellii) See jie-xie[‘li]

gexing tuoren 各姓他人 (gelxing tuoren) See gebai shiren

.gezha 花咋，~ 鷪 (gezha) See .keca

.gezhahang 圭扎幫，各~邦，~邦~邦 (gezhahang) Kerplunk!; sound of something flipping (the turn of a lock) or tipping over; flopping down or falling; the motion of knitting the brows: WB 292.12. Also gudubang 古堆，~edabang ~ 搭邦. See also geda[da]

gezhe 歌者 (gezhe) Prostitute: YQX 193.2

.gezhengzheng 扯扯挌 (gelzhengzheng) See .gezhizhi

'gezhi 各支 (gezhi) Pat. Syll. Meaningless (like ‘bula 不剩)

.gezhi 胳肢 (gezhi) See .keca

.gezhi gecha 胳肢胳察 (gezhi gechal) See .keca

.gezhizhi 各支支，各～，~，~，~，~ (gelzhizhi) Sound of breaking; crunch of bones: WB 873.3; creak of a rope tightening: YQX 766.20; clash of weapons; creak of an opening door: YQX 1682.9; creak of bamboo. Also .gezhengzheng 扯挌挌, .qizhizhi 拽 ~ ~

gezhong 個中，箇 ~ (gezhong) Theater; also, brothel: 802.1

.gezhongren 個中人 (gezhongreln) 1. Prostitute: YQX 1117.2. 2. Insider, person in the know: WB 368.2
gezhou 六IALOG (gezhouh) To form an imped-iment (from hezhou zaiyichu 合睡在一
处, “to mass together”): DXX 121.6

gen

gen 哼 (geln) See hen
gen 眼 (gen) To be located at (like 在): YQX 143.1
genchalna 吸差 (gelchnah) To err, make a mistake: MZJ 104.11
genchuwan pianwa 根据片瓦 (gelchnualn
pianwa) Living in poverty (one roof beam and one roof tile): YQX 127.16. Also 
pianwa genchuan ~ ~ ~
gendadi 根達地 (gendi) Background or basis of a situation: MZJ 47.9
gendi 根底 (gendi) In front of, facing some-
one: DXX 84.2
genjiao 根脚 (genjjiao) 1. Roots: YQSC I 635. 2. Background, breeding: WB 316.5. 3. Branch of a family or clan: WB 14.8
gen'laol 叕老 (geenlaol) Silver (= 銀老): LAN 92
genxun 根尋 (genxulin) 1. To pay a visit; look up (a person): YQX 345.2. 2. To look for, search: YQX 270.21. Also genyou 跟由
genya 良牙 (geenyal) To set the teeth on edge; also, cringe: YQX 300.4
genyou 根由 (genyoul) See genxun

geng

gengchou 更茅 (gengchoul) Clepsydra: WB 6.2
gengdai 'zhe 更打著 (gelngdai'zhe) Even more so, how much more so: YQX 361.10.
Also enghe'zhe ~ 合~, ~ 和~, eng-
   jia'zhe ~ 加~, ~ 幾~
gengdai ganba 更待干罷, ~ ~ 乾~
   (gelngdai'ganba) How can I forgive and forget?; how can I take this lying down? (geng = qi 亅): YQX 1261.20. Also geng-
   dai ganxiu ~ ~ 休

gengdai ganxiu 更待干休 (gengdai gan-
   xiu) See gengdai ganba
genghe'zhe 更合着, ~ 和~ (gelnghelzhe)
   See gengda'zhe
gengjia'zhe 更夾着, ~ 加~ (gelngjiazhe)
   See gengda'zhe
gengnaikan 更那堪 (gengnahkan) See 
   nakan[geng]
gengya'zhe 更壓着 (gelngyazhee) To rival; also , excel: WB 372.12
gengze[dao] 更到, ~ ~ 道 (gelngzeld-
   daoh) See gengzu[dao]
gengzu[dao] 更做到, ~ ~ 道 (gelngzu-
   zuodaoh) 1. Even though: YQX 633.19. 2. In addition, at the same time: YQX 201.11. Also gengze[dao] ~ 道, ~ ~ 道, bian-
   ze[dao] 便到, bianzu[dao] 便~ ~ 道

gong

gongan 公案 (gongahn) 1. Lawsuit 2. An
   affair, matter: YQX 1658.19. 3. Court bench:
   YQX 50.16
gongan 供案 (gongahn) Confession: YCJ 69.19
gong'ba 貢巴 (gelngba) Public official, 
   public servant: YYCD 45. See also 'ba
gongbing 弓兵 (gongbing) Military police: 
   YQX 1275.7
gongcao 功曹,公 ~ (gelngcao) Low-level 
   civil and social service administrator: MDT 117.7
gongchouang 供床 (gelngchualng) Temple 
   altar-table: ZXZY 54.15. Also gongzhuo ~ 卓
gonge 宮額 (gongel) Forehead: YQX 337.15
gongfa 功闕 (gongfal) Plaques of honor posted in doorways: THS 168.8

goufang 宮粉 (goufeng) Palace-style make-up or costuming: YQX 154.10. Also
gongyang ～樣, gongzhuang ～樣 公 宮 粉

gongfengqu 供奉曲 (gongfengqu) Music at the Tang imperial court: YFG 197.6

gongguqian 供觀錢 (gongguqian) Laborer’s wages: ZXZY 173.5

gongkedi 公科地 (gongkedih) Open public land: WB 979.8

gongqiangzei 竊牆賊齋～～ (gongqiangzei) Thief that tunnels through walls: YQX 1261.15

gongren 公人 (gongren) 1. An official: WB 70.5. 2. Yamen runner: YQX 1509.2

gongsha 宮紗 (gongsha) Light and fine woven goods; also, light and fine: THS 180.1

gongshi 公事 (gongshi) 1. Lawsuit: YQX 634.16. 2. Love affair; also, wedding: YQX 198.7. See also gongan

gongtai 公臺 (gongtai) High office in the Han period (three ranks of the sangong 三公: dasima 大司馬, dasitu 大司徒, and dasikong 大司空; three ranks of santai 三臺: zhongtai 中台, xiantai 前台, and waitai 外台): YFG 41.15

gongtu 公徒 (gongtu) Penal code, punishment: YQX 636.15

gongweishi 宮帷事 (gongweishi) Matter between the emperor and a palace concubine: CSD 23.5

gongxing 公性 (gongxing) See xiang[gong]
gongxie 公髻 (gongxie) Government offices: YQX 882.3

kongya 宮鵲 (kongya) Eye blacking worn by palace women: YQX 711.14

gongya 公樣 (gongyashang) See gongfen

gongying 供應 (gongying) To carry out duties: YQX 1263.12

gongzhu 賣主 (gongzhu) Chief of the civil service examinations: YQX 1720.18. Also gongguan ～官

gongzhua 宮髻 (gongzhua) Hair style of a palace maid or concubine: THS 269.5

kougou 封 (kougou) 1. To conscript for military duty or labor: YQX 543.16. See also kougian; summon for duty: YQX 1262.9.
2. To take, grasp: YQX 27.4. 3. To cancel, rescind: YQX 198.3. 4. Plot, trap: YQX 164.1. See also jigou 5. Enough, sufficient (=夠): YQX 327.15

gou 費 (gou) See bei

gouchu 勾除 (gouchu) To dismiss: CSD 147.10

gouchuang 勾窗 (gouchuang) Latticed windows: DXX 15.14

gouda 勾搭 (gouda) See gouda[da]

gouda yinxiao 勾大引小 (gouda yinxiao) To seduce the old and entice the young: YQX 342.3

gouda yusai 勾搭魚腮 (gouda yusai) Fig. To have inexpressible feelings or thoughts (fish with a hook caught in its mouth): YQX 1257.2. See also jianchuan yankou

goudang 勾當, 勾 ~ (goudang) 1. To work, carry out duties: WB 345.8. 2. Bus-
gouer 狗兒 (gouuerl) Trusted menial: YQX 416.9
.gougou 鈐鈐 (gougou) See heihouhou

gou[gou] dada 鈐鈐搭鈐 & (gougou dada) To form an illicit relationship: YQX 159.5

gougu'tou 狗骨頭 (gouguutou) Mongrel!: YQX 167.5. Also gouqua’tou ~, goujia’tou ~
gougu’tou 狗刮頭 (gouguatou) See gougu’tou
gouhuan 勾唤 (gouhuahn) To summon to court; subpoena: YQX 683.6

goujia’tou 狗見頭 (goujialtou) See gougu’tou
goujian 狗監 (goujjian) Keeper of the royal hunting dogs: MZJ 131.1
goujun 勾軍 (goujun) 1. To conscript soldiers: WB 929.12. 2. A recruiting officer: YQX 556.9
goulan 勾欄 ~, 閘, 枠 ~, 枠欄, 枠闆, 枠 ~ (goulain) Stage for performing musical and dramatic entertainments: WB 345.12. Also gousi - 勾, 枠肆, 枠肆
gouluo 勾羅 (gouluo) To tempt, lure: YQX 1283.12. Also gouzhui ~
goumen 溝門 (goumen) Gate of a military compound
goumo 勾抹 (goumo) To obliterate; write off; liquidate: YQX 533.16
goupai 勾牌 (goupail) Permit: MDT 122.14
goupeng qifu 鈐鈐琵琶 (goupeng qifuh) Fig. To execute a loyal official (boil a faithful dog, zou gou 走狗, in a pot): MZJ 249.10
gouqi 槁起 (gouqii) To build, create: HUIJ III 111.9
gouqian 勾遷 (gouqian) To recruit or transfer troops: YQX 756.2. See also gou 勾, 槁
gouqinge狗 欣歌 (gouqihngge) Malicious description of bad singing (dog wretching): YQX 972.9
gouqu shisang 狗渠誓喪 (gouqu shisang) See shisang gouqu
gousi 勾思 (gousi) To puzzle over; ponder: DXX 87.9
gousi 勾肆, 枠 ~ (gousi) See goulan
goutapi 狗塌皮 (goutapili) Lazy; feckless: DADIAN 332

goutantang 狗探湯 (goutantang) To be given a perilous test (dog extends a paw into boiling water): YQX 148.16
gouti 勾提 (gouti) See gouzhui
goutou 勾頭 (goutou) Arrest warrant: YQX 1143.1. Also jutou ~
goutouquan 勾頭圈 (goutouquan) See liuquan

gouxing 勾星, 勾 ~ (gouxing) See chengou
gou'zhong 勾陣 (gouzhong) To wage a life-and-death struggle: YQX 732.6
gou'zhongduan 勾陣短 (gouzhongduahn) To die in a ditch (unburied and unmourned): MZJ 252.7
gouzhai 勾拽 (gouzhaiah) See gouluo
gouzhui 勾追 (gouzhuai) To arrest, apprehend: YQX 948.1. Also goutou ~, gouti 提
gouzhuo 勾扭 (gouzhuo) See gouzhui

gu 孤 (gu) Dramatic role of a lowly official (usually venal) in Yuan dramas: YQX 1507.4

hu 鵪 (guh) See also hu

gu-aiai 骨捲捲 (guuaiai) See guyaiyai
gubie 古懐 (gubieh) See biegu

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
guchen 孤辰 (gucheln) Unlucky, ill-fated (unlucky star): YQX 1580.11

guchen hezhu 孤辰合注 (gucheln helzhuh) Fated for lifelong celibacy: MZJ 506.4

guchen[’r] 骨穥兒 (guuchechnr) See huichen[’r]

gucuo 孤撮 (gucuoh) Infant, child: YQX 1642.7. Also huoCUO 活～

Gudingdao 古定刀 (guudihngdao) Famous sword forged in Guding: DXX 39.14

gudu 骨都 (guldu) Twitter of birds: YQX 19.9

gudu 入都都 (guududu) Flow of water: WEI 206.22

.gudu 骨都都, 古～～, 咕嘟嘟 (gududu) Fog rolling in; blood oozing or gushing; the swirl of snowflakes; undulation of waves: YQX 691.3; sound of loose roof tiles. Also .gututu 古突突, 鼓凸凸

gudui 孤堆, 骨～ (gudui) Insignificant, worthless (a dirt pile): YQX 1524.15

.gudui 骨堆邦 (guduihang) See .gezhabang

guduo 骨朵, -鈎 (guduo) Ancient lance with a bulb-shaped tip (ritual object of the ruler; originally 孤兎): YQX 874.6. Also gudutuou 閘頭

guduo’r 骨朵兒 (guduoor) Round and bulging; also, a lump: WB 888.16

guduo’tou 骨朵頭 (guuduootou) See guduo

guge 鼓翻 (guugel) To fly: MZJ 139.4

gugu 姑姑 (gugu) Buddhist or Daoist nun or abbess: YQX 1672.14. Also guzi ~ 子

.gugu 姑姑, 姑, 顧姑 (guuguu) Mong. Woman’ s high headress: YQSC I 668. Also guagu 括～

guguai 孤拐 (guguai) Ankles bone: YQX 955.18. See also guai’r

.guguan laihao 鶴觀來耗 (guuguan laihaoah) Anxiously awaiting news (like the alert stance of the snow goose)

.guhun 孤渾 (guhuln) Unprincipled behavior; also, to fool around: YQX 599.12

.gulala 骨刺刺, 古～～ (guulalahlah) Flapping or unfurling of a banner or flag: WB 56.20. 2. Sound of thunder; a drum roll; snap of a whip: WB 685.3. 3. Sound of a musical instrument; a door opening; a carriage in motion: YQX 358.14. Also .hulala 忽～～, 忽喇喇

gulao 姑老, 孤～ (gulao) 1. Wife ’ s address to her husband, or a courtesan’ s to her lover or a steady customer: YQX 1413.13. 2. Brothel patron. Also galao 蓋～, guda 孤答

.guli 孤嫠 (gulii) Widow: DXX 67.8

guli guaxu 古裹紲絮 (gulii guaxuh) Chattering, locquacious

.gululu 古碌碌, -魯, -嚕嚕, 古魯魯, 古鹿鹿 (guululuhluh) 1. Rolling and tumbling (head severed from a body, or someone falling from a horse): YQX 1293.20. 2. Sound of a rumbling stomach, a thunder roll, or coughing up phlegm.

gumen[dao] 古門道 (guumelndaoh) See guimen[dao]

gumo huangqian 古陌荒阡 (guumoh huangqian) Old roads through the wilds: YQX 1511.2

gunao zhengtou 鼓腦爭頭 (guunaoo zhengtoul) To vie in plotting; jockey for precedence: WB 53.6. Also zhengtou gu-nao ~ ~ ~, zhengtou huonao ~ ~ ~ 活～
gupan 顧盼 (guhpahn) See pan[gu]
gupin 孤贫 (gupin) See guqiong

gupu 落蒲 (gupuu) Variety of water plant: YQX 710.7

guqiong 孤窮 (guqiong) 1. In weakened or destitute circumstances: YQX 405.19.
guqiu 83  guai

Also gupin ~ 貧 2. Inexperienced in scholarship: WB 445.20

guqiu 故丘 (guqiu) Hometown: YCJ 4.10
gusheng 敲鈴 (guosheng) The nightwatch drum: YQX 337.10
gushu 故疏 (guishu) Close and distant; also, new and old; friends and family: WB 111.4
guadian roujing 骨甜肉浗 (guadian roujing) Fair of form: WB 88.19

.gututu 古突突,鼓凸凸 (gututu) See .gududu

guyaiyai 骨崖崖 (guyaiyai) Skinny (bones protruding): YQX 992.2. Also gu-alai ~ 抹捏, guyanyan ~ 牽岩

guyanyan 骨岩岩 (guyanyan) See guyaiyai

guzha 嘎扎,～ 吼 (guzha) Twitter of orioles: YQX 17.2

guzhang 骨胀,～ 陣, ～障 (guzhang) Scoundrel!; no-good!: DXX 164.5
guzhi 骨枝,～ 植 (guzhi) Bones of the dead: YQX 426.12

guzhuangzhuang 孤格格 (guzhuangzhuang) Solitary, lone: YQX 782.17

guzhuangzhuang 孤格格 (guzhuangzhuang) Stumbling or staggering along
guzhi 古自,骨子,故自,骨自 (guzhi) See wuizi

guzhi 姑子 (guzhi) See gugu

gu 84  gua

guachi 掛齒 (guachii) See guakou'r

guada 掛搭,～ 搭 (guada) To stay for a short time (hang up one's things): SHZ c5. Also guata ~ 塔
guagou moguang 刮垢磨光 (guagou moguang) To work hard and achieve brilliance (scrape away grime and polish to a brilliance): WB 260.2

guagu 刮苦 (guaguu) See gugu

guaguada 咕咕 (guaguada) Sounds of shouting: WB 638.11

guaguazu 咕咕拉拉,～ 喋喋,～ 摺摺 (guaguazu) Crackle of flames: YQX 1527.18

guajin jing-ao bei'shangshuang 刮盡藻背上霜 (guajin jingaoli beishangshuang) Fig. To study diligently (scrape barnacles from a sea turtle's shell): MDT 3.1

guaji 睞酒 (guaji) To drink wine without side dishes: THS 264.11

guaju yide 蝙蝠墳塚 (guaju yide) Modest description of home (snail living in an ant hill): MZJ 121.2

guakou'r 掛口兒 (guakou'r) See guakou'r
guama'r 刮馬兒 (guama'r) Galloping horse

guaming 蝙名 (guaming) Fame on a small scale (fame to a snail): YCJ 31.3

gua Su gu Chen 寡宿孤辰 (gusuhun gucheln) Born under an unlucky star (宿 and 辰 = constellations; 寡 = widow, 孤 = orphan): MZJ 56.6

guata 掛塔 (guata) See guada

guatu'r 刮土兒 (guatu'r) To be stripped of everything (scraped clean down to the soil): YQX 100.4

guayan 挂眼 (guayan) To hold in high esteem: YQX 1657.12

guayin shaoyang 寡陰少陽 (guayin shaoyang) To be without a husband: HUJI III 52.8

guazao 刮噪 (guazao) See guozao

guai 85  guai

guai (guai) 1. Clever, smart: YQX 1594.12.
2. Brave: YQX 1175.17

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
guai-er 拐儿 (guai'erl) 1. Swindler, imposter: PPJ 148.1
2. A staff (= 柄): DADIAN 306

guaijian 乖蹇 (guaijian) Unexpected trouble; hitch: MZJ 643.8

guaille 乖劣 (guailleh) 1. Stubborn, eccentric, unreasonable: WB 53.6. 2. Cruel, abusive, perverse: LZY 55.4. 3. Wild (of horses): SHZ c33

guailong 乖龙 (guailong) Thunderclap: YQX 1183.16

guair 拐儿 (guair) 1. The ankle. See guai 2. A staff (= 柄): DADIAN 306

guaiyi 拐字 (guaiyih) Incorrect Chinese character: WB 100.1

guan 管 (guaan) 1. Is certain: LZY 113.8. 2. Is likely; perhaps: DXX 8.9

guan 慣 (guahn) 1. Free and unhampered: YQX 43.3. 2. Skilled at, versed in: YQX 142.12

guan 關 (guan) 1. To draw on funds; pay out funds, issue: WB 621.12. 2. Key points of a situation, particulars. See also guan'z 3. Totally, completely: WB 8.5

guanbai 官拜 (guanbaih) To take an official post: YQX 1511.18

guancaixuan 棺材箱 (guancaixuan) Fig. Corpse (coffin last; xuan = 棺): WB 427.10

guanchan 觀蟾 (guanchan) To enjoy the moon: MZJ 19.9

guanchang 官場 (guanchang) Method of kicking in Chinese football: PPJ 17.1

guanchang 觀場 (guanchang) To sit for local civil service examinations: MDT 13.3

guandao 關刀 (guandao) See santiangdao

guandian 關典 (guandian) Basis in fact; also, in accord with reason: YQX 326.15

guandingfen 官定粉 (guandingfen) Face powder used by officials: YQX 95.4

guaner 冠兒 (guanerl) Adult male: MDT 17.8

guanfang 官防 (guanfang) Lawsuit: DXX 159.2

guan-geren 鬏闞人 (guan-geren) Imperial academicians and executives (the various guan and ge).

guangu 鬥股 (guangleu) Food and lodging for a guest: MZJ 119.3

guanjiao 括脚 (guanjiao) To be sure to: DXX 107.10

guanjie 括結 (guanjiel) 1. Influence, favors, connections; also, collusion: WB 48.13. 2. Scheme

guanjing 慣經 (guanjing) Skilled, experienced: WB 279.7. Also jingguan ~

guanjue 慣結 (guanjue) To examine fully: WB 12.15. Also qujue 觀 ~

guanlao 慣老 (guanlao) Backbone, spine, back: YQX C1691

guanli 官僚 (guanli) 1. Emperor: WB 1.1. 2. Local yamen or government office: WB 400.3

guanli 'z 慣析 (guanlih) 1. Mechanism, lever, device: WB 700.4. 2. Key to a situation, crux of a matter

guanlioyao 官料藥 (guanlioyao) Licensed drugs; legal drugs: YQX 1516.8

guanmu 官目 (guanmu) 1. List of plays 2. Plot of a story or drama 3. Outcome; crux of a matter

guanmu 官奴 (guanmu) Courtesan in official service: YYCD 577

guanpei 冠被 (guanpeih) Woman's official robes: MZJ 292.8

guanlin 關親 (guanlin) To care about blood relations, feel empathy: YQX 1254.15

guanqin 管情 (guanqin) See guanqu

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
guanqu 管取 (guanqu) To assure, guarantee: DXX 147.10. Also guanqing 情 ~ 請

guan'r bei'z 冠兒禔子 (guanbei'z) See bei'z [guan'r]

guanshan [pei'z] 官衫幗子 (guanshan peihz) Official entertaining robes of a courtesan: YQX 1251.16

guanshen 官身 (guanshen) Courtesan registered for official service: YQX 1251.16

guanshen zhihou 官身祇候 (guanshen zhihou) Insignia of a courtesan in official service mounted on her headress or cap: WB 352.9. Also guanyuan zhihou ~ 員 ~

guantang 官塘 (guantang) Reservoir for public use: MZJ 245.11

guanting 官亭 (guanting) Pavilion for greeting or sending off officials: MDT 33.9

guanwen 貫文 (guanwen) String of one thousand cash: ZXZY 143.2

guanwen 關文 (guanwen) Official files: YQX 844.18

Guanxi han 關西漢 (guanxi hahn) Impetuous, rough-and-ready heroes from the regions of Shanxi and Shaanxi: WB 902.15. See also Zhaoguanxi

guanxian 棺函 (guanxian) Coffin: YQX 497.8

guanxiu 官佉 (guanxiu) Court settlement: YQX 1375.11

guanyinliu 觀音柳 (guanyinliu) Tamarisk tree: YFG 62.7

guanyin zui'r 觀音嘴兒 (guanyin zuiir) Street corner

guanyuan zhihou 官員祗候 (guanyuan zhihou) See guanshen zhihou

guan'z 關子 (guan'z) 1. Official document; also, proxy, power of attorney: YQX 257.2. 2. Key points, particulars; also, crux of a drama plot: YK 67.7

guanzhao 關召 (guanzhao) Call, summons: YQX 741.3

guanzhen 官箴 (guanzhen) Admonitions of an official: MZJ 342.9

guanzhi 關支 (guanzhi) To draw on stores or funds; issue goods or funds: WB 875.7

Guanzizai 親自在 (guanzizai) Bud. Goddess Guanyin: YQX 5.17

guanzong 慣縱 (guanzong) Overindulged; also, impetuous: YQX 355.19

guang 關

guangbupi 廣捕批 (guangbupi) Court order to search widely: YQX 1515.12

guangchang sizhi 廣長四至 (guangchang sizhi) See dasiba

guang'chulu 光出律 (guang'chulu) Bare, smooth: YQX 1122.2. Also guangtata ~ 塌塌, guang'tata ~ 辣撚, guangyouyou ~ 油油

guangguang dangdang 光光蕩蕩 (guangguang dangdang) Nothing left; empty, deserted: YQX 130.3

guang'lata 光辣撚 (guang'lata) See guang'chulu

Guangli shenwang 廣利神王 (guangli shenwang) Dragon king of the oceans: MDT 107.5

guangtata 光塌塌 (guangtata) See guang'chulu

guangtou jingmian 光頭淨面 (guangtou jingmian) A beauty (washed, combed, and made up): YQX 882.21

guangvin 光陰 (guangvin) Human condition: DXX 6.14

guangvin 光陰 (guangvin) Gleaming, glowing, shining

guangyouyu 光油油 (guangyouyu) See guang'chulu

Guangzelong 廣澤龍 (guangzelong) Dragon god of rain: MZJ 153.8
guangzhengzheng 光挣挣 (guangzhengzheng) Shiny, glossy: WB 277.21

guangzi 光子 (guangzii) Country bumpkin: WB 918.14

gui

Gui 鬼 (gui) Constellation name: MDT 117.13

guibaikou 鬼擘口 (guibaikou) To speak recklessly without thinking (have a devil put words into one’s mouth): WB 193.3

guibing 鬼病 (guibihng) Love sickness: DXX 106.8

guicucu 鬼促促 (guicuhcuh) Sneaky, furtive: YQX 1036.17

guidou 主寔 (guidou) Humble dwelling (ghost-shaped hole in the wall for a window): DXX 125.15

guifang 鬼方 (guifang) Wild and desolate place: MZJ 370.2

guichuan 鬼狐缠 (guichuanchan) See guihuyou

guihuyan 鬼狐延, ~延 (guihuilyan) See guihuyou

guihuyou 鬼胡由, ~由, ~狐尤, ~尤, ~狐尤 (guihuilyou) 1. Under-handed tricks and schemes: YQX 703.21. 2. Prostitute: YQX 1643.10. Also guihuyan ~延, ~狐延, ~狐延, guihuchan ~狐缠

guijiang 贵降 (guijiahng) Refined term for birthday.

guiku 桂窟 (guiku) Fig. Moon: MDT 99.12

guili 鬼力 (guili) Underling in the spirit world: YQX 1344.5

guimen[dao] 鬼門道 (guimeindaoh) Entrance and exit to theater stages: WB 274.11. Also gumen[dao] ~dao

guinieqing 鬼捏青 (guiniqing) Welts or bruises acquired when asleep or drunk (believed inflicted by demons): YQX 1261.16

guinautai 鬼奴胎 (guinautai) Devil!, demon!: MDT 188.3

guisuixie 鬼随邪 (guisuixie) Deviant, heretic; fiend: YQX 1427.7

Guitai 龟壹 (guitai) See Xuantai

guitoufeng 鬼頭風 (guitoufeng) Unpredictable; uncanny (like a wind caused by demons): ZXZY 132.6

guxian 歸閑 (guxian) To go into retirement: YCJ 2.1

guzhuo 歸著 (guizhuo) Source; also, outcome: WB 50.19

gun

gundusuo 滾肚索 (gundusuo) Rope or band tightened across the stomach during torture: YQX 641.3

gunjing 棍精 (guanjing) Ruffian; also, rowdy: LU 439

guo

guo 搏 (guo) 1. To clap hands: WB 61.21. 2. To stamp: YQX 645.11. 3. To beat, strike

guochang 過場 (guochang) Demi-act in old musical entertainments or local operas (like the xiez~ in Yuan dramas): WUXIANG 2 n.1

guochao 驗吵, ~炒 (guochao) See guozao

guocheng 過承 (guocheng) To care for, look after

guocong 過從 (guocong) To accommodate; go along with: YQX 339.8. Also guozong ~緯

guoda 搏打, 过 (guoda) 1. To hit, punch, slap (pronounced guai according to YQSC I 675): YQX 1645.5. Also zhuda 搏 ~2. To beat and kill: WB 424.3
guofan gongsi 违犯公私 (guohfahn gongsi) Crimes against both state and individual: YQX 633.8

guofei 诡诈 (guoifeih) See guozu
guofu chongzhou 违府冲州 (guohfu chohngzhuoh) See zhuanfu chongzhou

guoguo 漱漱 (guolgouu) Sound of sipping or drinking: FANGYAN Suppl. 29

guoguo jiaojiao 耆蛭焦焦 (guoguo jiaojiao) See guozao

guoguo zaozao 耆蛭噪噪 (guoguo zaozao) See guozao

guohuo 遇活 (guohhuol) 1. Livelihood; also, to spend one’s days: YQX 855.17. 2. Property, inheritance: YQX 274.4

guoji 奸剂 (guojih) Fig. Useless (meat dumpling filling without the dough wrapper): YQX 217.18

guojia xiangrui 国家祥瑞 (guoljia xialngruih) Fig. Snow (after the adage “snow means a bounteous year”): SHZ c14

guojiao 聚角 (guojiaao) Corner, bend: YQX 945.8

guojiu 果酒 (guojijuu) To drink wine without side dishes (guo = gua 寡): MDT 243.12

guojun 国均 (guojjun) The state: WB 508.12

guolewu 遇食 (guoolweewu) To eat lunch: MZJ 360.14

guoli 遇理 (guohlilii) To marry: LZY 19.2

guoliusheng 遇留聲 (guohlilusheng) Fig. Sadness of separation (mourful cry of the wild goose in flight): YQX 12.18

guoji 聲起 (guoqi) To start babbling, chattering; set off a hubbub: DXX 20.13. See also chaoqi

guqing 聲气 (guoqui) To be naughty or mischievous: YQX 1007.4

guoqian 遇遣 (guoqiaan) To pass the days, get by, live, make a living: YQX 887.6

guo'r 喘兒 (guor) Place, area: YQX 388.1

guo renjia 遇家 (guohrelnjia) Fig. For a girl to marry: MDT 120.8

guoshaduo 遇穏剝 (guoqishaduo) Past, over: FANGYAN 39

guoshou 探手 (guolshhoou) To clap the hands: WB 61.21

guosuo 郭索 (guosuoo) See huosuo

guotai 遇臺 (guohtai) For a prostitute to encourage a guest to drink: LU 509

guotouzhang 过头杖 (guohtoulzhahng) 1. Long rod or staff (higher than the head): YQX 617.5. 2. Idea that goes beyond the limits; promise unlikely to be kept: WB 895.8

guowo 遇我 (guohwuoo) To pay me a visit: HUJI III 97.4

guosi 播惜 (guolxi) See paixi

guozao 聲噪 (guozao) To create a disturbance, disturb or bother; babble in an annoying manner: YQX 973.5. Also huazao 嘸嘈, guazao 嘸嘈, guochao 嘸嘈, chao-gua 嘸嘈, guoguo zaozao 祝祝, guoguo jiaojiao - - - 祝祝

guozhan 遇盏 (guozhahaan) To drink a toast: YQX 474.10

guozhuo 果桌 (guozhuo) Banquet table: YQX 794.3

guozong 遇淙 (guocong) See guozu

guozu 遇足 (guozul) Travel expenses: ZXZY 3.13. Also guofei - -
haba gou'r yaogezao  哈巴狗儿蟋蟀蚤
(haba gou'r yaoqehzao)  Prov. Success purely by chance (Pekingese dog gnaws at fleas): YQX 1020.5

hada  哈答,~達 (hada) 1. Offhand, casual, slap-dash: WB 254.8.  2. To dally (sexually): YQSC II 2.  3. Mong. To make an offering (to a god); present gifts (silks): YQSC II 2

hadun  哈敦 (hadun)  Jur. Woman; wife: MZJ 98.15

halachi  哈刺赤 (halahchih) See wulachi

halater  哈喇兒,~喇 (halaeerl)  Mong. To execute, decapitate: YQX 11.5. Also alan

halala  哈剌剌 (halalahah) See gelala

hasa  哈撒 (hasa)  Mong. To ask: MDT 230.9

hasa'r gu  哈撒爾骨 (hasar guu)  Leg; bones in the leg: WB 797.19

hai

hai!  哈 (hai)  Alas!; also, a sigh: WB 300.5

hai!  哈 (hai)  Used in final position like 哈: DXX 109.4

hai!  哈 (hai)  Expresses surprise, dismay, joy: YQX 36.17

hai!  鴉 (hai)  Interjection (used at phrase ending like 哈 and 叫): DXX 130.12

Haicang  海藏 (haicalng)  Palace of the ocean Dragon King. See also Shuijilonggong 水晶宮, Longgong 龍宮

haichen  害沉,~殤 (haicheen)  Shame, embarrassment: DADIAN 552

haidi houer  海底猴兒 (haaidi houluerl)  See haihouer

haidiou  海底鷹 (haaidiou)  See haihouer

haidongqing  海東青 (haaidongqing)  Fierce seahawk: WB 346.15

haier  孩兒 (haierl)  1. I: YQX 159.17.  2. Dear one (intimacy or fondness): DXX 14.13

haierjine  孩兒錦 (haierjiin)  Rare variety of silk cloth: WB 106.5

haiermei  孩兒梅 (haiermei)  We: YQX 1662.20. See also hair

haifei shanyao  海沸山搖 (haiifeih shanyao)  Cataclysm: HUJI III 5.10 (See also douzhuan tianhui with which it is often linked)

.haihai  哈哈 (haihai)  Sound of laughter: YQX 1169.16.

haihai  哈哈 (haihai)  Ha ha! (in a jeering manner): MZJ 541.2.

 haihai  哈哈 (haihai)  See taitai

haihai'z  孕孩子 (haihailz)  To be pregnant: MZJ 341.4

haiheer  海鶴兒 (haiheherl)  See haihouer

haihouer  海猴兒 (haaighouerl)  Affectionate term for a dear one: DXX 100.8. Also haiheer ～鶴～, haihouer ～鶴～, haihui ～底～, haihui ～底鶴

haihui  海會 (haihuih)  Budd. Great assembly of saints: YQX 592.2

haikouchen  害口珍 (haihkuouchen)  To be ashamed to speak thusly (as to bite down on gravel): YQX 458.12

haikouchen  害口珍 (haihkuouchen)  See haidiouer

haihouer  海猴兒 (haaighouerl)  See haihouer

haihui  海會 (haihuih)  Budd. Great assembly of saints: YQX 592.2

haihui  海會 (haihuih)  See also haidiouer

haihouer  海猴兒 (haaighouerl)  See haihouer

haihouer  海猴兒 (haaighouerl)  See haihouer
haisha 害杀 (haisha) To die of worry: YQX 711.6
hai’shangcha 海上撞 (haishahngchchal) To climb to official position: MDT 109.7
hai’shangfang 海上方 (haishahngfang) Longevity potion for sailors: YQX 1602.2
haiwubo 海波 (haiwubo) Divine or auspicious omen (halcyon seas): THS 1.8
haixitou 海戏头 (haaixitoul) Western frontier: MDT 166.5
haiyang 海洋 (haiyang) Perturbed: YQX 730.7
haiyue 海月 (haiyueh) The conch: MDT 199.1
hai’zhongzhen 海中针 (haihzongzhen) Something difficult to find (needle in the sea): HUJI III 103.16

han

han 嘿 (han) See qian 鵝
han 嘿 (haan) Call to summon a servant: ZXZY 32.3
hancancan 寒惨惨 (hancancaan) See hansensen
handan 莫苔 (hahndahn) Name for the lotus: YQX 333.3
handiao 含鳥 (hahndiaao) Cocksucker!: SHZ c24, c42
hangong 寒宫 (hangong) Fig. Moon: MDT 200.2
Hangongfei 漢宮妃 (hangongfei) Famous imperial concubine Wang Zhaojun 王昭君
hanjinjin 汉津津 (hanjinjin) See hanrongrong
hanjun 廣軍 (hanjun) Infantry: WB 67.11
hanlulu 汗漓漓 (hanhluluhuh) Drenched in sweat: MZJ 191.10
hannianzhang 捺面杖 (hannianzhang) Face-flattening club (han = 椎): DXX 39.8
hanniao 含鳥 (hanniao) See handiao
hanpiao 寒暱 (hanpiaao) Chilled rice wine: MZJ 536.6
hanrongrong 汗溶溶 (hanrongrong) Dripping with sweat: YQX 710.6. Also hanjinjin "津津"
Hansanjie 漢三傑 (hansanjie) The three heroes Zhang Liang 張良, Han Xin 韓信, and Xiao He 翟何, who supported Liu Bang in his bid for the throne: WB 68.6
hansensen 寒森森 (hansensen) Severe cold: WB 118.6. Also hanshenshen "消消", hancancan "慘慘"
hanshenshen 寒森森 (hanshenshen) See hansensen
hanta 汗塌 (hanta) See hanti
hantai 含胎 (hantai) To preserve one’s chastity: MDT 189.6
hanti 汗替 (hanti) Undershirt: YQX 904.13. Also hanta "塌"
hantu 含胡 (hantul) To harbor regret: MZJ 528.1
hanwenuxu 寒暖序 (hanwenuxuh) Conventional opening phrase (in a letter): WB 288.7
hanxie 汗邪 (hanxie) High fever and absence of perspiration causing delirium: THS 30.6
hanxue mingju 汗血名駒 (hanxueh mingju) Famous horses of Ferghana that sweat blood and could travel one thousand li 里 per day: YFG 52.6
Hanyangjiang 漢陽江 (hanyangjiang) Yangtze River: WB 65.18
hanzhen 寒砧 (hanzhen) Stone on which clothes are pounded (homesick sound to a traveler): YCJ 89.2
hanzi 漢子 (hanzi) Man, guy; husband, lover; also, a lout: YQX 345.4

hang

hang 斧 (hang) 1. To strike with force
**hang**

2. Force of anger: YQX 554.2. 3. Strong in value (钞 = hard currency)

**hang 行 (halng)**
1. **Prep.** Like 向, 向, or 向 (often but not always preceded by 向): YQX 1378.18.
2. Co-verb like 把 or 将: WB 347.14

**'hang 行 (halng)**
1. **Suff.** Pluralizer: DXX 38.11. 2. With nouns or pronouns meaning “standing before” or “in the presence of”: WB 264.8.

**hanghuo 行貨 (halnghuoh)** Goods, things: YQX 125.5

**hanglang 行浪 (halnglahng)** Surging waves: LZY 7.8

**hangshou 行首 (halngshoou)** Courtesan, prostitute of the highest class; chief courtesan: YQX 1251.16

**hangtang 行唐 (halngtang)** To dally, delay, hesitate: YQX 1723.10

**hangti 航梯 (halngti)** See tishan hanghai

**hangtie 航梯 (hangtiee)** Stupid, slow: DADIAN 157

**hangwan 行完, 開完 (halngwahn)** See hangyuan

**hangxuan 行軌 (halngxuahn)** See hangyuan

**hangyuan 行院, 行 ~, 行軌, 行軌 (halngyuanh)**
1. Courtesan, prostitute: YQX 971.15.
2. Brothel: CLS 245.2.
3. Theater for zaju 雅劇 or yuanben 悠本 performances
5. Dramatic entertainment or performance; the art of the entertainer: WB 971.13.
6. Trade, profession: YQX 1671.18. Also hangwan ~完, 開完, hangz 衢子, hangxuan~衢. See also xingyuan 行院

**hangz 衢子 (halngz)** See hangyuan

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**haonao**

**haochi suanhuangcai 好吃酸黃菜**
(haochi suanhuangcai) To delight in being poor (a determined student): YQX 971.4

**haoda 好打 (haodaa)** See haogongdai

**haodai 好待 (haodaih)** Soon; also, on the verge of: YQX 1047.5

**haodai 號帶 (haodaih)** Bugle strap: WB 621.7

**haodaidou 好歹闊 (haodaadou)** Vicarious person: YQX 115.6

**haodaor 好道兒 (haodaor)** Bad motives, schemes, and plots: YQX 202.11

**haodashi 好的是 (haodashi)** So, as it turns out; of course: YANG I 136.6

**haogan haoxiu 好乾好羞 (haogan haoxiu)** Good food and drink: DXX 41.10

**haogege 好哥 (haogege)** You cad!, you good-for-nothing! (originally haogela 好哥拉): WB 84.10

**haogongdai 好共歹 (haogongdai)** Come what may: YQX 642.15. Also hao~[he]ruo ~和弱, haoda ~打

**haoguang 范光 (haoguang)** Light that emanates from the Buddha’s head: WB 264.18

**haoheliuoh 好和弱 (haoheliuoh)** See hao[gong]dai

**haojiaojia 好交佳 (haojiaojia)** Fierce; terrible; menacing: DXX 44.3

**haoling 號令 (haoling)** To make public: WB 74.17

**haomeisheng 好末生 (haomeisheng)** Baseless, pointless; also, for no good reason: YQX 625.14

**haomoh 毫末 (haomoh)** Brush tip: MDT 138.10

**haonao 萬惱, 萬一 (haonao)** To annoy, bother: PPJ 190.9

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haopo 魄魄 (haohpoh) Moonlight: MZJ 596.13
haoqiao 好趙 (haoqiaol) Devious, crafty: YQX 1324.18
haoqu 好去 (haoquh) May you have a safe journey (parting words to a traveler): YQSC II 14
haoqu 好觑 (haoquh) Take good care of, serve well
haosharen 好煞人 - 殺 (haaoshahreln) To be overcome by joy or pleasure: WB 279.8
haoshe 豪奢 (haolshe) Extravagance, opulence: WB 12.11
haoshi 好事 (haaoshih) 1. Funeral rites (reciting religious scripture): YQX 854.2. 2. Wedding, the happy day: WB 269.9
haoshi 好是 (haaoshih) Really, extremely; how very much: MDT 59.9, YQX 708.5
haoshu 好疏 (haolshu) Reckless conduct and speech: MZJ 218.2
haoxie ta choushi 好鞋踏臭屎 (haa-xiel tah chouhshii) Fig. To get into trouble; court disaster (trod through ordure in good shoes): YQX 1579.17

he 合 (hel) 1. Ought to, should: YQX 1509.5. See also he[de] 2. Bout, clash in fighting: DXX 42.8. 3. To speak in chorus: HUIII III 17.3
he 和 (hel) See also huo
he 荷 (heh) 1. To be obliged; be grateful: YQX 347.13. 2. Cup (pronounced hel): MDT 161.2
hebao'li dongxi 荷包裏東西 (hehbaolii dongxi) A thing readily at hand (in one’s purse): YQX 779.15
hebao’li sheng’zhe 荷包裏盛著 (hehbaolii shelingzhe) See xiangr li sheng’zhe
hebu chaofu 鹤補朝服 (helbuu chaofuh) Court robes for Ming dynasty officials of the first rank, yipin 一品 (front and back marked by a circular piece of silk embroidered with a crane): THS 253.12
hechang 合唱 (helchahng) To sing or respond in chorus: YQX 1666.19
hecheng 合成 (helchelng) See chenghe
hechou 褐紗 (hechhou) See hexiu
hechou duan’r 褐紗段兒 (hechhoul duahnr) Coarse wool fabric: YQX 201.7
hechuo 喊嘨 (hechhoul) See hedu
hecuanxiang 喚援箱 (hecuaxiang) See yaohe cuanxiang
hedan 禾旦 (heldahn) Farm-woman role type in Yuan dramas: WB 840.14. See also bahe
he[dang] 何當, 合 ~ (heldang) Ought, should: WB 932.4
hedao 呵道, 喊 ~ (hedao) To shout at, cry out: YQX 941.17. Also hechuo ~ 喊, hmhe 喊～
hefaxian 鳥髮仙 (helfaohxian) White-haired elder: MDT 7.2
hefu 合伏 (helpul) See apu
hefu 合伏 (helpul) See apu
hehao tiling 喚號提鈴 (hehao tilhiling) To shout alarm and sound the bell (duty of the night patrol or a chaperon): WB 621.16. Also tiling hehao ~ ~ ~ ~
.hehe chichi 赫赫赤赤 (heheh chihchih) See .chichichi
hehe[fan] 和和飯 (helhelfahn) Coarse gruel made of flour from odd plants: WB 910.2
heheshen 和合神 (helhelsheln) Popular New Year picture of a smiling boy with tousled hair in a bright garment, holding a drum in the left hand and a staff in the right
hehe yangyang 92 hezou

(known as Wanhui gege 萬回哥哥 in Song times): MZJ 539.1

hehe yangyang 赫赫揚揚 (hehheh yangyang) “Brightly shining all around” (opening phrase of spells and chants; describes the sun’s rising rays): MDT 91.7

he[hong] 和 哄, ~ 闊 (helhoong) To take in, swindle: YQX 299.18

hehou 合後 (helhouh) Backup, reinforcement: YQX 1181.18

hehun 合昏 (helhun) Dusk: DXX 65.7

hejia 禾稼 (heljiah) Farming operations, crop growing: WB 306.21

hekou 合口 (helkoou) 1. To squabble, quarrel: XST 295.4. See also heqi. 2. Palatable: WB 890.4

helala 合剌剌 (hellalah) See .gelala

helai 禾倉 (hellail) Farm boy: WB 840.11. See also bahe

helao 合酪 (hellaoch) See hele

hele 合酪, 鈴酪 (helleh) Dumplings made by pressing buckwheat dough through a colander into boiling water: YQX 680.1. Also heluo[r] ~ 落子, helou’z 河漏子

he’li haier an’shangniang 河裏孩兒 岸上娘 (helii hair ahnshahngniang) Family members separated and in peril: YQX 775.2

heloulou 喝 哆哆 (heloulou) See .hei-houhou

helou’z 河漏子 (helouhz) See hele

heluo[r] 合落兒 (heluohr) See hele

hemai 禾買 (helmaai) To buy at a low price (a steal): YQX 338.1

hemen haikou 河門海口 (helnem hai-kou) Fig. To brag, boast

he-naa0 褰袍褥 (helnaa0) Red robe of coarse wool worn by the heroes of Liangshanbo 梁山泊: WB 9.2. Also hongnaa0 紅~ ~, xingnaa0 色~ ~

'hene 呵呢 (hene) Part. Final interrogative (like 呵 or 呵): YANG I 213.6

hepu 合撲 (helpu) See apu

heqi 合氣 (helqih) To argue or quarrel: YQX 1255.19. Also geqi 閣, hekou 合口

heqing 合情 (helqina) Agreeable, willing: WB 69.7

heqing 荷擎 (helqina) Lotus or water lily leaves: WB 71.17

he’sha 合煞, ~ 煞 (helsha) To one's liking; suitable: YK 201.11

heshan-guai 合扇拐 (helshangguai) Style of kicking in Chinese football: LAN 107

heshangzai boyuzai 和尚在蜂中在 (helshangzaiz boyuzai) Fig. All is complete and ready to succeed: YQX 786.3

hesheng 合笙, ~ 生 (helsheng) To play literary games of riddle guessing, verse making according to certain prescriptions or other games that challenge one’s knowledge of poetry and literature (in earlier times a wider range of games included song, dance, clowning, and making jokes): YQX 1260.16

.heta 呵塔 (heteta) See .keta

hetiao 和調 (heltiao) To take care of, nurture: YQX 1154.19

hexia 合下 (helxia) At the time: DXX 74.3

hexia 和下 (helxia) Exeunt (stage direction): YANG I 151.6

hexiao 合消 (helxia) Ought to enjoy: WB 340.13

hexing’de 合行的 (helxingde) Proper procedure; also, in a fitting manner: YQX 1661.4

hexiu 褰袖 (helxiu) Cloak or cape of coarse woolen fabric: YQX 642.2. Also hechou 襲袖

hezao 合噪, ~ 造, ~ 造, ~ 造, ~ 吹 (helzaoh) To make a fuss, cause an uproar: DXX 160.13.

hezhou 合眾 (hezhouh) See qizhou

heziqian 合子錢 (helziqian) Investment plus interest: YQX 213.19

hezou 呵譟 (hezou) To chat casually: YQSC II 18
heibai xuzheng yizhuoxian
hei

heibai xuzheng yizhuoxian 黑白须争一着先 (heibai xuzheng yizhuoxian) To pattern military strategy based on moves in weiqi围棋(moves of the black and white tiles): THS 26.3

heigeluo 黑耽落 (heigeluo) In private, in secret; in a dark corner (geluo = corner): WB 282.7. See geluo

heide qingzhong 黑河青塚 (heide qingzhong) Evergreen grave of Wang Zhaojun 王昭君 (on the desert banks of the Hei): MZJ 89.12

heihouhou 黑呼呼 (heihouhou) Sound of loud snoring: YQX 15.11; rattle of mucus in the nose or throat: YQX 1066.4. Also gougou, houhou, heloulou. See heiloulou.

heiloulou 黑溜溜 (heiloulou) Clandestine brothel: MZJ 201.10

heipenyuan 黑盆冤 (heipenyuan) Miscarriage of justice (overturned basin under which daylight never shines): THS 25.2

Heisha 黑煞, ~煞 (heisha) Fearful demon (usually mentioned with the demon Tianpeng天蓬): DXX 52.2

hei'taku 黑塔窟 (hei'taku) Dark: MZJ 182.3

heitianjng 甜黏 (heitianjng) See heitian

heitian 黑甜 (heitian) See heitian

heitianxiang 黑甜 (heitianxiang) See heitian

heitouchong 乌头蟲 (heitouchong) Turncoat, disloyal person (black-headed insect thought to eat its parents): YQX 1484.12

heitougong 乌头公 (heitougong) Official in the prime of life: MDT 260.13

heitutu 黑突突 (heitutu) Pitch-black

hen

hen 咬 (hen) Cruel, unfeeling (= 狠): WB 83.2

henbuhong 恨不恨 (henbuhong) To have a strong desire: WB 332.5

henbulun 恨不恨 (henbulun) Very fierce, angry: YQX 1635.3

henlie 残 (henlie) Cruel, evil: WB 346.3

henliouluo 聰玲 (henliouluo) Clever and daring: YQX 675.2

hengje 恒切 (hengje) Extremely cruel, malicious.

heng

heng 啊 (heng) See [ji]heng

heng'de 亨的 (heng'de) See hong'de

hengli 横路 (hengli) Incomparably sharp: MZJ 519.2

hengsha 恒沙 (hengsha) Numerous as the sands of the Ganges (abbreviation of henghe shashu恒河沙數): YFG 208.8
hengsiyan (hengsiyuan) One with the mark of death in his eye: YQX 1417.14

hengzhī['r] (hengzhir) 1. Unexpected problems, side issues cropping up: YQX 911.1. 2. Without cause or reason: YQX 147.6. 3. Peripheral to a situation; also, extraneous person; outsider: YQX 725.7

hengzhī'r zhōujīn (hengzhir zuoljiin) Gratuitous acts; also, to act when not involved: WB 274.2

hm

hmhe (hmhe) See heduo

hong

hong (hong) Deep: YCJ 45.12

hongbiāobiao (holngbiaobiao) See hongdiudi

hong'de (hongde) Suddenly: YQX 389.7. Also heng'de

hongdīng (holngdiing) Man’s betrothal gift of red silk to the girl’s family: YQX 64.19

Hongdīng (holngdinhg) Spring and autumn sacrifices to Confucius (held on dīng 丁 日, the first days of the second and eighth lunar months): THS 22 (see title of act)

hongdiudi (holngdiudi) Bright red: DXX 44.11. Also hongbiaobiao ~ 彤 彤, hongliuliu ~ 溜溜, hongzhuo ~ 煌煌

hongfan (hongfahn) To cheat, swindle: DADIAN 403

hongfufu (holngfuhfuh) Streaky or blotchy red: YQX 992.1. Also hongsusu ~ 素素

honghong huohuo (holng-hong huohhuoh) Loud commotion: CSD 171.13

Hongjin (holngjin) Red Turbans, a band of farmers in revolt at the end of the Han dynasty: HUJI III 5.6

hongjū (holngjul) Band of robbers who waylay and rob travelers: PPJ 148.6

honglei (holngleih) Bitter tears (tears of blood): WB 306.8

hongliuli (holngliuli) Finely minced meat: CSD 34.4

Hongluan (holngluan) Lucky star over weddings: YQX 1504.20

hongmiāntao (holngmiatnoh) Heavy rope cast to snare the enemy: WB 67.10. See also jiugusuo

hongnǎo (holngnahaao) See henaao

hongqianjin (holngqiahnjin) See qianhongjin

hongqulian (holngquliuln) The sun (曲連 = a folk fanqie spelling of 圓): YQSC II 40

hongquanpiao (holngquanpiaoh) Arrest warrant: THS 269.9. Also liitouqian 録頭籤

hongqun mà'shang (holngqun maasahng) Women taken captive: MZJ 453.7

hongsan (holngsan) To use up; squander: YQX 147.13

hongsusu (holngsuhsuh) See hongfufu

hongya (holngyal) Sandalwood clappers (mark musical time in performance): CSD 51.14
hongyong 呼拥 (hongyong) To stir up; egg on: HUJI III 78.5
hongyu 红雨 (holngyuu) Fig. Falling petals: WB 310.3
hongzhuozhuo 红灼灼 (holngzhuolzhuol) See hongdiudiu

hongyong 呼拥 (hongyong) To stir up; egg on: HUJI III 78.5
hongyu 红雨 (holngyuu) Fig. Falling petals: WB 310.3
hongzhuozhuo 红灼灼 (holngzhuolzhuol) See hongdiudiu

hou
hou 后 (houh) Sometimes mistaken for 占, a simplification of 贴, meaning 贴且, an extra female role type in Yuan dramas: ZXZY 137.7
hou! 後, 后 (houh) Like 只 or 唯: DXX 5.8.
hou 吼 (houh) Name for the (wooden-) puppet theater: YYCD 887
houan 候案 (houhahn) To await the ranking (in the civil service examinations): MDT 263.15
houcao 候草 (houhcaol) 1. Horse stable: YQX 1722.10. 2. Groom: WB 149.20
houche 候程 (houcheheng) Future; future prospects; hope: WB 33.7
houhe qianyang 后合前仰 (houhhe qialnyaang) See qianhe houyan
houhou 胡胡 (houhou) See heihouhou
houhua 呼花 (houhua) See haihounhou
houhaozi 後老子 (houhlaaozii) Second husband; stepfather
houhou 胡胡 (houhou) See heihouhou
houli 呼立 (houhjil) Mounted spy: YFG 90.14
hou'bing 呼兵 (houhbing) Asthma: MDT 13.1
houtang gongsuo 呼堂公所 (houhtalng gongsuoo) Living quarters for functionaries at the local yamen: MDT 8.15
houtaopo 呼塔婆 (houhtapolpol) See houyaopo

houyaopo 後婆婆 (houhyaolpol) Secondary wife; stepmother (usually evil): YQX 639.15. Also houtaopo~桃, yaopo ~
hou'z 子 (houh) 1. Watchtower for observing enemy movements 2. Milepost along a roadway: YQX 251.21
houzhe 後摺 (houhzhel) Behind (location): MDT 271.2

hu
hu 画 (hul) A quiver: YQX 1185.21
hu-ai 画艾 (huaiah) See aihu
Hubao 勒豹 (huaobaohoul) Tiger- or leopard-headed one, Zhang Fei 张飞: WB 5.1
hubi 護臂 (huhbibi) Armed escort; bodyguard: YQX 120.5
hubopei 璧珀 (hubolpei) Amber-colored wine: YQX 818.4
huchai 胡柴 (huchail) To talk nonsense (chai = 喻): PPJ 60.12
huchuang 胡穿~床 (huchualng) Folding chair with a backrest: YQX 842.13. Also jiaochuang 交~, jiaoyi 交椅,校椅
hucuonong 胡擲弄 (hucuoohong) To make a fool of
hudarang 胡打嚷 (hudalaaraang) To rant and rave: WB 498.9
hude 呼的 (hude) Sound of a door closing: WB 87.1
hude 呼的,~地 (hude) See hu[la]de
hudebo 忽的波 (hudebo) See hu[la]de
hudiaoci 胡雕刺 (huliaocht) To brand, like a criminal’s, the face of an innocent person: YQX 253.12
hudie 虎鞑 (hudie) Tiger-skin belt: YANG 1 6690.3
huduo 胡铎 (huhduol) See huoduo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>huerchi</th>
<th>hulun</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>虎兒赤，<del>而</del> (huuerlchih)</td>
<td>胡蘭 (hullain) To deny, disavow: WB 189.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mong. Musician; guqin 古琴 master: YQX 910.12</td>
<td>hulan 胡闽 (hullain) See hulun</td>
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<tr>
<td>huggu 胡姑姑 (huggu) Unrelated woman addressed or treated as a relative: YQX 1641.15. Also jiaiyi 假姨姨, hugu jiayi 假姨</td>
<td>Hulangdu 胡狼都 (hulangdu) Scurrilous nickname for Xianyang 咸陽, Qin dynasty capitol</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mong.</td>
<td>Hulicai 忽里打卡 (hulicai) Jur. Clan name: YQX 413.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>huggi 姑姑 (huggu) See hugugu</td>
<td>huling 胡伶, 鳥~ (huling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Bright-eyed, sharp-eyed: WB 264.10. See also huling lu'la 蝕<del>六老 2. Quick, sharp, intelligent: YQSC II 50. Also wuling 元</del></td>
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<tr>
<td>hugugu 未姑 (hugugu) See shaoqua</td>
<td>huling liu'lao 鳥伶六老 (huling liu'lao) See huling lu'lao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hugu'de 忽忽的 (hugu'de) Confused, disoriented: WB 9.16</td>
<td>huling lu'lao 鳥伶六老 (huling lu'lao) Bright, intelligent eyes (huling =伶例; lu'la =樓老): DXX 8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.huhu 互忽 (huhu) See huhu</td>
<td>hulilu 忽流 (hulilu) Unexpectedly, suddenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huhu huhu 胡虎乎護 (huhu huhu) Dead and gone; also, all hope lost: WB 428.19</td>
<td>.huloulou 忽喨喨 (huloulou) See .hei-houhou</td>
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<tr>
<td>.huhu lulu 忽忽鸞鶴, 忽忽喚喚 (huhu lulu) See .hululu</td>
<td>hulu 呼盧 (hulu) Gambling game with dice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huhute 虎節 (huhute) Military tally denoting rank and authority</td>
<td>.hulou 胡鹿 (hulou) Carnage, massacre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hukan 胡侃 (hukan) See langkou</td>
<td>hulu 胡鹿 (hulu) Clever tongue; also, verbose: YQX 203.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>hukono 胡磕腦 (hukono) See knao</td>
<td>hulü 忽律, 頭律 (hulü) Crocodile; alligator: SHZ c19, c23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hukou huanzhuzhen 虎口換珠珍 (hukou huanzhuzhen) To risk danger for profit</td>
<td>.hululu 忽流 (hululu) Sound of wind: YQX 362.6. Also .huhu lulu ~ 嘆, .huhu ~ ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hukun longzhi 虎困龍勢 (hukun longzhi) Fig. Young literati awaiting public office (tigers and dragons are metaphors for undiscovered talent): WB 12.8</td>
<td>hulutu 胡鹿夫, 胡鹿~, ~題, 胡鹿題, ~~鳴, ~~時, 鴿鵲啼 (hulutu) Muddled, addled, confused; also, confusion: YQX 1510.5, WB 320.5. Also hulu 鵲突</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'hula (hulai) 忽刺,~喇 See 'bula, 'wula</td>
<td>huluan 胡亂 (huluan) 1. Casually, as you please, without special care or effort: ZXZ 56.1. 2. In confusion and disorder: YQX 1513.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hulaba 忽剌 入,<del>喇叭,~~巴,虎拉巴,虎辣</del> (hulaba) Mong. Unexpectedly; without warning: YQX 1100.13</td>
<td>hulun 国圍, 胡倫 (hulun) 1. Whole, entire; also, to consider whole: YQX 894.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hulabian 忽刺鞭 (hulabian) Tartar riding whips: WB 54.19</td>
<td>2. Roundly, soundly (sleep): YYCD 423. Also hulan 胡闽, hulun 胡論</td>
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<tr>
<td>hulali 忽剌刺,~喇喇 (hulali) See .gulala</td>
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<tr>
<td>hulunke</td>
<td>hulunke 胡倫銅 (hulunkeh) Whole silver ingot (ke = 牆): YQX 894.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>hulunzou 胡倫粥 (hulunzouh) Blundering, muddle-headed: SHZ c4; YYCD 423</td>
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<tr>
<td>hulunzhu 胡倫竹 (hulunzhu) Fig. Dense, stupid person (bamboo before the joints are removed): SHZ c4; DADIAN 387</td>
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<tr>
<td>huluore 胡羅惹 (huluoree) To implicate an innocent person; frame someone: WB 337.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>humei 猟媚, &quot;魅 (hulemi) See momei</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humeiren 孤魅人 (hulemiheihen) Harpy creature from another world who bewitches men in the form of a beautiful woman: YQX 196.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>huna 胡拿, &quot;拿 (hunal) Reckless talk or action: YQX 358.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>hupiao 胡嘯 (hupiaoh) 1. To chant or recite recklessly or erratically: DXX 21.11. 2. To babble: MDT 70.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>hupuda 胡撲搭 (hupudah) To give trouble; make a fuss, create a hubbub: YQX 1070.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hushan 壺山 (hulshan) Dwelling place of immortals: MZJ 486.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>hushan 湖山 (hulshan) False mountains (in a garden) constructed of strangely shaped rocks from Lake Tai: YQX 340.19</td>
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<td>hushenlong 護身龍 (hulshenlomng) Club, baton</td>
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<tr>
<td>hushou xiongxinzai 獠瘦雄心在 (hulshouhxiongxinzaih) Appearances can deceive (an emaciated tiger is still ferocious): YQX 883.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>hushuazui 胡刷嘴 (hulshuazuih) To talk utter nonsense</td>
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<tr>
<td>husihong 胡嘶喚 (husihongh) To talk recklessly; rant and rave: WB 506.4. Also husirang &quot; &quot;開啟, husinong &quot; &quot;喚</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>husihun 胡嘶混 (husihunh) To loaf and relax: YQX 517.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>husijing 胡嘶醒 (husijingh) To shirk responsibility by wandering away</td>
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<tr>
<td>huyan hanyu 胡言漢語 (huyan hanyuh) See huyan hanyu</td>
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<tr>
<td>husinong 胡席喚 (husinongh) See husihong</td>
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<td>husirang 胡席喚 (husirangh) See husihong</td>
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<td>husing 胡席喚 (husingh) See husihong</td>
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<td>husing 胡席喚 (huysiying) Well-matched (a couple): WB 87.10</td>
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<td>huti 胡梯 (hutih) Stairs, steps with a railing: YQX 214.17. Also futi 扶</td>
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<td>hutideng 胡踢蹬 (hutideng) To make a racket: SQX 113.13</td>
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<td>hutou 胡頭牌 (hutoupai) Tigerhead tally, a military credential of rank and authority during Yuan times (crouching tiger, the head set in pearls): WB 17.6. See also Jinpai 金</td>
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<td>hutou'er 胡頭兒 (hutouer) Whiskers: WEI 198.8</td>
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<td>hutou yanhan 胡頭燕領 (hutouyanhahnh) Fierce, militant appearance</td>
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<td>hutu 鴨突 (hutuh) See huluti</td>
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<td>huwei 户尉 (huweih) Palace-door sentinel: WB 5.4</td>
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<td>huwei 户尉 (huweihl) See feiwei</td>
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<td>huxi 鴕膝 (hulxih) Method of keeping the shuttlecock aloft by bouncing it off the knee: LAN 111</td>
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<td>huxiao 虎虓 (huxiaoh) Ferocity of a tiger</td>
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<td>huxuanwu 虎旋舞 (huxuanwu) Whirling Tartar dance: WB 42.12</td>
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<td>huya 虎牙 (huyal) Fig. Military banners with serrated edges (like tiger teeth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>huyan 虎喚, &quot;按 (huyan) To loaf, be indolent; act stupid or dopy: WB 275.10. Also shuoyan 朔, 拈, 拈醜, 壓, suben 塞本</td>
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<tr>
<td>huyan 虎喚 (huyaah) To lose face, be chagrined: WB 290.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>huyan hanyu 虎言漢語 (huyaahhanyuh) To talk nonsense: WB 904.5. Also eyan 訛, eyan huangyu 訛, 訬, eyan keyu 訬, 野言 野語, 訬, keyu eyan 訬, 野言 野語</td>
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hu’zhela 胡遮剌 (huzhelah) To twist facts; also, resist by unreasonable means: YQX 1070.10
huzhi[dui] 胡支對 (huzhiduih) To make reckless promises; make excuses; also, nonsensical responses: YQX 1507.18

hua 化 (hua) To beg for alms: YANG I 203.12
hua! 滑 (hua) Used in final position: HUJI III 86.20
huabai 花白 (huabail) To taunt; scoff: YQX 226.2
huabiaoshu 花標樹 (huabiaoshuh) Stake, pole, or tree used to tie someone up for torture: YQX 1531.10
huabingdi 花並蒂 (huabingdi) Two blossoms growing on one stalk (water lilies): CSD 71.5
huaboshi 花博士 (huaboshi) Matchmaker: YQX 1427.7
huaca[ca] 滑擦擦 (huacaca) 1. Slippery; greasy: YQX 255.8. 2. To slip, slide: YQX 1718.2. Also huaze ~ izzas, hu'a'qiea ~ 七, hu'a'chuli ~ 出律
huacake 滑抹科 (huacake) Pantomimes slipping and falling. (科 is not in dictionaries. According to YK 34 n.6, it is a simplification of 科, meaning 扶 “to support, help up”; 擦 = 擦, a simplification of 摩): WB 7.16
huacao 花苞 (huacao) 1. Beautiful women: WB 306.18. 2. To seek pleasure and gaiety: YQX 375.19. Also huahu caocao ～～～
huachou 花醜 (huachou) Painted-face role, largely comic in Yuan dramas, but because of his colorful makeup, the range of his character traits expanded (mainly associated with the jing 淨 role type of later times): THS 225.4
huachuli 滑出律 (huachuli) See huaca[ca]

huachun 花唇 (huachun) Clever talk, deceptive flattery: WB 551.8
huadan 花旦 (huadan) Prostitute: DADIAN 243. See also dan
huadehua 花的花 (huadehua) Sound of flowing water: DADIAN 244
huafuzhuang 畫伏狀 (huafuzhuang) To make one’s personal mark or affix a seal (to acknowledge a document’s authenticity)
huagaoban 花糕般 (huagaoban) Young, tender lamb: YQX 1520.8
huagen benyan 花根本鮑 (huagen benyan) Fig. Aristocratic families produce aristocrats (a flower’s beauty springs from its roots): YQX 1645.8
huagu 花姑 (huagu) Prostitute: SHZ 551. Also huanu ~ 夫, huiang ~ 娘. See also huainainai ~ 奶奶
huagu (huagu) 荷藕 See huqianggu
huahong [caili] 花紅財禮 (huahong caili) Presents of money to the bride’s family (from an ancient custom at celebrations to decorate with gold flowers 花 and red coverings 蔚, times when servants were given tips): YQX 1506.9
huahongding 花紅定 (huahongding) Betrothal presents: MZJ 202.4. See also huahong [caili]
huahudong 花胡洞 (huahudong) See huahutong
huahutong 花胡同, ~ 胡同 (huahutong) Pleasure districts, red-light districts: YQX 479.12. Also huahudong ~ 胡洞
huahua 花花 (huahua) Pretty: YQX 1123.10
huahua caocao 花花草草 (huahua caocao) See huacao
huahua gongzi 花花公子 (huahua gongzi) See huahua taisui
huahua taisui 花花太歲 (huahua taisui) Young rakes, dandies, playboys (huahua = pleasure-loving young men; Taisui = the planet Jupiter, symbol of doom and ill
huajiao 99 huawaliang

fortune: YQX 1661.17. Also huahua gongzi.

huajiao 番角 (huajiaao) See jiao.

huajiao'r 番角兒 (huajiaaor) Military bugle (engraved with a design): DXX 40.5

huajie liumo 花街柳陌 (huajie liuuumoh) See huamen [liuhu].

huajie liuxiang 花街柳巷 (huajie liuxiang) See huamen [liuhu].

huajieyu 花解语 (huajieyuu) Fig. Beautiful woman (a flower graced with speech): WB 910.4. Also hualala 雪啦啦 (hualalahlah) Eskill of war in motion: BKCD 220. Also wailala 哀刺刺.

hualang 花郎 (hualang) Flower peddler: THS 51.5.

hualiuchu 花六出 (hualiuchu) Fig Snowflake: MZJ 293.2.

hualiuting 花柳亭 (hualiuting) See hualiuying.

hualiuying 花柳莺 (hualiuying) House of pleasure: YQX 480.10. Also hualiuting 素亭, hualiuying 亭.

hualu nacha 滑律律噎噎噎 (hualuh nacha) Falsehood and libel (hualū 滑溜).

huamao 番卯 (huamao) To sign a roster or register when reporting for duty or leaving a post: YQX 727.12.

huamen [liuhu] 花門柳戶 (huamen liuhuhu) Brothel districts: MZJ 217.3. Also huajie liumo 花街柳陌, huajie liuxiang 花街柳巷. See also liuhu huajie.

huamugua 花木瓜 (huamugua) Good to look at but inedible or useless (the flowering quince): WB 294.12.

huanaing 花娘 (huanialng) See huagu.

huana 花奴 (huaan) See huagu.

huapai 花牌 (huapail) Roster of prostitutes: DADIAN 243.

huapan 花判 (huapan) To render a legal decision in ornate antithetical couplets and humorous style: YQX 1452.10.

huapilian 花脸 (huapilian) Shameless, brazen, thick-skinned (after the hua tree, a variety of Manchurian birch with a thick multilayered bark): YQX 1417.13.

hualala 雪啦啦 (hualalahlah) Clamor of an army in motion: BKCD 220. Also wailala 望刺刺.

huapian 花片 (huapian) To render a legal decision in ornate antithetical couplets and humorous style: YQX 1452.10.

huapai 花牌 (huapai) Roster of prostitutes: DADIAN 243.

huashu 滑熟 (huashu) See shuhua.

huatou 花頭 (huatou) House of prostitution: YQX 193.2.

huatou 花頭 (huatou) See huar.

huatui 花腿尾 (huatui) Idlers, rowdies who do the shady business of the rich and powerful ("tattooed thighs" were fashionable among such men): YQX 842.3.

huawaliang 化瓦糧 (huawaliang) Dao. /Budd. To beg for alms or food (priests): YQX 1350.15.
huawanshi 化顽石 (huahwa nlshil)
Transformed into a senseless stone (after the faithful wife thus transformed while watching for her husband’ s return): YQX 1505.12.
Also huaxiequ 血躯
huaxia 猴黠 (huaxial) Cunning, crafty:
YQX 350.14
huaxing 花星 (huaxing) 1. Fortune telling method in matters of love and marriage: YQX 848.19. 2. To have a way with women: YQX 193.1
huaxiequ 血躯 (huaxieequ) See huawanshi
huaya maoyandi 花壓帽檐低 (huaya maoyandil) Lucky in love (when flowers deck one’s hat): YQX 93.4
huaye busun miguiqiu 花葉不損見歸秋 (huaye buhsun miguiqiu) To return home safe and sound: YQX 199.14
Huayi 華夷 (huayil) The Chinese race and its numerous ethnic minorities: WB 7.10
huaying jinzheng 花營錦陣 (huaying jinzhneh) Brothel districts: YQX 1412.17. Also jinying huazhen 鋒妓
huayue 華月 (huayueh) Noble rank: PPJ 81.3
hua'z 花子 (huaz) Makeup: WB 12.18.
huazao 妓噪 (huazaozh) See guozao
huaze 滑仄 (hualezh) See huaca[ca]
huazhao'r 花招兒 (huazhaozh) See zhao'z
huazhi 花枝 (huazhi) Fig. Beautiful women: HUJI III 83.12
huazi 花子 (huazi) Beggar: THS 76.10
huai
huai 壞 (huaih) To spend; waste money: SHZ c39
huai'chuai 懒揣 (huailchuai) To take to heart: THS 240.15
huaidan 懒待 (huaildan) To be pregnant: YQX 1498.2
huan[hua]huang 槍花黃 (huailhuahuangling)
Season for the civil service examinations (autumn when the locust blossoms are yellow): YQX 777.7
hualikong 懷空 (huailkong) To seize the opportunity: YQX 368.9
huaimengcao 懷夢草 (huailmeingcaao) Magic plant eaten for the wonderful dreams it produces: CSD 200.10
huaineizi 懷內子 (huailneihzii) Youngest son: WB 201.5
huan
huan 還 (huailn) 1. But, on the contrary: YQX 198.8. 2. Already: DXX 111.12. 3. If: DXX 100.1
huanbao 還報 (huailbaoh) 1. To retaliate: YQX 1120.6. 2. Retribution.
huandan 還丹 (huaildan) Dao. Pill of immortality (cinnabar was changed into mercury, which when stored returned to its original state as cinnabar): YQX 728.13
huange 權哥 (huang) Lover: MDT 160.11
huanhui 鏡輝 (huailhuih) Earrings: WB 8.5
Huanlong 拳龍 (huailnolng) The mythical dragon-nurturing god: THS 60.1
huanmai jiaoyang 換脈交陽 (huainmaih jiaoyalng) Illness taking a turn: WB 11.10
huanqia 歡恰、～洽 (huainqiah) To be overjoyed; be happy together: DXX 1.2
huantou yao[pian] 換頭ｂ篇 (huainhtoul yaopian) See yao[pian]
huanxi yuan'jia 歡喜冤家 (huainxi yuanjia) “Darling nuisance,” affectionate address for a lover or one’s children: YQX 1275.14
huanxing 喊省 (huainxiing) To recover; come to: DADI AN 514
huanze 喚則 (huainzel) See huanzuo
huanzi 患子 (huahnzi) Sick person: YQSC II 79
huanzu 喻做 (huahnzuoh) To presume, assume: DXX 147.2. Also huanze ～則

huang 慌 (huang) Strong, fierce: YQX 336.6
huangbulaow 不老 (huangbuhlaao) Wild vegetable: SQX 145.12
huangcai 黄菜 (huangcaih) Pickled vegetables: YQX 883.13
huangche shaouxu 謊穢梢虛 (huangche shaouxu) To tell barefaced lies: YQX 193.6. Also huangche xiaoxu ～囂～
huangche xiaoxu 謣穢囂虛 (huangche xiaoxu) See huangche shaouxu
huangchuan[bing] 黄串餅 (huangchuanbing) See huangzhan[bing]
huangcu 慌促 (huangcu) To convey a state of urgency; agitated: YQX 355.6
huangdusu 慌速速 (huangdusu) See huangsu
huangfeiyuanzai 黃扉主宰 (huangfeiyuanzai) Reference to a Prime Minister of the Tang dynasty (his audience hall doors were yellow): PPJ 81.3. Also huangge ～鬱
huangfeng[tou] 黃封頭 (huangfengtou) High quality wine; wine by appointment to the imperial household (bottled with a yellow earthen seal): WB 6.9
huanggangan 黃甘甘, ～干干, ～紛紛, ～乾乾 (huangggangan) Sallow, jaundiced complexion: YQX 633.14
huangge 黃鬱 (huangge) See Huangfei yuanzai
Huanggu 黃姑 (huanggu) Name for the Oxherd Star: DXX 10.4
huanghu 慌惚 (huanghu) Flustered, confused, garbled (speech): WB 84.3
huang[huang] susu 慌慌速速 (huanghuang susuh) See huangsu
huangji 黃畿 (huangji) Pickled vegetable (fare of poor scholars): DXX 64.11
huang'jilie 慌急列 (huangjilie) See jingjilie
huangjinshou 黃金歌 (huangjinshou) Gilded animal figures on roof beams and eaves: WB 5.10
huangkong 慌恐, 皇 (huangkong) Exasperating, disturbing, embarrassing: YQX 1019.5. Also huangkui ～慟
huangkouchen 黃囂鶯 (huangkouchen) Naive young man fleeced by a prostitute: QYSC 690.8
huangkouchu 黃囂鶯 (huangkouchu) Suckling child: MZJ 378.2
huangkui 慌愧 (huangkui) See huangkong
huangliangfan 黃粱飯 (huangliangfan) Fig. Rapid passage of time (after the story “Lifetime in a Dream” wherein a lifetime ended before a pot of yellow millet had cooked): YANG I 198.5
huanglouke 黃囂科 (huanglouke) Tricky, lying, cheating wench (huanglou is related to words like huangliu 説六 [wangliu 王六] meaning a deceitful person; liu 六, 淫, and lou 倖 are often used interchangeably; ke’z 子 is an old scurrilous term for a whore): WB 280.21
huanglouke 謣囂科 (huanglouke) Tricky, lying, cheating wench (huanglou is related to words like huangliu 説六 [wangliu 王六] meaning a deceitful person; liu 六, 淫, and lou 倖 are often used interchangeably; ke’z 子 is an old scurrilous term for a whore): WB 280.21
huangpao 黃袍 (huangpao) Emperor: THS 242.5
huangpo meipin 黃婆媒聘 (huangpo meipin) Lead and mercury (catalysts in perfecting immortality pills and drugs): MZJ 602.10
huangrangrang 黃穰穰 (huangrangrang) Boundless; also, without order or consistency (like shifting sands): YQX 1727.2
huangroongrong 黃囂囂 (huangroongroong) Extremely flustered or confused: YQX 668.15
huangsu 荒速, 慌 ~, 慌 ~ (huangsu) Flurried, flustered; confused; alarmed: DXX 22.5. Also huang [huang] susu 慌慌 ~~, huang dusu 慌笃 ~

huangtang 荒唐 (huangtang) Confused, flustered, nervous: YQX 1211.17

huangtang 黄堂 (huangtang) Fig. The court of Judge Bao Longtu: YQX 640.15
Also, used in the Han dynasty for magistrate or prefect (the audience hall was painted ochre to ward off bad luck). See also Bao Longtu

huangya 黄亚 (huangya) Dao. Lead (used in concocting immortality pills): YQX 1703.2

huangzhahu 荒喳呼 (huangzhahu) To lie, deceive: YQX 861.15

huangzhang 荒獐, 慌 ~ (huangzhang)
See zhangkuang

huangzhi 黄纸 (huangzhi) Imperial decree: CSD 69.8

huangzhuan[bing] 黄粢 饼 (huangzhuan[bing]) Biscuit-shaped cake of incense: YQX 11.13. Also huangzhuan[bing] ~, zhuangbing ~, xiangzhuangbing 香饼 ~

huangzi 荒子 (huangzi) Burns, hoodlums: YQX 498.12

hui 回 (hui) To buy or sell: YQX 1273.2

hui 結, 圓 (huil) See quanhuai

hui 燒 (huil) To stew, simmer (= 燉): YQX 1664.6

huibuda 灰不答 (huibuda) Rustic, countrified: YQX 922.5

huichan 徵纖 (huichan) 1. To bind up, tie 2. Tether for criminals.

huicheng[‘r] 灰棚兒 ~棚 ~ (huicheng)
Coffin: YQX 1143.12. Also guchen[‘r] 坟 ~

huidao 回倒 (huidao) To exchange, swap: YQX 162.1

huihai 會垓 (huihai) To meet in battle (most likely refers to the battle of Gaixia 垓下): YQX 1175.8

huihanji shi 回贖就滅 (huihanji shi) See weigan jiushi

Huiju 回鶻 (huiju) Alternate name for the Uyghur tribes (usually Huige 回纥)

huigu[‘r] 灰罐兒 ~罐 ~ (huigu[‘r]) Ink pot: WB 26.4

huihe 回和 (huihe) To beg for mercy; seek peace: YQX 791.20

huihuang 回璜 (huihuang) To vaticulate, be indecisive: LZY 62.4

Huihuiluan 回回 卐 (huihuiluan) Lineage of the Islamic Turks.

huiji 惠濟 (huiji) See jihui

huijia 會家 (huijia) Expert, professional: WB 297.10

huijin 會金 (huijin) Metal stop on the guqin 古琴

huiju 會舉 (huiju) Civil service examinations

huiqi 悔氣 (huiqi) Bad luck, misfortune (hu = 湖): YQX 853.2

huirong tumao 灰容土貌 (huirong tumao) See huitou tumian

huisheng 會聖 (huisheng) Magic powers; a miracle: DXX 48.10

huitou caomian 灰頭草面 (huitou caomian) See huitou tumian

huitou tumian 灰頭土面 (huitou tumian) Plain appearance without makeup: WB 635.5. Also huirong tumao ~容 ~貌, huitou caomian ~草 ~

huxi 回席 (huxi) To bow in return: YQX 92.11

Huiyafeng 回雁峰 (huiyafeng) One of the seventy-two peaks on Mt. Heng (where migrant geese turn back north): SDJ 693

huuye 迴野 (huuye) Distant wilds
hui’z 会子 (huihz) 1. Note, letter: DXX 107.1.  
2. Money draft

hun

hun 混 (huhn) To dirty (of sexual intercourse): GHQ 299  See also tiejianpan, qingyou
hunbie 混别 (hunbiel) Completely different; not at all the same: WB 12.12
hunbushi 混不是 (hunbushih) Mong. Long-necked stringed instrument like the pipa : CSD 78.1. Also hunbusi ~似, wubosi 是拨四, hunbosi ~拨四, huobusi 火是
hunbusi 混不似 (hunbushis) See hun-bushi
hunbosi 混拨四 (hunbosih) See hun-bushi
hun’cala 昏擦刺 (huncalah) See huncala
huncancan 昏惨惨 (huncancaan) See hun’cana
huncana 昏惨刺 (huncanaalh) Dark, dim: YQX 362.1. Also hun’cala ~擦 ~, hun’zhila ~支 ~, huncancan ~

hunchen 昏胁, ~ 混 (huncheln) Blurry, indistinct vision and dizziness: YQX 1503.2. Also huncteng ~腾, hundengdeng ~驴驴, ~澄澄, ~瞪瞪, hunhun chenchener ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 混澄
huncheng 混成 (huncheling) See hunchun
hunchun 混纯 (hunchuln) All heads or tails in a toss of six coins, or all points the same on six dice: YQX 236.20. Also huncheng ~成, fuchun ~复
hundan 魂旦 (huldahn) See dan
hundengdeng 昏驴驴, ~澄澄, ~瞪瞪 (hundehngdehng) Dark, murky, (weather, sky or sea): YQX 1631.8. Also huntengteng ~腾腾
hundengteng 昏腾腾 (hundelngting) See hunchen
hunwang 混忘, 混 (huhnwahng) See wanghun
hun’zhila 昏支刺 (hunzhilah) See hun’cana

hun’gudu 清古都, ~骨, 稀谷 ~ (hulnguudu) Turbid, muddy (稀 is not in dictionaries): YQSC II 92
hunhao 混耗 (huinhaoh) To disturb, bother: DXX 40.12
hunhun chenchener 昏昏忱忱, ~ ~ ~沉 (hunhun chenchen) See hunchen
hun’jia 清家 (huinjia) 1. Entire family: YQX 1499.7. 2. One’s own wife: WB 273.21. Also hunshe ~舍
hunjian 混贱 (huinjianh) 1. To bother, disturb: YQX 580.20. 2. To make a mess: YQX 1553.19
hunjie 清介 (huinjiej) See hunke
hunke 清科, 昏~ (huinke) To make comic gestures or crack jokes, often raffish or obscene: WB 683.2, MZJ 222.9. Also hunjie ~介, hunqi ~炯
hunlai 混赖 (huinlaih) To take unjust possession of another’s property: DXX 16 6.4
hunlongshe 混龙蛇 (hunlongshel) To fail to distinguish between wise and foolish, good and bad: SQX 285.n.6
hunlun 清沦 (hulnuln) See hulun
hunmao 昏么 (hunmaoh) Senile: YQX 353.12
hunpa 魂帕 (hunpah) Head covering worn by an actor playing a ghost: CSD 164.6
hunqi 清介 (hunqih) See hunke
hunshe 清舍 (hulnsheh) See hun’jia
hunshen 清身 (hunshenh) Substitute; scapegoat: PPJ 61.15.
hunteg 昏腾 (hunteg) See hunchen
hun tengteng 昏腾腾 (huntegting) See hundengdeng
hunwang 混忘, 混 (huhnwaeng) See wanghun
hun’zhila 昏支刺 (hunzhilah) See hun’cana

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huo 火 (huo) Comrade; also, a group (= 伙 or 群): YQX 729.16

huo 和 (huo) To cheat, trick, deceive: WB 282.7. Also huohong ~ 哄

huo 舆 (huo) Rapid movement: CSD 69.9

huo 热 (huo) Popular form for huo in Yuan times.

huo 霍 (huo) To get rid of: YQX 411.1

huobu 卜 (huobu) Fortune-teller: MZJ 638.11

huobudeng 火不登 (huobudeng) Suddenly, quickly: YQX 458.6. Also huobuteng ~ 腾, huobuteng ~ 撞腾

huobusi 火不思 (huobusi) See hunbusi

huobuteng 火不腾 (huobuteng) See huobudeng

huochi 池 (huochi) See zhihu

huocuan 潺 (huocuan) See cuan 潺 (1)

huocuo 挨 (huocuo) Young progeny, children: DXX 133.4. Also guo 梗 ~

huo'de 拨的 ~ (huo'de) Quickly, suddenly (= 霍): YQX 1174.6

huoduo 调 ~ (huoduo) 1. Noise, commotion, hubbub (variant of huoze 嘈嘈, 嘈嘈): DXX 21.14. 2. To cause a commotion Variant: 和 ~, 和羹 Also huoduo 调 ~

huohong 和哄 ~ (huohong) 1. To join in frivolity: YYCD 552. 2. To take in, deceive, cheat: WB 282.7. See also huo 和

huohulu 火葫芦 (huohulu) Gourd-shaped explosive device filled with gun powder: WB 733.21

huokeng 火坑 (huokeng) See huoyuan

huokou jieshe 裂口截舌 (huokou jieshe) To shut up, hold the tongue (tear off the lips and cut off the tongue): WB 68.19

huolichi 火里赤 (huolichi) See bao-wuchi

huolu 活路 (huolu) Trick, scheme; a means of surviving, a way out: YQX 204.9

huoputeng 火扑腾 (huoputeng) See huobudeng

huosa 火势 (huosa) See yihuosa

huo'sensa 活森沙 (huo'sensa) Full of life; vivaciously: MDT 187.9

huo'shang dengdongling 火上等冬凌 (huo'shang dengdongling) See huo'shang nongdongling

huo'shang nongdongling 火上弄冬凌 ~ ~ 凌 ~ ~ (huo'shang nongdongling) Fig. To cause something to come to naught (destroy ice by putting it in fire): WB 87.6. Also nongdongling ~ ~, huo'shang dengdongling ~ ~ 等 ~

huosuo 撒, 撒 ~ (huosuo) Scuttling sound of a crab: WB 360.15. Also guosuo 郭 ~

huotao'tou 拷套頭 (huotao'tou) Adjustable noose, loop, or lasso: YQX 243.20

huoyuan 火院 (huoyuan) Brothel enter tainment house; Dao. evils of earthly life: YQX 1321.11. Also huoyuan jiasi ~ 家私, huokeng ~ 坑

huoyuan jiasi 火院家私 (huoyuan jiasi) See huoyuan

huozaza 火者匠, ~ 雜雜 (huozaza) Frenetic or energetic movement: YQX 1116.6

huozao 火者 (huozao) Immortal fruit that can transport one to the heavens: CSD 71.14

huozhai 火宅 (huozhai) Budd. Human world of suffering and striving (after the parable of the “Burning House”)

huo'zhila 活支刺 (huo'zhila) 1. Living, alive: MDT 28.14. 2. Cruely; brazenly, roughly: YQX 847.8. Also huo'zhisha ~ 沙, ~ 煞

huo'zhisha 活支沙 ~ ~ 煞 (huo'zhisha) See huo'zhila
ji! 吾 (jil) Expresses disdain, contempt: WB 349.11
ji ji (jih) 1. To suffer, endure (= 吃): YK 450.15. 2. To dwell, be lodged (= 坐): YCJS 194
ji 幾 (jii) How?, how can?: YQX 808.20
ji 雞 (ji) Fig. A prostitute: MJZ 257.5
also zhaba 札八
also zhaba 札八
ji ba dianwei 資 拯 夷 (jibaldianwei) To aid someone in danger: WB 68.9
ji banlai 齊 捐 當 (jibanlai) See jiban’r
ji ban’r 齊 捐 兒 (jibanr) 1. How very much, so very: DXX 12.5. 2. Various kinds, many kinds: DXX 840.20. also jiban’lai ～來, jia 娘 to aid someone in danger: WB 68.9
.jibiao gebang 急 彫 各 郡 (jibiao gelbang) See jibing gebang
jibing 計 議 (jibiing) To deduce (計 is a miswriting of tao 談): WB 297.3
jibing gebang 急 彫 各 郡 (jibining gelbang) Heavy pounding, thumping, or breaking sounds: WB 841.4. also jichou ge-zha ～抽格扎, jibiao gebang ～ 彫～
.jibu’a 既不呵, ～阿 (jibuhua) See jibusha
jibude 籍 得 (jibuhd) See bujie
jibuji 疾不疾 (jibuhjil) Fast, quick: WB 841.14
jibusha 既不沙, ～～嘅 (jibushaha) If that were not the case (既不是): YQX 3.16. also jibusuo ～～索, jibusha ～～是 喔, jibu’a ～～呵, ～～阿
ji bushi’a 既不呵 (jibuhsha) See jibusha

jibushuo 既不索 (jibushuoo) See jibusha
jicao luansha 啾嘈 理 事, ～～煞 (jicaoluansha) Extremely chaotic and disorderly: MJZ 287.11
jichanchan 急 進 進 (jichanhcnhan) See jichanjian
jichang shefu 雞 嚥 腹 (jichalshefi) Fig. Villainous; cunning: LU 655
jichi 齊 張 (jichil) To deliver: MJZ 666.2
jichou 機 策 (jichoul) Scheme, plot: MJZ 86.10
jichou gezha 急 拗 格 扎 (jichoulgezha) See jibing gebang
jichu 濟 楚 (jichuu) Fine, in good order; beautiful, handsome: YQX 1260.19. also jiji chu chu ～～～
jichuang 齊 慕 (jichuang) The study (after the story of a learned chicken, raised in the study window cage, that could converse about erudite matters): YQX 145.16
jidang 即 壇 (jidang) See jibian
jidi dang 記 壇 (jidhdang) To remember, recall: YYCD 264
.jidangdang 琪 �ацион (jidangdang) See jibingdang
.jidengdeng 吉 登 登, ～蹬蹬 (jidengdeng) See gedengdeng
di 及 地 (jidi) Everywhere
jidian 計 點 (jidiaan) To examine, check: WB 25.14
jidian 計 點 (jidiaan) To think of; long for, miss: DADIAN 81 184. also jinian ～念, jigua ～掛
.jidingdang 吉丁 餐, ～ 異 咬 吻 餐 琪 琪 (jidingdang) See jibingdang
.jiding 咬 吻, 吉丁 (jiding) Ringing sound of metal struck: DXX 42.13. also jidingdang
.jidingdang 吉丁, ～ 異 (jidingdang) Sound of metal ringing: WB 284.8;
jiding dingdang

sound of a mirror (YQX 717.21) or a jade article shattering: MZJ 55.10. Also jiding dingdang ～當～叮噹, 咕咕噹, 璧璧噹, jidangding ～當～叮噹, jiding dingdang ～當～叮噹

jiding dingdang 吉丁丁噹 (jiding dingdang) See jidingding

jiding gedan 吉丁疙瘩 (jiding gedaan) Uneven, bumpy, bouncy: YQX 1390.8. Also jidiu gedan ～走～。jiliao gutu ～跳古突

jididiudui 速度 (jididiu) Quick-moving (walking): SQX 313.9

jidiu gedan 吉丢疙瘩 (jidiu gedaan) See jiding gedan

jidiu gudui 吉丢古堆,～跳～ (jidiu gudui) Surging waters, crashing waves: YQX 1369.19

jidou'z 雞豆子 (jidouhz) See jitou[mi]

jifa 施發, ~, ~發, ~ (jifa) 1. To assist financially: YQX 1252.7. 2. To hasten; urge: WB 851.10. 3. To bestow gifts, rewards: WB 414.7. (費 = 費)

jifan[']jia 當番家 (ji fan[']jia) Several times; many instances: YQX 198.10

jifen 次粉 (jifen) See niancheng jifen

jifeng 機鋒 (jifeng) Budd. Riddle, conundrum (used among priests in the quest for enlightenment): THS 40.10

jigang 紀鋼 (jigang) Astute, wise; gifted; resourceful; (in politics and military affairs): YQX 1174.21

jigou 竊掛, ~ (jigouh) Plot, trap: YQX 1258.7. See also jiguan, gou

jigua 呱呱 (jigua) See jiji huahua

jiguan 東掛 (jiguan) 1. Scheme, trap, conspiracy: YQX 1659.10. See also jigou 2. A secret: WB 533.6

[jiheng 哈哈哈 (jiheng) To trick, cheat: DXX 75.2. See also xixing 後煩

jihuahua 哈哈哈 (jihuahua) Sounds of muttering: MZJ 515.3. Also jigua ～呱

jiji jianjian 急急煎煎 (jiljil jianjian) See jijianjian

jiji qiangqiang 濟濟強強～強強 (jihji qiangqiang) Dignified; imposing: PPJ 91.3

jiji ru lüling 急急如律令 (jijirulüling) 1. To handle with dispatch (phrase routinely appended at the close of an official directive) 2. Dao. Also used at the close of invocations to Laozi: YQX 1515.17

jiji shishi 即即世世 (jiljil shihshih) See jishi

jijia 吉家 (jijia) See jiban'r

jijian 機見 (jijian) Designs, intentions; schemes, strategies: WB 215.12. Also jianji ～

jijian'de 即即的, 疾～～ (jiljiahn) See jijian[']li

jijianjian 急煎煎 (jijianjian) 1. Hurried; without delay: YQX 125.2. 2. Anxious, nervous: YQX 1501.15. Also jiji jianjian ～～～. jichanchan ～顫顫

jijian[']li 即即裏, 疾～～ (jijianh) Gradually: YQX 24.10. Also jijian'de ～的, 疾～～的, jili jianli ～里～里, 疾里～里

jijiao 計較 (jijiao) 1. To work things out, come to an agreement: YQX 546.4. 2. Deliberation, consultation, agreement: YQX 1375.8. 3. To fight, argue, contend: WB 975.2. 4. Reproach, censure: YQX 1576.18. 5. A plan, idea: YQX 1176.17. See also jijie

jijiao 戟角, 矛 (jijiaoo) Animal horns: YQX 1253.10
jijiao['z] 急脚子 (jijiaoz) Quick-footed messenger: WB 719.12. Also jizu ～足
jijie 計結 (jijie) A plan, idea (= 計較): XXZY 177.15. Also jijiao 計較
jijie 基墊 (jijie) See jieji
jijie['li] 急節裹 (jijieili) See jiqie['li]
jijie'jinglie 急驚列 (jijiejinglie) See jing'jilie
jike'z 急科子, 吉～～ (jikez) Changeable; unpredictable: DADIAN 418
jili jianli 即里漸里, 積里～里 (jili jianli) See jijianli
jilili 急離披 (jilili) To take flight: YQX 1186.6
jilli sha'shang yehuakai 燕聲沙上野花開 (jilli shashang yeehuakai) Fig. A rare occurrence; undeveloped talent (wild flowers blooming where seeds were cast on sand): YQX 485.3
jiliang guta 吉琵古突 (jilianggutu) See jing gedan
jilu 射柳 (jilu) See sheliu
jiliu gela 急留屹刺 (jiliu gelah) Natural, unrefined state: WB 890.18
jiliu gudu 急流骨都 (jiliugudu) See jiliu gulu
jiliu gulu 急留骨碌.～～古魯 (jiliugulu) Rolling, tumbling (coins): YQX 236.19; (a human head): YQX 1294.8. Also jiliu gudu ～流～都
jimang zuolu 趕忙作碌 (jimalng zuohlu) To rush, hurry: HUJI III 86.18
jimen 靺門 (jimen) Gentry household: CSD 27.9
jimou 機謀 (jimou) Resourceful: MZJ 141.1
jimu 即目 (jimu) At present: DXX 3.2
jinao 惡激, 急～ (jinao) See niaoji
jinian 記念 (jinian) See jidian
jinian 積年 (jinian) Old-timer, veteran: YQX 1263.12
jinnu 據奴 (jinnu) To confine: MZJ 535.8
jiqie['li] 急切裏.～～里.～且～ (jiliqiehiili) Under duress, pressure: YQX 1528.7. Also jiqile['li] ～節～
jiquin 基親 (jiquin) To dress in mourning for the proper period: YQX 418.5
jiquin 繼親 (jiquin) To marry: DXX 63.14
ji'xiang 雞兒巷 (jixiang) Fig. Brothel district: MDT 259 n.17
jiren 記認 (jiren) Marker; mark: YQX 835.16
jirangrang 急穰穰～攘攘～嚷嚷 (jirangrang) In distress, anguish: YQX 55.16
jishe 雞舌 (jishe) Lilac: YCJ 52.11
jishi 即世.積～ (jishi) 1. Experienced in worldly ways; shrewd, wily: DXX 69.9. 2. Flattery, honeyed words: YQSC II 109. Also qishi 七～, jishi shishi ～～～
jishi'li 即世裏 (jishili) In this day and age: YQX 887.14. Also jishi'r ～～兒
jishi'r 即世兒 (jishir) See jishi'li
jisousou 急רסא (jisousou) See jisusu
jisusu 急笳蘇 (jisussu) Sound of driving wind and rain: YQX 255.7. Also jisousou～笳蘇
jitang 蒯唐 (jitang) The envoi which closes each scene in the drama Mudanting (four lines of verse, each excerpted from a different Tang verse): HUJI III 41.6
jitengteng 急騰騰 (jitengting) See jixuanxuan
jitou[mil] 雞頭米 (jitoumil) Seed pods of the water lily: YQX 1665.15. Also jidou'z ～豆子
jixi 饒恤 (jixi) Hunger and cold (xì = 懐): LZY 4.2
jixuanxuan 急 旋 旋 (jixuaxnuan) Quick, fast-moving: YQX 392.15. Also jitengteng ~ 騰 騰
jiyan 瘋 瘋 (jiyln) Poor fare (pickled leeks): YQX 543.3
jiyao 蝟 蝟 (jiyao) Belt: YQX 1070.14
jizeng 祇 擎 (jilzeng) See kezeng
jizha 嘤 嘤 (jizha) To quarrel and argue; make a ruckus: MZJ 242.3. Also qizha ~ 齒 
jizhanzhan 急 賢 賢 (jilzhanzhan) Fast-moving: YQX 1666.10
jizhang jusui 急 張 拒 逆 (jilzhang jiusui) See jizhang juzhu
jizhang juzhu 急 張 拒 逆 (jilzhang juzhu) Nervous, restless, anxious: YQX 1523.21. Also jizhou 
gezhi ~ 周 各 支. jizhangjuzhu ququ ~ 逆 逆 (逆 = 追) 
jizhangjuzhu ququ 急 張 張 逆 逆 (jilzhangjuzhu ququ) See jizhang juzhu
jizhenmen 韓 鈍 門 (jilhzenmeln) Fig. Commoner’s house (bramble gate): YQX 4.4 
jizhenyou 韓 銀 油 (jilhzenyou) Oil for the hair: FANGYAN suppl. 23
jizhou gezhi 急 周 各 支 (jilzhou gezhi) See jizhang juzhu
jizhu 豪 助 費 (jizhu) To present money or goods: MZJ 119.4
jizu 足 (jilzu) See jijiaof[^]
jizusheng 足 纔 (jilzusheng) Red string tied to babies’ feet to betroth them for life: MZJ 456.5

jia

jia 家 (jia) Suff. Noun or pronoun (pronounced ‘ga; 我 ~ 子弟 ~ 女孩兒 ~): WB 302.10. variant: 價 (pronounced ‘jie) in words of time (一會 ~ 晚夜 ~ 每 日 ~): WB 796.8. Variants: 價, 介, 假, 加; for words of measure, used like 個 (四 五 五 ~ 六 文 ~ 銅 錠 ~): YQX 578.20; adverbial, used like 然, 然, or 樣: WB 73.18
jiajia'de 養 副 (jiljiajade) Reverently, solemnly: DXX 13.12
jiajie (jiljiaj) See jiage [zhejie]
jiaju 當 (jiaju) See xiaqu

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jiajie (jiljiaj) See jiage [zhejie]
jiaju 當 (jiaju) See xiaqu
jiajun 家君 (jiajun) See Jiazhang
jiakeji 家克計 (jiakeji) Household matters; the proper way to run a family: YQX 1505.7
jialan 伽蓝, 迦 (jialan) See senglan
jiamen yin’z 家門引子 (jiamen yin’z) See biaomu
jiamen zhongshi 家門終始 (jiamen zhongshi) See biaomu
jiamo 駕末 (jiamo) Actor in the role of king: YQX 1.9
jia-nü 假女 (jia-nü) Adopted daughter: THS 15.5
jia-xian 假先 (jia-xian) Leave of absence: WB 134.18
jia-xiong 假雄 (jia-xiong) Money: YQX 298.10
jia-yi 假一 (jia-yi) See hugugu
jia-yuan jiaji 家院家計 (jia-yuan jiaji) Family wealth and property: YQX 127.21. See also jiaji
jia-zhongbao 假中保 (jia-zhongbao) Ugly daughter-in-law or wife: YQX 844.8
jia-zhongqiao 假中聚 (jia-zhongqiao) See jiaosheng shaoer
jia-zhongshao 假中梢 (jia-zhongshao) Also jiazhongshao ～中梢. jia’zhongqiao ～中梢. jia’zhongshao ～中梢. jia’zhongshao ～中梢. jia’zhongshao ～中梢.
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jian

jian 尖 (jian) See qian
jian 简 (jian) To play tricks on, make a fool of: PPJ 17.10
jian 简 (jian) Four-edged metal flail like a whip (military weapon): WB 46.5
jian 激 (jian) To pour on the ground (libation to the dead): YQX 1510.4
jianbie 兼伴 (jianbihng) To pair, mate: WB 279.3
jianbuchang 兼伴 (jianbihng) Insuffient knowledge or experience; also, shortsighted: YQX 1380.15
jiancha 兼差 (jianchaa) See chata
jiancha 監計 (jianchal) To make distinctions (jia = 錢): YQX 1081.14
jianchuan yan Kou 箭穿雁口 (jianchuan yahnkou) Fig. Unable to speak of thoughts or feelings (goose with an arrow through its beak): YQX 1257.2. Also jianchuan yanzui ~ ~ ~ 嘴. See also gouda yankou
jianchuan yanzui 箭穿雁嘴 (jianchuan yahnzui) See jianchuan yankou
jian dan liangtoutuo 尖擔兩頭脫 (jian dah liangtoutuo) To lose on all counts, suffer a total loss at both ends (to have a load slip off both ends of a carrying pole): YQX 202.14
jian dan ri yue 肩擔日月 (jian dahn ri yueh) To shoulder the nation’s burdens: CSD 41.12
jiansizi 賤弟子 (jiahndihzii) Worthless slut: YQX 50.4
jian die 間諜. ~ 迭. ~ 堆 (jianhndieh) To obstruct; sow discord: DXX 93.12
jianfa 剪髮 (jianfa) To become a nun (shave the hair): YQX 899.12
jianfeng 見風 (jianfeng) To ask for toilet privileges (prisoner): YQX 1123.15. Also fangfeng 放 ~
jian-gan 箭穗. ~ 杆 (jianhngan) Fig. Heavy downpour (raining arrow shafts): YQX 255.19
jianhebao 剪荷包 (jianhehba) Pick-pocket, cutpurse: MZJ 677.14
jianji 見機 (jianji) See jijian
jianji 兼济 (jianji) Satisfactory, up to standard: WB 113.20
jianji 監計. ~ 綱. ~ 纏 (jianji) To confine; bind up: WB 349.6
jianjia 兼加 (jianjia) See jiaojia
jianjia 兼葭 (jianjia) Reeds, rushes: YQX 710.17
jianjiang 兼節 (jianjiang) (Humble) birthday (one’ s own or a relative’ s): WB 103.1
jianjie 兼節 (jianjie) Skilled sword maker: MZJ 436.3
jiankou’ r 損口兒 (jiankou’ r) Something delectable: YQX 800.19
jiankou 間閣 (jiankuo) Separated by a long distance: WB 282.3
jianlie 間列 (jianlie) To intermingle: DXX 6.13
jianmo 肩磨 (jianmoh) Shoulders shaking, trembling: DXX 62.7
jianmu 兼忙 (jianmu) To waste a precious thing, misuse something of value (cut a peony to feed an ox): YQX 1343.4
jiannüan 兼年 (jiannian) This current year: YQX 413.19
jianpu 監鋪 (jianpu) Jail cell: HUJI III 105.1
jianqie 備倉 (jiahqieh) Ill-gotten fame or position: WB 59.14
jianqu 見覲 (jiahnquh) Opinions, insight, judgment: MZJ 88.9
jian'r 简兒 (jiaanr) See jiantie[r]
jianshen'li 問深裏 (jiahsenlhi) Over a span of time; also, critical juncture: YQX 494.3
jianshi 見識 (jiahsih) 1. Views, opinions; understanding, knowledge: YQX 1505.8. 2. Plans, methods, tricks: WB 55.7. 3. Martial arts skills: WB 754.15
jianshi 檢屍 (jiahsih) To perform an autopsy: YQX 675.11
jianshi 監寺 (jianshi) Abbot of a monastery: YYCD 734
jiansheng 建生 (jiahseng) Variety of tea: WB 77.21
jian'te[r] 簡帖兒 (jiantier) Letter (usually a love letter); written document: WB 289.8. Also jian'z ～子, jian'r ～
jian tou 剪頭 (jiantou) At the start; from the beginning: ZXZY 178.4
jian tou zhiwei 見頭知尾 (jiantoul zhiwei) See titou zhiwei
jian tu'r yangyingzhan 見兔兒颱鷹鷹 (jiantoul yangyingzhan) See jiantu'r yangzhuan
jian tu'r yangzhuan 見兔兒淫碉 (jiantoul yangzhuan) Fig. To make the most of an opportunity; fleece a naive brothel patron (to hurl bricks at a rabbit): YQX 887.5. Also jiantu'r yangyingzhan ～～～颱鷹鷹
jianweng fanpen 淪漁番盆 (jianwenh fanpln) Fig. Heavy downpour (overturned crooks and upended basins)
jianxi 見喜 (jiahxii) Wedding night: MZJ 205.11
jianyu 見諭 (jiahyuh) Instructions, advice (from a superior): YQX 144.7
jian'z 鷄子 (jianzh) Shuttlecock kicked between players (leather- or cloth-wrapped coin with a feather through the central round hole; jian = 4fc): YQX 580.4
jian'z 簡子 (jiaanz) See jiantie[r]
jianzao 趨早 (jiaanzao) My humble birth (zao = the eight horary characters marking one's birth): YQX 721.6
jianzhen 見陣 (jiazhzh) To array for battle: LZY 147.9
jianzhong buda gengqu liantong 見鐘不打更去煉銅 (jianzhong budaa gengquh liantolng) Prov. To give up a bird in hand for one in the bush; reject ready opportunity for a more distant goal (not ring a bell at hand but cast a new one): YQX 887.20. Also jianzhong buda zhuzhongqiao ～～～鍊中敲
jianzhong buda zhuzhongqiao 見鐘不打鍊中敲 (jianzhong budaa zhuzhong-qiaol) See jianzhong buda gengqu liantong
jianzhuang 見壯. ～狀 (jiaanzhuang) Lady's dressing case: DADIAN 623
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jianzhuang 見壯. ～狀 (jiaanzhuang)
jiangshuifan 水饭 (jiangshuifahn)  Rice gruel: YQX 1510.4
jiangtai 缠台 (jiahngtail) Candlestick: WB 289.2
jiangxi 将息 (jiangxi) 1. To rest, recuperate; also, care for: YQX 1371.19. 2. To live, pass the days: YQX 1660.6. 3. Take care of yourself (polite phrase in parting): WB 96.19
jiangxi 将惜 (jiangxi) See paixi
jiangyao 江瑶 (jiangyaol) Oysters, mussels: THS 38.6
jiangzun linbei 降尊临卑 (jiahngzun linbei) The lofty graciously approach the inferior (polite phrase to arriving guests): WB 68.3

jiao

jiao 交 (jiao) 1. A fall, a slip (= 脚): YQX 1326.16. 2. To cause (= 教 or 叫): LZY 114.3
jiao 角 (jiaoo) 1. Trumpet of leather, wood or bamboo, sounded in military manoeuvres (called huajiao 角 when decorated): DXX 40.5. Also pronounced jue 角. 2. Meas. For wine: DADIAN 278
jiao 焦 (jiao) 1. To make a fuss; yell: YQX 1157.12. 2. To look (=?瞧): DXX 22.1. 3. Worries: YQX 1501.15
jiaoai 嬷艾 (jiaoaih) Young, beautiful girl: THS 233.11
jiaobei 攻杯校 (jiaobei) See bei-jiao[er]
jiaobie 焦備 (jiaobie) 1. Restless with anxiety; impatient: WB 189.5. 2. Depressed: WB 946.21. Also jiaojiao bébie ~ ~ ~ ~, jiaopie ~撇
jiaocai 嬷才 (jiaocail) See qiaocai 誠才, ~材
jiaochacha 叫喳喳 (jiaochacha) See jiaoyaya

jiaochan 鞠缠 (jiaochahn) Household expenses: DADIAN 820
jiaochang yangji 叫唱揚疾 (jiaochahn yangjil) To utter a loud shout: MZJ 258.14. Also jiaode changche ~ 得 暴嘈
jiaochuang 交帐 ~ 床 (jiaochualng) See huchuang
jiaoda'ze naoshao'z 脚打着腦勺子, ~搭~~~ (jiaodaazhe naoshaolz) To act quickly, hurriedly (run so hard as to kick the back of the head): YQX 194.4. Also jiaota'ze naoshao ~ 踏~~~
jiaoda 教道 (jiaodaoh) To instruct, train: YQX 1256.7
jiao'de changche 叫得暢 嘶 (jiaohde chahngche) See jiaochang yangji
jiaodu quchang 撒肚姐腸 (jiaauduh quchang) See jiaoquba
Jiaofangsi 教坊司 (jiaofalngsi) Entertainment Bureau: YQX 882.6
jiaogan 焦乾 (jiaogan) Short of cash, hard up: YQX 209.14
jiaogao budi 脚高步低 (jiaogao buhdi) To walk with unsteady steps (drunk): YQX 1644.18
Jiaogong 蚊宮 (jiaogong) Underwater palace of the Water Dragon: MZJ 530.7
jiaoguan 嬷慣 (jiaoguanh) See jiaozong
jiao[haol] 較好 (jiaohahao) To recover; heal (= 病): WB 10.5. Also jiaoke ~可
jiaohua 叫化, 教 ~ (jiaohhuah) To beg in the streets: YQX 121.4
jiaohua'tou 叫化頭, 教花 ~ (jiaohhuatou) Beggar: YQX 1111.10. Also jiaohuazi ~ 子
jiaohuazi 叫化子 (jiaohhuaizii) See jiao- hua'tou
jiaojia 交加 (jiaojia) 1. Jumbled, confused; all mixed up: WB 14.19. Also jiaoa ~輪, ~標, jiaijnja 兼~. 2. Fierce, intimidating: DXX 44.3. Variant: 骑~
jiaojiao biebie 怜惜 悽悽 (jiaojiao biebie) See jiaobie
jiaojie 叫街 (jiaojie) To beg in the streets: YQX 130.15
jiaojie 瓜子 (jiaojie) Unsociable and eccentric: HUII III 67.13
jiaoke 覺可 (jiaokee) See jiaohkee
jiaoke 覺可 (jiaokee) Rather good, O.K. (jiao = 覺)
jaoli 交梨 (jaoli) Exotic fruit of immortality: CSD 71.14
jiao'li 腳裏 (jiaolii) Deep in the heart
jiaoling 膠翎 (jiaoeling) Feathers on an arrow: MZJ 353.13
jiaoma 交馬 (jiaomaa) To fight on horseback: ZXZY 150.4
jiaomai 微買 (jiaomai) See yaomai
jiaomener 敷鬥兒 (jiaomener) A type or kind (of person): YQX 1259.16
jiaonianai 娘奴奴 (jiaonianai) Lady living a life of comfort and luxury: ZXZY 3.1
jiaopen 焦盆 (jiaopen) See zhilu
jiaopie 焦撇 (jiaopiee) See jiaobie
jiaqi 交契 (jiaqi) Friendship: WB 5.14
jiaoqiaopi 腳俏皮 (jiaoqiaopi) Errand runner. Also jiaoshaoqi ~俏~
jiaoqie 娃, 娃~ (jiaoqieh) See qiaoqie
jiaoqieqie 娃, 娃~ (jiaoqieqieh) See qiaoqie
jiaoqu 交Queue (jiaoqu) To examine and diagnose: WB 9.21
jiaoqu 喋姐 (jiaoqu) Reckless talk, nonsense: DADIAN 829
jiaqubla 掟姐扒 (jiaqubla) Vile, wicked woman: YQX 1123.14. Also jiaodu qu-chang ~肚~ 腹, quba ~~
jiao'r 玫兒 (jiaor) See beijiaor'
jiaoxi 侠 侶 (jiaoxi) See qiaoqi
jiaoxiao 洗消 (jiaoxiao) To eliminate, get rid of: YQX 804.10
jiaoxing 侶侶 (jiaoxing) Deceitful; crafty, cunning: WB 344.4
jiaoyaya 嘉與 (jiaoyaya) To call out, shout: YQX 127.15. Also jiaochacha
jiaoyang 予陽 (jiaoyang) Illness taking a turn for the better: WB 11.10. See also jiaoyin
jiaoyi 交椅 (jiaoyi) See huchuang
jiaoyin 交陽 (jiaoyin) See jiaoyang
jiaoyin jingze 膠因勁折 (jiaoyin jihngzhel) The strong can be undermined (sufficient strength can break the glue on a bow): MZJ 477.6
jiaoyuan 郊原 (jiaoyualn) Wild, uninhabited regions: MZJ 136.14
jiao'z 角子 (jiaoz) Room: YQX 392.21
jiao'zli 角子裏 (jiaozlil) In a (dark) corner, in secret; also, secretly.
jiazoa 交雜, 襲職 (jiazoal) See jiaozia
jiaozhen 角枕 (jiaozheen) Pillow fashioned of ox horn: MZJ 279.10
jiao'zhisha 脚支沙 (jiaozhisha) Slippery underfoot: MDT 34.9
jiaozong 嫖塚 (jiaozohng) To pamper, indulge: YQX 919.18. Also jiaoguan

jie 介 (jieh) 1. To pantomime gestures, actions or expressions in the Ming chuanqi 傳奇 dramas (ke 科 in Yuan dramas): YQX 1657.20. 2. See jia (2)
jie 解 (jie) Also pronounced xie
jiejie (jie) 1. To pawn: PPJ 117.12. 2. To send under escort: YQX 253.16. Also pronounced xie
jie 侶 (jiel) Buddhist priest role in dramas: WB 272.17
jieba 傘下 (jiehba) See bajie
jiebude 藉不得, ～的, 借～ (jieh-buhdel) See bujie
jiechi'[xia] 傘 塚下 (jiechihxia) See jieji
jiechou 傘 計 (jiechoul) To serve the state (plan and administrate): THS 101.5
jiechu 傘除 (jiechul) See jieji
jiedang 解當 (jiedahng) To pawn: PPJ 73.8
jie[dian]ku 解典庫 (jiedianku) Pawnshop: WB 73.6
jieding 結 坪 (jieldihng) To be fated, be destined: DADIAN 472
jiedushi 節度使 (jieldushii) Regional high commissioner: WB 42.13
jieduan 結斷 (jelduan) To decide a case, reach a verdict: YQX 1608.16
jiefang 介 方 (jiefang) Woodblocks struck to attract spectators: YQX 1650.15. Also xingmu 騎木, 萬五, xingshui 騎睡
jiegai 傥 器 (jiegai) See jieji
jiegou 傥 棋 (jiegou) Drum struck at dawn to open the market: MZJ 275.10
jieguo 結果 (jieguo) 1. To bring to a conclusion, resolve a situation: YQX 1092.10. 2. To kill, murder: YQX 242.16
jiehe 介和 (jiehel) To intervene, mediate; also, be reconciled: ZXZY 206.4
jiehen 傥痕 (jieheln) See jieji
jieji 傥議, ～機 (jieji) 1. Lieutenant (= 節級): YQX 1402.6. 2. Comic, jesting role
jieji 堂基,寄～,街～(jieji) Steps, staircase: YQX 1466.11. Also jiechu ～除, jiegai ～溉, jiegen ～根, jieqi ～砌, jieyi ～址, jijie ～基, jiechi[xia] ～墀下, jiezhi[xia] ～直下, 街直下
jieji 節級 (jielijih) Lieutenant: LZY 28.2. See also jieji 捷識, 捷機
jiejiao 捷腳 (jiejiaao) Second husband or wife: YQX 1507.12
jiejiao[xu] 捷腳婿 (jiejiaoxuh) Second husband: YQSC II 175. Also jiaotou zhangfu 捷妻
jieji 劫劫 (jielijie) Busy, energetic: SQX 169
jiejie baba 繼結巴巴 (jielijie baba) See baba jiejie
jiejue 繼絕 (jieljuel) 1. To reach a verdict, wind up a case: YQX 676.1. 2. To conclude: DXX 21.13. Also jiezheng ～證
jielan 繼擔 (jielalan) To deal with, undertake: WB 14.17
jielang 捷郎, 傑 (jielalang) Budd. Monk ("baldy"): WB 264.17
jielangpi 蛭蛸皮 (jielangpipil) See gelangpi
jie’le guo’r’di 褓了鍋兒低 (jielguordii) Down and out; nothing in the pot: YQX 196.18
jieli 解利 (jieli) Dysentery (= 潰痢): WB 10.3
jieliu 昼柳 (jieliliu) See shellu
jieman 揭慢 (jiemahn) To lift the stage door curtain at the play’s end: MZJ 81.12
jiemeng 解夢 (jiemehng) See yuanmeng
jiemo 結末, ~抹, ~磨 (jiemoh) 1. To end up: LZY 120.2. 2. To finish, bring to a conclusion: LZY 117.1
jienu 繼扭, ~緾 (jienu) To seize, hold, clutch: YQX 1115.18. Also jiehu ～住, jiezha ～著
jieqi 階砌 (jiejih) See jieji
jierang 解禳 (jierang) To neutralize a curse by performing certain rituals: YQX 1017.1
jieyi 截日 (jiejih) On the same day; at once: YQX 540.10
jieshi 截師 (jieshi) Budd. Monks or nuns: WB 572.11
jieshuo 節朔 (jieshuhuo) New Year period: YQX 1262.11
jieshian 捷綬鞭 (jieshian) To become betrothed (male accepts the silk riding crop): WB 16.6
jietiao 揭調, 詰～, ~挑 (jietiaoi) See tiao-jie
jietie 解帖 (jietiie) Pawn ticket: WB 812.15
jietuo 繼托 (jielto) To curry favor with, play up to: YQX 559.16
jixi 揭席 (jixi) To end a party or banquet: YQX 903.10
jixia 節下 (jixia) In season, seasonal: YQX 325.19
jixian 捷鍊 (jixian) Skin irritation; psoriasis (= 炎癬): MZJ 690.10
jixiel[li] 隔斜裏, 結～ (jixielii) To take a short cut: YQX 243.7
jiyuhua 解語花 (jiyuhua) Fig. Beautiful woman (a flower graced with speech: usually Yang Guifei 楊貴妃): YQX 358.21
jiyue 節銑 (jiyue) General’s credentials; (halberd): CSD 57.3
jiezhi 繼置 (jiezhii) To wed (drink the nuptial toast): MDT 188.1
jiezhu 繼住 (jiezhuhu) See jieniu
jiezi 解子 (jiehzi) Prisoner’ s escort: YQX 636.19

jin

jinban 禁班 (jinhban) Ranks of officials at a palace audience: YCJ 31.12

jinxbangbang 禁邦邦 (jinxbangbang) Bound tightly (bangbang = 束绑): YQX 1618.6. Also jinxengbeng ~ 缚缚

jinxianbang See jinxbangbang

jinxianzhulu 金鞭指路 (jinxianzhihulu) May you guide me safely to my destination (prayer to a god or spirit): MZJ 198.7. See also shengshou zhelan

jinxianzhu 'de gua’r roumaabao 金不的瓜兒 揹馬包 (jinxianzhuo de gua’r roumaabao) Cowardly bully (won’t go near a hard squash, but will crush a puffball with the hand)

jinbo 金波 (jinbo) Elegant term for wine: YQX 855.16

jinxuji 金絮緊 (jinxuji) Fast, urgent: WB 260.10

jinximagke 金釵客 (jinximagke) Prostitute: YQX 844.13

jinxian’r 盡場兒 (jinxian’r) 1. Completely 2. In the end; to the end; as a result: YQX 431.21

jinxiancheng 金橙 (jinxiancheng) Elegant teacup: WB 77.18

jinchil 禁持, 搅 (jinchil) 1. To be at the mercy of others; be mistreated: DXX 46.5. 2. To undergo trials or ordeals: YQX 336.6. 3. To suffer, endure: LZY 143.1. Also jinchil 敷～

jinchuan 金船 (jinchuan) Fig. Capacious wine vessel: MZJ 692.5

jinchuang 金幢 (jinchuang) Budd. Gold banners and streamers hung at altars: DXX 19.13

jinchuangyao 金瘡藥 (jinchuangyao) Balm for healing a wound: SHZ c60. Also jinxiangyao ~ 捐～

jindang 禁當 (jindang) To suffer, endure (usually prefaced by 難): WB 585.9. Also jinnai ~ 薄, jinshou ~ 受

jindu 盡度 (jindu) All, entirely, completely

jindou 筋斗, ~ 陡, 劍 ~ 陡, 金 ~, " (jindou) To turn a somersault: WB 659.7

jindou fang’li 劍伎房裏 (jindou fang’li) Acrobatics studio (division of the Jiaofangsi 教坊司 Entertainment Bureau in Ming times): MZJ 722.4

jindu 金 犁 (jindu) Ox harnessed (to pull a cart): PPJ 19.7

jinfa 禁法 (jinfa) See jinsong

jinfen 金粉 (jinfen) Woman’s makeup made with white lead: THS 138.1

jinfei 金 风 (jinfei) Autumn wind: DXX 2.3

jin-gou 金 溝 (jin-gou) Palace aqueduct: PPJ 84.3

jingu 今 古 (jingu) Story, tale, history (古今 is sometimes reversed to accommodate rhyme): YQX 640.17

jinguo 今鼓 (jinguo) Drum in the palace for marking time: MZJ 31.1

Jinguyuan 金谷園 (jinguyuan) Name of a famous garden; exquisite garden: YQX 845.7

jingua 金 勇 (jingua) Ceremonial weapon carried in processions by imperial bodyguards: YQX 359.13

jinguangyi 劍光旖 (jinguangyi) In crisis; also, an important juncture: YQX 208.3

jinhai 禁害 (jinhai) To mistreat; also, be at the mercy of others: WB 300.4

jinhe 金荷 (jinhe) Metal candleholder shaped like a lily pad: WB 289.2
jinhudong 锦胡洞 (jiinhuldoehng) See jinhutong

jinhutong 锦胡同，～街 (jinhulu-tohng) Place of enchantment and romance: YQX 1095.1. Also jinhudong ～洞

jinhuagao 金花語 (jinhuagao) See wuhua gonggao

jinhuan'tou 錦園頭 (jiinhualntoul) See jintaotou

jinhui 金徽 (jinhu) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (its elegantly carved bridges): MZJ 599.1

Jinji 金雞 (jinji) The Cock of Heaven (Tianji 天鸡), which nests in a great tree in the southeast on Mt. Taodu 桃都 and crows with the rising sun: YFG 15.6

jin’jilie 緊急列 (jiinnjilieh) See jing’jilie

jinjia 金甲 (jinjiia) Honor roll for third degree jinshi 進士 graduates (names were written on gold paper): DXX 157.14

jinjia 禁架，～枷 (jinjiah) To resist, oppose: PPJ 177.1

jinjia yusuo 金枷玉鎖 (jinjia yuhsuoo) Fig. Sons and daughters as burdens (gold shackles and jade fetters): WB 977.13

jinjie 金界 (jinjieh) Budd. Lecture hall in a temple: WB 298.20

jinjie 頭 (jinjier) To gnash the teeth in anger: MZJ 540.12

jin'la’ai 今來 (jinlai) Recently: WB 456.3

jinlu 禁爐 (jinlu) Incense brazier: YQX 336.14

Jinmamen 金馬門 (jinmaameln) Gate in the Han palace for scholars and degree holders (later associated with the Hanlin Academy): YQX 1656.4. Also Jinmen ～～

Jinmen 金門 (jinnmen) See Jinmamen

jinmen 禁門 (jinhmeln) Palace doors, gates (= 宮禁門): MZJ 365.3

Jinmu 金母 (jinmu) Xiwangmu 西王母, Queen Mother of the West: DXX 112.4

jinnai 禁耐 (jinnaih) See jin’dang

jinnue 禁虐 (jinnueh) To worry, annoy: CSD 195.9

jinpai 金牌 (jinpail) See hutoupai, and shijian jinpai

jinpang jiangjun 盤將軍 (jinhpan jiahngjun) Glutton: YQX 101.10. Also jingpan jiangjun 濟～～

jinpian 锦片 (jinpiaih) 1. Felicitous (marriage): YQX 1146.9. 2. Prosperous (personal or family fortunes)

jinpengren 锦屏人 (jinpingren) Woman secluded in the women’s apartments: MDT 45.12

jinpengwei 锦屏圍 (jinpingwei) House of prostitution

jinpu 金撲 (jinpul) Plectrum for the guqin 古琴: DXX 133.2

jinqiangyao 金養藥 (jinqiangyaoh) See jinchuangyao

jinqiangyao 金養藥 (jinqiangyaoh) See jinchuangyao

jinqie 緊切 (jinqieh) Urgent: LZY 145.4

junque 金雀 (junqueh) Bird-shaped gold hair ornament: DXX 10.4

Jinsheng 今上 (jinshenh) The sitting emperor: CSD 138.4

Jinshi 近身 (jinshih) Personally: YQX 366.10

Jinshen qisha 金神七殺 (jinsheln qisha) Demon god

jin[sheng] 噴聲,禁～ (jin(sheng)) To remain silent, shut up: WB 38.9

Jinshi’r 盡世兒 (jinshihhr) All one’s life, to the end of one’s days: YQX 194.7

jinsong 津送 (jinsong) Funeral expenses: SHZ c11. Also jina ～發

Jintang 金湯 (jintang) Palace walls and scalding moat (abbreviation of jincheng tangchi 金城湯池): MZJ 142.6

Jintang 錦堂 (jintaalng) Bridal suite: HUIJ III 59.15

jintaor 錦套兒 (jintaohr) See jintaotou
**jing**

**jing** 清 (jihng) One of three principle role types in Yuan dramas, a comic-cum-villain role, male or female, thought to derive from the candhu 蒼鴉, Tang dynasty Adjutant play: YQX 1500.11. Subcategories include fujing 副 ~, erjing 二 ~, and tiejing 貼 ~.

**jing** 精 (jing) Naked, bare: YQX 699.6.


**jingban'r** 經板兒 (jingbaanr) Budd. Woodblocks from which sutras are printed (contains a roster of all the Buddhas): YQX 451.9. Also yinban'r 印 ~.

**jingbian** 淨辨 (jihngbiahn) See jingban.

**jingbian 靜瓣, 靜 ~ (jihngbian) Whip used during imperial worship to ensure silence: WB 65.3. Also mingbian 嘴 ~.

**jingbian'rous** (jihngbialo) Budd. To chant sutras and pray: YQX 642.20.

**jingbianchan** 靜寰侶 (jihngchialnchahn) Silent: YQX 637.17.

**jingchi** 敝 (jinhchih) See jinchhi.

**jingchitaotiao'de** 精赤條條的 (jihngchitiaoaldeo) Stark naked: YQX 197.4.

**jing'di zhuiyinping** (jiingdi zhuihyilnpilng) Fig. Break up of a romance (silver vase tumbles into a well shaft): YQX 718.1.

**jingfu** (jihngfu) See jingqi.

**jingguan** 經慣 (jinguahn) See guanjing.

**jingji** 經紀 (jihngjih) Merchant trade, business; also, to earn a living: YQX 557.14.

**jing'jila** 驚急裏, ~ ~里, ~ ~力, ~ ~吉 (jingjilii) See jing'jilie.

**jing'jilie** 驚急列, ~ ~烈, 荊棘列 (jingjillieh) Alarmed, panicked, flustered: WB 281.12. Also ji'jinglie ~ ~, jing'jilii 荊棘刺, jing'jila 驚急裏, ~ ~里, ~ ~力, ~ ~吉. jin'jilie 煩 ~ ~, huang'jilie 慌 ~ ~

**jing'jilu** 荊棘律, ~ 急 (jingjilluh) See jing'jilie.
jingjiren 警跡人, 景～ (jingjireln) One under house arrest for robbery: YQX 20.21
jingjieqi 旌節旗 (jingjielqil) Flags and banners carried before a general: MZJ 233.1
jingju 驚遽 (jingjuh) Startled, alarmed: MZJ 501.9
jingjunsuo 水軍所 (jingjunsuoo) Detention place for eunuchs: CSD 34.6
jingling 精令 (jingleih) Spirit: WB 347.6
jingluozai diaotongli # (jingluohzaih diaohtoonglii) Impossible; contradictory (well lowered into a well bucket): YQX 1003.1
jinglū 精駭 (jinglūl) You utter ass!: YQX 1168.11
jingu 東模 (jingmul) Example, model: MDT 17.1
jingpan jiangjun 浮盤將軍 (jingpalm jiahngjun) See jinpan jiangjun
jingqi 植妻 (jingqih) Fig. Lowly wife (wears bramble hairpins): SHZ c7. Also jingfu ~
jingqian 經欽 (jingqian) Money paid a Daoist or Buddhist priest to chant sutras: YQX 854.4
jingsi 慈思 (jingsi) Romantically devoted (originally 熾思): WB 288.8
jing'tou 境頭, 景～ (jinghtou) Hallucinatory state or trance: YQX 1673.3
jingtu zhengsang 競土爭桑 (jingtu zhengsang) To squabble over land or property: YQX 1378.1
jingwan 晶丸 (jingwaln) White meat of the lichee: CSD 71.14
jingxi 精細 (jingxih) 1. To be alert, be in control of one's senses: YQX 1646.17. 2. Smart, clever: YQX 365.10. 3. Highly skilled, careful, painstaking: WB 940.10. 4. Sharp (tongued): WB 348.16
jingxing 景星 (jingxing) Lucky Star (shines only for an enlightened government): THS 1.7. Also Dexing 德～
jingyi 旌翼 (jingyih) Distinctive talent: MZJ 623.5
jingyunxian 景雲現 (jingyunxiahn) See qingyunxian

ji
jiaobai 九百, 伯, 陌, 久白 (jiaubai) Daft, out of one's mind; also, to lose one's senses: DXX 20.10
jiubudai 衣布袋 (jiubuhdaih) Cloth wine sack: YQX 725.4
jiucai 满采, acular (jiucai) See qiucai
juchong longfengque 九重龍鳳閣 (juchong longfengqueh) See juchong[tian]
juchong[tian] 九重天 (juchongtian) Deep recesses of the palace (emperor's dwelling place): WB 67.18. Also juchong longfengque ~ 龍鳳閣
juchuan 酒船 (juchuanl) Fig. Wine cup: YQX 883.12
jiuconglong 昼從龍 (jiuconglong) Loyal old official serving the emperor: YFG 1.12
jiudi li 就地裡 (jiudhilii) See jiu'li
jiufan qihuan 九返七還 (jiufanqihuahn) See qifan jiu'huahn
juijgai 九垓 (juijgai) Highest reaches of heaven: YQX 1707.21
jiugusuo 九股索 (jiugusuo) Heavy cable of leather and hemp fiber cast to snare the enemy: WB 67.10. See also hongmiantao

jiuhuandan 九還丹 (jiuhuandan) Dao. Immortality pill: MZJ 24.12. Also jiuzhuan dan ~ 轉

jiuhuan qifan 九還七返 (jiuhuan qifan) See qifan jiuhuan

jiuhun 九闕 (jiuhun) Palace gates: THS 264.4

jiuxuaizhi 九核三槐 (jiuxuaizhi) See jiuzhuandan

jiuji sanhuaiyi 见 (jiuji sanhuaiyi) Ranks of court officials: MZJ 303.7

jiujingjiujiu 见 (jiujingjiujiu) Valient, proud (=*L^L): WB 116.9

jiugu 九'u (jiugu) Tavern: ZXZY 205.13

jiulie sanzhen 见 (jiulie sanzhen) See sanzhen

jiu'liudiu 新 流 失, ~ 留 (jiu'liudiu) Old: YQSC II 211

jiulu 酒 店 (jiulu) Tavern: DXX 2.8

jiumiao 九廟 (jiumiao) Imperial clan temple: CSD 139.15

jiumo 九陌 (jiumo) City streets and boulevards: YQX 1269.18. See also jiubai

jiumotou 酒 魔 頭 (jiumotou) See jiuzaotou

jiupie 振挾 (jiupie) To give up, abandon: YQX 484.3

jiuqin 所 覓 (jiuqin) To marry; hold a wedding: WB 38.8

jiuqu 給 (jiuqu) To save: LZY 147.4

jiuqu [tianxian] 九曲天險 (jiuqu tianxian) Yellow River: THS 239.6

jiu'li 见 (jiu'li) See jiu'li

jiushiri 见 (jiushiri) Three-month period: DXX 1.10

jiuwen 见 (jiuwen) See chouwen

jiu'zhong 见 (jiu'zhong) See jiu'li

jiuzhuan dan 见 (jiuzhuan dan) See jiuhuandan

jiuzuo 见 (jiuzuo) To seize, clutch: YQX 640.11

ju 起 (ju) See qie 起
**juban** 扼絆 (jubahn) To restrain, restrict: MZJ 25.9

**jubao** 舉保 (juubao) To recommend: YQX 577.6

**judai yishi** 裙帶衣食 (judai yishil) To rely on a woman for sustenance

**judu** 矢度 (juuduh) Manners, customs: YCJ 115.6

**jude** 巨毒 (juhduil) Long military sword: YQX 937.18

**jueer naosai** 搦耳挠腮 (jueer naolsai) Nervous and flustered: YQX 633.9

**jutou** 捨頭 (joutoul) See goutou

**juwan** 鉤萬 (juhwaan) Many tens of thousands: WB 68.14

**juzhongzhong de** 居中中地 (juzhongzhongde) To walk straight and proper: DXX 68.1

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**juan**

**jue** 決 (juel) 1. To scold (= 揆): WB 572.1; chastize sternly: YQX 341.20. 2. To beat (= 揆): WB 106.6.

**jue** 揆 (juel) 1. Stubborn, unyielding: DADIAN 799. 2. To pull up (boat anchor or tethering stake): YQX 1659.7. 3. To go as far as: YQX 640.17

**jue budaishi** 決不待時 (juel budaishil) To execute without delay (in ancient times executions were held only in autumn): YQX 1654.6

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**jueh** 搏 (jueh) See also jiao

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**juer naosai** 搦耳挠腮 (jueer naolsai) Nervous and flustered: YQX 633.9. Also
rousai jueer 捂～～，naosai jueer ～～～，
jueer xiansai ～～捂～
jueer xiansai 捂耳捂腮 (jueer xiansai)
See jueer naosai
juehou 绝后 (juehou) To fail to make contingency plans or allow for unforeseen circumstances: YQX 1291.20
jueji 角妓 (jueji) Talented prostitute: YQX 980.2
jueke 江科 (jueke) To determine examination winners: DXX 125.15
juekou 绝口 (juekou) See xuankou
jueai 捂挨 (jueai) See jueding
juesa 决撒, 決 ~, 嚮 ~ (juesa)
1. To lay bare, expose; aso, the secret’s out!; that does it!: YQX 1550.12. 2. To fail; fall through; also, finish: YQX 481.7
juesuo 捂索 (juesuo) See huosuo
jueweibian 绝帷编 (jueweibian) Hard, diligent study (wear out the rawhide that tied together the bamboo slips on which were written the earliest books): MZJ 116.1
jueying’le kou 决应了口 (jueyingle kou)
To accept, agree to: WB 64.6
juezi 嘆咨 (juezi) To sigh with regret and complaint: YQX 635.2
juzisi 絕子嗣 (juzisi) To end the family’s male line: WB 89.14

jun

junban kunyanju 峻坂困鹽駒 (junban kunyanju) Fine horse:

baan kuhynalinju) Fig. Intelligent man misusing his assets (have a warhorse pull a salt wagon up a steep slope): MZJ 128.1
junbo 郡伯 (junbo) Alternate name for a prefect (zhifu 知府): YFG 185.2
junbujun 郡不郡 (junbujun) In distress: YQX 808.13
junchen jihui 君臣際會 (junchen jihui)
See longhun fengyunhui
jundao 江倒 (jundao) Joyous, elated: SQX 285.3
junduocai 江多才 (junduocai) See duocailjun
junjian 軍健 (junjian) Soldiers, troops: YQX 409.2
junlai 江侓 (junlai) Dashing, handsome young men: YQX 883.1
junma jiabian 駿馬加鞭 (junma jiabian) Fig. Human life-speeds by like a fast horse (whip applied to a fine horse): WB 68.5
junpang'r 俊僑兒 (junpangr) Pretty face: MZJ 57.11
Juntian 鈞天 (juntian) Dwelling place of the emperor (central spot in the heavens): MZJ 81.8
juntiandiao 鈞天調 (juntiandiao) Songs and dances performed in the imperial residence: YCJ 92.2
junwo 駿駒 (junwo) Fine horse: YQX 1174.12
kaibo

kaichu 開除 (kaichu) 1. To get rid of, expel: YQX 1121.8. 2. To kill, put to death: YQX 1495.21

kai[e] 開阿 (kai[e]) To open a drama with a self-introductory verse by the first character on stage (can include action and singing): WB 351.6. Also kai[he] ~ 和, ~ 唱, ~ 呼, kai[ke] ~ 科

kaifeng 開風 (kaifeng) To urinate or defecate: DADIAN 88

kaifengzi 開封字 (kaifengzih) To open a letter: YCJ 106.12

kai ganlumen 開甘露門 (kai ganlumen) Buddha. Ceremony to feed hungry ghosts (cast water aloft which changes into dew drops): MDT 183.10

kaiguangming 開光明 (kaiguangming) To add eyes to a portrait or statue: YQX 1599.11

kai[hе] 開呵, ~ 和, ~ 唱 (kaihe) See kai[e]

kaiheng 開哼 (kaiheng) See siheng

kaihuangjian 開荒劍 (kaihuangjian) 1. Sword which has taken its first life: YQX 49.7. 2. Fig. Treacherous sweet talk of a prostitute: YQX 1534.7

kaihun 開荤 (kaihun) See kaitu

kaijiao 開交 (kaijiao) To part; also, be separated: YQX 782.3

kai[ke] 開科 (kaike) See kai[e]

kai liujungong 開六鈎弓 (kai liujungong) To show extraordinary strength (pull a 180 lb. bow; one 鈎 = thirty lbs.): DXX 60.3

kaimen qijianshi 開門七件事 (kaimen qijianshi) Basic household necessities firewood, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar, and tea: YQX 1323.20

kaimo 掌摩 (kaimol) To regulate, control: WB 522.21

kaiqi 開啓 (kaiqi) Budd. To commence a ceremony: WB 269.12

kaiqie 創切 (kaiqie) Honest, sincere: HUJI III 22.6

kaiqu 開取 (kaiqu) To open: ZXZY 55.12

kaishanzhi 開山紙 (kaishanzhi) Yellow paper money burned at a gravesite: MDT 183.10

kaitu 開屠 (kaitu) Budd. To break vows against meat or alcohol consumption: YQX 224.9. Also kaihun ~ 象

kai’zheyuan zuo, he’zheyuan shou 開着眼做合着眼受 (kaizheyuan zuoh, hezheyuan shouh) Prov. Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap (what you do with your eyes wide open you must pay for when your eyes are closed): YQX 1654.14

kan

kan 勸 (kan) 1. To cross examine: YQX 637.19. 2. To chop, split (= ~切): WB 275.16

kan 瞧, 開, 瞧 (kahn) To spy on, watch: YQX 1283.7

kancheng 看成, ~ 承, ~ 堪 (kancheng) To treat; look upon: YQX 93.17

kan’dang 看當 (kan’dang) See qu’dang

kandui 勸對 (kandui) Destined, predetermined: YQX 894.1

kanguan 看官 (kanguan) Dear audience: WB 972.12

kankan 歡樂 (kankan) To match horoscopes to determine the suitability of a couple for marriage: WB 82.15

kanjielou 看街樓 (kanjielou) Storied building with a street view: YQX 1551.8

kanjiu 看酒 (kanjiu) To serve (see to) wine: YQX 883.11

kankan 看看 (kahnkahn) Just about to, on the verge of: YQX 843.13
kanlengnuan 看冷暖 (kahnleengnuan) To evaluate a situation to one’s best advantage: ZXZY 159.7
kanlengpo 看冷破 (kahnleengpo) To observe cynically from the sidelines: DXX 101.1
kanqiannu 看钱奴 (kahnqiannu) Miser, slave to money: YQX 367.1
kanqu 看顧 (kanqu) To watch over, take care of: YQX 1499.18
kansheng jianzhang 晋升赞扬 (kahnsheng jiahnzhaang) To raise, nurture: YQX 1019.1
kanshengpo 看生婆 (kahnshengpo) Midwife: ZXZY 160.4
kansi 看伺 (kahnshi) To spy on, peep: YQX 142.12

ke 可 (ke) Jade ornament on a horse’s bridle: DXX 61.14
ke 科 (ke) 1. To act out; also, pantomime; also, any stage business, action or expression (jie介 in Ming 传奇 dramas): YQX 1499.14.
2. Plot; source of trouble: YQX 1640.9.
3. Meas. For trees: YQX 1077.4; for clumps of grass or bushes: WB 112.7
ke 掏 (kel) To clutch, throttle: MZJ 560.13. Also read mia
kebian 可便 (keebian) 1. Can? , how can? (introduces a rhetorical question and used like 能): YQX 215.14. 2. Pat. Syll.: YQX 547.7. Also kebianren
kebubu 可捕 (keebubu) See apu
kebudao 可不道 (keebudao) 1. Isn’t it said? (introduces a proverb or maxim): YQX 202.5. 2. Isn’t it the case?: YQX 685.11.
3. How is it possible?; is it possible that? (used like qineng or zenneng): WB 728.17
kebu’dé 可不的 (keebudede) Would it not?; will it not? (used rhetorically like qibushi): YQX 1388.2
.keca 磕擦, 可 (kecal) Sound of impact: kerchop! also, a blow; chopping: YQX 1725.17. Also kecha 可, 可以, 可, 擺予, 摆予, 摆, kechacha 可, 可, gecha 賴插, 賴插, gechacha 賴插, gezhah 賴插, gezhi 賴枝, gezhi gecha 賴枝, chicha 吃查, qichou gecha 乞抽花叉
.kecaca 可擦擦.磕～ (kecascal) Sound of things rubbing, scraping, dragging; feet shuffling: YQX 1631.2; horse hoofs clip-clopping; also, motion of hoisting a cart: YQX 1492.2. Also .kekeca ~ 磕 ~, .qi-chacha 搓搓 (cucui mistaken as ke)
.keca 科叉, 磕叉,可~可槎,~槎 (keca) See .keca
.kechacha 科叉叉 (kechacha) See .keca
.kechai 科差 (kechai) Compulsory taxes; also, corvee labor: YQX 175.1. Also .chaize ~
.kechen 科砧 (kechen) Unsightly, disgraceful; terrifying: WB 975.12
.keda 磕搭,~搭,可~,可答 (keda) See .keta
.kedapu 可答撲, 克 ~ (kedalpu) 1. Sound of a door closing; sound of impact: MZJ 181.10. 2. To fall to the knees: MZJ 123.7. Also .kedapu 磕～
.kedi 科地 (kedih) Performance arena for entertainment or theater: WB 979.8
.keding 克定 (kedihng) Predestined, fixed: ZXZY 215.3
.keduan 科段 (keduanh) Clever ploy, trick: DXX 107.4
.kefan 科范 (kefanh) See .chake
.keguan 客官 (keguan) See .kezhang
.kehua 嶂化 (kehuah) Edible, digestible: YQX 1168.17
.kehuo 客火 (kehuoo) Roadside inn or tavern: YQX 201.8
.kejia 客家 (kejia) Dealer in goods, peddler: ZXZY 41.4
.kekan 可堪 (kekean) How can? (used like 能,怎堪, or 那堪): YQX 270.10
.keke 可可 (keekee) 1. By chance, luckily: YQX 846.15. See also ke 可 (6). 2. Casual; careless; also, come what may: YQX 148.3. 3. Fitting, as it should be: YQSC II 256
.kekeca 可磕磕 (keekeca) See .kecaca
.keke xi xi可可喜喜 (keeke xi xii) See .keki
.kelada 可刺答 (kelahdal) Hanging down: YQX 1070.16
.kelaya 可刺刺 (kelahlah) See .gelala
.kelai 可来 (kelai) Certainly, truly: DXX 66.9
.keluo 剋落,魅 ~ (keluo) To deduct and confiscate: YQX 35.8
.kenai 可奈,~耐 (kenaih) But; alas, unfortunately: YQX 1504.8. See also .ponai
.kenao 磕腦砸 (kenao) Kind of headgear (perhaps made of animal skins): WB 52.1. Also .kenao 磕鹿砸
.keneng anzuo 可能安坐 (kenelng anzuoh) How can one sit idly by and do nothing?: HUJI III 100.6
.kepan 宴盤 (kepaln) See .wopan
.kepi 可可塔 (kepiitaa) See .keta
.kepipi 可可匹 (kepipi) See .kepu
.kepu 可撲 (kepu) See .apu
.kepu 磕撲 (kepu) See .kedapu, .kepu
.kepu 磕撲可撲 (kepu) See .kedapu, .kepu
.kepu可撲 (kepu) Sound of knocking
.kepulu 可撲鲁 (kepuluu) To push and jostle: YQX 1382.7
.kepulu 可撲 (kepulu) Heart pumping wildly: WB 117.20. Also .chepi 可可匹, .chipipi 吃匹匹, .gipupu 吃~吃, .kepipi ~匹匹, .kepu 磕匹匹, .qipupu 忙~忙
.keqi xiucuo 剋期休挫 (keqi xiucuoh) To strike when the time is ripe; avoid missed opportunity: HUJI III 102.14
.keren 客人 (kehrln) Brothel patron: YQX 194.13
.kerenlian 可人 捏 (keerelnialn) To give joy or pleasure: WB 261.15
kerenzeng  可人憎 (keerenzeng)  See kezengcai
kesha  可煞,~ 晦,~ 碌 (keseshah)  Extremely; completely; truly: DXX 92.2
keshen‘de  可甚的 (keeshendee)  See keshen‘ma
ekeshi‘ma] ~ 是末
keshi  可事 (keeshii)  Trifling matter; also, easy: SCQ 81
keshi‘ma]  可事 (keeshima)  See keshen‘ma
keshi‘mo]  可事 (keeshimoh)  See keshen‘ma
keshui  涸睡, 睡 ~ 睡 (keshuhi)  To close the eyes pretending sleep: YANG I 2624.5
.keta  磕塔 (keta)  1. Describes rapid movement or action: YQX 1652.18. Also .kepita 可坐 ~, .keta 坐 ~. See also .geda[da] 2. Sound of a lock: YQX 1632.11. Also .keda ~ 搭, ~ 答, 可搭, 可答
ketou  說頭 (kehtoul)  Interest earned by usury: YQX 1568.21
ketou zhuangnao  磕頭撞腦 (ketoul zhuahngnaao)  To meet with, encounter: YQX 220.2
kewu‘de  歪的 (keewuhde)  1. Pat. Syl.: YQX 180.7. 2. To be certain to: YQX 1389.17. 3. Absolutely, really: YQX 411.14
kexi  可喜,~ 喜,~ 戲 (keexii)  Delightful, loveable, pleasing: YQX 842.7. Also keke xixi ~ ~, chixi 吃 ~, 吻 ~, 嘆戲, qixi 快戲, qixi 快戲, 乞戲
kexiniaing  可喜娘,~ 喜,~ (keexiiniaing)  Lovely lady: WB 261.7. Also kezizhong ~ 種, kezihong ~ 意, keyzihong ~ 意, qizizhong 快戲 種
kexizhong  可喜種 (keexizhoong)  See kexiniaing
kexiaying  領下 瘦 (kexiaying)  Detestable thing (throat goiter or tumor): YQX 38.17
kexing  客星 (kexing)  Fig. Honored guest from afar (star from another constellation): MZJ 435.2
keya  嘴牙,~ 呀, 硬 ~ (keyal)  To chew the fat, pass the time of day: WB 294.11. Also yake ~, keya liaozi ~ ~ 料嘴, ~ ~ 聼嘴, qiaoza [liaozi] 敲 ~ 料嘴, shanyi xianke 訄 ~開
keya liaozi  嘴牙 料嘴, ~ ~ 聼 (keyal liaozuixi)  See keya
keyan  說言訥語 (keyan eiyuu)  See huyan hanyu
keyebian  可也便 (keyeebyiahn)  See kebian
keyiniang  可意娘 (keyiiniaing)  See kexiniaing
keyizhong  可意種 (keyiizhong)  See kexiniaing
keyin  說銀 (keyiylin)  Ingots of silver (ke 銀): YQX 1380.3
keyoulai  可又來,~ 由 ~ (keyoulai)  Isn’t it the truth?!: YQX 1119.14
keyu  說言訥言 (keyu eiyu)  See huyan hanyu
.keyaza  訄匝 (keyaza)  Sound of mixing mud and ashes with water: YQX 1398.6
kezengcai  可憎才 (kezengcai)  Loveable cad, heartbreaking darling: WB 263.2. Also kerenzheng ~ 人 ~, kezengren ~ 人, derenzeng ~ 人
kezeng‘de bie  可憎的別 (kezende biel)  To be passionately obsessed: WB 307.11
kezengniaing  可憎娘 (kezengniaing)  Naughty darling, loveable wretch: MZJ 14.1
kezengren  可憎人 (kezengren)  See kezengcai
kezhang 客長 (kehzhaang) Polite address to a traveler or patron: ZXZY 42.4. Also keguan 官
kezhi[dao] 可知道 (keezhiadao) 1. Of course!: YQX 1506.18. 2. No wonder!
kezi 科子, 宴 (kezii) Sing-song girl: YQX 200.2; MZJ 128.9

ken

ken 咬 (keen) To gnaw bones (= 啃): YQX 266.6
kenfen 肯分 (keenfehn) Luckily, by chance: YQX 87.19
kenjiu 肯酒 (keenjiu) To drink a toast to formalize an engagement (after the woman accepts betrothal gifts): YQX 1519.6

keng

keng 坑 (keng) 1. To destroy a person: YQX 976.2. Also qing 倾. 2. To swindle of goods or money: YQX 270.14
Kengsan guniang 坑三姑娘 (kengsan gunian) See Zigu sanniang
kengxian 坑陷 (kengxiahn) To entrap: WB 666.17

kong

kongbian 空便 (kohngbiahn) Chance, opportunity: YQX 748.12
kongchi 挟持, ~ 駭 (kohngchhi) 1. To control, dominate, command: YQX 1454.18. 2. Punishment under law: XST 308.10
kongfang 空房 (kongfang) See kongwang
kongfang[xiong] 孔方兄 (kongfangxiong) Brass coin (with a square hole in the center): YQX 298.11. Also fangxiong ~ ~
kongjiashi 挟甲士 (kohngjiashih) Mounted archer in armor: YQX 5.6

kongjinsuo 控金索 (kohngjinsuo) To secure a lock: HUJI III 95.7
kongmeiluan 空沒亂 (kongmeilahn) See kongmenluan
kongmen 空門 (kongmehn) Budd. Monastery or temple (gate of emptiness): DXX 11.11. Also shamen 沙 ~. See also sangmen
kongmenluan 空閻亂 (kongmeilhuahn) To be beside oneself with anguish or misery: YQX 645.11. Also kongmeiluan ~ 没 ~
kongmu 孔目 (kongmuh) Clerk in charge of court documents: YQX 843.21. Also dukongmu 都 ~
kongpi-nang 空皮囊 (kongpilnah) Fig. Human body: SQX 54.1
kongsanchu 空桑出 (kongsangchu) Born of a hollow mulberry tree (after the tale of Yi Yin 伊尹 of the Shang dynasty who was found there): YQX 39.15
kongwang 空亡, ~ 忘 (kongwalng) Inauspicious, unlucky: YQX 86.18. Also kongfang ~
kong'zhe 挺着 (kohngzhe) To turn wrong-side out: WB 29.3

kou

kouchen 口珍 (koucheen) See buhai kouchen
kouchi 咀齒 (kouchhii) Dao. To chatter the teeth (in reverent prayer): YQX 1695.2
kouchuo 口啜 (kouchuoh) Mouth: DXX 148.13
koudahe 口答合 (koudahel) Speechless: YQX 1285.3
kouhanqian 口含錢 (kouhanqian) Shameful money; cheap money (precious stones were once placed in the mouth of the dead, but later only coins were used): YQX 1119.2. Also kouxianqian ~ 嘘 ~ ~ 街 ~
kouhao 口號 (kouhao) Doggerel, a jingle: YQX 23.18
kuo jia 口茄 (kooujia) Mouth agape: DXX 22.6
kou kun 口困 (kooukuhn) To talk a lot (tire the mouth): YQX 1680.4
kou mo 口抹 (kooumoo) Glib-tongued: YQX 942.7
kouri'z 扣日子 (koourihz) To select the right day: YQX 53.11
kou shun (kooushuhn) 口順 (kooushuhn) To use a nickname: YQX 842.11. Also shunkou ~

kousu wuliangduo 口似無梁斗 (kooushi wuliangduoo) Groundless talk, unreliable talk (mouth like a handleless dipper): YQX 1521.17
kousong xinwei (koousohng xinwei) 口誦心維 (koousohng xinwei) To recite orally will fix it in the memory: MZJ 303.11
kouting 扣庭 (koouting) To sentence to punishment; YQX 926.14
kouxianqian 口嫌 (koouxialnqian) See kouhanqian

kou ying 口硬 (koouyihng) Young and strong (horses): YQX 717.10

ku
ku 苦 (kuu) 1. Earnestly, fervently: LZY 122.6. 2. To an extreme, very much so: SHZ c31
ku cong 苦悰 (kuucolng) Troubles difficult to speak of: DXX 114.3
ku dengdeng 烈登登 (kuudengdeng) See .gedengdeng
ku di di 苦滴滴 (kuudidi) Miserable, suffering: YQX 744.1
ku hanting 醜寒亭 (kuhhalnting) Place for the cold, hungry, and homeless
Kuhanting 醜寒亭 (kuhhalnting) Title of a Yuan drama (YQX #58): YQX 217.21
ku hui 苦會 (kuuhuih) Highly skilled at: ZZXY 1.3

ku ku zizi 苦苦孜孜 (kuuuzzu zizi) See kuzizi
ku lei 酷累 (kuhleih) Fritter made with dough and greens: WB 910.3
ku li' ba she 窮裏拔蛇 (kuulli balshel) Fig. Reluctant and uncooperative (a snake pulled from its hole): YQX 1525.20
ku long 窮籠 (kuolong) 1. Cave, cavity: YQX 298.12. 2. Flawed, full of holes; without substance, empty: YQX 1380.1
kumutang 枯木堂 (kumuhtalng) Budd. Monastery meditation chamber (hall of dead trees after the rigid posture of meditating monks): WB 264.3
ku naqian 苦悩孫 (kuunaqialn) Extortion and bribes squeezed from prisoners by jailors: YQX 699.1. Also yuankuqian 冤~，miankuqian 冤~
ku 'ri li 肯熱 (kuhri li) See ku ri li
ku xiucailzuo youtui 女和朱模服 (kuhxialnqialn) Extortion and bribes squeezed from prisoners by jailors: YQX 699.1. Also yuankuqian 冤~，miankuqian 冤~

ku sui 苦死 (kuusii) Strong; desperate: YQX 888.5
ku si 庫司 (kuhsi) 1. Budd. Monk in charge of the treasury: DXX 124.2. 2. Keeper of stores: YQX 675.8
ku tai 苦胎 (kuetai) Miserable wretch: ZZXY 68.7
ku yanyan 苦淹淹 (kuuyanyan) In very low spirits: YQX 46.16.
ku zhengzheng 烈蒸蒸 (kuzhengzheng) Firm and unyielding: LIDAIII 789.11
ku zizi 苦孜孜 (kuzizi) Suffering, anguish: YQX 634.18. Also kuku zizi ~~~

ku
ku guan 認官 (kuaguan) To be paraded through the streets for three days after
kuahu 踏虎 (kuahhuu) To subdue a tiger (after the filial son Yang Xiang who saved his father from a tiger): WB 31.18
kuaqianghui 誇強會 (kuaqiaanghuuh) To flaunt or show off ability: YQX 1677.16

kuai 1. To be fine; be physically well and happy 2. To be skilled or versed in: YRZJ 114.6. 3. To return (like 回): YQX 405.10. See also kuaijia. 4. Tails! (flip of a coin): SHZc38
kuaidie 快速 (kuaidiel) Be quick, get a move on! (= 快點): YQX 1666.9
kuaihuosan 快活三 (kuaihuolsan) Fat person: YQX 1063.2.
Kuaihuosan 快活三 (kuaihuolsan) Aria title in Yuan music dramas
kuaijia 快家 (kuaijia) To return home (kuai = 回): YQX 405.10
kuailie 塵塵 (kuailiee) Grie-vance: CSD 57.3
kuainian 快搬 (kuainian) To hurry in pursuit (nian = 搬): YQX 1184.8
kuaijishou 快手 (kuaijishou) See kuai'z
kuaijishun 快手 (kuaijishun) Yamen runner: ZXZY 134.7. Also kuaijishou ~手
kuai'z 塵子 (kuaihz) Meas. For horses: YQX 585.14

kuai

kuaijia 快家 (kuaijia) To return home (kuai = 回): YQX 405.10

kuaijia

kuang 129
kuangke winning first place in the examinations: YQX 152.11
kuangke 狂客 (kuangkeh) Wild, reckless fellow: YQX 338.5

kuang

kuang

kuangjiao 張脚 (kuangjiaoo) Bowlegged (kuang = 張): DXX 151.1

kuangke

kuanchangchang 宽敞 (kuanchangchang) See kuanchuochhuoo
kuanchuochhuoo 宽绰 (kuanchuchhuoo) 1. Loose, expansive, spacious: WB 214.8. 2. Lavish, plentiful: YQX 993.11. Also kuanchangchang
kuanda zhouzao 宽打周遭 (~週遭) (kuandaa zhouzao) To beat about the bush; broach a subject in a roundabout way: WB 13.1. Also kuanda zhouzhe
kuanda zhouzhe 宽打周折 (kuandaa zhouzhe) See kuanda zhouzao

kuandee 慕的 (kuandee) Carefully, slowly: DXX 106.8.
kuankuai 宽快 (kuankuaih) Loose, baggy (clothing): YQX 510.6
kuankuan 宽款 (kuankuanaan) Gentle: WB 279.7
kuankuan qingqing 宽款清清 (kuankuanaan qingqing) Gentle and tender: MZJ 343.8
kuanpianfen 宽片粉 (kuanpianfen) Broad noodles: WB 275.2. Also kuopianfen
kuanta 慕踏 (kuantaah) To walk slowly, carefully: YQX 710.12. Also kuantu ~步
kuanteng 慕騰 (kuanteng) To cause pain or suffering: MZJ 45.8
kuantun 宽褪 (kuantuhn) Hanging loose, baggy (clothing): WB 271.19
kuanxi 慕惜 (kuanxi) Tender love: DXX 84.2

kuan

kuanbu 慕步 (kuanbuh) See kuanta

kuan
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<td>kui</td>
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<td>Fig. To pass examinations (fish turning into dragon): MDT 254.1</td>
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<td>kuitu</td>
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<td>To lay devious plots and schemes: YQX 205.10. Also suotu 所~, tukui ～～</td>
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<td>kun</td>
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<td>Underpants (=裤): YQX 51.12</td>
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<td>kunqian</td>
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<td>Budd. To shave the head and become a monk: YCJ 16.4</td>
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<td>kunpeng</td>
<td>kunpeng</td>
<td>(kuhntelngtelng) Tired, drowsy: YQX 333.9. Also kunyanyan ～懶懶</td>
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<td>kunwai</td>
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<td>China’s border regions: WB 253.16</td>
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<td>kutengteng</td>
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<td>Fine sword (named for the mountain that supplied the metal to forge it): WB 64.4</td>
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<td>To set up a howl, make a fuss: WB 910.14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
lababa 刺巴巴, ~ 把 把 (lahbabaa) To poop (child language): WB 563.10
labu 刺步 (lahbuh) To walk (lift the feet): WB 935.12
lachabai 刺 号 鐮 (lahchaibaih) Arrow-shaped hairpin made of silver alloy: YQX 335.21
lada 刺答, ~ 搭, ~ 速 (lahda) Hanging down, drooping: YQX 788.6. Also .dala ~ ~, ~搭
ladeng lideng 刺 盜 哩 盜 (laideng liideng) Pat. Syll. Tra-la-tra-la: WB 129.18
lagu 刺古 (lahguu) See Zhe lagu
laguo 奪 固 (lahguo) See lazha
lala tata 刺 刺 塔 塔 (lahlah tata) See la tata
lali 拉里 (lalii) Here (~在这儿 in the Suzhou dialect): HUJI III 88.10
lali 臁刺,刺 (~ lalii) Mange causing hair loss: YQX 1527.5
lalang 辣 涼 (lahlahang) Reckless, heedless: DXX 99.11
laqiangtou 刺 鉛 頭, 鐮 ～～ (lahqiangtoul) Fig. Shiny but useless (tin-tipped spear): YQX 1522.3. Also yinyang laqiangtou 銀鋅 ~ ~
'lasha 刺煞 (lahsha) Suff. For verbs and adjectives
lata 遮遮, 刺塔, 刺闆, 刺塔 (lalalah) 1. Slovenly, dirty: MZJ 613.13. Also lala tata 刺 刺 塔 塔 2. To shuffle along (=踏): YQX 1536.2
latazui 刺 塔 峙 (lahlahzuuh) Rotten drunk: LU 282
latan 蠅 蟎 (lahhtan) See lazha
lazha 蠅 渣 (lahzha) Sickly waxen complex ion: WB 565.3. Also lazi ~ 渣, laguo ~ 塔, latan ~ 插
lazi 奪 渣 (lahzii) See lazha
lan

lan 咪, 俚, 倩, 嘱 (lahn) Stupid, foolish: WB 297.2
lan 煳 (laan) To roast: WB 275.1
lan 纏 (lahn) 1. To cable together: WB 260.10.  
  2. To moor (boat): YQX 1663.18
lanbaolou 濫包 催 (lahnbaoloul) See langbaolou
lanbieshe 懶別設 (laanbielsheh) See lanbieshe
lange 蘭閣 (lalngel) Ladies quarters: YQX 1712.16
langua 嫛 瓜 (lahngua) Fig. Poetic name for wine (overripe melon): YQX 1391.13
languan 擱闌, 擱 (lalnguan) 1. Arms: YQX 400.13.  
  2. Arms of incredible strength: YQX 238.4
languan wuli 懶官 污吏 (lahnguan wulih) See languan[yuan]
languan[yuan] 懶官員 (lahnguanyualn) Venal official. Also languan wuli 懶官 污吏: YQX 1665.7
lanhuangji 爛 黃 著, 懶 ~ (lahnhuangjii) Fig. Scholarly bookworm ("rotten pickled leeks"; smells bad and is a rotten lover): YQX 1256.6. Also lanyancai 懶 菜
lanjian 擱 櫺 (lalnjiahn) Railing on a balcony: WB 13.10
lanjun 擱 將 (lalnjun) Pillory, stocks: DXX 164.9
lanlao 蓼 老 (lahnlao) Rambling, incoherent speech (=囂呼): WB 142.17. Also laolan 懶 ~
lanlou 蓼 劣 (lalnloul) Ragged garments (=褴褛): WB 24.1
lanmen 擱 門 (lahnmeln) When musicians and family members at a wedding bar the entrance to the groom’s house demanding gifts and favors: YQX 28.13. See lanmenzhong
lanmenzhong 擱 門 鐘 (lahnmelinzhong) Toasts drunk at the time of lanmen (See also lanmen): YQX 916.8. Some say “host’s toast to departing guests”
lanning[r] 愚 名 兒 (lahnmilngjr) Sullied reputation: WB 12.21
lannao 懶 烤, 懶 烤 (lahnnao) Fig. Boat (orchid oars): HUJI III 60.4
lanpao 藕 (lahnpaol) Gown of an official: MDT 254.5
Lanqiao shuiyan 藕 橋 水 漯 (lahnqiolaol shuiyan) Fig. To die keeping a promise (after the tale of a young man who drowned under Lan bridge keeping his promise to meet his lover): YQX 1536.14
Lanqiaoyi 藕 橋 儀 (lahnqiolyih) Love trysting site (after the Lan bridge post-station where Pei Hang 青 航 encountered the immortal maid Yun Ying 晏英): WB 39.10
lansan 懶 散 (laansahn) See lansan
lansan 懶 散 (laansahn) To part, separate; leave abruptly: YQX 1256.12
lansan 藕 桑 (laansan) See dansan and YQSC II 309
lanshan 藕 山 (lahnsahn) 1. In decline, withered, decayed: WB 130.9.  
  2. Indolent; flagging; languid: WB 673.10. Also lansan 懶 散
lanxueshe 懶 学 設 (laanshehsheh) Indolent, lazy: YQX 915.11. Also lanbieshe 懶 別設 ~ 說 ~
lanshushe 懶 習 設 (laanshuosheh) See lanshesheshe
lantai 藕 臺 (lalntai) Magnificent building: WB 24.6
lantou 擱 頭 (lahntoul) Head on; direct: WB 86.9
lantun 喊 劃 (lahntuun) Plump: DADIAN 595
lanyancai 懶 菜 (lahnyancaih) See lanhuangji
lanyangtou 烊羊頭 (lahnyalngtoul) To beat to a pulp: WB 130.12
lanyou 蘭友 (lahnyyou) Good and intimate friend: THS 142.5
lanzong 擔縱 (lalnzohng) To obstruct, stop: WB 285.13

lang

langban 搖板 (lalngbaan) Board used to startle fish into the net when struck: YQX 1704.19. Also minglang[ban] 鳴榔板
langbaolou 浪包頭 (lahngbalooolou) Slut, woman of low moral character: YQX 1070.5. Also lanbaolou 澱
langchi pu'tou 狼喫幡頭 (lahngchi pultou) Fig. Helpless in a difficult situation (kercchief stuck in a wolf’s throat: it cannot neither swallow it nor cough it up): YQX 985.20
langchong 狼蟲 (lahngcholng) Tiger: YRZJ 81.2
langdang 郞常 (lalngdang) 1. Long, loose, baggy (clothing): YQX 1249.11. 2. Dejected, depressed; frustrated: YQSC II 314
langdang 郞常 (lalngdang) Sound of a lock or a chain: MZJ 287.11
langdang 䍩薙 (lalngdang) Carriage trappings: MZJ 480.4
langdang qiankun 浪驚乾坤 (lahng-dahng qialnkun) Out in the open, in broad daylight: YQX 1504.3
langgan 狼乾 (lahnggan) Bamboo: DXX143.13
langgu 䍩孤 (laanggu) Military officer role in Ming drama: MZJ 208.1
langhulu 狼虎路 (lahnghuuluh) Mountain trail: YQX 641.1
langjiong 郎君 (lalngjiong) Man, gentleman; husband; lover: YQX 883.3, 1434.17
langkan 浪侃 (lahngkaan) To talk nonsense, gibber: YQX 1658.17. Also hukan 胡

laocang

langkang 狼伉 ~ 狼 (lalngkahng) Big; clumsy, cumbersome: CSD 94.5
langlang 狼狼 (lalnglalng) See bu-langlang
langmiao 麻糬 (lalngmiaoh) Royal court: MZJ 330.8
langpu 狼倆 (lahngpul) Henchman, lackey, thug: YQX 555.13
langyabang 狼牙棒 (lalngyalbahng) See langya zaoshuo
langyagun 狼牙棍 (lalngyalguhn) See langya zaoshuo
langya zaoshuo 狼牙著樂 (lalngyal zaoshuoh) Long lance with nails protruding along one edge (wolf-toothed datewood lance): YQX 1177.7. Also langyabang ~棒, langyagun ~棍
langzi sangmen 浪子喪門 (laaogzii sahnghmeln) Gay blades, young wastrels (young men with tragic fates): YQX 1659.14. See also sangmen, huahua taisui
langzhu 郞主, 狼 ~ (lahngzhuu) Tribal chieftain: YQX 835.15

lao

'lao 老 (laao) Suff. Nominal, used with parts of the body (e.g., ting'lao, lu'lao): WB 317.17
lao 落 (laoh) To be on the take, get an underhanded share: WB 821.1
laomu 老阿母 (laoamu) See laozhe
laozhe 老阿者 (laoazhe) Jur. Grandmother: WB 123.10. Also laomu ～～母
laobaixiang 老白相 (laaobailxiahng) Pleasure seeker, one who knows how to enjoy himself: THS 60.13
laobao 老包 (laaobaao) See bao'r
laobeihui 老背晦, ～～晦 (laaobeihhuii) Muddle-headed old fool: YQX 442.3
laocang 老倉 (laoang) See cangtou

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laocheng

laocheng 笼城 (laolchelng) Penal colony: YQX 229.3

laocheng 劳承. ~ 成, 笼城, 笼诚 (laolchelng) 1. Darling; sweetheart: YQX 1411.3. 2. Cad; heartbreaker: YQSC II 320. 3. Attentive; solicitous: MDT 187.7

laodaer 老大儿 (laaodaherl) Old man, old fellow: WB 445.4

laodaxiao 老大小 (laaodahxiaao) Much; many: WB 1015.6

laodan 老丁 (laaodahn) Elderly woman role type in Yuan dramas: MDT 7.7. See also dan

laodie 老爹 (laodie) Servant’s address to a master; underling’s address to a superior: YQX 1572.3

laofeng 老夫 (laolfeong) Old man: YQX 1735.15.

laogong 老公 (laagong) Husband (polite address): YQX 1502.13

laogongzu 老公祖 (laagongzuu) Your Honor (polite address to a local official): THS 83.12

laohexiong 劳合重 (laolhelzhohng) See lao[tai]zhong

laolan 劳蓝 (laolaln) See lanlao

laolang 老郎 (laolalng) Teacher, elder, master (term of respect): YQX 1434.12

laolao 哟佬 (laolaln) Dog’s bark: YQX 1727.1

laolao 劳落 (laollaln) To toil (= 立) : XST 278.3

laolao rangrang 劳落落 (laollaol ralingralng) See laorang

laoling 擦菱, ~ 凌, ~ 铃 (laolliling) Trembling from nervousness or apprehension (fearful of being pricked when harvesting water chestnuts): YQX 1205.15

laolong 劳录, 劳录, ~ 录 (laollolng) To confine, restrict, restrain, control: YQX 149.9

laolang 劳录 (laololng) See dafeng

laocheng 笼城 (laolchelng) Penal colony: YQX 229.3

laocheng 劳承. ~ 成, 笼城, 笼诚 (laolchelng) 1. Darling; sweetheart: YQX 1411.3. 2. Cad; heartbreaker: YQSC II 320. 3. Attentive; solicitous: MDT 187.7

laodaer 老大儿 (laaodaherl) Old man, old fellow: WB 445.4

laodaxiao 老大小 (laaodahxiaao) Much; many: WB 1015.6

laodan 老丁 (laaodahn) Elderly woman role type in Yuan dramas: MDT 7.7. See also dan

laodie 老爹 (laodie) Servant’s address to a master; underling’s address to a superior: YQX 1572.3

laofeng 老夫 (laolfeong) Old man: YQX 1735.15.

laogong 老公 (laagong) Husband (polite address): YQX 1502.13

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laolang 劳录 (laololng) See dafeng

laoliu 老虑 (laollul) Old ass (scurrilous term for an old man): YQX 632.18

laoluo 老落 (laolluoh) Lonely, isolated: YQX 891.1

[laomifan] niesha buchengtuan 老米饭捏不成团 (laomifahn niesha buchengtuan) Prov. Unity cannot be forced (overcooked rice will not stick together to form a ball): YQX 558.18. Also [laomifan] nuoshu buchengtuan ~ ~ ~ ~

laomifan nuoshu buchengtuan 老米饭捏不成团 (laomifahn niesha buchengtuan) See [laomifan] niesha buchengtuan

laopeitang 老陪堂 (laaopeltalng) Cronies, boorish sidekicks: THS 108.13

laolian 老钱 (laolqialn) Coins, money (Suzhou local dialect): HUJI III 106.8

laolianpo 老钱婆 (laolqiapou) Greedy old hag (brothel madam): YQX 205.13

laorang 劳镶, 拢 ~ ~ (laolraang) 1. Goings and comings, struggles and strivings, the vicissitudes of life, deeds of a lifetime: DXX 139.10, DXX 140.1, WB 352.8. 2. Turbulence and confusion: YQX 1711.5. Also laorangrang ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

laorangrang 劳镶镶 (laolralngralng) See laorang

laoshitou 老实头, ~ 石 (laaoshitou) Honest, upright, and trustworthy person: YQX 198.14

laoshuhu 老叔 (laosuhul) Polite address to a servant: YQX 246.6

laotaihou 老 Taihou (~ ~ ~ ~) 老 Taihou 老 (lao[tai]zhong) I’m sorry to trouble you; I beg your pardon: WB 744.20. Also laohexiong ~ 合 ~, laotaihou ~ ~ 嫂 ~

laolang 老光 (laolhuln) Impolite address to an older man (common for the chou 夫 and jing 津 roles in Yuan dramas): LIDAII 855.14
laoxiao 勞校 (laolxiaoh) Military rank: YQX 413.20
laoye shenqu 老業身軀 (laoyeh shenqu) This hopeless old body (humble; ye = 荒): YQX 640.1
laozhong 勞重 (laolzhohng) Sorry to bother you, excuse me: WB 86.16
laozi 老特 (laazohzih) Mother cow (zi = 特): WEI 208.6
laozunzhong 老尊重 (laozunzhohng) See lao[tai]zhong

le

ledi'xia chachai ziwen 劍底下插柴 自硬 (lehdixiah chachai ziwen) Endure the pain with strength and forbearance (punch line of a xiehouyu 歇後語 whose lead line is “When poked in the ribs with a stick”): YQX 202.3. Also xiedi'xia chachai ziwen 骨～～～～～ Variants for wen: 隹 and 忍
lehai 勒開 (lehai) To insist on leaving someone: YQX 875.6
leken 劫揹 (lekeen) Niggardly and hard-nosed: YQX 1597.9
leyuan 樂院 (lehyuahn) Brothel: YQX 238.1
lezheng 勒掙 (lezheng) To make an effort; struggle: MDT 205.5

lei

leichen 罪臣 (leichelhn) Official under arrest: CSD 18.2
leigou 贏勾 (leigou) See yinggou
leiguang shihuo 雷光石火 (leiguang shihhuo) Fig. Fleeting quality of human life (brief as a flash of lightning or a flint spark): CSD 124.2

leng

leija[h]an 插家漢 (leijaiahahn) Master of pugilistic or martial arts: WB 801.14
leilang 磊浪 (leeilang) Strong, imposing stature: DXX 20.2
leilangan 波欄干 (leeilangan) Tear-stained cheeks (like a railing): WB 290.8
leimu 插木 (leimu) Logs rolled from a high place to thwart an enemy: WB 739.11
leiqi 累七, 壯～ (leeqi) Sacrifice for the dead (held every seventh day for seven weeks): YQX 645.17
leisi batui 泪似扒推 (leisi shih batui) Tears gushing forth: MZJ 226.11
leixie 稠絨 (leixieh) To put in bonds: WB 25.17
leije 泪屑 (leije) Scar near a tearduct (foretells a bitter fate): WB 89.15

leipu 冷鋪 (leippuh) Courier station: YQX 762.11
lengsheng 楞生 (lehngsheng) Emaciated, shrunken (leng = 懷): MDT 98.13
lengzhengzheng 冷丁丁 (leengzhengzheng) Cold; cold and expressionless: YQX 528.12

li

li 努,利,離, 剃 (lii) To cut, score: WB 64.3
'li 裏,里,裡, 理,裡 (lii) 1. Part. Final durative, expresses a continuing state or action (like 呢): YQX 1253.14. 2. When, while (like 前): YQX 1089.1
li-an 禮案 (liiahn) See yuean
libao 爆爆,暴暴 (liibaoh) To punch someone’s head leaving a chestnut-sized bruise: WB 433.16
libimu 杖木 (lihibilmuh) Dao. Staff thought to ward off evil spirits (some say a datewood staff which has been struck by lightning): YQX 630.1
libian 立便 (lihibiahn) See jibian
líchunyuán 麗春園,～院 (lihchunyuán) Brothel: YQX 1255.14
lidang 立當 (lihdang) See jibian
lidao 歷道 (lihdaoh) Profession of government service: YANG 1459.3
li’de 立地 (lihde) 1. Immediately: YQX 1157.4. 2. To stand, wait: DXX 8.1
lidian 歷典 (lihdaian) Low ranking yamen official: YQX 1512.3
lidou 禮斗 (liidoou) See baidou
lidun xìngmian 立盹行眠 (lihduan xilingyan) See xīngmian lidun
lihentian 離恨天 (lihhehtiant) Frustrations of love are paramount (of the Heavens, the thirty-third level is highest): YQX 141.12
lihui 理會 (lihuih) 1. To manage, take charge of: LZY 13.4. 2. To get even: LZY 57.9 3. I understand: YQX 32.11.
lihunshe 離魂舍 (lihulnsheh) Fig. Physical human body (abode of the soul): MDT 68.14
liji chengjia 立計成家 (lihij chenghjia) See chengji
li’jia 戰家, 利～ (lihjia) 1. Amateur 2. Amateur actors and entertainers (vs. practitioners among the literary elite)
lijingjing 立競競 (lihjijhngjihng) See li-qin Qin
lijuang 驚駝唱 (lijuchahng) Song of parting: MZJ 368.2
liào 里老 (liiaoa) See lizheng
liililian 離哩連 (liiliilian) See .liulo
liililan luoluolian 咤唫囉囉唫 (liilialn luoliuolinian) See .liulo
lie machi 里列馬赤 (liileh maachih) Mong. Translator: WB 1021.18
liliushí 理六時 (liiliushih) Budd. Daily rituals and devotions (divided into six periods: chen 辰, rizhong 日中, rimo 日没, chu ye 初夜, zhongye 中夜, houye 後夜): YCJ 14.24
liiluo 哩囉 (liiluol) Pat. Syll. Like tra-la: ZXZY 68.7. Also .liililian 離～連, .liiluo ～～～, .liililan luoluolian 咤囉囉囗囗, .liyulo ～～, .liyu luoli ～～, .luoli liuuo ～～～, .luoluo lili ～～～
liiluoli 哩囉囉 (liiluollui) See .liulo
liqi 力齊 (lihqil) With uniform force; all together: ZXZY 4.3
liqiao 廬橋 (lihqiaol) Tower over a city gate: MDT 217.9
liqin Qin 立欽欽 (lihiqin) To stand frozen with fear: YQX 243.12. Also lijingjing～競競
lishi 利市 (lihshih) 1. To make a good profit: YQX 228.1. 2. Good luck; also, lucky: YQX 1740.20
lishu 里數 (liishuh) Lines, wrinkles; cracks fissures: WB 89.15
Li Si 李四 (lii sih) See Li Wan
Li Wan 李萬 (lii wahn) Tom, Dick, or Harry (used like Zhang Qian 張千, Zhang San 張三)
三. Li Si 李四, for minor servant roles, clerks, and yamen runners; YQX 935.7
liwu 利物 (lijuhu) Prize, reward: WB 1026.16
lixingxuan 理 行 轩 (lixilingxuan) To ready a carriage for travel: YQX 141.13
liyeboliyueluo 哺也波哩也囉 (liyeeboliyueluo) Cuddle and coo (what lovers do in private): WB 291.14
liyi 還 迎 (liyiyi) See yili
liyueluo 嗑喻囉 (liyueluoluo) See liuolu
liyu luoli 嘤囉囉 (liyuluolii) See liuolu
liyun 梨雨 (liyulin) Dark clouds before a snowstorm (li = color): SQX 127.1
lizha 立查 (lijzhaha) To stand firmly: YQX 1122.1
lizhai 立替 (lijzhai) To escape from; be separated from: YQX 1708.8. Also zhailli ~ ~ ~ ~
lizhang 里長 (lijzhangle) See lizheng
lizhangz 立帳子 (lijzhanglezi) To take inventory of goods or property: YQX 210.19
lizheng 立整 (lijzheng) To be dumb-founded, dazed, transfixed: DXX 20.10
lizheng 里正 (lijzheng) Village head: YQX 656.11. Also lizhang ~ 長 (lijiao) ~ 老
lizong 裙幅 (lijzong) First growth of feathers on a bird: YFG 103.10

lian
lian 錦 (lijahn) A kind of chain (military weapon; written 簡 in Yuan times, later altered to 鍠): YRZJ 83.11
lianbulian 遠不連 (lianbulian) Continuous: YQX 139.3
liandeng 连登 (liandeng) To pass successive examinations: MZJ 300.11
lianer 還兒 (lianerl) Maid, female servant: YQX 865.13. See also paner
liangl 髲骨 (liangl) Clavicle, collarbone: YQX 413.14
Lianhualao 莲花落 (lianhuahualou) Beggar's song: YQX 1255.5
lianlizhi 還理枝 (lianlizhi) See lianzhi-[shu]
lianlong 窗欅 (lianlong) Room, chamber: HUIII III 51.12
liannatou xunswai 險頭縫麻尾 (liannatou xunwai) Continuous: WB 894.4
lian'nao 止 (liaonao) Face (*.*, if. and § are suffixes for names of parts of the body): YQX 692.10. Also lian'bao ~ 道兒
lianren 腿刃 (lianren) Leg; the calf (ren = 腿): YQX 580.4
lianxian 霧霰 (lianxian) Light rainshower: DXX 15.13
lianxing 類形 (lianxing) Meditation posture: YQX 855.15
lianyuzhan 遠雲梯 (lianxyuza) Wooden staircase or walkway along a cliff
lianzhi 連枝 (lianzhi) See lianzhi-[shu]
lianzhishu 連枝樹 (lianzhishu) Fig. Marital bliss (after a myth about trees with interlacing branches): YQX 1657.20. Also lianlizhi ~
lianzhulian 連不連 (lianbulian) Continuous: YQX 139.3
lianzhur 連子花 (lianzhur) My darling child (lianzhur is a pun on 懷子 or 懷子): WB 349.10

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liang

liangbai 138 liangbai 兩白 天 (liaangbaiitain) In broad daylight: YQX 691.1

liangbang 兩榜 (liaangbaang) Two examinations (the xiangshi 鄉試 for the second degree, juren 舉人: the huishi 會試 for the third degree, jinshi 進士): THS 40.6

liangchongqin 兩重親 (liaangcholngqin) Marriage between first cousins: MZJ 57.5. Also qintu jiaqin ~ JL

liangdiao sanke 兩道三科 (liaangdaoh sanke) To use every possible means to persuade: YQX 856.10

liangge 良 我 (liaangge) Good plan, strategy: MZJ 522.4

liangjianjia 衞 事家 (liaangshihhjia) Opponent, enemy: YQX 940.19

liangshi'jia 衞 事家 (liaangshihjia) Opponent, enemy: YQX 940.19

liangtou baimian 兩頭面 (liaangtoul baimian) To cater to both sides; also, two-faced: YQX 1524.13

liangtou sanmian 兩頭面 (liaangtoul samian) To hide true feelings; say one thing but think another; also, two-faced: YQX 643.11. Also santou liangmian

liangtoushe 兩頭蛇 (liaangtoulshel) Evil omen (forecasts death): SHZ c49

liangxing'zhi 好 (liaang-shihngzhi) Wedding: YQX 711.8

liangyuan 兩園 (liaangyualn) Famous prince’s gardens in Kaifeng: YQX 137.20

liao

liao 料 (liaoh) 1. To drop, throw down: YQX 945.11. 2. To rush, run: YQX 1333.2

liao 聊 (liaoh) Just for the moment: WB 288.3

liao 粗 (liaoh) Crude, course, rough: YQX 893.18

liao 聊 (liaoh) Just for the moment: WB 288.3

liaochao 料 銭 (liaohchaoh) See yaqing [liaoh]-chao

liaochi 料 (liaohchil) 1. To prepare, arrange: WB 260.17.  2. To settle with, deal with, cope: WB 671.21

liaochucaoh 考 考 (liaohchaoh) See yaqing [liaoh]-chao

liaochuokou 考 章 (liaohchaoh) See yaqing [liaoh]-chao

liaochuokou 考 章 (liaohchaoh) See yaqing [liaoh]-chao

liaoding 考丁, 喜叮, 吟, 撒, 嘻, 逸: (liaolding) Money; odd change: ZXZY 119.3

liaoding 考丁, 喜叮, 吟, 撒, 嘻, 逸: (liaolding) Money; odd change: ZXZY 119.3
liaodou 造干, 造斗, 造退 (liaodouh) To provoke, incite, stir up: WB 63.6
liaofeng bomang 撺锋逼鋸 (liaofeng bomalang) See liaofeng tixie
liaofeng tixie 撺锋剔刮 (liaofeng tixie) Fig. To stir up or invite trouble: WB 175.20. Also tixie liaofeng ~ ~, liaofeng bomang ~鋸逼鋸
liaojiang[pao] 燃浆泡, 燃 ~ ~, 料 ~ ~ (liaojijiangpaoh) A blister: YQX 1711.10
liaokou 料口 (liaokouh) See liaozui
liaona 了那 (liaonah) Pat. Syll.: WB 884.2
liao’r 了兒 (liaor) Metal buttons, fasteners: SHZ c61
liao’r 躭兒, 寮 ~ (liaolr) See liao’z
liaoxie 勇血 (liaoxie) Blunder and blood (carnage): DXX 52.4
liaoying 料應 (liaoyihng) To consider, reckon: XST 266.12
liaoyun boyu 撮雲拨雨 (liaoyunboyu) Fig. To flirt: LU 578.60
liaozhe 了者 (liaozhe) Part. Final, expressing the advisory or demand mood (used like 之吧?): YQX 305.14
liaozui 料嘴 (liaozui) To bicker, squabble: WB 101.8. Also liaokou ~ 口, douzi 料 ~
lie 列 (lieh) Sound of pennants or banners flapping in the wind: DXX 40.5
liecha 列翅 (liechihchih) To stagger with unsure footing: YQX 934.8. Also liecha 列, liecie 列侧, lieqie ~翅, 劣怯
liechu 烈搐 (liechhuh) See liezhi[qian]
liefeng 劃風 (liefeng) Madness: YQX 1245.17
liejue 劃角, 劍 (liejue) See lieue
liejie 獵獵 (liejie) Sound of liejie
liezhi 劃 (liehzhiiqialn) To burn money or paper images in sacrifice to the dead: YQX 402.9. Also liechu 劃
liemla zhaitiao xianluzhai 劃馬乍調 嫌路窄 (liehmaa zhahtiaol xialnluhzhai) Prov. To learn a little and assume you know it all (stupid horse gains a little experience and thinks the road too narrow): YQX 518.13
lieqie 起, 列, 劃 ~ 劃怯 (lieqie) See liechi
lieque 劃缺 (liequeh) 1. Unreasonable, perverse, malicious; good-for-nothing: YQX 991.16. 2. Fierce, resolute: WB 234.13. Also liejue ~ 角, ~ 角
lieyuan’jia 劃冤家 (lieyuanjia) See qiaoyuan’jia
liezhi[qian] 烈紙錢 (liezhiqian) To burn money or paper images in sacrifice to the dead: YQX 402.9. Also liechu 劃
lin
lin 咪, 倪 (lin) See lan
linbiren 臨白刃 (linbirenh) To fight bravely against hopeless odds (down to the last weapon): CSD 10.14
linbi 臨逼 (linbi) See bilin
linchu 臨搐 (linchu) At this writing: YQX 888.13
Linfengzhou 麟鳳洲 (linfengzhou) Mythical island in the Western Sea: CSD 205.11. Also Fenglinzhou ～～
linhong 麟鴻 (linhong) Fig. Letter, news (in legends sent in the belly of fishes; wild
geese are metaphors for carriers of news: YQX 1151.16

lingjia 林家 (linjia) Fig. Snowflakes: WB 22.7

linglang 林琅 (linlang) Forest: YQX 764.3. Also linluo ~落

linglang 林琅 (linlang) Dripping water: WB 685.6

linlin! 咛咕 (linlin) Dao. All hail! (used in incantations): YQX 1035.19

linluo 林落 (linluo) See linlang

ling

lingbing 莺莺 (lingbing) Harsh or shameful treatment: LIDAII 858.1

lingchi 凌迟 (lingchil) To execute by multiple slices: WB 462.15

lingchi 凌迟 (lingchil) 1. To force, coerce: LZY 20.8. 2. To insult, humiliate: YQX 1218.5

lingduo 領袖 (lingduoh) 1. To govern, manage: YQX 603.9. 2. To lay hold of: YQX 78.19

linghua[jing] 鏡花鏡 (linghuajihng) Mirror (embossed in ancient times with water chestnut designs): YQX 5.21. Also lingjing ~

lingjia 凌家 (lingjiahn) To bully, humiliate: YQX 146.17

lingjing 棟鏡 (lingjingh) Sickly, skinny: WEI 208.13

lingjing 玲鏡 (lingjingh) See linghua[jing]

lingli 令吏 (linglih) Yamen clerk, yamen runner: YQX 1004.10. Also lingshi ~史, ~使

lingli 伶俐 (linglih) 1. Precocious, smart, clever: LZY 118.4. 2. Smoothly done, “slick as a whistle”: YQX 1524.18. 3. Morally clean (relationships)

lingli 凌類 (linglih) To oppress; ride roughshod over (= 陵轝): WB 594.13

LINGLING 凌凌 (lingligilng) Sound of the guqin 古琴: DXX 83.14

LINGLING 凌凌 (lingligilng) Trembling with fear: YRZJ 52.12

LINGLONG TITOU 琅琅剔透 (linglonglogng ti-touh) Cleverness; also, skills, smart tricks: YQX 199.15

LINGLU 鏡錄 (lingluh) See luxu

LINGLUN 伶倫 (linglun) Musician; actor, entertainer: YQX 1340.9

LINGMO 領麼 (lingmoo) See lingxi 領系, ~戲

LINGQI 令器 (lingqih) Good character: YQX 52.14. Also liangqi ~

LINGQUE 靈雀 (lingqueh) Lucky magpie (foretells auspicious events): WB 313.9. See also xizhu

LINGREN 伶人 (lingreln) Servant, yamen runner: YQX 32.11.

LINGSHI 令史, ~使 (lingshih) See lingli 令吏

LINGTI 凌替 (lingtitih) To bully, humiliate: MZJ 207.9


LINGXI 領系, ~戲 (lingxih) Draw strings at the collar: YQX 195.20. Also lingmo ~

LINGXI 靈犀 (lingxih) Fig. Two hearts united (after the streak in a rhinoceros horn that runs from one end to the other): MZJ 1.10

LINGYANHE 陵煙閣 (lingyanhel) See LINGYAN[GE]

LINGYAN[GE] 凌煙閣 (lingyanghel) Hall erected by Tang emperor Taizong to commemorate, with portraits, his twenty-four most illustrious officers: DXX 63.8. Also Lingyanhe 陵 ~閣

LINGYI 凌夷 (lingyiil) To perish, die: LIDAII 800.3
liu 流 (jiul) See tuliu chizhang.
liu 流 (liul) To escape, slip away (= 溜): YQX 628.19
Liuan 六案 (liuhahn) See Liuang.
liuan [du]kongmu 六案都孔目 (liuhan dukoongmuh) Clerk at one of the six local government offices: YQX 843.11. See also liufang.
Liuchao 刘朝 (liuchao) Han dynasty (founder was surnamed Liu): WB 59.14
liuchenqiang 六沉枪 (liuchelnqiang) Lance with a dark green bamboo shaft: WB 67.10. Also luchenqiang 竹枪.
liuchua [binghua] 六出花 (liuhchu binghua) See liuhua.
liucuo dao 六道轮回 (liudaodao) To give sidelong or shifty glances: DXX 18.3
Liudao Zhi 柳道志 (liudaozhi) Zhi, the robber (here given the surname Liu): MZI 45.7
liudi 六地 (liuhdih) Everywhere, in all directions (= 六合): LZY 117.9
liudi 流递 (liuhdi) See diliu
liudingshen 六丁神 (liudingsheln) Dao. Popular deities: Dingchou 丁丑, Dingmao 丁卯, Dingsi 丁巳, Dingmo 丁未, Dingyou 丁酉, Dinghai 丁亥: WB 60.12
Liudu 留都 (liududu) Nanjing (after the capitol was moved to Peking): THS 24.5
liuerqian 流二千 (liulerqian) Banished two thousand 里: YQX 845.8
liufang 六房 (liuhfang) The Six Boards at the local level—civil 里, ritual 里, revenue 里, war 亭, judicial 亭, works 亭: YQX 1512.3. Also liuan 流
liufang lidian 六房吏典 (liuhfang lidian) Clerks and secretaries at the Six Boards offices: YQX 1512.3
liugong 六宫 (liugong) Six Palaces (residences of the consort and wives of ancient emperors): MZI 369.8
liuhua huamen 柳花門 (liuhuahuamen) See huamen [liuhu].
liuhua hua 六花 (liuhhua) Fig. Snowflakes: SQX 64.9. Also liuchu [binghu] 六花~.
liuhuating 柳花亭 (liuhuiuating) See huaiuying.
Liujiashen 六甲神 (liujiaeshen) Powerful god of hailstorms: CSD 199.8
liujie [sanshi] 六街三市 (liujie sanshi) Grandeur of a major city (usually the capitol): YQX 633.9. Also sanshi liujie 六街三市.
liujia’r 劉九兒 (liujiaur) Beggar: YQX 373.19
liu’lao 六老 (liu’lao) See lu’lao[r’].
liulijing 璃璃井 (liulijing) Fig. Dangerous place (crystal well): YQX 36.20
liuliao 六料 (liuliao) Six cereal grains (rice, millet, wheat, paniced rice, sorghum, and wild rice; often mistaken as liuke ~ 科): YQX 32.3
liumian 柳绵 (liumian) Willow catkins: THS 160.4
liumo huajie 柳陌花街 (liumo huajie) Brothel district: YQX 194.15. Also liumo huaju ~ 街, liumo huaxiang 柳陌花巷, liumio huajie liumo ~ ~, huajie liuxiang ~ ~.
liumo huaju 柳陌花街 (liumo huaju) See liumo huajie.
liumo huaxiang 柳陌花巷 (liumo huaxiang) See liumo huajie.
liuqiao 六橋 (liuqiao) Six famous bridges of Hangzhou: YCJ 31.23
Liuqing 柳青 (liuqing) Brothel madam, procuress (a famous Tang dynasty courtesan):
WB 347.11

liuqiu 柳裘 (liuqiu) Hurriedly, slapdash:
WB 73.21. See also qiulou

liuquan\'r 柳圈儿 (liuquanr) Head-garland of willow strands worn for the Qingming festival: THS 41.8. Also goutouquan 狗頭～

liushang qushui 流觞曲水 (liushang qushui) Winding miniature watercourse on which wine cups were floated in a drinking game: MDT 29.9

liushao\[ling\] 鳳 苫 (liushao[ling]) Wing feathers: YQX 437.21

liushou\'r 柳手儿 (liushour) Deft, nimble hands: LU 569

liuta yiliu 拉扯 (liuta yiliu) To make fun of someone: YQX 815.9

liuwen 留文 (liuwen) On everyone’s lips (verse, song): YQX 201.11

liuxia 流霞 (liuxia) Ambrosia, wine of immortals: DXX 67.2

liuxin 留心 (liuxin) To make an effort: YQX 195.2

liuxing shibadie 流星十八跌 (liuxing shibadie) Martial arts offensive attack: YQX 1291.17

liuyang huishou 六陽會首 (liuyang huishou) Human head: YQX 1524.9. Also liuyang shouji 六陽魁首 (liuyang shouji) See liuyang huishou

liuyang kuishou 六陽魁首 (liuyang kuishou) See liuyang huishou

liuyang shouji 六陽魁首 (liuyang shouji) See liuyang huishou

liuying 溜營 (liuying) Firefly: YQX 363.21

liuyuan 六院 (liuyuan) 1. General reference to local government offices: HUJI III 109.4. 2. Brothel: DADIAN 122

liuzhi 员六子 (liuzhi) See lu\'zaloo[\']r

liuzhou 六軸 (liuzhou) See liuzhou[\']r

liuzhu 流逐 (liuzhu) See diliu

liuzhu 留住 (liuzhu) Popular name in Yuan dramas for young men living in towns: YQX 1015.5

liuzhui 六鈴衣 (liuzhui) Robe of an immortal: MZJ 601.12

long 龍 (long) Fig. Sword (dragon): WB 59.1

longbin 龍賓 (longbin) 1. Fig. Ink (after the tale of an emperor who fancied he saw a Daoist priest walking through his ink): PPJ 201.5. 2. God of ink

longcong 龍葱 (longcong) Green-onion green: YQX 1359.9 Also longhu ～龍

longdou yushang 龍鬚長鯉 (longdou yushang) Fig. When great powers collide, innocent citizens suffer: WB 9.14

Longgong 龍宮 (longgong) See Haicang

longhao 龍耗 (longhao) News of the emperor: MZJ 282.3

longhu 龍虎 (longhu) 1. Winners in the imperial examinations: YQX 338.10. 2. Dao. The elements shui 水 and huo 火 corresponding to lead and mercury (used in refining the elixir of life): YQX 731.9

longhu 龍虎 (longhu) See longgeong

longhui 龍虎風雲會 (longhui) Fig. The ruler and his ministers at the pinnacle of power (clouds follow the dragon and wind follows the tiger): YQX 593.6. Also junchen jihui 君臣際～

longhuahui 龍華會 (longhuahui) Budd. Feast for the holiday of Bathing the Buddha (eighth day of the fourth month): MZJ 280.2. Also Yufodan 浴佛誕

longhuashu 龍華樹 (longhuashu) Budd. Tree where the Maitreya Buddha sat: YCJ 39.5
Longhuang 龙荒 (lónghuāng) Lands in the far northern reaches of the empire: MZJ 377.6

longlin 龙鳞 (lónglín) Graduate: MDT 258.1

longlü bama 龍驟把馬 (lónglù bā-mǎ) See liüqian mahou

longmei 龍媒 (lóngméi) Fine horse: MZJ 239.12

longmen' 棚門兒 (lóngménér) Door, doorway: WB 261.21

longqi 龍器 (lóngqì) See fèngyì longqi

Longquan 龍泉 (lóngquán) Fig. Famous sword; sword (dragon spring): WB 58.1

longshe 龍勢 (lóngshì) 1. Military weapons of the lance and spear variety: WB 67.4. 2. General reference to constellations and specifically to the planet Jupiter: WB 82.7

longsun dizi 龍孫帝子 (lóngsūn dìzhì) Sons and grandsons of the imperial clan: YQX 634.2

longtao 龍ไหล (lóngtao) One of six military manoeuvres: MZJ 521.13

Longtu 龍圖 (lóngtú) See Bao Longtu

longxiu jiaomin 龍袖嬤民 (lóngxiū jiǎomín) Worthy subjects of his majesty: YQX 646.7

longzhu 龍住 (lóngzhu) To catch: YQX 47.8

lou 露 (lù) Also pronounced lou

Lu Bian 盧扁 (lú biǎn) See Lu yi

ludu 碌碌 (lùlù) See lüzhou['r]

ludu 碌都 碌 (lùdū) Gurgle in the throat: YQX 197.19. Also .dulu ～碌

lufugan 鹿脯乾 (lùfùgàn) Dried venison: WB 1020.19

lujiao 鹿角 (lùjiāo) Defense perimeter of tree limbs with sharpened branches surrounding military encampments: WB 45.6

lulao' 淫老兒, 淫, 瞳, ～, 瞳, ～, 瞳, ～, 瞳 (lúlǎo['r]) Eyes: DXX 70.3. Also lùláo 瞳, lùláo 六, lù'z 六子

luling 醴醗 (lúlíng) See luxu

luliu [qianghua] 路柳墙花 (luhliiu qiangghua) Fig. Sing-song girls of easy virtue (like roadside willows, easily plucked): YQX 197.19

lulu bobo 硫硫波波 (luhluh bobo) See .bobo lulu

lupei 硫醚 (luhpei) See luxu

luqi[ren] 路岐人 (luhqiiren) Itinerant entertainers: WB 972.7. Also qiu ~ ~

lusu 紫疏 (luhsuh) Hanging down, dangling: YQX 1095.14. Also lusu 紫疏, luosu 紫疏, luoso 紫疏, 落索

lutai 路泰, 露 ~ (luhtail) Bare open space for practicing the martial arts: WB 1025.13

lutian 路天, 露 ~ (luhtian) Under the open sky: YQX 1380.1

luxu 紫酷 (luhxuxu) Fine wine: LZY 6.4. Also lupei ~ 酷, lupei 紫酷, lusu 紫疏, luling 紫陵, lupei 紫狸, liixu 存狸, lupei 紫犀

luya 鹿牙 (luhyal) Fawn (ya is a diminutive suffix like zaiz 子: 狗子 = puppy): YANG I 277.2

Lu yi 蠍醫 (luh yi) Famous Warring States period physician Bian Que 扁鹊 of Lu: DXX 106.12. Also Lu Bian ~ 扁
e

Lu Yigu 蠍醫 (luh yihgu) Ancient female paragon of virtue: WB 547.12

luyin 路引 (luhyin) Travel document or permit: MDT 122.12

luzhou[t]'s 疫軸兒, 碳 ~ ~ (luhzhoulr) Heavy stone roller; also, heavy as a stone roller: DXX 148.14. Also ludu 疫路, lizhou 柴走

luzhou tuipi 蟹軸退皮 (luhzhoul tuipil) Impossible event (stone roller sheds its skin): YQX 1725.16

luzhoufu 疫軸富 (luhzhoulfu) See luku


luchen 艉艛 (liuchecn) To lodge a coffin temporarily while awaiting burial: WB 259.8

luchenqiang 艉沉艛 (liuchelnqiang) See luchenqiang

ludang 艉當 (ludang) To relate in detail: YQX 1385.17

ludou pi’r qingtui 碇豆皮兒青退 (ludhouh pilr qingtuih) Please retreat; please excuse; the lead line of this xiehouyu 歇後語 about greenbean pods is answered by the punch line “the green comes off,” a pun on qingtui 請退: YQX 1680.3

lufenqiu 驢粪毆 (lufechnqiul) Fig. Looks can be deceiving (donkey droppings are shiny but smell bad when broken open): YANG I 2631.10

lujiao 驢狡 (luhjiaao) To win by a fluke: YQX 1180.5

lù'lao 締老 (lhluhlaao) See lu'laofr

limum quiyu 締木求魚 (luhmhuqiuylu) Fig. To go about it in the wrong way (seek fish in the woods): WEI 201.5

liipao 驢袍 (luhpaol) Robes for new jinshi 进士 graduates: DXX 138.8

lupei 締醚 (luhpei) See luxu

liqi 締締 (lhqiui) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (green silk bag): MZJ 19.7

luiqian mahou 驢前馬後 (luhqiain mahu) Role of a servant: YQX 1727.13. Also mahou liqian ~ ~ ~, suilil bama 隨 ~ 把 ~, longlii bama 龍 ~ 把 ~

liushenyuan 驢深淵 (luhshenyuan) Paralyzed with fear (walking over a deep ravine): YANG I 461.10

liusheng jijiakwengshenggen 驢生栽角兒生根, ~ ~ 草 ~ ~ ~ ~, ~ 機 ~ ~ ~ ~ (luhsheng jijiakawengshenggen) Fig. Impossible (asses growing horns and corks sprouting roots): YQX 1253.10

lusu 締絮 (liusuh) See lusu

banquet (a guest who declined to drink was beheaded): YQX 1555.4

liüti lanzhao 驴蹄烂爪 (lülütí lanhzhaao) Filthy hands (ass hoofs and filthy claws): YQX 845.13

lütouqian 绿头籺 (lùhétouqian) See shang qianpiao

lüxi 绿细 (lùxī) Gist; real story: DXX 49.4

lùxu 绿釉 (lùxu) See luxu

liüye yinnong 绿叶阴浓 (lùyé yinyonng) Fig. Married lady with children (green leaves having darkened in color): MZJ 28.10

liüyi 绿蚁 (lùyí) Green-colored wine: MZJ 145.1

lun

lunmo (lùnmó) To parry; brandish (the sword): DXX 50.6

luansongsong 乱松松 (luānsongsong) Dishevelled (hair): YQX 359.6

luantai 装台 (luàntái) See fengge luantai

luanxue 乱学 (luānxüe) To rush this way and that: WB 308.4

luanyu zhichi 醉与指斥 (lugünyü zhüichì) See zhichi luanyu

lue

lüe 掠 (lüe) To throw down, cast aside: THS 156.4

lüechuokou 略绰口 (lüéchuókōu) See lüaochuokou

lüenao (lüehnaoh) 掠闹 (lüehnaoh) To harass, molest; cause trouble: DXX 63.1

lüetou 掠头 (lüetōu) Comb; hairbrush: YQX 1254.12

lüexiu xuanquan 掠梳梳 (lüéxüiu xuānquān) See xuanquan luexiu

lüexue 掠梳 (lüéxüe) To comb the hair: CSD 14.13

lun

lun (luhn) 1. Concerning, as regards: WB 178.21. 2. To make charges, to accuse: WB 133.18

lun[gaol]論名 (luguángōu) To accuse, charge: LZY 142.1. Also guolun "～～

lunhuang shuhei 論黃黒 (lughuang shuhei) To haggle, dispute, argue: YQX 809.1. Also shuhei lunhuang "～～～

lunluqiaja 掠勒掐拍 (lugulunqiaja) To count on the fingers: YQX 1022.9

lunmo 掠摩～摩 (lugumō) To parry; brandish (the sword): DXX 50.6
limping 146 luomu

luo 落  (luoh) See also lao

luo! 断, 斬 (luo!) Final interjection used like 呼: YQX 1500.2

luobao 落保  (luohbaao) To be a guarantor, take responsibility: YQX 29.19

luobi 遁逼  (luoibi) See biluo

Luobojing 落蒂精 (luohbolinej) Turnip demon, an evil spirit: YQX 38.9

luobude 落不得, ~的 (luohbude) Unable to get or keep: WB 62.16

Luochan[iu] 罗刹女  (luohchan[iu]) Budd. Cannibalistic female demon: YQX 1707.1

luochao 落抄  (luohchao) To be on the take; embezzle: YQX 365.21

Luochuanshen 洛川神  (luohchuanshen) Goddess of the Luo (reference to Yang Guifei 楊貴妃): CSD 145.12

luochun baotu 罗裙包土  (luohchun baotu) Self-sacrificing loyalty (after the tale of Zhao Zhennu 趙貞女 who carried earth to build her husband’s parents’ tomb): YQX 259.2

luo’de 落得, ~的 (luo’de) To result in, end up: YQX 635.8. Also luolai’de ~ 来~, luouq ~取

luogou 落穽  (luohgou) To fall into a snare: MZJ 294.1

luohe 罗和  (luohhel) Miller: YQX 202.3

luohou 落后  (luohhou) 1. To lose; forget: WB 587.3. 2. To remain, linger behind: WB 302.9

luohua liushui 落花流水  (luohhua liushui) Fig. Fleeting nature of youth and beauty, shortness of life (blossoms adrift on the current): WB 68.5

luohuameiren 落花媒人  (luohuameiren) Go-between for a divorced or widowed woman; arranger of adulterous liaisons: YQX 1664.21

luohuang 落荒  (luohuang) To leave established road and go into the wilds; flee battle into the wilds: YQX 1184.8

luoji guilang 落籍歸良  (luohjil guililang) To turn from the degradation of prostitution to respectability: MZJ 481.11

luojie yexiang 罗街拽卷, 掇~~~ (luojie yehxiahng) See yexiang luojie

luokebian 落可便  (luohkeebianh) Ah, well then: YQX 946.15. Also luokeye ~ ~也

luokeye 落可也  (luohkeeye) See luokebian

luola yanjingli 落拉眼睛裏  (luohla yanjingli) To come to one’s attention or notice: HUJI III 77.6

luolai’de 落来得  (luohlalde) See luo’de

luolan 罗蘭  (luohlan) Scholar’s robe (of three colors: purple, dark red, and green, commensurate with rank): YQX 355.18

luo’lexie 落了鞋  (luohlexiel) To lose one’s life: YQX 645.7

luo’li 落裏  (luohli) Where? (=那裡 in Suzhou dialect): HUJI III 90.9

luoli liluo 嘿哩嘿哩  (luolli liluiluo) See liluo

luolie 罗列  (luoliel) To place in order, rank: YQX 663.16

luoluo 落落  (luohluoh) All the various; numerous: YQX 579.17

luoluo lili 嘿哩嗨哩  (luolli liliuluo) See .liluo

luoluo 落落  (luohluoh) All the various; numerous: YQX 579.17

luolangtu 落落托托  (luohluoh tuotuo) Unrestrained, free and unencumbered: YQX 856.15

luomangtou 落芒頭  (luohmalngtoul) See momangtou

luomu 落木  (luohmuh) Leafless trees: HUJI III 57.5
luopao 罗袍 (luolpaol) Robe of civil officers: WB 59.1
luopianyi 落便宜 (luohpianyi) To suffer loss, get the short end of a bargain: DXX 45.9. Also zhepianyi 折～～
luoqu 罗著 (luohquu) See luo‘de
luore 罗惹 (luolree) 1. To provoke; incur: YQX 111.14. 2. To concoct, trump up; frame: YQX 147.6
luosheng 罗生 (luohsheng) To shoot a bird: SHZ c61
luosu 罗素 (luohsuh) See lusu
luosuo 罗索, 落～ (luohsuoo) See lusu
luoxia 落下 (luohxiah) To be on the take: CSD 184.11
luoxiulian'ru 拭下臉兒 (luohxiah liaanr) To put on a sober face: DXX 67.5
luoxie 落解 (luohxieh) Thin, watery (xie = 薄): YQX 45.14
luoxiezhou 落解粥 (luohxiezhou) Thin, watery gruel (xie = 薄): YQX 45.14. Also xixiezhou 稀～～
luxiu xuanquan 換袖 拳 (luoxiuxuanquan) See xuanquan luoxiu
luxiu xuanyi 换袖拉衣 (luoxiuxuanyi) See xuanquan luoxiu
luxiu feihua 落絮飛花 (luoxiufeihua) Cast adrift to wander (willow catkins in the wind): YQX 711.14
luo'zai 落子黛 (luolzdaai) Black eyebrow makeup: HUJI III 37.4
luozao 嘹嘈, 罗～, 罗ㄗ (luolzaoh) To chatter, babble: YQX 260.19. Also luozi 罗執
luozi 罗执 (luolzhi) See luozao
ma

ma 抹 (ma)  1. To steal a glance, take a
cursory glance: DXX 8.7.  2. To pull or push
up or down (a cap): YQX 1391.3.  3. To rub,
wipe clean: YQX 510.5.  4. To cut, slice:
YQX 164.9.  5. To cross over, pass through
or by. See mo'de

'ma 倀 (ma) See 'mo

mabaliu 馬 六 (maabaliuh) Pimp:
ZXZ 190.11. Also mabaliu ~百~, maboliu,
~泊~

mabaliu 馬 六 (maabaliuh) See mabaliu

mabao 馬包 (maobao) Puffball: WB 191.6.
Also mabo ~勃

mabian 馬肩 (maibiaan) To cheat (= 騙,
eample of an orthographic game where a
character is dissected into parts): YQX 209.9

mabo 馬勃 (mabol) See mabao

mabolu 馬 磨 六, ~伯~ (maabolliuh) See
mabaliu

machui 麻 糌 ~槌 (malchuil) Flogging
whip made of short hemp fibers: YQX 1382.17

mada 麻打 (malda) Kind of hook on a long
pole: YQX 127.14

maer 媽 娘 (maerl) A madam, procurress:
YQX 193.3

maer 媽 娘 (maerl) Address for a middle-
aged woman: YANG 1216.12.

magan'r 媽 娘 伯~ (maganr) See
magan'r

maheluo 媽 合 羅 (maheluol) See mohela-
luo

mahou liqian 馬 犬 前 (mahouh
liqian) See liqian mahou

mahoupao 馬 犬 砲, ~砲 (maahouhpao)
Strategy in chess: YANG III 1792.6

mahuang dingzhu luhuanjiao 马黃 黄 拢 前
臓 舒 (maahualng
julz) Metal rivet used to mend broken
pottery (ju = 鍋): MZJ 561.11

mala 麻 於 (mallah) Numb: YQX 232.13

malianz 骆 達 子 (maaliahnz) Astor plant:
WB 431.20

maliao 馬 膽 (maaliaol) Horse penis: CSD
66.15

mama 媽 娘 (mama) Wetnurse; head house-
keeper: YQX 1722.21

Mamingwang 馬 明 王 (maamlingwalng)
Silkworm goddess (has a horse’s head):
CLS 244.11

maniang 媼 娘 (manialng) See niang

maniu jinju 马牛 獨 裏 (maaniul jinju)
Having no better manners than a beast (horse
or ox in human dress): YQX 552.10. Also
niuam jinju ~

mapao 麻袍 (maapao) Plain linen robe of
common people: WB 61.19. Also mayi
~衣

maqideng 馬 騎 燈 (maaqildeng) Lamp
with shadow pictures of horses on a pivoting
shade: YYCD 93

maqianjian 馬前 關 (maaqialnjiahn) Fig.
To toady to, curry favor with the
master: YQX 500.8

masa 摩 束 (masa) 1. To stroke, fondle: YQX
233.4.  2. Indistinct, unclear: YQX 1010.15.
3. To put things off, procrastinate: YQSC II 413

masasa 麻撒 (malsasa) Numb: HUANG
119

masi huangjinjin 马死 黃 金 金 (maasii
huangjinjin) Prov. At a man’s death, his
family falls into ruin: YQX 1413.3. Also
yizhao masi huangjinjin 朝

matai 马 太 (maatail) A mounting step for
a horseman: WB 97.9

maxiandao 麻線 道 (malxiahndaoh) Road
to the netherworld (mourners wore hemp
garments to escort the coffin to the grave):
WB 86.17
mavi 麻衣 (malyi) See mapao
ma'z 马子 (maanz) Chamber pot, slop bucket: WB 943.4
mazha 螺蚱，～蚱，蠟蚱，蠟～ (mazhal)
Variety of locust: WB 801.19

mai

mai 迈 (maih) See mo'de
maichali 費柺犁。～利，～黎，～播～ (maichallil)
1. Frivolous, capricious: YQX 147.4.
2. To exaggerate; be deceptive, insincere (sell hawberries as sweet fruits): WB 124.15; YQX 194.16. Also meicha meili 没～没利. See also chali
maiding 買定 (maaidihng) See maiduan
maidu 埋妒 (maiduh)
To be jealous, envious: PPJ 198.11
maiduan 買斷 (maaiduahnh) To make a deposit to purchase; buy a woman out of prostitution: YQX 1255.14. Also maiding ~定．duanmai ～
maifuqian 買服錢 (maaifulqialn) To accept a bribe: YQX 500.5
maigan shuzhu 埋杆豎柱 (maaigan shuhzhuh)
To set up camp (sink staves and set up posts): DXX 41.8
maigao 買告 (maaigaoh)
To bribe; also, a bribe: YQQ 936.3
maigen qianzhang 埋根千丈 (maaigen qianzhang) To go into retirement or seclusion (sages and scholars), "bury your talents a thousand rods deep": YQQ 617.8
maigu 買卦 (maaiguah)
To consult a fortuneteller: YQQ 896.7
maihuaqian 買花錢 (maaihuaqialn) Cost of a prostitute for the night: YQQ 1264.3
maikongxu 買空虛 (maikongxu) To fool, deceive: YQQ 204.9. Also maixupai 空牌
maikou 買口 (maikouh) To boast: WB 967.3
maikuai 買快 (maikuaih) Gambling: YQQ 1432.1
mailuqian 買路錢 (maailuhqialn) 1. Paper money burned along the burial route: YQQ 423.16. 2. Travelers’ money or goods seized by highwaymen: WB 702.13
maimai 買賣 (maaimaih) Underhanded ways of appropriating money or property: WB 73.7
maipi anchun’r 買皮鷄鶏兒 (maipil anchulnr) Fig. To deal in prostitution (sell quail’s flesh): YQQ 47.12
maiqing 埋情 (maiqiing) To turn against a friend; also, go against one’s conscience: YQQ 1487.17
maiwuchang 埋務場 (maihwuhchaang) Tavern: LZY 5.1
maixianqian 買獻錢 (maaixianqialn) Extra money beyond the normal tips for a courtesan or entertainer: YQQ 266.19
maixiu 買休 (maaixiu)
To buy a woman’s release from marriage: YQQ 198.16
maixiu 買休 (maaixiu)
To accept money for divorcing a wife: YQQ 198.17
maixu 買服 (maaixu)
To act under false pretense: YQQ 194.20
maixupai 買虛牌 (maaixupaih) See maikongxu
maizhen 買賭 (maizhehn)
To accept gifts or bribes; also, lose a battle: YQQ 784.16
maizhuan 買轉 (maaizhuan)
To be won over by bribes: YQQ 886.11

man

man 謀漫 (mahn) Listless, dispirited: WB 288.4
man 畫 (mahn) “Tails” in a coin flip
manbie 謀懶漫～～ (maanbiehie)
Depressed, melancholy: YQQ 342.20
manchang 慢懶 (maanchahng) See man-zhang
man-eyan 慢俄延 (mahnelyaln) Slowly: WB 261.21
manjian 蜚笺 (malnjian) Stationery made in Sichuan: YQX 145.16. Also shujian 蜕
mankao 滿考 (maankaao) Review of an official’s performance at the end of his term of duty: YQX 1255.16. Also kaoman 緘
man’r 錢兒 (mahn’r) Money, coin (in flipping coins, “tails” was called man 錢): YQX 194.17
mansheng liaoqi 蠼聲獠氣 (malnsheng liaolqih) Derogatory reference to southern speech: YQX 893.18
mantiankou 詐天口 (mahntiankouou) Mouth full of lies: YQX 1291.10
mantou 漫頭 (mahntou) Overhead: WB 67.10
mantouhua tuodijin 滿頭花拖地錦 (maantouhua tuodijjin) Wedding attire (head decked in flowers, trailing brocade robes): WB 297.18
manzhang 慢帳，～張 (mahnzhahng) 1. No good, useless: YQX 1025.4. Also manchang ～長 2. Unhurried: YQSC II 429
manzi 蠼子 (malnzii) Barbarian! (derogatory term for a male): YQX 892.20
mang
mangbingsha 忙佇骰 (mangbihngsha) To rush about madly: YQX 15.13
mangdao’r 蹙道兒 (malngdaohr) See pang’r
manggudai 蒲古歹，忙～ (maangguudaai) Mong. Minor-ranking military officer: WB 52.17
mangjieje 忙劫劫 (malngjieljiel) Very busy; in a hurry: YQX 284.9. Also mangjiejeqie～怯怯，mang’lasha～喇喇
mang’lasha 忙喇喇 (malnglaasha) See mangjieje
manglang 蝭_RDONLYER,忙～ (malnglalng) Cowherd, farmer: WB 132.11
mangmang jianguang 忙忙將將 (malngmalng jianguang) Busy, bustling
mangqieqie 忙怯怯 (malngqieqieqie) See mangjieje
mang’r 揕兒，聳～ (malngr) See pang’r
mangshi 萬時 (maangsheel) When? (葬 and 沒 were interchangeable during Tang times: 沒時=甚麼時): WB 93.2; YCJS 275
mangshicheng 萬施呈，～逞 (maangs-shicheeng) Cruel, tyrannical behavior: MZJ 202.2
mangtiao 萬跳 (maangtiaoh) To move about, be active: YQX 582.18
mang’tou 萬頭 (malngtou) Mettle, courage; wits: YQX 1023.11
mangzhuang 萬撞，～壯，～蠻 (maangzhuahng) Impetuous, rash; also, crude: WB 264.21
mao
mao 毛 (maol) See maomao[mao]
maoban 毛板 (maolbaan) Plank for beating (instrument of torture): YQX 926.5
maochei 萬柴 (maolchail) Strong, bitter liquor: YQX 1591.10
maodu 冒濤 (maohdul) See maotu
maogu suruan 毛骨酥軟 (maolguu suruan) Absolutely terrified: HUJI III 80.8. Also maokai gusong ～開～殭
maokai gusong 毛開骨悚 (maolkai guusoong) See maogu suruan
maokeng 毛坑貓 (maolkeng) Latrine, privy: DXX 148.13
mao’li tuozhan 毛裏拖靴 (maolii tuozhan) Difficult to make forward progress (tread a carpet against the pile): YQX 1262.16. Also zhan’shang tuomao ～上～～
maomao[mao] 毛毛毛，昵昵昵 (maolmaolmaol) Shame, shame, shame on you!: YQX 1019.5

mao'r guangguang 帽兒光光 (maoehr guangguang) To dress as a bridegroom (neat and tidy attire): YQX 1248.4
maotao 皓齒 (maoltao) Dead drunk: YFG 71.6
maotu 冒突 (maoltu) To insult rudely, rashly offend: YQX 355.9. Also maodu ~ 潦
maotuan 毛團 (maoltuan) See pomaotuan
maoyang gonghua 帽壓宮花 (maohtyl gonghua) To be graduated a jinshi 进士 (graduates wore hats decked with flowers to the Qionglin 瓊林宴 celebratory banquet): YFG 127.9
maoyao niaopao 貓咬尿泡 (maohtylao niaohpaoh) Deflated spirits (cat bites a urine bubble): LU 602
maoyou 卯酉 (maohtyoyou) See Shen Chen maoyou
maozhi 冒支 (maohtzhhi) To obtain by fraudulent means, embezzle: WB 845.1

mei

'mei 每 (meil) Variant of 们 and 麼. See also 'men,'mo
meibabei 沒把背 (meilibabei) See meibabi
meibabi 没背的１. To have nothing to rely on, have no way to cope: DXX 89.13. ２. Without basis or cause. Also wubabi 無～，無～壁，無～鼻，無～，meibabi ～把背，meiba meibi ～～～鼻
meiba meibi 没背沒鼻 (meilba meibil) See meibabi
meicha meili 没查沒利 (meichal meilili) See maichal
meichu 美除 (meichul) To receive a favorable appointment: YQX 406.6
meichuai 没揣没带 (meichulai) Unexpectedly, unawares; by chance; before one realizes it: WB 562.9
meidai qingpin 眉黛靑翠 (meildaih qingpin) Beautiful eyes: WB 271.13
meidaoduan 没倒断 (meildaaduahn) See wudaoduan
meidi'[li] 沒地裏～的 (meildhih) Is it that?; could it be?: do you mean?: TIAN 468
meidian meidao 没顫倒 (meildiahn meiddao) All topsy-turvy; all confused: WB 270.10. Also wudi wudao 無～無～，wudiandao 是～
meidiansan 没擔三～店 (meildiansan) Flighty, careless; also, to act without thinking: WB 275.20
meidiaodang 没條當 (meildiaodahng) Heedless, thoughtless, without care or reason: TIAN 473. Also meitoudang ～頭，wutoudang 無頭～
meidongjun 美東君 (meidongjun) Son-in-law: MZJ 502.3
meidupi lanxieyao 没肚皮攪瀉藥 (meildupil laanxiehyaoh) Prov. To take foolish measures when already in danger or trouble (take a laxative with a bout of diarrhea): YQX 1527.13
meifenxiao 没分曉 (meilfehxiaao) Foolish, scatterbrained: TIAN 247
meifu 妹夫 (meifuh) Prostitute’s address to the boyfriend of a younger “sister”: YQX 193.16
meigangting 没乾淨 (meilgangjihng) See buganjing
meihuazhuang 梅花莊 (meilhuazhuang) Plum blossom beauty mark (in ancient times, a falling plum petal that alighted on someone’s brow was likened to beauty marks on a woman’s forehead): DXX 70.2
meijia 眉甲 (meiljia) Head (originally meant “eyelashes”): YQX 850.5
meikou hulu 没口葫蘆 (meilkou hulul) Mute; unable or unwilling to speak (gourd with a broken neck): YQX 639.17. Also meizui hulu 嘴～
meiliangdou 没量斗 (meillialngdoou) See meiliangtong
meiliangtong 没梁桶 (meiliangtong)  
Don’t mention it, don’t bring it up (“bucket without a handle,” lead line of a xiehouyu 歇後語 whose punch line is xiuti 休提 "can’t pick it up,” a pun on 休題): YQX 1521.17. Also meiliangdou 量斗, wuliangdou 無斗, wuliangtong 無 ~ ~  
meiliao lun 没撩乱 (meiliao lun) See meiluan

meiliao meiluan 没撩沒亂 (meiliao meiluan)  
At one’s wit’s end, at a loss about what to do; in emotional turmoil: DXX 69.14. Also milu meiluan 迷留 ~ ~, 迷溜 ~ ~, meilu meiluan ~ 留 ~ ~, milu meiluan 迷留悶, milu moluan ~ ~ 惹 ~ ~  
meilu meiluan 没留没乱 (meilu meiluan) See meiliao meiluan

meiluan huangzhang 没亂慌張. ~ ~ 荒 ~ (meiluan huangzhang) Alarmed; flustered, bewildered, confused: WB 8.1  
meiluanke 没亂科 (meiluanke) To pantomime panic (stage direction): WB 8.9

meiluan[sha]没亂殺. ~ ~煞 (meiluan[sha]) 1. Upset and confused, in an emotional turmoil, at one’s wit’s end: DXX 14.11. 2. In physical distress. Also meilao lun ~ 擾 ~, meiluansu ~ ~ 死

meiluansu 没亂死 (meiluansu) See meiluan[sha]

meilun huozao 眉輪火燥 (meilun huozao) Anxious, irritated: HUJI III 85.11

meimianpi 没面皮 (meimianpi) To turn hostile; have a falling out: YQX 173.3. Also omnipianpi 破 ~ ~

meimuxi 美目睜 (meimuxi) Bright, lively eyes: YQX 846.14

meinan mianbei 眉南面北 (meinan mianbei) To be at odds, be in opposition; have strained relations: YQX 1661.11. Also mianbei meinan ~ ~

meinaian 每年 (meinaian) In former years: YQX 462.10, YCJS 279

meiniang 没娘 (meiniang) See niang

meiqilu 没氣路 (meiqilu) To fight for breath, gasp: YQX 638.2

meiqian 梅錢 (meiqian) Plum blossom petals: THS 16.4

meiqujiu 没去就 (meiqujiu) To be at a loss, be at one’s wit’s end: YQX 1256.11

Meirangong 美髯公 (meirangong) Lord Splendid Beard (Han general Guan Yu 聲羽): DXX 46.8

meiri 每日 (meiri) In former days: YQX 1491.11, YCJS 279

meiri zhuzhao 每日逐朝 (meiri zhuzhao) See rizhu

meisansi 没三思 (meisansi) To be hasty, be careless (not give a second thought): WB 287.6. Also wusansi 無 ~~

meishan 眉山 (meishan) Eyebrows: CSD 107.2

meishi 没事 (meishi) Groundlessly, for no reason: PPJ 73.1

meishichu 没處. ~ 事 ~ (meishichu) 1. No possible course of action: YQX 1371.21 2. Excessive; also, terribly: YQX 204.6. Also wushichu 無 ~ ~, 無事 ~, bushichu 不 ~ ~

meishihen 没事恨. ~ ~ (meishihen) To make trouble out of nothing; also, groundless enmity: WB 81.9. Also wushihen 無 ~ ~, 無 ~ ~, 無是恨

meitasha 没傍, ~ 捻煞 (meitasha) Feckless; unpromising: CSD 184.8

meitoudang 没頭當 (meitoudang) See meidiaodang

meitoue 没頭鵝 (meitoue) To be at wit’s end (flock of migrating geese that lose the lead goose): YQX 846.15. Also wutoue 無 ~ ~

meitou sixi’zhe 眉頭繚繚 (meitou sixi’zhe) To frown, knit the brows: DXX 86.4

meixi dianwu (meixi dianwu) To deflower, defile (sexually): DXX 113.11

meixiang 梅香 (meixiang) Name for all young maids and servant girls in Yuan music dramas: YQX 55.21
Meixianglou 媛香樓 (meixiangloul) Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou 迷楼。

Mei xing 没興, ~幸 (meixihng) Unlucky: WB 78.13

Mei xing qi 没階 (meixihngqi) Spineless: DXX 107.4

Mei yí’r 没意兒 (meilyitou) To lack, not have: WB 265.1

Mei zheng jing 没正經 (meizhengjing) Improper; foolish; abnormal: TIAN 250

Mei zheng shi 没政事 (meizhengshih) See wuzhengshi

Mei bei 没把式 (meibei) All outward appearance without substance: DADIAN 296

Mei zu 没著 (meizhu) Content, satisfied: YQX 1666.13

Mei zui hulu 没嘴葫蘆 (meizuii hullul) See meikou hulu

men 每 (meln) 1. Suff. Pluralizing (used like 們): YQX 1501.20. Variants: 門, 們, 憑; for singluar personal nouns or pronouns (e.g., 小的 ~): YQX 459.10. Variant: 門 2. Type, kind, class (used like 樣, 般): DXX 39.11. Variants: 門, 們

Menba diaokao 門扒吊拷 (menba diaokao) See bengba diaokao

Mencheng 門成 (melchcheng) Door god on right-hand door panel: JZJ 188. See also menshen [huwei]

Men cheng 門程 (melchcheng) See menting

Men’dahai 問答孩, ~打, ~打類 (mehndalhail) Depressed; also, bored stiff: DXX 16.6

Meng’g r 聞弓兒 (mehngongr) Mystery, puzzle; something baffling or perplexing: YQX 719.3

Menguan [xiansheng] 門館先生 (meilxuan xiansheng) Private tutor: MZJ 462.6

Mengun 聞棍 (mehnguhn) Cudgel: YQX 148.20

Menhu 門戶 (melnhuh) Brothel: MDT 257.3

Menhu chaibo 門戶差撥 (melnhuh chaibo) Pressure on brothel patrons for money and gifts: YQX 1428.9

Menhu lu 門葫蘆 (meilxullul) 1. Mystery, puzzle: YQX 1492.11. See also mengong’r 2. Child’s toy: YQX 1371.6

Menhu [renjia] 門戶人家 (melnhuh renjia) Prostitute: YQX 1254.1

Menhuaji’r 門畫雞兒 (melnhuaheir) Superstition of painting a chicken on a door to ward off evil: YQX 1577.16

Men’li 柔 (melniidah) Cowardly bully (tough while safely on his own turf): YQX 651.1

Men’liren 門裏人 (melnlireln) Seeensi

Menneiren 門內人 (melneihreln) Wife: YANG I 301.3

Men’shangren 門上人 (melnhshangreln) Seeensi

Menshen [huwei] 門神戶尉 (melshen huwei) Door gods on the left: mencheng 門丞 and right-hand huwei 戶尉 door panels to ward off evil spirits: YQX 1512.11

Mensi 門司 (melnsi) Gatekeeper, doorman: WB 816.6. Also menzi ~子, men’liren ~裏人, men’shangren ~上人

Menting 門桯 (melnting) Doorsill, threshold: YQX 834.2. Also mencheng ~程

Menting guoma 門庭過馬 (melting guoma) To fall in love (after the plot of the drama Qiangtou mashang) 塊頭馬上 (YQX #20) by Bai Renpu 白仁浦: YQX 710.2
menxiasheng 門下省 (menxiasheng)
One of the three principal branches of
government. See sansheng

menyanyan 悲 厭 厭，～ 慷 慨，～ 潮.
（menyanyan）Very sad, depressed: YQX 1632.4

menzi 門子 (menzi) See mensi

meng

meng'bula 懊 不 刺 (mengbuhlah) Foolish, stupid, muddle-headed: CSD 170.8

mengchong 夢 鏡 (mengchong) To
sleep and dream: MDT 99.3

meng'dili 猛 地 裏 (mengdilihlii) See meng'keli

mengdong 懊 懊 , 慷 , 慨 ，～（mengdong）
1. Unclear, indistinct; confused; muddled: WB 142.8. 2. In a (drunken) stupor: YQX 1666.8. Also mengzheng 懊 應 , qingchong 情 應 . See also yi'zheng 應

mengfu 盟 府 (mengfu) Official in charge of treaties and alliances: MZJ 665.7

meng'keli 猛 可 地 (mengkeelihlii) See meng'keli

mengkei 猛 可 裏 (mengkeelihlii) Suddenly, unexpectedly: YQX 1371.8. Also meng'keli～地, meng'dili～地～

menglang 猛 浪 (menglahng) Big and strong: DXX 39.7

mengrong 懼 亂 (mengrong) Disorder, disarray: MDT 197.1

mengsa 梦 撒 , 懼 , ～ , 孟 , ～ (mengsaa)
To be lacking, out of: YQX 270.7. Also mengsha ~ 惱

mengsha 孟 殺 , ～ (mengsha) See mengsa

mengteng 應 胜 (mengteng) Confused; also, unsure: MDT 187.11

mengzheng 應 胜 (mengzheng) See meng-
dong

mibo 密 详细了解 (mihbo) Honeypot (very sweet): YQX 856.11

mi butongfeng 密 不 通 風 (mih but-
tongfeng) Airtight, sealed tight: YQX 1485.17

midiu dadu 迷 丢 答 都 (midiu dadu) To ask for clarification in a state of puzzlement and confusion: YQX 1582.18

midiu modeng 迷 丢 沒 都, ～ 蹤 模 登 (midiu modeng) Confused; also, to be at a loss: YQX 405.2. Also midiu moteng ～ 蹤 ～ 蹤

midiu moteng 迷 丢 沒 樣 (midiu mo-
teng) See midiu modeng

miha 米 哈 , ～ 蝦 (miha) See mihan

mihan 米 管 (mihan) Mong. Meat: WB 42.1. Also miha ～ 哈, mixia ～ 蝦

mihunzhe 迷 魂 脅 (mihunzhe) Realm of oblivion: YQX 646.13

mihunzhai 迷 訕 梗 (mihunzhaih) A trap of enticement or delusion: YQX 200.10

miliu meiluan 迷 留 沒 亂 (miliu meiluanh) See meiliao meiluan

miliu meiluan 迷 留 沒 亂 milliu meiluanh) See meiliao meiluan

miliu moluan 迷 留 摩 亂 milliu mo-
luanh) See meiliao meiluan

miloù 迷 魂 (miloù) See Meixianglou

mimeni 謎 窖 (milmeih) To catnap; also, lie down fully dressed: LIDAIII 647.11

mimengmeng 密 梅 梅 (mimengmeng) Light snowfall: YQX 107.1

mivang 羡 望 (mivang) To gaze intently: MZJ 531.5

mixi 迷 希 , ～ 稀 , ～ 媚 , ～ 群 (mixi)
1. Indistinct, unclear (to the eye); also, dizzy, lightheaded: YQX 893.21. 2. To cause infatuation, obsession: WB 387.9

mixi 瞒 眼 (mixi) Eyes open just a slit: DXX 22.1

mixia 米 蝦 (mixia) See mihan
mixiang 混粮（milxiaang）To squander military provisions: YQX 173.4
miyan miyu 谜言谜语, 迷～迷～ (milyain milyyu) To speak a secret language or talk without making sense: YQX 1525.17
mizaza 密臣, 迷～迷～ (mihzalzal) Close, tight, densely crowded together: YQX 519.11. Also mizhazha 迷礼
mizhazha 迷礼 (mizhalzhal) See mizaza
mizhenzen 密臻臻 (mizhenzhen) Close, dense, thick: YQX 1651.

mian
mian 椅 (mialn) Eaves: CSD 205.12
mianbei meinan 面北眉南 (mianbeei meinaln) See meinan mianbei
mianboluo 面波罗 (mianboluo) See mianboluo
miancan 免参 (miaancan) To be excused from meeting with a superior: YQX 1512.2
mianfeng 迷分 (mianfehn) Reputation, face: YQX 1292.8. Also mian'shang 迷上
mianhupen 面糊盆, 面盆～ (mianhulpeln) Bumbling ninny (lacks common sense): YQX 205.15. Also mianhutong 面桶
mianhupenli zhuanmojing 面糊盆里转模型 (mianhulpelnlii zhuanmolijing) Prov. To make a big mess even worse (try to polish a paste pot bottom to a mirror surface): YQX 38.10
mianhutong 面糊桶 (mianhultoong) See mianhupen
mianhua'ri 面花兒 (mianhuar) Beauty mark: YQSC II 462. Also mianhua'zi 迷子
mianhua'zi 面花草 (mianhuaz) See mianhua'ri
miankuqian 迷苦煎 (miankuqiln) See ku-naoqian
mian'lizhen 竹裹针 (mianlilizhen) Danger in unexpected places (needle in cloth): YQX 267.13. Also mian'zhongci 迷刺
mianman 迷蛮 (mianmaln) General reference to bird language: MZJ 15.5
mianmoluo 面没落, 迷～迷～ (mianmoluol) Look of annoyance; also, out of sorts: DXX 70.1. Also 迷波～
mianqing 迷情 (mianqilng) Feelings; affection; consideration: YQX 950.10
mian'shang 迷上 (mianshahng) See mianfen
mianpin 迷品 (mianpin) See mianfen
mianren 迷人 (mianren) See mianfen
mian'shang 迷上 (mianshang) See mianfen
mianzhongci 迷中刺 (mianzhongci) See mian'lizhen
miao
miaobi'r 描筆兒 (miaolbiir) Ornamented writing brush: WB 290.2
miaodai 描黛 (miaoldaih) To apply eyebrow makeup: THS 47.1
miaolang 廟廊 (miaolangl) Palace ceremonial and audience hall: WB 622.9
miaoshi 吩咐 (miaoshi) To scorn, look down on: WB 24.1
miaoju 描句 (miaoju) To practice calligraphy (trace the red model characters): YQX 579.19
mie
miexiang 渺相 (miehxiang) To despise, regard with contempt: WB 2.17

miexie 也 鋤 (miexiel) 1. To look foolish, stupid, ridiculous: YANG I 6024.6. 2. Eyes swollen to slits from excessive drinking: YQX 1666.8

ming

mingbian 嘴鞭 (mingbian) See jingbian
mingbiaoobiao 明 影 (mingbiaoobiao) See mingdiudiu
mingbiao yanta 名標雁塔 (mingbiao yahtaa) To graduate and inscribe one’s name on the walls of the Great Goose Pagoda in Changan (as did many Tang dynasty graduates): MZJ 29.11
mingdeng huangjia 名登黃甲 (mingdeng huangjia) To be posted a winner (names of the jinshi 进士 examination winners were posted on yellow paper): HUJI III 11.3
mingdiudiu 明 影 ~丢丢 (mingdiudiu) Shiny bright: YQX 357.10
mingdiliu 明滴溜 (mingdiliu) Round and bright and bright (moon): WB 549.14
mingfan guchen 命犯孤辰 (mingfan guchen) Inauspicious forecast for a marriage (bride and groom destined to separate and live alone): YFG 31.13
mingfen 明分 (mingfen) Clearly, obviously: ZXZY 137.5
mingfu 命夫 (mingfu) Government officials who serve at the imperial pleasure: MDT 213.11
mingfu 明傅 ~ 府 (mingfu) Witness: YQX 318.18
minghong xiyumao 冥鴻惜羽毛 (minghong xiyumao) Fig. Scholars who do not strive to compete and excel (“a wild goose treasures its feathers”: it will not exert itself to fly high): YQX 708.17
minghuo 明火 (minghuo) To light a torch or flare; hold a lantern: HUJI III 96.19
mingjiang 明降 (mingjiang) Just (clear) legal decision: YQX 1381.9
mingjing 嘔更 (mingjing) To strike the night watch: HUJI III 95.7
mingkai 明開 (mingkai) To explain clearly: YQX 600.15
mingke[xiang] 嘔珂巖 (mingke[xiang]) Redlight district (lanes of tinkling jade ornaments on the bridles of the horses of arriving brothel patrons): YQX 855.16. See also fengyue mingke
mingkuai 命快 (mingkuai) Good luck: ZXZY 42.14
minglang[ban] 嘔欄杆 (minglang[ban]) See langban
mingliang 明亮 ~ (mingliang) Enlightened ruler; loyal official: YQX 724.21
mingliangge 明亮隔 (mingliangge) Window: YQX 782.17
mingmeng 明 映 (mingmeng) Blurred, indistinct vision: MDT 184.10
mingpi 明辟 (mingpi) Enlightened emperor: CSD 157.4
mingshijianyue 明時簡閱 (mingshijianyue) To sit for the examinations during the reign of an enlightened ruler: DXX 71.2
mingshi jinjie 明侍巾節 (mingshi jinjie) To properly fulfill wifely duties: DXX 145.6
mingtiao 明 嘤 (mingtiao) Cicada: YQX 36.20
mingtong 名通.命 ~ (mingtong) To be known in the world: YANG I 130.6; JZJ 5.2
mingwen 明聞 (mingwen) To make intentions or ideas clearly known to others: YQX 202.3
mingxuan sanchizu 命懸三尺組 (mingxuan sanchizu) Suicide by hanging: CSD 148.6
mingyan huangshi 命 暴黃石 (mingyan huangshi) Suicide by hanging.
enveloped in the Yellow Stone, i.e., the Yellow Springs: YANG 144.10

mingyao 命夭 (míngyáoyaò) To die young: YQX 361.7

mingye 明夜 (míngyè) 1. Latter half of the night; hours before dawn: DXX 144.13. 2. Day or night: WB 70.8

mingyu qiangjin 明玉锵金 (míngyù qiángjīn) Fig. Various civil (玉) and military (金) officials (the sound of their jade pendants and metal shields as they walk): YFG 144.8

Mingyuanlou 明遠樓 (míngyuànlóu) Prominent tower in the Examination Compound: MZJ 298.8

Mingyue 明月 (míngyuè) Common name for acolytes of a sage: YQX 634.7. See also qingfeng

ming'z'Ii 秘 秘 (míng'z'Ii) 1. Secretly, on the sly; quietly: YQX 359.13. 2. Suddenly, unexpectedly: YQX 105.21. Also min'z'Ii 突然 (míngz'Ii)

mingzhang'r 盲杖 (míngzhāngr) Blindman's cane: WB 430.21

mo 末 (mó) Male role type in Yuan dramas, including the following subcategories: zhengmo 正末 (principal male lead); fumo 副末 (secondary lead); chongmo 冲末 and waimo 外末 (supporting roles); xiaomo 小末 (young male)

mo 抹 (mó) See ma

mo 隈 (mó) Suddenly, unexpectedly (= 突然): WB 12.15

'mo 倘末, 每末, 毛末 (mó) 1. Part. Equivalent to 末, as in 這麼, 那末: DXX 64.8. 2. Final interrogative: YQX 47.21

moboshi 磨博士 (móbóshì) Miller, grindstone operator: YQX 299.14

mobuzhao ying 抹不著影 (móbúzhāozhe (mo) No trace seen of someone: YQX 219.2

moda 抹搭, 没答 (móda) To blunder; neglect; be careless; be remiss: YQX 712.5. Also mola ~ 剌, mota ~ 捷

mo'de 遺得 (móde) 1. To cross; pass through, by, or around: YQX 1500.16. Also moguo'de 遺過 (móguó'de) 2. Suddenly, unexpectedly: YQX 198.9. Also mohu'de 默忽, 没忽 (~)

mode 遺得 (móde) Don't: YQX 355.4

modiu 抹去 (módiù) See diu mo

moe 抹額 (móe) Headband: WB 340.15

mogailuo 摩孩羅 (mógailuo) See mohelu
mogan'r 摩杆兒 (mógan'r) Engage in sexual intercourse (杆 = the penis; 磨 = the undulation of a millstone): YQSC II 487; LIU 65. Also magan'r 磨~
moguo'de 遺過的 (móguódè) See mo'de (1)
mohailuo 摩孩羅 (móhailuo) See mohelu

moheluo 摩孩羅 (móhele) 1. Figurine of wood or clay sculpted like a Bodhisattva (used in religious offerings on the festival of the Double Seventh and subsequently given to children as dolls): YQX 1386.7. Also mohouluo 摩紅 (móhulùo), moheluo 摩訶 (móhélùo), moheluo 摩勒 (móhélùo)
moheluo 魔合羅 (móhelùo) 2. Adjective for someone dearly loved or someone good-looking: WB 81.14

mohouluo 摩紅 (móhoulùo) See mohelu

molang 木浪 (móliàng) Crude; rash: YQX 1644.6

molin 抹鄰, ~邻 (mólin) Mong. Horse: WB 42.1. Also mulin 毛邻, 毛邻

According to the Glossary, the words are used in various contexts related to the performing arts of the Jin, Yuan, and Ming periods. The glossary provides definitions and examples of usage for each term, helping users understand the cultural and historical significance of these vocabulary items.
momangtou 抹芒頭 (moomaingtoul) To dampen zeal; demoralize: YQX 1023.11. Also damangtou 打～，humangtou 落～
momei 抹媚, 魔～ (moomei) Bewitched, entranced: WB 287.6. Also humei 狐～，狐魅
momie 磨滅, 末～ (molmieh) 1. Misreatment, oppression: YQX 1666.13. 2. To be weakened, destroyed: LZY 18.1. 3. To temper oneself through struggle: YQX 1676.11
momo 摩摩, 磨磨, 磨磨 (molmol) Steamed bread: YQX 791.5. Also bobo 波波, 鈅鉈, 銅鐵
momo diudiu 抹抹,丢丢,~~摔跤 (molmo diudiu) See diumo
moni 私末,泥 (moinli) Troop leader in early variety shows; lead male singer in the zhugongdiao 諸宮調 and precursor of the mo 末 in Yuan dramas: WB 972.14. See also mo
moniang 末娘,没～ (moinianli) See niang
monong 摩弄 (molning) 1. To fondle, stroke, toy with: YQX 398.18. 2. To flatter, fawn upon, coax to your will: WB 294.1. 3. To grind down, cause misery: YQX 829.8. 4. To restrain: WB 285.13
moqi 磨旗, 摩～ (molqi) 1. To wave a flag: YQX 1511.8. 2. Fig. Heavy blizzard (flying whetstones): YQX 103.21. Also qimo 轟者～
moru 祭入 (mohru) To enter, step inside: YQX 198.9
mosa 摩挲 (molsa) See masa
moshan zhuishou 魔扇墾首 (molshahn zuishshou) To be saddled with a heavy burden (a millstone on one’ s arm): YQX 210.17
moshou 墨绶 (molshouh) Black belt on which official seals were worn: YQX 1656.4
mota 抹塔 (mohta) See moda
motie 抹貼 (mootie) To beguile, charm (with words): YQSC II 482
motu chahui 抹土搽灰 (moottu chahuici) To apply stage makeup; take up the entertainment profession: CLS 244.8. Also chahui motu ～～～, 茶～～～, chahui mofen ～～～
motuo 磨陀, ～佗, ～驼, 磨驼, ～駝 (moltootrol) To be in a state of idleness, dawdle, spend time leisurely: YQX 856.16
mowei sanshao 末尾 三梢 (mohwee sanshao) See sanshao mowei
moxiao 摩肖 (molxiao) To portray, copy: CHUANQI 98.12
Moye 冥邪 (mohyel) Name of a famous sword: MZJ 148 n.50. See also Ganjiang
moyouzui 抹油嘴 (moyoulzuii) To sponge off others: WB 699.17.
mozhang 魔障 (molzhahng) 1. Trials and tribulations; harassment: YQX 729.12. 2. To tempt, beguile: YQX 458.14

mou
mou'er 謀兒 (mouelerl) See buer
mohan xingdian 眸含星電 (molshan xingdiahn) Charismatic look in the eye (military hero): YCJ 45.10
mou'jia 茶家 (moujia) See mou'yi
mouwang tuba 謀王圖霸 (moulwang tubah) To plot to take the empire by military might: MZJ 238.5
mou'ye 茶也 (mouyoue) See mou'yi
mou'yi 茶矣, ～以 (mouyyii) I, me: YQX 1476.2. Also mou'ye ～也, mou'jia ～家

mu
mu 穀 (muh) Also pronounced man
mubange 米伴哥 (mubahange) Doll: YQX 866.19
mucha 米楂 (muhchal) Fig. Idiot, stupid (block of wood): WB 599.21
mucun malu shijin 木寸馬户尸巾 (muhcuhn maalul shijin) Dumb donkey prick! (riddle made by taking apart the three characters 村, 马, and 屁;尸 is a simplification of 疡): WB 317.5
muda 木大 (muhdah) See daimuda
mudachong 母大蟲 (muudahcholng) Female tiger: MDT 197.12
mudan hua’xia guifengliu 牡丹花卉下鬼風流 (muudan huaxiah guiifengliul) Prov. In the face of death, one might be better off making love among the peonies: YQX 1710.13
mugu 慕古～顧慕～慕 (muugu) Foolish, rash; obtuse: DXX 84.6
mugui 木拐～拐 (muuguai) Cane, staff: MZJ 548.13
muhusi 木笏司 (muhuhsi) Befuddled official: YQX 769.15
muke 木客 (muukeh) Strange creature in human form with bird claws that dwells in the mountains and nests in tall trees: WB 655.6
Mulianseng 目連僧 (muhiialnseng) Mu Lian the monk who rescues his mother from Hell, folk hero of many popular operas: CHUANQI 156.10
mulin 母驢～駱 (muuliln) See molin
mulü 木驢 (muhlü) “Wooden donkey,” a pole spiked with nails (criminals sentenced to death by slicing were first bound to it and paraded through the streets): YQX 1517.12. Also cima 刺馬
mumao’r 母貌兒 (muhmaor) Rattrap: YQSC II 494
mumao’r 母貌兒 (muhmaor) Prostitute: YQSC II 491
mu’r 母兒 (muur) Talent, skill, ability: YQX 479.7
murubing 木乳餅 (muhrubbing) 1. Tight-wad 2. Bank (slot prevented removal of the money; when full it was broken; bing = 馳): YQX 876.1
mutai’r 木胎兒 (muhtailr) Puppet: DADIAN 95
muyu 暮雨 (muhyuu) Fig. Rendezvous of lovers; also, to make love: CSD 3.5
na 那 (nah) Also pronounced nuo
na 納 (nah) To repress (= 摳): LZY 121.2
naba 拿把 (nabaa) See naban[’r]
naban[’r] 拿班兒，～板～ (nabann) To put on airs, act aloof: YQX 1658.15. Also naba～把，nada～大，nannie～捏，naqiao～喬，nakuan～款，natang～唐～
nabei mengtou 穀被蒙頭 (nahbeih melngtoul) To curl up in a quilt and sleep: WB 61.21
nabi[xiang] 那壁厢 (nahbixiang) That; there: YQX 196.7
nabo 撓拕 (nabho) To provoke: DXX 92.14
nabu 納步 (nahbuh) Don’t trouble to see me out (a guest leaving): DADIAN 300
nada 拿大 (naldah) See naban[’r]
nada’r 那搭兒，～搭～，～搭～ (nahdar)
1. There; in that place 2. Where?: YQX 253.21. Also n Aquo’r～搭～，nara’r～搭～，nato’r～搭～，natuo’r～搭～，～搭～
ndaede 那的 (nahde) That (= 個)
nageng 那更 (nahgeng) See nakan[geng]
naguo’r 那國兒 (nahuor) See nado[’r]
Nahao 那號 (nahhao) Regional name in a feudal lord ‘s title (i.e. Yangzhou in the title Lord of Yangzhou): DXX 147.5
nahe 納合 (nahlhel) To frown: WB 281.15
nahuah 那話 (nahhuah) “That word” (euphemism for penis): DXX 46.13
najia 納甲 (nahjiia) Robe: YQX 989.9
nakan[geng] 那堪 更～看～ (nakangengh) Furthermore, even more, in addition: WB 268.9. Also gengnakang 更～
nakua nuoyao 納胯挪腰 (nahkuah nuoyoaoy) To bluster, swagger: YQX 1526.5. Also nakua zhuangyao～～～～
nakua zhuangyao 納胯壯腰 (nahkuah zhuangyao) See nakua nuoyao
nakuan 拿款 (nakuan) See naban[’r]
na’mei 那每 (nahmei) See na’men
na’men 那每 (nahmen) They (= 他們): DXX 64.8
nanie 拿nie (nalanie) See naban[’r]
naqijian 那其間 (nahqijian) See qiijian
naqiao 拿喬 (naliqiao) See naban[’r]
naqie 拿階，～撓 (naqiel) To catch, apprehend: DXX 44.1
naque 納缺 (nahque) See baique
nashayin 撫殺因 (nahshayin) See sayin
nata’r 那塌兒，～塌～ (nataar) See nado[’r]natang 拿糖 (naihtang) See naban[’r]
natou 納頭 (naitoul) To bow, lower the head: LZY 153.1
natuo’r 那陀～～陀～～～ (nataou)
1. There; in that place 2. Where?: WB 73.1
naxie 那些 (naxie) There; also, where? (=那裏): WB 73.1
nayan 那源 (nahyaiun) Mong. An official: YQSC II 507
nayunshou 拿雲手 (nalyunshoou) To wield political power; also, reach for the stars: WB 61.19
na’z 納子 (nahz) An ornament, a trinket: WB 84.16
nai 代 (naai) You (= 你): HUJI III 87 n.5
naihe 奈何,耐～ (nahhel) To deal with, cope with, handle: YQX 493.10
Naihe 奈何,耐～ (nahhel)
Chinese River Styx (damned souls can never cross it but are condemned to suffer its waters): YQX 1344.2
nainai 姑娘,奶奶,姨姨 (naainai)
1. Mother: YQX 100.15. 2. Wet nurse: YQX 1119.14. 3. Man’s term of
naitang  乃堂 (naitalng) Your mother; an elderly woman: WB 266.6
naishou 奈守 (naishhou) To be patient: CLS 252.5
nai'z 妹子 (nai'z) See nainai
nanbing 難並 (nanbing) Incomparable: YQX 89.18
nandang[dang] 難當當 (nandangdang) 1. To play tricks, joke: YQX 905.10. 2. Hard to endure: YQSC II 525. 3. Without equal: WB 353.10
nandingfen 難丁粉 (nandilingfen) Fragrant body powder: YQX 153.3
nanjin 難禁 (nanjin) Difficult to endure, hard to take: WB 401.5
nankemeng 南柯夢 (nankemeng) Dreams, illusions (after the Tang story of Li Gongzuo who achieved fame and fortune only to awaken and discover it was all a dream): YQX 849.11
nanna 難那 (nanna) See nui那
.nannan 喃喃 (nannan) Twitter of birds: SQX 168.1
.nannan dudu 喃喃篤篤 (nannan dudu) See .dudu nannan
.nannan nana 喃喃喃喃 (nannan nana) See .dudu nannan
nannü 男女 (nannü) 1. We servants (term used by male servants when addressing the master); we men and women who serve: WB 135.19. 2. A servant
nannuo 難那 (nannuo) See nui那
Nanpu 南浦 (nanpuu) General term for the Southland: DXX 2.5
nantuntu 難 吐 (nantuntu) Speechless: YQX 638.1

nanxi 南戲 (nanxi) Dramatic tradition dating from the Song dynasty, thought to have been centered at Wenzhou in the Ming times

Nanya 南衙 (nanya) 1. Seat of government (in Song times, Nanya or Nanfu ~府 referred to Kaifeng, and the Emperor was called Kaifeng fuyin 閣府尹): YQX 940.10. 2. Powerful persons in high places

nanyou jiujun 女游九郡 (nanyou jiujun) Men are philanderers: YQX 342.15

nanzhuomo (nanzhuomoh) Difficult to grasp or understand (=難捉摸): WB 282.12

nang

nang 囊 (nang) Inferior: YQX 448.21

nangchuai 囊揣 (nangchui) To offer no resistance; be easily intimidated: WB 321.3. Also nongtuan 囊團, rangruan 僵軟, ranzhui 僵垂

nangnang tutu 囊囊突突 (nangnang tutu) See .dudu nannan

nai

nai 采, 猴 (nai) To scratch (=撓): YQX 1373.21

naiwaiai 闆亥亥 (naiwaiai) See naogaigai

naobeihou 臉背後 (naobeihou) To turn the face aside: WB 303.10

naogaigai 闆亥亥 (naogaigai) Sight and sounds of excitement or commotion: WB 127.12. Also naiwaiai ~亥亥, naiwaiai ~亥

naogan'[r] 闆竿兒, ~竿 (naoganr) Bamboo frame on which a toy-peddler’s wares are hung: YQSC II 531

naoge guchui 鈴歌鼓吹 (naoge guochui) Martial music: MZJ 151.10
naogu 脳箍 (naogu) Torture with a rope tied around the head and cinched tight with a wooden wedge: YQX 635.3

naoguo 魍魉, 惡 ~ (naoguo) Anger, rage: YQX 793.1

naohaihai 鬳嘍嘍 (naohhaihai) See nagaigai

naohuanghuang 鬳荒荒 (naohuanghuang) Uprising, upheaval, chaotic conditions: YQX 359.5. Also naorongrong ~ 菱

nao'huoduo 鬳鑼鑼, ~和 ~ 和朵, ~讖 ~ ~ 罷～ (naohhuoduo) To make a clamorous din: YQX 856.9

naoji 惡激 (naoji) To provoke, cause indignation: WB 815.16 Also jinao ~ ~, 浊～

naojiujiu 鬳啾啾 (naojiujiu) To wrangle: YQX 1643.17

naonao hehe 鬳吰吰 (naonaohehe) To be noisy: YQX 1078.11

nao'er 鬳兒, 俻 ~ (nao'er) Prostitute: YQX 143.15. See also dizi

nao'riu 鬳兒酒 (nao'riu) See tounaqiu

naorongrong 鬳茸茸 (naorongrong) See naohuanghuang

naosai juee 撓腮擦耳 (naosaijuee) To see naosai

naoshi 鬳市 (naoshi) See yunyang[shi]

naoshi yunyang 鬳市雲陽 (naoshi yunyang) See yunyang[shi]

nazoao 惡懊 (nazoao) Vexation; also, to be vexed: YQX 1503.15

naozhuang 鬳軫, ~雃 (naozhuang) To adorn a belt, saddle, or bridle with gems and precious metals: WB 1026.18

naozhuang'z 鬳犖犖 (naozhuang'z) To fall headfirst from a high place: LU 498

ne

Nezha 那吒 (nezhaha) Budd. Eldest son of the god Vaisravana: YQX 846.15

nezhashe 那吒舎 (nezhashe) Boys’ martial arts training groups that practice during the winter lull in farming: WB 801.12

nei

neicai 內才 (neicai) Knowledge; intelligence: YQX 707.10

neiguan 內官 (neiguan) See neizhi

nei'jia 内家 (nei'jia) 1. Imperial concubine: YQX 796.20. 2. Budd. Lay persons: YANG II 534

neiwenjie 內問介 (neiwenjie) For an actor to comment to someone backstage: THS 1.7. See also jie

neizhi 內直 (neizhi) Eumuch: LU 78. Also neiguan ~

neizhi 內職 (neizhi) Positions held by imperial concubines: CSD 4.2

nen

nen 恩 (nen) See also ren

nenban 恩般 (nenban) See ren (3)

nen'de 恩的, ~地 (nen'de) See ren (3)

nen'di 恩底 (nen'di) See dianyin

nen'die 恩迭 (nen'die) See dianyin

nendou 恩陡 (nendou) See dounen[de]

nen-ehuang 嫝鵝黃 (nen-ehuang) Variety of yellow wine: YQX 353.21

nen-gechu 嫝鵝鈐 (nen-gechu) Callow youth: YQX 479.14

nenhua-nii 嫊花女 (nenhua-nii) Virgin: SHANGXI 61.n.47

nen'ma 恩麼 (nen'ma) See ren'mo

nen'mo 恩末 (nen'mo) See ren'mo

nenyue 恩約 (nenyue) See yinyue

neng

neng 能 (neng) 1. To prefer; also, would rather: WB 460.13. 2. Very, extremely, the
most: YQX 1239.10.  3. In this way, in that way; in such a way: DXX 50.1. See also ren (3).  4. How can?: YQX 655.9.  5. Evil (power); heterodox (forces): YQSCII 538 (9)  

nengke 能可 (nelngkee) Would rather: YQX 1481.21  
nengneng 能能 (nelngnelng) See danengneng  
nengxing  能行志離得影 (nelngxilng zeenlildel yiing) Prov. Smart but unable to avoid fate (able to walk but unable to leave behind one’s shadow): WB 86.13  
nengya 能牙 (nelngyal) To talk glibly: YQX 1081.18  

ni  
nicai 你才 (niicail) You wretch!: LZY 8.7  
niding 擬定 (niidhng) Certain, without doubt: WB 317.21. Also dingni ～, yiding 己～  
ninhaier 泥孩兒 (nihaierl) See nixifu  
nihuala 泥滑喇 (nihuallah) Muddy and slippery: MDT 34.9  
nijin baoxi 泥金報喜 (nijin baohxii) To receive an announcement, written on gold-flecked paper, of having passed the civil service examinations for the jinshi 進士 degree: MDT 200.5  
nil'lixian 泥裹陷 (nillixiannah) To be enmired in troubles, disasters: YQX 232.2. Also ni'zhongxian ～中～  
niniang 你娘 (niinialng) See niang  
niqiu huanyanjing 泥裳換眼睛 (nijiquihuahnyaanjing) To be unperceptive (mudballs for eyes): YQX 217.13  
nirenjiao 妹人嬌 (niirelnjiao) To use seductive charms: LIDAI II 646.7  
nishang yuyiwen 觚裳羽衣舞 (nilshalnig yuyiwwu) The Rainbow Chemise and Feathered Skirt dance (introduced by northwest tribes at the Tang court and associated with Yang Guifei 陽貴妃 who danced it): MZJ 15.1  
nitoujiu 泥頭酒 (niltoujiyu) Wine bottled with a clay stopper: YQX 914.11  
nixifu 泥媳婦 (nixilfuh) Child’s clay doll: YQX 1371.6. Also nihaiер ～孩兒  
nixie zhaiwa 泥鞋窄襪 (nixiel zhaiawah) Low-ranking government official (ni = 沒; they wore black shoes): YQX 1609.18  
ni'zhongci 泥中刺 (nilzhongcih) Danger in unexpected places: YQX 472.1  
ni'zhongxian 泥中陷 (nilzhongxiahn) See ni'iixian  
nizi 妮子 (nizii) 1. Endearing term for a young girl: WB 782.3. 2. Slattern!; slave!: YQX 196.13.  3. Concubine:YQX 162.17  
nian  
nian 拈 (nian) To try one’s hand at: YQX 512.5  
nian 拈 (niana) 1. In good taste (clothing): DXX 147.13.  2. To sing, perform songs: DXX 3.6.  3. To drive away, expel; get rid of: YQX 1253.3. Also pronounced nie  
nian 擺 (nianan) 1. To beat (a drum): LZY 118.7.  2. To drive out, oust: YQX 227.21  
nianbaer 擇兒 (niaanbaherl) Peddler of used goods: YQX 390.14  
niancheng jifen 擇成髮粉 (niaancheling jifeen) To twist into pulp and powder: YQX 1481.5  
nianduo 拈哆 (nianduo) To test with the fingers for thickness: YQX 342.21  
nian-gan 粘竿 (niangan) Bamboo pole smeared with a sticky substance to catch dragonflies, cicadas, etc.: YQX 695.13  
Nianhan 拈漢 (nianhahn) Han Chinese: MZJ 92.6  
nianhe 拈合 (nianhhel) Thick and fast (relationships): YQX 1415.15  
nianjia 拈甲 (nianjiaa) Age (in years): LZY 6.8
nianni 捏腻 (niannih) Indigestion: DXX 148.5
niannian nini 捏捏腻腻 (niannianh nihih) Elegant; dainty: DXX 70.3. Also niannuo 捏
Niannu 念奴 (niannulu) Concubine at the Tang court: YFG 197.6
niannuo 捏搭 (niannuoh) See niannian nini
niannuanruan 捏赖赖 (niannuanruan) Saturated with mud: WB 7.17 (which = 赖, is not in dictionaries, according to GHQ 78 n.18)
nians 捏色 (nianseh) Good looks: YQX 336.8. Also rens 捏～
nianshe 捏舌 (nianshel) To trick, humbug; also, spread rumors: WB 896.6
nianshi 年时 (nianshil) In that year; in years past: DXX 149.4
niansu 捏塑 (niansuh) To model, mold: DXX 73.11
niansuan 捏酸 (niansuan) To be jealous, be envious: YQSC II 543
nianxian 捏相 (nianxiahng) To observe, scrutinize: DXX 65.1
nianxiao 捏销 (nianxiao) Fig. To toy with a lady’s affections; attempt to seduce (twist the silk handkerchief, a token of a lover’s affection): WB 84.20
nianzhe 捏折 (nianzheh) See dianzhe
nianzhengzi 捏针指 (nianzhenzii) To do needlework: WB 287.2

niang 娘 (niang) 1. Damn it; to hell with; (expletive like tama’d 他在 modern Chinese): YQX 101.12. Also ma niang 麻～. moniang 毛～, mimou～, niniang 你～, shenmiang 甚～, shemonianiang 甚末～, shem’moniang 甚末～, taniang 他～, qieshiniang 且是～, xieniang 訪～ 2. Very, unusually: YQSC II 546

nie 捏 (nieh) To tread, walk lightly (= 踏: WB 216.18
nieguai paike 捏怪排科 (nieguai paike) See shanwai nieguai
nieguanman 捏罐滿 (nieguanman) See yeguanman
niesha buchengtuan 捏沙不成團: 捏～ (niexiah) ~ (niesha buchengtuan) Fig. To toy with a lady’s affections; attempt to seduce (twist the silk handkerchief, a token of a lover’s affection): WB 84.20
nianzhengensi 捏针指 (nianzhenzih) To do needlework: WB 287.2

nienqianzong 捏足滑踪. 捏足滑踪 (niezong) Small, dainty steps: THS 183.5
niezu 捏足 (niezul) Son of a concubine or harlot: THS 71.3
niezul 捏足 (niezul) Small, dainty steps: THS 183.5
niezu qianzong 捏足滑踪 (niezul qianzong) To step lightly, walk on tiptoe: LZY 64.1
nin

nin 怨; 您 (niln) You (familiar form in Yuan dramas): YQX 346.8. See also ren 您

nin'er 您兒 (nilner) I (abbreviation of nin-haierl 您孩兒): YQX 201.21

nin'za 您咱 (nilnzal) See 'za

ning

ningdi 凝睇 (nilngdih) A determined gaze: YQX 711.10

ningjia[zhu] 宍家住 (nilngjiashuh) To return home to a routine life: YQX 1120.15. Also ningjia zhuzuo ～ ～ 坐

ningjia zhuzuo 宍家住坐 (nilngjia zhuhzuo) See ningjia[zhu]

ningnai 寧奈, ~ 奈, ~ 耐 (nilngnaih) To be patient, bide one's time: YQX 52.1

ningzhu 凝注 (nilngzhuh) To gaze fixedly, stare (abbreviation of ningwang zhuli 凝望注立): DXX 141.14

niu

niu 犬 (niuln) To break open gently: YQX 153.5

niubi'z 牛鼻子 (niulbilz) Dao. Fig. Priest (cow's nose, referring to their bald heads): YQX 1044.16

Niu Biao 牛表 (niul biaao) Name for a village bully: WB 840.19

Niu Jin 牛助, ~ 助, ~ 助 (niu jin) Name for a village bully: WB 840.19

niujiu 牛酒 (niuljiju) Beef and wine (for gifts and sacrifices): YQX 1203.14

niuma jinju 牛馬襟裙 (niulmaa jinju) See maniu jinju

niunie 扭捏, ~ 捏 (niunienie) To strut, swagger; put on airs: YQX 200.17

niuzi 牛子 (niulzi) Fig. 1. A villager, a hick: YQX 995.3. 2. Mountain bandits’ term for a captive: YQX 995.3

nong

nong 弄 (nohng) To play a musical instrument: DXX 75.7

nongdongling 弄冬凌 (nohngdongling) See huo'shang nongdongling

nonggui boshja 弄鬼博沙 (nohngguii boshja) Fig. Futile efforts come to naught: LIDAI II 526.4

nongliu nianhua 弄柳拈花 (nohlngliu nianhua) To visit prostitutes: YQX 1588.1

nongnong nannan 哄嗡喃喃 (nohngnong nannan) To mutter, mumble: YYCD 635

nongtuan 腥圖 (nohngtuan) See nangchua i

nongwu 弄舞 (nohngwu) To play tricks, joke: YQX II 554

nongxuezhai 弄雪齋 (nohngxuezhai) To be punished by flogging: YQX 646.11

nongzui'r 弄嘴兒 (nohngzuiir) To make up things; brag, talk big: YQX 1663.6

nou

nou 搪 (nouh) To make love (possible euphemism for 睡): YQX 1258.3

nu

nuchai 奴俳 (nulchail) See nutai

nuchichi 怒啇啇 (nuchichi) To be hopping mad: YQX 1303.4

nudu huachi 杜花遲 (nulduhuachil) Mong. Boxing master: BKCD 159

nuge 奴哥 (nulle) Dearest sister (endearing address to a woman): DXX 72.13

nuhonghong 怒哄哄 (nuhonghong) To be hopping mad: YQX 177.11

nuhouhou 怒鴨鴨 (nuhouhou) To snort with anger: YQX 1643.21
nuji tongcao 驱驅同槽 (nulijih tongcaol) Nag and thoroughbred sharing a stable: YFG 70.6

nuliu 奴流 (nulliul) Of the slave class: MZJ 474.8

numen 歪門 (nulmeln) Mong. A bow: WB 42.1

numoumou 怒咄咄 (nuhmoumou) Angry aspect: LIDAII 834.10

nutai 奴胎,~台 (nulltail) Slave!; slattern!: YQX 27.17. Also nuchai ~侍

nuwu 怒怒 (nuhwuh) Rage: LZY 147.1

nuya tuzui 芳芽笑嘴 (nuhyal tuzuui) To yell and curse; give a tongue-lashing: YQX 196.2

nuyan shanmei 努眼苦眉 (nuhyaan shanmei) See shanmei numu

nuzui pengchun 輤嘴膨唇 (nuuzuii pelngchunl) Puckered lips and sour face: LZY 17.8

nu

nüchunchai 威裙叙 (nuuchulnchai) Woman: YQX 465.11. Also nüjuanchan ~娟嫖

nüchunniu 娃春牛 (nuuchunniul) Battered woman (chunniu is a clay ox beat by people dressed as gods to celebrate dachun 打春, the arrival of spring): YANG I 290.6

nüjia sanfu 娃嫁三夫 (nuujiah sanfu) Women are harlots: YQX 342.15

nüjuanchan 娃娟娟 (nujuanchaln) See nüchunchai

nülang’hang 娃郎行 (nuulalnghangling) Young woman, an able young woman: MDT 28.13. See also ’hang

niinidad’jia 娃娘家 (nuunialngjia) Nurse, amah: YQX 338.7

niixiaohweih 娃校尉 (nuuxiaohweih) Female football player: YYCD 89

Nüzhi 女直 (nuuzhi) Tartars or Jurchen peoples (=女真), founders of the Jin 金 dynasty: YQX 1103.8

nüzi biangan 女字邊干 (nuuzhi biangan) Cunning, deceitful (a riddle for the character jian 奸): WB 291.19

nuan

ruanrongrorng 喬溶溶,~融融 (nuanrongrorng) Warm and mild: YQX 799.12

ruantang[yuan] 墙堂院 (ruantangyuan) Shelter for the cold, hungry, and homeless: YQX 1602.1

ruantong 燥痛,~ (ruantong) To give food and comfort to one punished by flogging: YQX 926.17. Also ruantong 軟～

nuo

nuo! 那 (nuoh) Expresses wonder, dismay, shock: YQX 445.21

nuo 那 (nuoh) Part. Final, like 呢: YQX 449.13

nuo 那 (nuol) To move, shift (=挪): YQX 1162.17

nuo 那 (nuoh) Equal to 奈, as in 奈何, 難奈,無奈,爭奈: YQSC II 559

nuo 撿 (nuoh) To seize, grasp, take hold of: DXX 42.10

nuo 握 (nuoh) See yinuo

nuoding 握定 (nuohdiing) To clench (a fist): LZY 7.5

nuodong 動 (nuoldong) 1. To move (feet): YQX 1182.12. 2. To turn (=挪): YQX 516.5

nuonian 娃撻 (nuonian) To move or manipulate with the fingers (nuo=撻): YQX 905.3

nuosha 撻沙,撻 (nuoshah) Intangible, ungraspable (holding on to sand); unstable:
nuosha buchengtuan

WB 619.13. Also tuansha 捏～～～，

nuosha buchengtuan 捏沙不成团

(nuoshua buchelngtualn) Prov. You can knead sand but it will not form a ball: YQX 1642.1.  

Also niesha buchengtuan 捏～～～，

nuoyu 摇揄 (nuolyul) To make fun of, ridicule: YQX 580.1
ou

ou (ou) Crooked and protruding (a nose): YQX 991.16
ouhou 角 (ouko) See oudou
oukou 角 (oukou) See oudou
oumakeng 應麻坑 (oumakeng) Rural life: “hempsoaking pit” (hemp fibers were used in weaving): YQX 594.12. Sometimes contrasted with fenghuangchi
ouis[r] 藕絲兒 (ouis[r]) 1. Thoughts of happy lovers (ouis is a pun on 松思): WB 288.13. 2. Light purple color: YQX 86.6
ouyan 偶煙 (ouyan) To make a fire that smoulders: DADIAN 619. Also yan-ou ~ ~
pa 169  

pa

pa 怕 (pah) 1. If, supposing: DXX 44.4. 2. To hope or expect: WB 713.14. 3. To be jealous, envious: YQSC III 3. 4. To be unafraid that: WB 947.9. 5. To be nervous, on edge: YQ 5.8

pabuda 怕不大 (pahbuhdah) See pabudai

pabudai 怕不待 (pahbuhdaih) 1. To be unwilling or reluctant: WB 305.19. See also YCJS 303. 2. Although, even though (often followed by pianbuhui 偏不會): YQX 232.19. Also pabuda ～大

pahou 怕后 (pahhouh) See qiehou

pasha 扒沙 (paisha) See basha

pasheshe怕設設 (pahshehsheh) Terrified: YQX 1730.17

patui 扒推爬 (paltui) See batui

pazepa 怕則怕 (pahzelpah) The fear is that...: YQX 1509.16

pai

paianssi 排院司 (pailahnshi) River patrolman: YQX 246.5

paichang 排場 (pailchaang) 1. Entertainment place, theater: ZJK 314. 2. Profession, calling: YQX 898.21

paichou 拍愁 (paichoul) To be burdened by sadness or worries: DXX 100.6

paifa 牌發 (pailfa) To dispatch under official authorization: YQX 1513.15

paifang 排房 (pailfang) Rank among siblings by order of birth: LZY 12.5

paifang lidian 排房吏典 (pailfang lihdian) Yamen clerks: YQX 638.4

paihuan 排唤 (pailhuanh) To make overture; convey (feelings, ideas): DXX 84.14

paijūn 排軍,牌 (pailjun) Military unit equivalent to a militia (ten men form a pai; the leader is the pai tou ～頭): YQX 834.8

paijala 拍喇喇 (pailallal) See .bulala

pailai 派隮 (pailaih) See beilai

paimen 排門 (pailmen) To go from door to door: YQX 641.6

painie 排捏 (pailnie) To exaggerate; slander: YQX 1428.17. Also paishuo ～說

paiqi 拍旗,～旗 (pailqi) See qipai

paiqiaoju 排敲鑼 (pailqiaojuel) See xiaqiaojue

pairi 排日 (pailrih) Daily: YQX 882.15

paisai 拍塞 (pailsa) Full to overflowing: YQX 954.9

paishuo 排說 (pailshuo) See painie

paitiaojiao 排調 (pailtiaojel) To seek diversion from loneliness or boredom: MZJ 536.3

paixi 拍惜 (pailxi) To touch tenderly: DXX 110.3. Also jiangxi 將～, guoxi ～

paizi 呆子 (pailzii) Yamen runner; policeman: YQX 1753.7. See also zhihou[ren] (1)

pan

pan 判 (pahn) 1. To deliberate, cogitate: YANG I 275.8. 2. To risk: YQX 355.4. Variants: 拼,拼; also qi 搏

pan 瞥 (pahn) To pass through; experience: YQX 1600.6

panban 攀繫 (panbahn) To involve: DXX 101.13

panbin 潘鬓 (panbhin) Black hair flecked with grey, brought on by worry and care (after Pan Yue' s 潘岳 reference to his own hair): DXX 102.7

panchan 盤纏 (palnchaln) 1. Daily expenses: YQX 1118.1. 2. To get by, make ends meet: YQX 932.10. Also panjiao ～纏
panchan zhegui 撮缠折桂 (panchahn zheguih) To pass the civil service examinations: WB 3.9

pan Chengou 盼辰勾 (pahnchelngou) Dim hopes (the star Chengou is seldom visible): YQX 896.7

panchengtu 盼程途 (pahnchelngtul) To be on one’s way, hurry along: WB 443.9. Also panchucheng ~, chengtupan ~

pan de 拼的 (pahnde) To provide, furnish: YQX 1503.16

pan[gu] 盼顾 (pahnguh) To look after, care for: YQX 623.12. Also gupan ~

panhua 攀话 (pahnhuah) To chat; also, a casual conversation: YQX 1656.3

panjiao 攀教 (panjiaao) See panchan

panjin langu 攀金-language (panjin laangu) To draw far-fetched conclusions (by indiscriminately relating old and new events): WB 68.18

panlan 攀蓝 (panlain) Cowardly act to avoid risking one’s life (after Zhu Yun who climbed a palace railing to avoid execution; he was pardoned after the rail broke): YQX 6.9

panling 攀铃 (pahnlilng) Dancers’ handbells: MZJ 546.13

panlong 攀龙 (pahlolng) Female hair style (topknot coiled like a dragon): MZJ 478.8

paner 攀儿 (pahnerl) Maid, servant girl: YQX 865.13. Also lian'er

pang pangzi 攀仔 (pahngge) See bang

pangguer 攀姑儿 (pahngguerl) See bang-guer

pangmei 龐眉 (pahngmeil) Brows hoary with age: YQX 1194.18

pangpai 帕牌 (pahngpail) Shield: WB 487.16

pang'r 龐兒 (pahngr) Face: YQX 1157.7. Also bao'r 鲍 ~, mang'r 庞 ~, 脭 ~, mangdao'r 庞道 ~. See also lian'nao

pangzhi 帕枝 (pahngzhi) Second wife or concubine: PPJ 202.4

pangzhouli 帕洲例 (pahngzhouli) Legal precedent (based on a ruling in another district): YQX 1508.3

paoduo 抛躲 (paoduoo) 1. To be abandoned or deserted: DXX 133.1. 2.Barrier; a thing coming between: YQX 1640.4

paofeng penglong 炮風烹龍 (paoh-fehng pengloeng) See penglong paofeng

paogua 腹瓜 (paolgua) Failure (useless as a bottle gourd): YQX 15.6

paolong pengfeng 炮龍烹風 (paoh-loeng pengfehng) See penglong paofeng

paopie 抛撇 (paopie) See paoshan[sha]

paosa 抛撒 (paosa) To squander, waste: YQX 1587.4

paoshan[sha] 抛送 (paoshansha) To abandon: YQX 133.16. Also paopie ~

peifeng 陪房 (peilfalen) 1. Trousseau: WB 994.3. 2. Serving maid attending a bride in her new home: YQX 158.4

peigao 披告 (peilgaoh) To make a request: DXX 40.8
peihua 陪话 (peilhuah) 1. To ask a favor: YQX 44.8. 2. To apologize (pei = 赔): WB 779.16
peikou 陪口 (peikoou) To apologize: YQX 562.15
peipei 哽哽 (peipei) See .pipi
peiqianhuo 陪钱货, 赔 (peiqianhuo) Things sold at a loss (daughters of marriageable age require a dowry): YQX 791.10
peiqiang 哽抢 (peiqiang) To reprove someone to his or her face: YQX 445.20
peisui 哽遂 (peisui) To spread wings: MZJ 435.13. Pronunciation according to MZJ 439 n.25

pen

pen 喷 (pen) 1. To shoot off the mouth: WB 317.9. 2. To blandish: YQX 202.9
pendiao 盤吊, ~ 吊 (pendiaoh) Form of execution (a prisoner, with all his orifices stopped up, is bound, rolled up in a rush mat and propped upside down against a wall after being fed two bowls of steamed millet and salted fish; death is said to occur within an hour): YQX 643.5.
pensa 喷撒 (pensa) To fume and snort in anger: YQX 270.4. Also sapen ～～
penyou 盤幽 (penyou) Shielded from the sun (covered by an overturned basin): MZJ 476.13

peng

pengbi 摆臂 (pengbih) To take by the arm with both hands: YQX I204.7
Pengdao 蓬島 (pengdaao) Isle of fairies and immortals: HIUJ III 83.6. Also Penghu ~ 壶, Penglang ~ 槃
peng-e 鵟鵞 (pengeh) Fig. Persons of great ability (the roc and the osprey, fabulous birds of enormous size): YQX 807.12

Penggong 蓬宮 (pelnggong) Fairyland palace in Penglai: DXX 110.10
Penghu 蓬壺 (pelnghu) See Pengdao
peng[lan] 棨櫓, 棨 (pelnglan) Street theaters (originally tents and awning-covered arenas): ZXZY 123.12
penglang 蓬閣 (pelnglalng) See Pengdao
penglong paofeng 煮龍袍鳳 (peng-long paofehng) To prepare delicacies: WB 284.1. Also penglong zhufeng ～ ～ 烹, paofeng penglong ～ ～ ～, paolong pengfeng ～ ～ ～
penglong zhufeng 煮龍煮鳳 (peng-long zhufehng) See penglong paofeng
pengpai 彭排 (pengpai) Military shield made of cane: MZJ 540.2. Also tengpai 藤牌
, pengpeng 蓬篷 (pelngpeng) See tongtong
pengpu 怦瑩 (pengpu) See pingbo

pi

pi 敔 (pih) To bridle and saddle a mule or horse: YQX 203.16
piban tingfen 劈半停分, 足 ～ ～ (pibahn tingfen) See tingfen
pibangxie 皮鄉鞋 (pibaangxiel) Leather thong-sandals: LZY 18.9
pibie 牌懲, ~ 咸 (pibieh) To seethe with anger: LZY 17.9
pibing 拔秉 (pibih) High officials or gods in Yuan dramas (they wore robes and held rank boards, an abbreviation of pipao binghu 扶祝秉笏): YANG I 6151.3
pichuo 拌鈞 (pichuoh) See bichuo
pidai 皮袋 (pildaih) 1. Stomach: YQX 510.4. 2. Budd. Human body: WB 132.11. Also pinang ～囊
pidenglong 皮燈籠 (pildenglolng) See pidengqiu
pidengqiu 皮燈毬 (pildengqiul) Dimwit (a leather lamp shade gives little light): YQX 458.13. Also pidenglong ～～籠
pi’dé 匹的 ～ 地 (pide) To fall suddenly: YQX 1374.17

.pidiu pada 匹丢 捲答, 劈～～搭. ～搭 (pidiu pada) See .bidiu buda
.pidiu pada ～～ 搭～～～搭 (pidiu pada) See .bidiu buda

.pidiu pudong 劈丢 轰聲 (pidiu pudong) Sound of falling into water: YQX 1632.19

.pidiu putong 劈飄 椽桶 (pidiu putong) See .bidiu buda

pifeng moyue 批風 抹月 (pifeng mooyue) Fig. To write poetry (to write about the wind and toy with the moon): BKCD 161

pifu 匹夫 (pifu) 1. A common man: WB 3.11. 2. You old son of a bitch: YQX 1487.1

pige 皮格 (pigel) See pigu

pigw it 骨皮 (pilguh) Bones and skin: YQX 213.13. Also pigw-～

pihuai 劈劃 (pihuai) See baihuai

piljiao 劈較 (piljiao) See bijlao

piljiekui 劈解 庫 (piljiekuih) Fig. Brothel (flesh pawnshop): YQX 1253.1

pikang daoxu 批吭 打下 (pikang daoxu) To attack the enemy’s vulnerable spot: LU 207

pi’li chourou 劈裹抽肉 (pilili chourouh) Painfully thin and emaciated: YQX 154.1

pilihuo 霧霺 (pilihuoo) Lightning: YQX 189.6

piliang fenxing 劈兩分星 (piliang fenxing) See fenxing baillian

.piliu bula 劈溜 不刺 (piliul bulaheh) See .bidiu buda

.piliu pulu 劈溜 撲刺 (piliul pulah) See .bidiu buda

.piliu pulu 劈留 撲碌 (piliul puluh) Pitter-patter of rapid footsteps; thumping sounds: WB 45.18

pi’lu 乒瀟 (pilul) Monk’s hat: YCJ 27.15

pilie 既撩 (pilieh) To put in order; tidy up: DXX 17.8

pima jiuhuo 披麻 救火 (pimal jiuhhuoo) Fig. To ask for trouble (put out a fire wearing hemp): YQX 78.2

pinang 皮囊 (pinalang) See pidai

pipai dingdui 劈排 定對 (pimai dhinduih) To prepare to fight; meet in physical combat: WB 804.7. Also dingdui ~ ~, fangdui ~～

.pipi 匹匹, 谢謝 (pipi) Sound of a frightened pounding heart: YQX 710.9; sound of footsteps: YQX 387.20. Also .peipei 呸噹, .pupu 撲撲

.pipi popo 劈劈 潑 潟 (pipi popo) See .biba

.pipi pupu 劈劈 融 撲 (pipi pupu) See .biba

piran 破然, 慨～, 匹～ (piran) All of a sudden: YQX 1318.20. Also .piers 撻～

piruxian 匹如開, 警～～ (piruxialn) See pisixian

piruan 摯軟 (piruaan) To be weak; lack views and opinions (pi = 疲); YQX 1115.2. Also baruan 摯軟

pisi 警似, 匹～ (pisih) See bisi

pisixian 匹似開, 警～～ (pisixialn) Trivial, unimportant: DXX 21.10. Also piruxian ~ ~, 警如～

pisong 皮鬃 (pisong) Lazy: LU 150

pitou 披頭 (pitoul) Hair arranged in mourning: LZY 20.4

pitou'li 劍頭 (pitouli) Hair arranged in mourning with a flayed end used in torture: WB 78.16

pitou'li 劍頭 裏 (pitoulih) See pixian'li

pitou'li 劍頭 裏 (pitouli) Directly ahead (pi = 劈): SQX 114.1

pitou[‘r] 劈頭 兆～～ (pitour) See pixian'li

piwei 劍味 (piweih) To savor, appreciate: DXX 159.14

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
pixian’li 劫先裏. 足～ (pixianlii) To begin, start: YQX 147.13. Also pitou[‘r] ~頭兒, 匹頭兒, pitou’li 足頭～

pihzihzi 屁支支 (pihzihzi) Sound of slapping: YQX 62.16

pian 偏 (pian) 1. Very, extremely: DXX 119.8. 2. Barely, scarcely only: WB 875.16. 3. Luckily, fortunately, by chance (see YQSC III 38 [3], where the first example fits the definition, but it is not in the drama Chenzhou tiaomi 陳州 繖米: YQX #3

pian 謝 (pian) To boast, show off: WB 99.21

pianbude 偏 不的 (pianbude) No wonder; it merits that: YQX 233.8

piandai[‘r] 偏 帶兒 (piandaih) Black rhinoceros horn worn on officials’ belts in ancient times: DXX 138.8

pianhongshan 偏紅衫 (pianhongshan) Budd. Priest’s saffron robe: WB 274.18. See also pianshansheng

pianlianzi 偏蹂蹂 (pianlianzi) Pampered, spoiled child: YQX 828.17

piannia 偏 娅 (piannia) 1. To ride horseback: YQX 366.17. 2. To take advantage of a woman: WB 294.18

pianqian 偏 錢 (pianqian) Extra income; a rake-off: YQX 1427.18. Also pianshang ～手

pianshan 偏衫 (pianshan) Budd. Priest’s or nun’s robe that bares one shoulder: YQX 1238.10. Also bianshan ～

pianshi 偏室 (pianshi) Concubine: LZY 154.9

pianshou 偏手 (pianshou) See pianqian

pianwa genchuan 片瓦根操 (pianwa genchuan) See genchuan pianwa

pianyi 偏宜 (pianyi) Advantage; stroke of good luck: LZY 123.2

pianyun zheding 偏雲遮頂 (pianyun zheding) To have one’s life protected or spared: YQX 121.20

piaowa 偏瓦 (piaowa) Useless thing (a fallen roof tile): MDT 108.13

piaoxiang 偏香 (piaoxiang) Fig. Books (they were bound in blue and yellow silk): YQX 1499.6. Also piaonang ～囊

pie 個 (pie) To cast aside, abandon: YQX 199.17. See also bie, biegu

pieba 個罈 (pieba) See biba

piebai 個白 (piebai) To lie and cheat: LU 563

piedai 個呆 (piedai) See dadu

pie’dao 個道 (piedao) Foot: WEL 247 n.4. See also 'dao

piediao 個 弓, 吊 (piediao) To abandon: YQX 251.20

piao 剝 (piao) See biao 摸, 览, 摭

piaobi 剝臂 (piaobih) To acknowledge by saluting: YQX 1118.12

piaofa 剝發 (piaofa) To give timely authorization: HUJI III 84.4

paoke 剝客 (paokeh) Playboy, frequenter of brothels

piaoie 剝列 (piaoieh) Iciness of cold water: DXX 126.5

piaoloufen 剝漏粉 (piaoloufen) Variety of noodle made by dripping thin batter into boiling water: YRZJ 81.7

piaomai 剝麥 (piaomaih) Ruined harvest (wheat swept away by rain: it happened to a scholar who studied throughout the night and failed to attend to his crop): YQX 590.14

piaonang 剝囊 (piaonang) See piaoxiang

piaopeng 剝蓬 (piaopeng) To wander abroad: LZY 12.10

piaowa 剝瓦 (piaowa) Useless thing (a fallen roof tile): MDT 108.13

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pie’dao 個道 (piedao) Foot: WEL 247 n.4. See also ‘dao

piediao 個 弓, 吊 (piediao) To abandon: YQX 251.20

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pie′ge wa′r kong′li zenzhu</td>
<td>做個瓦兒空裏怎住 (piege waar konglii zenzhuh) See yang′ge wa′r kong′li zen′shengzhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piehua</td>
<td>撒花 (piehua) To sweet-talk; deceive artfully: LU 564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piejia</td>
<td>撒假 (piejiaa) To put on an act: WB 296.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>pieke</td>
<td>撒科 (pieke) See chake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pielan</td>
<td>撒蘭 (pielahn) Party game (names and amounts of money are written on notes. Winners win amounts matched with their names; losers’ papers are blank): YQX 1427.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piemo</td>
<td>撒末 (piemoh) To act, perform on stage: CLS 244.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pieqian</td>
<td>撒欠,~ 欠 (pieqiahn) 1. To pretend, play act 2. To act in a drama: WB 345.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pieqing</td>
<td>撒清 (pieqing) To pretend innocence: YQX 88.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pieran</td>
<td>撒然 (pieran) See piran</td>
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<tr>
<td>pieyan</td>
<td>撒演 (pieyaan) To perform: YYCD 963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pieyang</td>
<td>撒漾,~ 漾 (pieyahng) To throw down (see YCJS 308): WB 10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piezao</td>
<td>撒皂 (piezao) To write in black ink: YQX 1065.7. See also biezao (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pie′zhezuo</td>
<td>撒着坐 (piezhezuoh) To turn away in avoidance while sitting: YANG I 277.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**pin**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pin</td>
<td>品 (piin) To play a wind instrument: WB 88.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pinpang</td>
<td>聘胖 (pinpahng) Sound of a thing dropping: YQSC III 49. Also .pinpeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pinpeng</td>
<td>品胖 (pinpehng) See .pinpang</td>
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<tr>
<td>pinpo</td>
<td>蘋婆,頻 ~ (pinpol) Apple: WB 3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pintai</td>
<td>貧胎 (pintai) Miserable wretch!: ZXZY 67.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinwang feichang</td>
<td>品望非常 (pinwanghahng feichalng) Sterling character and reputation: HUJI III 97.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ping**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pingba</td>
<td>評跋,~ 評 (pingbal) See pingbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingbai[′de]</td>
<td>平白的,~ 地 (pingbalide) Groundlessly: YQX 1507.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingbo</td>
<td>評泊,~ 薄,~ 駁 (pingbol) To deliberate, consider, think over: WB 4.4. Also pingba~ 跡,~ 評, pengpu 怦薄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingbu</td>
<td>平步 (pingbuh) With easy steps: YQX 340.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>pingchen zanzhe</td>
<td>瓶沉簪折 (pingcheln zanzheli) See pingzhul zanzhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingcuo</td>
<td>平穢 (pingcuo) To put down (rebels), quell rebellion: DXX 62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingdi′shang qigudui</td>
<td>平地上起孤堆,~~~骨 ~ (pingdixiahng qigudui) Fig. To bring up a troublesome matter: YQX 1524.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingdi′xia qiaojue</td>
<td>平地下鍵撼,~ ~ ~ 鏍 (pingdixiahng qiaojuel) To harm someone for no reason: YQX 469.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingdu</td>
<td>評度 (pingduh) To consider: DXX 72.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingfu</td>
<td>平伏 (pingful) To vanquish; suppress: YQX 516.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingju</td>
<td>平鞠 (pingjul) Public inquiry: HUJI III 98.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pingkang[′li]</td>
<td>平康里 (pingkanglii) Famous brothel district in Changan: WB 357.2. Also Pingkangxiang~~巷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pingkangxiang</td>
<td>平康巷 (pingkangxiang) See Pingkang[′li]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingliang</td>
<td>平梁 (pingzialng) Ancient flat-topped cap: MDT 231.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinglun</td>
<td>評論,平 ~ (pingluhn) 1. To talk over; discuss: YQX 875.16. 2. To think over, consider: YQX 433.13. Also lumping ~ ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingmai</td>
<td>憐脈,凭 ~ (pingmaih) To take the pulse: YQX 369.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pingping</td>
<td>洋洋 (pingpilng) See .tongtong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingqiang</td>
<td>屏牆, ~ (pingqiiong) Screening wall just inside or outside the main gate of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the yamen (posting board for public announcements about criminal cases): YQX 636.17. Also bingqiang

pingren 平人 (pilngreln) Good person, faultless person: YQX 1381.8

pingshandi 平善底 (pilngshahndiid) Gentleman, fine person: LZY 57.8

pingshen 平身 (pilngshen) To straighten up after bowing: WB 50.1

pingzhuijing 瓶壺并 (pilngzhuijingjiing) See pingzhu zanzhe

pingzhi zan zhe 瓶壺篤折 (pilngzhuhi zanzhel) Fig. Once parted never to meet again (a sunken vase cannot be retrieved; a broken jade hairpin cannot be repaired): WB 308.16. Also pingchen zan zhe 瓶沉篤折, pingzhuijing 瓶壺并

po

'po 破 (poh) Sufi: After some verbs it indicates (a) action completed (like): DXX 119.10; (b) the present progressive tense (like): DXX 47.13

po 破 (poh) 1. To expose, bring to light: WB 335.15. 2. To arrange for: WB 301.5. 3. Musical movement of the Tang dynasty daqu £i song suite: YQSC III 68

po 潟 (poh) 1. Damn!: YQX 1333.18. 2. Poor and wretched: YQX 222.16. 3. Malicious, spiteful (nature or speech): WB 421.21

pobaolou 潟包婦 (pobaoloul) Malicious bitch!: MZJ 50.2

pobu 破步 (pohbuh) To step forward: YQX 846.3

po'bula 破不剌 (pohbuhlah) Torn; broken: YQX 922.7. See also 'bula

pocansheng 潟残生 (pocalsnsheng) Wretch with one foot in the grave: YQX 283.19

pochan 潟嬄 (pohchin) Broken jar (=破壺): DXX 148.13

podongxi 潟東西 (pohdongxi) Obstinate fellow: MZJ 205.6

pofu 破腹 (pohfu) Dysentery: YQX 391.11

pogongfu 破工夫 (pohgongfu) To waste time; loaf around: YQX 845.2

poguan'z 破罐子, ~罐 (pohguhnz) Fig. To lose virginity: YQX 1528.10

pogui'tou 潟鬼頭 (poguittou) Malicious hag: WB 390.12

pohouyao 破後穀 (pohhouyaol) Impregnable: DXX 40.7

pojiasi 潟家私 (pojiasi) Family ruined by extravagance: YQX 845.7

pojiater 潟幾兒 (pojiaternt) Harlot, trollop: YQX 252.21

polai 潟賴, 破 (polaih) See beilai

po'luxu 破陸續 (pohluxuh) Torn, tattered: YYCD 722

poluo 巨羅 (pohluo) Wide-mouthed wine vessel: YQSC III 63

poluo 沖囈 (pohluo) Conch shell (blown to rouse troops): MZJ 103.11. Also haipolu 海～～

pomianpi 潟面皮 (pohmianpih) See mei-mianpi

ponai 潟abominable, hateful, ~奈, ~奈, 頭奈 See kenai T ^.


popan 破盤 (pohpan) To eat and drink sacrificial offerings at the close of a graveside ceremony: YQX 99.19

popi 潟皮 (pohpi) Rogue, villain: YQX 924.3. Also powanpi ~頭 ~, powutu 無徒

popo'r 顰顰兒 (pohpor) 1. Very; rather: YQX 263.3. 2. Quite well.

poqin 破親 (pohqin) To break up a loving couple; ruin a marriage: YQX 201.17

poqinshou 破禽獸 (pohqinshou) Vile beast!: YQX 145.1

poque 破缺 (pohque) Useless junk: YQX 876.16
poshasha 破殺殺.~煞煞 (pohshasha) See posheshe
poshan 演釁 (poshan) Sharp-edged, razor-sharp (tongue): YQX 1536.11
posheshe破殺,~賽,~賽 (poshehsheh) Torn, tattered: DXX 38.3. Also poshasha ~殺,~煞煞, poshishi ~溼溼
poshengfan潰剩飯.~腸~ (poshehng-fahn) Leftover scraps: YQX 641.7
poshishi 破溼溼 (pohshishi) See posheshe
poshuo 演説 (poshuo) To speak in order to provoke or rouse: MZJ 674.11
posuo 婆婆 (posuo) To dance and sway (willow branches): YQX 855.12
posuo mosuo婆婆沒索 (posuo mohsuo) Stroking or rubbing action (mosuo = 摩挲): YQX 792.6. Also suopo suopo
posuo mosuo婆婆没索 (posuo mosuo) Stroking or rubbing action (mosuo = 摩挲): YQX 792.6. Also suopo suopo
potian 演天 (potian) Vast, boundless skies (occurs in Yuan dramas in a set phrase describing great wealth or property: potian yesi jiasi 演天也似家私): YQX 137.18
potube 演鬼巴 (potubha) Mangy rabbit fur: YQSC III 60
powanpi潰頑皮 (powalnpil) See popi
powutu 演無徒 See popi
.poxi 嗤息,嗤嗤 (poxi) See .aque
poyanhua潰煙花.~煙~ (poyanhua) Slut, whore: YQSC 275.19
pozhan 破綻 (pozhahn) Disfigurement: YQX 3.19; flaw: YQX 16.11. Also pozhu'an 破繃
pozhenglong buchengqi 破蒸籠不盛氣 (pohzhenglong buchild) Prov. Useless, unreliable (broken steamer lid won't hold in steam)
pozhuan 破繃 (pozhuahn) See pozhan
pozuo潰做 (pozuoh) To act recklessly without regard to proper procedures: YANG I 428.2
pufan
pou
pou 剖 (pouu) To lay bare: WB 306.6
pu
pu 撲 (pu) To gamble (= 博): WB 83.9. See YCJS 19
pubin 鋪兵 (pubihn) To arrange temple hair flat and smooth along the cheeks (bin = 鬚): YQX 200.20
pubing 鋪兵 (pubing) Street patrolman: MZJ 655.2
puchen 鋪陳 (pucheln) 1. Furnishings; utensils: WB 82.1, DXX 22.5. 2. Bedding: YQX 1537.6. Also pucheng ~呈,~程
pucheng 鋪呈,~程 (pucheln) See puchen
puchi 鋪持,~遜,~尺 (puchil) Layers of cloth glued together to make uppers or soles of cloth shoes: WB 84.17
.pude 撲的,~地,鋪 ~ (puu) Sounds of striking, thumping: YANG I 2739.7; sound of blowing out a lamp: WB 87.1
pu'de 撲的,~地,鋪 ~ (puu) All of a sudden: YQX 902.2
.pudengdeng 撲登登,~遞,~遞 (pudengdeng) See .botengteng
pudi 撲地 (puldio) Everywhere: YQX 1066.3
.pudongdong 撲冬冬,~聳聳,~咚咚,~普,~普,~普 (pudongdeng) Sound of drums: WB 122.18. Also .pupu tongtong
pudui'zhe 撲堆着,~ (puuizhe) To reveal, show (facial emotion): WB 268.9. Also erroneously puweizhe 撲堆
.pudun 撲墩 (puldio) Crock cover of plaited rushes: YQX 1524.2. Also pugai ~蓋
.pufan 撲翻 (pufan) To flop down (to rest): LZY 61.1
pugai 蒲盖 (puugaih) See pudun
.pulala 撲刺刺 (pulalahah) See .bulala
.pulailai 撲籁籁 (pulailaih) See .pususu
pulan 蒲蓝 (pullahn) See bolan
puli 傀吏 (pulih) Servants: LZY 114.8
.pululu 撲鲁鲁，～碌～，普碌～ (pululuuluu) See .bulala
pulun 蒲轮 (pullun) Carriage wheels wrapped with rushes (sign of a sagacious or worthy rider): YQX 998.2
puma 铺马 (puhmaa) Post-station horse: YQSC III 80. Also yima 尹～
pumai 鍘买 (pumaaai) To purchase: YQX 1569.11
pumei mengyan 鋪眉蒙眼 (puhmeil melngyaan) See shanyan pumei 苦眼鍥眉
pumei shanyan 鋪眉苦眼，～～摳～ (puhmeil shanyaan) See shanyan pumei 苦眼鍥眉
pumou 鋪謀～模 (pumoul) To look orderly: YQX 1371.5
pumou dingji 鋪謀定計 (pumoul dihnigh) To conceive a plan: WB 52.12. Also dingji pumou ～～～，yunji pumou 運～～～，yunzhi pumou 迴智～～
.pupu 撲扑 (pupu) See .pipi
.pupu tongtong 撲扑通通 (puutongtong) See .pudongdong
puqi 撲旗，～方 (puqil) Song dynasty dance with flags or streamers: YQSC III 74
puran 撲然 (puraln) All of a sudden: DXX 148.6
pusa 撲撒 (pusa) To dispel, disperse: DXX 87.1
pusa 鋪撤 (pusa To unloose, release: WB 86.21
pushan 鋪苫 (pushan) To be pretentious or affectatious: YQSC III 76.
Pushao 蒲梢 (pulshao) Thousand-league horse of Han times: YQSC III 78
pushen 撲身 (pushen) To turn around quickly: TIAN 285
.pushushu 撲疏疏 (pushushu) See .pususu
.pususu 撲簌簌，～速速 (pusuhsuh) 1. Rustle of wind: YQX 351.7. 2. Trickling down (tears): YQX 1.4. Also .pushushu ～疏疏，.pusuo～索，.pulailai～観観
.pusuo 撲索 (pusuo) See .pususu
.putangtang 撲唐唐 (putangtalng) Sticky; slipperiness: WB 701.21
.putengteng 撲騰騰 (putengteng) See .botengteng
.putong tongdong 撲通通冬 (putong tongdong) Kersplash: WB 718.1
putou 撲頭 (putoul) See futou
putou 撲頭 (putoul) Kerchief or cloth turban worn on heads of minor officials and women in official capacity: WB 100.2. Also chaotianjin 朝天巾，ruanguo 幫裏，zhezhongjin 折中巾
putou pumian 撲頭撲面 (putoul pumiahn) To be taken by surprise: YQX 846.17
puwei‘zhe 撲維誰 (puweizhe) See pu- du‘zhe
puxi 鋪席 (puxi) A shop: YQX 1577.16
puyan 撲掩，～掩 (puyaan) See yanpu
qi 起 (qī) Meas. For a single instance or a case; for a group, a batch: YQX 1512.5
qi 接 (qi) See pan 判 (2)
qi-an mosheng 骑鞍著勝 (qiān mòshēng) To cross a husband’s threshold on a saddle (bridal custom): WEI 245.17
qi-an yama 骑鞍壓馬 (qiān yāma) Fig. To be in positions of authority and power: WB 125.9
qiba 七八 (qībā) Mostly; seventy to eighty percent: YQX 943.12. Also qiqi baba ～～～
qiba xia’li 七八下裏 (qiān xiàlǐ) All ways or aspects; also, numerous: YQX 1661.4
qibiao 奇標 (qiānbiāo) Especially wonderful: WB 998.7
qibobo 奇勃勃 (qiēbōbō) See qipipi
qica 七擦 (qiācā) Sound of falling down: YQX 1718.2
qichacha 忙忙 (qiēchāchā) See kēcā
qicheng 其程 (qīchéng) Span of time: YQX 1662.16. Also chengqi ～期
qichou 乞求 (qiēchōu) See qizhou
qichou gecha 乞求個差 (qiēchōu géchā) See kēcā
qichou gecha 乞求花又 (qiēchōu gechā) See kēcā
qicuan 賣讚 (qiécuān) To come together, join forces: YQX 444.18
qide weipie 氣的微撇 (qiēde wēipie) To be filled with anger: DXX 157.1
qidengdeng 忙登登 (qiēdēngdēng) See gedengdeng
qidiu keta 乞丢磕塔 (qīdiū kētā) Rolling and tumbling (coins): YQX 236.19
qidong 起動 (qiāndōng) 1. To trouble someone: YQX 145.14. 2. To rouse, urge: WB 96.14. 3. To drag into: DXX 99.4
qidoudou 氣咄哆 (qiēdōudō) To pant and puff: MZJ 182.18
qier 妻兒 (qīér) Wife: LZY 65.2
qifan jiuhuan 七反九還 (qīfān jiǔhuán) Dao. Pill of immortality: YQX 1703.2. Also jiuhuan qifan ～～～
qifen 氣分 (qiēfèn) Moral integrity: YQX 120.2
qigai 氣概 (qiēgài) Charm, charisma: YQX 338.2
qigao 氣高 (qiēgāo) Proud and stubborn: YQX 1255.7
qigao 氣高 (qiēgāo) Proud and stubborn: YQX 1255.7
qigongju 起功局 (qiēgōngjù) To appraise goods and property: YQX 210.19
qigu 气鼓 (qiēgǔ) Dropsy: MZJ 219.2
qihang 氣懷 (qiēhuā) Anger welling up: WB 85.21
qihang 氣環 (qiēhuān) Anger welling up: WB 85.21
qihang 氣環 (qiēhuān) Anger welling up: WB 85.21
qihang 氣環 (qiēhuān) Anger welling up: WB 85.21
qihe 七和 (qiēhé) Close friendship or relationship: YQX 1658.2
qihua 氣化 (qiēhuà) Dao./Budd. To beg for alms or food as a priest: YQX 1711.18
qijian 賣見 (qiējiàn) Households of the rich and honored: HUIJII 15.8
qijian' 立見 (qiējiàn) To ascend to Heaven after death on the tail of the stars Ji and Wei: MZJ 536.6
qijian 起見 (qiējiàn) Beggar: YQX 1215.1
qijian icht 時間 (qiējiān) Time or place (when preceded by 那 or 這): YQX 266.7. Also naqijian 那其間, zheqijian 這其間
qijia 起家 (qiējiā) See qi'jianshi
qi'jianshi 七件事 (qiējiānshì) See qi'jianshi
qi'jianshi 七件事 (qiējiān) 1. Seven essentials: fuel, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar, and tea: YQX 1323.20. 2. Five internal organs, plus the heart and liver: YQX 884.19. Also qi'shi'～～兒, qishijia～～家, qishiz～～子, qijian'～～兒
qijiao bajiao 七角八角 (qijiaoao bajiaao)
Fixed and glaring angry eyes: DXX 43.9

qijing[‘de] 乞奖地 (qijiinde) See chijing[‘de]

qijinling 七禁令 (qijinliheng) Seven military infractions: qing 慢, carelessness; dao 盗, robbery; qi 欺, deception; bei 背, disloyalty; luan 乱, rebellion; wu 息, negligence: YQX 478.16

qiju 奎具 (qijuju) Skill, ability; method: YQX 852.18

qiliang 乞柳 (qilaang) To feel sad, depressed: YQX 784.7

qiliang qulii 乞量曲律 (qiliang quulii) See qulii

qilinlin 七林林 (qiilinlin) 1. Quietly, stealthily; carefully: YQX 1287.12. 2. Action of rubbing or brushing against: YQX 1391.3. Also qilinquin ~ ~ 侵; 淋侵. See also qiliu qili

qilinquin 七林侵 ~ 淋 ~ (qilinquin) See qilinlin

qiliu dinglang 乞留丁琅 (qiliul dinglahng)
Sharp, clear echo: YYCD 82

qiliu elan 乞留恶劣 (qiliul ehlahn)
Slumped over in a heap (to rest): YQX 792.5

qiliu qili 矗留七力 (qiliul qilih) Shuffle of shoes: YQX 151.4. Also qiliu qili ~ ~ ~ 童; .chiliu chulii 赤 ~ 出律; .chiliu wula 赤 ~ 歷; .chiliu chulii 出 ~ 出律

qiliu qiliang 矗留乞良 (qiliul qiliangh)
1. Sound of choking, sobbing: YQX 851.20. 2. Sound of incessant talk, babble: YQX 937.6. Also .chiliu qiliang 赤 ~ ~ ~, .qiliu quli ~ ~ ~ 曲律,.qiliu wuliang ~ ~ 兀

qiliu qilin 七留七林 (qiliul qilin) See .qiliu qili

qiliu quli 乞留曲律 (qiliul quulu) See .qiliu qiliang

qiliu wuliang 乞留兀良 (qiliul wuhliangh) See .qiliu qiliang

qiliu wuliu 七留兀良 (qiliul wuliu) See .qiliu qiliang

qilu 峡路 (qilluh) See luqi[ren]

qima mo sheng peng 骑马兽胜 (qimala mo shehng) See qi-an mo sheng

qima tuobu 騃麻拖布 (qimala tuobuh)
To weave hemp fiber into cloth: YRZI 82.1

qima yishi lübei’shang shi’le yijiao 骑馬疾速背上失了一腳 (qimala yishi lübei’shang shile yijiao) 骑馬－世駒背上失了一腳 (qimala yishi lübei’shang shile yijiao) Prov. An expert taken in or tricked (a horseman all one’s life only to end up on a donkey): YQX 197.1

qiman 欺谩 (qilmalan) To hoodwink, deceive: DXX 150.13

qiming 氣命 (qimihng) Life: YQX 564.4

qimo 氣末 (qimoh) See qieho

qimo 起末 (qimoh) From beginning to end, from start to finish: WB 345.15

qimo 旗靡 (qimoh) See moqi

qinan 乾男 (qinaln) Home and family (wife and son): WB 398.11

.qiniu hunong 乞纽 (qiniu hunlnohng) Sound and experience of walking in slimy mud: WB 943.12. Also .xirang hunong 希壤～～

qipai 森拍 (qilpai) To err (in the prosodic formula for writing verse): WB 295.4. Also paqi ~ ~, ~

.qipeipei 气呸呸 (qipeipei) See .qipipi

.qipipi 七匹匹.乞 ~ (qipippi) Panting, out of breath: YQX 786.1. Also .qibobo ~ 劫劫, .qipupu 气撬撬, .qipeipei 气呸呸

qipin bafu 乞贫八富 (qipillin bafuh) Endless cycles of poverty and prosperity: YQX 1592.18. Also qipin qifu ~ ~ ~ : YQX 578.1

qipin qifu 乞贫七富 (qipillin qifuh) See qipin qifu

qipo 岐婆 (qipolo) A Jurchen woman: YYCD 417

.qipupu 气撬撬 (qipupuu) See kepupu

.qipupu 气撬撬 (qipupuu) See kepupu

.qiqi 快忋 (qiqih) Cock’s crow: DXX 132.5

qiqi baba 七七八八 (qiciba) See qiba
qiqiang 旗枪, ～枪 (qilqiang) Flagstaff, flagpole: YQX 1510.13
qiqiangshi 骑墙势 (qilqiangshih) Unable to relinquish political power: MZJ 545.8
qiqiao 琵跷 (qilqiao) See qiaoqi
qiqing 奇擎, ～ (qiqing) To lift up, raise up: WB 266.2. Also qingqi ～～
qiqing bahuang 七青八黄 (qiqing bahuang) Carat weight of gold: WB 263.16
qiqi 杞求 (qiqiul) To wish for earnestly: YQX 142.7
qiren 氣忍 (qihreen) To intimidate, bully: YQX 203.1
qishang baluo 七上八落 (qishang bahuol) See qishang baxia
qishang baxia 七上八下 (qishang baxia) Ups and downs; rise and fall of anger: DXX 68.4. Also qishang baluo ～～落
qishao gong 七稍弓 (qishao gong) Strong-tensioned bow (qi 弓): WB 67.10
qishi 七世 (qishihi) See jishi
qishi‘jia 七事家 (qishijia) See qi‘jianshi
qishi[‘jia] fenkai 七事家分開 (qishijia fenkai) To mutilate (cut out the five internal organs plus the heart and liver): YQX 884.19. Also qishi‘z kai ～～子～
qishi‘r 七事兒 (qishir) See qi‘jianshi
qishi‘z 七事子 (qishiz) See qi‘jianshi
qishi‘z kai 七事子開 (qishizhai kai) See qishih‘jia fenkai 七事家分開
qishu 崎疏,～骤 (qishu) Ornate window: MZJ 14.9
qisi 氣似 (qisi) Harsh treatment (YQX 195.9. has qixi ～息): YANG 1278.3
qisi bahuo 七死八活 (qisi bahuol) Practically dead: YQX 183.18
qisisi 氣丝丝 (qissisi) Faint or weak breathing: YQX 709.2. Also qiyunyun～氣瀰
qiting 亭亭 (qiting) Tavern: MZJ 123.2
.qituitui 忍忒忒 (qituitui) See kepupu
qiwang 齐强 (qilqiang) Variety of plain white silk woven in Shandong: MZJ 368.2
qiwan 齐挽 (qilwan) To cheat, deceive: LIDAI II 786.8
qiwu 顽物 (qiwu) Nature of the phoenix (to alight in the paulonia tree): YCJ 64.7
qixi 怖戯, 乞～ (qixhi) See kexi
Qixihui 七夕會 (qixihui) Seventh night of the seventh month when the Oxherd and Spinning Maid are reunited: YQX 361.6
qixi‘zhong 怖戯種 (qixhi‘zhong) See kexiangche
qixiangche 七香車 (qixiangche) Elegant carriage of noble ladies (originally a palanquin for Tang dynasty princesses): WB 319.6. Also xiangche ～～
xixie 氣歇 (qixie) To rest: LZY 9.3
qixingtai 七星壇 (qixingtai) Dao. Altar for sacrifices and ceremonies: YQX 1658.4
qixizhai 七星陣 (qixizhai) Dao. Funeral rites practiced within seven days of death (the first seven days were called jiasi 假死 to restore the corpse to life: YQX 645.17
qiyang 氣養 (qiyan) To adopt a child and raise it: YQX 639.7
qiyunyun 氣雲氤 (qiyanyun) See qisi
qizhentang 七真堂 (qizhentang) Daoist or Buddhist temple: YQX 1672.4
qizheng 氣陣 (qiyan) See shengsi qiyan
qizhentang 七真堂 (qizhentang) Daoist temple: YQX 1672.4
qizhenzhen 旗旗 (qizhenzhen) Neat and orderly: YQX 357.10. Also qizhentang ～～
qizheng 奇正 (qizhehng) Clever at military strategy and unswerving in determination: WB 525.20
qizhizhi 必支支 (qizhizhi) See qezhizhi
qizhou 必 敏 乞 - 色 ~ (qizhouh) To furrow the brows; frown: YQX 692.6. Also qichou 乞 惨, hezhou 合 ~
qizhuma 驱竹馬 (qizhulmaa) See shanma
qizuó 起坐 (qizuoh) Private savings: DXX 124.8

qia
qia 恰 (qiah) 1. Then, at once (like): CLS 228.8. 2. Suff. Of the verbs 喜, 欢, 笑, etc.: DXX 1.2
qia 搭 (qia) Also pronounced ke
qiabanshi 恰便是 (qiahbiahnshih) See shi 是 (1)
.qiaqia 恰恰 (qiahqiah) Bird calls: YQX 845.11
qiasuan 抗算 (qiahsuahn) To cast a horoscope: YQX 1016.20

qian
qian 欠 (qiahn) Stupid: DXX 123.8
qian 倒 (qian) Sharp (of tongue): YQX 1534.3
qian 悵 (qian) To prize, treasure: YQX 354.8
qian 遐 (qian) To be promoted: WB 17.6
qian 签 (qian) To slip in, insert: WB 305.2
qian 鶴, 签, 欠, 亁, 伸 (qian) 1. To peck (of birds) 2. To ridicule, criticize: YQSC III 112. Also chan 啭, dian 叼, han 吉, jian 尖, zhan 詰
qianche 前辙 (qiancheh) To follow blindly in someone’s footsteps: MZJ 548.5
qianchu shouzhi 邁除授職 (qialnchulshouzhih) To be promoted: YANG I 449.4
qianci 邁次, 就 ~ (qianciih) In haste; also, to hurry: YQX 539.9
qianfao 前刀兒 (qianldaor) Front panel of a skirt or dress: DXX 13.10
qianfang houji 前房後继 (qianfnalahouhiji) Stepchild; child of a former marriage: YQX 639.7
qianhua 前合 (qianhua) To be preoccupied; have something on one’s mind: YQX 17.7
qianhe 謹和 (qianhel) See qianqia
qianhao houdao 前合後倒 See qianhe houyuan
qianhao houyuan 前合後偃 (qianhelhouyaan) Unsteady on one’s feet; also, to totter forward and backward: YQX 1509.10. Also qianhao houdao ～～, houhe qianyang ～～仰
qianheinao 千呼百叫 (qianheinaoh) To set up a howl, raise a big fuss: MZJ 78.11
qianhongjin 紅巾 (qianhongjin) Dark red headband worn by heroic men of action: YQX 688.20. Also hongqianjin
qianhu 千戶 (qianhu) Military commander of over seven-hundred men (over five hundred zhongqianhu ～～; over three hundred xiaqianhu ～～): YQX 411.20
qianhua 鉛華 (qianhual) 1. Woman’s makeup powder: DXX 36.9. 2. Fig. Snowflakes (lead flowers): YQX 711.16
qianjia 前家 (qianjia) Former wife: YQX 1009.3
qianjiaer 前家兒 (qianjiaerl) Son by a former wife: YQX 639.13
qianjinma 千斤 masa (qianjinnma) See qianjinmo
qianjinmo 千斤 masa (qianjinmoh) Racket of prostitution; also, prostitute: WB 350.2. Also qianjinma ～～ masa
qiankan genzhen sunli kundui 乾坎艮震巽離坤兌 (qialnkang gehznzhunghem suhnulikunduih) Dao. Ritual divination chant: YQX 1030.5
qiankou xie'r 钦口鞋儿 (qiankou xie'r) *Budd.* Common style of monks’ shoes: DXX 64.14
qian’lai 前来 (qianlai) The former; the last (time): DXX 107.4
qianli zeng-emao 千里赠鹅毛 (qianli zehngelmao) *Fig.* It’s the sentiment not the gift that is valued (to send a goose feather a thousand miles): YQX 1455.4
qianlong 钱龙 (qianlong) *Fig.* Money (long strings of cash like dragons): YQX 1254.1. Also *qianli* ~ 钱里
qianli 钱里 (qianli) See qianlong
qianli shangbanqiao 线缆上板桥 (qiilian shahngbaanqiao) To be stuck; be unable to retreat or advance (lead a mule over a plank bridge): YQX 1527.16
qianzhe 虚子 (qiannizhe) Worthless chattel (servant girl): DXX 88.1
qianziandiao 千年调 (qiannzialdiao) Long-term plans: YQX 211.8
qianpai 贴牌 (qianpai) To sign a warrant (qian 贴): YQX 1515.9
qianpo 底婆 (qianpol) 1. Old hag, witch: PPJ 110.2. 2. Madam: YQX 205.13
qianqia 健洽 (qiannqia) Pleasant, agreeable: YQX 1587.21. Also *qianhe* ~ 和
qianqian dada 欠欠答答, 皮皮 ~ (qianqiqhann dada) Addled, crazed (with drink): SQX 65.20
qianshe 钱舍 (qiansehe) Rich man
qianshi'li shaobing xiaoduotou 前世 世 NB 首 首 gao 头满脸目 (qiannshihlii shaobing buhdaotoul) Superstition that having burned a broken incense stick in a former life will cause separation from one’s spouse in midlife: YQX 1501.21
qiansi qianxiu 千死千休 (qiansii qiansiu) To die out: YQX 741.13
qiantou 换头, 头 (qiangtou) Matchmaker, go-between (piller of strings): WB 301.17
qianxiasi 钦相司 (qianxialsi) A prefect (= *zhichou* 知州): MZJ 339.2
qianya 俭押, 签 ~ (qianya) To endorse, sign: YQX 1608.9
qianyan'li anshen 钱眼裹安身 (qianlyaanlii anshen) See qianyan'li zuo
qianyan'li zuo 钱眼裹坐 (qianlyaanlii zuoh) Will do anything for money: YQX 370.21. Also *qianyan'li* anshen ~ 钱眼裹坐着
qianzhisheng 磁子绳 (qianzhisheling) Spare rope: MZJ 263.1
qianzhuang 俏妆 (qianzhuang) Attractively made up (= *jingzhuang* 睿妆): THS 15.1
qiang 撄 (qiang) To apply excessively (makeup): YQX 200.19
qiang 钱 (qiang) Inlay; also, to inlay: YQX 822.7
qiangchu 撄出 (qiangchu) To drive out: YQX 345.20
qiangdao 撄刀 (qiangdao) To brandish a sword: DXX 36.2
Qiangdi 犷笛 (qiangdi) Transverse flute of the Qiang people: DXX 143.9. Also *Qiang- guan ~ 犷管
qiangfan 撄饭 (qiangfan) To urge someone to eat more: DXX 145.11
qiangfengqing 撄风情, 撄 ~ (qiangfengqiling) To express ardent affections: YQX 898.18
qiangfeng yanggubi'zhe xianxing 撄风 扬鼓利者先行 (qiangfeng yanggguu buizhee xianxing) “The chaff always goes first” (punch line of a *xiehouyu* 歡歌遊 whose lead line is “winnowing grain in the wind”): WB 93.15
Qiangguan 犷管 See *Qiangdi
qianghua 求花 See *luliu* [qianghua]
qianghui 求会 (qianghui) Skill, ability: WB 23.1
qianglang 潦烂, ~ 蟹 (qianglang) A glossy exterior hides a disgusting inner nature (the scavanger or dung beetle that eats dung

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and the carcasses of other creatures: YQX 195.13. See also gelangpi 蝴蝶皮
qiang’lao 扛老 (qiaanglaao) Camel: DXX 150.3
qianglong buya ditoushe 强龙不压地頭蛇 (qianglonglong buyah Yah dihtoulshel) Fig. Powerful outsider is no match for a local strong man
qianglu 擒擒 (qiaangluu) Fig. Military ship (mast and oars): WB 67.21
qiangrang 擒撔 (qiangraan) Chaos, confusion: YQSC III 119
qiangru 擒如 (qiaangruh) See chuangru
qiang’shang nipil 粟上泥皮 (qiaangshahng nipil) See bi’shang nipil
qiangshengchi 擒生吃 (qiaangshengchi) Unreined appetite; also, seized by uncontrolled urges (to snatch meat and eat it raw): YQX 202.2
qiangxiang 擒项链 (qiaangxiang) Stiff-necked, stubborn, recalcitrant: YQX 985.19
qiaoba’r 捜巴尔 (qiaobahr) Tips of a bow: MZJ 353.13
qiaobao’r 捜包儿 (qiaobahr) Cloth for wrapping tiny, delicate items: DXX 146.1
qiaocai 傻才，~材 (qiaocail) Deceitful; also, devilish (a cunning, devious, or deceptive person): YQX 1514.15. Also jiaocai 傻～
qiaocai 敲才，~材 (qiaocail) See chiqiaocai
qiaochuo 俏绰 (qiaohchuo) See qiaozhuo
qiaocu 俏簇 (qiaohcuh) Elegant, graceful: YQX 1653.2
qiaocucu 俏促促，~蹙蹙 (qiaohcucu) Stealthily: YQX 351.6. Also qiaomeicu ～没～
qiaoduan-an 傻断案 (qiaolduahnahn) See qiaozuoya
qiaofan’r 俏凡人 (qiaohfanhr) With seductive eyes: YQX 266.11
qiaoguai 俏怪，~恟 (qiaohguaih) See qiaoqi
qiaoke 睇科 (qiaoke) To pantomime actions or expressions that convey understanding or careful thinking: YQX 1416.7
qiaoman’r 敲閆兒，~幔 (qiaomahnhr) To hit up for money: YQX 194.17
qiaomeicu 悄沒促 (qiaomailcuh) See qiaocucu
qiaonannü 傻男女 (qiaolnahntiu) Ignorant yokel: WB 135.19
qiaoqi 賦詣 (qiaoqi) Bizarre, uncanny: DXX 39.4. Also jiaoqi 傻氣, qiqiao ～～, qiaoguai ～怪, ~恟, yaoqi 堆崎
qiaoxiiao mingming 偷偷冥冥 (qiaoxiaomilling) Stealthily under cover of darkness: YQX 710.3
qiaoxiiao qieqie 偷偷黷黷 (qiaoxiaohcuh) Steadily: YQX 897.4. Also xiaoqie qieqie ～～, qiaoguai ～～, ~恟, qiaomeicu ～～～, qiaoxiiao mingming, qiaoxiiao xiaoqie ～～～, 傻傻
qiaoqiner 慢 勁 (qiaobqilerl) Romantic, gay blade: FANGYAN 21

qiao
qiao 饕 (qiao) Cantankerous; testy (= zhou 憤): YQX 45.9
qiao 慢, 俏, 峭, 請 (qiaoo) Simply, just; directly: DXX 144.11
qiao 傻, 僑, 聰 (qiao) 1. False, deceitful; awkward: YQX 556.7. 2. Devilish, mean, nasty: YQX 139.14. 3. With reverence, respectfully: YQX 1159.16. 4. Proud, arrogant: YK 1.8
qiao 敲 (qiao) 1. To hit up for money; extort, swindle: YQX 897.4. 2. To beat to death (form of execution): WB 622.13
qiao 慢 (qiao) To take a look, observe (= 瞧): LZY 104.6
qiaoqu’lao 喬靴老, ~區, ~~, 荒
(qiaoqu’lao) 1. Strange, bizarre, or awkward body: YQX 201.1. 2. Filthy body: WB 317.17. 3. Stance, pose: DXX 108.5. Also aqu’lao 腊, ~, 檐
qiaosi 情似 (qiaosish) To resemble, be like: DXX 62.11
qiaowen 情問 (qiaowehn) See chouwen
qiaowen jiacu 喬文假醋 (qiaoweln jiacuh) False scholarly credentials; also, bogus scholar: YQX 861.12
qiaoya [liaozu] 腿牙料嘴 (qiaoyal liaoohzi) See keya
qiaoyazuo 喬衙坐 (qiaolyalzuoh) See qiaoqiaoza
qiaoyuan’jia 喬冤家 (qiaoyuanjia) Darling!: SQX 4.1. Also siyuan’jia 死, ~, liyuan’jia 劣
qiaozhao 俏罩 (qiaozhao) See qiaozhuo
qiaozhuo 俏侏 (qiaohuol) Dissolute; unrestrained; carefree; romantic: DXX1.3. Also qiaozhao ~罩, qiaochuo ～罩
qiaozuoya 喬坐衙, ~作, ~做 ~(qiaozuohyal) To put on a show (ascend the magistrate’s dais and hold a mock court): WB 294.15. Also qiaoyazuo ~ ~, qiaoduan-an ~ 斷案
qie 伎 (qie) It was the case all along that: YQX 4.10
qie 伎 (qie) To spare a life: DXX 157.9
qie 趕 (qieh) To tilt; arch: YQX 35.21
qiehou 伎候, ~候, ~後 (qiehhou) Timid; also, timidity: WB 74.3. Also pahou 仿后
qiekuai 切鱈 (qiekuaih) To slice or mince fish: YQX 1663.21
qielan 伽藍 (qiellan) See senglan
qiemo 劓末, 切 ~(qiemoh) Stage properties: WB 425.15
qiepie 切切 (qiepieh) Constantly on the mind: YQX 709.20
qieqie’dé 伽伽地, 怯怯 ~(qieqiehle) Slowly, deeply (of a bow): DXX 13.12
qieqie qiaqiao 怯怯喬喬, ~~, 僕僕 (qieqieh qiaqiaoh) See qiaoqiao
qieqie xixu 怯怯吁吁 (qieqieh xixu) Fearful, cowardly: HUJI III 85.17
qieshiniang 且是娘 (qiesshiniang) See niang
qixue 怯薛 (qixue) Mong. Imperial bodyguard, established by Ghenghis Khan: YQSC III 139
qieyu touxiang 伎玉偷香 (qieyu touxiang) To engage in secret love affairs: WB 88.2. Also touxiang ~ ~
qin 慕 (qin) To cover up: DXX 91.7
qin 慕 (qin) Steady, accurate (see YCJS 320): YQX 1412.1
qinbang 伎傍 (qinbang) To violate; offend, affront: LZY 7.3
qinbang 伎傍 (qinbang) 1. To be close to: YQX 148.17. 2. To be on good terms with: YQX 531.1
qinbuqin 伎不親 (qinbuqin) To be on intimate terms: YQSC III 144
qinchi daifa 伎大法 (qinchi daifa) Fig. Dignified and proper person (with teeth and hair): WB 800.20
qin’demén 伎的每 (qin’demén) A confidante: WEI 242.20
qinduan zhuxian 伎斷朱弦 (qinduanzhuxian) Fig. Death of a mate: CSD 25.4
qiner 勤而懶 (qiner) Young brothel patron: WB 346.14
qinhuang 伎荒 (qinhuang) Parents’ generation: YCJ 4.4
qinhun 伎婚 (qinhun) To love the hunt: WB 631.14
qinjin 伎近 (qinjin) 1. To be on intimate terms: YQX 149.14. 2. To be devoted to, be fond of: WB 82.15
Qinlou 秦楼 (qinloul) See Chuguan [Qinlou]
qinmu 觐穆 (qinmul) Handprint or thumbprint used as a signature: YQX 204.15.
qinqi 親契 (qinqih) Sworn friend: ZXZY 209.3
qintong 琴童 (qintolng) Young male attendant for a scholar: YQX 474.7
qintu jiaqin 冠巾 (qintuu jiaqin) See liangchongqin
qinxian 欽願 (qilnxialn) The frenum of the clitorus (guqin strings—the guqin 古琴 figures prominently in love stories). See also shu’le xian’shangshou.
qinyan 古占 (qinyaan) Ancient fortune-telling method by studying the waxing and waning of yin and yang and the Five Phases: WB 208.21. Also yanqin ~
qing 倩 (qing) See also keng
qingbian 青编 (qingbian) Books (bamboo slips used for the earliest writing): PPJ 232.5
qingchong 情憧 (qichong) See mengdong
qingci 青词 (qingcil) Dao. Prayers written on blue paper burned to invoke the spirits: WB 829.13
qingcng 情悰 (qingcing) To deliberate, think over carefully: MZJ 469.3
qingde 清德 (qingde) See biaode
Qingdi 青帝 (qingdih) See Dongjun
qingdian 請佃 (qingdian) To receive; inherit: WB 397.2
qingdou 情逗 (qingdouh) To hit if off: YCI 1.5
qingfeng 青俸 (qingfeng) Salary: DXX 124.13
qingfeng 青烽 (qingfeng) Sword: MZJ 474.13
qingfeng 清風 (qingfeng) Reputation for honesty and integrity: YQX 640.21.
Qingfeng 清風 (qingfeng) Common name for a sage’s acolyte. See also Mingyue
Qingfenglou 清風樓 (qingfengloul) Palace built for Yang Guifei 楊貴妃: YRZJ 113.10
qinggenggeng 清耿耿 (qinggenggeng) 1. Honest and upright: YQX 250.11. 2. Silent; lonely: YYCD 852(2)
qingguang 清光 (qingguang) Glory, grace, esteem: MZJ 365.6
qingguang hualing 清光滑霧 (qingguanghuahullah) Clear and smooth (quality of good wine): WB 142.11
qing’jili 軽急急, 吉 (qingjiliih) See qing’qile
qing’jilie 軽吉列 (qingjilieh) See qing’qile
qingjian 晴滅 (qingjian) Thin, skinny: YQX 56.20
qingjiao 晴眺 (qingjiaoh) To hold a memorial service: DXX 18.5
qingke 情客 (qingkeh) Lilac: YYCD 849
qingke 輕 (qingkeh) Easy; trivial, unimportant; casual: YQX 349.20. See also keke ~, xiaoke 小~, xianke 閒 ~, keshi 事
qingke qiancheng 晴客清成 (qingkeqiange) Happiness all too brief (of marriage or love affairs): YQX 197.19
qingliangsan 晴凉傘 (qingliangsan) Parasol carried to shade a high official: LZY 71.4
qinglong yanyuedao 青龍偃月刀 (qinglongyayuedao) See santingdao
qingluan 晴鶴 (qingluan) A message-carrying bird: MZJ 614.14
qingma 晴麻 (qingma) Hemp plant: YQX 55.19
qingmen 晴門 (qingmen) Gate in the Changan city wall: YFG 98.6
qingmomo 情眸眸 (qingmomo) Exuding tenderness or love: YQX 55.19
qingnu 晴奴 (qingnu) Fig. Large, hollow, plaited green bamboo pillow to use in hot weather: DXX 2.3. Also zhunu 竹~, zhu-furen 竹夫人
qingpin 青賓 (qingpin) See meidai qingpin
qingqi 擎奇 (qingqih) See qingq
qing'qilie 轻乞列 (qingqiileh) Light; worthless: WB 86.8. Also qing'jilie - 吉, qing'jili - 吉力
qingqiao 轻乔 (qingqiao) Untrustworthy, frivolous: YYCD 611
qingqu 情取 (qingqu) 1. To earn, deserve 2. To guarantee, assure: YQX 320.17. Also wenqing [q] 稳～
qingsha yijin 轻纱异锦 (qingsha yijin) Fine clothing: YQX 1021.5. Also yijin qingsha ~, yijin qingluo
qingshelien 青蛇链 (qingsheliian) Fig. Sword (the forged blue-black serpent): LIDAI II 594.5
qingshese 青蛇色 (qingshelseh) Bright, shiny: MZJ 436.8
qingshen 青身 (qingshen) To have nothing but the clothes on one's back: MZJ 565.7
qingshenshen 青渗渗 (qingshenshen) Fresh, verdant green: YQX 1727.2
qing'sheng 轻声 (qingsheeng) Light: YQX 115.19
qing[shou] 请受 (qing[shou]) To receive, accept; inherit: YQX 1726.16
qingshuang 青霜 (qingshuang) White hair: YCJ 89.10
qingsuo 青琐 (qingsuo) Elegant gate or door (imperial doors and aristocrats' doors were painted with blue or green circular designs in ancient times): WB 269.9
Qingtai 青台 (qingtai) The netherworld: MDT 188.1
qingtong青铜 (qingtong) 1. Brass coinage: DXX 124.10. 2. Brass mirror: YQX 1631.3
qingtuan 清囤 (qingtuan) See tuan
qingxu 青虚 (qinxu) Sky: DXX 6.1
qingxuan 轻 Xuân (qinxuan) Lighthearted, in good spirits: CSD 78.5
qingxuanxuan 青旋旋 (qingxuanxuan) Round and black (a head): YQX 461.7
qingyaya 青鸦鸦 (qingyaya) Green: YQX 1492.2
qingyi 青衣 (qingyi) Palace lady: YQX 362.11
qingyou 清油 (qingyou) Fig. Brothel patrons (clear oil ready to be heated on a hot skillet): YQX 1254.20
qingyunxian 青云现 (qingyunxian) Auspicious clouds (harbinger of peaceful times) Also jingyunxian 景～
qingzhan 青cean (qingzhan) Fig. Old and valued possessions of a Confucian scholar: YFG 136.7
qingzhanzhan 青蓝蓝 (qingzhanzhan) Dark blue: WB 7.14
Qingzhang 擎掌 (qingzhang) Fig. Daughter (pearl in the palm): YFG 102.8
qingzhi 情知 (qingzhi) To know clearly: YQX 152.15
Qingzhou congshi 青州从事 (qingzhou congshi) One fond of drink (as was the congshi of Qingzhou): YRZJ 48.5
qingzong 轻踪 (qingzong) To let a prisoner or criminal off with light punishment: YQX 555.20
qiong
qiongbao 窮暴, 窮簿 (qiongbao) Poor, destitute: YQX 861.9. Also jiongdao 窮～
qiongbuqiong 窮不穷 (qiongbuqiong) Exhausted, poor, impoverished: YQX 808.12
qiongdidi 窮滴滴 (qiongdidi) Extremely poor: YQX 637.5
qiongding 窮丁 (qiongding) Penniless wretch: YQX 112.10, LZY 143.8, 144.1. Also qiongsi 窮, qiongsen 窮～神, qionggou 窮狗
qiongfeng 琼风 (qiongfeng) Fig. Snowflakes (like the beauty of the phoenix): WB 27.12. Also qionghua ~ 花
qionggou 窮狗 (qionggou) See qiongding
qionghua 琼花 (qionghua) See qiongfeng
qionghuania 琼花暖 (qionghuania) Fine wine: WB 65.19
Qiongji 琼姬 (qiongji) Qingni 青女, goddess of snow and frost: WB 22.6

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qiongjiu 窺窥 (qiongjiu) 1. To consider a matter very carefully: WB 303.6. 2. To conduct a legal inquiry or investigation: YQX 1382.2. 3. To chat idly: WB 302.7. Also yanqiong 窺窥

qionggi 悍类 (qionggi) Widow without means of support: YQSC III 159

Qionglinyan 璃林宴 (qionglinyahn) Banquet for inductees into the Hanlin Academy: MZJ 54.1

qionglin yushu 逖林玉树 (qionglin yuhshuh) Rare, wonderous tree: MZJ 253.1

Qiongquan 窃泉 (qiongquanl) The netherworld: MZJ 533.6

qiongrang 穴壤 (qiongraang) Heaven and earth: LIDA III 513.6

qiongrong 穴冗 (qiongroong) Pressures of poverty: YCJ 96.1

qionghen 穴神 (qionghenl) See qiong-ding

qionghou 穴獸 (qionghoul) Animal hunted to exhaustion: MZJ 441.2

qiongshi 穴厮 (qiongshi) See qiong-ding

qiongshuan [ecu] 窃酸銌醥 (qiongshuan echu) Fig. Miserable, starving students: WB 19.10. Also qiongshuan egui ~ ~ ~鬼, qiongshuan eru ~ ~ ~鬼, qiongshuanlai ~ ~ ~鬼

qiongshuan egui 窃酸銌醥 (qiongshuan eghui) See qiongshuan [ecu]

qiongshuan eru 窃酸銌醥 (qiongshuan ehrul) See qiongshuan [ecu]

qiongshuanlai 窃酸銌醥 (qiongshuanlai) See qiongshuan [ecu]

Qiongtian 璃田 (qiongtianl) Place where immortals grow herbs and plants: CSD 200.11

qiongxiao 窃霄 (qiongxiao) The heavens: LIDA III 860.7

qiongyan 窃研 (qiongyahn) To investigate, look into: YQX 1382.2

Qiongyuan 璃苑 (qiongyuahn) Dwelling place of immortals: PPJ 19.8

qiongzhou 璃舟 (qiongzhou) Fig. Wine cup (elegant boat): PPJ 59.9

qiongzhuanjia 窺莊家 (qiongzhuanjia) Poor farmer: MZJ 202.3

qi

qiubang' 基棒兒 (qiubangner) Ball bat: YQX 340.17

qiucai 秋采, ~ 掃 (qiucai) To look after; notice, pay attention to: YQX 199.7. Also caichou 盡收, caiju 掃 抹, choucai 扮 抹, 擦, 眼采, jiucai 掃 抹, 掃 抹

qiuengke 秋風客 (qiuengke) Young graduates who present themselves at people’ s doors for money or gifts: MDT 64.13

Qiuhe 秋河 (qiuhe) The Milky Way: CHUANQI 123.1

qijin 求進 (qiujin) To compete in the civil service examinations: WB 260.1

qiulou 棋樓, 求, 虬, 虬釘 (qiuloul) Latticed windows or doors: WB 353.17; doors decorated with wood strips in varied patterns and designs: YQX 1460.13. Also qiulu ~ 路, xiu lou ~ 鍊, luqu 榻袋

qiulou 棋路 (qiuloul) See qiulou

Qiuniang 秋娘 (qiuniang) 1. Famous Tang dynasty courtesan in Changan 2. Popular name for sing-song girls: YQX 893.7

qiuqi 基美 (qiuqi) Fig. A woman’s beautiful neck (the larva of the long-horned beetle is white with a long body): YQX 88.4

qiushuang 窺狀 (qiushuang) Fig. Fine sword (it sparkles like frost in the autumn sun): WB 66.9. Also qiushui ~ 水

qiushui 窺狀 (qiushui) See qiushuang

qiuwei 基味 (qiuwe) See chunbang

qiuwen 基文 (qiuwen) See chunbang

qiuyuan 基院 (qiuyuan) First-place winner in the juren (2nd degree) triennial examination (held during the eighth month): YCJ 19.9

qiuzhongxiang 窺子心腸 (qiuzhongxiang) Clean and smooth (like a ball): YQX 896.20
qu

qu 去 (quh) 1. Part. Final (functions variously like 着, 了, 吩, or 来): DXX 94.1. 2. Space, place: YQSC III 181. 3. After this, in future (like 以後): YQSC III 182

qu 取 (quu) 1. Suf. After some verbs (i.e. 記, 問, 听), it forms the continuing progressive (like 著): YQX 194.20. 2. To have, get (in rhetorical questions with 如何): YQX 767.20. 3. To receive imperial summons or welcome: YQX 651.2. 4. To bring under escort: YQX 1377.8. 5. To demand or take a life: YQX 394.17. 6. To be selected: YQX 348.18

quba 蛋扒 (quba) See jiaoquba

qubude 視不的, 視~ (quhubude) To view with contempt: YQX 405.4

qubude 沒不的, 沒 ~ (quhubude) Out of control, not functioning normally: YQX 341.8

qucha’r 取 权 (quchar) Tree seedling: YRZJ 59.2

quchensha 屈沉煞 (quchensha) To be impoverished: WB 558.19

quchi 区 驱~ (quchil) See quqiu

quchu 去處 (quchuh) 1. Place: YQX 1259.8. 2. In all places: WB 974.13. Also quli ~里

quci 取次 (qucii) 1. Hasty; rash, impetuous: DXX 126.12. 2. To be about to: YQX 770.21

qucuo 取 撮 (qucuo) To win someone over; rope in: YQX 1415.15

qu’dang 視當 (quhdang) To look after (*dang functions like 帶): YQX 1368.16. Also qufu ~付 and kan’dang 看~. See also ‘dang

quding 軍丁, 駕~ (quding) See qukou

qufu 取 覆 (qufu) To report: ZXZY 129.4

qufu 視付 (qufu) See qu’dang

qugao jiuxia 屈高就下 (qugao jiuxiah) To trouble someone of high station to mix with inferiors (polite phrase to an honored guest): WB 68.3

qugonggong 曲躬躬 (qugonggong) To bow from the waist: YQX 967.12

Quhechang 曲河腸 (quhelchalan) Fig The Yellow River (the river like winding entrails): MZJ 374.6

quji 取脊 (quji) To show deference to, bow to: YQX 807.3

qujiu 去就 (qujiuh) Destination; place to go: WB 5.18

qujue 觀絕 (qujuei) See guanjue

qukou 取口, 駐~ (qukou) Mong. Name used by Mongols and other non-Han peoples for slaves and prisoners of war (males = nu 奴, females = bi 婦): WB 75.6. Also quding ~丁, 駕丁

'qulai 去來 (quhlail) More or less: YQX 1152.13

qu'laí 去來 (quhlai) To go: WB 261.16

qulao 勝勞, 驅~ (qulaol) Bitter toil: YQX 927.19

qu'laó 勝老, 卜~ (qulaao) 1. Body: WB 317.17. See also 'lao. 2. Postures, movements (on stage): DXX 103.4

qulí 去里 (qulii) See quchu

qulí 曲律, 屈~ (quliuh) Winding, crooked, bent: YQX 1369.20. Also qiliu qulí 乞留~~, 乞留~吕, 決決~~, qiliang qulí 乞養~~

qulügan 曲律竿, ~杆 (quuluhan) See wang[gan]

qumai 醜埋 (qumai) Dead drunk, soused: WB 680.2

quqiang 超糖, ~搶, ~漀, 超搶, 超漀 (quqiang) 1. Hideous: DXX 149.1. 2. To act the officious busybody: CLS 244.8

quqiu 去秋 (quqiu) Quickly (like the passing of autumn): YQX 198.8
ququ 即, 驱, 驱 (ququ) To exert oneself, strive: DXX 2.9. Also quchi ~ 驱, 驱 (ququ)
quren 超人 (qureln) To flatter, fawn on: LU 624
qurong 取容 (qurolng) Someone who toadies to others for favors: CSD 118.13
qusong 屈送 (quosong) To be done to death; die through injustice: WB 56.18
qutao 取討 (quuutao) To redeem a pawned item: YQX 809.5
quyang 屈央, ~ 澀, ~ 洄 (quyang) To be wronged; suffer injustice: WB 938.10
quying 取應 (quuyihng) To sit for the civil service examinations: YQX 1499.11
quze 取責 (quuzel) To acknowledge guilt or blame: YQX 165.20
quzhao 屈招 (quuzaoh) To be forced to confess: YQX 1510.3
quzhu 住住 (quuzhuh) To go or stay: WB 272.21

quan

quanchong 補充 (quanchnng) To act or serve temporarily: YQX 726.19
Quanfei 泉扉 (qualnfei) Entrance to the Yellow Springs: PPJ 156.8
quanzu zhidaiz 全副裁 (qualnshuh zhildaih) Fully armed: DXX 131.11
quanzui 圈圍, ~ 續 (quanhuiz) Trap, snare: DXX 104.5. Also quanksi ~ 續, quanzuan 拳, 肢, 肢, 肢
quanzhuqo 全火, ~ 紮 (quanhuqo) Whole group, band (of men): MZJ 213.3
quanji 湊, 湊 (quanjih) To recover, be healed: YQX 1505.16
quanshuan 拳, 拳 (quanshuan) See quanzuan
quanzuan 拳, 拳 (quanzuan) Hands curled around, wrapped around: YQX 787.21. Also quanzuan ~ 聯
quanzuao 拳毛 (quanmao) Curly hair: CSD 77.4
Quanshi 泉世 (qualnshih) Yellow Springs: ZXZY 146.7
quantai 泉台 (qualntai) The grave: YQX 1517.2
quantou'shang zhan'deren gebo'shang 拳頭上站得人 胳膊上走得馬 (quanroutuhang zanhdereyh genboshang zoodelmah) A woman of unusual mettle and grit (a man could stand on her hand; a horse could gallop up her arm): SHZ c24
quanzing 權省 (quahnxiing) To persuade (xing = M): YQX 195.1
quanzuan 拳, 偉 (quanzuan) see quanzhun
quanzhong nuohsha 拳中括沙 (quanzhong nuohsha) Incompatible, mutually opposed: YQX 127.6

que

que 搗, 搗 (queh) 1. Opportunely; just when: WB 304.13. 2. To clear away, remove: DXX 10.14
quebudao 搗不道, 搗 ~ (quebudao) Isn't it said (often introduces a proverb): WB 69.3.
queluomen 靜羅門 (queluomen) Poor household (they live by netting sparrows in the dooryard): MZJ 541.12
Queqiao 鵲橋 (queqiao) Fig. The Milky Way (bridge across the sky built by magpies to allow the Oxherd and Weaving Maid to meet on the seventh day of the seventh month): PPJ 110.12
quezao 鵲噪 (quezao) Fig. A good luck omen (the magpie's chirp): YCJ 96.3

qun

qun 呀 (quhn) To spit out: YQX 1522.9
qundai'tou yishi 補帶頭衣食 (qundaihtou yishil) To live off the wife's family (food and clothing from the skirt strings): YQX 542.16
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<td>qunxun 追巡 (qunxulin) 1. In an instant:</td>
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ran

ran 染 (raan) To paint: YQX 361.4
ranran 冉冉 (raanraan) 1. Airborn dust drifting away and dispersing: DXX 127.7. 2. Dense: YQX 550.14

rang

rang 撞 (raang) Distracted: YQX 1379.10
rangrang 碰碰 (ralngralng) See worang
rangrang gaigai 撞撞垮垮 (ralngralng gaigai) Confusion and disorder: YQX 728.18
rangruan 碰碰 (ralngruaan) See nangchuai
rang'z 難 (ralngz) Particles of undigested matter in excrement (farmers used corn shucks at toilet): YQX 866.15
rangzhui 塞塞 (ralngzhui) See nangchui

re

re 怠 (re) See also ruo 偌
rebobo 熱波波 (rebobo) Steamed bread (bobo = 热): MZJ 355.3
rebure 熱不熱 (rebuureh) Hot: YQSC III 196
reda 誠大 (reedah) So big as this: WB 3.12. Also reduo 誠多
redi[shang] youyan 熱地上蚰蜒 (redbhisahng youlyan) “Ant” on a hot skilllet (youyan = millipede): YQX 846.15
reduo 誠多 (reduo) See reda
re'hula 熱忽刺，～～刺 (rehwulah) Hot; passionate; enthusiastic: YQX 1711.15. Also re'wuluo ～兀 稿, re'lala ～～, retuotuo ～拖拖, rela hula ～～～

rehuang 熱荒 (rehhuang) To be in a stupor: DXX 20.10
rela hula 熱刺忽刺 (rehlah hulah) See re'hula
relala 熱刺刺 (rehhlahlah) See re'hula
remang 熱莽～騜 (rehmaang) Unreined passion or desire: YQX 1162.6
renian 熱粘 (rehnialn) To be intimately involved: YQSC III 194
retuotuo 熱拖拖 (rehtuotuo) See re'hula
re'wuluo 熱兀羅 (rehwulhuol) See re'hula
renren 熱趨～趨～鑽～鑽 (rehzaan) Passionate urgings: WB 291.11

ren

ren 慚 (rehn) 1. Part. Meaningless phrase final: YQSC III 205. 2. You; your (= 您): YQX 346.8. Also nin 您, 您 3. That: YQX 196.3; this; in this manner: LZY 6.8. Also nen'de～的，～地, nenban～般 4. How?; why?: YQX 72.15. 5. As you please; as you like: YQSC III 204
ren'bian yanzi 人邊言字 (relnbian yanzih) Riddle for the character xin 信: YCJ 98.13
renji weiqin 人急個親 (relnjil weiqin) In crisis, seek aid from one close to you: WB 272.21
ren'ma 怡麼 (rehnmah) See ren'mo
ren'mo 怡麼～末 (rehnmo) 1. In this way, thus: DXX 46.7. 2. How?; in what manner?: YQX 1282.17. Also ren'mo 怡麼～末, nen'ma, 怡麼, nen'mo 怡末
renni 怡膩 (reennih) Grace, charm: DXX 109.10. Also renren nini ～～～
renpitun 人皮圈 (relnpiltuln) Glutton (human grain silo): YQX 954.4
renqing 人情 (relnqing) 1. To pay a social call: YQX 195.2. 2. A present: WB 278.16
renren 人人 (relnreln) Affectionate term for a loved one: DXX 87.3
renren nini 稔稔腻腻（reenren nih-nih）See renni
rense 稔色（reenseh）See nianse
renshenguo人參果（relnshenguo）Ginseng
（fruit of immortals that takes nine thousand years to produce: three thousand to flower, three thousand to form fruit, and three thousand to ripen): THS 1.3
renshi 人事（renlnshih）1. Gift: YQX 136.11.
  2. Sexual relations: ZXZY 55.1
renxiao 任消（rehnxiao）See xiaoren
renyang xiaju 人樣蝦駒（relnyang xiajhu）Human-like beast; according to various sources, xiaju is a variety of shrimp (蝦駒) or one of the great apes (狻猊、駒猊 or 马猊): WB 321.3. Also renyang xiaqu ～蝦駒
renyang xiaqu 人樣蝦駒（relnyang xiaqu）See renyang xiaju
renzhenguan 針關（relnzhenguan）To thread a needle (ren = 初): DXX 134.3
ri
ribu yiying 日不移影（rihhu yiyl1ying）Very short period of time: LU 94
richen 日辰（rinhchn）Day: YQX 249.18
rijin changanyuan 日近長安遠（rih-jijn chalnganyuan）Chances of success are even less than those of nearing the sun (“the sun is near but Changan is far,” a common complaint of students): WB 260.4
riniangzei 日娘賊（rihniangzeil）Euphemism for runiangzei. See runiang'de
ri'tou 日頭（rihtou）1. Sun: DXX 65.2.
  2. Day: DXX 19.9
ritou budao zhengnan shifen 日頭不
到正南時分（rihtou buhdao zhehng-
naln shilfen）Before the sun reaches its noon-time high: DXX 65.2
ri xu(duo)shi 日許多時（rih xuuduoishil）After many a day: DXX 159.13
riyue 日月（rihuyeh）Time; days; also, daily lives: YQX 1499.2
riyue jiaoshi 日月交蚀（rihuyeh jiaoshil）
  1. Highly unlikely event (simultaneous
eclipse of both sun and moon)  2. At odds;
also, events in contention: YQX 847.9
riyue Shen-Chen 日月參辰（rihuyeh shencheln）See Shen-Chen maoyou
rizhu 日逐（rihzhul）Everyday; day by day:
YQX 1399.17. Also zhuzhao～朝, zhuzhao’jia～朝家, zhuzhao meiri～朝毎, meiri zhuzhao 每～朝
rizhuan qianjie 日轉千階,～～邁～～邁～～ 街（rihzhuaan qianjie）To be promoted rapidly in office: YQX 814.15
rong
rongfen yinian 容分一擒（rolngfen yiniaan）To reveal a tiny glimpse of beauty:
DXX 13.5
ronghang 戎行（rolnghaang）Army; the
ranks: MZJ 522.10
Ronglu 戎虜（rolngluu）Enemy (hostile Rong
people on the Western frontier): YFG 52.10
rongrong 兮兮（rongrongroong）Confused and
troubled state; heavy heart: MZJ 9.12
rongrong 兮兮（rongrongroong）Sound of clashing weapons: WB 284.12
rongrong 溶溶（rongrongroong）Clear, bright;
also, broad (light, water, mind): HUJI III
50.12
rongxi 纜系（rongxlsib）Worry, care: YQX
847.15
rou
roudiao chuang'r 肉弔窗兒～吊～
（roudiaohchuangru）Fig. Eyelids (flesh window
blinds): YQX 266.6
rougou 揉鉗（roulgou）See sanxugou
roupingfeng 肉屏風（rouhplingfeng）
Human shield: YQX 1262.13
rousai jueer 揉腮揷耳（rousai jueerl）See Jueer naosai

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rouzhong qianjin 肉重千斤 (rouzhong qianjin) Fat and useless person: YQX 954.4

ru

ru 入 (ruh) To fuck: YQX 412.16. See also ruma, runiang’de
ru 乳 (ru) Loop for crossties on straw shoes: YQX 486.1
rufa 如法 (rufa) Suitable, appropriate: DXX 8.8
ruguan 入官 (ruguan) To take or be taken to court: LZY 57.2
rukou dilou 乳口敌楼 (rukou dilou) Watchtower along a city wall: DXX 4.6
ruma 入馬 (ruhma) To engage in sexual intercourse (muyan 马眼 is a name for the vagina in old medical texts): YQX 1570.5
rumen 入門 (rumen) To enter a family as son-in-law: LZY 102.6. Also russe ~ 舍
rumiao 妾邀 (rumiao) See rumo
rumie 毒滅 (rumieh) See rumo
rumo 辱抹 ~ 没, ~ 莫, ~ 末, ~ 役, ~ 模 (rumoh) 1. To abuse, insult, scold: LZY 142.9. 2. To disgrace: WB 304.21. Also russe ~ 减, rumiao ~ 邀
rumoniang 入沒娘 (rumoniang) See runiang’de
runiang’de 入娘的 (runiang’de) Mother-fucker!: YQX 1453.12. Also runiangzei ~ ~ 贼, rumoniang ~ 没 ~, riniangzei 日 ~ 贼. zhiniangzei 直 ~ 贼
runiangzei 入娘贼 (runiangzei) See runiang’de
rushe 入舍 (rushe) See rumen
Ruyangzhai 汝陽齋 (ruyangzhai) Name of Shuang Jian’s study: MZJ 54.14
ruzzi 厝子 (ruzzi) Wastrel; spendthrift: LU 358

ruanchan 軟纏 (ruanchan) Cloth battle-garment (of the Warring States period): DXX 39.5

ruanchuai[chuai] 軟揣禪 (ruanchuai[chuai]) Weak and useless: YQX 342.19
ruan’dala 軟答剌 (ruan’dala) See ruan’wula
ruandishang chiqiao 軟地上吃齧 (ruandishang chiqiao) To take a light fall; suffer a minor setback: WB 86.16
ruanguo 軟裹 (ruanguo) See putou
ruanhaihai 軟哈嗨 (ruanhaihai) Shaky and weak: WEI 211.18
ruanjju 搞就 (ruanjju) To accommodate, reach a compromise: WB 303.17
ruan’lada 軟剌打 (ruan’lada) See ruan’wula
ruan’lezhu 軟了雉 (ruan’lezhu) Weak will: MZJ 272.12
ruanshan 軟善 (ruanshan) Gullible: YQX 7.7
ruansheshe 軟設設 (ruansheshe) Soft: YQX 1213.17. Also ruansusu ~ 賴
ruansijin 軟媌禁, ~ 盒, ~ 練勦 (ruansijin) Soft, limp; paralyzed: WB 297.3. See also ruan’wula
ruansusu 軟絮絮 (ruansusu) See ruan-sheshe
ruantong 軟痛 (ruantong) See nuantong
ruan’wula 軟兀剌 (ruan’wula) Limp, weak; meek, submissive: WB 281.12. Also ruan’dala ~ 答, ruan’lada ~ 答
ruan[xian] 阮咸 (ruan[xian]) Stringed instrument (like a lute or guitar): DXX 3.11
ruanzong 蠟燙 (ruanzong) To caress passionately: DXX 99.7

rui

ruibang 藥榜 (ruibang) List of successful Hanlin Academy candidates: MZJ 521.3
Ruibinjie 薬賓節 (ruibinjie) Festival of the fifth day, fifth month (more commonly Duanyangjie 端陽節): YQX 900.4
Ruidian 藥殿 (ruidian) See Ruizhugong
Ruigong 藥宮 (ruigong) See Ruizhugong
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<td><strong>Ruizhugong</strong></td>
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<td><strong>runmengmeng</strong></td>
<td>Obscured by rain or fog: YQX 363.12</td>
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<td><strong>ruobusha</strong></td>
<td>若不沙 (ruohbusha) Were this not the case (sha = 是啊): YQX 39.5. Also <strong>ruobu'a</strong> ～呵</td>
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<td><strong>ruodaxiao</strong></td>
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<td><strong>ruo[la]d[a]</strong></td>
<td>估 来 大 (ruohlaidah) As large as this: YQX 163.15. Also <strong>ruodaxiao</strong> ～小</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ruotou</strong></td>
<td>捨 头 (ruoltoul) To rub the head with both hands: DXX 20.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ruoxie</strong></td>
<td>若 些 (ruohxie) Quite a lot: WB 111.21</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ruoyi</strong></td>
<td>弱 意 (ruohyi) Bad intent: LZY 122.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ruozheng</strong></td>
<td>弱 症 (ruohzheng) Consumption: YQX 1500.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
sabo 撤撥 (sabo) See sapo
sada 撤達 (sadal) Comfortable; good: WB 907.9
sadai 撤袋 (sahdaih) Mong. A case for arrows, a quiver: WB 112.11
sa'de 撤地 (sade) Suddenly, without warning: WB 88.4
sa'de 撤的 (sade) Fierce, aggressive: YQX 840.7
saditi 撤地帶, ~蒂帶 (sadihtih) See sazhiti
sadun 撤敦 (sadun) Jur. Relatives (abbreviation of wuli sadun 元里撤敦): WB 409.10
sahe 撤和 (saheh) Mong. 1. To unbridle, unsaddle, feed, water, and turn loose a horse: WB 260.15. Also sahe sahe ～ ～ ～ sahe toukou ～ ～ 头口. 2. To take the air, stroll: YQSC III 234
sahe sahe 撤和撤和 (saahel saahel) See sahe
sahe toukou 撤和頭口 (saahel toukou) See sahe
sake 撤科 (sakeh) To put on an act: MDT 277.11
sake dahun 撤科打譯 (sake daahuhn) See chake
salala 撒拉拉 (salalahlah) Sound of wind: YQX 864.19
salou 撒_lv, ~宴 (saloul) Mong. Head: MZJ 656.11
saman 撒漫 (saamahn) To spend lavishly; throw money around: YQX 47.3
samianjian 撒脭僕 (samiaandiaan) To behave with modesty: YQX 1263.3
sa-nizhi 撒腻㗆 (sanizhih) See sazhiti
sapai 撒派 (saapaih) To assign, apportion: MZJ 196.1
sapen 撒嘯 (sapen) See pensa
sapo 撒潑 (sapo) To behave impudently or arrogantly; throw a tantrum: YQX 1504.3. Also sabo ～ 摂
saqian diufeng 撒欠颳風 (saqianh diufeng) To flaunt convention and act crazy (act the playboy): WB 351.11
saqin 撒沁, ~嗚 (saqinh) To be negligent, careless: WB 296.20. Also saxin ～ 心, ～ 必
saran 撒然, 撒~ 撒~ 撒~ (saran) Suddenly: DXX 99.7
sasa 撒撒 (sasa) Steadily; bit by bit: YQX 1373.19
sasa xiaoxiao 撒撒瀟瀟 (sasaas xiaoxiao) See xiaosa
sashou 撒手 (sashoou) Fig. To die (“loosen the grip”): YQX 1506.9
satini 撒婷 (satinih) See sazhiti
satiti 撒啼啼 (satihtih) See sazhiti
satizhi 撒啼啼 (satihtih) See sazhiti
saxin 撒 心 (saxin) See saqin
sayao 撒拗 (sayoah) To behave like a spoiled child: YQX 374.12
sayini 撒姻 (sayinii) See sazhiti
sayin 撒因 (sayinh) Mong. Good, fine: WB 562.15. Also nashayin 撒殺, ～, saigen 賽良, saiyn 賽因, 賽音, 賽銀
sa'z 撒子 (saz) See zan['z]
sazhang 撒 恙 (saazahng) Shivaree for newlyweds (to shower with colored paper fruits, flowers, etc.): WB 38.13

sazhiti 撒 滔 憂 (sazhihith) 1. To throw a tantrum; pester, nag: YQX 893.21. 2. To act mischievous: YQX 337.16. Also saditi ~地，～地婦, sa-nizhi ~態, satini ~蜂 吠, satiti ~need, satizhi ~～～, sayini ~緛 斌

sai 嗝 (sai) To gulp down: WB 97.7

sai[cun]she 賽村社 (saihucunsheh) Traditional village festival with colorful competitions in song, dance, and local product displays: WB 67.18

saidou'r 瘦 頭 (saidoour) Cheeks: YQX 976.16

saigen 賽艮 (saihgehn) See sayin

saili 賽例 (saihlih) Example for comparison: MZJ 244.13

sai Longtu 賽龍圖 (saih longtul) Honest and incorruptible (rival of Judge Pao Zheng of Longtu): YQX 770.10

sai Lu yi 賽 留醫 (saih lun yi) Rival of Bian Que 扁鵲, Doctor of Lu (used satirically because most doctors in Yuan dramas are incompetent quacks): DXX 106.12

sai Luofu 賽羅敷 (saih luofu) Rival of Luofu in beauty (country beauty immortalized in a Han ballad): YFG 126.10

sainiang sengzhu 賽娘僧住 (saihniang sengzhuhi) See sengzhu sainiang

saiqiangru 賽 強 如 (saihqiangru) See suoqiangru

sai[he] 賽社 (saihsheh) See sai[cun]she

saiyin 賽 喊, ~ 喊, ~音 (saihying) See sayin

saiyuian 賽願 (saihyuahnh) To sacrifice to a god in gratitude for a prayer answered: WB 797.3

san 撒 (saan) To scatter: YQX 232.7

sanbaijiu 三 白 酒 (sanbailjiu) Wine brewed before the winter solstice: YFG 191.5

sanban'r gao 三板兒高 (sanbaanr gao) Three times taller: YQX 1258.6

sanbao 三 寶 (sanbaao) Budd. The Three Treasures: Buddha, the Law (dharma), and the Priesthood (sangha): MZJ 611.1. Also sangui ~飯

san buaoliu 三不拗六 (san buaohliuh) Minority cannot prevail: LU 34

sanbugui 三不歸 (sanbugui) No way out, no place to turn; no happy outcome (no food, clothes or a home): YQX 887.10

sanbuliu 三不流 (sanbuliu) Three things that cannot be kept at home: a silkworm when it ages, an old man, and a grown woman: YQX 1520.20

sanbuzhi 三不知 (sanbuzhi) Who could have guessed?; also, without any warning (a beginning, a progress, an end): YQX 47.5

sanchongmen 三 重 門 (sancholngmen) Local yamen: YQX 415.3

sanchuan bashui 三 川 八 水 (sanchuan bashui) See bashui sanchuan

sandan 散誕, ~旦, ~淡, ~濛 (saandahn) Carefree; relaxed: WB 100.18. Also santan ~ 複, sandan youyou ~ ~優 游

sandal[tian] 三 丹 田 (sandal[tian]) Dao. Three points on the body: shangdantian 上 丹田, between the eyebrows; zhongdantian 中 丹田, below the heart; xiadantian 下 丹田, at base of the pubic region: YQX 1703.2

sandan youyou 散誕優 游 (saandahn youyou) See sandan

sandao 三 島 (sandao) Three oceanic paradise isles: Penglai 蓬莱, Fangzhang 方丈, and Yingzhou 漢洲: CSD 206.4
sandong 三冬 (sandong) 1. Three months of winter 2. Three years 3. Three times: YQX 478.6. Also santong 三通
sanfenhua 三分話 (sanfenuahua) Reluctant to be forthcoming (speak only three parts of ten: MZJ 476.3
sanfu 散服 (sanful) Casual dress: MZJ 486.7
sanfu 散福 (sahnful) To distribute the sacrificial food and wine at the end of the ritual: YQX 1360.17
sangai 纐盖 (sangaih) Umbrella: WB 328.4
sanganri 三竿日 (sanganrih) Late morning (the sun at three bamboo poles high): WB 62.1
sangengzao 三更早 (sangengzaao) Early in the morning (a pun on “early at the third watch,” based on the story of the Buddhist Fifth Patriarch who gave his disciples three kernels of nonglutinous rice and a Chinese date): WB 291.19
sangong huawu 三公華屋 (sangong huawu) Sumptuously furnished rooms: YQX 855.12
sanguchafa 股叉 (sanguchafa) Long-handled, three-tined fork (military weapon): WB 67.9
sanguan 三關 (sanguan) Three Passes: Suichengguan 寶城關 in Liangzhou, Yijinguan 景真關 in Bazhou, and Waqiaoguan 瓦橋關 in Xiongzhou
sangui 三皈 (sangui) See sanbao
sanhai 三害 (sanhaih) Three Pestilences: tigers on South Mountain; mosquitoes under Long Bridge; and Zhou Chu 周處, a man of Jin 華 who was tough and cocky as a youth: YQX 591.2
sanhuai jiujii 三槐九棘 (sanhuai jiujii) All the various official ranks (the sophora and jujube trees planted outside the palace in ancient times; = sangong jiuqing 三公九卿): YQX 705.5
sanjiacun 三家村 (sanjiacun) See sanjiadia
sanjadian 三家店 (sanjiadianh) Small village or town: YQX 1533.15. Also sanjiacun 三村
sanjia sikao 三家廂靠 (sanjiasikao) Sole male heir among three brothers: YANG 1436.9
sanjiang xiakou 三江夏口 (sanjiang xiakou) Xiakou = Hankou, where the Han river flows into the Yangtze: WB 68.13
sanjiao 時交 (sanjiao) Quick, nimble movement: YQSC III 258. Also cuansuo
sanjie zhangjuhua (sanjie zhangjuh) Casual conversation: YQX 1668.11
sanjuanduan 混端 (sanjuanduan) Muddled; indecisive: YRZJ 59.9
sanke 三科 (sanke) See liangsanke
sanke sou 三科 (sanke sou) To speak in a special way (conventions in Yuan dramas): IDEMA 230
sanmeishou 三美 (sanmeihsou) Skilled at calligraphy or painting: YQX 345.8
sanmen 三門 (sanmen) 1. Budd. Main gate of a temple: YQX 1271.11. Also shanmen 三門 2. Gates of God, Ghost, and Man (hollows in 山 the Zhizhu Mountain which stands in the middle of the Yellow River in Henan Province): DXX 4.2.
sanmu 三木 (sanmu) Three wooden torture instruments: the neck cangue, jia枷; manacles, gu 桂; and fetters, zhi 査: YFG 83.12
sanpo 三婆 (sanpol) Woman street vendor of flowers or tea: YQX 77.12
sanpo erfu 三婆二婦 (sanpol erfu) Women in general: LZY 146.5
sanqian [shijie] 三界 世界 (sanqian shijie)  *Budd.* Boundless human realm: YQX 336.14

sanren wudashi liuer butongmou 三人 快 大事 六耳 不 通 谋 (sanren liuer butongmou) No secret is safe if shared by more than two people: YQX 637.7

sanri wuzhao 日 三 日 五朝 (sanri wuzhao) See sanzhao wuri

sanshangu 三山骨 (sanshangu) Back of the head: YQX 1588.16

sanshao mowei 三少 未 (sanshao mowei) Outcome, ending; inescapable fate: YQX 194.15. Also mowei sanshao (shao sometimes erroneously 即)

sanshendian 三身殿 (sanshendian)  *Budd.* Hall of the threefold nature of the Buddha: Vairocana 身法, embodiment of the Law; Sambhogakaya 身身, body of the reward; 涅槃, body of liberation or Nirvana: DXX 6.1

sansheng 三省 (sansheng) The principal executive branches of government, including the shangshusheng 尚書, zhongshusheng 中書, and the menxishangsheng 門下. See also shangshusheng, zhongshusheng, and the menxishangsheng

sanshi 三市 (sanshi) Thronging marketplace: YQX 633.9

sanshiban gaoqiang diququo 三十板 高強 過去 (sanshiban gaoqiang diququo) Thrown from a thirty foot wall (prisoner’s corpse not handed over to the family): YQX 644.2

sanshi’de zaozumiao liuchide zaozuichu 三十的早年六尺的早最 尖 (sanshi’de zaozumiao liuchide zaozuichu) Few older than thirty and all more than six feet tall: DXX 61.12

sanshi liujie 三市六街 (sanshi liujie) See liujie [sanshi]

sanshisan tian 三十三天 (sanshisan tian) *Budd.* Thirty-three levels of Heaven culminating in Mt. Sumeru ruled by Indra: YQX 626.11

sanshuang 三年 (sanshuang) Three years: MZJ 534.5

santsai 三思 (santsai) Throat: YQX 937.18

sansu sang’xia 三宿 夭下 (sansu sang’xia) *Budd.* Monk’s vow to eat but one meal daily and sleep under a mulberry tree: YFG 208.7

santan 散担 (santan) See sandan

santsang 香堂鼓 (santsang) Drum struck to convene or dismiss the court: YQX 1508.16

santing 三停 (santing) Three tenths: DXX 3.5

Santingdao 三鶯刀 (Santingdao) Crescent-shaped, long-handled sword: WB 60.14. Also guandao (legends say Guangong made it) and qinglong yanyuedao (because of the ripple pattern on the blade)

santong 三通 (santong) See sendong (3)

santou liangmian 三頭兩面 (santou liangmian) See liangtou santan

santsai liuwen 三推六問 (santsai liuwen) To interrogate repeatedly: YQX 1507.2. Also sankao liuwen

sanwa liangshe 三華 街 (sanwa liangshe) Inn, tavern, brothel, entertainment house: SHZ c2. Also sanwa liangxiang

sanwa liangxiang 三華 街 (sanwa liangxiang) See sanwa liangshe

sanxia mingbian 三下 呼鞭 (sanxia mingbian) Three cracks of the whip (to command silence in the Emperor’s presence): YCJ 93.9. See also jingbian

sanxian’li 三關里 (sanxian’li) In a corner: YQX 341.7

sanxiu 三休 (sanxiu) Three sittings at table, three meals
sanxugou 三鬚釘 (sanxugou) Three-pronged hook used to dredge things out of water: WB 118.17. Also rougou 揉～
sanxun 三巡 (sanxun) Three rounds of tea or wine: WB 964.12
sanya[’jia] 三衙家 (sanyajia) Three times a day (morning, noon, and night); all day; over and over: WB 374.13
sanyan liangju 三兩酒 (sanyanjia) Three times a day (morning, noon, and night); all day; over and over: WB 374.13
sanyan liangju 三兩酒 (sanyanjia) Person of few words; also, reluctant to speak: XST 280.1
sanyansan 三層扇 (sanyansan) Three-tiered parasol used ceremonially by officials and women of title: WB 12.12. Also sanyan sima 三層傘 (sanyansan)
sanye Wolonggang 三詐臥龍岡 (sanye wolonggang) Three visits to Sleeping Dragon Ridge (where Liu Bei went to invite Zhuge Liang to join his ranks): YQX 65.8
sanyu 三餘 (sanyu) Leisure time: WB 1002.9
sanyue 散樂 (sanyueh) Roving actor, actress, entertainer, performer: CLS 219.7
sanzhao 三朝 (sanzhao) Third morning after a wedding or a birth: YQX 542.5
sanzhao liangri 三朝兩日 (sanzhao liangri) See sanzhao wuri
sanzhao wuri 三朝五日 (sanzhao wuuri) Before many days had passed: YQX 1506.8. Also sanzhao wuxi 三朝五夕, sanzhao liangri 三朝兩日, sanri wuzhao 三朝五夕, sanri wuzhao 三朝五夕
sanzhao wuxi 三朝五夕 (sanzhao wuxi) See sanzhao wuri
sanzhen (sanzhen) 三貞 Paragons of female virtue: YANG 1 158.8. Also jiulie sanzhen 九烈～
sanzhishair shijiuwo 三隻骰子十四五 (sanzhishaair shijiuwo) Fig. To do the impossible; also, impossible (three dice rolling nineteen): MZJ 29.1
sanzhuan 三傳 (sanzhuan) One versed in history and learning (having mastered the three commentaries on the Chunqiu 春秋): LZY 12.5
sanzuneng 三足能 (sanzuneng) Three-legged turtle (poisonous snakes turn into them): MZJ 548.8
sanzuwu 三足烏 (sanzuwu) Three-legged crow believed to live on the sun: WB 292.15
sang
sangbao 桑鸨 (sangbao) Brothel madam; procurress: MZJ 473.9
sanggai 桑蓋 (sanggai) Canopy of the mulberry tree (forms a natural parasol): WB 748.6
sanghaibian 桑海變 (sanghaibian) Dynastic change; great changes in the world (see canghai sangtian 沧海桑田): THS 258.9
sangke 桑嗑 (sangke) To mock, taunt: YQX 272.12. Also saoke 聒
sanglanglang 桑琅琅 (sanglanglang) Sound of a bell, drum, or gong:
sangmen 桑門 (sangmen) Priest; priesthood (=沙門): YFG 149.14
sangmen 桑門 (sangmen) See langzi sangmen
sangmenjian 桑門劍 (sangmenjian) Executioner’s sword: WB 757.21
sangshu wengyou 桑樸翁遺 (sangshu wengyou) Extreme poverty (mulberry branch for a door axle, broken crock rim for a window frame): WB 18.15
sangxinfu 桑新婦 (sangxinfu) Wife unwilling to remain chaste to honor a dead husband (Zhuangzi observed a wife fanning

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saogen</td>
<td>saogen</td>
<td>her husband’s grave after promising not to remarry until the soil was dry: YQX 1113.12</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>saosao</td>
<td>saosao</td>
<td>1. Servant’s address to the mistress: YQX 561.17 2. Man’s reference to his wife: YQX 230.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saozhang'r</td>
<td>saozhang'r</td>
<td>Odd remaining cents when figuring a debt or a total (which is discounted in payment): THS 97.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>saozhouxing</td>
<td>saozhouxing</td>
<td>See Bojixing</td>
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<tr>
<td>saozi</td>
<td>saozi</td>
<td>Pejorative term for the Mongols: MDT 230.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>se</td>
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<tr>
<td>sedan</td>
<td>sedan</td>
<td>Frivolous female role in Yuan drama: YQX 729.9. See also dan. Also danse ～</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sedao</td>
<td>sedao</td>
<td>Rough, uneven surface of a stone staircase (to guard against slipping): WB 32.9. Also zhidao 抗～</td>
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<tr>
<td>semu</td>
<td>semu</td>
<td>Colored eyes (said of Uigours 苏兀, Tanguts 唐兀, Tibetans 藏族, and Muslim Turks 回回): WB 75.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>se'nai</td>
<td>se'nai</td>
<td>Shy, bashful; embarrassed: DXX 21.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>seshu</td>
<td>seshu</td>
<td>See shaishu['r]</td>
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<tr>
<td>sezhang</td>
<td>sezhang</td>
<td>Chief of the Entertainment Bureau ( jiaofang, 教坊) in Song and Yuan times (general theater manager and orchestra director; women in his charge were singers, performers and courtesans of official rank): YQX 1264.6. Also base 把～, buse 不～</td>
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<td>sezhi</td>
<td>sezhi</td>
<td>Foolish: WB 287.9</td>
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<td>sen</td>
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<td>sen'de</td>
<td>sen'de</td>
<td>See chan'de['li]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senluodian</td>
<td>Senluodian</td>
<td>森羅殿 (senluoldiahn) See Yanluodian</td>
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<tr>
<td>sen[sen]'de</td>
<td>sen[sen]'de</td>
<td>森森地 (sensende) Chilled; numb; paralyzed: DXX 7.6, 36.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>seng</td>
<td>seng</td>
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<tr>
<td>senglan</td>
<td>senglan</td>
<td>Buddhism. Temple, monastery (abbreviation of sangharama 僧伽蓝摩): DXX 5.6. Also qielan 伽～, jialan 返～</td>
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<tr>
<td>sengyao</td>
<td>sengyao</td>
<td>wa'r 僧伽 潛兒 (sengyaoh wahr) Buddh. Long stockings worn by monks: DXX 65.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>sengzhu</td>
<td>sengzhu</td>
<td>saihnialng</td>
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<tr>
<td>sha</td>
<td>sha</td>
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<tr>
<td>'sha</td>
<td>'sha</td>
<td>1. Part. In final position, like 呀 or 啊: YQX 265.19. 2. An instant; brief moment (= 間): YQSC III 266 (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>sha!</td>
<td>sha!</td>
<td>Expresses pleasure or enjoyment: WB 369.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>sha</td>
<td>sha</td>
<td>1. Extremely, very: YQX 4.3. 2. Although, even though: DXX 21.7. 3. To the death (藥絞 poisoned): YQX 1376.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sha!</td>
<td>sha!</td>
<td>In final position, like 呀 or 啊: WB 343.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Character</td>
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<tr>
<td>shabachi</td>
<td>shābáchí</td>
<td>蘑菇</td>
<td>(shābāchí)</td>
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<td>shabiebie'de</td>
<td>shābǐbǐ'dé</td>
<td>煞彼备的</td>
<td>(shābǐbǐ'dé)</td>
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<td>shacai</td>
<td>shācài</td>
<td>誅才</td>
<td>(shācài)</td>
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<td>shācùn</td>
<td>蒜村</td>
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<td>shādābā</td>
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<td>shadiao</td>
<td>shādiāo</td>
<td>傻屌</td>
<td>(shādiāo)</td>
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<td>shaduo</td>
<td>shāduō</td>
<td>吹</td>
<td>(shāduō)</td>
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<td>shaihao</td>
<td>shāihào</td>
<td>炮</td>
<td>(shāihào)</td>
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<td>shajiao</td>
<td>shājiāo</td>
<td>俊角</td>
<td>(shājiāo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>shapaty</td>
<td>shāpatí</td>
<td>哈皮</td>
<td>(shāpatí)</td>
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<td>shapiz</td>
<td>shāpíz</td>
<td>沙皮子</td>
<td>(shāpíz)</td>
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<td>shaqiangru</td>
<td>shāqiāngrù</td>
<td>煞強如</td>
<td>(shāqiāngrù)</td>
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<tr>
<td>shaqiangu</td>
<td>shāqiāng</td>
<td>煞強</td>
<td>(shāqiāng)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

shaqiaoxi | shāqiāoxi | 畏強似 | (shāqiāoxi) | Odd; bizarre: MZJ 286.1 |
| sharenchu zuantou | shārenchù zuántóu | 殺人處鑽頭 | (shārenchù zuántóu) | To ask for trouble (stick one’s nose into a dangerous situation): WB 412.7 |
| sharen yaojianxie | shāren yǎojianxié | 殺人要見血 | (shāren yǎojianxié) | In punishing a criminal, exact the death sentence: YQX 1665.8 |
| Shasan | shāsān | 蒯三 | (shāsān) | Village tough boy (his buddy is routinely Wang Liu 王流): YQX 1056.5 |
| shashi | shāshǐ | 司 | (shāshǐ) | See jingsi |
| shasai'z | shāsài'z | 優勢 | (shāsài'z) | See shajiao |
| shataba | shātābā | 沙巴 | (shātābā) | Village tough boy (his buddy is routinely Wang Liu 王流): YQX 1056.5 |
| shatui | shātuǐ | 蘑菇 | (shātuǐ) | See zhayan |
| Shatuo | shātuō | 蘑菇 | (shātuō) | Frontier Turkic tribe: LZY 3.8 |
| shaweibang | shāwéibāng | 殺威棒 | (shāwéibāng) | To beat a prisoner to humble him for trial: YQX 197.10 |
| shay an | shāyān | 蘑菇 | (shāyān) | See zhayan |
| sha'z di'li fangpi | shā'z dí'li fāngpì | 蘑菇地裡放屁 | (shā'z dí'li fāngpì) | To brag; “to fart in gravel” is the lead line of a xiehouyu 歇後語, the punch line of which is buxiang‘de 不響的 “no sound”: YQX 866.15 |
Shazhe 殺者 (shazhee) See Tianmo

shai

shai 斬 (shai) To strike a cymbal or gong:
YQX 1174.6
shai 酔 (shai) To pour liquids (= 饮):
YQX 1520.14
shai'r 色兒 (shaair) See shaishur'[r]

shaishur'[r] 色数兒 (shaishuuhr) Dice; number thrown on dice: YQX 150.12. Also shaier ~, shaft's "子
shai'z 色子 (shaiz) See shaishur'[r]
shaiz weilü 般子喂蠅 (shahiz weihlul) Waste of money ("to feed a horse through a funnel, " the lead phrase of a xiehouyu 歇後語, the punch line of which is lou doule 漏豆了 "the beans fall through"): YQX 478.12

shan

shan 苦 (shan) 1. To watch over, care for:
YQX 304.12. 2. To have sexual relations:
YQX 1431.1. See also xian 恤

'shan 扇 (shahn) Meas. For windows, doors, and steamer trays: YQX 1578.3
shan 越 (shahn) To run away: WB 291.4
shan 扇 (shahn) To chop, hack: WB 275.15
shan 掏 (shahn) To box the ears; slap the face:
YQX 167.5
shan 番 (shahn) To frame someone: CSD 203.7
shanbiao 賢表 (shahnbiao) See zhanbiao
shan'de 閃的 (shahnde) See shan'xia
shan-e 山阿 (shane) Mountain peak:
YQX 855.14
shan-gen 山根 (shangen) Bridge of the nose
(used by physiognomists): WB 24.6

shangen 善根 (shahngen) Budd. Three Conditions of Karma: shen 身, deed; kou 口, word; and yi 意, thought: WB 957.2
shan-guo 越過, 討 ~ (shahnguoh) To walk away: YQX 1416.8
shanhetao chayige 山核桃差一橘 (shanhetao chahyigel) Intimately linked yet separate (the meat of the walnut is like nephew and uncle; it is separable into two halves): TONG 104
shahuohuo 閃霍霍 (shahhuohhuoh) Flashing: WB 490.20
shanjian gunmoqi 山間溝摩族 (shanjian gunmoolqil) Fig. To put on an empty show; do something out of sight (wave a victory flag in the mountains): YQX 716.12
shanjie 趕捷 (shanjie) Pejorative term for the Xiongnu tribes: MINGQING 35.4
shanjin 趋簡, ~勩 (shahnjin) To lose one's temper; become red in the face, be chagrined: YQX 1411.7
shanjing muke 山精木客 (shanjing muhkeh) Mountain goblins and forest witches: MZI 245.13
shanjia 苦偽 (shanjila) To engage in sexual relations with men: YYCD 502. Also dianlai 擒 ~
shan'leshou 閃了手 (shahnleshoou) To strain the hand: WB 302.6
shanjian 詐簡, 越 ~ (shahnjiaan) Two people set against each other: YQX 1255.8
shanzhongding 山林鍾鼎 (shahn-lin zhongdiing) Contrasting life styles: lavish and ascetic (those who dwell in the hills and forests and those who eat and drink from expensive vessels): YQX 819.19
shalanling shuilu 山靈水陸 (shalanling shuilluh) Fine delicacies and wines in great abundance: MZI 287.8
shannuo 落落 (shannuo) To chop off, cut down: MZI 252.13
shanma 番阈 (shanmaa) To stride the bamboo horse (stage direction): YQX 1182.2. See also zhuma[r] 竹～～. Also chazhuma 查 竹～～, qizhuma 骑竹～～, shanzhuma 踏竹～～, xina 踏～～

shanmei numu 苦眉努目 (shanmei numu) To frown with glaring eyes: YQX 1614.2. Also nuan shanmei～眼～～

shanmen 山門 (shanmen) See sanmen

shanmu 膳母 (shanmu) To provide for one’s mother: YQX 550.2

shanpeng 山棚 (shanpeng) Temporary stage or platform erected at fairs and festivals: YQX 690.7

shanzhishi 1. Devoted priest with superior knowledge: YQX 835.8. 2. Good friend and colleague

shantang 鎖堂 (shantang) Lecture hall: MZJ 54.4

shantong 山童 (shantong) Dao. Young assistant to a hermit or recluse: YANG I 487.10

shanzhen 山陣 (shanzen) To be screened by mountains: WB 295.4

shanxiang 善相 (shanxiang) Skilled at physiognomy: MZJ 284.14

Shanxiang 土鄉, 鄉～(shanxiang) Land of the Xiongnu tribes: MZJ 368.3

shanyao 筧夷 (shanyao) To stir up trouble, spread contention: WB 974.20

shanzhang 山障 (shanzen) To be screened by mountains: WB 295.4

shanyan 崧嚴 (shanyan) Mountain pinnacle: YQX 789.7

shanyan puraei 崧严扑摆 (shanyan puraei) To put on airs; also, stuck-up: WB 19.5. Also pumei shanyan～～～, pumei mengyan～～～蒙～～

shan'ya 諧者 (shanyia) To stir up trouble, spread contention: WB 974.20

shan'z 苦子 (shan'z) Straw mat: YQX 672.14

shanzheng 山聟 (shanzheng) Mountain tunes: WB 345.17

shanzhishi 善知識 (shanzhishi) 1. Budd. Devoted priest with superior knowledge: YQX 835.8. 2. Good friend and colleague

shanxiao 三小 (shanxiao) One-legged mountain ogre: MZJ 715.13. Also dujiaogui 獅鬼

shanxiang 舜相 (shanyan) Dance once performed for the Queen Mother of the West, Xiwangmu 吴王母: MDT 120.13

shanxiang 舜相 (shanyan) Mountain of the Xiongnu tribes: MZJ 368.3

shanxiang 舜相 (shanyan) One-legged mountain ogre: MZJ 715.13. Also dujiaogui 獅鬼

shanyan xianke 謎月嘜嗑 (shanyan xianke) See keya

shanyan 山岩 (shanyan) Mountain gorge: YQX 789.7

shanye shanxiang 善眼舜相 (shanye shanxiang) To put on airs; also, stuck-up: WB 19.5. Also pumei shanyan～～～, pumei mengyan～～～蒙～～

shanye shanxiang 善眼舜相 (shanye shanxiang) Mountain gorge: YQX 789.7
shanzhuma (shanzhulmaa) See shanma
shanzuan 閔賭 (shanzuahn) To shun; avoid, evade: YQX 441.2

shang 上 (shahng) To come on stage: YQX 1.1
Shangbadong 上八洞 (shahngbadohng) Grotto dwelling of high-ranking immortals: MZJ 256.3
shangbiao 上标 (shahngbiao) Autumn wind: YQX 1226.3
shangcha 上刹 (shahngcha) Budd. Reverential term for a monastery: WB 260.20
shangchao 上朝 (shahngchaol) 1. Capitol 2. To go to the capitol: WB 259.16
shangchu 上厨 (shahngchuh) To offend; insult; wound: ZXZY 160.4
shangfangjian 上方剑 (shahngfangjiahn) See Shijianjinpai
shanggai 上盖 (shahnggaih) Jacket: YQX 47.15
shangguizi 尚古自, 上～～～～, 故~, ~ ~子 (shangguuzih) See wuz
shanghe 尚和 (shahnghel) To make up; be reconciled: YQX 105.12
shanghu 上户 (shahnghu) Wealthy household: PPJ 99.4
shanghuatai 上花台 (shahnghuatail) To attend parties in brothels: YQX 1428.1
shangjie 上解 (shahngjiee) To mortgage; pawn: YQX 1067.9
shangkai 上闢 (shahngkai) First actor enters with a self-introduction and usually recites a verse: MZJ 1.1
shanglin 尚霖 (shangliln) Rain after a drought: YQSC III 289
shanglinhua 尚霖花 (shanglilnhua) To view the flowers in the imperial garden,
shangwan kanhua 上苑看花 (a priviledge granted graduates in the civil service examinations): MZJ 305.4
shangliu 上流 (shahngliuil) Forebears: WB 8.20
shangmi 商谜 (shangmil) To guess riddles written on lanterns: YQSC III 289
shangqi 上气 (shahngqih) To lose one’s temper, get angry: WB 421.15
shangqingyun 上青云 (shahngqingyuln) Fig. To climb to political power; reach high office: YCJ 4.10
shangshao[‘li] 上梢裏, 稍～ (shahngshaoli) 1. Beginning, start; also, formerly: DXX 147.2. 2. Ancestors, forebears: LZY 10.8
shangshiju 上食局 (shahngshijul) Office in charge of the imperial family cuisine: YQX 900.13
shangshou 上手 (shahngshoou) 1. To make sure of, to get in hand: LONG 65, 74. 2. Proven example, precedent: YQX 42.8
shangshu 上書 (shahngshu) To commence lessons (MDT has 解書): HUJI III 35.2
shangshusheng 尚書省 (shahngshu-sheeng) Chief executive branch of government (under it are six ministries: libu, Ministry of Civil Affairs; hubu, Ministry of Revenue and Census; libu, Ministry of Rites; bingbu, Ministry of War; hsingbu, Ministry of Justice; gongbu, Ministry of Works). See also sansheng
shangsong 上嵩 (shahngsong) To become immortal (after Wang Qiaoi- who achieved this): DXX 112.10. See also chuixiao
Shangtaí 上臺 (shahngtaih) Star that governs fate: CHUANQI 69.5
shangting hangshou 上廳行首, ～停～ (shahngting halngshou) High-ranking courtesan in official service: YQX 141.3. Also shangting jiaoji ～～角妓
shangting jiaoji 205  shaotian

shangting jiaoji 上 廷 角 婢 (shahngting jiaojih) See shangting hangshou
shangtou 上 头 (shahngtoul) See shulong
shangwuci 尚 元 刺 (shangwuhciih) See wuzi
shangwuzi 尚 元 自. ~ ~ 子. 上 ~ (shangwuhzih) See wuzi
shangxia 上 下 (shahngxiah) Form of address to employees in the yamen: YQX 472.16
shangzaoo 上 亀 (shahngzaoh) Employee in a teahouse or tavern: YQX 619.17
shangzhe 傷 折 (shangzhel) To suffer damage; be wounded: LZY 140.4
shangzu 上 足 (shahngzul) Budd. The best or most promising acolyte: WB 669.19

shao

shao 少 (shaao) See chou
shao 标 (shaol) Also pronounced biao
shao 棵 (shaol) To conceal; withhold: YQX 951.18
shao bang 棵棒 (shaobahng) Short club, a defensive weapon: SHZ c23, c73
shao dao [z] 燒 刀 子 (shaoodaoz) Variety of gaoqiang liquor: YQX 767.3
shao dimian zhidiwo 燒 地 眠 地 臥 (shahgodhimian zhihidiwoh) Life of a beggar (heat the ground for warmth in sleeping): YQX 641.9. Also shaodiwo, zhidimian ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
shao diwo zhidimian 燒 地 臥 眠 (shahgodhidihwoh zhidimian) See shaodiwo zhidimian
shao fant 楔 房, 稚 ~ (shaofaung) Side-room at the far end of a building: YQX 58.15. Also shaojian ~ 間
shao gong 楔 公, 稚 ~, 楢 工, 楢 ~ (shaogong) See shaoshui

shao gua 稚 瓜 (shaogua) Cucumberlike melon of Yunnan: WB 117.5. Also yuegua 越 ~, hugua 胡 ~
shao guan dajie 捨 關 節, 稚 ~ ~ (shaogan daajiel) To engage in bribes, collusion, or wheeling and dealing: YQX 1663.15
shao hou 少 後 (shaahouh) Not long afterward: LZY 62.2
shao ji cenji 少 寄 岑 寂 (shaajih celnjil) To gradually ward off boredom or loneliness: HUII 552.4
shao jian 棵 間, 稚 ~ (shaolian) See shaofang
shao jian er 哨 尖 兒 (shaohjianerl) Spy: MDT 96.11
shao lai [lai] 紮 單 兒 (shaollailai) Simpleton, dumbbell: YQX 479.15
shao mai 燒 埋 (shaomai) To cremate: YQX 1253.16
shao po 稚 婆, 稚 ~ (shaopol) Boatwoman: YQX 284.4
shao qin' r 稚 女 (shaohqirn) Evil woman: YQX 973.1
shao shao dada 稚 對 答 答 (shaoslshaol daldal) Foolish: LONG 399
shao shi 稚 是 (shaoshih) Quite true: DXX 1.2
shao shi' mo 少 是 子, ~ ~ 麼 (shaoshihmo) 1. To have a rich supply of 2. What lack is there of? (= 少 甚 麼): WB 87.5
shao shui 稚 水, 稚 ~ (shoshuhi) Boatman: WB 70.7. Also shaogong ~ 公, 稚 公, ~ 工, 脕 公, shaoli ~ 造, 稚 子
shao si 稚 似 (shaosih) Rather, quite: LZY 156.1
shao si 哨 廟 (shaoshi) See sha'o z
shao tian 稚 天 (shaoti) Up, skyward: YQX 890.1
shaotian huoba 烧天火把 (shaotian huoba) *Fig.* Nasty temper: YQX 833.8

shao’jia 社家 (shehjia) Member of a society or guild: WB 291.17

shaojian 攻剑 (shehjiahn) To draw a sword: WB 69.11

shaojian chunqiang 舌剑唇枪 (sheljiahn chunqiang) To have a ready tongue: HUJI III 11.7

shekou 言口 (shehkou) Wide-mouthed (crockery jars): YQX 237.20

shelala 古剌刺 (shelalahlah) See she’cila

shelala 搏了 (shehlexiu) To forget; put out of mind: DXX 157.7

sheliangjun 釣獲軍 (sheljiahnjun) Army conscripts between the ages of seventeen and thirty: LZY 62.4

sheliu 射柳 (sheliu) Shooting targets from horseback (military skill and competitive sport): DXX 161.13. Also zhaliu ~

shepin 舍品 (shehpin) To give up, relinquish: DXX 151.3

shepin 舍貧 (shehpiln) To help the needy: YQX 130.21

sheren 舍人 (shehreln) See dashe

sheshe 社司 (sheshi) See shetou

shetie 射貼 (shehtie) Archery target: WB 969.21

shetou 社頭 (shehtoul) Head of a village festival: YQX 656.15. Also shesi ~司

sheyi 設意 (sheyih) To be pleased; satisfied: ZXY 13.5

shezhang 社長 (shezhuaang) Elder elected to head an association of farming families (fifty families made up a she in Yuan times): YQX 455.2

shezhe 舍遮 (shezhe) See chezhe

she’zhila 吐刺刺 (shelzhilah) See she’cila

she’cila 古刺刺 (shelcilar) Babble, chatter: YQX 1293.12. (widely misread as shelala ~). Also she’zhila ~ 支 ~枝 ~

sheda 設答 (shedral) To be lacking, be out of (see also mengsa): YQSC III 316

sheduzhan 撮毒盎 (sheduulzhaan) Silver goblet that turns black if the wine has been poisoned: YQX 1663.4

sheliangjun 釣獲軍 (sheljiahnjun) Army conscripts between the ages of seventeen and thirty: LZY 62.4

sheliup 射柳 (sheliup) Shooting targets from horseback (military skill and competitive sport): DXX 161.13. Also zhaliu ~

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shezhe 舍遮 (shezhe) See chezhe

she’zhila 吐刺刺 (shelzhilah) See she’cila
shei 誰 (sheil) Also pronounced shui
shei'jia 誰家 (sheiljia) Where?, in what place?: YQX 989.17

shen 神 (sheln) See xishen
Shen-ao 神 奥 (shelnach) Ferocious dog spirit with magic powers: YQX 1489.5
Shen-Chen 参 辰 (shencheln) See Shen-Chen maoyou
Shen-Chen maoyou 參辰卯酉 (shencheln maoyouou) Strong opposites, enemies; on opposite sides (Shen and Chen are stars fixed in the Western and Eastern skies respectively; mao and you, two of the twelve earthly stems, are opposites): YQX 198.2. Also Shen-Chen ～～, Shenshang ～～, Shen-Chen riuye ～～ 日月, riuye Shen-Chen 日月～～, maoyou ～～
Shen-Chen riuye 參辰日月 (shencheln rihyueh) See Shen-Chen maoyou
shenduan 身 段 (shenduahn) Figure; manner, bearing: YQX 1503.10
shenfen 身 分 (shenfehn) 1. Lot in life; social standing: WB 317.17. 2. Posture; bearing, manner: LZY 56.7
shenfu 神 福 (shelnful) To ask for safe passage from the spirits and gods of lakes and rivers: YQX 1740.20
shengou ganlang 神狗乾朗 (shelingoou ganlalng) Adopted son of a dog spirit: DXX 107.14
shenhe 神和 (shelnhel) Kind; also, kindly: LZY 58.4
shenji 身 肌 (shenjii) Body; self: DXX 16.3. Also shenqi ～奇, ～起
shenjiao 神 脚 (shelnjiaao) Fool, clown: DXX 103.5

shenjie 申解 (shenjeee) To report to a superior; deliver (documents): WB 138.20
shenkeke 啥 可 可 (shenkekee) See chenkeke
Shenlang yaodao 沈 郎 腰道 (sheen-lalng yaoadaoh) Wasting away (a remark by Shen Yue 沈約 that his waist was growing thinner). Also Shenwei ～圍, Shenyaqing ～輕, Shen Yue yibian ～約一般
shenlinlin 身 凌 凌 (shelnliiliin) Dignified deportment: YQX 316.2
shenlou 神 楼 (shelnlou) Highest tier in the stands of a theater (yaopeng 腰棚 was the next highest): WB 971.7
shenlun guimo 神 龍 庭 模 (shelnlun guimol) Ghosts and spirits all fear: MZJ 203.7
shen'maniang 甚 嘇 娃 (shelnmahnialng) See niang
shenming 身 命 (shenmihng) 1. Body: YQX 935.1. 2. Destiny, fate: YQSC III 320
shen'moniang 甚 嫗 娃 (shelnmohnialng) See niang
shenniang 甚 娃 (shelnmhnialng) See niang
shenqi 身 禽, ～起 (shenqil) See shenji
shenqiul shuwajuan 奪囚卷 (sheenqiul shuwajuahn) To investigate prisons and examine court records: YQX 1511.19
shenren 滅人 (shehrenln) To fill one with dread: YQX 1396.6
Shenshang 参 商 (shenshang) See Shen-Chen maoyou
shenshangxu 参上絮 (sheshanxhngxuh) Cotton clothing: YQX 232.15
shenshen 滅 滅 (shehnshhehn) Chill: YQX 387.21
Shensuo 参 超 (shensuo) Late at night (when the constellation Shen appears in the sky)
Shenwei 沈 圍 (sheenweil) See Shenlang yaodao
shenxie'r 甚 些 兒 (shelnxier) Which place?, where?: YQX 848.12
shenxin

1. Thought; concentration: DXX 15.8
2. Sacrificial lamb: YQX 1662.5

Shenyang 神羊 (shenyang) Sacrificial lamb: YQX 1662.5

Shenyaoqing 沈腰轻 (shenyaoqing) See Shenlang yaodaq

Shenyi 身役 (shenyi) Right-hand man, assistant: WB 902.15

Shen Yue yiban 沈约一般 (shenyue yiban) See Shenlang yaodaq

shenzhi 詳知 (shenzhi) To know from experience: WB 305.9

shenzhijie 身枝節 (shenzhijie) Body thin and weak: WB 13.13

shenzhu 審住 (shenzhu) To consider, deliberate: WB 84.2

sheng

sheng 生 (sheng) 1. Kind, sort (這生 = 這般): WB 279.4. 2. One of the eight military formations (bamen 八門): WB 526.5. 3. General term for male roles in southern drama (xiaosheng 小生, young man; zhengsheng 正生, middle-aged man; laosheng 老生, old man; wusheng 武生, warrior)

'sheng 生 (sheng) Part. Meaningless: 張生, 你好生病重 “Student Zhang, you are very ill”: WB 492.15

Sheng 省 (sheng) Secretariat (= zhongsusheng 中書省): SHII 229.n.921. Also pronounced xing

sheng 胜, 利, 盛, 勝, 聖 (sheng) 1. More, in addition; also, surplus, abundance: WB 60.13 Variants: 胜, 勝 2. Suddenly; promptly: DXX 105.7

shengbing 子 (shengbingzi) Elixir of life: YQX 233.20

shengbu 主 (shengbuh) Principal branches of government: YQX 640.17. See also san-sheng 三省

shengchao 生鈔 (shengchao) Ready cash: YQX 37.3

shengchen 生辰 (shengchen) Birthday: YQX 98.2

sheng'chizha 生吃札 (shengchizha) See sheng'gezhi

shengcici 生刺刺 (shengcici) See sheng'gezhi

shengdao[shi] 死道是, 割～ (shengdao[shi]) See changdao[shi]

shengde 盛德 (shengde) See biaode

shengfannang 盛飯囊 (shengfannang) Fig. Worthless person (eats but does not contribute): LU 449

shengfen 生分, ~ 倘 (shengfen) 1. To become estranged; have a cooling of affections: YQX 639.10. 2. To be willful or disobedient toward parents: YQX 548.19. 3. To feel righteous indignation: YQX 1490.7

sheng'gecha 生各查 (shenggecha) See sheng'gezhi

sheng'gezhi 生各札, ~ 札, ~ 拙札, ~ 割札 (shenggezhi) See sheng'gezhi

sheng'gezhi 生各查, ~ 坍, ~ 拷, ~ (shenggezhi) Forcibly; brazenly; cruelly: YQX 847.9. Also sheng'gecha ~ 查, sheng'gezhi ~ 札, ~ 拷, ~ 拙札, sheng'chizha ~ 吃札, sheng'cici ~ 刺刺, sheng'kecha ~ 可拷, ~ 拷拷, sheng'kezhi ~ 拷~, sheng'gala ~ 刺刺, sheng'g'lica ~ 忙拷, sheng'g'icha ~ 忙忙, ~ 忙拷, sheng'qizhi ~ 忙~, sheng'shasha ~ 彈弹

shenghuan 生喚 (shenghuan) To groan, moan: WB 173.6

shenghuifang 聖惠方 (shenghuifang) Efficacious drug: DXX 106.4

shenghuo 生活 (shenghuo) 1. Living, means of livelihood: YQX 632.3. 2. Work; crafts; products: YQX 1156.8. 3. To engage in sexual intercourse: YQX 938.1

shengji 生忌 (shengji) Birthday of the deceased: MDT 136.4
shengke 听脉 (shengkel) To cough: DXX 83.2
sheng’keca 生可擦,~磕~ (shengkeeca) See sheng’gezhi
sheng’keli 省可里,~里 (shengkeelii) Why need?, why must?, no need to; forget about it: WB 10.4
sheng’kezhi 生磕支 (shengkezhi) See sheng’gezhi
shenglala 生刺刺 (shenglahlah) See sheng’gezhi
shenglala 聲刺刺 (shenglahlah) Sound of a house or building collapsing: YQX 127.18
shengmian 生面 (shengmiahn) To meet and fail to recognize; also, unaccustomed: YANG 1 5036.3
shengnitu 生逆圖 (shengnihtul) To plot against: WB 173.18
shengniusan 生扭散 (shengniusahn) To break up (marriage, family): WB 12.5
shengniuzuo 生扭做,~纽~ (shengniuzuo) To be forced to; have no other recourse: YQX 7.21
sheng’qica 生忙擦 (shengqihca) See sheng’gezhi
sheng’qicha 生忙擦 (shengqihcha) See sheng’gezhi
sheng’qizhi 生忙支 (shengqizhi) See sheng’gezhi
shengqiangru 勝強如 (shengqialngrul) See suoliangru
shengre 聲喏 (shengree) See changre
shengren 聲人 (shengrenl) Sitting emperor: YQX 1659.17
shengrenqing 省人情 (shengrenqiling) Perceptive in human affairs: WB 281.7
shengshasha 生煞煞 (shengshahshah) See sheng’gezhi
shengshi 省事 (shengshih) 1. To understand situations and affairs: WB 359.9.
2. Business of government: YQX 93.8. See also shangshusheng
shengshou 生受 (shengshohu) 1. To expend great effort; suffer hardship: YQX 1502.21.
2. To trouble, bother: YQX 130.1
shengshouzhelan 聽手遮掩 (shengshouzhelan) May the sagely hand protect me (always introduced by jinbian zhilu 金鞭指路 “Let the Golden Flail point out the way”): YQX 623.9
shengshule xian’shangshou 生疏了 継上手 (shengshule xialnshahngshou) Hand that loses its touch upon the strings (琴弦 qinxian is a euphemism for the frenum of the clitoris): YQX 1257.4
shengsi qiyi 聲絲氣咽 (shengsi qihi-yahn) Sighing with a choked voice: DXX 144.4. Also qiyi shengsi ~ 声一~; shengsi qiyi ~ ~一~; qiyi ~ ~一~; qiyan shengsi ~一~一~
shengsi qiyi 聲絲氣息 (shengsi qihiy) See shengsi qiyan
shengsou 聲嗽 (shengsouh) Shoptalk: LU 620
shengtian 升天 (shengtian) To be released from prison: YQX 643.13
shengtian 生天 (shengtian) Budd. To be reborn in paradise: YQX 846.8
shengxian 聲贊 (shengxialn) 1. Buddha: WB 261.4. 2. Xi He 義和, driver of the sun’s chariot: WB 293.6
shengxianqiao 昇仙橋 (shengxianqiaol) See tiqiaoren
shengxiang 聲像 (shengxialng) Appearance, looks: YQX 1516.9
shengxin 生心 (shengxin) To get other ideas, have a change of mind or heart: WB 905.17
shengyaoju 聲要居 (shengyaojul) Apothecary: YQX 1500.12
shi

shi 世. 是, 势 (shih) 1. Now that; it being the case that: WB 303.3. Also shizuo'se ~做 的, 是 做 的, shizuo'zhe 使 作着 2. (Subj.) swears never to: YQSC III 364

shi 事 (shih) Thing, item: YQX 17.8

shi! 時 (shih) Like 呵 or 啊; can occur during a pause in speaking: DXX 147.7, WB 131.12

shi 是 (shih) 1. To be like, resemble (= si), and frequently bianshi 是 or qiabian-shi 恰是: WB 346.10. 2. To be located at (= 在): YQX 1335.8. 3. To try (= 試): YQX 18.5. 4. Oaths; (subj.) swears that (= 誓): YQX 621.7. 5. Is truly (used to intensify): YQX 1389.19. 6. Very, extremely: YQX 683.12. 7. Affair, matter (= 事): WB 756.13. 9. Personal pronoun (he, she, you, they): YQX 346.7. 10. Used like shenyang 甚樣, shenma 甚: YQX 585.8. Also shima 是, or shimo 是末 11. Wherever; whatever; also, all, every (= 凡; shichu 是處 “everywhere,” shike 是客 “all the guests”): WB 544.4. 12. Although (frequently shizeshi 是則 is or shijishi 是即 is): YQX 345.6

shibaniang 十八娘 (shibianialng) Well-known variety of the lichee: CSD 71.10

shibaochi 石保赤 (shibiaochih) Mong. Keeper of falcons: WB 1021.17. Also chi wuseshi ~五色~

shibao Huihui 識寶回回 (shibbaoo huilhui) Arab shrewd at dealing in precious things: MZJ 220.6

shibeipi 石碑丕 (shibepi) See shipipi

shibi 是必 (shibih) See shi (6)

shibuceng 世不曾 (shibuhceeng) Never before: WB 275.19, 973.2

shibu'sha 是不省, ~~吵 (shibuhsha) Isn’t it true?; is that right?: WB 10.5

shibuzhao 使不着 (shibuzhao) Of no use; it matters little: YQX 634.1

shicai 適纔, 十才 (shihcaii) See shilai

shichen 時辰 (shicheln) 1. Time 2. Propitious time for travel, weddings, and funerals, (as divined by a fortuneteller): YANG I 133.4

shichen 履軌 (shicheln) Coffin bearing a corpse: WB 273.14

shicheng 殿近, ~呈 (shicheng) 1. To display, demonstrate, perform: YQX 645.1. 2. To be abusive, act violently: YQX 1753.10

shichengchu 識 乘除 (shichelngchul) See shiqiao

shicheng dingzun 實誠定準 (shichelng dzhgzuun) Surety, certainty: YQX 632.12

shici 食次 (shilcih) Foodstuffs, edibles: SHZ c30

shicong 事從 (shihcong) See shigan

shidaqu 十大曲 (shildahqu) Ten-aria medley popular in Song and Jin times (See ZHU 48 for tune titles): YQX 1427.16

shidang 師當 (shidang) Teacher, master: YQX 1347.8

shide hai'r luo'deshuai 拾得孩兒落的 槍 (shildail hai luodeshuai) To abandon a foundling child: YQX 338.18

shidi 十地 (shildih) See Yinsi shidian

shidiaotou 識弔頭 (shidiaothoul) To sense what is coming: YQX 1416.8

shiduo'luo 多羅 (shiduolu) To seize every chance to gain by crooked means: YQX 35.5

shien guchong 賜工饗 (shihen guhchoong) To ingratiate oneself through devious means: HUJI III 11.5

shier jun 十二金釵 (shilerh jinchai) Highborn ladies; concubines: MZJ 367.1

shierjun 十二君 (shilerhjvn) Kings of the twelve states during the Warring States period.

shiermu 十二牧 (shilerhmuh) Twelve provinces of ancient times, designated by emperors Yao and Shun: MZJ 384.9
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<tr>
<td>shifa'le</td>
<td>事 发 了 (shihfale) The secret’s out: WB 301.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shifan</td>
<td>十 番 (shilfan) Chamber orchestra of winds, strings, and percussion (instrumentation changed over time): THS 46.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shifen xingxing shijufu</td>
<td>十分惺惺 使 百 分 (shilfen xingxing shijiuufen) Don’t expend all your energy (reserve some for others): YQX 237.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shifu</td>
<td>市 附 (shihfuh) To go to market or a fair: CSD 39.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shigan</td>
<td>事 幹 (shihan) Affairs, business, matters: YQX 109.2. Also shicong ~ 番</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shiguanfu</td>
<td>使 官 部 (shihguanfu) To act the big shot: YQX 799.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shihai tuoren</td>
<td>世 海 他 人 (shihhai tuoreh) See sihai tuoren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shihu</td>
<td>上 戶 (shihuhu) Upper classes; aristocracy: YQX 864.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shihua ellü</td>
<td>石 華 緣, ~ 蜿 ~ (shilhua ellü) Variety of eyebrow makeup: MZJ 22.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shihua jiuu</td>
<td>十 花 九 裂 (shihhua jiuuilieh) Utterly dilapidated: WB 28.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shihuolu</td>
<td>實 活 路 (shihuolu) Proper duties; proper behavior: YQX 204.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shiji</td>
<td>事 濟, 際 見 (shihjie) See shijie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shijishi</td>
<td>是 即 是 (shijishish) See shi 是 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shijiaer</td>
<td>什 迎, 釋 ~ ~ (shijiaerl) Budd. Monk: LU 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shijian</td>
<td>時 間 (shijian) 1. In the moment, now: WB 147.2. 2. For a short while, briefly: YQX 1107.18. 3. Opportune time: WB 327.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shijian jinpai</td>
<td>勢 剣 金 牌 (shihjiahn jinpai) Sword of authority and the golden tablet (symbols of imperial authority: YQX 1511.20. Also Shangfangjian 尚方劍</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shijiaosheng</td>
<td>侍 教 生 (shihjiasheng) Self-reference to an elder or superior: CHUANQI 61.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shijie</td>
<td>事 節 (shihjie) Affair; matters; details; circumstances: LZY 141.1. Also shiji ~ 際, 濟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shijin</td>
<td>仕 進 (shihjin) To take office: YRZJ 93.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shijinjin</td>
<td>濃 浸 浸, ~ 浸 津 (shihjinjin) Soaking wet: YQX 1378.3. Also shilinjin ~ 淋 ~, shilinlin ~ 淋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shijiu</td>
<td>醮 酒 (shijiu) To strain wine (shi also pronounced shai): YANG I 4031.7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shikongbian</td>
<td>識 空 使 (shihkongbian) Wise, perceptive: WB 281.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shikuang</td>
<td>勢 沈, 世 ~ (shihkuahng) See shixiang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shilai</td>
<td>遠 来 (shihlai) Just now: ZXZY 68.7. Also shicai 十才, 遠 織</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shili changting</td>
<td>十里長亭 (shililichangting) Ten li 里 pavilion (milepost where travelers were sent off): WB 304.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shillian wajing</td>
<td>時 外 境 (shillian waijihng) To have connections with foreign states; collude with a foreigner: YANG I 406.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shilinjin</td>
<td>濃 淋 潮 (shihjinjin) See shilinjin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shilinlin</td>
<td>濃 淋 潮 (shihlinlin) See shihjinjin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.shiliu shula</td>
<td>失 留 疏 蔑, ~ 痕 跡 ~ ~ (shihliu shulah) Sound of wind or water: WB 943.12. Also .shilu shula 出 ~ 束 ~, .shiliu shula 赤 ~ 束 ~, .xiliu shula 吸 潤 ~ ~, .xiliu hula 吸 ~ 忽 ~, .xiliu hula 吸 里 忽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.shiliu xiel</td>
<td>失 留 暴 經 (shihliu xiehlih) Driving blizzard: YQX 106.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shi‘ma</td>
<td>是 達 (shihma) See shi 是 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shima‘r</td>
<td>實 番 兒 (shihmar) Truly, really: LU 517. Also shipai ~ 拍</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shiman[dai]</td>
<td>獸 蛇 帶 (shimandaih) Belt worn by military officers (has Lion King of the Southern Man tribes design on the buckle): DXX 43.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shimen</td>
<td>適 關 (shihmehn) To dispel boredom or depression: YQX 709.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
shimi jiukang 十米九糠 (shilmii jiukuang)
To risk getting the worst of a bargain (nine in ten rice grains are chaff): YQX 202.21

shi’mo 是末 (shihmomoh) See shi 是 (10)

shiniu’de 使牛的 (shihniulde) See shiniuren
shiniulang 使牛郎 (shihniullang) See shiniuren

shiniuren 使牛人 (shihniulren) Lowly cowherd; farmer (abusive): WB 527.16. Also shiniu’de～ of, shiniulang～郎

shinü 仕女 (shihnuu) Aristocratic lady; palace maid: WB 303.1

shipai 實拍 (shilpai) See shima’r

shipi 等皮 (shilpi) Demeaning term for clothing: WB 130.14

shipi 等皮丕 (shilpipi) Really and truly: YQX 198.13. Also shipipei～呸呸,～呸呸 (shilpipi) See shipipi

shipen’r 尿盆兒 (shilpennr) See shitoujin

shipo xiashen 師婆下神 (shilpoh xiaishen)
Female exorcist; witch doctor: MZJ 74.2

shiqi 使砌 (shiqih) See dalinghun

shiqi 時氣 (shiqih) Weather: YANG I 140.7

shiqidao 識到起 (shihqiidaoh) To know to advance or retreat; be aware of changes; intelligent: MZJ 655.15. Also shichengchu～乘除

shiqian 使懣 (shiqian) To use schemes or artifice: YQX 527.6

shiqing 世情 (shihqilng) Snobbish attitude: WB 24.1. Also shitai ～懣

shiren 世人 (shihren) See gebai shiren

shirou ban-ganchai 濁肉伴乾柴, 濁～～干～ (shirouh bahangchail) To be beaten (the flesh flayed with a cane): YQX 419.21

shisa 識瞎 (shihsa) To see through; be fully aware: MZJ 338.4

shisang gouqu 護喪溝渠 (shihsaang gouqu) To be willing to die for a cause (risk dying in a ditch): HUJI III 22.11. Also gouqu shisang溝渠護喪

shise 事色 (shisheh) Situation; trends of an affair: WB 527.9

shisha 勢煞,～沙,～殺,～霎,世殺 (shihshah) 1. Manner, bearing, attitude: YQX 941.4. 2. Manners; protocol; also, respectability: YQX 1081.17. Also shashi 殺～,沙～

shisheng 事畧 (shihsheng) To have a slip of the tongue: DXX 6.9

shishi 時詩 (shishi) To urinate, pee: YQX 465.20

shishi keke 事事可可 (shihshih keekkee) Things take care of themselves: YQX 145.15

shishu 使數 (shishuh) To serve, attend to: YQX 200.18

shitai 世態 (shihntaih) See shiqing

shitou 使頭 (shitout) See Shizhang

Shitoucheng 石頭城 (shitoucheling) Old name for Nanjing: MZJ 528.11

shitoujin 尿頭巾 (shitoujih) Cap of a cuckold: YQX 239.6. Also shipen’r～盆兒

shiwang 十王 (shilwahng) Budd. Ten Tribunals of Hell: DXX 19.13. See also yinsi shidian

shiwu 世務 (shihwuh) See cunshiwu

shiwu 時務 (shihwuh) 1. Time, season: YQX 429.16. 2. Affairs of the world; the times: YQX 345.4. 3. Customs, mores: WB 320.2

shi’xia 時下 (shilxiah) In the moment, at present: DXX 127.8

shixiang 時向 (shixiaang) Time: LZY 67.1

shixiang 師相 (shixiang) Grand Tutor: PPJ 94.3

shixiang 勢相 (shixhiahng) Appearance, bearing, attitude: YQX 1620.7. Also shikuang～況,世況

shixiao 失曉 (shixhiaoo) To be unaware of the dawn: SHZ c2
shixinshu 施心數（shixinshuh）To scheme, plan: WB 319.17
shixin zuoxing 使心作幸（shixin zuoxing）To keep one’s wits to survive: YQX 1259.17
shixing 時行（shixing）See tianxing
shixu 是須（shixu）See shi 是 (6)
shiyao 勢要（shiyao）Powerful and important: YQX 632.16
shiyue huaidan 孕（shiyueh huaidan）Pregnancy: YQX 643.7
shizhang 主（shizhang）Master (servant’s address to his master): YQX 1713.19. Also shizhu 主，shitou 主
shizhang maozhi 種植（shizhang maozhi）Fig. Recklessly: LU 122
shizhe 侍者（shizhe）1. Budd. Priest: DXX 20.12. Also duli 快地, toutuo 頭陀
2. Maid-in-waiting: DXX 85.11
shizhi 失志（shizhi）To be unfaithful: YQX 252.12
shizhi 侍直（shizhi）Lady-in-waiting: DXX 25.11.
shizhuu 使主（shizhu）See shizhang
shizhuazhua 拂陣（shizhuazhua）Wet, moist: WB 73.14
shizuan 失豔（shizuan）Harm; risk; loss: DXX 38.11
shizuo'de 世做的（shizuohde）See shi 世
shizuo'de 使作得（shizuohde）To be driven to extremes: DXX 9.1. Also shizuo’zhe ～著
shizuo gaomiyan 屎做攏糜略（shizuo gaomiyan）To suffer humiliation (to swallow filth as though it were cake): YQX 887.15, 846.4

shou 守（shou）Prefect (abbrev. of taishou 太守): YQX 204.17
shoubazhe toushao ziling 手把着頭稍自鴿（shoubazhe toushao ziling）A xiehou 歇後語 whose lead line is shoubazhe toushao “when pulled by the hair” and whose punch line is ziling “go along willingly”: YQX 89.15
shou buyazhi 壽不壓職（shou buh-yazhi）Age matters less than official position: YQX 955.8
shouce 手策（shouceh）Skill; strategy; power: YQX 645.1
shoucheng 收成（shoucheng）See chengshou
shoucuo 收撮（shoucuo）1. To conclude, end: YQX 1284.10. 2. To restrain, control: WB 351.9.3. To tease, toy with: YQX 1027.19
shoudan 壽旦（shoudan）Birthday (= 壽誕): HUJI III 15.11
shoudao nalai 手到拿來（shoudao nalail）To achieve with the slightest effort: YQX 1530.8
shoudun 收頓（shoudun）To put away: YQX 535.20
shoufu 守服（shoufu）To observe mourning: YANG I 197.4
shougongsha 守宮砂（shougongsha）Palace security cinnabar (a drop of blood of a gekko fed on cinnabar; a woman is considered unchaste if it cannot be wiped clean when applied to her arm): MZJ 368.6
shouguanting 受官廬授～～壽～（shouguanting）Head of a yamen: WB 12.8
shouhe 收喝（shouhe）Concluding announcement in a drama (usually verse)
shouji 收計（shouji）Final analysis; outcome, results: YQX 194.1
shoujiang  
Hand (shoujiahng) General under one’s command: WB 834.14

shoujiao  
Hand (shoujiaao) Martial arts: YQX 1281.7

shouke  
To conclude comic action and resume the plot: PPJ 28.12. Also shouke ～科

shoujilin fang’z  
Thief (light of hand and quick of foot): YANG I 6121.4

shouluo  
1. To conclude, wind up: YQX 1282.18. 2. To restrain; hesitate: WB 3.17

shouluo  
Skill, craft; profession: YQX 1689.11

shouluo  
Skill, craft; profession: YQX 1689.11

shoumei  
To endure patiently: DXX 149.14

shouren  
To endure patiently: DXX 149.14

shouyiyan  
Thin and gaunt: YQX 360.21

shouyang gongban  
Plum-blossom-petal beauty mark on the forehead (a petal landed on Princess Shouyang’s forehead while she slept under the eaves): MZJ 22.1. Also shouyang gongban ～宫扮

shouyangzhuang  
Plum-blossom-petal beauty mark on the forehead (a petal landed on Princess Shouyang’s forehead while she slept under the eaves): MZJ 22.1. Also shouyang gongban ～宫扮

shouylongzhuang  
Plum-blossom-petal beauty mark on the forehead (a petal landed on Princess Shouyang’s forehead while she slept under the eaves): MZJ 22.1. Also shouyang gongban ～宫扮

shouyiyan  
Thin and gaunt: YQX 360.21

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shouyiyan  
Thin and gaunt: YQX 360.21

shouyong  
To take pleasure in, enjoy: YQX 15.12

shouzhi  
To remain chaste in widowhood: YQX 1658.10

shouzuo  
Skill, craft; profession: YQX 1689.11

shouzuo  
Skill, craft; profession: YQX 1689.11

shouzuo  
Skill, craft; profession: YQX 1689.11

shouzuo  
Skill, craft; profession: YQX 1689.11

shucheng 215  shuyun liiyue

shucheng 書呈 (shucheling) Letter; document: 
YQX 1632.9
shudai 叔待 (shudaih) Uncle (address for 
a middle-aged male (= 叔大; 大 and 待 
were pronounced the same in Yuan times): 
YQX 698.3
shufen 熟分 (shufen) Intimate affection: 
YQX 1253.21
shu'ge xingyin 銘軀心 (shuge xing-
yin) To lose track of one's name and origins: 
YQX 200.11
shuguo 梳裹 (shuguo) To prepare toilet, 
put on makeup (to comb the hair and wrap the 
head in a turban): DXX 69.2
shuhao 鼠咬 (shuhao) Rat: YQX 36.13
shuhei lunhuan 鼠黑論換 (shuhhei 
lunhuan) See lunhuan shuhei
shuhua 熟滑 (shuhua) Skilled; facile; familiar with (due to 
long practice): YQX 758.14. Also huashu ～; 
see also shuxian 熟閱
shuhui 書會 (shuhui) Professional association 
of storytellers and playwrights: 
WB 972.7
shuhui 熟會 (shuhui) See shuhua
shujian 書剑 (shuijian) Scholarship and 
swordsmanship, two important branches of 
education: YCJ 64.19
shujian 蜀箇 (shuijian) See manjian
shujinlianfang 金蓮防 (shujinlian 
fangz) Medicinal footbath to aid in 
foot-binding: MZJ 352.13. Also shujinlian 
fangz 瘡～～～
shuijunian 雨九天 (shuijiuutian) Extremely 
cold weather: YQX 1209.10
shulala 虎剌牙 (shulahlah) Sound of wind in trees; rushing waters; rustle 
of clothing: MZJ 67.2. Also shulalaha 虎～～
shula lasha 虎剌沙 (shulahlahsha) 
Cinch coming loose on a saddle: YQX 717.20
shulasha 虎喇沙 (shulahsha) Motions of the 
dance: MDT 117.11
shule xian'shangshou 糧弦上手 (shule 
xianshangshou) To have fingers 
lose their touch (playing the guqin 古琴, 
but also a pun on sexual foreplay): YQX 
1257.4. See also qinxian
shulong 梳龍 (shuoloong) To deflower a 
Also shangtou 上頭
shulie 梳掠 (shulieh) To enter the pros-
titute trade (apply makeup of a whore; 
abbreviation of shuyun liiyue ~ 雲): 
MZJ 474.5. Also shuyun liiyue 梳雲掠月
shushang 數傷 (shushang) To insult: 
YQX 562.15
shushengmian, shaobaishi 拜識 (shushengmian 
shaobaishi) It is an honor to meet you: YQX 1668.6
shutu nenya 書塗嫩雅 (shutu nenya) 
To scribble or scribble carelessly: MDT 28.13
shutuo 碎脫 (shuituo) To do carelessly or 
inaaccurately: DXX 65.11
shuwei 鼠尾 (shuwei) “Rat’s tail” (a 
configuration on the dice): YQX 150.13
shuxian 熟練 (shuxian) Skilled; well-
tried; accustomed to (xian = 創 或 熟): 
WB 962.16. See also shuwei 熟滑
shuxin 興欣 (shuxin) 1. Willingly, gladly: 
Also xinshu ～
shuyao 買藥 (shuyao) To buy medicine: 
PPJ 134.2
shuye'r dapotou 樹葉兒打破頭 (shuyeyr 
dapohtou) To be excessively cautious 
(fearful that a falling leaf will injure the 
head): WB 64.3. Also touchou shuye'r ～
shuyong 書佣 (shuyong) Scribe hired to 
copy written material: YFG 8.3
shuyu 輸與 (shuyu) To be no match for: 
YQX 651.21
shuyun liiyue 梳雲掠月 (shuyun liiyue) See shulie

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
shuzhang 束杖 (shuzhzhang) To rescind
an order to punish: YQX 34.1

shu’zhong ziyou qian’zhongsu 書中文
有千鎬粟 (shuzhong zhiyou qianzhongsu)
To obtain wealth and official position through
study: YQX 1718.9

shu'zhong ziyou qian’zhongsu 有一千万
的粟 (shuzhong zihyou qianzhongsu)
To obtain wealth and official position through
study: YQX 1718.9

shuai 摔 (shuai) To
pin down an opponent in wrestling: WB 795.3

shuaijiao 摔跤 (shuaijiao) To
pin down an opponent in wrestling: WB 795.3

shua shuan 哗 Alzheimer (shua shuan) To
brush off and expose to light: YQX 1512.3

shua'z -I*. ～ (shuaaz) To
play games, indulge in amusements: YYCD 609.
Also shua’z quhao～ (shuaaz quhao)

shuang 罕 (shuang) Bare
knife or sword blade: MZJ 536.6

shuang-e 罕 (shuange) Chinese
brush (made of white hairs): YQX 96.11

Shuangdouyi 雙鬳医 (shuangdouyi)
“Two Quacks Raise Cain” (a comic yuanben
skit): WB 295.19. See also kefan

Shuangjian ～ (shuangjian) Dual maces
(martial arts weapons).

Shuang Jian 翁然 (shuang jian) Hero of a
Yuan love story (his lover, the courtesan Su
Xiaoqing 蘇小卿, was sold by the madam
to a tea merchant. Shuang traveled far to find
her): YQX 196.15. Also Shuang tongshu
～通叔, Shuang Jieyuan
～解元, Shuanglang [zidi]～郎子弟, or
Shuangsheng ～生. See also CRUMP 184–87

shua'z quhao ～ (shuaaz quhao) To
risk one’s head: WB 47.10

shuan 沾 (shuan) 1. To latch a door: WB 290.9.
2. A door latch: SHZ c4

shuanchu 沾著 (shuanchu) To bind, tie:
MZJ 204.5

shuantou 沾頭 (shuantou) To
make jokes; play games, indulge in amusements: YYCD 609.
Also shuadou～ (shuadou)

Shuangtou 水 (shuang) A light drizzle

Shuangjiang 翁然 (shuang) Hero of a
Yuan love story (his lover, the courtesan Su
Xiaoqing 蘇小卿, was sold by the madam
to a tea merchant. Shuang traveled far to find
her): YQX 196.15. Also Shuang tongshu
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Shuang jieyuan 翁然 (shuangjieyuan) Dual maces
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(martial arts weapons).

Shuang jieyuan 翁然 (shuangjieyuan) Dual maces
(martial arts weapons).
Shuanglang [zidi] 217  shuilu [daochang]

Shuanglang [zidi] 雙郎子弟 (shuangling zidi) See Shuang Jian

shuanglu 雙陸 (shuangling) “Double-six,” a gambling game like backgammon: YQX 220.15. See also SHI I 211 n.41

shuanglun niansiche 雙輪碾四辙 (shuangling niansiçek) Fig. For a woman to have two husbands (two wheels following in four cart ruts): YQX 343.8

shuangsheng 雙生 (shuangsheng) See Shuang Jian

Shuang tongshu 雙同叔 (shuang tongshu) See Shuang Jian

shuangtuan 霜漿 (shuangtuán) Dazzling glint of the blade in the Sword Dance: MZJ 353.7

shuangwan 雙丸 (shuangwan) Fig. The sun and moon (the two orbs): MZJ 459.10

shui

shuichengwang 誰承望 (shuíchélǐngwāng) Who would have expected?: WB 2.10

shuichuang 水 Containers (shuíchuāng) Steamer tray; rack in a steamer: WB 130.9

shuidabing 水餅 (shuídābǐng) Variety of griddlebread made with cooked wheat: YQX 1009.18

shui’di nagua 水低納瓜 (shuí’di náguā) See shuí’di nagua

shuiguan yinpen 水罐銀瓶 (shuíguán yín’píng) Water pitcher and silver basin (items high officials take on travels: YQX 549.9. Also shuiguan yinping ~ 瓶, yinpen shuiguan ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

shuiguan yinping 水罐銀瓶 (shuíguán yín’píng) See shuiguan yinpen

shuihang 誰何 (shuíháng) 1. Where?: YYCD 776. 2. Who?: YQX 256.17

shuihuang 水戶 (shuíhuáng) Bathrobe: YQX 153.2

shuihundun 睡罈缺 (shuíhùndūn) To sleep soundly: YQX 725.5

shuihuo 水火 (shuíhuōo) Mutual antagonism: TSH 54.5

shuihuan aojian 水火熬煎 (shuíhuōo aojian) Urination and defecation: MZJ 355.11

shuiji (shuíji) 水雞 Frog: YQX 696.10

shui’jia 誰家 (shuíjia) Where?: in what place?: YQX 989.17

Shuijianxiansheng 水鏡先生 (shuíjianxiansheng) Sima Hui 司馬 徽, sage hermit of the Three Kingdoms period: WB 61.16

Shuijinggong 水晶宮 (shuíjīnggōng) 1. Underwater palace of the Dragon King: YQX 308.21. See also Haicang 2. Palace on the moon: DXX 110.12

shuijing qiu [!] 水鏡球 (shuíjīng qiú) Fig. Seamy life of the whoring trade (of prostitutes and their boyfriends): YQX 1432.7

shuijingta 水晶塔 (shuíjīngta) Crystal tower (impressive but unfunctional): YQX 554.14

shuiju 水居 (shuíjū) Brothel: YQX 1257.16

shuilu 水陸 (shuílù) Food produced in water and on land: YQX 92.19

shuilu dajiao 水陸大醮 (shuílù dàjiāo) Dao. Sacrificial feast of the fruits of land and water offered to dead souls: YANG I 165.7

shuilu [daochang] 水陸道場 (shuílù daochāng) Budd. Sacrifice to spirits of the dead on land and water: YQX 1415.10. Also shuilu zhaiyi ~ 祇儀, shuilu fahui ~ ~
shuilu fahui 水陆法會 (shuiliuh faahuih)
See shuilu [daochang]

shuilu zhaiyi 水陸齋儀 (shuiliuh zhai-yiil) See shuilu [daochang]

shuimi wujiao 水米無交 (shuimi wulin-jiao) To have no relationship or contact: YQX 675.2

shuipu hua'r 水撲花兒 (shuiipu huar) Fig. Baby: YQX 128.2

shuithen fengdai 水席風帶 (shuiithen fengdaih) Motions of the dance: THS 234.13

shuishuo 說説税 (shuishho) To persuade to action: WB 743.15

shuiyan lanqiao 水燕綁橋 (shuiyian laniqiaoil) See lanqiao shuiyan

shuiyi 睡譯 (shuiyih) To talk in the sleep (yi = 喇): YQX 151.16

shuiyin guanyuxia 水銀灌玉匣 (shuiylin guanhyuxial) To embalm with mercury: YQX 360.2

shuiyunzi 水銀子 (shuiyunzih) Whiteness of beautiful skin: YQX 90.12

shuiyun tiaolr 水運條兒 (shuiyunh tiaolr) Shiny satin sash: DXX 67.13


shun

shunkou 順口 (shunhkoou) See koushun

shuo

shuo 枭 (shuoh) Also pronounced biao

shuo 說 (shuo) Also pronounced shui

shuo 搶 (shuoh) To stick in the ground; erect, set up; hang out: YQX 847.20

shuobao'r 搶包兒 (shuobaoar) To swindle by “bait and switch” tactics: YQX 805.20. Also chuobao'r 截 ~ ~

shuokai 說背 (shuokeih) To contradict; speak contrarily: MZJ 547.8

shuobi [xunjie] 拙筆巡街 棧 ~ ~
(shuohbii xulnje) To dash off verses and peddle them in the streets: WB 34.21

shuoguan'z 說關子 (shuoguanz) To intercede, plead for someone: WB 10.13

shuohaikou 說海口 (shuohaiikou) To boast: YQX 1428.6

shuohua 說化 (shuohuah) To convince, persuade: ZXZY 186.2

shuohua buyingkou 說話不應口 (shuohuah buhyihngkoou) To fail to keep a promise: WB 311.7

shuomeihong 說媒紅 (shuomeihholng) To reward a matchmaker with a tip: WB 304.5

shuotiao 說調 (shuotiaol) To win to one’s side: DXX 146.13

shuotou 說透 (shuotouh) To explain: LZY 113.10

shuoyan 撐演, ~醜, 槐 ~ (shuohyaan) See huyan

shuozui'r 說嘴兒 (shuozuiir) To lie; boast: YANG I 213.16

si

si 狸 (si) 1. Fool, idiot (literally, “servant, menial”): YQX 1503.8. 2. Mutual or reciprocal (before verbs): YQX 19.7

sibai 私白 (sibail) Aside to the audience: HUJI III 79.15

sibai sibihng 四百四病 (sibaii sihbihng) All varieties of diseases: YQX 707.8

siban'r 四般兒 (sibanr) Budd. Four vices: alcohol, jiu 酒; sex, se 色; greed, cai 財; and anger, qi 氣; YQX 142.9

siban'zhe 廢般著 (sibanzhiee) To keep someone company: DXX 119.10

sibipin 四壁貧 (sibihpiln) Utterly destitute: YQX 1500.4
sibian 絲鞭 (sibian) Silk whip (given to a young man by his bride-to-be). WB 319.14
sibing 墓病 (sibing) Gravely ill. MDT 77.2
sichen 墓趁～起 (sichen) To follow; accompany. YQX 1256.13
sichong 四衢 (sichong) Important crossroad intersecting the four cardinal directions. WB 58.3
sida shenzhou 四大神洲 (sida shenzhou) Budd. Four great continents surrounding Mt. Sumeru. Nanzhan buzhou 南瞻部洲, Dongsheng shenzhou 東勝洲, Xiniu huozhou 西牛賚洲, Beijiu buzhou 北俱盧洲. WB 74.1
sidiu sida 墓丢墓打 (sidiu sida) To get into a fight. YQX 689.7
sidualiang 四堵牆 (sidualiang) Phoney silver (has lead in the center). YQX 35.16
si’duihui死堆灰 (si’duihui) See si’mei teng
sier 死兒 (sier) See xiaosier
sifang 司房 (sifang) Clerk of courts. YQX 635.16
sifen 殁霊 (sifen) To need to defecate. YANG I 302.9
sigan 墓艱 (sigan) To pursue. MJZ 217.1
sigong 司公, 司功 (sigong) Yamen clerk. LZY 71.7
siguo sijiu 墓攔墓批 (siguo sijiu) To pat each other and grasp hands. YQX 154.1
sihai tuoren 四海他人 (sihai tuoren) Strangers from all parts of the land. WB 51.16. Also shihai tuoren 世～～
sihao jiuchou 四耗九丑 (sihao jiuchou) Signs of bad luck. YQX 284.2
sihezeao 墓合燥, 燥造 (sihezeao) To deride cruelly. DXX 166.9
siheng 墓哼 (siheng) To joke with, play tricks. FANGYAN suppl. 17. Also kaiheng 啓～
sihu 司户 (sihu) Census officer at the county level. MJZ 51.6
sihu 墓虎 (sihu) To frighten. DXX 41.13
sihu 死灰 (sihu) See si‘mei teng
si’huidui 死灰堆 (si’huidui) See si’si diu hui
sihuo 死活 (sihuo) Misfortune; death. YQX 633.8
siji 死忌 (siji) Anniversary of a death. WB 635.20
siji 墓極 (siji) To argue, dispute. YQX 150.20
siji bailai 死及白賴 (siji bailai) See echa bailai
sijian [di]die 墓間墓譜 (sijian di die) To come between, drive a wedge between. DXX 156.8
sijian sidang 墓見墓當 (sijian sidang) To be pleased to see someone. MJZ 100.7
Sijingang 四金剛 (sijingang) Budd. Four demon-king guardians of temple entrances. MJZ 191.12
sijinhai 墓禁害 (sijinhai) To meet with disaster. MINGQING 25.2
sike 思渴 (sike) Lovesickness. WB 288.3
sike’zi 私科子, 私ni, 私ji (sike’zi) Prostitute in the private sector (versus the official ranks). YQX 200.2
sikuitu 墓鬪圖 (sikuitu) To make evil plots. YQX 637.6
silanglang 墓啷啷 (silanglang) Sound of unlocking: MJZ 55.10; sound of bow shots: YQX 601.7; sound of winds and strings: YQX 1631.7
silang langtang 墓啷啷湯 (silang langtang) Ring of a bell. YQX 717.20
silengjian 四楞鑣 (silengjian) Metal clublike military weapon with four protruding edges (leng = 棍). WB 67.9. Also silenglian ～鑣
silenglian 四楞鑣 (silenglian) See silengjian

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**si**liang** 四** 面 (shiilaang) Tiny bit, small amount: YQX 616.6

**si**linbi** 死** 臨 逼 (siilinbi) Severe persecution or exploitation: YQX 848.14

**si**'linjin** 死** 臨 浸 (siilinjin) See **si**'linqin

**si**'linqin** 死** 臨 侵, **si**'lin qin (~ (siilinqin) In shock; frozen or paralyzed with fear, anxiety, or depression: YQX 1054.13; emotionless, lifeless; dumbfounded: YQX 1660.15; WB 305.3. Also **si**'linjin ~ ~

**si**lu** 絲** 纶 (silu) Imperial edicts: DXX 70.8

**si**luo** 絲** 卻 (siluo) To drag someone off: YQX 1605.3

**si**luo** 絲** 落 (siluoh) To be scoffed at, be taunted: DXX 123.2

**si**luozhi** 絲** 織 (siluozhi) To be busy stirring up trouble: LZY 63.5

**si**ma cuanti 四馬 採 背 (sihmaa cuanti) To work together in harmony (four horses pulling in step): WB 86.1

*Sima Qingshan*司馬青衫 (simaa qingshan) Sobriquet of Tang poet Bai Juyi: WB 101.13

**si**meidui 死沒堆 (siimeidui) See **si**'meiteng

**si**'meiteng 死沒 膛 (siimeiteng) Lifeless and deflated: YQX 1642.6. Also **si**'meidui ~ ~堆, s'i'huidui ~ 灰堆, s'guidui ~ 堆灰,

**si**'muteng 死 木 腾 (siimuteng) See **si**'meiteng

**si**mo 去 抹 (simoo) To meet, encounter: YQX 1320.12

**si**pí 死 坡 (siipipi) Inactive, inert: YQX 213.16

**si**pu 去 撲 (sipu) See zhengjiao

**si**qi bailai 死 乞 白 饋 (siqii bailai) See **si**qii bailai ~

**si**qin 廢 侵 (siqin) To assail; go on the attack: WB 296.3

**si**qu 私曲 (siqu) Selfish: WB 28.17

**si**quding 廢 覓 定 ~ 視 ~ (siqudihng) To fix the eyes on: WB 268.12

**si**qufu 廢 視 食, ~ 顧 ~ (siqufu) To watch over, care for: MZJ 14.6

**si**shao 四 招, ~ 招 (siishao) Man’s four limbs: YQX 1374.18

**si**sheng 四 生 (siisheng) Four modes of reproduction: womb, eggs, cocoons, and spontaneous generation: YQX 1072.14

**si**sheng bielu 死 生 別 路 (siisheng bielu) Destined to die: YQX 639.21

**si**shengjiao 死 生 交 (siishengjiao) Friends to the death: YQX 205.15

**si**shisha 死 而 義 (siishisha) Dull, unconventional; weird: YQX 897.11

**si**shou 廢 守 (siishou) To be in each other’s company: WB 101.13

**si**shui ruyu 似 水 如 漁 (siishuui ruyul) Strong marital bond (as fish in water): YQX 1666.1

**si**suan 成 酸 (sisuan) See suansi

**si**sui 死 斬 (sisui) To die in defeat on the battlefield: LIDAI II 666.13

**si**taiju 持 既 (sitaiju) To do one’s best to raise; nurture: YQX 850.13

**si**tiantai 司 天 臺 (sitiuntai) Head of the astronomical observatory: WB 299.15

**si**ting 廢 愛 (sitiing) To oppose: YQX 89.2

**si**xian 司 犒 (sīxiah) County official: YQX 825.7

**si**xian 廢 向 (sīxiahng) To screen; give improper protection: YQX 133.12

**si**xiangtai 廢 像 胎 (sīxiangtai) Living corpse!: YQX 866.3. Also sihui ~ 灰

**si**xing 四 星 (sihxing) 1. Completely, one hundred percent (*xing* is a unit of twenty-five, or one-fourth of ten): WB 87.15. 2. Lacking, deficient (only four of seven stars in the Big
sixing 221  soushua

Dipper): YQX 37.5.  3. Result, outcome; also, a future, a career: YQX 977.7

sixing 思省 (sixiing) To consider, reflect on: HUJI III 27.6
sixiu 私休 (sixiu) To settle a dispute out of court: YQX 1658.10
sixu 四序 (sixuxu) Another name for the four seasons: MZJ 667.14
siyazi 私牙子 (siyalzi) Smuggler; shady business dealer: SQX 146.6
siyuan’jia 死冤家 (siyuanjia) See qiaoyuan’jia
siyuan’li 四遠裏 (siyuanli) Regions extending in all directions: YQX 1040.2
sizhong 四眾 (sizhong) Budd. Four groups: monks, nuns, male, and female devotees: WB 955.11
sizhu 四柱 (sizhu) Four pillars (characters fixing time of birth: year, month, day and hour): WB 208.21
sizhurou 絲竹肉 (sizhulrou) Strings, flutes, and song: YFG 197.6
sizhuang 墟撞 (sizhuang) To meet, encounter: MZJ 281.8

song

song 送 (song) To end a life: WB 59.19
songdudu 請冤罵 (songdudu) To mutter and grumble: DXX 68.4
songduan 送斷 (songduan) To send away; cut off relations: DXX 122.12
songfeng 松風 (songfeng) Variety of tea: DXX 11.2
songfo songdao xitian 送佛送到西天 (songfo songdao xitian) Fig. To do something thoroughly to the last detail (to escort the Buddha all the way to the Western Paradise): HUJI III 90.14
songhuanian 松花釀 (songhuanian) See songlao
songjiu yingxin 送舊迎新 (songjiu yingxin) Prostitution trade (welcome a new lover once the old one’s money is gone): YQX 1003.9
songkuan 鬱宽 (songkuan) Prosperous, well off: YQX 215.19
songlao 松醪 (songlao) Light yellow wine made from pine pitch: YQX 80.3. Also songhuanian ~花釀
songlu 送路 (songlu) To see someone off on a journey (by treating them to wine or a gift): YQX 61.8
songnüke 送女客 (songnuke) For brothers or uncles to escort a bride to her husband’s home: YQX 9.16
songnuan touhan 送暖偷寒 (songnuan touhan) To play the pimp (run errands and carry messages in the brothel): YQX 200.4. Also touhan songnuan ~ ~ ~
songqinzhen 送親枕 (songqinzhen) To summon a prostitute for the night: THS 45.4
song’r 風兒 (songr) Variety of kite or hawk: YQX 842.3
songsaang 鬱聲 (songsaang) To feel relief: YQX 299.21
songshoupa 送手帕 (songshoupa) General term for gift-giving: YQX 971.5
songyan 松煙 (songyan) Name for ink: DXX 87.7

sou

soucai 搜猜 (soucai) To search: DXX 131.12
soushua 搜刷 (soushua) To be brought before the court: LZY 143.5
su

su 素 (su) To sweep; brush against; trail (gown along the ground): DXX 18.2

su 蘇 (suh) Down; also, to hang down (curtains): WB 71.16

Subaosi 速報司 (subaoshi) God of the eastern hell who governs retribution: YQX 253.18

suben 塑金 (subehn) See huyan

subianshi 素面食 (subiaanshi) Vegetarian boiled dumplings: MZJ 181.14

sucal 道才 (sucal) Intelligent, mentally quick: MZJ 299.15

suche baima 素車白馬 (suhche baimaa) Funeral cortège (white carriage drawn by a white horse, after Fan Shi of the Later Han, who traveled far to a friend’s funeral in such a carriage): YQX 1511.2

Sue 素娥 (suhel) Chang E, the fairy maiden on the moon: MZJ 598.9

suer 蘇耳 (suerl) Tin ear; also, lacking an ear for music: HUJI III 51.12

sufang 素放 (suhfahng) To forgive; spare someone: WB 852.6. Also suofang ~

sujing 安靜 (sujihng) Still, silent: MDT 55.8+

sujiu 宿酒 (suhjiuu) Drunkenness that lasts till dawn: YQX 714.2

suleshou 俗了手 (suleshou) To dirty one’s hands; do work beneath one’s station: YQX 1664.6

sululu 速碌碌 (suhluhluh) Sound of dirt clumps hitting the ground: YQX 1730.4

suluan 素鶴 (suhsuan) Fig. Snowflakes (fabulous white birds): WB 27.12

sumen 速門 (suhmeln) Mong. Arrows: WB 42.1

sumi shiyang 素蜜食養 (sumi shil-yang) To be raised in a privileged family (be fed on milk and honey) Also tangdui’l’yang 糖堆裏 ~

suanfengqian 蘇風欠 (suanfengqiahn) Impoverished; eccentric, pedantic (students or scholars): YQX 1533.14

sumushui 蘇木水 (sumuhsuhi) Cool drink made from the stock, leaves, and fruit of the zisu 紫蘇: also called guiren 桂荏: YQX 196.14

supengjiu 酥烹酒 (supengjiu) Wine from heated koumiss of the border nomads: YQX 884.3

suqian 酥煎 (suqian) Tea flavored with koumiss: YQX 621.6

Su Qing 蘇卿 (su qing) See Shuang Jian

surong 俗冗 (suroong) Everyday affairs: WB 62.6

su[ruan] 酥軟 (suraan) Weak, giddy; helpless to resist: YQX 200.8

sushui canfeng 素水餐風 (sushui canfeng) To suffer hardships of travel: PPJ 182.6

.susu 蘇蘇 (suhsu) Sounds of falling leaves and petals; also, quivering, vibrations: WB 73.20

su’tou 宿頭 (suhtou) Inn: YQX 8.7

Su Xiaoqing 蘇小卿 (su xiaoqing) See Shuang Jian

Su Xiao[xiao] (su xiaoxiao) Famous Qiantang 蜤塘 prostitute during the Southern Qi 南齊 period: THS 19.4

suxin 素心 (suhxin) Frank and open: MZJ 519.5

suzhuangcan 宿糧殲 (suzhuangcaln) To rise early without washing or combing the hair: HUJI III 41.13

suan

suan 酸 (suan) See [xisuan]

suanding 酸丁 (suanding) Impoverished student or scholar; priggish pedant: DXX 21.11. Also suanlai ～ Slack, suanzi ～子

suanfengqian 酸風欠 (suanfengqiahn) Impoverished; eccentric, pedantic (students or scholars): YQX 1533.14
suanhan 酸寒 (suanhan) Poor: YQX 1712.17
suanhuangjiu landoufu 酸黄澄烂豆腐 (suanhuangjiu lahdouhfu) Fig. Stubborn and pedantic (yellow leeks and spoiled beancurd): TIAN 353
suanlai 酸俚 (suanlai) See suanding
suanliuliu 酸溜溜 (suanliuliu) Pedantic, priggish: YQX 884.2
suansi 酸嘶～斯 (suansi) Hoarse from weeping: YQX 1007.2. Also sisuan～～
suanxian 酸馅 (suanxiahn) Vegetarian steamed buns: YQX 584.1
suanzi 酸子 (suanzii) See suanding

sui

sui 递 (suih) As one wishes: WB 259.16
suichang 随常 (suilchahng) To follow a leader (as a wife obeys her husband): CSD 142.12
suichao 随朝 (suilchaol) To serve the throne as an official: YQX 842.2
suichen 随趁，～超 (suilchehn) To follow, accompany: YQX 101.18
Suijun 薯君 (suiljun) Planet Jupiter (an unlucky star): YQX 544.14
suii bama 随駄把馬 (suiiul baamaa) See liiqian mahou
suishun 随順 (shilshuhn) To go along with wishes, give in (as a woman obeys her husband): YQX 128.13
suixi 随喜 (suilxii) Budd. To visit a temple: DXX 5.10
suixiao 碎小 (suixiaao) Sons and daughters; children: YQX 1093.6
suixie 随邪，～邪 (suilxiel) To follow an evil or immoral course: WB 69.16
suiya tinghou 随衙聼候 (suiyal tinghouh) To stand by in readiness for the court to reconvene (court instructions for all persons involved in a case): YQX 1508.16
suiyuanguo 随緣過 (suiyualnguoh) To accept fate: WB 895.14

sun

sun 損 (suun) Extremely, very (after verbs it functions like 殲 or 焱): YQX 1060.18
sunbao 剃毛 (sunbao) To strip off (clothing): LZY 55.1. Also xuanbao 頭～，絞～，xianbao 跳～. See also xibao
suntiao 筆條 (suantiio) Youthful person; years of youth, beauty, and vigor: YQX 1502.19
sunzhi 孫枝 (sunzhi) Sons and grandsons; descendants: HUJI III 17.6
sunzhi'jian 孫指間 (sunzhibaajian) See xunzhi'jian

suo

'suo 些 (suoh) Pat. Syll. Used like 今: YQX 1099.3
suo 索 (suoo) 1. Must; necessary; should: YQX 353.2. 2. Tow rope for boats (See also dan 弹)
suobu 索逋 (suobu) To dun for a debt: MZJ 384.5
suo'chen 眠趁，～趁 (suochehn) To see clearly: WB 264.18
suodaba 莘搭八 (suodaba) See suotaba
suofang 索放 (suofahng) See sufang
suofu 所伏 (suofu) To subdue, bring under control: YQX 935.10
suogou xuncui 索垢尋疵 (suogouh xuncui) To make trouble for nothing: YQX 115.1
suohe 索合 (suohel) Absolutely must; also, absolutely necessary: YQX 945.2
suohu taba 鎮忽塌把,~胡~八 (suohu taba) See suotaba

suopo suopo 婆婆婆婆 (suopo suopo) See posuo mosuo

suqiang 索強 (suqiang) 1. To compete, contend 2. To intimidate: PPJ 87.1

suqiangru 索強 如 (suqiangru) Preferable to, better than: YQX 1204.12. Also suqiangsi ~似, shaqiangru 然~似, shaqiangsi 然~似, saiqiangru 膚~似, shengqiangru 勝~似suqiangsi 索強似 (suqiangsi) See suqiangru

suoshi 所事,~是 (suoshi) Everything; anything; whatever thing or matter: YQX 5.14

suoshi 索是 (suoshi) 1. Truly; extremely (like 然是): WB 503.5. 2. Certainly; also, must: YQX 535.9

suoshu 鎮樹 (suoshu) Cowardly act to avoid risk to one’s life (after Chen Yuanda

suozhuolao 嘗嘗老 (suozhuolao) Pejorative for a foreigner: MCT 230.7

陳元達 who chained himself to a tree: YQX 6.9

suosong 嘗送 (suosong) To stir up mischief (= 額 or 意): LZY 20.5

suosuan 所算 (suosuan) To scheme against; plot against; kill: YQX 851.18

suotaba 莎塔八 (suotaba) Mong. Drunk: WB 42.2. Also suotaba ~搭~, suotuoba 鎮陀, suohu taba 鎮胡塡~ 鎮忽塡把

suotiao 嘗調,~挑 (suotiao) See tiaosuo

suotu 所圖 (suotu) See kuitu

suotuoba 鎮陀八 (suotuoba) See suotaba

suoxing 索性 (suoxing) 1. Refreshing: YQX 240.11. 2. Straight to the point; clear-cut: PPJ 17.10

suozhuolao 嘗嘗老 (suozhuolao) Pejorative for a foreigner: MCT 230.7
ta 它 (ta) 1. He, she, it (used like he): YQX 726.8. 2. Pat. Syll. (See also ta 他)
ta 他, 它 (ta) Pat. Syll. (i.e., 他個, 他 這, 他 那): WB 28.14

**tabasi** 塔八 (tabashii) Inferior; clumsy; also, a quack: WB 428.18. Also zabasu 難～連

**tabiao** 塔膘 (tabiao) To lack nutrition; to decline in health for lack of food (horses): YQX 1727.12

**tacha** 踏查 (tahchal) To trample on; oppress; insult: YANG I 458.5

**tachang** 踏場 (tahchaang) To dance: ZXZY 13.2

**tacuan** 踏撲 (tahcuahn) To dance; perform: CLS 319.3

**taduan xianjiao** 踏斷線脚 (tahduahn xiahnjiaao) To break a contract; sever relations: WB 71.4

**tafang** 塔房 (tafang) Warehouse: YQX 214.15

**tafangshuo** 他方說 (tafangshuo) See tafang yanyu

**tafang yanyu** 他方言語 (tafang yalnyuu) Lies, insincere talk: DXX 104.4. Also tafangshuo ~ ～說

**tagang budou** 踏罡步斗 (tahgang buhdoou) Dao. Ceremony of pacing the stars of the Big Dipper: MZJ 611.9

**tagoushi** 踏狗屎 (tahtexasu) To cut in on a friend’s prostitute: YQX 1431.2

**tagouwei** 踏狗尾 (tahtagouwei) To practice extortion or blackmail: YQX 932.21. Also chuogouwei 咒～～

**tagu** 塔鼓 (taaguu) Hand drum with a handle: ZXZY 187.4

**talao** 塔撩 (taalol) Clumsy, inferior: FANGYAN 37

**tamen** 踏門 (tahmeln) To come calling: YQX 883.11

**taniang** 他娘 (taniang) See niang

**taqu** 咀曲 (taquu) To sing and dance: YQX 299.13

**tasa** 塔撒 (tasa) Inferior, of low quality: YRZJ 95.3

**tashui** 他誰 (tashu) Who? (ta is meaningless): YQX 1508.2

**.taka** 踏 (tahtah) Sound of rapid footsteps: WB 56.2

**tazhuma** 踏竹馬 (tahtzulmaa) See shanma

**tai**

**tai** 臺. 台 (tail) See Yushitai 御史臺

**taibao** 太保 (taibao) See taipu

**taichangsi** 太常寺 (taichalngsi) Chief of Rites at the imperial ancestral clan temple: THS 23.3

**taidie** 捷迭 (taidiel) To take care of, care for: WB 113.4

**taigong** 太公 (taigong) Title of respect for older men: YYCD 109

**Taigong jiajiao** 太公家教 (taigong jiajiao) 1. Book devoted to family moral instruction: YQX 375.10. Also Dagong jiajiao 大～～～, Wengong jiajiao 文～～～ (大 and 文 are corruptions of 太). 2. To adhere to the teachings in the above book.

**taigualii** 太古裏 (taigualii) See dagu-ulii
taihai (tailhai) 擊孩, 胎孩, 台孩
See taike

Taihou (tailhouh) Your Honor (like taiduan ~ 擵): SQX 128.3

Taihui 膠譵 (taihuih) Milk-name for a nursing baby: WB 817.6

Taijian 太君, ~ 郡 (taijijun) Title of respect for elderly women in official position or for someone’s mother: YRZJ 113.10

Taike 頑頑 (tailke) Lofty, imposing, impressive, dignified: DXX 67.14. Also taihai ~ 擵, 台孩

Taiping che[r] 太平車兒 (taipiping cher) Huge transport wagon requiring many animals to pull it: DXX 139.9

Taipu 太僕 (taipu) Hononific title for bandits and strong men: YQX 1518.15; also, keeper of the imperial horses and carriages; servant at a temple; sedan chair or coffin bearers. Also taibao ~ 擵

Tan 同 (tain) Also pronounced dan

Tanbao 彈包 (taibao) See baotan

Tanbei xizuihreln 貓杯換醉人 (tanbei xizuihreln) The alcoholic empathizes with the drunk: YQX 200.14

Tanbo 彈科 (taibao) See baotan

Tancao 貓草 (tancao) Name for the p/pa £§: YQX 1705.9

Tanchangchi 擼場吃 (tanchangchi) To eat in a leisurely manner: YQX 38.18

Tanhua 曽花 (tanhua) Udumbera tree (has neither flowers nor fruit): MZJ 337.8

Tanhuang[chu] 貓荒處 (tanhuangchu) In haste; all of a sudden: YQX 645.6

Tanjie 嘔唆 (tanjie) See tanxu

Tankongxue 探空靴 (tankongxue) To talk nonsense: YQX 662.11

Tankou 擼口 (tankou) Man’s lips red dened with makeup (Tang dynasty custom): WB 200.9

Tanlang 貓狼 (tanlan) Vicious wolf (pursues prey relentlessly): MZJ 367.5
tanlang 檀郎 (tanlalang) Darling (woman's term for a lover): MZJ 33.9

tansan 靚靌 (taansan) See dansan
tanshiren 探事人 (tanshihren) Spy: SHZ c66, c67. Also tanxiren ~ 細 ~, xitanren 細 ~ ~
tantang daofoo 探湯蹈火 (tantang daofooouoo) Intrepid (brave heat and walk through fire): THS 220.14
tanxiren 探細人 (tanxihren) See tanshiren
tanxian 該義 (tanxiahn) To praise, compliment: WB 871.6
tanxin 檀信 (tanxihn) Budd. 1. Religious faith 2. Devotee, almsgiver: YQX 1338.2. Also tanxue ~ 伊

tanxue 嘆吁 (tanxue) Alas!; also, to sigh: XST 305.5. Also tanjie ~ 啞

tanyang 說揚 (tanyalng) To proclaim; propagate: WB 931.17
tanyue 該御 (tanyueh) See tanxin
tanzhua'r 探爪兒 (tanzhuaaar) Clutching, grasping: YQX 676.20

tanzhui 小環 (tanzhuier) See tanzhua'r
tang 陽 (taang) To recline, lie down (= 陽): WB 313.4

tang 湯 (tang) To touch; come in contact: DXX 65.7. Also dang 蕩

tangcha 鑼叉 (tangcha) See dangcha
tangdui'li yang 糖堆裏養 (tangduilli yang) See sumi shiyang
tangfeng 湯風 (tangfeng) To brave wind; meet an enemy head on: WB 9.18. Also dangfeng 蕩 ~ 盪 ~
tanghouguan 堂候官, ~ 後 ~ (tanghouguan) Chief steward of a high official: YQX 1558.19

tangjin 唐巾 (tangjin) Scholar’s cap (modeled after one worn by a Tang em-

peror): YQX 1396.6. Also tangmao ~ 帽
tangmao 唐帽 (tangmaoh) See tangjin
tangni 唐猊, 驢 ~ (tangni) See tangyi
tangqun 唐裙 (tangqun) Woman's skirt (Tang dynasty style): YQSC III 452
tangshi 堂食 (talgshi) Banquet, feast: WB 62.9
tangshi 飯食 (talgshi) To flatter; spoon-feed with honey: YQX 237.7
tangtou heshang 堂頭和尚 (talg- toul helshahng) Budd. Abbot of a monastery: DXX 10.10
tangyi 唐夷 ~ 衣 (tangyi) Armor (made of animal hides): DXX 36.3. Also tangni ~ 罨 睹


tao 桃 (taol) Beautiful woman: YQX 144.17

taohua 桃花 (taolhua) Beautiful woman: YQX 144.17

taohuazhou 桃花粥 (taolhuazhou) Porridge made with peach blossoms (eaten in Loyang on the Festival of Cold Foods): THS 156.5

taohuitou 桃花頭 (taolhuitoul) To watch for the chance to run away: YQX 283.15

taolikai fenyushai 桃李開風雨 習 (taolikai fenyushai) Fig. Bloom of youth quickly fades (once the peach and pear bloom, the wind and rains begin: YQX 883.8

taomao 摧損 (taomo) 1. To steal; pick someone’s pocket: PPJ 148.3. 2. To pet and paw (a woman): YQX 1261.15

taoshengzi 逃生子 (taoshengzii) To give birth secretly: YQX 101.17

taotao wuwu 陶陶兀兀 (taotao wuwu) Drunk and carefree: CCYD 788.
Also wuwu taotao ~ ~ 淘淘, wuwu tengteng ~ ~ 腾腾, tengteng wuwu 腾腾 ~ ~

taoxiang 套项 (taolxianqih) See xiantaoqi
tengxian ~ 燕 (taolxianqih) See xiantaoqi

tengde 腾的 (tehngde) Unexpected: YQX 1122.10
tengpai 腾牌 (tehpai) See pengpai
tengxian 腾掀 See xianteng
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<td>提離</td>
<td>To raise up, pick up: LZY 148.9</td>
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<td>titaitou</td>
<td>別剃頭</td>
<td>To give an infant its first haircut: YQX 1114.20</td>
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titan 體探 (titahn) To seek personally: YQX 881.6

titeng 割騰, 踢 ~ (titeling) To ruin, spoil; squander; lay waste: YQX 136.19. Also tideng 踢蹬
titian 梯天 (titian) To earn a degree: YFG 77.16

titian nongjing 踢天弄井 (titian nohngjiing) To wreak havoc: YQX 217.12

titou'r 替頭兒 (tihtoulr) Scapegoat; substitute for a criminal offender: WB 409.11

titou tushua 别透透刷 (titouh tu-shua) See tichou tushua

titou zhiwei 好頭知尾 (tihtoul zhiwei) Fig. Very smart and clever; perceptive: YQX 209.21. Also jiantou zhiwei 好頭知尾

titou tushua 別透透刷 (titouh tu-shua) See tichou tushua

tituluan 別透頭, ~突 ~ (titulualn) See tituuluan

.titutu 踢透透 (titutu) Sound of footsteps: MDT 256.3

tituluan 別頭頭, ~樂 (titualn-lualn) Round and full (moon); bulging or wide open (eyes): YQX 1501.14. Also tituluan 踢透透 ~突

tituo 踢脱 (tituo) 1. To escape from bonds: XST 287.6. 2. To kick the bucket (escape life’s miseries): YYCD 996

tiwen 體問 (tiiewhn) To inquire, ask: YQX 936.17

tixishishi 梯稀事 (tixishishih) Personal matter: MZJ 315.5. Also tiji ~己, 侶

tixia 提掛 (tixiah) Captain (military officer): SHZ c3

tixie liaofeng 別蠟蜂, ~蝎 ~ (tixie liaofeng) See liaofeng tixie

tixin zaihou 捉心在口 (tixinx zaihkoou) To be nervous, apprehensive (heart in the mouth): WB 301.14

tixingsi 提刑司 (tixilingsi) District Bureau of inspection and agricultural affairs: YQX 845.5

tixing suzheng lianfangshi 提刑蘇政廉訪使 (tixiling suzhengli lianfangshii) Provincial surveillance office: YQX 1511.19

tixuedao 提學道 (tiuxuedaoh) Office in charge of students and education: CHUANQI 70.21

tiyang'r 体樣兒 (tiyahngnr) Department, manner: YQX 796.4

tiyu chuanliu 插魚穿柳 (tilyul chuanliului) Happy and carefree (carry fish home on a willow branch): YQX 646.3

tiyu youyun 跡雨沅雲 (tiyu youyuln) See youyun tiyu

tian 天 (tiaan) To thrust out; jut out; stick up: YQX 583.9. Also chen 抜

tianban 天半 (tianbahn) High: CHUANQI 123.1

tianbu 天步 (tianbuh) Providence, the ways of Heaven: HUJI III 20.2

tiancang 天倉 (tiancang) Forehead: WB 24.6

tianchengcheng 天澄澄 (tianchengcheng) Clear skies: YQX 1269.6

tianchong 天衝 (tianchong) Military wagon with a mounted ladder for scaling walls: MDT 216.14

tiandao 天道 (tiandaoh) 1. Weather: YQX 1515.3. 2. Season; time:YQX 244.9. 3. Providence; divine justice; the will of Heaven: YQX 1374.20

Tiandingshen 天丁神 (tiandingsheln) Dao. Popular diety (one of the Liudingshen 六丁神): MZJ 704.14. See also Liudingshen

tianfang 添房 (tianfalng) See tianzhuang
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<td>tianguan 天關</td>
<td>tianguan</td>
<td>Far reaches of the sky: YQX 1631.10.</td>
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<td>Tianguan 天關</td>
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<td>tianjiajing 天甲經</td>
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<td>Tianmo 天魔</td>
<td>tianmol</td>
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<td>tianxin zhehngfafa</td>
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<td>tianxing shiqi 天行時氣</td>
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<td>tianyan rezan</td>
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<td>tian'zhelian</td>
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<td>tianzhuang 天壯</td>
<td>tianzhuang</td>
<td>1. To take a concubine: YQX 31.3. Also tianfang ~ 房 2. To put on makeup: YQX 1228.16</td>
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**tiao**

tiao 符 (tiaol) | See beijiao[?] |
tiao 跳 (tiaoh) | To go in haste: CLS 242.1 |
tiaobaxi 調把戲 (tiaobaaxih) | See tiaobaixi |
tiaobaixi 讨百戏 (tiaolbaaixih) To perform acrobatics: YQX 1750.18. Also tiaobaxi 讨

tiaoche woci 挑茶斡刺 (tiaochal wohcih) See tiaosan wosi

tiaochen 韶 銓 (tiaolchehn) Child, infant: WB 273.13

tiaochun liaozi 挑唇料嘴 (tiaochuhliaozhuih) See tiaoya liaoachun

tiaoci 聪刺 (tiaolcih) To make trouble; cause a disturbance: YQX 114.3

tiaodong 调动 (tiaodohng) To wave: YQX 238.4

tiaodou 挑鬚,~逗,~ (tiaoodouh) 1. To entice; flirt with: DXX 86.12. 2. To challenge to battle; provoke a fight: WB 483.4. See also tuodou

tiaofa 调发,~法 (tiaolfal) 1. To incite, stir up, provoke 2. To tease, ridicule, make a fool of; play tricks on: WB 295.7; YQX 1651.9. Also tiaofan ~ 犯,~ 贩,~ 挑,~ 挑

tiaofan 调犯,~贩,~泛,~ 挑 (tiaolfahn) See tiaofa. Also diaokan

tiaofeng tieguai 调风贴怪 (tiaolfeng tieguaih) To curry favor; be in cahoots: YQX 1427.11. Also tieguai ~
tiaofengyue 调风月 (tiaolfengyueh) To toy with romance: ZXZY 1.3

tiaohong 调哄 (tiaolhoong) To hoodwink, dupe: YQX 176.21

tiaojie 调结 (tiaoljieh) To reprove, denounce: DXX 93.8. Also jietiao ~ ~, ~ 拌,~
tiaokan 调侃 (tiaolkaan) To ridicule, tease, make fun of; play tricks on: YYCD 778. Also diaokan 捣 ~
tiaonao [niangdan] 调弄 (tiaonahngdahn) To dally with prostitutes: LU 580

tiaonong 调弄 (tiaolnohng) 1. To dupe; make fun of: DXX 99.5. 2. To finger; play (musical instruments): YQX 1094.20.
tiaopi 调皮 (tiaolpil) To practice cunning: YQX 1336.14

tiaosan moquan 跳墙蓦圈 (tiaoshqiang mohquanh) To act like a thief on the lam: YQX 868.6

tiorang 调谎 (tiaolrahn) To make compromises or concessions: WB 83.6

tiaosan wosi 讨三相干,~窝 ~(tiaosan wohsih) To stir up trouble; find fault: YQX 187.13. Also tiaocha woci 挑茶, ~刺, woci tiaobaixi ~刺挑茶, wanci tiaocha 刺挑茶

tiaoshudai 调书袋,~带 (tiaoshudah) To show off book learning: YQX 88.20

tiaosuo 调唆, 调,~ (tiaosuo) To stir up, incite, instigate; sow dissension: YQX 1596.12. Also suotiao ~, ~ 调

tiaosuo 调索 (tiaosuo) To walk a tightrope: CLS 232.8

tiaotaban 跳踏板 (tiaotabaan) To board a ship by the gangplank: YQX 1659.7

tiaotian juehi 跳天生地 (tiaotian juehih) To run and jump around (rowdy behavior of children): YQX 341.11

tiaoxuxiao 调 Kunst (tiaoluxiaoh) To dupe, hoodwink: YQX 1505.8

tiaoya liaoachun 挑牙料唇 (tiaoyal liaoachuhn) To be contentious and argumentative: YQX 920.7. Also tiaochun liaozi ~ 唇 ~ 嘴

tiaoyao 咬咬, 逗 ~ (tiaoyao) High; steep; dangerous: MZI 578.11

tiaoyuan 调元 (tiaolyuan) To govern as prime minister: CSD 10.2

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tieba 鐳榜 (tieebah) Hand grip on a bow (ba = 弓): LZY 72.4

tiebo 鐳箔 (tiebo) Metal plectrum for the pipa 琵琶: CSD 61.2

tiecha 鐳查 (tiechal) See tiezhua

tiedan 贴旦 (tiedahn) Secondary female roles in Yuan dramas, usually reserved for maids and servants: YQX 847.3. Tie, which is more common in Ming dynasty texts, was sometimes simplified to 贴, which is easily confused with 后, so that 后旦 and 贴旦 are terms for the same role. See also dan

tieguai 贴怪 (tieguaih) See tiaofeng tieguai

tieguo yujia 鐳裹愉枷 (tieguowo yulu-jia) Iron-framed elmwood cangue: DXX 164.10

tiehe zhiduo 鐳褐直捈 (tieheh zhilduo) Budd. Dark brown monk’s robe: DXX 39.9

Tie, which is more common in Ming dynasty texts, was sometimes simplified to Jj, which is easily confused with Jfe, so that Jfe ↘ and Ht JL are terms for the same role. See also dan

tiehe 贴给 (tieheh) See tieyin

tieji 鐳骑 (tiejih) See tie'ma[r]

tiejianpan 鐳剪盤 (tiejianpan) Fig. A prostitute (iron skillet capable of great heat): YQX 1254.19

tiejiang 贴鑒 (tiejiangh) Secondary comic-cum-villain role (male or female), a painted-face role type in Yuan dramas. See also jing

tiejunhu 贴軍戶 (tiejunhuh) Draftee who buys his way out of military service: YQSC IV 444

tieliwen 鐳里温, 帖 (tieeliwen) Mong. Head: ZHU 334; MDT 229.11

tieluo 鐳落 (tieeluoh) Flask or bottle: YQX 1527.16

tie'ma[r] 鐳馬兒 (tieemaar) 1. Wind-chimes: YQX 13.2 Also tie'r ~ ~, yuma[r]

It ~ ~, yanna'r 床 ~ ~ 2. Armored horse: YQX 1705.1. Also tieji ~ 骑

tie'ma'o'r 鐳矛兒, ~ 猫 ~ (tieemaor) Iron hook used in firefighting: YQX 127.13

tienianpi 鐳面皮 (tieemianpil) Poker-faced: YQX 729.13

tie'r 帖兒 (tieer) See tie'z

tie'r 墨兒 (tieer) See tiema'r

tie'gulai 墨儿古来 (tiegulail) Military weapon: MZJ 105.13

tiesaozhou 墨捎 带 (tiesaozhousou) Wrecker of family and fortune: YQX 876.1

Tieszihun 鐳世尊 (tiesihun) Name for the Buddha: YCJ 48.10

tiesuo jiangchen 稷鎖江沉 (tiesuo jiangchen) To be defeated in battle: MZJ 479.7

tiewodan 稷臥單 (tiewohdan) Cold-hearted, hardened; also, fig. person of high principles (iron bed sheet): YQX 730.19

.tiexie tie'shi (tieexiexie) See dixiu dieixe

tieyin 鐳音 (tieyihn) See dianyin

tie'z 帖子 (tieez) 1. Note, letter: DXX 107.1. Also tie'r ~ ~, hj bis. See also hui'z 會 ~ 2. Summons; arrest warrant: YQX 844.21

tiezhihengzheng 鐳掙掙 (tiezhengzheng) Honest; staunch; strong: YQX 319.8

tiezhua 鐳槌 (tiezhua) Metal club or baton: ZXZY 50.3. Also tiecha ~ 查

ting

ting 停, 挺 (ting) To lie stretched out (corpse): YQX 633.12

ting 挺 (ting) 1. Stretched out stiff; dead:
ting 234  tongman

YQX 219.3. Variant: 停 2. To hold to rigidly: YQX 1381.4. 3. To stiffen; thrust out (neck): YQX 114.5
ting 聲 (ting) Leather belt: YQX 351.3.
tingchen 聽 沉 (tingchen) To listen carefully: YQX 1152.4
tingchu 聽 除 (tingchu) To await appointment to a new position: MZJ 62.13
tingdang 停 報 (tingdang) 1. Satisfactory, appropriate, suitable: WB 264.4. 2. In good order, shipshape; proper: YQX 50.14. 3. In good health, feeling fine: WB 280.13. 4. To see someone comfortably settled: YQSCIII 493. Also dingdang 定 ~, didang 的 ~
tingdian 聽 點 (tingdian) To await being summoned to court by name: YQX 1515.10
tingdu 廢 獨 (tingdul) Lonely; empty: WB 82.1
tingfen 停 分 (tingfen) Equally, evenly: YQX 366.8. Also tingting ~ ~, piban tingfen 劉 半 ~ ~, 定 半 ~ ~
tinggao 亭 費 (tinggao) Shoreline: YQX 361.3
	tinghun 停 結 (tinghun) See tingqi
	tingjiao 聽 教 (tingjiao) To meet face to face (to hear your teachings; always used with the negative): WB 62.6.
ting‘lao 聽 老 (ting‘lao) Ears: YYCD 419. See also ‘lao
tingmian zhengsu 停 眠 整 宿 (tingmian zhengsu) To spend the night with prostitutes: YQX 1258.4
tingqi 停 妻 (tingqi) To divorce a wife; also, a divorced woman: WB 306.18. Also tinghun ~ 婚
tingta 停 塌 (tingta) See kun
tingtahu 停 塌 戶 (tingtahu) Household that hoards grain: SQX 145.8
	tingting 停 停 (tingting) See tingfen
tingtou 停 頭 (tingtou) To be on equal footing, be well-matched: DXX 75.2
tingzhi 停 置 (tingzhi) To buy: YQX 1506.10

tong

tongbao 通 報 (tongbao) To announce, inform: YQX 1147.8
tongchacha 痛 察 察 (tongchacha) See tongshahe
tongdou’r jiiai 鋼 手 家 計 (tongdou’r jiiai) See tongdou’r jiayuan
tongdou’r jiiasi 鋼 手 家 私 (tongdou’r jiiasi) See tongdou’r jiayuan
tongdou’r jiayuan 鋼 手 家 緣 (tongdou’r jiayuan) Household on solid financial foundation (uses measures of brass): YQX 1503.12. Also tongdou’r jiiai ~ ~ ~ ~, tongdou’r jiiasi ~ ~ ~ ~
tongfang 通 房 (tongfang) Lady’s maid: YQX 261.19

tonggou’z 極 勾 子 (tonggou’z) Boxing manoeuvre using the feet to knock someone down: LU 396

Tongjie 鋼 街 (tongjie) See Tongtuomo
tongjue 痛 決 (tongjue) Severe punishment: WB 106.6
tongkou 口 場 (tongkou) To agree; compromise: YQX 1107.20

tonglujiiu 通 絵 酒 (tonglujiiu) Party for a go-between the day she goes to the girl’s home to conclude the engagement: LU 411
tongman 統 福 (tongman) Big spender; also, flush with money: YQX 264.13

tongman 鋼 福 (tongman) Brass coinage
tongmoge 铜磨砧 (tongmogelgee) Fig. A prostitute (brass handle on a millstone): YQX 1254.20. See also yun
tongmozi 痛莫支 (tongmozhzi) To be in extreme distress: YANG I 410.8
tongnian 同年 (tongnian) Graduates of the same year: MZJ 300.14
tongqin 痛歉 (tongqin) To share the same lot: YQX 405.15
tongren 痛忍 (tongren) To regret deeply; deplore: YQX 637.15
tongshasha 痛煞煞 (tongshasha) See tongsheshe
tongshe 同舍 (tongshe) Fellow classmate: YQX 584.19. Also tongtang ~
tongsheshe 痛设设 (tongsheshe) Painful: SQX 3.20. Also tongshasha ~ 赧倪, tongchacha ~ 察察
tongshensan 通神散 (tongshensan) Medicinal formula: WB 10.4. Also tongshensan ~ 盧 ~
tongshengsan 通聖散 (tongshengsan) See tongshensan
tongshu 通疏 (tongshu) Discrimining, wise: DXX 122.1
tongshun 通顺 (tongshun) To obey, follow another’s wishes: YANG I 135.10
tontai 通泰 (tontai) Wonderful, great: WB 300.12
tongtang 同堂 (tontalng) See tongshe
tongtong 童童 (tongtong) Sound of a drum: WB 44.12. Also tongdeng 登登, pengfeng 汹汹, pingping 凶凶, pengpeng 辛辛
Tongtumuo 铜驼陌 (tongtuolmoh) Most opulent street in old Loyang, playground of rich young men: YQX 1651.3. Also Tongjie ~ 街
tongwandou 铜碗豆 (tongwandou) Horny old man (frequents brothels); someone who never gives up: YQX 1432.7
tongyali 铜牙利 (tongyali) Metal ratchet on a crossbow that controls the tension: DXX 45.8
tongzhi 同知 (tongzhi) County or district vice prefect: YQX 193.2

tou 捕, 頭, 臼 (toul) 1. To take “hair of the dog” (to cure hangover; =蜥): YQX 388.20. 2. To go in the direction of, turn toward: YQX 1289.8. 3. To join; surrender to: YQX 1257.12. 4. On the one hand...on the other hand: See yitou ~ 5. Toward, approaching: WB 662.5
touchou shuye’r da 头愁樹葉兒打 (toucho shuhyehr daa) See shuye’r dapotou
touci 頭疵 (touci) Headache, throbbing head: YQX 252.2
touda 頭答, 搭, 達 (touldal) See tou
toudao 头到, 投 (toudao) See touzhi[‘de]
toudi 頭抵, 敵 (toudii) 1. Enemy, opponent: DXX 38.3. 2. Well-matched (for marriage): LZY 102.5. Also toudui ~對, dui tou ~ 富, ditou ~
toudui 頭對 (toudui) See tou
toufeng 頭風 (toufeng) Scabs on the head: DXX 147.12
toufengchu 透風處 (toufengchu) When things fall through: YQX 1259.17
touga 投告 (touga) To seek aid or support: DXX 48.10
touhan songnuan 偷寒送暖 (touhan sohngnuan) See songnuan touhan
touhang 頭行 (touhang) Neck: WB 903.1
toujiaogai 頭角改 (toujiaogai) Fig. To pass the examinations (when a carp

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turns into a dragon, the change begins with the head: MZJ 302.5

toujingmo 偷晴抹 (toujingmoo) To steal a sweeping glance: YQX 898.12

toukou'r 頭口兒 (toulkoour) Animal (horses, oxen): YQX 47.8

tounaojiu 投腦酒, 頭～ (toulnao jiuj) Wine flavored with meat and onions: YQX 48.14. Also nao'rjiu ~兒～

touqi 偷期 (touqi) Lovers' rendezvous: LIDAI II 813.6

touqian 頭錢 (toulqialn) 1. Game of chance (coins are cast and the number of "heads" and "tails" determines the winner): YQX 346.10. 2. Cut in gambling stakes

toushao 頭梢, ~梢 (toulshao) Hair (the head): YQX 1120.2

toushi 投事 (toulishih) To look for work: YQX 1280.2

toushou 投首 (toulshou) To give oneself up; confess: WB 303.17

touso 探梭 (toulso) To rebuff a man's advances: DXX 145.5

touta 頭踏, ~踏 (toultaah) Insignia; parasol and banner bearers in the cortege of an official: YQX 1717.6. Also touda ～答, ～搭, ～達

toutingxiang 頭廳相, ~庭相 (toultingxiahng) High official (equivalent of prime minister): YQX 147.9

toutuo 投託 (toultoo) To seek aid or support: LZY 3.10

toutuo 頭陀 (toultoo) See xiaoxing'zhe and shi'zhe

touxian 探言 (toulxian) To punish an official by banishment to a remote post: THS 24.5

touxiang 偷香 (touxiang) See qieyu touxiang

touxin 頭心 (toulxin) Bridge of the nose: YQX 645.6

touxu'r 頭緒兒 (toulxuhr) Cord or ribbon to bind the hair: DXX 67.12

touyang 投央 (toulyang) To beg, entreat: YQX 110.1

touzha fanshen 頭扎番身 (toulzha fanshen) To fall forward, head striking the ground: DXX 166.10

tou'zhe 投著 (toulzhe) To cause to flare up (illness): WB 295.18

touzhi[de] 投至的, ~得 (toulzhihde) By the time; until: YQX 378.21. Also toudao ～到, 勵到

touzhi'shang 頭直上 (toulzhilshahng) Overhead; atop the head: YQX 120.3

tu 徒 (tul) See tuliu chizhang

tu'de 秀的 (tude) Suddenly, without warning: YQX 389.6

tudiao 秃鬚 (tudiaoo) Baldheaded prick! (a monk): DXX 160.14

tudu 唐毒 (tuldul) Sorrows and calamities (du = 范): YQX 1722.8

tuer 兔儿 (tuher) Young, naive brothel patron. Also tugao'r ~ 羌~
tugao'r 兔羔兒 (tugaoor) See tuer
tugu 兔鴛, 吐 (tuguh) See tuhu

tugudui 土骨堆 (tuuguudui) Round mound of earth: YQX 1401.9

tuguzi 唐沽子 (tulguzii) Butchers and wine merchants (degrading professions): YQX 957.21

tuhao 兔毫 (tuhhaol) See Zhongshan yu-tuhao

tuhu 土户 (tuuhuh) Gentry; official classes: YQX 864.12

tuhu 兔胡 (tuhulu) Jur. Belt on which carved items in jade, gold, and bone were suspended: YQX 901.15. Also tugu ～鴛, 吐鴛, yutuhu 玉～, yutugu 玉～鴛
tuji 肉鸡 (tuji) Capon: LU 497
tujia’z 吐架子 (tujiiahz) Martial arts or acrobatic maneuver: WB 802.5. Also tumenhu ~ 門戶
tuju 土居 (tuju) Local inhabitants: YQX 326.16
tuke tan’z 土刻漬子 (tuuke tanz) Impressions in the dirt (of struggle): YQX 585.20
tuku 土库 (tuukuh) Tomb, grave: BKCD 218
tukui 土虜 (tukui) See kuitu
tulai 土藜 (tulaih) To engage in extortion or blackmail; incriminate falsely; deny knowing: YQX 669.17
tuliu chizhang 徙流笞杖 (tuliul chizhahng) Punishments: penal servitude, banishment, caning with the light bamboo and the heavy bamboo: YQX 38.6
tulongji 墖龍技 (tulolngjih) Fig. Useless skill or expertise (after three years of mastering the art of dragonslaying, to discover that dragons do not exist): LIDAI II 606.5
tulü 竺驪 (tulul) Bald ass! (Buddhist monk): WB 317.10
tulü dizi haier 竺驪弟子孩兒 (tulul dihzii haierl) Bald-ass whoreson! (Buddhist monk): WB 317.10
tululu 竺呬 [tulul] Baldy! (Buddhist monk): DXX 44.3
tusu 竺蘇 (tulu) Plant used in wine-making: MZJ 308.11
tutan 竺談 (tulahnh) Suffering of the masses: WB 549.15	
tutie 竺皑 (tutiee) Soft-shelled edible sea animal: LU 47
tutu chashi 竺pcodes (tutu chalshil) Mong. Food made of cooked wheat: WB 921.18. Also tutu mashi 吐吐麻～
tutu mashi 吐吐麻食 (tuhtuh malshil) See tutu chashi
tuyinian 徒一年 (tulinyinian) One year of hard labor: YQX 845.8
tuyu 吐雨 (tuyuu) Dust storm: DXX 36.2
tuzou wufei 吐兔飛 (tuhzoou wufei) Fig. Fleetingness of time (the rabbit and crow live on the moon): MZJ 185.5
tuan 囤 (tualn) To guess, estimate; fathom: DXX 119.10. Also qingtuan 清 (qing erroneously 猜)
tuanbao 團包 (tualnbao) See caotuan-piao
tuanbiao 團標 (tualnbiao) See caotuan-piao
tuanbo 團剎 (tualnbo) See baotan
tuanlian[shi] 團練使 (tualnliahnshii) Regional military commander: LZY 72.4
tuannong 团弄 (tuannong) See tuannuo
tuannuo 團撻 (tuānlnuohon) To complete a task; manage successfully: ZHU 275. Also tuannong ~ 弄, 弄弄

tuannuo 擦撻 (tuānlnuohon) To rub or stroke with the fingers: YYCD 405

tuanqi 團齊 (tuānlqī) To crowd around, press in on: WB 926.2

tuansha 搧沙, 捅 (tuānlshā) See nuo-sha

tuanshan 團衫 (tuānlshān) Outer robe worn by Jurchen and Mongol women in Yuan times (part of a woman’s trousseau): YQX 1665.2. See also baoji, xishoujin

tuanxiang nongfen 搅香弄粉 (tuānxīang nongfen) To dally with women: YQX 1413.10

tui tu! 姐 (tuih) Expresses contempt (like 呸): YQX 1514.21

tui 推 (tuī) To use as pretext or excuse: YQX 842.10

tui 退 (tuī) To pluck (chickens, ducks): WB 417.11

tui 頂, 頭 (tuī) 1. Penis 2. Used in vulgar curses (~ 誼候 “my goddamned physical condition”; ~ 嘴 腭 “your fucking face”): DXX 160.13. Also diao

tuicheng 推程 (tuīchéng) To decline: YQX 1752.14

tuidi 推抵 (tuīdì) See tuizu

tuijiao 魂焦, 類 ~ (tuijiao) Tumultuous scenes; quarreling and wrangling: WB 348.12

tuiju 推阻 (tuīzhu) See tuizu

tuímian 推免 (tuímiǎn) To refuse, shirk: LZY 10.6

tuímo 推摩 (tuímó) Fig. To cater to the whims of a prostitute (turn the grindstone); fetch and carry: YQX 1416.19

tuiqi 頭氣 (tuīqì) To fall on bad luck; also, damn the luck!: YQX 887.4. See also tui

tuiqi 推 (tuīqī) Too much like this: MZJ 367.5

tuiqi 頭人 (tuīqīn) Stupid prick!: YQX 1417.12. See also tui

tuisu 推速 (tuīsu) To refuse, decline: PPJ 113.10

tuisuo 頭唆 (tuīsuo) Devil’s advocate: YQX 1009.6

tuitiao 推調 (tuītiāo) To make excuses: YQX 666.3

tuiting 腿 腾 (tuītīng) Calf of the leg: WB 78.4

tuiwanguan 推忘昏 (tuīwānghuān) Too muddle-headed; too rattled: YQX 201.11

tuiwutu 推無徒 (tuīwūtū) Too shameless; too much a scoundrel: MZJ 319.8

tuixianxin 推現新 (tuīxiānxīn) Too taken with something new (xian = 恤): YQX 201.10

tuiwuan 推轉 (tuīwūan) To hand over (for execution or punishment): YQX 643.7

tuiwu 推阻 (tuīwù) To make excuses; refuse: XST 266.8. Also tuizu ~ 拒, tuidi ~ 抵

tuizhuan 推轉 (tuīzhuān) To hand over: YQX 643.7

tuizhu 推熏 (tuīzhū) To make excuses; refuse: XST 266.8. Also tuizu ~ 拒, tuidi ~ 抵

tuidi 推抵 (tuīdì) See tuizu

tuizhuan 推轉 (tuīzhuan) To hand over (for execution or punishment): YQX 643.7

tuinuanjua 推 (tuīnuanjūa) My sons (humble): YQX 807.10

tun 居 (tun) Idiotic, silly, crazy: FANGYAN 14

tun 類 (tun) Idiotic, silly, crazy: FANGYAN 14

tunquan 豬犬 (tunquān) My sons (humble): YQX 807.10

tunqu 槱 類 (tu īn q uān) My sons (humble): YQX 807.10

tunta 囍塌 (tuntá) To store up, hoard: YQX 44.16. Also dunta 類 ~, tingta 停 ~
tuntun‘de 逃逃的 (tuntun‘de) Slow; also, slowly: WB 304.13
tuo

**tuo**

_to spit (as a good faith sign in taking an oath): XST 288.8_

**tuobai huanli** 脱白换绿 (tuobai huahnluh) To graduate (exchange white clothes for green): WB 185.9

**tuobo** 脱剥 (tuobo) To strip naked: WB 804.5

**tuobo zaju** 脱剥杂剧 (tuobo zaljih) Martial arts dramas: WB 972.9

**tuobu** 拖步 (tuobuh) To cause someone troublesome effort or bother: LU 246

**tuoda** 拖大, 拖~（tuodah）To be careless, heedless, or negligent: ZXZY 51.6

**tuodaqi** 拖刀计 (tuodaqii) To apply a deceptive or secret strategy: MZJ 50.3

**tuo'de** 脱的, 托地 (tuode) Suddenly; rapidly: YQX 902.2

**tuodidan** 拖地贠 (tuodihdaan) Fearless, undaunted (an epithet): WB 65.11

**tuodihong** 拖地贠 (tuodihholng) See *tuodijin*

**tuodijin** 拖地贠 (tuodihjiin) Bridal skirt that trails the ground: YQX 983.10. Also *tuodihong* ~紅

**tuodou** 拖逗, 佗, 迟~， gelişme, 飛~, 飛~, ~賀 (tuodouh) 1. To entice, tempt; arouse: YQX 554.7. 2. To nag, worry, pester: YQX 7.21. 3. To egg on: WB 213.4. 4. To implicate, involve: YQX 521.6. 5. To be disrespectful or irreverent: YQX 102.6. 6. To cause a scene: WB 895.5. 7. To tarry; waste time: CLS 253.2

**tuodo** 驮垛 (tuoduoh) Knapsack for traveling by camel: YQX 410.21

**tuofan** 拖翻〜番 (tuofan) To take down or pin down (for a beating): WB 929.2

**tuofeng** 駕峰 (tuolfeng) See *zituo*

tuogoupi 拖狗皮 (tuogoupil) Fig. 1. To sponge off others; always the guest but never the host: YQX 593.20. 2. Brazen; thick-skinned: YQX 1664.19

**tuohanjing** 拖汉精 (tuohahnjing) Husband-stealing vixen: WB 88.6

**tuojie** 脱解 (tuojiee) To undress (remove and untie): WB 297.15

**tuojin** 脫禁 (tuojijn) To get out of prison: WB 25.21

**tuokong** 脫空, 托~（tuokong）1. To lie: LZY 116.4. 2. To be devious or crafty: WB 285.6. 3. Devious, crafty: YQX 203.18.

**tuolai** 托赖, 託~（tuolaih）To rely on; entrust to: YANG 11972.6

**tuoma** 拖麻拖布 (tuomaih) (tuoma yehbu) To wear coarse, plain mourning clothes: WB 813.19

**tuomian** 拖面 (tuomianh) Meat or fish-balls dipped in flour batter and deep-fat fried: YQX 1238.4

**tuoming** 脫命 (tuomihng) To be helped; rescued: DXX 163.12

**tuomo** 拖磨 (tuomol) To delay, put off, procrastinate: WB 4.10

**tuopi** 拖坯 (tuopil) To fill forms with clay to make large, unfired bricks: YCJS 304

**tuopi** 拖坯 (tuopil) Unfired roof tiles or bricks: YQX 301.21

**tuopi guoji** 拖皮裹剂 (tuopil guoojih) Fig. Hopeless botch; useless thing: YQX 217.18

**tuo** 脫稍兒 (tuoahor) To come to an end; have a failed outcome: YQX 27.6

**tuoshou** 嗜手 (tuoshouh) Easy (spitting on the hand): MZJ 292.14

**tuoti** 脫體 (tuoti) The whole of; also, the whole body: DXX 108.4

**tuotuo** 脫拖 (tuohuo) See *tuotuo tuotuo*
tuotuo tuotuo 拖拖沓沓 (tuotuo tuoh-tuoh) Careless, sloppy: WB 936.12. Also tuotuo 唠拖

tuoye 拖拽 (tuoyeh) To handle; bring about: YQX 91.11
ва (wah) Also pronounced gu

ва (wa) To scoop up (= 挖): YQX 36.21

wabo lahai 瓦勃勃 Hải, 撒~辣酸 (waabol lahhaai) See wabu lahai


wacha 瓦查 (waachal) Fragments, smithereens (of an earthen tile or jar): YQX 1406.12

wachan 瓦�� (waachahn) Earthen jar (chan = 餘): LZY 120.8

waguan 瓦罐 (waaguahn) Begging bowl: YQX 1253.12

waguan buli jing’shangpo 瓦罐不離井上破 (waaguahnh bulil jingshahngpo) Prov. One cannot cheat destiny (it is at the well where the pot will be shattered; it is the swimmer that drowns, etc.): WB 79.1

wajie xingfei 瓦解星飛 (waajiee xingfei) To scatter, come apart (like tiles working loose and shooting stars): YQX 847.16

wala 瓦刺 (waalah) See waila[gu]

walagu 瓦拉姑 (waalalgu) See waila[gu]

walaguo 瓦拉國 (waalalguol) See waila[gu]

waliang 瓦糧 (waaliahng) See huawaliang

washe 瓦舍 (waasheh) See washi

washi 瓦市 (waashih) Entertainment district (housed theaters, taverns, teahouses, gambling dens, and brothels): YQX 410.12. Also wa’z ～子, wasi ～肆, washe ～舍

wasi 瓦肆 (waasi) See washi

wa[w]a 哇哇 (wawa) Baby (= 娃娃): YQX 1460.18

wa’z 瓦子 (waaz) See washi

wai 外 (waih) Supporting role including wai-mo ～末 (supporting male role), waidan ～旦 (supporting female role), wai-ku ～孤 (supporting role for an actor playing an official), waijing ～淨 (supporting comic role): YQX 859.6

wai-cheng 外呈 (waicheholng) Stage extras (attendants of civil officials or officers and soldiers of commanding generals): WB 418.14

waidan 外旦 (waihdahn) See wai and dan

waigu 外孤 (waihgu) See wai and gu

waijing 外淨 (waihjihngh) See wai and jing

waila[gu] 歪刺骨; ~ ~ 姑, ~ 腹; ~ 辣姑, ~ 腹, 拟; ~ (wailahgu) Mong. Bitch, slut; lewd woman: YQX 1503.17. Also wailahuo ～賀, wailanggu ～賀, wala 瓦刺, walagu 瓦拉姑, walaguo 瓦～國, wailuogu ～落～

wailahuo 歪刺貨 (wailahhuo) See waila[gu]

wailala 歪刺利 (wailahlah) See .huailala

wailaqian 歪刺錢 (wailahqianlh) Tainted or ill-gotten money: MZJ 289.5

wailanggu 歪腦骨 (wailahnggu) See waila[gu]

wailang 外郎 (waihlang) Yamen clerks and secretaries: YQX 765.6

wailuogu 歪腦骨 (wailuohguu) See waila[gu]

waimo 外末 (waimoh) See wai and mo

waiqin neishu 外親內疏 (waqhin neihshu) Outwardly friendly but inwardly distant: WB 58.4

wai[s]chan 歪廝纏 (waisichaln) To worry, nag, pester; entangle needlessly: YQX 923.19
waixiang’r tongshu jiulicun 外相兒通疏就裏村 (waixianger tongshu jiulicun) To look intelligent but act stupid: YQX 201.18
waizou baiche 歪詼白扯 (waizou bailche) To talk irresponsibly: LU 300

wan
wanben 彎歩, 湣/~, 頑~/~奔 (wanben) To gallop forth; rush forth: WB 150.1
wanci tiaocha 剃刺挑茶 (wancih tiaochal) See tiaosan wosi
wangu yunxiao yiyumaol 萬古雲霄一羽毛 (wahnguu yulnxiao yiyumaol) Great and lasting fame: MZJ 536.9
wanhuhou 萬戶侯 (wahnhuhhou) Feudal lord enfeoffed with authority over lands of ten thousand households: WB 62.1
wanjiao’r fuqi 網角兒夫妻, 捕~~/~ (waanjihaar fuqih) Predestined to marry from childhood (when their hair was tied in tufts): YQX 1661.9. Also zongjiao’r fuqi 通~/~/~
wanjiao shuanghail 網角雙孩 (waanjihaar shuanghail) Child with hair tied in two tufts on each side: MZJ 454.7
wanjiu 完就 (wanjihuh) To be gathered together: WB 759.12
wanlu 顽卤,~魯 (wanluu) Boorish; rude: YQX 673.18
wan’nei nazhengbiing 碗內拿蒸餅 (waanneih nazhengbiing) Fig. Easy (taking a steamed cake from a bowl): YQX 1289.2
wanquan 螞貞,~ (wanqualn) To curl up: YQX 105.10
wansan 丸散 (wansahn) Medicinal remedy: YQX 1658.20
wanshi 頑石 (wanshil) Fig. Brothel patron (millstone): YQX 1254.20
wanti jiangjun 完體將軍 (waltiijiangjun) Fit-as-a-fiddle general (satirical reference to Xia Houduan 夏侯惇 of the Three Kingdoms period who lost an eye on the battlefield): YQX 228.5
wanxi 晚西,~夕 (waanxi) Evening (sun setting in the west): YQX 298.3
wanxian’r 頑涎兒 (wanxialn) 1. To be cheeky, coy, and naughty; play up to; put the make on: YQX 1258.1. 2. To long for desperately.
wanya 晚衙 (waanyah) See zaoya
wanyance 萬言策 (wahnyaalnceh) Impressive essay of an examination candidate: MZJ 43.5. Also wanyanshu ~書
wanyandeng 萬眼燈 (wahnyaandeng) Festival lamp made of layers of red and white silk: THS 60.3
wanyanshu 萬言書 (wahnyaalnshu) See wanyance

wang
Wang Azhang 王阿張 (walng azhang) Tom, Dick, or Harry (like Zhang San or Li Si): YQX 1379.6
wangbu 刷步 (waangbuh) To go the long way; take the most inefficient route: WB 8.2
wang[gan] 望杆,~竿 (waanggan) Banner pole advertising a tavern: YQX 617.7. Also quiliguan 曲律竿, wang’z ~子
wanghai 忘昏,~魂,~腫 (waanghun) Forgetful, absent-minded: WB 96.21. Also hunwang 混~
wangkui 王魁 (walngkui) Someone untrustworthy or who fails to keep a promise (after Wang Kui, who betrayed Gui Ying) 夏桂英): WB 88.3
wangliang 周兩 (waangliang) Child; children (liang = 倍; the term may derive from waliang 娃偍 in the Shanxi dialect): ZZXZ 85.1
Wang Liu 王留 (walngliul) 1. Mischievous or tough village boy (sometimes erroneously zhuliu 主留): YQX 1519.11. 2. Tom, Dick,
or Harry. See also Ban Ge, Sha San, Niu Biao, or Niu Jin

wang mu 王母 (walng muu) Prostitute in service to bureaucrats: YQX 1002.8.

Wang Qiao 王喬 (Walng Qiaol) Legendary immortal: YQX 49.19

wangque 死却 (walngqueh) To die: LZY 57.1

Wang Shou 王首 (walng shouou) Tom, Dick, or Harry: YQX 1379.4

wangtiao 王條 (walngtiaol) Law of the land: YQX 636.13

wang'tou 王頭 (walngtou) Hope: YQX 368.11

Wangxiangtai 王鄉臺 (walngxiangtail) Terrace in the netherworld (where one can view one’s home and family): YQX 1512.9

wangyuan yangjimu 王元楊木 (walngyuan yangjilmuh) Prov. The cure is worse than the disease (decimate a forest to retrieve a lost ape): MZJ 247.5

weiku 王子 (walngz) See wang[gan]

wei

wei 圍 (weil) Waist; girth: DXX 102.7

weibabai 未拔白 (weihbalbail) Before dawn: YQX 644.17

weibian 未編 (weibian) Fig. Books (the leather ties which bind bamboo slips or wood slips together): YCJ 3.7

weibu 未布 (weibuh) Commoner’s clothing (leather belt and cotton robe): CHUANQI 31.10

weicuo 迢錯 (weicuo) To mishandle (criminal case): YQX 1517.12

weifang 偽房 (weifalng) Bedroom: YQX 148.17

weifen’jian 微分間 (weifenjian) Sometimes, occasionally: YQX 144.1

weifu 委付 (weifuh) To appoint, delegate, designate: YQX 1377.18

weigán 仏乾 (weigán) To dry with body heat: WB 29.2

weigán [jiu]shi 仏乾就溺, 仏〜〜 (weigán jiushih) Fig. To sacrifice comforts for the sake of one’s children: YQX 1114.15. Also huigán jiushi 回〜〜

weiguo 委果 (weiguo) Really, indeed: WB 507.13

weijiujiiu 威劍釧 (weijujiiu) See wellinlin

weijue 委決 (weijuel) To solve, resolve: MZJ 544.8

weike 威科 (weike) To rank high in a graduating class: MZJ 520.6

weilao 威勞 (weilaol) Sorry to put you to the trouble (wei functions like nai 乃 or yu 于): WB 68.2

weili 威理 (weili) To serve as an official: YQX 1251.6

weilinlin 威凛凛 (weilinlin) Ferocious, fierce (See GHQ 69 n.45): WB 5.15. Also weijiujiu 威劍釧

weilong’r 威龍兒 (weilongr) To till the fields: YQX 1675.14

Weiniang 韋娘 (weinialng) Given name of the Tang courtesan Du Weiniang 杜韋娘: YQX 1713.1

weitou 爲頭 (weitou) 1. First; also, to be first; take the lead: YQX 49.7. 2. From the beginning, at the start: YQX 683.14

weixia 位下 (weixiah) Personage, used after names of emperors, imperial concubines and princesses (=一位): YQX 3.2

weiyan 喂眼, 挽 (weiyan) To feast the eye; delight the eye: YQX 1593.4

weiyang 未央 (weiyang) Ancient official title: WB 104.13

weiyu 未遇 (weiyuh) Unrewarded; unrecognized (talent or ability): DXX 3.14
**weizu** 避阻 (weizuu) To refuse, decline: YQX 87.4

**weizu** 被阻 (weizuu) 1. Activity; conduct, behavior: YQX 205.2. 2. To carry out (plans); cope with, deal with: YQSC III 549

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**wen** 難 (wehn) 1. To pass judgement, sentence: YQX 1668.21. Also **wenduan** 難 (1). 2. To issue an order; allow, permit: YQX 154.19. 3. No matter that; who cares that?: WB 978.9.

**wen** 闳 (wehn) To kiss (=吻): WB 300.9

**wen** 堅 (wehn) 1. To be patient, endure: YQX 202.3. Also **yin** 隠. 2. To keep something quiet or secret: DXX 120.14

**wen** 俞 (wehn) 1. To avail oneself of: DXX 103.4. 2. To speak out, express clearly: YQX 202.3. 3. To report to or inform a superior: YQX 44.4

**wenbian** 穩便 (wenbian) 1. Make yourself comfortable; be seated: YQX 85.18. 2. To be self-assured: DXX 40.10

**wenchang** 文場 (wenchang) Examination halls: MZJ 298.5

**wenchou** 間倉 (wenchou) See **chouwen**

**wenda** 閣堂 (wehndang) 1. To question, interrogate: YQX 1381.10. 2. To ask about, inquire: WB 11.7. Also **wendao** 閣道.

**wenda** 關道 (wehndao) See **wenda**

**wen' de** 纯地 (wende) Flushed: WB 8.13

**wendeng qianlu** 穩登前路 (wendeng qianlu) Go safely on your way (polite farewell to traveler): YQX 287.20. Also **wendeng yunlu** ～雲～

**wendeng yunlu** 穩登雲路 (wendeng yunlu) See **wendeng qianlu**

**wenduchi** 溫都赤 (wenduchi) Mong. Imperial bodyguard in Yuan times: YQSC III 553. Also **yunduchi** 雲～, 云～, 闢端～

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**wenqin** 難親 (wenqin) To ask for one’s hand in marriage: WB 134.2

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wenqin 温衾 (wenqin) To warm the mat for parents in winter (a model act of filial piety): YCJ 100.9. See also shanzhen

wenqing[qu] 稳情取 (weenqilngqu) See qingqu

wenqi (wehnqiuh) 問做 See chouwen

wen'qu 問取 (wehnquu) To ask, request: XST 301.11

wenshi 問事 (wehnshih) Fig. Instrument of torture: YQX 1208.20

wenshi[liao] 問事凛 (wehnshihliahn) Screen lowered during interrogation: YQX 492.15

wentan 文談 (welntaln) Discussions among literati to display scholarly erudition: WB 23.4

wentian maigua 問天買卦 (wehtntian maagiah) To ask Heaven to reveal destiny: LZY 155.8

wentiao文調 (welntiaol) Civil service examinations: DXX 125.11

.wenwenwen 吻吻吻 (weenweenwen) See .wuwuwu

wenwen zhouzhou 文文 Zhouzhou (wehnwenzhouzhou) See wenzhouzhou

wenxiang ruanyu 文香柔玉 (wenxiang ruanyuyu) Fig. Feminine beauty: HUJI II 79.16

wenxiu 稳秀 (wehnxiuh) Prudent: WB 301.11. Also yinniu 隱秀

Wenxuanwang 文宣王 (welnxuanwalng) Confucius: YQX 580.3

wenxun 問訊 (wehnxuhn) Budd. Priest’s mode of greeting (hands clasped before the chest): YQX 838.5

wenyin 紋衾 (wehnyn) Embroidered coverlet: DXX 150.6

wenyuan 文鶴 (welnyuan) Mandarin ducks (after their beautiful plumage): YCJ 91.1

wenyuanken 文苑客 (welnyuahkanke) Candidate for the imperial examinations: YQX 712.11

wenzao 開早 (wehnzaao) Bright and early: YANG I 478.7

wenzhouzhou 文偽周 (wehnzhozhouhu) Elegant and refined: YQX 152.2. Also wenwen zhouzhou

weng

wengtouqing 龍頭清 (wehngtoulqing) Fine wine: YQX 240.8

wo

wo 戈 (woh) To flow; secrete (perspiration): DXX 110.9

wo 駿 (woh) Prize horse: WB 1.7

woban 窩伴 (wobahn) See wopan

wobianlian 臥鞭錘 (wobianlihn) To lay down the whip and chain (weapons): WB 621.17

wocanmei 臥蠶眉 (wocalnmeil) Shaggy eyebrows: WB 63.8

wo’cha 我鰲 (woocha) See za 自

woci tiaocha 幹刺挑茶 (wochih tiaochal) See tiaosan wosi

wodan 臥單 (wodahn) Bedding: WB 482.10

wodaowen 握刀紋 (wohdaweln) Mark of a murderer (imprint of a dagger on the hand): YQX 267.10

wo'de 窩的 (wode) See wu’del

wo'debu 窩的不 (wodebuh) See wu’debu

woer 我兒 (woerl) My darling! (used for a lover): DXX 73.9

wofanyang 臥番羊 (wohfanyalng) To slaughter a sheep (sha 殺 is taboo for happy occasions): YQX 1259.8

wogong 窩弓 (wogong) Concealed arrow operated by a tripwire: YQX 76.8

wo'hang 我行 (woohalng) See 'hang

wo'mei 我每 (woomeil) See 'men 每
Woniucheng 阮牛城 (wohniucheleng) 
Popular name of Bianliang 汴梁, Southern Song capitol: YQX 722.7

wopan 窩盤 (wopan) To enjoy a secret love nest: YQX 937.5. Also kepan 寝～, woban 伴

wo' r 窩兒 (wor) Shortfall; debt; vacancy: YQX 1112.9

worang 窩穢, ~穢 (worang) To make love: LZY 117.9. Also rangrang ～～, woban ～

wo'sha 我煞 (woosha) ~: YQX 15.10.

wotongtuo zai jingji'zhong 窩鈴在經紀中 (wohtolngtuol zaijingejilzhong) Sign of a decaying dynasty (bronze camels at palace gates overgrown with brambles): YFG 50.14

wotuo'r 窩坨兒 (wotuolr) Spot, place: YQX 699.16

wotuoyin 窩吞銀 (wotuoyiln) Silver currency (issued by the Yuan government at exorbitantly high interest rates): YQX 1647.1

wowu nayun 我雲 (wohuhuayuln) Fig. To be capable of great powers; control universal events: YQX 1544.11

woyu xieyun 揹雲 (wohyuu xielyun) Fig. To make love: WB 301.13. Also woyun xiyu ～～～

woyun 幹運 (wohyuuhn) To move in a cycle (yin and yang): YQX 278.19; move around

wuyun xiyu 揹雲 (wohyuuhn xiyu) See woyun xiyun

wo'za 我咱 (woozal) See 'za

wozang 幹葬 (wozhahng) To cremate: LU 520

wozang 窩葬 (wozhahng) To bury a body in a pit without a casket: LU 527

wu 'r (wuh) 務兒 See jiuwu' r

wu 遏 (wuh) To be hindered; also, be dissatisfied: CSD 41.6

wubabi 無巴背,～～壁,～～鼻 (wulbabih) See meibabi

wubabei 無把背 (wulbaabeh) See meibabi

wubaitan 無衣拌 (wulbaotahn) See bao-tan

wubeiji 無碑記 (wulbeijih) Innumerable: YQSC III 379

wubosi 吳撓四 (wulboshi) See hunbushi

wuchang 務場 (wuhchaang) Tavern: YYCD 246

wucunji 無存濟 (wucunji) See cunj

wudaishii 五代史 (wudaihshii) Fig. Quarrelsome, argumentative; also, cacophony: WB 345.16. Also bayangjing 八陽經

wudang 吳常 (wulang) Fig. To be capable of great powers; control universal events: YQX 41.7. Also meidaoduan 没～, daoduan ～～

Wudao jiangjun 五道將軍 (wuliao xiaojun) God of the Eastern Hells (controls human life span): YQX 1379.19

Wudao wen 五道文 (wuliao xian) See Wuwenshi

wu'de 我的,～底,～得 (wuhde) 1. Demonstrative pronoun "this"; also, in this way, thusly (from an old Jurchen word adu 阿堵): DXX 130.2. 2. Pat. Syll. Meaningless before 那: YQX 720.19. Also a'de ～～～～底, wo'de 窩～, adu 阿堵

wu'debu 我的不,～得 (wuldebuh) How can it help but?; would it not?: DXX 19.1. Also wo'debu 窩～～～

wudiandao 無類倒 (wuliahndao) See meidian meidao

wudian wudao 無類無倒 (wuliahndao) See meidian meidao

wu 胡 (wuh) Part. Meaningless prefix, like A in ashui 阿 who: DXX 38.13
wudunfang 無頓放 (wuduhnfaehng) To be in a daze: YQX 87.7

Wue 巫娥 (wuel) Goddess who made love to the King of Chu in the Yangtze gorges: LZY 68.2

wufenxiao 無分曉 (wulfenxiao) To be inexperienced: WB 51.14

wufu 於伏 (wuful) To confess falsely under duress: YQX 1517.9

wuganjing 無幹淨 (wulganjihng) See bu-ganjing

Wugou 吳鉤 (wulgou) Sword forged in Wu: YQX 1172.1

wugui 五鬼 (wugui5) Five shortcomings: zhi 智, intelligence; xue 學, diligence for learning; wen 文, literary accomplishment; ming 命, fate; jiao 交, human relationships: YQX 1133.11

wuhoumen 五侯門 (wuhoi6men) Houses of the aristocracy: MZJ 77.13

wuhua 美華 (wuhhua) Beautiful scenery: YQX 882.5

wuhuacong 五花聶 (wuhuacong) Fine black and white horse: YQX 94.18. Also wuhuama 五華馬

wuhua gonggao 五花宮嬪 (wuhua gonggao) Title of nobility imperially bestowed on wives of officers of the fifth rank and above: WB 319.5. Also Jinhuaqao 金嬪

wuhuama 五花馬 (wuhuama) See wuhuacong

wuhuihuoh 無回鈴 (wuhuihuoh) Without response: WB 281.12

wuhun 五魂 (wuhun) The five senses (as in taking leave of one's senses): WB 60.12

Wuji 巫姬 (wuji) Goddess of Mt. Wu 巫山: DXX 110.11

wu'jia 吾家 (wujia) See wu’dang

wujian 五間 (wujiahn) Five factors in achieving military victory: yinjian 因間, local villagers; neijian 內間, officials; fan-...
wareness; be unsophisticated: WB 51.18. Also wulu niedie 元禄～～
wuling 元禄 (wuling) See huling
wuling haoqi 五陵豪氣 (wuiling hao-qih) Aura of fame and wealth (after the families who lived lived near the Han imperial tombs): YQX 644.8

Wuling huadong 武陵花洞 (wuiling huadong) See Wulingxi

Wulingxi 武陵溪 (wuulingxi) Utopia: the Peach Blossom Stream on Mt. Tiantai where Liu Chen 刘晨 and Ruan Zhao 蘇肇 met fairy maidens while picking herbs (sometimes confused with the Peach Blossom Fount by the poet Tao Yuanming): MZJ 508.12. Also Wulingyuan ~～源，～～原。Wuling huadong ～～花洞

Wulingyuan 武陵原,～～源 (wuuling-yuan) See wulingxi

wuli 吾流 (wuliul) Our generation: MDT 248.1. Also wuzhuliul 元株柳

wuli 五柳 (wuliul) Fig. Symbol of the unworldly and reclusive life of the poet Tao Yuanming (five willows stood before his house): YQX 855.12

wulongwei gangchuan 烏龍尾鋼棍 (wulongweei gangchuan) Black dragon-tailed iron club: WB 274.19

wulu niedie 元禄蔑迭 (wuulhuu mieh-diel) See wule niedie

wuluzi 無路子 (wuluzii) Wastrel; vagrant; ne'er-do-well: YQX 656.17

wumao dachong 無毛大蟲 (wu'maol dahcholing) Deceptively harmless-looking evil or dangerous thing: WB 381.17

wumengpu 武陵山 (wumengpu) Mountainous region

wumengpu 武陵山 (wumengpu) Mountainous region

wumingye 無明夜～名～ (wumingye) Continually; night and day: WB 9.17

wunan 元那 (wuannah) Demonstrative pronoun “this” or “that” in the accusative mood (wu serves to emphasize): YQX 338.13

wunan 五南 (wuunan) Lands south of the capitol: Jiangnan 江南, Hunan 湖南, Lingnan 岭南, Hainan 海南, and Yunnan 雲南: YQX 853.9

wunianzhi 無年指 (wunianzhi) In no time at all (a finger snap): WB 838.4

wuniu jianyue 吳牛見月 (wuuliu jiahnyueh) Fig. Ignorance; inexperience (water buffalo mistaking the moon for the rising sun): MZJ 254.6

wu'nong 吾僧 (wu'nong) See wu'dang

wu'nu 五奴 (wu'nuul) Fig. 1. Five fingers: MZJ 341.1. 2. Proprietor or male servant in a brothel (variant: 笛～): YQX 1326.1.

wupen 吳盆 (wupen) Shiny earthen basin fired with a black glaze: WB 801.19

wu'pu 吾僕 (wu'puul) See wu'dang

wuqixie 無情極 (wuqixie) Without rest: WB 111.18

wuqiaxian 無情懸 (wuqiaxian) Not the tiniest bit: YQX 16.11

wuqingbang 無情棒 (wuqingbang) Club used without mercy (in prisons): YQX 641.1. Also wuqinggun ~～棍

wuqinggun 無情棍 (wuqinggun) Club used without mercy (in prisons): YQX 641.1. Also wuqinggun ~～棍

Wuqueqiao 烏鶴橋 (wuqueqiao) Fig. The Milky Way (“the crow and magpie bridge” a sky bridge built by crows and magpies to enable the Oxherd and Weaving Maid to meet each year): MDT 271.7

wuran 元然 (wu'rahn)) Still, even: DXX 91.14

wuran'de 元然的 (wu'rahn'deh) Inadvertently: LZY 11.2

wusansi 無三思 (wusansi) See meisansi

wushang 無傷 (wushang) It doesn’t matter: YQX 1665.5
wu'shang zhanwu 249 Wu Yang

wu’shang zhanwu 屋上瞎鳥 (wu-shang zhanwu) In times of disorder, people shelter wherever they can (crows alighting cannot tell a good roof from a bad one): MZJ 528.7

wushengshi 無聲詩 (wushengshi) Pair of matched hanging scrolls: YYCD 126

wushu 鳥十 (wushu) “Raven ten” (dice roll of 2, 3, 5): YQX 150.15

wushihen 無事哄 (wu-shihen) See meishihen

wushisan can 五十三参 (wu-shisan can) Budd. Fifty-three wise men: YCJ 41.6

wushui 兀誰 (wu-shui) See yishui

wushi'zhi shen 五祀之神 (wu-shi-zhi shen) Five household gods: gods of the gate, the well, the door, the hearth, and the inner rooms: MZJ 543.12

wutaqiao 要去 (wu-ta-qlao) Fig. To put on an act; act pretentious: YQX 152.5

Wutai 無泰 (wu-tai) Nickname for the Cen-sorate (Yushitai) in Ming times: YQX 1168.2

wutou 併頭 (wu-toul) Excuse; pretext: MZJ 39.7

wutouchong 鳥頭蟲 (wu-toul-cholng) Poisonous insect: MZJ 265.6

Wutou Chuwei 吳頭楚尾 (wu-toul chuwei) Region of Yuzhang 豫章 at the crossroads of Jiangxi, Jiangsu, and Hubei provinces: YFG 10.5

Wutouyuan 吳頭院 (wu-toul-yuan) Ir-rational, unreasonable desire: YQX 1510.15

Wutouzui 吳頭罪 (wu-toulzui) Crime of murder: WB 138.18

wu'tu 無徒 (wu-tul) Shiftless vagrant, a no-good (originally a person without a profession): YQX 205.1

Wuwenshen 五瘟神 (wu-wen-shen) See Wuwenshi

Wuwenshi 五瘟使 (wu-wen-shen) God of pestilence and plague: WB 287.11. Also Wuwenshen ~神, Wudaowen ~道.

wu'wu taotao 元兀淘淘 (wu-wu taotao) See taotao wuwu

wuwu tengteng 元兀騰騰 (wu-wu teng-teng) See taotao wuwu

wu[wu] tu[tu] 元兀秃秃 (wu-wu tu[tu]) Tepid, lukewarm: YQX 1728.4

wuwu tai 尾鳥 (wu-wu tai) When in love, affection extends even to crows on the roof (variation on aiwu jiwu): HUJI III 101.1

wuwuwu 勿勿勿, 吻吻吻 (wu-wu-wu) 1. Brr! sound made when shivering with cold: YQX 217.21, 1590.16. 2. Sound of a chuckle (uttered in anticipation of winning a woman’s affections): YQX 1665.10. Also wenwenwen 吻吻吻 (mistaken as .wu-wu-wu)

WuXian 巫咸 (wu xian) Doctor-magician of ancient times: MZJ 531.5

wuxie gelou 舞榭歌樓 (wu-xie gelou) Brothel district: YQX 197.18

wuxing 五行 (wu-xing) Destiny, fortune (the Five Phases jin 金, mu 木, shui 水, huo 火, and tu 土 which are aligned with the eight characters that mark the time of birth, used in casting fortunes): XST 261.1

wuxiuwai 無休外 (wu-xiuwai) Don’t stand on ceremony: DXX 67.11

wuxuejiu 謝學究 (wu-xue-jiu) See cun-xuejiu

wuyanji 羅禽 (wu-yi-ji) Rooster trained for cockfighting; a rapacious bird: YQX 561.1

Wu Yang 武陽 (wu yang) Divination master of ancient times: MZJ 368.8
wuye 五夜 (wuyeh) Fifth-watch drum (3:00-5:00 a.m.): DXX 112.8
wuyi 無 數 (wulyih) Without end, everlasting: DXX 145.3
wuyishi 無一時，～移～(wulyishil) See buyishi
Wu[yi]xiang 烏衣巷 (wuyixianghai) Black Clothes Lane (residential street of the nobility in Nanjing 南京 during the Jin dynasty): THS 265.8
wuyi zidi 烏衣子弟 (wuyi zidih) Sons of noble families: THS 111.9. See also Wu[yi]xiang
wu'z 小 子，杌～(wuhz) Small stool: SHZ c24
wuza 嘛 呛 (wuza) To lick; suck: DXX 110.3. Also wuzuo ～噛
Wuzangshen 五藏神 (wuzangsheln) God of the five viscera (governs hunger and desire): DXX 66.8
wuzhe dahui 無遮大會 (wuzhe dahhuih) Budd. Ecumenical participation in the Great Assembly: YQX 129.18
wuzhesuan 無 算 (wuzhesuan) Innumerable: LU 444
wuzhengshi 無正事 (wuzhengshih) Lacking good judgment, knowledge, or experience: YCJS 413. Also meizhengshi

[Wu]zhqi 無支祁 (wulzhqi) God of the Huai River (monkey in form with a black body and white head, capable of stretching its neck a hundred feet and strong as nine elephants): YFG 112.4
wuzhuliu 五株柳 (wuzhuliuu) See wu-liu
wuzhunsheng 無准繩 (wuzhunsheln) Lacking evidence: YYCD 128
wu zì (wuhzi) 1. Still; even: YQX 8.21. 2. Continually, persistently: YQSC III 593. Also guzi 古 ～, 骨子, 故 ～, shangwuzi 尚～, 上～, 尚～子, shangwuci 尚～刺, shangguzi 尚～, 上古～, 尚古子, 尚故～, xiangwuzi 向～～
wuzibei 無字碑 (wuzibei) Cruel, crude, and illiterate high official who practices deceit: WB 414.13
wuzi kongping 無字空瓶 (wuzikongping) Useless thing (empty medicine bottle without a label): YQX 217.17
wuzu qizhen 五祖七真 (wuzuqizhen) All the various gods and spirits: YQX 1323.14
wuzuo 嘻啞 (wuzuo) See wuza 嘴啞
XI

xiliu jiliao

xilala 稀刺刺 (xilalah) Spare; sparse; scarce; cramped: YQX 111.1
xili dahong 吸力打哄 (xili dahong) To fool around; loaf: YQX 764.13
xili hula 吸里忽剥 (xili hula) Sound of wind: YQX 106.2. See also .shiliu shula.

xili huola 吸力豁刺 (xili huola) Sound of thumping book pages: YQSC IV 3. Also .xili huolo 稀里—~. See also .xiliu hela 希留合~

xili huoluo 稀里豁落 (xiliu huoluo) See .xiliu huola.

xili 吸力 (xili) Crash of thunder and lightning: YQX 310.1. Also .xili 吸力, 赤臻臻

xilielie 浅冽 (xilielie) See .xilingling

xilinlin 吸淋淋 (xilinlin) See .xiling

Xiling 西陵 (xiling) Ancient state which produced a bride for the Yellow Emperor: MZJ 514.14

xilingling 浅零零, 昔~ (xilingling) Sound of rain, snow, or wind: MZJ 67.2. Also .xilielie ~ 浅, .xiliu xiling 昔留昔~ ~留~ ~留, .xiliu xili 潮 浅 浅, .xiling xili ~ ~留

xiling xiliu 浅零 浅留 (xiling xiliu) See .xilingling

xiliu 吸留, ~ 嘴 (xiliu) To laugh: YYCD 316

xiliu hela 希留合刺 (xiliu hela) Flimsy or tender quality: YQX 107.1. See also .xiliu hula

xiliu hula 吸溜忽刺 (xiliu hula) See .shiliu shula

xiliu jiliao 希留急了 (xiliu jiliao) Sound of wind, rain, or the creak of trees: YQX 1369.21

xi xi

xi 跖 (xii) To tread, step: WB 74.7
xibao 洗剥 (xibao) To undress: YQX 252.19. See also sunbao
xibing 洗兵 (xibing) See bingxi
xibude 淌得 (xibude) See bude
xicipo (xicipo) See pao
dijitai (dijitai) See bia
xidou 夕鬢 (xidou) See daidou
xidudu 喜都都 (xidudu) Pleased: YQX 321.14
xier[hui] 洗児會 (xierhui) Custom of bathing a newborn on the third day: YQX 349.14. Also .xian ~
xifu 媳婦 (xifu) Mistress of the house: WB 87.20
xiji 隱雞 (xiji) Tiny flying insects: YQX 728.11
xijiangpu 洗糖舖 (xijiangpu) A laundry: YQX 399.11
xijuana chuantai 席捲撲拾 (xijuana chuantai) To roll a corpse in a mat and carry it suspended on a pole: YQX 644.18
xilala 浅喇喇 (xilalah) Sound of wind at a paper window: MDT 151.9

.xiliu shula 吸溜疏刺 (xiliul shulah) See .xiliu shula
.xiliu xilie 渐溜渐冽 (xiliul xilieh) See .xilingling
.xiliu xiling 昔溜昔冽 (xiliul xiling) See .xilingling
Xiliuying 細柳營 (xiliuyining) Military outpost in Han times (NW of Xianyang, Shaanxi); a place under strict military rule: YQX 983.21
xiluo 洗魔 (xiluolu) See siluo
xiluo 侯落, 臘. (xiluolu) 1. To tease, taunt: YQX 410.3. 2. To forsake, abandon: YQX 1165.15
ximian 戲面 (ximiemian) Mask: YYCD 368
xinianqiao 細米乾柴不漏房 (xinianqiao) To be rich and privileged (fine rice, dry firewood, and a sound roof): ZHU 226
ximian 影面 (ximian) Slocker: YQX 1469.18
xiqia 喜恰, ~洽, ~呷 (xiqia) Happy, delighted, pleased: YQX 801.8
xiqian 西錢 (xiqian) See changqian
xiqiao 細巧 (xiqiao) Extraordinary; startling: YQX 633.5
xiqiao 細巧 (xiqiao) To walk on stilts: LU 667
.xirang hunong 希攘忽濃 (xirang hunong) See .qinu hunong
.xisa 恤塌, 渐 (xisa) Slight sound or noise: YQX 111.2. Also .xisuo ~索, .xica 索塌, .xisa sasa ~ ~ ~ ~
xisasa 稀撒撒 (xisasaasa) Thin, fine: WB 339.9
xisan 洗三 (xisan) See xier(hui)
[xisheen 喜神 (xisheen) Portrait, likeness: YQX 1599.9
xishou xihou 喜收希和 (xishou xihou) Sound of stirring a pot of millet: YQX 792.5
[xisuan 細酸 (xisuan) Young scholar role-type in Song variety shows, Jin dynasty yuanben, and Yuan music dramas: YANG II 176.1
xisuo 恤索 (xisuuo) See .xisa
xisuomian 細索麵 (xisuomianhiai) Variety of vermicelli: YQX 1208.18
xitanren 細揀人 (xitanren) See tan- shiren
xiren 戲文 (xiren) Southern-style variety shows and music dramas of the Song and Yuan dynasties
xixi 形形 (xixi) Successive waves, wave after wave (of fragrance): DXX 144.10
.xi[xi]de 嘻嘻地 (xi[xi]de) Sound of laughter: DXX 106.13. Also .xide 吸, 吸的
.xixi sasa 息息漣漣 (xixi sasa) See .xisa
xixiezhou 細解粥 (xixiezhou) See luoxiezhu
xixing 細行, 稀 ~ (xixing) You visit so seldom: XST 287.2
xixing 優, 美, 並, 並, 彎, 美~, 並 (xixing) 1. To be frustrated; fret, worry: WB 268.20. 2. To be perplexed, baffled: WB 942.13. Also 美, 並 ~ 3. To play tricks, tease, humbug, hoodwink: DXX 93.13. See also [ji]heng, heng
Xi Xuan 義軒 (xixuan) Ancient emperors Fuxi and Xuanyuan: WB 322.14
xiyama 戲丫麻 (xiyama) Sly, cunning, treacherous person: HUJI III 14.2
xiyu 係獄 (xiyu) To be confined in prison (xi = 細): YQX 636.16
xiyue 細樂 (xiyueh) String music: YQX 1720.10
xiz - (xiz) See xinzhu
xizha 希咤, 稀 ~ (xizha) See xicha
xizhu 希蛛 (xizhu) Spider (lucky omen): WB 313.9. Also xi’z ~子. See also lingque, denghua

Elated, overjoyed: MZJ 275.12

To stop for the night: WB 260.14

To put on shackles, fetters: SHZ c30; CCYD 383

Final (used like *3f or *#): DXX 86.10.

Ah!: YQX 37.1

See xiaqu

Cannot do; cannot endure: YANG 1141.9

Result; consequence: YQX 1503.14

Torture rack on which prisoners were tied down with rope: YQX 641.3

Menials, servants: YQX 411.21. Also xiaqin hai'r'men

To bear up: DXX 102.8. To have the heart to, be hardhearted enough to: YQX 1500.6

To hand down a legal decision: YQX 205.13. See also duan-chu

Subordinates: MDT 165.6

Coffin lid: YQX 127.2

Chin: YQX 200.20

Ignorant man leaping a ditch: lead line of a xiehui chuan 后 語 whose punch line is "keeps his eyes on the opposite bank," a pun on "only can money that counts": YQX 264.10

Fig. Dangerous men in your employ (caged tigers and bears): LIDAI II 866.6

Terrace of Terrified Souls, the court of Hell where earthly life is evaluated: YQX 1529.4. Also Xiehuntai 殉魂台, Shehuntai 祭魂台

To light a funeral pyre: WB 959.17

To redeem a pawned article (reclaim it from the rack): YQX 1597.20

See anjiu

See xiaqu

See xiaqu

Frequenter of brothels: YYCD 543

Side; direction; aspect: WB 54.17. Also xia'xiang

Seedixia

To arrive at an official post and take up duties: WB 25.15

To attack with picks and spades: WB 308.20. To malign; lay a trap for: YQX 1416.12. Also xiaqiaohu ~ ~ 鐕, paqiaojue 排 ~ ~

To send betrothal presents: YQX 1167.6

To be submissive; also, soft-spoken: WB 100.18

Shriveled shrimp!: WB 321.3. Also xia 蝦, xiaju

1. Result, conclusion, outcome: DXX 15.4. 2. Home, refuge: YQX 194.4

Scar: MZJ 355.9

To seclude oneself for uninterrupted study: YPG 136.4
xiaxia 呻呻 (xialxial) Sound of laughter: YANG I 488.1
xia’xiang 下 郞 (xiangxiang) See xia’li
xiaxu[lian] 蝦鬚髯，髯～～ (xiuxuilian) Fig. Blinds made of fine fiber (resembles shrimp antennae): YQX 1720.5
xiayankan 下 眼 (xiayankan) To regard with scorn: YANG I 200.8
xia yigou’z 下 一 钩子 (xiayigouz) To extort, blackmail: DADIAN 32

xian

xian 彈 (xialn) To chatter (teeth): FANGYAN suppl. 10. Also shan 赤
xian 撤 (xian) To expose (evil deeds): YQX 845.7
xian 嘿 (xian) To harbor hatred: MZJ 281.7
xian 嘿,嘿(xian) To carry in the mouth (= 嘿 or 嘿): YQX 1522.9
xian 偬,袅 (xianan) Almost, nearly (= 隱): WB 74.6
xian 賢 (xian) You, sir: LZY 66.4. See xian'[jia], xian'men
xian-anhun 聽 嗤譏 (xiananhnun) To make jokes whimsically: DXX 21.10
xianbao 羌剿 (xianbao) See sunbao
xianbei 先輩 (xianbei) Sir: DXX 10.6
xianben 陷 本 (xianben) To lose capital: YQX 218.7
xiancha langjiu 閒茶 湛酒 (xianchialangjiu) Paltry treat offered by a freeloader: ZJK 313
xianchaola 閒炒 刺 (xianchaola) To argue over nothing: YQX 1006.3
xianchou 閒愁 (xianchou) Ennui, boredom: WB 283.18
xianci 限 次 (xianci) Time limit; deadline: YQX 246.4

xiandaoshen 顔道神 (xiaandaoshenshen) God of funerals (heads funerary processions): YQX 1253.19
xiandengdeng 起 哒 哀 (xianxiongdeheng) 1. Glazed and stupified (eyes): YQX 1531.12. 2. Brazen; unreasonable: YQSC IV 41. 3. Disorderly and confused: YQX 1261.5. Also xianxian dengdeng ～～～,～～瞪瞪;～～瞪瞪
xiandi 先 邻 (xiandi) First to roll the dice: FANGYAN suppl. 6
xiandianshao 閒 嘶哨 (xiandiandianshao) To jeer; banter; tease: DXX 166.8
xiandiaoci 閒 雕 剉 (xianliaodioci) To talk nonsense; spread rumors: YQX 114.17
xianer 先 兒 (xianer) Sir; teacher, master: WB 430.8
xianfengyue 閒風月 (xianfengyue) Fig. Casual love affair: SQX 300.3
xiangu 顔故 (xiangu) Trace: YQX 769.6
xianguanchu 閒 管 處 (xianxianchuh) To meddle in others' affairs: YANG I 202.2
xianhan 閒 漢 (xianhan) Sycophant who toadies to the rich: YQX 842.3. Also xian'jia 家
xianhun 顔 赫 (xianhuo) See xianhe
xian’jia 家 (xianjia) You, sir: DXX 5.2, LZY 66.4
xianxi 祥 祢 (xianxi) To extort, blackmail: YQX 374.3
xianxian dengdeng ～～～ (xianxian dengdeng) To conceivable, conceivable
xianjieshi 街市 (xianjieshi) To wander the streets (in search of a lover): WB 314.17

xianjin 限 盥 (xiahnjihn) End of life: DXX 51.3
xianjun 縣 君 (xianhjun) Feudal title for a wife's mother or mother of a high official; respectful title for a woman: YQX 200.17
xianke 開 可 (xianke) Easy to manage; not so difficult: YQX 1657.4
xiankeya 開歎 咬 (xiankehyal) See diaoxianya
xiankou lunxianhua 開口 談 開話 (xiankouo luhnxialnhuah) Prov. Idle mouths make idle talk: YQX 200.16
xian'ledi 獻了 底 献 ～ (xiahnledii) Matters leaked: HUJI III 105.5
xian'men 贊門. ~ 们. ~ 每 (xianmen) You, gentlemen: DXX 41.9
xianmian che xu 擁 秉扯絮 (xianmian cheexuh) To snow heavily: WB 135.1
Xianmiaohuo 焚廟火 (xianmiaohhuoo) Burning of the Temple of Zoroaster (by a young man thwarted in his love for a princess): WB 281.14
xiannan 紛男女 (xiannalnajiu) Worthless loafer!: DXX 107.4. See also nannii
xianpo 抵 壁 (xianpo) To throw off: YQX 845.7
xianqixi 隊 桨 (xianqihxil) Indignities, abuse: YANG I 275.7
xianqia 織 猶 (xianqia) See banqia
xianqiao 開瞧 (xianqiaoal) To look down on with contempt: WB 869.4
xianqin 献勤 (xianqinhln) To flatter; ingrati ate: YQX 1523.10
xianqiongjiu 開窮究 (xianqiolngjiu) To chat idly: WB 302.7
xianqiu 羨 畏 (xianqquh) To look at repeatedly: DXX 142.6
xianrenjian 仙人 肩 (xianrelnjiian) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (the thing shouldered by immortals): YQX 1150.21. See also yurenyao
xianshengsou 開聲 放 (xialnshengsouh) A boring play: LU 466
xianshi 開食 (xialnshih) Idle chatter: YQX 196.14
xianshi shengmiao 現 生世苗 (xianhshih shengmiatiao) To reap the harvest; gather the rewards: YQX 485.10
xiantaoqi 搖 氣. ~ 陶. ~ 撒. (~ xialtaolqih) To be angry or irritated over nothing: YQX 1614.2. Also taoxianqi ～ ～
xianteng 掂 騰 (xianterng) 1. To raise hell; put up stiff resistance: YQX 36.12. 2. To turn top to bottom: YQX 1396.10. Also xianyang ～ 揚, tengxian ～ ～
xiantideng 開踢蹬 (xialntideng) To roam around, move about freely: YQX 218.2
xianwan 開 藩. ~ 玩 (xianwan) To amuse or enjoy oneself: MZJ 6.3
xianxian dengdeng 擠登登 登 (xianxidengdeng) To be angry or irritated over nothing: YQX 1614.2. Also xianteng ～ ～
xianxian dengdeng 擠 燢 鄣. ～ (xianxihng) Designing; treacherous: YYCD 700
xianxu 順 ～ (xianxu) Very little, a bit; also, slight: YQX 907.10
xianyang 掂 揚 (xianyang) See xianteng
xianyaoao 開 燥 適. ～ 造. 造 造. ～ 造. ～ 造 (xialnyaoao) To do as one pleases: YQX 778.4. Also xianyoyouou 開 愉 愉, xianyuyueue 開約約
Xianyinyuan 仙音院 (xianyinyuahn) Music academy of the Yuan dynasty where actors and musicians lived and trained: YQX 354.14. Also Yuchenyuan ～
xianyouyou 盧 音. ～ (xialnyouyou) See xianyaoyao

xianyueyue 間約約 (xianyueyue) See xianyaoyao
xianzhan houwen 先斬後聞 (xianzhanhouwen) Authority to execute without higher approval: YQX 259.16
xianzhihuang 閻支説 (xianzhihuang) To talk rubbish; lie: YQX 147.19
xianzhouci 間周次 (xianzhouci) To engage in reckless behavior: YANG I 409.2
xianzhuo 頭著 (xianzhuo) To promote to high office: HUJI III 12.6

xiang 向 (xiang) 1. To screen; provide improper protection: YQX 164.5 2. Suburbs; area around city walls: YQX 462.21. 3. Inlay (= 鎖): YQX 409.15. 3. Box, chest (= 箱): YQX 776.2
'xiang 向 (xiang) Side; also, direction (外廂 = 外頭; 外面): YQX 680.18
xiang 嗅 (xiang) To kiss; cuddle: DXX 110.3
xiangbo 形 (xiangbo) See zhengjiao
xiangcaca 響擦擦 (xiangcaca) Sound of footsteps: YQX 1739.14
xiangchao 響鈐 (xiangchao) Metal coinage: YQX 1412.3
xiangche 香車 (xiangche) See qixiangche
xiangchen 相趁 (xiangchen) 1. To pursue: YRZJ 106.1. 2. Suitable; fitting: WB 204.15
xiangchuanbing 香串餅 See huangzhuanbing [bing]
.xiangchuanhuang 香串（xiangchuanhuang) Sound of arrows piercing (= 喃哩喫): YQX 973.2
xiangci 相次 (xiangci) In order; one by one: YQX 635.5
xiangdang 向黨 (xiangdang) Homebase: LZY 10.2

xiangdang 鄉黨 (xiangdang) Hometown or village: WB 102.10
.xiangdingding 喃丁丁,響~~ (xiangdingding) Sharp, crisp sounds: YQX 13.2. Also .xiangdingling ~冷泠,響冷冷
xiang[rong] 相公 (xiangrong) Prime Minister; sir (for high officials); young master (for sons of prominent families): YQX 116.11. Also Gongxiang ~
xiangguan 象管 (xiangguan) Writing brush with an ivory shaft: YQX 145.16
xianghuo 象馥 (xianghuo) See xianhe
xianghuoyuan 象火院 (xianghuoyuan) See zhushou daoyuan
xiangji[chu] 香積 厨 (xiangji[chu]) Budd. Temple kitchen: WB 264.3
xiangjiu 向酒 (xiangjiu) Friends and acquaintances in the hometown: YCJ 4.11
xiangjiliangling 向冷冷,響~~ (xiangjiliangling) See .xiangdingding
xiangliang 項牌 (xiangliang) Ascot: HUJI II 55.4
xiangpai 項牌 (xiangpai) Ornament worn at the neck: MZJ 52.12
xiangpu 相撫 (xiangpu) See zhengjiao
xiangqiang 相撫 (xiangqiang) To rebuke: DXX 92.11
xiang'rili sheng'zi 箱兒裏盛 只 (xiangrili sheng'zi) Easy and rewarding job (coffers are overflowing): YQX 442.7. Also hebao'li sheng'ze 荷包~ ~著
xiangsanlao 鄉三老 (xiangsanlao) Village official: YFG 91.1
.xiangshanshan 喃珊珊,響~~ (xiangshanshan) Rustling sounds: YQX 1705.6
xiangshang 向上,頂 (xiangshang) 1. To advance, progress: YQX 809.12. 2. Less than, not quite: WB 103. 3. Upper class: YQX 169.8
xiangsheng 像生 (xiangsheng) 1. Artificial; also, lifelike: YK 221.6. 2. Female performers and singers: YQX 1655.6
xiangshuihang 香水行 (xiangshuilihalg)  See xiangshui hunvang
xiangshui hunvang 香水混堂 (xiangshui hunlntalng) Bathhouse: YQX 1711.14. Also xiangshuihang ～行
xiangshun 向顺 (xiahngshuhn) To be biased; give improper protection; screen: YQX 632.11
xiangtaï 像態 (xiangtaio) Manner; attitude; appearance: WB 19.5
xiangtang shiz 香糖狮子 (xiangtang shiz) Lion-shaped candied fruit: YQX 214.10
xiangting 相停 (xiangting) Well-suited, well-matched: YQX 1008.21
xiangwai 香外 (xiangwai) In addition to (like yiwaï 以外): YQX 1503.19
xiangwei 香为 (xiangwei) To look after each other’s interests: YQX 639.18
xiangwuzi 香物之 (xiangwuzi) See wuzi
xiangyuan 香愿 (xiangyuahn) To fulfil a vow to a god by lighting incense candles: XST 295.3
xiangyun 香云 (xiangyun) Fig. Women’s hair (fragrant clouds): PPJ 2.3
xiangyunjia 香芸架 (xiangyunjiah) Bookcase treated with rue to repel insects: MZJ 5.14
xiangzhang 香长 (xiangzhaang) Head of a suburb outside the city wall: YQX 564.13
xiangzhao 相照 (xiangzhao) To recognize and appreciate: WB 977.6
xiangzui 香嘴 (xiangzuii) To boast: YQX 865.21

xiao

xiaoabang 小邦 (xiaoabang) Young hug, hoodlum: BKCD 244
xiaoabude 消不的, ～得 (xiaoabuhdel) 1. You might at least; don’t t you consider me

worry?: YQX 846.9.  2. Cannot be at ease; cannot enjoy: YQX 1168.16
xiaoche 笑扯, ～嗤 (xiochchii) To laugh at; ridicule: YANG I 141.1
xiaoelage 小大哥 (xiaoelaghe) Address to a son (one’s own or another’s): YQX 1016.14
xiaoeland 小旦 (xiaoeland) Young girl role-type in Yuan dramas: WB 579.12. See also dan
xiaoede 消得, ～的 (xiaodel) 1. To be lucky to enjoy: YQX 847.20.  2. To be worthy of: SQX 50.1
xiaoerge 小二哥 (xiaoerge) See dian xiaoer[ge]
xiaofa 消乏 (xiaofal) 1. Poor, destitute: YQX 756.8.  2. Exhausted, weary: WB 294.3
xiaofuren 小夫人 (xiaofureln) Concubine: WB 83.10
xiaofuyuan 孝婦冤 (xiaofuyuan) Dou E in Guan Hanqing’s drama Dou E yuan 窮婦冤 (YQX No. 86): HUJII 30.5
xiaogucco 小孤撮 (xiaogucco) Young daughter: YQX 1642.7
xiaohaha 笑哈哈 (xiaohaha) See xiao-jiajia
xiaohou' 小猴 (xiaohoulr) See xiaohou’z
xiaohousun 小猴孫 (xiaohousun) See xiaohou’z
xiahou’ 小猴子 (xiahoulzl) Young boy: SHZ c.15. Also xiahou’ ～～ 率, xiahou’z 小猴孫 ~～ 率, xiahou’z;
xiaohousun 小猴孫 (xiaohousun) See xiahou’z
xiaohusuo 小胡索 (xiaohusuo) Little precious one (a child): WB 720.16
xiaohuangmen 小黄门 (xiaohualng-meln) Eunuch: YQX 4.2
xioalui 窮回 (xiaohuil) To hurry back: YANG I 1833.2
xiaoja 小駕 (xiaoajiah) Young monarch: WB 459.16
xiaojaier 小家兒 (xiaojaierl) One from a poor peasant background: YQX 20.5, YQX 18.8. Also xiaojiazi ～～子, xiaoke ～
xiaojiajia 笑呷呷, ～加加, ～呷呷 (xiaojiabjiajia) Sound of laughter: YQX 16.2. Also .xiaohaha ～哈哈
xiaojiazi 小家子 (xiaojiazii) See xiaojaier
xiaojie 小姐 (xiaojiel) 1. Young unmarried woman: YQX 19.12. 2. Wife of an official or person of high standing
xiaoji jin-gaitou 鋪金錦蓋頭 (xiaoji jinghaitoul) Silk veil embroidered with gold thread (bride’s head covering at weddings): YANG I 133.5
xiaojun 小軍 (xiaojulun) See xiaoqiao
xiaoke 小可 (xiaookee) 1. Easy; ordinary; a trifle; WB 63.16. 2. Humble self-reference before superiors; humble origin or ability: YQX 118.16. Also xiao de’men ～的, ～得們. See also xiaojaier ～家兒
xiaokeke 小顆顆, ～可可 (xiaoakeke) Dainty and delicate: DXX 13.7
xiaoquer 小可如 (xiaoquereul) 1. Is only; is little more than: WB 67.2. 2. Do you mean that it compares to?: YQX 513.17
xiaolang 蕭郎 (xiaolang) Males in general; also, him: YJL 71.9
xiaoli cangdao 笑裏藏刀 (xiaohli cangdiao) Treacherous smile: YQX 374.8
xiaoliang 小量 (xiaolialng) To look down on, consider inferior: WB 422.18
xialu’r xin’toutiliao 小鹿兒心頭跳 (xialuhr xintoutiliaoh) See xialu’r xin’-touzhuang
xiaolu’r xin’touzhuang 小鹿兒心頭撞 (xialuhr xintouzhuahng) A pounding heart like a frightened stag: YQX 9.19. Also xiaolu’r xin’-touzhuang ～～～～～～跳
Xiaomanyao 小蠻腰 (xiaomanlyao) Slender waist (like Bo Juyi’s servant Xiaoman): MZJ 616.13
xiaoju 小末 (xiaojul) 1. Unimportant; ordinary; also, person of humble origins: WB 709.4. 2. Young male role type in Yuan dramas: YQX 131.19. Also xiaomon ～～
xiaominyao 小末于 (xiaomohnil) See xiaoju (2)
xiaomou 小目 (xiaomul) Minor; unimportant; a trifle: YQX 412.9
xianizi 小妮子 (xianizii) 1. Unmarried girl. 2. Young married woman: YQX 1503.19
xianiang 蕭娘 (xianiang) 1. General term for women; also, her: YQX 271.5. 2. Prostitute: YQX 1255.9
xianyeyuan 小孽冤 (xianyeyuan) See xiaoyeyuan
xianiezhong 小孽種 (xianiezhong) See xiaoyeyuan
xiaopa’tou 小扒頭 (xiaopa’tolu) Unlicensed prostitute: YQX 1008.19
xiaoqi 剌器 (xiaqil) See xiaqi’r
Xiaoqing 小卿 (xiaojingle) See Shuangjian
xiaoqu 小曲 (xiaojue) To look down on, despise: WB 549.3
xiaoquchu 小曲處 (xiaojuechu) Small, local place: YQX 636.12
xiaoquchu 小去處 (xiaojuechu) Small, local place: YQX 636.12
xiao’r 小兒 (xiao’or) Contemptuous reference to fate or destiny: YQX 579.21
xiaoren 小人 (xiaorenl) See xiao de’men
xiaoren 亲，～ (xiaorenh) To enjoy to one’s heart’s content: WB 868.10. Also renxia ～，xiaoyan ～淹
xiaosa 潙漉，～洒，蕭釀，消，～消洒 (xiaosas) Lonely; desolate; dreary; sorrowful:
xiaoshaolai

DXX 119.2. Also xiaoxiao sasa ～～～，sasa xiaoxiao ～～～
xiaoshaolai 小 杖 侶 (xiaoshaollail) Fool; simleton: YQX 486.16
xiaosheren 小 人 (xiaoshehreln) Young gentleman (address to sons of officials and the rich): WB 81.14
xiaosheng 小 生 (xiaosheng) 1. Young scholar. 2. 1: YQX 1500.1
xiaoshou 小 手 (xiaaoshhou) Stingy: YQX 122.2
xiaoshou 消 受 (xiaoshouh) To endure patiently: YQX 199.9
xiaosier 小 员 (xiaaosierl) 1. Young son; young boy. 2. House boy, servant 3. Riffraff: MZJ 245.9. Also sier ～～
xiaotao 哄 嚷 (xiaotaol) To weep and wail: WB 712.4
xiaoting 消 停 (xiaotingl) 1. To stop, cease; rest: YQX 1508.4. 2. To delay; tarry: YQX 940.21
xiaowan 小 番 (xiaowaln) Polite reference to a son (one’s own or another’s): WB 202.14
xiaoxi 小 鬱 (xiaoxi) Hair-trigger snare; trick; trap; scheme: WB 291.10. Also xiaoqi 制 器, fan’z 泛 子
xiaoxian 小 喧, ～閑 (xiaoxialn) Young idlers who run errands for prostitutes and their playboy customers (addressed as jiujiju 男 男); perhaps derived from the phrase 潘 驢 鄧 小 喧, meaning the five attributes effective in seducing women: pan 潘, good looks (for the handsome Pan An 潘 安); lü 驢, (a donkey-sized organ); deng 鄭, money (Deng Tong 鄭 通 owned a mint); xiao 小, (attentiveness to small things); xian 閑, (time on the hands): YQX 200.4 (see RENDITIONS 49, p. 28)
.xiaoxiao 小 校 (xiaoxiaoh) Soldier: YQX 1529.7. Also xiaojun ～军
.xiaoxiao 潚 潰 (xiaoxiao) Ruffle of leaves or bamboo in the wind: WB 284.9

xiaoxiao 萧 萧, 潰 潰 (xiaoxiao) 1. Simple; also, a few: YRZJ 105.1. 2. Soft; pale (moonlight): SQX 76.2
xiaoxiao sasa 潰 潰 潰 潰 (xiaoxiao saasa) See xiaosa
xiaoxinxin 笑 欣 欣 (xiaoxinxin) See xiaoyin
xiaoxing’zhe 小 行 者 (xiaoxingzhee) Budd. Acolytes (with unshaved heads): MZJ 181.4. Also toutuo 頤 陀
xiaoxu 冤 虚 (xiaoxu) See xuxiao
xiaoyan 消 淫 (xiaoyan) See yanziao
xiaoyang[’r] 小 玩 (xiaoyahgr) Petty; limited; unimpressive: YQX 380.19
xiaoyeyuan 小 蓖 (xiaoyeyuan) Little brats, little devils (expresses both love and exasperation): YQX 846.2. Also xiaoneizhong ～ 蓖, xiaoneyuanyu ～ 蓖, yezhong ～ 蓖, xiaoyezhong ～～～
xiaoye zhong (xiaoyehzhoong) See xiaoye yuan
xiaoyin 笑 吟 笑 (xiaoyihnyiln) With broad smiles (= xiaoyingying ～ 盈 盈): MZJ 275.12. Also xiaoxin 笑 欣
xiaozai 小 哉 (xiaozai) 1. Person of humble origins or abilities: WB 226.11. 2. Trifling matter: WB 162.15

xie

xie 些, 儘 (xie) 1. When (like 的 時 候): DXX 158.5. 2. This: YQSC IV 94. 3. Low (voice or sound): YQSC IV 94.
xie 稿 (xieh) See zao 稿
xie 歌 (xie) 1. Time; instance: DXX 108.10. 2. To set down, preserve (by written record): WB73.9. 3. To open; bare; expose: YQX 445.17.
xie 解 (xieh) 1. Pawnshop; also, to pawn, mortgage: YQX 1067.9. 2. Death (release): YQX 644.19. 3. Disaster: YQX 190.7. 4. Pattern of skillful or tactical maneuvers: WB
802.9. 5. Waves (rain in a storm): YQSC IV 103. 6. Times; occasions: YQX 693.7. 7. To give: YQSC IV 104. 8. To be capable: WB 262.8

xieci’li \( \text{斜刺裏} \) (xielcihilii) Along the edge of the road: MZJ 282.7

xie’del 戳的; ~ 地 (xiede) Suddenly; without warning: WB 88.4

xiedi’xia chachai 腿底下插柴, 膽~ ~ ~ (xieldiixiah chachail) See ledi’xia chachai zifen

xiedianku 解典库 (xiehdiankuh) Pawnshop: YQX 227.9. Also xedianpu ~ ~ 鋪, ~ ~ 鋪 (xiehdianpuh) See xedianku

xieguan 谢馆 (xiehguann) See Chuguan [Qinlou]

xiehe 叶和, 協 ~ 歌 ~ (xielhel) To harmonize; come together: YQX 170.4

Xiehunlai 歌魂壹 (xiehulnliai) See Xiahunlai

xiehuo 歌霍 (xiehuoh) See xianhe

Xiejialou 謝家樓 (xiehjialoul) Famous Tang dynasty brothel: YQX 1520.8. Also Xiejia tingyuan ~ ~ 庭院

Xiejia tingyuan 謝家庭院 (xiehjia tingyuahnn) See Xiejialou

xiel yi yinyang 變理陰陽 (xielii yinyang) To regulate proper governance in the empire (pun on the arts of love-making): YQX 147.10

xielou 泄漏 (xielhouh) See luxie

xieluo sizuan 協羅齋鑽 (xieluoul sizuan) Closely bound (having worn each other’s clothes): YQX 115.14

xieniang 些娘 (xienialng) See niang

xiepi 斜抨, ~ 輕 (xieplih) To turn aside to avoid contact: WB 15.16

xiepilian 斜皮臉 (xielpliilaan) Thick-skinned; shameless: YQX 1253.16

xieqian’zhe zuo 斜簽坐着 (xielqiianzheh zuoh) To be seated on the side: WB 305.2

xieqin 斜侵 (xielqin) To raise slightly: HUJI I 10.1

xieqinjiu 謝親酒 (xiehjinjiu) To host in-laws (toast the groom makes to his in-laws and the matchmaker three days after the wedding): WB 304.5

xie’r 些兒 (xierr) 1. Small; insignificant: DXX 72.13. 2. Short time: YQX 11.15. Also xie’z ~ 子, 歌子, xie’r’z ~ ~ 子

xie’r’z 些兒子 (xierrz) See xie’r

xieran 寫染 (xieeran) To write poetry or essays: ZXZY 77.3

xixie 些些 (xixie) 1. Little bit; somewhat 2. Light, fine (rain): DXX 143.10

xie’z 子, 歌 ~ (xiez) See xie’r

xie’z 賣子 (xiez) Demi-act, dubbed “wedge,” which can occur before or after any act except after act four; contains dialogue, poetry and one or two specific arias, predominantly Shanghuashi 賣花時, but sometimes Duanzhenghao 端正好, both of which may be repeated

xiezhi 腸支 (xelzhi) Funny bone: YQX 210.18

xin

xinben 心全, ~ 笨, ~ 樋 (xinbenh) Stupid: YQX 23.15

xinbie 心别 (xinbiel) Strong resolve: WB 67.18

xincao 心曹, ~ 嘈 (xincaol) To be ill at ease: YQX 1063.16

xin[chang]jiu 心腸趨 (xinchaangjiu) Fickle: DXX 144.6

xindao 信道 (xhindao) 1. As expected; of course: DXX 17.10. 2. To foresee; expect.

xindao 信地 (xhindih) Military outpost: YQX 834.9. Also xundi 汐 ~

xindou 心兜 (xindou) To have a firm plan: MZJ 89.2

xing 金 (xing) Ounce (measure for silver): DXX 12.2

xinduan hai mel chao 信断海门潮 (xinduahai mel chao) Menstrual cycle is stopped: MZJ 614.4

xinji 新籍 (xinji) Courtesan newly registered into the profession: MZJ 475.2

xinhui 變 (xinhui) To be initiated into monkhood: PPJ 191.1

xin'lai 新來 (xinlai) See jinxin"lai"

xinlao [yi]rang 心勞意擾 (xinlaoyi-haang) Anxious; restless; disquieted: DXX 10.8

xinliang 心量 (xinliang) Breadth of mind or will: WB 77.9

xinmiao 心苗 (xinmiao) Mind; thoughts; intentions: YQX 1489.6

xinmiao 心苗 (xinmiao) Mind; thoughts; intentions: YQX 1489.6

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xinlao [yi]rang 心勞意擾 (xinlaoyi-haang) Anxious; restless; disquieted: DXX 10.8

xin shangyou 心上友 (xinshangyou) See you

xinxiayou 心下友 (xinxiayou) See you

xinxiayou 心下友 (xinxiayou) See you

xinxing 心星 (xinxing) Honorable conduct: WB 279.6

xin'zhongyou 心中友 (xin'zhongyou) See you

xin'zhongyou 心中友 (xin'zhongyou) See you

xinqi 心期 (xinqi) State of mind; thoughts: MDT 89.11
xingjia 262 xing'zhe

2. To be aware: YQX 491.20. 3. Meeting, encounter: YYCD 640

xingjia 行枷 (xilngjia) Small cangue placed on prisoners for travel: YQX 635.18

xingjian maiqiao 行監坐守 (xilngjian zuohshou) To keep watch over every move: WB 301.20

xingjiao[seng] 行脚僧 (xilngjiaoseng) See xing'zhe

xingjiu 行就 (xilngjiu) To find out, ascertain: WB 937.5

xingkong 僧恐 (xingkoong) 1. To be ashamed: YQX 1042.5. 2. Irascible: YQX 1534.6

xingkong guansuo 遏寇 (xingkong guahnsuoo) To halt the passage of time (tether the stars): HUJI III 99.12

xingmian lihduun 行眠立盹 (xingmian lihduun) Utter exhaustion (asleep on one’s feet): YQX 725.5. Also lihduun xingmian ~

xingmo 行募 (xingmoh) To walk stealthily: HUJI III 3.9

xingmu 錫木, 目 (xingmuh) See jiefang

xingnaao 錫衲髖 (xingnahao) See he-naao

xingqian 行錢 (xilngqian) Fig. Servant; right-hand man: WB 1008.4

xingquan 行拳 (xilngquan) To play mora (finger-guessing drinking game): DADIAN 214

xingran[shi] 幸然 (xingranlsnih) All along; as it always has been: YQX 725.7. Also xingshi ~, xingzi ~ 自, xingyou ~ 有

xingshi 幸是 (xingshish) See xingran[shi]

xingshi shirou 行屍視肉 (xilngshi shirhou) Boring; lifeless: MZJ 270.13

xingshui 醒睡 (xingshuih) See jiefang

xingtai 行台 (xilngtail) Field headquarters: MZJ 359.11

xingtong 行童 ~ 僧 (xilngtongli) Bud. Novice: YQX 1041.11

xingwu 行窩 (xingwo) Abode away from home: WB 683.10

xingxian 刑憲 (xingxiahn) Punishment for a crime: YQX 1509.3

xingxian'li 行經 (xingxiangli) Continually; persistently: YQX 633.9

xingxiao zuozuow 行行坐坐 (xingxiangli) Daily activities: WB 88.6

xingya 行衙 (xingyal) Temporary lodging for traveling officials: ZXZY 160.9

xingyi 行義 (xingyil) Transmission of official documents: WB 25.17

xingyou 幸有 (xinhngyoou) See xingran[shi]

xingyu 刑余 (xingyul) Eunuch: HUJI III 21.3

xingyuan 行院 (xingyuan) Military High Command (abbreviation of xingshu miyuan ~): WB 17.6. See also hangyuan ~

Xingyuan 杏園, 花苑 (xingyuan) Apricot garden of Tang times where graduates were banqueted: MDT 220.8

xingyun 行雲 (xingyun) Fig. A lover (yun = 雲雨): WB 263.2

xingzai 行在 (xingzaiah) Abode of the emperor: WB 405.2

xingzhe 行者 (xilngzhee) Bud. I. Itinerant monk: DXX 7.2. Also xingjiao[seng]
xingzhen buxian 263 xu

~脚僧
2. Devotee who has not shaved his head to be a monk
3. Performer of odd jobs at a monastery

xingzhen buxian 行针刺线 (xilngzhen buxian) See buxian xingzhen

xingzi 幸自 (xilngzizhi) See xingran[shi]
xingzou 行走 (xilngzuou) See xingta
xingzuojian 行坐间 (xilngzuohjian) Always by one’s side: YANG I 201.15

xiong

xionggu 脖箍 (xionggu) Instrument of torture (headband that can be drawn tight): YQX 635.3
xiongmen 脖門 (xiongmeln) Skull: YQX 931.16
xiongwan 児頑 (xiongwan) To do evil; do wrong: YQX 205.1
xiongyin 凶音 (xiongyin) Announcement of death: CSD 153.10

xiu

xiu 休 (xiu) Let it be!: WB 281.7. Also xiuxiu ~ ~, xiuy'e ~, xiu'a ~ 阿

xiu 修 (xiu) Budd. To do good deeds to achieve a better future life: YQX 1502.1

xiu'a 休阿 (xiua) See xiu

xiucan 雛案 (xiucan) See xiulan

xiuchunfeng 舅春風 (xiuchunfeng) To suffer disappointment in love: YQX 335.4

xiudada 羞答答, ~搭搭 (xiudadal) To be humiliated: WB 298.11. Also xiuhuahua ~ 化化

xiuhe 修合 (xiuhe) To concoct (drugs, medicines): YQX 1517.13

xiuhuahua 羞化化 (xiuhuahhua) See xiudada

xiulan 羞拦 (xiulaan) Shame: DXX 93.1. Also xiucan ~ 惡

xiu'lao 嗿老 (xiuhlaao) Nose: YYCD 934

xiuli 休離 (xiulil) To divorce: YQX 555.3

xiuliangdang 修兩榜 (xiuhliaangdang) Embroidered vest: MZJ 354.2

xiuli 鸚鵡, 休留 (xiuli) Owl (its cry is 休留): YFG 33.4

xiulou 裹樹 (xiulaolou) See qiulou

xiumao 袖帽 (xiucaan) See xiulan

xiuqiang 休強 (xiuqiaang) Don’t put up fallacious arguments: YQX 554.14

xiushe 袖蛇 (xiushel) Fig. Dagger (qingshe 青蛇) concealed in the sleeve (sleeved serpent): MZJ 476.2

xiushoujin 縫手巾 (xiushoujin) Embroidered silk handkerchief (groom’s traditional wedding gift): YQX1665.2. Also choushoujin 繡~ ~, 綢~ ~, youshoujin 手巾

xiuta 縫闕 (xiuta) Embroidered door hanging: YQX 1501.14

xutun 縫朕 (xutun) To conceal in the sleeve: YQX 1666.9

xiuxi 休休 (xiuxi) See xiu

xiuxi xiaxia'de 嘻嘻啊啊的 (xiuxi xiaxiade) To emit muffled sobs: DXX 140.14

xiu'y'e 休也 (xiuyee) See xiu

xiuzhenla 休针喇 (xiuzhenlaa) Don’t talk foolishness: DXX 89.3

xu

xu 許 (xuu) 1. In this (that) way: YQX 152.3. 2. So much, so many: YQSC IV 125. 3. One by one; time after time: YQX 517.12. 4. Cannot (when used with the negative): WB 11.9 5. To praise, laud: DXX 3.6.
xu 醉 (xu) See luxu
xuchuo 嘗嘗 (xuchuoh) See xuzhuan
xude'ge 嗟的個 (xude'ge) Long-winded; also, to speak in tedious detail: LIDAI II 640.5
xudi'li 嘗得理 (xudihlii) See xuxu'de
xuduanxian 嘗斷弦 (xuduanxian) Fig. To be reconciled with a lover: YQX 716.12
xufan 束繁, 煩 (xufan) To be long-winded; also, lengthy and drawn out: YQX 42.6. Also fanxu 嘗
Xu Feiqiong 許飛瓊 (xu feiqiong) Immortal maid: YQX 1705.20
xuhua 插花 (xuhua) To talk rubbish; act senselessly; fool around: MINGQING 61.8
xuke'ei 薄科兒 (xuke'ei) Actions on stage which the audience knows to be insincere or designed to hoodwink another character: YQX 202.9
xuliu 醉醜 (xuliu) See luxu
xuma 續麻 (xuma) See dingzhen xuma
xuma dingzhen 續麻頂針 (xuma dingzhen) See dingzhen xuma
xuma shangmi 續麻商謎 (xuma shangmi) See dingzhen xuma
xumiu 虚偽 (xumiu) To deceive: YQX 1521.3
xunang 虚幌, 虛 (xunang) Empty, roomy; loose, (like an empty purse): YQX 911.12
xupi 虚牌, 皮 (xupi) Insincerity: DXX 66.4
xushi 須是 (xushi) Although: YANG I 209.1
xusuo 須索 (xusuo) Must; also, absolutely necessary: YQX 1375.7
xutou 虛頭 (xutou) Humbug, shenanigans; fakery: YQX 1406.2
xuxia 虚下 (xuxia) False exit (actor stands at stage side with his back to the audience, indicating a temporary exit from the scene): WB 87.11
xuxiao 虚喢 (xuxiao) Pretense; hollow bluster; deceitful lies (xiao = 朽): YQX 1505.8. Also xiaoxu ～
xuxu dada 嘗嘗答答 (xuxu dada) 1. To chatter; be loquacious 2. To say over and over: WB 294.9. Also xuxu daodao ～ 刁, xuxu guoguo ～ 譲
xuxu daodao 嘗嘗叨叨 (xuxu daodao) See xuxu dada
xuxu'de 魅魅的 ～ 地 (xuxu'de) Quietly, gently: DXX 159.8. Also xudi'li 地裏 See also yueyue'de
xuxu guoguo 嘗嘗聒聒 (xuxu guoguo) See xuxu dada
xuyong 虚用 (xuyong) Government employ-ment (xu = 進): YQX 1517.12
Xu You piáo 許由瓢 (xu you piáo) Xu Yu’s calabash (given by a friend as a water dipper; he hung it on a tree, but threw it away because it made a racket in the wind): YQX 215.2
xuzhou 虚舟 (xuzhou) Useless thing: MDT 108.13
xuzhuang 虚飾 (xuzhuang) To cheat, trick: LU 458. Also xuchuo ～ 嘗

xuan 旋 (xuan) To heat wine (= 煉): SHZ c5
xuan 渲 (xuan) To wash: YYCD 909
xuan 蘇 (xuan) Shoe or boot last: YQSC IV 132. Also xuan’ tou 拗頭, 拗頭
xuanbao 達剷, 揉剷 (xuanbao) See sunbao
xuanbing 旋餅 (xuanbing) Paper-thin crepe: YQX 455.5. Also bobing 薄～
xuanchang 達場 (xuanchang) Civil service examination compound: YQX 141.3
xuanfang 渥房 (xuahnpalng) Inn, teahouse: YQX 1343.12
xuanfeng 旋風 (xuatnfeng) Bad news: YQX 589.17
xuanguo’r 縫鍋兒 (xuahnguor) Vessel for heating wine: YQX 1518.9
xuanhuafu 宣花斧 (xuanhuafu) Military weapon of the battle-axe variety: WB 158.4
xuanjigou 旋機勾 (xuanjigou) To employ strategies; show off cleverness: MZJ 71.11
xuankou 懸口 (xuankou) Words scarcely spoken (still on the lips): YQX 1251.8. Also juekou 絕～
xuanlan’r 旋闊儿, ~欄～ (xualnlahnt) Robe with a round collar and big sleeves: DXX 103.3
xuanmayu 懸麻雨 (xualnmalyuu) To rain in torrents: YQX 1369.13
xuanpail 宣牌 (xuanpail) Official credentials: WB 334.13
xuanpao luoxiu 控袍捋袖 (xuanpaol luoxiuh) See xuanyuan luoxiu
xuanqin 宣親 (xuanqin) Polite form of address for mother: YFG 51.15
xuaniqiong 璇穹 (xualnqiong) Sky: PPJ 90.10
xuanquan luoxiu 控拳捋袖, ~~裸 ~, ~ 捏 ~, ~ 捻 ~ (xuanquan luoxiuh) To roll up sleeves and put up fists: YQX 46.18. Also luoxiu xuanquan ~ ~~, 裸 ~ ~ ~, 捏 ~ ~ ~, 捻 ~ ~ ~, xuanpao luoxiu ~ 抠捋~, lilexiu xuanquan 掙~ ~, luoxiu xuanyi 裸 ~ ~衣
xuanshang 軒裳 (xuanshalng) Fig. Persons of high rank and standing (carriage and robes): MZJ 288.4
xuanshen[’ma] 選甚麼 (xuanshenma) Whether; regardless, no matter that: DXX 3.11
xuanshua 选刷 (xuanshua) To select, choose: CSD 169.14
xuanshuang 玄霜 (xualnshuang) Drug of immortality: YFG 60.8
xuantai 玄臺 (xualntail) Dwelling of the Queen Mother of the West (Xiwangmu 西王母 or Jinmu 金母): MZJ 1.1. Also Guiltai 龜～
xuantou 控頭, 撓～ (xuanhtou) See xuan
xuanwei 連閣 (xuanwei) Civil service examination compound: DXX 125.11
Xuanwu 玄武 (xualnwwu) See Zhenwu
xuanyao 懸養 (xualnxiao) To expose the head of a criminal: CSD 196.14
xuanyun 懸運 (xualnxun) Type of ancient red and black textile: YRZJ 100.2
xuanyuan 懸元 (xualnyaualn) First place in the civil service examinations: YCT 19.8

xue

xue 削 (xue) See zao
xue 縮 (xue) To crouch down in hiding: WB 69.15.
xue 輝 (xue) To sweep (wind): WB 308.4
xue 學 (xue) To recount, report: LZY 117.3
xuean 雪案 (xuealhn) To study by moonlight reflected on snow (after the ingenuity of Sun Kang 孫康): YQX 85.6
xueguia 雪刮, ~瓜 (xueguia) To squeeze for money: YQX 896.18
xuehai 血海 (xuehhaai) Matter of life and death: YQX 2.1
xuehui 血糊 (xuehui) To crouch down in hiding: WB 69.15.

xuehu linla 血糊淋刺, ~胡~ ~, ~忽～ (xuehu lilnlah) 1. Dripping with blood:
xuehutong 266  xunzhi’jian

YQX 1749.13. 2. Fig. Sad and disappointed: YQX 897.4

xuehutong 血 衙 衙 (xuehultohng) To leave a bloody trail of slaughter (hutong is Mongol for “space between the yurts”): YQX 514.14

xuemei 雪 梅 (xuemei) See yumei

xueshi 血 食 (xueshil) To sacrifice an ox, sheep, and pig: WB 457.13

xueshi’z 雪獅子 (xueshiz) Leopard of snow (melts when the sun shines): MZJ 541.6

xuexue momo 蹤 糜 磨 磨 (xuehxueh molmol) To extend the arms and drum the feet: YQX 981.12

Xueyi 雪 衣 (xueyi) Yang Guifei’s pet parrot: CSD 175.10

xuezhi 革 革 (xuezhi) Pouch or compartment in the leg of a boot: YQX 103.15

xun

xun 擒 (xun) 1. To grab, grasp: HUJI III 40.5. 2. To pluck hairs: YQX 1727.13

xun-aijiao 還 疑 叫 (xunaihjiaoh) To find an excuse: LU 427

xunbu 迅 步 (xunbuh) See xunjiao

xunche 擒 擒 (xuncheh) To tear apart: CSD 204.8

xun’chen 還 超 (xunchehna) To hunt; look for: YQX 931.11

xunchuo 迅 超,  迅 ~ (xunchuoh) On inspection, on patrol: WB 491.18. Also xunluo ~ 迅

xundai’tou 尋 夥 头 (xulndaaitou) To find fault: WB 78.5

xundi 沛地 (xunndih) See xindi

xungen bashu 尋 根 拔 树 (xulngen balshuh) Fig. To make a thorough investigation: YQX 851.15

xunhuo 聚 結 (xunhuo) To exaggerate, boast; show off: WB 798.17

xunjiao 迅 脚 (xunjiaoa) To stroll randomly at leisure: YQX 1447.21. Also xunbu ~ 步

xunkou 訊 口 (xunkoou) To answer without thinking, say whatever comes to mind: CLS 243.6

xunluo 迅 遨 (xunluol) See xunchuo

xunpu 還 館 (xunpuh) Sentry station where guards are housed: YQX 107.18

Xunshan shi’zhe 迅 山 使 者 (xunshan shiizhee) Mountain spirit: MDT 183.8

xunsu 尋 俗 (xunsul) Common, ordinary: YQX 1719.9. Also changsu 常 ~

xunyuan 迅 遷 迹 ~ (xunyuahn) Office responsible for prosecuting legal cases, making arrests, and fighting fires: YQX 127.14

xunzhi 迅 指 (xunzhii) In an instant, in a finger snap: YQX 1677.6

xunzhi’jian 迅 指 間, 迅 ~ ~ (xunzhiijian) In no time, in the time it takes to count on the fingers: YQX 1338.7. Also sunzhi’jian 搭 ~ ~
ya ︵ (ya) Type of military weapon: YRZJ 83.11
ya 逐 (yah) To slip away, sneak off: DXX 43.14
ya! 亚 (yah) Oh! ah! (functions like 阿): LU 226
ya 啊 (ya) To shut: DXX 7.4
ya 嘘 (ya) Sound of a door opening or closing; sound of moaning: DXX 17.6
yaba fulou 壹 白 扶 筒 (yabah fullou) To drive a carriage: LU 613
yabei'de yin'z 壹被的銀子 (yabeihe yilnz) Money scrimped and saved: YQX 198.16
yabing 猪 兵 (yabing) Guerilla forces: WB 48.1
yabu 牙 不, 牙 叟, 亞 不, 啥～, 啥步 (yalbuh) Mong. To go, leave, depart: WB 426.4, 935.15, 1021.15; Also yabu yueerchi ~ 咬而 赤, yabu yueerzhí ~ 啥 兒 只, ~ 咬而 只, yabu yalachi 咬～ 咬 剌 赤, yebu 驪 步, abu 阿卜, yebu 耶步, yueerchi ~ 咬而 赤, yueerzhí ~ 啥 兒 只
ya'bula 牙不赤 (yalbuhlah) Teeth: YQX 942.6
yabu yalachi 啬不 咬 剌 赤 (yalbuh yaalahchih) See yabu
yabu yueerchi 牙 咬 赤 (yalbuh yueerchih) See yabu
yabu yueerzhí 牙 不 咬 兒 只, ~ ~ 而 ~ (yalbuh yueerzhii) See yabu
yachuang 押 排 (yachualng) See xiachuang
yachui 牙 排, ~ 排, ~ 排 (yalchui) See yatui (3)
y'a de 壹的 (yade) See yan'de
yading 丫定 (yadihng) To seize tightly: WB 346.14
yaer 鸭兒 (yaerl) Cuckold; bastard, son of a cuckold: SHZ c25. Also yahuanqer ～ 黄～
ya[fu] 押付 (yaful) To be transported under guard: YQX 1508.10
yafu qingbei fanshouyang 妻婦領杯 反受殃 (yafu qingbei faanshouyang) Mute wife rebuked by her husband for pouring his wine on the ground (unknown to him, it was poisoned): YQX 1209.7
yagu 迨鼓, 叹～, 古 (yahguu) Drum with a laquered body and sheepskin head (used in village celebrations): YQSC IV 152
yagushi 鴨鴆石 (yagushih) Uygh. Precious stone: YQX 1456.7
yaguqian 厥 卿 (yaguqiai) Gratuity given a fortuneteller: WB 40.17
yahe 咬喝 (yahee) See yaoh
yahu fanxiong 押 虎 羣熊 (yahuu fanxiong) To harbor dangerous persons: MINGQING 69.14
yahuanger 鷹 黃 兒 (yahualngerl) See yaer
yajian diebei 壹肩 疊 亠, 亚～～ (yajian diebehi) See yajian dieji
yajian dieji 壹肩 疊 亠 (yajian diejil) To be squeezed and jostled in a crowd: WB 189.5. Also ajian cabei 按～ 擦 背, yajian diebei ～～ 背, 亚～～背
yake 牙磕 (yalke) See keya
yakunlun 咬 崁 珐 (yakunlunl) Fig. Horses (slaves that cannot speak: Kunlun people were regarded as slaves by Han people): YFG 156.10
yalailai 呼來 來 (yalailail) See alailai
yanei 推內 (yanaih) 1. Sons of officials (often shiftless and corrupt in Yuan dramas) 2. Mongols in positions of authority: YQX 32.16
yani 压逆 (yanih) See yayi
yapanri 牙盘 日 (yalpanrhi) Day for offering sacrifices: ZXZY 56.9
yaqian 牙钱 (yalqian) Broker’s fee; commission: SQX 146.7
yaqing 雅青 (yaqing) See yaqing [liao]chao

yaren zuomeng 哑人做夢 (yaareln zuoh-mehng) See yazi tuomeng

yatengzhou 牙疼咒 (yaltehngzhouh) Charm or spell to ward off trouble: YQX 700.19. Also yatongshi～痛誓

yatongshi 牙痛誓 (yaltehngshih) See yatengzhou

yatui 牙推 (yaltu) 1. Official (ranked below a judge; ya = 衙): YK 69.7. 2. Physician: YQX 547.5. 3. Fortuneteller: LZY 17.2. Also yachui～抵制，～抵，～推

yaxi 牙戏 (yalxih) To mock, jeer, ridicule: DADIAN 93

yaxiang (yaaxiahng) Elegant, refined, tasteful: YQX 568.11

yaya 崖崖，压崖 (yalyal) See yanyan

yaya 押衙 (yayal) Jailor: YQX 700.7

yayi 压一 (yayi) Best of all, number one: YYCD 287. Also yayi～逆

yayi 压噫 (yayih) See yanyu

yayidao 压衣刀 (yayidao) Small knife concealable on the person: YQX 126.11

yayuan 衙院 (yayuahn) Local seat of government; yamen: WB 48.16. Also yazhai～斋

yazi manchang huangbowei 哑子黄柏味 (yaazii mahnwchaang hualngbohweih) Helpless to complain of bitterness (mute person protestng the bitterness of corktree bark): PPJ 118.6

yazi tuomeng 哑子托夢 (yaazii tuo mehng) To be troubled but unable to speak: YK 93.11. Also yazi zuomeng～～托～，yaren zuomeng～～人～，yazi xunmeng～～辱～

yazi xunmeng 哑子辱夢 (yaazii xuln-mehng) See yazi tuomeng

yazi zuomeng 哑子做夢 (yaazii zuoh-mehng) See yazi tuomeng

yazhai 衙斋 (yalzhai) See yayuan

yan 哑 (yaan) To step back (as when startled): YQX 845.17

yan 岩 (yaaln) Suitable, appropriate: YYCD 527

yan 演 (yaan) To deduce, calculate: WB 89.17

yanbao du'zhongji 眼飽肚中餓 (yaanbaao duhzhongji) Longings unfulfilled, hopes unattained: YQX 1318.9

yanbian 眼便，～辨（yanbianhnhn） Sharp (vision): DXX 43.7, 46.6

yancha 眼叉 (yancha) Confused vision; also, to mistake one for another: YQX 1180.7

yanchan 涣罐，懹～（yanchanlh） See yan-jian

yanche junma 蝴蝶駿馬（yanche juhn-maa） Misuse of fine talent (thoroughbred pulling a salt cart): YFG 60.1

yancun zhuantuan 沿村轉幢（yalncun zhuauantan） Hacks and hams; crudely trained and inexperienced actors and performers (alig sometimes erroneously 治): ZJK 325

yancuo 沿角，～斟，～挨（yaancuoh） From the corner of the eye: WB 264.11

yanda 哑大（yaandah） Unobservant; also, can’t see for looking: YQX 1637.12

yan'de 清的，～，～，～（yande） Suddenly, without warning: YQX 199.17. Also ya'de 压～
yandu  眼毒  (yaadul)  Keen-sighted, sharp-eyed: YQX 238.21
yanduan 炎段. 曖~ 觥~ (yanhuadahn) Variety of Jin dynasty yuanben 院本 (but shorter and simpler in content and structure)
yanduo shangxing 言多傷幸. ~ ~ 行 (yanhudo shangxing)  Persistent talk can bring bad fortune: WB 345.10
yan-e 嚴忌 (yalndeh) Strict, stern: YQX 477.3
yaner 燕爾~ 尔, 宴尔 (yanyeer) Happy, content: WB 83.5
yanfan 燕扇 (yanfahn) Face, appearance: YQX 143.9
yanfu [shijie] 闔浮世界  (yalnful shijie) Budd. Human world (Jambudvipa 南闔浮提, one of the four continents south of Mt. Meru): YQX 590.21
yan-gao 燕高 (yalngao) Haughty, stuck-up: YQX 875.5
yanhei 燕黑 (yaanheii) Eyes flashing anger: XINJIAO 117.5
yanhuabu 燕花簿 (yanhuabuh) Official registry of prostitutes: YQX 1261.11
yanjia 殉假 (yanjiah) Strict time limit beyond which punishment is meted out: YQX 943.9
yanjian 激煎, ~ 漲, ~ 尖, 疤漬, 播~ (yanjian) To suffer illness: DXX 164.1. Also yangian ~ 潮, yangchan ~ 鏇, 榑~ yan~ 延, yanyan jianjian ~ 渐渐
yanjin 眼斤 (yanjin) Eyes: DXX 165.10
yanku tugan 嚳苦吐甘 (yalhkuu tuugan) See yanku tugan
yanku tugan 嚳苦舎甘 (yalhkuu tuugan) To experience the bitter and the sweet in life: YQX 643.7. Also yanku tugan ~ ~ 吐~
yan’lao 腹老, 厝~ (yanluao) Stomach: YQX IV 163. See also ’lao
Yanluodian 藥羅殿 (yanluoldiahn) Palace of Yama, King of Hell: MZJ 298.9. Also Senluodian 慈~
yanlù yingchou 燕侣鶯侶 (yanlù yingchou) Fig. Happily married couple (swallows and orioles in pairs): YQX 1503.11. Also yingchou yanlù ~ ~ ~
yanma’r 萬馬兒 (yalmaar) See tiemal’r, yuma’r
yanman 眼慢. ~ 慢 (yanmahn) Tired eyes: DXX 119.9
yanmei 驚梅 (yalmei) To practice witchcraft or black magic; put a curse on (stick pins in the heart and eyes of a doll inscribed with a person’s year of birth): YQSC IV 169
yanmei 淫梅 (yalmei) Fig. Art of fine governing (proper blending of salty and sour): WB 528.4
yanmeideng 眼沒瞪 (yanmeidehng) To gaze at, stare: MZJ 14.2
yanmotian 欲摩天, ~ 魔~ 焰魔 (yalnmoltian) Budd. Far, distant land (highest realm of Heaven): YQX 842.10
yanmu 眼目 (yalnmuh) Audacity: LZY 70.1
yan’nao’r 燕腦兒 (yananaaor) Eyes: DXX 39.7 (’nao is a variant of ’lao 老)
yanning 嚣凝 (yalniling) Extreme cold: YQX 217.19
yan-ou 燕偶 (yanou) See ouyan
yanpitiao 拈挑 (yanpiltiaoh) Twitching eyelids (bad omen): DADIAN 593
yanpu 探探 (yanpu) To risk, gamble: WB 276.1. Also boyan 博~ anpu 倜~ 探~ puyan ~ ~, ~
yanqian 淹潜 (yanqialn) See asa and yanjian
yanqianbing 淹 潮病 (yanqianbihng) See azabing
yanqian suosai 眼 委 壓 腿 (yanqiahsuosai) Pale, gaunt: WB 801.10
yanquin 演禽 (yanqin) See qinyan
yanquin 燕寝 (yanqiiin) 1. Place to rest or sleep quietly: YFG 83.4. 2. To take a short nap; rest: YQX 1150.12
yanqiong 崔窮 (yanqiong) See qiongjiu
yan Qionglin 宴 琼 林 (yahnqionglin) See Qionglinyan
yanqu honglai 燕去鴻來 (yanquhonglai) Fig. Rapid passage of the seasons (the swallows and wild geese come and go in their migratory patterns): YQX 728.9
yanquantu 採取途 (yanquantu) To be buried in the dirt: MZJ 254.8
yanran 苍然 (yanran) Still, yet: YQX 713.15
yanrang 慕禪 (yanrang) To cry out fearfully in sleep: WB 110.12
yanrun 淹润 (yanrun) 1. Generous; attentive; kind, gentle: YQX 1428.13. 2. Free time, leisure: WB 81.17
yan’sa 演撒 (yan’sa) To arouse sexually; entice; toy with emotions: WB 264.17
yansan yusi 言三語四 (yansan yuusih) To talk nonsense: YQX 599.5
yanshao 洗殺鴻,淹,～ (yanshao) Very depressed: MZJ 584.1
yanshe 言施 (yanshe) To request purchase on credit: YQX 1663.15
yanshen 沿身 (yanshen) Entire body: WB 815.7
yansheng 眼生 (yansheng) Not used to, unfamiliar, apprehensive (horse that doesn’t know his rider and does not follow commands): YQX 717.11
Yanshi jiuren 燕市 酒人 (yanshijiuren) Famous drinker Jing Ke 荆軻: CHUANQI 116.18
yanshi wangujju 言十妄九 (yanshilwangujju) Ninety-percent nonsense: YQX 1293.12
yantengteng 燕騰騰 (yantengteng) Flaming, blazing: YQX 1398.6
yantingting 鳳亭亭 (yantingting) Beautiful, captivating: YQX 1460.9
.yantushua 眼 禿 剃 (yantushua) See .tichou tushua
yanwu guandian 言無關典 (yanwugguandian) To speak without basis; wander off the subject: YQX 326.15
yanxi 燕喜 (yanxii) Happy, pleased, delighted: YQX 1384.10
yanxia 烏霞 (yanxia) 1. Mist and clouds (lofty aims, exhausted status): DXX 138.3. 2. Abode of a reclus (high in the mist-wrapped hills): YQX 724.6
yanxiao 消 (yanxiao) To live day by day: YQX 1055.16. Also xiaoyan ～～
yanyan 岩岩,嚴嚴,朦朦,屢屢,鬱鬱 (yanxii) 1. Thin, gaunt, emaciated: WB 296.14. 2. Slim, thin: DXX 13.9. Also yaya 層層, 萊萊, aiai 捱捱
yanxian 淹 (yanxian) See yanjian
yanxian 淹淹 (yanxian) 1. Fading, setting (sun): YQX 41.6. 2. Flow of water: YQX 26.8
yanyan 拆眼 (yanyan) Blinders, eye-shades: YQX 527.9
yanyan 厥厥 (yanyan) Heavy (dew): YQX 710.11
yanyan jianjian 淹淹漸漸 (yanyan jianjian) See yanjian
yanyin 嚇引,拄～ (yanyin) License to transport salt: YQX 213.10
yanyou yingqi 燕友鷺 (yanyouyingqi) Fig. Romantic trysts (swallows and orioles form pairs): YCI 80.12
yanyu 厝魎, 魎～ (yanyu) To eat to the full, be sated: YQX 46.2. Also yayi 慶噫
yanyue 烟月, 砧~ (yanyueh) Prostitute; also, the prostitution trade: YQX 883.8
yanyuefu 烟月符, 砧~ (yanyuefu) Fig. Prostitution license: MZJ 456.2
yanyueshou 烟月手 (yanyuehshouou) Fig. Art of being a prostitute: YQX 199.12
yanzhamao 眼 札毛, ~ 扎~ (yaanzhamao) Eyelashes: YQX 1260.2
yanzha meishan 眼札眉 茎 (yaanzhah meishahn) To frown: YQX 1534.8
yanzhang dimian 烟障地面, 煙障~ ~ (yanzhahng dihmiahn) Malaria-ridden place (popular place for banishment): YQX 1517.13
yanzi 雁宇 (yahnzih) Fig. Character “one” formed by a column of geese: YCJ 51.1
yanzuo 唱作 (yahnzuoh) To sing: YQSC IV 171

yang

tyang 快 (yahng) To force, coerce: WB 9.18
yang 快 (yahng) To cast off, throw away: WB 266.1, 112.18.
yangbucai 伴不采, ~ 睥 (yalngbuhcaai) To pretend not to know: LZY 113.6
yang bu'lacha 仰不刺 又 (yaang bu'lachah) See yang'lacha
yangchang 伴常 (yangchahng) Without concern or care: YQX 636.4
yangche 羊车 (yangcheh) Fig. Emperor (goat cart: he rode one inside the palace): YQX 1459.6
yangchen wudao 揚塵舞蹈 (yangcheln wudao) Kneeling and bowing (when presented to the emperor): MZJ 234.12
yangdao 陽道 (yalngdaoh) Male authority: TIAN 435
yanggao 央告 (yanggaoah) See yang[jil]
yanggaojiu 羊羔酒 (yalnggaojiuu) Fine wine (rice wine flavored with mutton): YQX 1203.19
yanggaoli 羊羔利 (yalnggaoilih) Fig. To make exorbitant profits (harsh financial practice during the Yuan to double the amount of loans unpaid after a year): YQX 194.20
yangge wa' r kong'li zen'shengzhu 洋個瓦兒空裏怎生住 (yalngge wa' r kong'li zeenshengzhuh) Fig. There is a reason behind every event (who knows where a tile tossed in the air will land?): YQX 1385.6. Also pie'ge wa' r kong'li zenzhu 撲~ ~ ~ ~
yanghua 換花 (yalnghua) Fleeting; unpredictable (willow catkins in the wind): YCJ 71.22
yang[jil] 央及, 快 ~ (yalngjil) 1. To beg, entreat: YQX 713.19. 2. To trouble someone; involve someone (yang = ~): YQX 9.20. 3. To holler, yell; cause a ruckus (perhaps = 嚷即): YQX 505.21. Also yanggao ~ 告, yangmei ~ 清, yingji ~ 映~
.yangji 換疾 (yalngjil) See changjiao yang-ji
yangjia’dren 娘家的人 (yalngjiaide rehn) Wife: YQX 849.10
yangjiaoba羊角靶 (yalngjiaobah) Ram’s horn sword hilt: DXX 38.10
yangjiu 陽九 (yalngjiuu) Bad luck, evil fortune: MZJ 522.7
yangjiu duanpi 羊酒段匹 (yalngjiuu duanhpi) Lamb, wine (betrothal feast), and bolts of cloth (sections and bolts) as bride price (duan = 謂): YQX 1506.8
yang’laca 仰刺擦 (yanglahca) See yang’lacha
yang’lacha 仰刺叉 養~ ~ (yanglahchaah) To topple backward: YQX 1122.2. Also yang’lacha~ ~ 擦, yang bu'lacha ~ 不~
yangliuxi 楊柳細 (yalngliuuxih) Fig. Woman's slender waist: YQX 47.6
yanglu 陽祿 (yalngluh) Long life: MDT 122.9
yangmei 陽 kaynağı (yangmeei) See yangji
yangniang 養娘 (yaangnialng) Servant, maid: ZHU 355
yangponiang 養婆娘 (yangpolnialng) To keep a mistress: SDJ 112.n.46
yangrenhuo 惡人貨 (yalngrelnhuoh) Villainous scoundrel: WB 720.10
yangrentou sigun 惡人頭面流 (yalngrentoul sighun) See yangrentou sishuai
yangrentou sishuai 惡人頭面摔 (yalngrentoul sishuai) Heads tumble from shoulders like rippling streams: YQX 1254.4. Also yangrentou sigun 惡人頭面流, 肖人頭面流, 头等, 尴尬
yangruru 榨如如, 無 (yaangrulrul) Indecisive: MZJ 275.12
yangsha 業煞 (yangsha) To be the death of someone; harry someone to death: YQX 893.16
yangtai 業台 (yalngtail) Lovers' trysting place: YQX 1159.20
yangtui 侶推 (yalngtui) To pretend; use as excuse: YQX 201.12
yang"xia" 浪下, 慘, 一枚 (yalngxiaih) 1. To toss, throw: YQX 892.12. 2. To wave, flutter; fly up, rise up = 揚 : WB 684.19
yangyang jiji 俠俠強強 (yalngyang jlijil) See changjiao yangji
yangye 藝爷 (yalngyel) Old household servant who raises a child after the master has fallen on hard times: YQX 512.3
yang'ze bie'ge'de 養着別個的 (yalngzhe bielgede) To keep a lover: WB 84.1

yao 咬 (yao) To bark: WB 943.16
yao 敛 (yaol) Jagged; rough of surface (usually means "difficult, arduous"): DXX 40.7
yaobian 窮變 (yaolbiahn) To change in feelings or affections (as glazes change color in firing): MZJ 65.6
yaoche 搖車 (yaoche) Cradle: YQX 369.20
yaochui 搖槌, 擊槌, 擊槌, 擊槌 (yaolchui) To wield a drum-beater (with songs or street calls; often describes a beggar): YQX 213.6
yao'dao 腰道 (yaodaoh) Waist: DXX 64.14
yao 清訁 (yaolel) Error, mistake: HUJI III 99.2
yaoer zhibuhmaol wula 謂兒不毛兀刺, ～～～～古喇 (yaodaoh zhibuhmaol wulah) Mong. I pour a cup of wine for you to give to him: YQSC IV 190
yaogun'z 咬棍子 (yaoguhnz) To prevent a criminal from speaking (have him bite a stick): YQX 942.8
yaohan'de shizhuo 搖撼的實著 (yaolhahnde shilzhuol) To move someone to a firm decision: YANG I 294.8
yaohe 吆喝, 么, 吆, 嘿 (yaohu) To yell, shout: YQX 1527.6. Also yohe 幫呼, 呼, 呼, yahe 啼～
yaohe cuanxiang 吆喝撰箱, ～～箱 (yaohu cuahnxiang) Hear ye, hear ye, the court is in session (court officers assume ranks on either side of the hall): YQX 251.15. Some say it means "bring out the appeal box" into which litigants may place complaints. Also cuanxiang ～～箱, ～箱, hecuanxiang ～～箱, baocuanxiang ～～箱
yaohu 么呼, 么 (yaohu) See yaohu
yaohuapu 瑯華圃 (yaolhualpuu) Abode of an immortal: DXX 112.5
yaojie 腰截～节 (yaojiel) Back; backbone: YQX 1664.20

yaojin zishou 腰金紫绶 (yaojin zishou) Official robes (gold belt and purple gown): MZJ 585.7

yaolan 遑欄 (yaolalan) To block, obstruct: YANG 1 200.1

yaomai 遑買 (yaomai) To pander to; curry favor: WB 171.11. Also jiaomai 徵～

yang mo (yaomoh) 1. Pose, attitude: YQSC IV 183. 2. Yuan music dramas: WB 980.4. Also yaoyao 幺～

Yaoniao 腰袅 腰～ (yaoniao) Fabulous horse that can travel 10,000 里 in a day: WB 149.1

yaopeng 腰棚 (yaopeng) Next highest tier in the stands of a theater: YK 137.12. See also shenlou

yaopian 幺篇 (yaopian) Aria repeat form in Yuan music dramas of three types: exact repeat; the initial verses are different; the form changes in places other than the initial verses. See also huantou yao[pi]n 拟頭～～

yaopo 喜婆 (yaopo) See houyaopo

yaoshi 喜時 (yaoshi) See qiaoshi

yaquan 腰拳 (yaquan) Bent at the waist; stooped: MZJ 352.7

yaquxin 腰薪 (yaquxin) Skirt made like an apron: WB 83.8. Also qunyao' 绱～

yaoren gou'尔 buluchi 咬狗兇不露齿 (yaoren gou'er buluchhi) Prov. Treachery is not always self-evident (a dog that bites doesn’t always show its teeth): YQX 1579.10

Yaoshifu 藥師佛 (yaoshifou) Buddha of medicine (cures all diseases including ignorance): YQX 592.2

yaoshuan 腰孫 (yaoshuan) Beam to bar a door from the inside: LU 498

yaoxian 腰線 (yaoxian) Sash at the waist: LZY 69.2

yaoyao 幺幺 (yaoyao) See yaomo (2)

yaozhi 咬指 (yaozhizhi) To bite the thumb (expresses doubts): THS 240.1

yaozhu kong'zhong yanzuogeng 搖指空中雁做粪 (yaozhizhi kongzhong yahnzuogeng) Fig. To make wild statements, talk in pipe dreams; promise the impossible (make soup by pointing to a wild goose flying by): YRZJ 125.7

yaozhu 要住 (yaoshuh) To detain, hinder: YQX 811.17

yaozhuang 搖装,摇格 (yaolzhuang) Mock departure (to select an auspicious day for travel and pretend to leave by a boat which safely returns): YQX 8.21. Also shuanzhuang 拾～

ye

'ye 也 (yee) 1. Part. Final (like 了): YQX 1510.11. 2. A vocative: YQX 1501.10

ye 喝 (ye) 1. To gasp: DXX 100.11. 2. To render speechless (by rudeness or embarrassment): TIAN 439

'yebo 也波 (yebo) See 'yena

'yeboge 乜波哥 (yebo) See 'yemoge

'yebotian! 乜波天 (yebo) See 'yemotian!

'yebu 乜步 (yebuh) See 'yena

'yebu 聯步 (yebuh) See yabu

'yebushou 夜不收 (yebushou) Military spy: YQX 1294.21

'yecai! 乜猜 (yeccai) Alas!: DXX 13.10. Also yemosha! ～嘔沙, yemoncha! ～嘔嘈

'yeche 藥徹 (yecheh) Moment of reckoning with karmic retribution: YQX 343.2

'yechi 藥翅 (yechih) Wings (to obtain them and fly): WB 288.3

'yechu 藥軀 (yechu) Cursed beast!: YQX 1630.5
yedaquan 挠大拳 (yehdahquahn) To waste or be extravagant with money: YQX 888.4
yefang 野方 (yeefang) Maid; concubine: ZXZY 189.8
yefu 夜府 (yehfu) The grave: PPJ 229.2
yeguanman 履罐满 (yehguaahnmaan) Retribution is at hand: YK 294.10. Also nieguanman 落满, ye-guanying 落盈
yeguanying 落盈 (yehguaahnying) See yaguanman
yehuxian 野献 (yehuxiahn) 1. Honeyed words: YQX 1410.12. 2. To have a cunning desire for
yeji 喂饥 (yeji) To satisfy hunger: YQX 642.14
yejiang 誦漿 (yehjiang) To beg or ask for water (after a Tang story about Cui Hu 崔): DXX 2.14
yela 野刺 (yehla) 1. Kitan. Soldier, military courier: YQX 413.7. 2. Yamen runner (variant: 挠): WB 902.15. Also yeluoh 也落河
ye'laifge 野来 (yehlailge) Yesterday; last night: LZY 16.4. Also yewan'lai 落夜来
yelao 野老 (yellaao) See yila
yeluxin 野鹿心 (yeluhxin) Wild, untamed: MZJ 377.9
'yeluo 也落 (yeluo) Pat. Syll. Like tra-la in songs (sometimes expresses “alas!”): DXX 73.2.
yeluoh 也落河 (yeluohonhel) See yela
yemao'z 野猫子 (yehmaoz) See yemo'z
'yemo 也末 (yemoh) See 'yena
'yemo 也末 (yemo) See 'yena
yemocha! 也摩瞎 (yemochal) See yecai!
yemoge 也摩哥 (yemoge) Pat. Syll.: YQX 1509.18. Also 'yeboge 也波
'yemo haihai 也摩哈哈 (yemohaihai) Pat. Syll. Like tra-la-tra-la: DXX 44.10
yemoshia! 也摩沙 (yemoshia) See yecai!
yemotion! 也摩天 (yemotion) Oh, merciful heaven! (used in situations involving killing and suffering): YQX 643.18. Also 'yebotion! 也波
yemo'z 野魔王 (yehmolz) Owl: MZJ 722.6. Also yemao'z 猫
'yena 野 (yeenah) 1. Pat 野/。 Found internally or at the end of a phrase: YQX 410.12. 2. Part. Final, indicates a rhetorical question: DXX 100.12. Also 'yemo 末, 也, 'yebolu 也, 'yebu 也
yepen'r 夜盆儿 (yehpelne) Chamber pot:

yeren 野人 (yereeln) Gentleman in retirement or seclusion: YQX 852.20. Also yinjun 隐君
yeren 恶人 (yehreln) Villain, evildoer: YQX 1139.17
yeshenqu 野身驱 (yehshenqu) Person with bad karma: YQX 253.20
yewan'lai 夜晚来 (yehwaanlail) See ye-lai'[ge]
yeweier 野味儿 (yeweierl) Rich wastrel; brothel playboy: YQX 265.12
yeweii nitu 曳尾泥塗 (yeweii niltu) Fig. Scholar in retirement or seclusion (to drag one’s tail through the mud): MZJ 249.10
yexiang 野相 (yehxiang) See niexiang
yexiang luojie 野巷掠街, ～～掠～～ (yehxiangh luoljie) To yell and holler in the streets: YQX 484.15. Also luo-jie yexiang ～～～, 罗～～
yeyan 野眼 (yehyaan) Fateful eyes (fated by bad karma): YANG 1130.10. Also nieyan 落～
\cdot yeye 喔啞 (yeye) Sound of sobbing: YQX 466.5
yeyuan 

yeyuan 業冤 (yehyuan) Nemesis; bane of my life; (pejorative term used affectionately): WB 261.6

yezao cunyao 野藻村肴 (yeezaao cunyaol) Coarse, unrefined fare: MZJ 435.3

yezhong 業種 (yehzhoong) See xiaoyezhong

yezhuan 葉傳 (yehzhuahn) Indian texts written on palm leaves

yi

yi! 伊 (yi) Expresses sudden awareness: YQSC IV 256 (3)

yi 岱, 陀 (yih) See ge

yi! 衅 (yil) Expresses surprise or astonishment: YQX 461.9

yiban bandian 一班半點 (yibihanbndian) Bedroom hanky-panky: CLS 221.7

yiban'r 一班兒, 一班儿  (yibanh) Of the same age or generation: WB 5.5

yiben yili 一本地利 (yibeen yilih) Both principle and interest: WB 189.8

yibi 抑逼 (yibih) See yile

yibi'r 一壁兒 (yibhr) See yibixiang

yibi'tou 一壁頭 (yibhtou) See yibixiang

yibixiang 一壁廂, 一壁厢, 一壁廂 (yibihxiang) On the one side, on the one hand; at the same time: YQX 1520.9. Also yibi'r 一壁兒, 一壁廂 (yibhr, yibh)

yibi'tou 一壁頭 (yibhtou)

yibi youzhe 一壁有者 (yibh youillez) Wait right here: YQX 40.17

yibiao 一表 (yibhaoh) Outstanding, unusual (human looks or talent): YQX 1657.15

yibiao 一彪, 一彪 (yibhao) File or company (troops and horses): WB 562.8. Also yidiu 一彪 (yidh)

yibing 一餅 (yibihng) Gold or silver ingot (biscuit-shaped): YQX 1179.10

yibinglian 一柄臉 (yibhngliann) Face (bing = zhang 張): YQX 1405.17

yibo 衣錐 (yibo) Budd. Cassock and begging bowl: YQX 1064.11

yibudi 一布地 (yibuhdih) All together; in the same place: DXX 62.9

yicao 一操 (yicao) 1. Time, turn: YQX 234.17. Also yizao 一操 2. Tune; stanza of a song: MZJ 119.7

yicao fumu 依草附木 (yicaofuhmuh) Fig. To act the sycophant or parasite (creepers vines on trees): YQX 1524.7

yichan 一茬 (yichahn) 1. Persistently, over and over: YQX 345.7. Also yishan 一茬 2. The whole; one and all without exception: YQX 1654.8. Also yichuang 一茬 3. The whole area, the entire region: YQX 1256.20

yichao 一抄 (yichao) Handful; a few lumps of: YQX 1520.4

yichichi 一弛 一弛 (yichihchih) Languid, lethargic; tired and sleepy: YQX 915.12

yichou bushu 一籌不數 (yichoul buhshu) Not worth a cent: CCYD 23

yichuan 一罇 (yichuan) Meas. For open spaces: YQSC IV 204

yichuang 一茬 (yichuang) See yichan

yichuiyi 筑時 (yichuhih) Time needed to cook a meal: YQX 633.14

yicuan[cuan] 一簇簇 (yicuhcuh) See yicuan[cuan]

yicuan[cuan] 一捲捲 一捲捲 (yicualncualn) Crowded together; in groups; also, in clumps: YQX 872.10. Also yicu[cu] 一簇簇

yicui 倚翠 (yicuich) Romantic: DXX 1.8

yicuo'r 一撮兒 (yicuohr) All, completely: DADIAN 11

yida 倚大 (yidah) To exploit seniority: YQX 201.17

yidada 一搭搭, 一搭搭 一搭搭, 一搭搭 (yihadah) See .geda[da]
yida’li 一搭裡. ~答 ~ (yidalii) See yida[r]
yidaqiang 一搭 墻 (yidelqiæng) Wall (= yiduqiang 一搭 墻): LZY 55.5.
yida’r 一搭兒 (yidarl) 1. Together; also, the same place: YQX 1600.14. 2. Meas. For a strip, plot, or group: YQX 1208.15. 3. Of the same kind: WB 62.4. Also yida’li ～ 答, yita[r] ～ 壞 ~
yidengdeng 拌蹬蹬. ～ 鄰 鄰, 拌蹬蹬 (yidelhengdeheng) See gedengdeng
yidi’de 一地的 (yidihde) See yidi[l]
yidi[l] 一 地 裏. ～ 里 (yidihlii) 1. Everywhere; all around: YQX 931.11. 2. Entirely; also, the whole, all: DXX 21.10. Also yidi’dé ～ 的
yidi’li 一遮 裏 (yidihlii) A spell of, an onset of, a fit of: YQX 111.5
yidiyi 一遮 一 (yidihyi) To act by turns: YQX 202.2
yidi yisheng 一遮 一 声 (yidih yisheng) With every pass of the (wine cup), a sigh: WB 305.21
yiding 已定 (yidiæng) See niding
yidiu 一丢 (yidiu) See yibiao
yidou 遐 迩 (yidouh) To tempt, entice: YQX 153.10
yiduo 一 垢 (yiduh) A heap, pile: WB 281.20
yiduoqi 一穢 氣 (yiduoqih) See yituoqi
yier 疑 质 (yilerh) To wonder: DXX 5.12
yiersan 一二三 (yiersan) Fig. In every way; in many ways: DXX 149.1
yifa 一發, ～ 法 (yifa) 1. Together; at the same time: DXX 161.8. 2. All the more, even more: YQX 202.13. 3. Just; simply; also, may as well: YQX 1391.11. 4. All, entire, the whole: YQX 129.15
yifan 衣飯 (yifahn) Livelihood; walk of life; trade: YQX 1253.11. Also yishi ～ 食
yifang yiwo 一房一 階 (yifan yihwoh) Complete trousseau 房 and nuptial bedding 階: YQX 210.14
yifen ren’jia 一分 人家 (yifen renjlja) A person: YQX 1393.11
yifu 媳 夫 (yiful) 1. Husband of a sister: YQX 889.20. 2. Men who share the same prostitute: YQX 851.9
yifu’men 衣服 每 (yifulmen) Bureaucrats, officials: YQX 153.11
yiganren 一 干人 (yiganren) All those involved: GHQ 519.24
yiguna 一股 那 (yigunah) Right away; quickly: WB 281.7
yigushou 一鼓 收 (yigusouh) To win a battle: WB 177.20
yiguo[r] 一 堆 (yiguor) Area, space, patch: YQX 1600.13. Also yituofr ~ 堆 ~ 眼guor 堆 ~
yihang 她 (yihalng) She: CSD 32.3
yihangren 一行人 (yihalngren) Group of people: YQX 205.12
yihao 邻號 (yihhaoh) Village elders: LZY 2.4
yihexiang 一相 (yihexiahng) Budd. To share the same destiny; have the same phys- iognomy: WB 674.3
yihong 一 紅 (yihhong) Thundering roar of mighty waters: DXX 4.3
yihongdou 一紅豆 (yihlongdoh) Fig. To weep (red beans = tears): YCJ 4.16
yihu tian[di] 一 壺 天地 (yihul tiandih) Duo. The world in a jug: YQX 1364.3
yihua 一( yihual) Area, region: YQX 990.1
yihuan[‘de] 依循的 (yihualnde) As usual, as before: YQX 282.9
yihuan yibao 一还一报 (yihualn yibauh) Eye for an eye: WB 57.10
yihui 以回, 且 (yihuihl) To have returned: WB 182.5
yihui’jia 一回家, 会价 (yihuijial) A little while, short time: YQX 1708.19. Also yihui‘r ～ 会
yihui‘r 一會儿, 回 (yihuihr) See yihui’jia
yihuo 一同 (yihuoh) Together: YQX 1376.1
yihuo[s] 一起 (yihuosaas) Band, bunch, group: YQX 644.9
yijia 伊家 (yijia) She, her; you; I: WB 16.6
yijia wuer 一家無二 (yijia wulerh) Close-knit family: YQX 247.17. Also yijia yiji ~ ~ ~ 计, yijia yishi ~ ~ ~ 室, yijia’zhi ren ~ ~ 之人
yijia yiji 一家一計 (yijia yijih) See yijia wuer
yijia yishi 一家一室 (yijia yishih) See yijia wuer
yijia’z 一架子 (yijiahz) Meas. For suits of clothing: YQX 1588.16
yijia’zhi ren 一家之人 (yijiazhrel) See yijia wuer
yijiao 一角 (yijiaao) Meas. For written documents or packages: YQX 1422.2
yijiao 一跤 (yijiaoh) Fall, tumble: SHZ c3
yijiao’de 一脚地、~ ~ 的、~ 覺、~ (yijiaaoede) 1. In no time, in a little while: WB 464.16. 2. Directly, straightaway: YQX 851.10
yijiaogao yijiaodi 一脚高一脚低、 ~ ~ ~ 底 (yijiaogao yijiaodi) To walk unsteadily due to anxiety or nervousness: WB 85.20
yijie 一解 (yijiee) Time; occurrence: YQX 644.19
yijin 一筋 (yijin) Trayful; steamerful: YQX 393.16
yijin qingluo 當錦 盤羅 (yijin qingluo) See qingsha yijin
yijin qingsha 當錦 盤紗 (yijin qingsha) See qingsha yijin
yijing’de 一 径的, ~ 達, ~ 竟, ~ 境 (yijingde) Straightforwardly, directly; purposefully: YQX 854.7
yijingr’ 一景兒 (yijingr) A short while: L14
yijiu 一就 (yijiuh) At the same time; also, while you’re at it: XST 297.4
yike 醫可 (yikee) To cure disease: YQX 851.9
yikou 依口 (yikouh) See yingkou
yikuai’z 一塊子 (yikuaihz) Meas. For horses (= yipi 一匹): WB 902.16
yila 立利 (yihlah) Kitans. Lackey; yamen runner: YQX 585.7. Also yiluohe ~ 落老
.yilala 立利 (yilalah) See gilala
yile 抑勒 (yileh) To force, coerce: WB 11.18. Also yibi ~逼
yili 一力 (yilih) Vigorously; with all one’s strength: XST 274.9
yili 透縫, 透縫 (yili) Slowly, gradually: MJZ 270.3; YCJS 460. Also liyi 透~
.yili liangba 一犁兩耙, ~ ~ ~ 穂, ~ ~ ~ 穗 (yilil liangbah) To farm: YQX 3.16
.yili wula 吳哩 咚 (yilishulah) See .yili wula
.yili wulu 壹後元 滯, .yili wula 壹後元, 一後元, 亦後元, .tiliu tulu 剥後秃鹿

yiliao 一了 (yiliao) 1. All along, always; usually: YQX 172.17.2. No matter that; regardless: WB 718.8
yiliaooshuo 一 了 說 (yiliaoshuo) As they say (introduces a maxim): YQX 39.17
yilin zongzu 一 林 宗 祖 (yilin zongzu) Of the same family, clan, or sect: MZJ 344.5
yiling’r 一靈 兒 (yilingr) Soul; disembodied spirit: YQX 138.17
yilu 一 淌 (yiliu) Quick glance: YQX 1271.11
yilu wula 一 留 兀 滷, ~ 淌 ~ , 亦 淌 ~ (yiliu wuhlah) See .yili wulu
yilu wulu 壱 留 兀 滷 (yiliu wuhluh) See .yili wulu
yilou 留 漏 (yillou) Accident; fire: YQX 127.10
yillingqing 偏 情 (yilingqing) Mother’s longing for her children to return: YQX 818.13
yiluzhun 衣 業 (yiluzhun) Authorised for an official post: MZJ 211.8
yiluohe 衣 禾 (yiluohe) See yila
yiluo yiba 一 抹 一 把 (yiluo yiba) To wipe tears: YQX 642.6
yima 駿 馬 (yimaa) See puma
yima bukua shuang-an一馬不 跨 雙 襁 (yimaa bukkuah shuangan) Prov. It is difficult to serve two masters (a horse cannot wear two saddles): YQX 1506.20. Also yima nanjiang liang-anbei ～ 難 將 兩 鬆
yima nanjiang liang-anbei 一馬 難 將 兩 鵰 鬆 (yimaa nalanjiang lianganbeih) See yima bukua shuang-an
yima yian 一 马 一 毫 (yimaa yian) To have only one husband: DADIAN 11
yimai 一 費 (yimaih) Meas. For portions of food: YYCD 7
yimei’li 一 味 裏 (yimeihlii) See yimi’de
yimen 言 門 (yihmeln) To pay a visit: MZJ 2.14
yimi’de 一 言 地, ~ 裏 的 (yimiilde) 1. Persistently; stubbornly: YQX 1070.8. 2. One and all; without exception; totally: DXX 6.7. Also yimi’li ～ 裏, ~ 哩, ~ 里, ~ 里 裏, yimeli’li ~ 裏 看
yimi’li 一 言 裏, ~ 哩, ~ 里, ~ 里, ~ 里 裏, yimillli See yimi’de
yimiexing 一 要 行 (yiliehxihng) To be headstrong; act single-mindedly: WB 87.15
yimo 一 摩 (yimoh) One great stride: YQX 783.1
yimo’r 一抹 摩 (yimoor) Meas. Swath, patch (sunlight or mist): YQX 87.7
yimo’r 一 陌 摩 (yimohr) 1. One hundred (coins or paper ingots): YQX 75.18. 2. Consistently; all along; up to now (like — i»J): DXX 73.3
yinatou 一 臭 头 (yinahtoul) To hide the head: WB 287.6
yinai 娘 奴 (yinaai) Female servants: DXX 18.10
yinaner 一 娘 者 (yinaihnerl) Good daddy (prostitute’s pet name for her lover): WB 935.14
yinian 一 拾 (yiniaan) Tiny bit: DXX 13.5
yinian chunjin yinianchun 一年 春 盈 一 年 春 (yiniaanlijin yinianchun) Years pass one by one (first line of the beggar’s song “Lianhualuo” ji§, fy %>). YQX 269.20
yinianhong 一 拾 紅 (yiniaanholng) Red peony: YQX 269.20
yinianhong 一 拾 紅 (yiniaanholng) Red peony: YQX 14.7
yinong’li 一 拾 裏 (yinonglii) See yinong[’r]
yinuo —| (yinuoh) Meas. Armful: WB 300.2
yipeidou —| (yipeihdou) To give a horse free rein: YQX 317.7
yipiaoyin yidanshi —|— (yipiaolyiin yidanshil) Humble, meagre life (drink from a gourd, eat from a ladle): YQX 634.14
yipu congzifang —| (yipu congzifaang) Whiskery face: MZJ 205.1
yiqi —| (yiqii) Meas. For persons: YQX 1512.5; for a group of people: YQX 432.13; for a document: YQX 1377.5
yiqi banqiang —| (yiqil bahnqiang) Full leaf and partial stem (tea leaves): YQX 730.2. Also yiqiang yiqi —| (yiqiang yiqi)
yiqishang —| (yishaang) 1. A while, period of time: DXX 83.8. 2. Long while: YQX 428.14. Also yixiang —| (yixiang)
yiqianlai yihou —| (yiqialnlai yihouh) First things first and last things last; things should follow in logical sequence: YQX 1521.20
yiqiang yiqi —| (yiqiang yiqi) See yiqi banqiang
yiqiaoqiao —| (yiqiaoqiao) Terrified: MZJ 235.1
yiqin yijin —| (yijih) Emperor (versus the people, wanmin)
yirenhjiuding —| (yirenhjiuding) Fig. Nation's fate hanging by one thread: MZJ 522.13
yisun <$t ^t (yihsuun) To stir up, agitate; distress: DXX 130.10
yishun ^ ^ (yishuhn) Resolve; intent: YQX 203.3
yishi fumu —| (yishil fuhmuu) Foster parents, (like parents, they provide food and clothing): YQX 1507.7
yishuang lianghao —| (yishuang liaanghaao) Two things perfectly suited to each other; affectionate couple: YYCD 21
yishui —| (yishuil) According to (legal) statutes: YQX 640.6
yitiao —| (yitiao) See yidafr
yitangshen —| (yitangshen) To emerge victorious after a narrow escape: WB 584.10
yitou —| (yitoul) Straightaway, directly: WB 49.19
yitoucuo —| (yitoulcuo) Calamity, disaster: YQX 1282.20

yiou yiran —| (yioul yiraln) Continuous without cease: YYCD 556
yishan —| (yishahn) See yichan
yishang —| (yishaang) 1. A while, period of time: DXX 83.8. 2. Long while: YQX 428.14. Also yixian —| (yixiang)
yishe —| (yish) Distance traveled by an arrow: YQX 1664.19
yishi — (yish) See yifan
yishi anjie —| (yishil aNhjiel) Appropriate for the time and season: YQX 1663.11
yishun ^ ^ (yishuhn) Resolve; intent: YQX 203.3
yisi liangqi —| (yisi liaangqih) Life hanging by a thread: YQX 504.10
yisun <$t ^t (yisun) To stir up, agitate; distress: DXX 130.10
yita'[r'] — (yita[r']) A while, period of time: YQX 115.15. 2. To tolerate, allow; be unconcerned about: YQX 296.7
yirong —| (yirong) To place all responsibility on: WB 49.19
yitou —| (yitoul) Straightaway, directly: WB 49.19
yitoucuo —| (yitoulcuo) Calamity, disaster: YQX 1282.20
yitou'de 一 頭 的, ~ ~ 地, ~ 投 ~ (yitou'de) 1. Meas. For silver or coins: YQX 1131.10. 2. Directly, straightaway: WB 375.12. 3. The moment that; when it comes to: WB 16.6.

yitou liüdang 依 頭 續 當 (yitou liüdang) To consider carefully from beginning to end: YQX 1385.17

yitou...yitou 一 投 ... 一 投 (yitou) On the one hand...on the other hand: WB 403.15. Also yixiaili...yixiaili 一下...一下 (yixiaili) On the one hand...on the other hand: YQX 1284.10

yituo 抑 托 (yituo) Ceiling: WB 28.20

yituoci 一托氣, ~ 脫 ~ (yituoci) In no time at all; in one breath: WB 53.2. Also yiduoqi ~ (yiduoqi) Ceiling: WB 28.20

yituo'[r] 一 塊 兒, ~ 陀 (~ yituo'r) See yiquo'[r]

yituo'r 一 塊 兒 (?yituo) Together in the same place (地 is not found in dictionaries): MZJ 48.12

yituotou 一 托 頭 (yituotou) All: DXX 66.14

yiwang 一 視 (yiwang) Range of vision: YQX 1269.12

Yiwang 臺 (yiwalng) Fig. The guqin (Yiyang produced the finest pawlonia wood used for constructing this instrument)

yixing qiyu 儀 形 器 字 (yixing qiyu) Impressive in form and figure: MZJ 281.11

yixingxing 一 星 星, ~ 惹 惹 (yixingxing) Everything, every item; the whole lot: YQX 610.15

yixingxing 一 星 星 (yixingxing) Everything, every item; the whole lot: YQX 610.15

yiyang 嶽 陽 (yiyang) Fig. The guqin (Yiyang produced the finest pawlonia wood used for constructing this instrument)

yiyangsheng 一 陽 生 (yiyangsheng) As the force of yang begins to ascend (after the winter solstice): MZJ 602.10

yiyi 邑邑 (yiyi) Painfulness (= 悽): WB 9.16

yiyi 姨 姨 (yiyi) Auntie: a sister’s wife; mother’s sisters; also, male’s address to his prostitute: YQX 193.16

yiyongxing 一 勇 想 (yiyongxing) Impetuous, rash; also, to act without thinking: YQX 1545.16

yiyu 破 猶 (yiyu) To be irresolute; also, indecisive: YQX 963.3

yizao 一 嚕 (yizao) See yicao

yizha 一 扎, ~ 毛 (yizha) 1. Span (the distance between the thumb and index fingers; zha = 扎) 2. To split, cut (zha = 折 or 折): YQX 1530.4

yizhajiao 一 扎 脚, ~ 扎 (yizhajiao) To get a foot in; get a toehold: YQX 983.14

yizhao masi huangjinjin 一 喪 貓, 背 賀 (yizhao masi huangjinjin) See masi huangjinjin

yizhen nanke 一 餐 (yizhen nanke) See nankemeng

yizhi — (yihi) Meas. For distance of journey or road: YQX 1399.6
yizhi 窝滞 (yilzhih) To be hesitant, irresolute, or indecisive: MZJ 276.2
yizhong 一终 (yizhong) Period of twelve years: WB 383.7
yizhoujin 衣 畫 錦 (yizhouhjiin) To display success (dress by day in embroidered robes): WB 311.13
yizhu 一住~注 (yizhuu) Meas. For money: YQX 107.15
yizhuang buxie 一装不卸 (yizhuang buxieh) It is too late to reverse course: DXX 122.10
yizhuang'r 一装~ (yizhuang'') Meas. For affairs or events: YQX 120.11. Also yizhuangzhuang ~ ~ ~staff, ~ ~ , ~ ~ ~
yizhun 一准 (yizhun) For sure; certainly: YQX 1369.1
yiziwang 一字王 (yizhiwalng) Imperial prince; hereditary prince of the first rank: YQX 10.3
yizizi 意 改 改 (yizhizi) To think of continually: YQX 55.19

yin

yin 义 (yin) Unit of weight in the Yuan period (a short yin = eighty pounds; a long yin = one hundred twenty pounds): YQX 886.4
yin 棵 (yin) Mattress: WB 272.3
yin 寄 (yin) To hide: FANGYAN suppl. 22
yin 隐 (yin) See wen (1)
yinban'¥ 印 板 兄 (yinhbaanr) See jingban'¥
yinbian 印 騏 (yinbian) To chant poetry on horseback: MZJ 197.1
Yincao [difu] 陰 曹 地 府 (yincaodifu) See Yinsi

yinchan 銀 塘 (yinchahn) Moon: CSD 44.1
yin'de 吱 的 (yinnde) See ren (2)
yiner 因 而 (yinerl) Careless, negligent; perfunctory; also, indiscreet; rash: WB 288.16
yinfang 淫 坊 (yinfalngh) Brothel: YYCD 851
yinfu 督 付 ~ 附 督 ~ 腹 ~ 服 (yinfulf) To ponder, consider, think over: YQX 72.10. Also anfu 暗 ~, yingfu 感 ~
yinhao 銀 毫 (yinhao) Chinese brush: THS 155.12
yinhe 印 合 (yinhel) Mold: YQX 99.10
yinhu 銀 壺 (yinhul) Silver pitcher time-piece (the water level, as it escaped from the bottom, was gauged on a calibrated arrow): YFG 15.5. Also yinlou ~漏

Yinjian 陰間 (yinjian) See Yinsi
yinjian 銀 箭 (yinjiahn) Calibrated arrow in a clepsydra for measuring time: WB 5.10. See also yinhu 銀 壺
yinjiao 嬭 嬗 (yinjiao) Beautiful women: YQX 3.21
yinjuan 嬗 妻 (yinjuahn) Husband and wife: MZJ 271.3
yinjun 隱 君 (yinjun) See yeren
yinkaoao 銀 棺 柩 (yinkkaoln) Rich bride-price (willow casket filled with silver): MZJ 78.7
yinkong 引 控 (yinkhong) To lead, guide; command: YQX 5.6
yinlao 銀 老 (yinlaao) See genlao
yinlou 銀 陡 (yinlouh) See yinhu
yinpa 銀 嫩 (yinpa) Moon: PPJ 159.3
yinpen shui guan 銀 盆 水 罐 (yinpein shui guahahn) See shui guan yinpen
yinping 銀 瓶 (yinpingl) Fig. Hopeless; useless (a silver dipper used in a well is easily smashed): YFG 60.12
yinqi 宠气，嗜－、饮－、癖－（yinqih）To bottle up emotions; suppress opinions: DXX 84.1. Also anqi 愆－

Yinque 銀闕（yinqueh）Dwelling place of immortals: PPJ 159.5

yinren 陰人（yinrenh）Female; woman: YQX 1625.4

Yinshan 隱山（yinshan）Hell for the ghosts of the guilty (dark, dank, and without food): YQX 1513.16

yinshen 陰神（yinshenh）To sneer: DXX 150.4

yinshizhi ren 飲食之人（yinshizhi ren）Leech (eats and drinks but is otherwise useless): THS 70.2

Yinski 陰司（yinsky）1. Yama, King of Hell 2. Hell: WB 56.15. Also Yinjian －閻, Yincaoh [difuh] － 曹地府

Yinsi shidian 陰司十殿（yinsi shidiahn）Budd. Ten Tribunals of Hell: MDT 123 n.1. Also shidi －地, shiwang － 王

yintang 印堂（yintan）Center of the forehead (used by physiognomists): WB 24.6

yintiao 印調（yintiao）To provoke: DXX 15.1

yinxiajiu 印下酒（yinxiahjiu）To serve wine: YQX 1259.8

yinxiu 隱秀（yinxihu）1. Hidden talent. 2. To keep something secret: WB 301.11. See also wenxiu

yinxiu 隱袖，～秀（yinxiu）See wenxiu

yinyang laiqiangtou 銀樣 鐵槍頭（yinyinyahng laiqiangtou）See laiqiangtou

yinyi 因依，～宜（yinyi）The story; the reasons; details: LZY 11.10

yinyu'jian 因語間（yinyujian）While speaking: YANGI 199.11

yinyuan 黃線（yinyuan）Destiny or karmic influences which bring a couple together (=姻～): ZXZY 81.6

Yinyuanbu 媵姻簿（yinyuannbu）Man in the Moon’s ledger which records names of couples destined to marry: YQX 194.6

yinyue 答約，嗜（yinyue）To consider; turn over in the mind, ponder: DXX 119.8. Also anyue 愆－, 愆－, nenye 悯－

yinyue 隱約（yinyue）To approximate, guess; also, nearly, almost (used like 約撰): LZY 55.5

yinz'li quiyue 質子裏秋月（yinzlil quiyue）No such thing (view an eclipse of the autumn moon in a dark pantry), the lead line of a xiehouyu 歌後語 whose punch line is buzengjian zhedengshi 不曾見道等食, “who ever heard of eating like this?” (食 is a pun on 餓 “to eat the moon”): YQX 196.8

yinzhi 陰誌，～齧（yinzhih）Acts of kindness done in secret: YQX 1038.9

yinzi fengqi 陰子封妻（yinzih fengqi）To bestow a feudal title on the wife and an official post on the son of a distinguished citizen: WB 85.19

yin

yin 嗔, 應（yihng）To answer, reply; agree, promise: WB 452.5

yin! 嗔, 應（yihng）Expresses sorrow or regret: WB 7.16.

yin 竹（yinh）Bamboo measure holding four dou (=斗): WB 91.12

yin'ang 應昂（yinhang）To respond, reply; also, agree: YQX 147.3

yinbie 瘁驚（yinbie）Sore at heart (=硬激): LZY 11.2

yinbu 應捕（yinbuh）Police officer: CCYD 455

yinchoy yinlì 架橋燕侶（yinchoy yinli）See yinli yinchoy
**yingchuai** 硬 揠 (yihngchuiaui) To cling stubbornly to an idea: WB 320.17

**yingchuang** 蝸 窖 (yihngchuang) Fig. Poor student undaunted in ambition (studies by the light of fireflies): YQX 85.6

**yingdaai** 硬 打 揠 (yihngdaaai) To use force: WB 317.14

**yinger** 婴 兒 (yilngerl) Common name for maids: SHZ c45

**yingfengbo[boji]** 風 筑 (yihngfeng bohbohji) Weather vane for an ill wind: YQX 1028.6

**yingfu** 應 付 (yihngfuh) See yinfu

**yingfu'z** 择 擇 (yihngfuz) See zhufu'z

**yinggou** 狡 嬌 (yilnggou) 1. To seduce; take advantage of (sometimes erroneously leigou 偽 嬌): YQX 337.19. 2. To deceive: YQX 306.4

**yinghuadui** 鴛 花 隊 (yinghuaduih) See yinghuazhai

**yinghuazhai** 鴛 花 寮 (yinghuazhaih) Place where fashionable courtesans and prostitutes gather; brothel: TH 17.11. Also yinghua- dui.

**yingji** 映 及 (yihngjil) See yang[jj]

**yingji** 擔 担 (yilngjit) Concerns, worries: YQX 847.15

**yingjia** 綠 當 (yihngjia) Jewelry adorning figures of the Buddha: MZJ 287.3

**yingjian maiqiao** 影 嘉 嘉 (yihngjian maaiqiaoh) To engage in illicit sexual relations: YQX 337.20

**yingkou** 應 口 (yihngkoou) 1. To respond, reply: YQX 332.5. 2. Speech and action in accord: DXX 67.7. 3. To one's taste (food and drink): YQX 26.12. Also yikou 依～

**yinglou** 影 樂 (yihngloul) Mausoleum: WB 587.17. Also yingshen lou'r ～ 盾 ~ 兄

**yingning** 靈 宁 (yihngnilng) Calm and unperturbed: YFG 183.1

**yingre** 應 轉 (yihngree) Worries, cares: WB 12.19

**yingre** 應 喷 (yihngree) See changre

**yingshanzi** 映 山 子 (yihngshanzii) Variety of azalea: HUJI III 45.12

**yingshe** 影 射 (yingsheh) To conceal, disguise: SHZ c6

**yingshen** 影 神 (yingsheln) Portrait of the deceased: YQX 544.14

**yingshen lou'r** 影 神 樂兒 (yingsheln louir) See yinglou

**yingshen tu'r** 影 身 圖 兒 (yingshen tuir) Likeness, portrait: YQX 976.15

**Yingshui** 濂 水 (yingshuui) Mythical isle of immortals (more commonly Yingzhou ~洲): YCJ 109.17

**yingwuzhan** 鴛 鶴 燕 (yinuwuzaan) Conch shell wine cup (has a tip like a parrot's beak): YQX 1665.14

**yingxinlai** 頭 新 来 (yinxinlai) Recently, of late: YQX 333.7

**Yingxing** 永 星 (yihngxing) God of the Martial Star: MZJ 521.1

**yingying** 影 影 (yilngyilng) To be worried and concerned: YRZJ 106.13

**yingyu** 影 屋 (yihngyu) To circle around: MZJ 192.10

**yingyun shengli** 影 雲 生 利 (yihngyun shenglii) To do business: YQX 639.2

**yingzhan** 影 占 (yihngzhan) To conceal, hide from view: YQX 933.7

**yingzhengzheng** 硬 揠 揠 (yihngzhengzheng) Brand new and proper looking: YQX 47.15

**Yingzhoulu** 應 州 路 (yihngzhouluh) Administrative district (路) of Yingzhou: LZY 2.9
yongbiejiu 永别酒 (yongbiejiuu) Condemned man’s last drink: WB 199.17
yongxiang 永巷 (yongxiang) Palace apartments of imperial concubines guilty of infractions or out of favor: YQX 2.9

you

you 有 (you) To be attracted to; be in love with: YQX 249.17
youbeijingwubei 有备无备 (youubei yihngwulbeih) To take someone by surprise; catch off guard: YQX 1662.2
Youcheng 幽城 (youcheng) Hell: CSD 122.12
youcheng’nei zhuaqian (youcheng’nei zhuaqian) Greedy; also, to risk all for enrichment (grab coins from a boiling cauldron of oil): YK 86.2. Also youhuo’nei nalqian (youhuo’nei nalqian) See youcheng’nei zhuaqian
youjie yexiang (youjie yexiang) 1. To roam the streets in search of sustenance (hungry ghost): YQX 199.1. 2. To parade a criminal through the streets en route to execution
youjiu 有酒 (youjiu) To be inebriated: YQX 67.10
youjiudan meifandan (youjiudan meifandan) To put up a pretense of bravery: LU 172
youmenxia 有门下 (youmenxia) To have power and influence: YQX 844.6
youmian 有面 (youmian) To cook; also, the business of cooking: YQX 196.9
youmushu 有梳 (youmushu) Fig. Prostitute (after the combs in their hair): YQX 1238.18
youshoujin 有手巾 (youshoujin) See xiushoujin
youshouwei 有首尾 (youshouwei) To have connections; collaborate; be in cahoots: YQX 685.11
youshuzi 有主子 (youshuzi) Attendant to the heir apparent: MZJ 445.4
youweng’li zhuonianyu (youweng’li zhuonianyu) To expend effort without result (grasp a sheat fish in an oil crock): YQX 580.5

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youfeng 油粉 (youfeng) Prostitute (abbreviation of youtou femian 油頭粉面): MZJ 474.2
yougou 有勾 (yougou) (You) are summoned: YQX 1262.9
youguzi 猥自 (youlguuzi) See youzi
yougun 游棍 (yougun) Street rowdies, toughs: MDT 157.2
youhuo'neinaqian 油罐内拿钱 (youlhuohneih nalqian) See youcheng’nei zhuaqian
youjie yexiang 游街野巷 (youjie yexiang) 1. To roam the streets in search of sustenance (hungry ghost): YQX 199.1. 2. To parade a criminal through the streets en route to execution
youjiu 有酒 (youjiu) To be inebriated: YQX 67.10
youjiudan meifandan 有酒胆没饭胆 (youjiudan meifandan) To put up a pretense of bravery: LU 172
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youshouwei 有首尾 (youshouwei) To have connections; collaborate; be in cahoots: YQX 685.11
youshuzi 右庶子 (youshuzi) Attendant to the heir apparent: MZJ 445.4
youtou 油头 (youtou) Ne’er-do-well; profligate: YQX 52.15
youweng’li zhuonianyu 油囊里捉鮫鱼 (youweng’li zhuonianyu) To expend effort without result (grasp a sheat fish in an oil crock): YQX 580.5
youwuzi 猿兀自，由～，尤～ （youlwuhzih） See youzi

youxian[ke] 猿閉可，由～，～開～ （youxilxialnkee） Of no importance; also, a trifling matter; also, it's all right (youxian = abbreviation of youzi dengxian 猿自等開)：WB 310.14

youyang 悠揚 （youlyalng） To spread one’s reputation far and wide: YQX 825.8

youyi 悠夷 （youlyih） To travel in search of learning and experience: WB 260.4

youyi 猿夷，～疑 （youlyiil） Hesitant, irresolute: LIDAI II 609.1

youyi 悠惧行 （youihi） To be anxious: XST 311.13

youyou 尤尤 （youlyoul） To walk slowly: DXX 128.13

youyou 由由 （youlyoul） See youyu

youyu 由由 （youlyou） Hesitant, irresolute: YQX 637.21. Also youyou yuyu ～～～～，由由～～

youyu 悠虞 （youlyul） Cares; anxiety; also, to be anxious: MZJ 250.9

youyun tiyu 尤雲帯雨，優～～～，児～～～ （youyunthiyuu） To engage in passionate lovemaking: DXX 3.5. Also tiyu youyun ～～～～

youzha husun 油爆猢狲 （youzhalhul-sun） Fat-fried monkey!: WB 320.1

youzi 猿自，由～，由子 （youlzih） Still; as usual: LZY 120.10. Also youguzi ～古～，由兀～，尤兀～

youzhi 猿自 （youlzhi） See also you

yu 載 （yuu） 1. To face up to; admit (guilt, crime): YQX 949.9. 2. To be like, be equal to: DXX 4.6. 3. To ask, request: YQX 193.15. 4. To unleash (evil intentions); issue forth (sounds carried by the wind): WB 10.17. 5. To say, tell: ZXY 165.2. 6. To agree, approve: DXX 70.2

yugui 猿伴哥 （yuhbahnge） Willful, stubborn young girl: YQX 1260.8

yubinghuan 猿賓環 （yuhbihnhauln） Beautiful face: YANG I 198.5

yucha 漁槎 （youlchhal） Fishing boat: DXX 129.10

yuchanghou 魚腸絃 （yulchaanghou） Short sword: MZI 441.12

Yuchenyuan 義宸院 （yulchelnyuahn） See Xianyinyuan

yucugong 魚驄 （yuhcung） Piebald horse: WB 304.12

yu’dang 余當 （yuldang） I; we (used by kings and emperors): LZY 147.2

yudie 悠得 （yuldei） Descendants of the imperial family: MZJ 527.6

yudongxi 魚東西 （yuldongxi） Fig. Wine cup: YYCD 189

yufei 子飛 （yulfiei） To fly away together; also, joy of sexual congress: DXX 83.12. Also yugui ～歸

yufeng 悠風 （yulfeng） Letter; written message (hidden in a fish’s belly): WB 16.4. Also yuxin ～信，yushu ～書，yuhong ～鴻

Yufodan 浴佛誕 （yuhfoldahn） See Longhuahui 龍華會

yufu 吾呼 （yufuh） To discuss; comment; talk: HUI III 25.5

yufu 於伏 （yulfu） See wufu

yufu 羽服 （yulfuu） Dao. Robe: YCJ 37.11

yugeng 魚粳 （yulgeng） Fig. White teeth: WB 261.13

yugui 子歸 （yugui） See yufei
yuhong 魚鴻 (yuholng) See yufeng
yuhou 虜候 (yulhouh) Guard; military official: WB 25.4
yuhua'rhshuan 話話兒拴 (yuluaharshuan) To hit it off in conversation: YANG 1200.4
yuhua xiangguan 話話相關 (yuhuah xiangguan) To advise, exhort, instruct: YQX 1659.6
yuji 於濟 (yuljih) To aid the needy: YQX 107.14
yujian 魚箋 (yuljian) Variety of paper in Sichuan: SDJ 81 n.34. See also yufeng
yujie 玉界 (yuhyieh) Heaven: MDT 142.3
yujie 玉節 (yuhyiel) See yuzhu
yujiu 玉酒 (yuhjiu) Fine wine: YQX 642.17
yujue 永決 (yujue) Result, outcome; decision: LZY 9.1
yulan 愚濫, 侞-漁- (yuylland) Boorish, churlish: WB 143.4
yulin 羽林 (yulilin) Birds in general: MZJ 46.7
yulin junshi 御林軍士 (yulilin junshi) Personal attendants to the emperor: LIDAI II 876.12
yulong 龍玉 (yuhlong) Fig. Heavy snowfall: WB 22.9
yulong 魚龍 (yulolng) Fig. Successful graduate (fish transformed into dragon): YQX 594.6
yulu 玉露 (yuhluh) Fine wine: YQX 355.4
yuma['r]馬馬兒(yuhmaar) Fig. 1. Wind-chimes hung in the eaves (jade horses): YQX 362.16. Also tiemal['r]鐵-~- yanna 筝-~ 2. Bridges on a chordophone, zheng 筝 (carved to resemble horses): YQSC IV 299
yumei 玉梅 (yuimeil) White silk plum blossoms (worn in women’s hair for the Shangyuan 上元 festival on the fifteenth day of the first month): YYCD 189. Also xuemei雪
yumei rouyan 愚眉肉眼 (yumeil rouyaan) Slow-witted; unperceptive: WB 64.8
yumen 玉門 (yuumeln) Frontier borders: YQX 724.21
yumen 玉門 (yuumeln) Gate of success (Longmen 龍-: student graduates are likened to fish that change into dragons by leaping Longmen): WB 94.4
yuna['z]玉納子 (yuhnahz) Jade girdle pendant: YQX 18.6. Also yushuna ～束～ See also na'z
yurenyao 玉人腰 (yuhrelnyao) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (waist like a beautiful woman): YQX 1150.21. See also xianrenjian
yurun 餘闇 (yuiruhn) Generous; forgiving; kind: YQX 1647.19
yushan 玉山 (yuushan) Fig. Tall, handsome in stature (jade mountain)
Yushan 玉山 (yuushan) Mytical home of Xiwangmu 西王母, Queen Mother of the West
yushan diqie 玉山底趄 (yuushan diqie) Fallen in a drunken stupor: YQX 1666.8
yushang 羽觞 (yuushang) Two-handled wine cup: MZJ 692.5
yusheng 羽聲 (yuusheng) Mournful musical tone: MZJ 443.1
Yushitai 御史臺 (yuhihiitai) The Censorate: SHIHII 229.n.921 Also Tai ～
yushu 魚書 (yushuln) See yufeng
yushulan 玉樹蘭 (yuhsulhuln) Fig. Talented son or young man: MDT 16.2
yushuna 玉束納 (yuhsulhan) See yuna['z]
yushui'zhi huan 玉水之歡 (yuhsuihihi huan) Joy of sexual congress: YCJ 71.3
yusun 玉筍 (yuhsun) Fig. Lady’s beautiful hand (jade bamboo shoot): YQX 89.
yusuo 玉鎖 (yuhsuo) See jinjia yusuo
Yutang Jinma sanxueshi 三學士 (yuhtalng jinmaa sanxuelshih) Men of prominence and stature (Yutang is the Hanlin Academy; Jinma is the gate to the court where officials gathered before court audience; three scholars is a reference to a poem by Ouyang Xiu commemorating a banquet he attended with two friends): YQX 634.8

Yutang renwu 玉堂人物 (yuhtalng relnwu) See Yutangxian

Yutangxian 玉堂仙 (yuhtalngxian) Scholar of the Hanlin Academy: YRZJ 85.13. Also Yutang renwu 人物

yutianxian 玉天仙 (yuhtianxian) 1. Immortal maid 2. Fig. A beautiful woman (jadelike heavenly immortal): WB 37.19

yutugu 玉兔鵝 (yuhtuhguu) See tuhu

yutuhu 玉兔胡 (yuhtuhhu) See tuhu

yuwei 魚尾 (yuweei) Fig. Crow’s feet (fish tail lines) around the eyes: WB 23.20

yuweimei 魚巍巍 (yuweimei) Glorious and imposing: YQX 1460.11

yuwen 華文 (yuwen) Coda form in Ming chuanqi: CHUANQI 140.19

yuxia 玉匣 (yuhxial) Casket, coffin: YQX 360.2

yuxian 玉織 (yuhxian) Fig. Slender, beautiful fingers: YQX 1665.14

yuxie yunshou 雲歇雲收 (yuuxie yulnshou) Fig. End of a love affair (rains cease and clouds disperse): YQX 1256.11

yuxin 魚信 (yuuxin) See yufeng

yuyejiang 玉液漿 (yuuyehyjiang) Fine wine: THS 38.7

yuye jinzhi 玉葉金枝 (yuuyeh jinzhi) Fig. Member of the imperial clan; noble persons (jade leaves, golden branches: YQX 634.1

yuyi 于役 (yuuyih) Away on distant travels: YFG 8.1

yuyi 玉扆 (yuhyii) ~ Fig. Throne (screen behind the throne): MZJ 235.2

yuyiqu 羽衣曲 (yuuyiquu) See nishang yuyiwu

yuyue longmen 魚躍龍門 (yuuyeh longmeln) Fig. To achieve high office (fish leaps Dragon Gate): YQX 712.1

yuyue yunqi 魚躍雲期 (yuuyue yulnqil) Fig. Intimate meeting of lovers: YQX 1661.19

yuyuxiang 魚雲鄉 (yuuyuuxiang) Fig. Brothel: YQX 1323.12

yuzi 湊子 (yuhzii) See laozhi

yuzha 御劄 (yuhzhal) Imperial will or command: MZJ 668.3

yuzhen 玉珍 (yuzechen) Fig. The guqin (jade bridges which support the strings): MZJ 120.5

yuzhi 俞旨 (yuzechii) Imperial will: MZJ 530.6

yuzhu 玉舞 (yuzechu) Fig. His jadelike brilliance (the emperor): THS 105.8

yuzhu 玉麈 (yuzechu) Jade-handled deer-tail whisk (erroneously玉節): YQX 723.18

yuan

yuanban 鳥班 (yuuanban) Fig. Ranks of officials (the pheasant row, ranks of officials in court ceremony who resemble pheasants flying in orderly formation): YQX 811.12. Also yuanhang 行, yuanluhang 行

yuanben 院本 (yuahnbeen) 1. Variety show of the Northern Song: YQX 901.5. Also called zaju 詞劇 2. Short comic skits (farce and slapstick) intended to preface the Yuan four-act music dramas

yuanchang 怨暢 (yuanchhang) To bear a grudge; feel animosity or resentment (chang = 甚): WB 11.8

yuancheng 圓成 (yuanchelng) 1. To bring
yuanchuchu

to fruition 2. To unite a couple in marriage: YQX 1656.9. Also yuanjiu ~ 結婚

yuanchuchu 寫楚楚 (yuanchuuchuu) Serious grievance or grudge: YQX 1404.20

yuanda zhouzao 造打周遭 (yuandaazhouzao) To broach a subject indirectly: YQX 211.19

yuanding 圓丁 (yuandning) See yuanlong

yuandui 寫對 (yuanduih) Enemy, opponent: THS 163.12

yuandi 寫地 (yuandideh) Godforsaken place: YQX 1129.8

yuanchong 圓相 (yuanchong) Gardener: MDT 23.3. Also yuanzi ~ 子, yuanding ~

yuanchong 院公 (yuanchong) Loyal elderly family servant: YQX 561.15

yuanguang 圓光 (yuanguang) Halo: DXX 20.2

yuangaiquanshen 遠海全神 (yuangaiquanshen) To distance oneself from danger and escape unscathed: YQX 933.11

yuangai 远海 (yuangaih) Far, distant skies: MZJ 596.11

yuangai 倉行 (yuangaih) See yuanban

yuanshen 遠客 (yuanshen) Grave marker for someone who dies away from home: YQX 1701.4

yuancheng 鴛鴦 (yuancheng) Matching tiles or double tiles (after a story of Emperor Wen of the Wei dynasty who dreamed that two tiles fell from the roof and changed into a pair of mandarin ducks): DXX 4.10. Also yuanwa ~

yuancheng 鴛鴦 (yuancheng) To restore a strained relationship: YQX 1259.13

yuanchen 鴛禽 (yuanchen) Reference to the musical piece for the guqin 古琴 entitled “Biehecao” 別操: DXX 81.2

yuanchen 圓就, 鴛 (yuanchen) See yuanchen

yuanchu 圓苦錢 (yuanchu) See ku-naoqian

yuanchu 鴛鴦行 (yuanchu) See yuanban

yuanchen 鴛鴦 (yuanchen) Male; also, masculine: MDT 189.5

yuanchen 鴛禽客 (yuanchen) Two guests sharing a table: YQX 214.10

yuanchu 鴛鴦 (yuanchu) Matching tiles or double tiles (after a story of Emperor Wen of the Wei dynasty who dreamed that two tiles fell from the roof and changed into a pair of mandarin ducks): DXX 4.10. Also yuanwa ~

yuanchen 鴛鴦折頸 (yuanchen) Fig. Divorce (Mandarin duck with broken neck): CHUANQI 150.5
yuanye 需業 (yuanye) Retribution for evil acts committed in a former life: YQX 295.3. Also yuanzhang 需

yuanye 經業 (yuanye) Fate, destiny; affinity: DXX 130.1

yuanyi 宽抑 (yuanyih) Unredressed grievance, a wrong unrighted: HUJI III 100.3

yuanyuan jiaojiao 怨怨焦急 (yuanyuan jiaojiao) Complaining and impatient: YQX 1489.13

yuan'z 子 (yuanz) Brothel: SHZ c69.


yuanzhang 宽張 (yuanzhang) See yuanye

yuanzhang 宽張 (yuanzhang) Marital bed: YQX 1505.6

yue 楼 (yue) To hold, hold up (hem of a garment): DXX 90.1

yuean 楼案 (yuean) Roster of courtesans and entertainers in official service: YQX 154.7. Also li-an 異~

yuechuang 楼床 (yuechuang) Bench on stage for actresses: WB 972.15

yueerchi 约兒赤, 而~ (yueerchi) See yabu

yueerzhi 約兒只, 而~ (yueerzhi) See yabu

yuegao 約高 (yuegao) Deep in the night: THS 219.9

yuegouxing 月勾星 (yuegouxing) Lunar eclipse: MDT 143.12

yuegua 月瓜 (yuegua) See shaogua

yuehu 楼戸 (yuehu) 1. Courtesans and prostitutes in official service: YQX 1259.7. 2. Brothel: YQSC IV 310. 3. Musician, entertainer

yuejiji 越寂寂 (yuejiji) Still, silent (yue = 鬱): YQX 763.19

yuekeng 楼名 (yuekeng) Stage name: WB 976.3

yuemo 约末, 而~ (yuemo) Approximately; in general; probably: DXX 157.12

yuepu 月浦 (yuepu) Moon: YQX 1665.19

yueren 楼人 (yueren) Entertainer, prostitute: YQX 142.3

yuetai 楼台 (yuetai) Theater stage: WB 976.2

yuetan 楼壇 (yuetan) Yamen official in charge of monks, nuns, priests, and entertainers: YQX 1324.2

yueyuan 月園 (yueyuan) Reunion of lovers: YQX 888.5

yueyue’dé 月月的, ～地 (yueyue) 1. Even more so: DXX 132.2. 2. Uncontrollably: DXX 129.13. See also xuxu’dé

yuezhinianzai 月值年災 (yuezhinianzai) Calamity is at hand (within a month): MZJ 227.14

yuezi 月姊 (yuezi) Moon: MZJ 478.11

yun 云 (yun) To apply makeup: YQX 200.19

yun 运 (yun) Fig. To indulge in the sex act (brass handle that “turns” the grindstone): YQX 1254.20. See also tongmoge, wanshi

yun 纡 (yun) See wen

yun-ao 云璈 (yun-ao) Thirteen small brass bells on a wooden rack: YQX 190.5

yunban 云板 (yunban) 1. Cloud-shaped gong (hung in the central courtyard to alert women in the inner apartments of an emergency; males were forbidden to enter): YQX 1668.1. 2. Small hand percussion instrument with a full body and a hole at each end: WB 980.10. Also yunyangban 云, yunpai 云

yue 約 (yue) To hold, hold up (hem of a garment): DXX 90.1

yuean 楼案 (yuean) Roster of courtesans and entertainers in official service: YQX 154.7. Also li-an 異~
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<td>yunshui'zhi shen 雲水之身 (yulnshuizhi shen)</td>
<td>Dao. Itinerant priest: YQX 729.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuntongshi 運通時 (yuhntongshil)</td>
<td>Period of luck: YQX 1659.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>yunxian 運限 (yuhnxiahn)</td>
<td>Fate, destiny: ZXZY 15.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>yunxiao guike 雲霄貴客 (yulnxiao guih-keh)</td>
<td>One destined for a brilliant career: YQX 1264.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yunxinh shuixin 雲心水心 (yulnxin shuiixin)</td>
<td>*Budd. A monk’s quiet state of mind: HUJI III 54.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>yunyangban 雲陽板 (yulnyalngbaan)</td>
<td>See yunban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yunyangshi 雲陽市 (yulnyalngshih)</td>
<td>Execution ground: YQX 1380.17. Also naoshi 闢, naoshi yunyang 闢 ～～～</td>
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<tr>
<td>yunyouyou 韻悠悠 (yuhnyouyou)</td>
<td>Sound of a bugle call: WB 13.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>yunyu 雲腴 (yulnyul)</td>
<td>Variety of tea: YQX 950.17</td>
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<td>yunyu wue 雲雨巫娥 (yulnyuu wuel)</td>
<td>Prostitute: YQX 855.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>yunzhang 雲掌 (yuhnzhangaang)</td>
<td>With great ease: MZJ 143.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>yunzhi 運智 (yuhnzhih)</td>
<td>Talent, ability: ZXZY 41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yunzhi pumou 運智鋪謀 (yuhnzhi pumoul)</td>
<td>See pumou dingji</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
za

'za 咱 (zal) Suff. With the pronouns 我, 俺, 他, 你: DXX 104.13. See also 'zan
za 掏 (zah) To strike; rap: MZJ 336.9
zabasu 雇八喜 (zalbasuh) See tabasi
zadang 杂当 (zaldang) Minor bit parts in Yuan music dramas (cohorts or servants): WB 91.6.
zadi 匪地 (zaldeh) Everywhere: THS 80.9
zafan 杂犯 (zalfan) Crimes deserving lesser penalties than death: WEI 77.13
zaju 杂剧 (zaljuh) See yuanben
zalan 杂惮 (zalaan) To bother, disturb: FANGYAN 49
zaqing 杂情 (zalqiling) Unsteady or unreliable affection: YQSC IV 317
zaren 咱人 (zalreln) Such men!: WB 448.10
zasan 杂善 (zalaan) Variety of noodle soup (noodles are made by forcing dough through a sieve): WB 275.2
zasou 杂唾 (zalsouh) To curse, revile: YQSC IV 317
zazha 索诈 (zazhah) To deceive, trick.

zai

zai 在 (zaih) Suff. Verbal, expresses continuing action or a result (used like 著 or 了): DXX 107.14
zaicheng 在城 (zaihchelng) Local; also, locally, in this town: YQX 1500.12
zaipai 载排 (zaipail) See caipai
zaipai'xia 载排下 (zaipailxiah) Under a clump of trees: YQX 363.10
zaiiri 在日 (zaihrih) Living: WB 202.2

zaishì 在時 (zaihshih) At present, at this time: YQSC IV 321
zaitun 塘混 (zaituln) Disaster, calamity: MZJ 639.7
zaiwuniu 宅烏牛 (zaiwuniul) See shabaima zaiwuniu
zaixia'de ke 载下的科 (zaihxiadhe ke) To plant seeds of disaster: YQX 1640.9
zaliya renma ping-an 在衙人馬平安 (zaihyal renmaa pilngan) People and horses come to order! (formal statement at the opening of court): YQX 1515.1
zaizhang 為障 (zaizhahng) Obstacles, insurmountable barriers: WB 265.10

zan

zan! 吠 (zahn) Alas! YQSC IV 325
'zan 咱, 吠 (zaln) Part. Final, expresses the optative or advisative mood (like 置 or 波): YQX 1499.18.
zan 咱, 吠 (zaln) I; we; us: WB 275.5; you: YQX 1273.8
zan 揹 (zahn) To grasp, clutch: YQX 554.3
zan 趻 (zahn) 1. To prepare, ready (documents): YQX 851.4. 2. To amass, store up: WB 107.10
zanbi'ge 咱彼各 (zalnbiigeh) See zan'ge
zandian 站典 (zaandiaan) Official in charge of granaries: YQX 18.36
zang 来各 (zalngeh) You and I, we: YQX 353.6. Also zanbi'ge ~彼～
zankou'r 磚口儿 (zaankour) Particles of silver: YQX 1121.9
zanshe 掐折 (zaanshel) To have fingers broken in a finger press: HUJI III 22.8. See also zanzhe 掐折
zanshen 管绅 (zanshen) Official; degree holder: MZJ 66.5
zan’z 拭子, 拭 (zaanz) Finger press: YQX 635.3. Also zan’zhi ~ 拭 手 拭
zan’zhi 拭手 (zaanzhi) See zan’z
zanzhe 拭折 (zanzhel) See zanshe

zang

zangmai 贼埋 (zangmail) To implicate falsely; frame someone: YQX 1113.10
zangtou 贼頭 (zangtoul) Penis: WB 660.20
zangwu 贼詐, 贼污 (zangwul) See zhuangwu
zangzhang 贼仗, 責 (zangzhang) Corroborating evidence; missing proof; murder weapon: YQX 1750.1

zao

zao 幸 (zaao) Luckily, fortunately: YQX 1664.17
zao 造 (zaoh) Year, month, day, and hour of birth: YQX 721.6
zao 臭 (zaol) To rap on the head with the knuckles: WB 433.16. Also xie, xue 噎
zaobai 皂白 (zaobail) To make things clear and understandable: YQX 645.17
zaobao 皂哭 (zaobao) Cruel; hot-tempered, easily provoked: YQX 29.20. Also caobao 拆, 操, 操暴, diecao 倖操 (See YK 149.1)
zaochen 早澄 (zaocheln) Early in life: YFG 8.3
zaodiao[qì] 皂雕旗, 皂雕, 皂雕 (zaodiaoqì) Military banner bearing a black eagle: WB 862.8

zaochuang 擦豆 (zaodou) Cleansing powder: YQX 153.2
zaogai 皂盖, 皂~ 盖 (zaogaih) Black parasol (used by officials out on business): YQX 869.20
zaohua 造化 (zaohuah) See zaowu
zaolai 早來 (zaolai) See zaoshi
zaomen 門 (zaoem) Ceremony for a general receiving orders to go into battle: YCJ 8.2
zaonanda 早難道, 蚤~ (zaonandao) 1. Have you never heard? (used to introduce an old saying or proverb): WB 15.20. 2. Rather than..., is better (when followed by 不如): WB 142.9
zaopai 皂牌, 皮 (zaopai) Happy, content: THS 70.6
zaopieqie[’li] 早切切 (zaopieqiehli) Very early; long since: YQX 232.12
zaopiu 柒凕 (zaopiu) Dead drunk; passed out from drink: MZJ 229.9
zaorangjin 霞銀金 (zaorangjin) High quality gold: YQX 586.1
zaoshi 早是, 蚤~ (zaoshi) 1. Fortunately, luckily: YQX 820.20. 2. Already; long since: YQX 209.18. Also zaolai ～來, zeshi 則～
zaopiu 柒凕 (zaopiu) See jiuzao’tou
zaotou 柒頭 (zaotoul) Master (vs. servant): YQX 49.15
zaotoujia 柒頭巾 (zaotoujia) Black kerchief worn by common people: YQX 1433.21
zowanya 早晚養 (zaowanya) See zaoya
zaowei 竦尾 (zaohwei) Servant: YQX 49.15. See also zaotou
zaowo 竦窩 (zaohwo) Kitchen: YQX 251.4
zaowu 造物 (zaohwu) Luck; fate: WB 25.10. Also zaohua ~ 化
zaoxiayang 竦下養 (zaohxiahyaang) Servant: YFG 102.2
zaoya 早衙 (zaoyal) Early morning session of court (evening session = wanya 晚衙; sometimes both are referred to as zaowanya ～晚衙～): YQX 635.16
zaoya 早衙: 蟠～ (zaoyal) Early morning session of court (evening session = wanya 晚衙; sometimes both are referred to as zaowanya ～晚衙～): YQX 635.16
zaozha 早子, ～自 See zaoze
zaozhi 早子, ～自 See zaoze
zaozhu 早子, ～自 See zaoze
zaozhi 早子, ～自 See zaoze
zaozhi 早子, ～自 See zaoze
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ze 交付 (zel) 1. Only: YANG I 272.5. 2. Although, but: YQX 198.13. 3. Just, simply: YQX 1501.13. Also 'zhi 只, zhi 子, 自
zebu 交付 (zelbuh) See buze
zechong 交付 (zelcong) From, since (= 自從): YQX 215.8
zege 交付 (zelge) 1. Part. Final, expressing an advisative or exhortative mood (like 着; 者, or 嘗): YQX 1499.15. 2. Pat. Syll.: YQSC IV 350. Also 'zhige 只～, 之～, 'zige 子～
zegu 交付 (zelguh) Just keep on; the only concern is (= 只顧,只管): YQX 45.21
zeguan'li 交付 (zelguanli) Just keep on; the only concern is: YANG I 469.1. Also zhigu'an'li 只～, 只～里, zhigu'li 只古～, zigu'an'li 子～
zeju 交付 (zeljuh) Toys; amusements: ZXZY 34.11. Also zuoju 作～
ziehousheng 賊醜生, ～丑 ～ (zeihichousheng) Hideous scoundrel: YQX 113.5. Also chouzeisheng ~
zen 浦 (zeendewoo) What are you going to do about it (to me)?: YQX 1504.12
zenxia'de 浦的 (zeenxiahde) How can one bear to?: YQX 359.6
zhaimai 浦的 (zezaihu) 浦的 (zezaihu) 浦的 (zezaihu) 浦的 (zezaihu) How can one bear to?: YQX 359.6
zha 浦 (zah) 1. To stand on end out of fright (hair); bristle (whiskers): YQX 358.4. See also chasha 浦, 浦
2. To make bold: YQX 1405.3. 3. Just; right at the time of: YQX 264.4. 4. At first; for the first time:
zha


zhababa 札八 (zhalba) See jiba

zhade 齐德 (zhade) Unexpectedly; suddenly: WB 790.1

zhakan 闖看 (zhalkahn) To search into, investigate: SHZ c30

zhake 札客, 刺 (zhakel) See dajiuwoo
zhaliu 札柳, 漕 (zhaliu) See sheliu

zhasa 扎撒 (zhasa) Mong. Rules and regulations: YQCD 111

zhasha 浊沙, 奄, 贯, 扎煞 (zhasha) See chazha

zhasheng 乍生 (zhasheng) Novice; new recruit: ZXZY 2.2

zhashi 乍時 (zhashil) In an instant: WB 300.21

zhashoufeng 札手風 (zhashoufeng) See zhashou wujiao

zhashou wujiao 札手舞 João (zhashou wujiaojio) To swing the arms and tap the feet: LU 140. Also zhashoufeng 爲風

zhashu 乍熟, 乍 (zhashul) To pretend to be well-acquainted: WB 844.20

zhayan 眨眼, 乍, 扎, 開, ~ (zhayan) To wink, blink: YQX 1661.9. Also shayan 雲, 然, ~, zhanyan 染, 暄, ~, 暖 ~

zhazha 嘟嘟, 查查, 咋咋 (zhazha) 1. Chirp of birds: WB 339.12. 2. Calling out loudly: YQX 166.16

zhazha huluu 查查胡胡 (zhazhah huluui) To make an empty show; also, all bluff and bluster: WB 15.16

zhazheng 札掙, 札 (zhazheng) See zhengchuai

zhazuo 札作 (zhazuoh) To wear; clothe (legs): MZJ 347.10

zhazhuang 觊候 (zhazhuang) To mock, taunt, ridicule: WB 709.9

zhai

1. Chirp of birds: WB 339.12. 2. Calling out loudly: YQX 166.16

zhaihuluu 查查胡胡 (zhaihuluui) To make an empty show; also, all bluff and bluster: WB 15.16

zhaiheng 扎掙, 札 (zhaiheng) See zhengchuai
zhaihuo 札作 (zhaihuoh) To wear; clothe (legs): MZJ 347.10

zhai

1. To have, possess: HUJI III 55.15

zhai 显 (zihan) 1. To wipe, rub (=撫): FANGYAN 25. 2. To get by, manage (to survive, sustain existence): YCJS 480; PPJ 39.6

zhai 話, 話, 話, 話 (zhai) To mock, taunt, ridicule: WB 709.9

zhai 話 (zhai) See qian
zhan 展 (zhaan) 1. To ripple in the wind: YQX 171.21. 2. To wrestle: WB 804.14

zhan 晒 (zhaan) To wink: YQX 1661.9

zhan-aotou 占鳌頭 (zhanaoaltoul) To finish first place in the Hanlin examinations: YQX 712.1. Also zhanchang'ও ～龍～

zhanbiao 占表 (zhanbiaao) To keep a steady prostitute: YQX 1576.10. Also shanbiao 播～, 暸～, zhanmao'ও ～猴兒

zhancanbang 展參榜 (zhaancanbaang) To leave a calling card: DXX 162.10

zhanchang'ও 占場兒 (zhanchaangr) First place: WB 104.10. Also zhanchang'� ～排～, 佔排～

zhanche 麗車 (zhanche) Felt-canopied carriage used by a Uyghur concubine in Tang times: YQX 10.17


zhandi 佔俾 (zhandih) See dianti

zhanding jietie 斬釘截鐵 (zhandiing jietiie) Feats of skill in variety shows (cleaving nails and severing iron): WB 275.20

zhandudu 戰篲篲 (zhanduudu) See zhandusu

zhandusu 戰篲篲, ～都～, 甄～, 甄～篲 (zhandusuu) To shiver, tremble: YQX 645.16. Also zhandusu ~ ~ 索, zhansusu ~ 索篲, zhanpusu ~ 擲～, zhandusu ~ ~～

zhandusuo 戰篲篲 (zhandusuoo) See zhandusu

zhandan 占斷 (zhanduahn) To be best at, unequalled: YQX 1252.5

zhangan 栈竿 (zhangan) Pole in the fields topped with a sticky substance for catching birds: YQX 842.3

zhangan 戰汗 (zhanganhn) Sweat from fear and apprehension: YQX 529.16

zhanhu 站户 (zhanhuh) Head of a government posthouse or courier station: YQX 493.3

zhanjian 占肩, ～縲 (zhanjijan) Crafty, deceitful; artful: YQX 355.14

zhanjinfu 耕金斧 (zhanjinfuu) Gold-plated axe: MZJ 193.8

zhankou'ও 練口兒 (zhankookour) To pass the lips; speak of: WB 63.6

zhanchai 書頑 (zhanlaih) To slander; falsely implicate or accuse: YQX 783.14

zhanchang'� 占龍頭 (zhanlongtoul) See zhan-aotou

zhanchi 戰 LG (zhanluqiang) 深廬槍 (zhanluqiang) See liuchenqiang

zhamei 新眉 (zhanmeil) To wink; make eyes: WB 85.11

zhannaolr 戰揉~ (zhannaolr) See zhanbiao

zhannian 擔拮, 捉~ (zhannian) 1. To be attached to; be caught up in. 2. To be infected by: YQSC IV 369. Also zhanzhan 占粘, ～粘

zhansusu 戰撲逐 (zhanpsuhu) See zhandusu

zhanssu 戰撲逐 (zhanpsuoo) See zhandusu

zhantao 戰敲 (zhanntao) To make war: WB 59.17

zhano 戰氖 (zhanwoh) See zhanwu
zhanwu 沾污,展～,展汙 (zhanwu) To defile, contaminate: YQX 1658.4. Also zhan-wo 展汚

zhanxinxin 戰欣欣 (zhanxinxin) See zhanqinqin

zhanyan 眼 (zhahnyaan) Dazzling: MDT 118.7

zhanyan 斬眼, 瞅～ (zhahnyaan) See zhayan

zhanyan shumei 展眼舒眉 (zhahnyaan shumei) To wear a pleased expression: YQX 821.8

zhanzhan 占粘, 沾～ (zhahnzhan) See zhannian

zhanyuan 戰驄 (zhahnyauan) Military bay horse with a white belly: DXX 45.12

zhang

zhang 張 (zhang) To look out for, watch over (= 看): WB 286.3

zhang 掌 (zhaang) To light (lamp, fire): YQX 1512.4

Zhang Biegu 張懐古 (zhang biegu) See biegu

zhangduan 栓斷 (zhangduaun) To punish with a caning: YQX 1609.5

zhanghuang 張荒 (zhanghuang) See zhangkuang

zhangji 掌記 (zhangji) Drama script: CLS 231.7

zhangjiegai 長節概 (zhangjiegai) To increase prestige: YQX 935.15

zhangke 掌客 (zhangke) See zhuke

zhangkuang 張狂, 異～ (zhangkuang) Panic-stricken; out of control: YQX 341.7. Also huangzhang 荒獐, 慌獐, 慌～, zhanghuang ~荒, zhangzhang kuangkuang ~～～～, 狂獐～～

zhangluo 張羅 (zhangluo) 1. To spread a net; lay a trap; set things up: WB 159.13. 2. To arrange, set up: WB 251.5. 3. To challenge: WB 683.13. Also zhengluo 鏖～, 擼～

Zhang Qian 張千 (zhang qian) Name of all personal male servants in Yuan dramas (Zhang No. 1,000)

Zhang San 張三 (Zhang San) See Li Wan

zhang'shang guanwen 掌上觀紋 (zhangshang guanwen) Easy; easily done; plain to see (lines in the palm): WB 96.17

zhangsilun 掌絲綸 (zhangsilun) To handle imperial edicts: DXX 70.8

Zhangtaijie 章臺街 (zhangtaijie) Flourishing district; brothel district: MZJ 220.15. Also Zhangtailu ~～路

Zhangtailu 章臺路 (zhangtaillu) See Zhangtaijie

Zhangtai lubangliu 章臺路傍柳 (zhangtai lubangliu) Prostitute (after a Tang story about a Miss Liu of the Zhangtai district: YQX 1258.8

zhangtuo 仗托 (zhangtuo) To rely on; trust to: ZXZY 134.5

zhangxian 枝限 (zhangxian) Strict time limit, which results in a beating for anyone who exceeds it: SHZ c3

zhangya maizui 張牙舞嘴 (zhangya maizui) To boast: LU 386

zhang'ztou 枝子頭, 恨～～ (zhangztou) Chief, head: WB 782.1

zhangzhang kuangkuang 張張狂狂, 狂獐～～ (zhangzhang kuangkuang) See zhangkuang

zhangzhi 張志, 致～智 (zhangzhi) To display erudition; impress: YQX 1044.17

zhangzhu 張主 (zhangzhu) To resolve to do a thing; decide on an action: YQX 897.17

zhao

zhao 爪 (zhaao) Stupid, lamebrained: WB 903.21
zhaoan 招安 (zhaoan) 1. To recruit, enlist: WB 48.12. 2. To give notice of surrender: MZJ 208.9. 3. To extend a pardon; offer amnesty: YQX 1172.5

zhaobei 照杯 (zhaobei) See beiqiao['r]

zhaochen mushi 趁著暮食 (zhaochein mushishil) To struggle from morn till night to make ends meet: YQX 668.2

zhao[cheng] 招承, ~成 (zhaochelng) To confess guilt; plead guilty: YQX 635.4. Also zhaofu[zhuang] ~ 伏状, zhaozhuang ~ 状, chengzhao ~ ~, chengfu ~ 伏, zhaozui ~ 罪, zhaoxiang ~ 谐

Zhao Da Wang Er 趙大王二 (zhao da wangling erh) See Zhao Er

zhao'dao'r 長道兒 (zhao'daohrl) To fall into a trap; fall into someone’s clutches: YQX 937.12

zhao'dui 長對 (zhaouduih) To put up a defense: YQX 1488.6

Zhao Er 趙二 (zhao erh) Tom, Dick, or Harry: WB 117.4. Also Zhao Er Wang Da ~王大, Zhao Da Wang Er ~大王~

Zhao Er Wang Da 趙二王大 (zhao erh wangling dah) See Zhao Er

zhao'feng 長風 (zhaofeng) To cause trouble: MDT 29.2

zhaofu[zhuang] 伏狀 (zhaoful-zhuahng) See zhaoc[cheng]

Zhao Gao songdengtai 趙果送燈臺, ~果 ~ (zhao gao songdengtai) Once gone, never to return (after the tale of Zhao Gao who was sent by his teacher to deliver a lamp to the Dragon King, so that he would calm the river waters and allow a bridge to be built over it. Zhao Gao substituted a lamp of his own making, but it leaked oil and went out. Thereafter Zhao Gao was so ashamed that he never returned): YCJS 482

Zhao Gao songzeng'ai 趙果送曾哀, ~哀 ~ (zhao gao songzengai) Confusion of an old Sichuan folk tale. See Zhao Gao songdengtai

zhao Guanxi 爪關西 (zhao guanxi) Lackeys of Guanxi (regions of Shanxi and Shaanxi): YK 2.11. See also Guanxihan

zhao hun 着昏 (zhao hun) To feel dizzy, dazed, stunned: YQX 405.6

zhao'lao[r] 黃老兒 (zhao laor) Hand: YQX 481.3. See also 'lao

zhao'mu 招目 (zhao'muh) See zhao'z

zhao'nao 着 Corm (zhao'nao) To get angry: YQX 1295.17

zhaoqu 照覲, ~覲 (zhaoqu'h) To look after, care for: DXX 132.14

zhao'shang dahuodian 招商打火店 (zhao'shang dahuoodiahn) See zhaoshangshe

zhao'shangdian 招商店 (zhao'shangdiahn) See zhaoshangshe

zhao'shangshe 招商舍 (zhao'shangsheh) Inn, lodge: WB 195.7. Also zhao'shangdian ~店, zhaoshang dahuodian ~店打火店

zhao'tai 照台 (zhao'taih) Mirror: DXX 88.1

zhao'tao 招討 (zhao'tao) Best, most outstanding (derives from an old official title duzhao taoshi 応): DXX 21.12


zhao tou 釘頭 (zhao tou) To behead: YANG 1 151.5

zhao'xian 招詳 (zhao'xian) See zhao[cheng

zhao xu 招尋 (zhaoxu'n) To hunt; look for: YQX 234.21

zhao yun muyu 朝雲暮雨 (zhao yun muhyuu) Fig. Sexual congress: YQX 1656.18

zhao z 招子 (zhao z) Theater bill, notices, advertisements: CLS 137.4. Also zhao'z ~目, huazhao'r 花 ~兒
zhaozi 爪子 (zhaozi) 1. Simpleton, dimwit 2. Servant, lackey: WB 903.20
zhaozhan 招 鳥，～展，～競 (zhaozhan) To flutter in the wind: WB 115.10. Also zhaozhe ～折
zhaozhao momo 招 招 跺跺 (zhaozhao molmol) To linger: YQX 170.18
zhaozhe 招 折 (zhaozhe) See zhaozhan
zhaozheng 照 證 (zhaozhenghng) Proof, evidence: a document, contract; also, a witness; also, to serve as witness: YQX 203.21
zhaozhuang 招 張 (zhaozhuang) See zhao[cheng]
zhaozhuo 选择，～ ～ (zhaozhuo) To select, recruit: WB 37.2
zhaozui 选择 (zhaozui) See zhao[cheng]

zhe 折 (zha) An act in Yuan dramas. See also banzhe
zhe 招 (zha) This (old form of 遠): YQX 892.15.
'zhe ～ (zha) 1. Suff. For numbers when enumerating: YQX 705.7; with verbs to denote the present progressive tense (= 著): WB 43.9. 2. Part. Final, expressing the imperative or hortatory: YQX 137.11
'zhe 遠 (zha) Pat. Syl.: YQX 151.16
zhebi'[r] 这壁兒 (zhebihir) See yibixiang
zhebian 折辯 (zhebian) See zhezheng
zhedi' r 这地兒 (zheidiir) This place, here: MZJ 48.3
zhecuo 折挫，～剤断 (zhecuo) 1. To torment, mistreat; insult: LZY 59.4, 121.1. 2. Dejected, disspirited; frustrated: YQSC IV 407 (3,4)
zheda'[r] 这搭里 (zhehdalii) See zheda'[r]
zheda'[r] 这搭里，～打～，～答～ (zheddar) Here, in this place: YQX 587.11.

Also zheta'[r] ~ 塌，～塌～，～塔～, zheda'[il] ~ ～裹，zhetu[il] ~ 塌～
zhedang 折當 (zhedanghng) To compensate for; give as equivalent: YQX 324.5
zhedang 遠 報 (zhedang) To obstruct, ward off (dang = 擋): DXX 20.13
zheda 折,～到 (zheda) To suffer physical or mental anguish; be wrecked or devastated: MZJ 66.15; WB 296.2; YANG I 275.6
zhe'de 遠的 (zhe'de) This, here (= 這個): YQX 1379.1
zhe'die 遠 逃 (zhe'die) To fend, ward off (die = 的): LZY 56.1
zhedu 折對 (zhedu) See zhezheng
zheda 折罰，～ ～ (zheda) To punish: YQX 127.19
zhegan 折 敢 (zhegang) To dare to: LZY 18.7
zhegou 折 勻 (zhegou) See zhesun
"Zhegu" 踏鵝 (zhegu) See Zhegagu
zheguban 踏鵝班，～ ～班 (zheguban) Spice added to tea: YQX 353.21
zhegui 拥 前 (zheguih) To graduate and become prominent: WB 86.3
zhego' r 這鍋兒 (zheguor) See yiguo' r
zhehao 折耗 (zhehao) See zhesun
zhedong 哲劍 (zhedong) Sword of knowledge and intelligence: YQX 580.3
zhedong 交際 (zhedong) See zhedong
zhedong 交際 (zhedong) See zhedong
zheda'[r] 这搭里 (zhehdalii) See zheda'[r]
“Zhelagu” 者突吉, ~ ~ 骨 (zheelaghguu)
Aria title in Yuan music dramas: YQX
1375.1. Also Zheng 鵰鷹, Lagu ~ ~

zhelan 遮攋 (zhealn) To restrain; obstruct;
fence in: YQX 1657.21; also, restraint: WB
290.5

zhe’le banchou 折了半蹂 (zheelle bannahchou)
To lose; draw a short lot: WB 62.14

zhe’le qifen 折了氣分 (zheelle qihfehn)
To lose one’s honor: WB 272.8

zheliang 謹量 (zheelliahng) To estimate;
imagine: MZJ 49.11

zhema 折磨: 者 ~ (zhehma) See zheemo

zhemo 視莫, 折 ~, 折末, 者 ~, 者末,
者磨. 折磨: 者麼 (zheemoh) 1. To take an
illegal “cut”: YQSC IV 404 (7). 2. Even
if, even though: DXX 81.7; no matter that:
DXX 60.6. 3. At the risk of: WB 341.11.
4. Perhaps; or: YQX 845.8. 5. If, suppose:
YQSC IV 403 (6). Also zhema 折磨:
者麼, zhengma 折磨

zhepianyi 折便宜 (zheiplinaryi) See luo-
pianyi

zheqijian 這其間 (zheqijjian) See qijian

zhesh a 折殺 (zhelsa) To shorten a child‘ s
life by overindulgence: YQX 413.15

zhesi 這厮 (zhesi) See si

zhesuan 折算 (zheesuah) 1. To plot to
harm another: WB 713.18. 2. From one
system of measurement to another

zhesun 折損 (zheesuun) To lose; sacrifice
(lives in battle): WB 743.6. Also zhegou
~ 勾, zhehao ~ 虧

zheta[r] 這塌兒, ~ 塌 ~, ~ 塌 ~
(zhetar) See zheda[r]

zhetuor[r] 這坨兒 (zhetuur) See zhe-
da[r]

zhexie 這些 (zhexie) Here (like 道這):
YQSC IV 92 (3)

zhezheng 折證 (zhezhengh) 1. Evidence
proof; also, to confront with evidence or
proof: YQX 39.12. 2. To testify in court:
WB 279.6. 3. To handle or deal with: YQX
111.16. Also chaizheng 折 ~, zhedui
~ 對, zhebian ~ 辯, zhizheng 質 ~,
執 ~, zhidui 質對

zhezhongjin 折中心 (zhezhongjin) See
putou

zhezhun (zhezhun) 折准 See zhun[‘zhe]

zhe

zhen 真 (zhen) Immortal being: YQX 723.9
zhen chang 鎮常 (zhechnalng) Often, fre-
frequently: YQX 702.16

zhenguan’li touming 針關裏透命
(zhenguanlii toumihng) See zhenguan’li
touming

zhenguan’li touming 針關裏透命
(zhenguanlii toumihng) To narrowly escape
death, as through the eye of a needle:
LZY 8.4. Also zhenguan’li touming ~ ~
~ 透 ~

zhen’jia 真家, ~ 加 (zhenjia) Truly (=
真個): WB 85.15

zhenla 針喇 (zhenlaa) To talk nonsense
(definition uncertain; perhaps comes from
shengla 聲喇 which was common in Jin-
Yuan times: see DXX 96 n.65): DXX 89.3

zhenliang 謹量 (zhenliaang) To consider;
deliberate: YQX 634.6

zhenma 陣馬 (zhehnmaa) Fig. Male spec-
tators at a show or theater: CLS 228.4

zhenri’jia 鎮日家 (zhehrihjia) Every
day; day after day: DXX 142.14

zhense 擡色 (zhensheng) To flush with anger:
YQX 711.10

Zhenwu 真武 (zhenwu) Dao. God of the
north (long hair, robed in black, with a sword,
standing on a tortoise and a snake): YQX
1185.3. Also Xuanwu 玄, Yuanwu 元 ~

zhenzhen 真真 (zheznzheen) With fixed
and staring eyes: YQX 658.2

zhen[‘zhen]zhi 真真 (zheznzheen) With fixed
and staring eyes: YQX 658.2

Delicate: MZJ 488.11
zhengzhi 針指 (zhengzhi) Needlework, sewing: YQX 196.9

zheng

zheng 扳 (zheng) To differ: WB 14.3
zheng 吧, 搞 (zheng) See cheng[da]
zheng STOP 搞, 搞, 搞, 搞 (zhehng) Meas. For pictures, paintings: WB 972.12
zheng 搞 (zhehng) Ah! YQSC IV 435 (5)
zheng 搞 (zhehng) 1. To polish; rub, wipe (to beautify): DXX 64.13. 2. To engorge by eating (= 銜): WB 246.16. Variant: 搞
3. To get free from: YQX 651.19. 4. In a daze: See also lizheng, zheng'ma
zheng 搞 (zhehng) To earn through effort: YQX 1.12.
zheng 搞, 搞 (zhehng) To open up: YQX 256.4
zheng 搞 (zhehng) To sharpen: WB 508.6. Pronounced cehng in YQSC IV 434
zheng 搞, 搞 (zhehng) To hold up: MDT 69.6
zheng’ba 正八 (zhehngba) Dao. Priest: CCYD 201. See also ‘ba
zhengban 整扮 (zhengban) In full regalia, in full costume: WB 122.13
zhengce 搞側 (zhengceh) See zhengchui
zhengcha 搞差, 搞友 (zhengchah) To be at odds; be at variance: YQX 357.14, MDT 29.3. Also chazheng ～
zhengcha 睽察 (zhengchah) To stare: DXX 45.13
zhengcha daxiao 睽察大小 (zhengchal daxiaoa) To look over the situation: DXX 42.7
zhengchi 搞癡 (zhengchih) To be in a daze, be in a stupor: YQX 127.10. Also zhengzheng chichi ～～～～
zhengchuai 搞攪 (zhengchuaih) 1. To obtain by struggle; make an effort (variants: ～閉, 關閉): YQX 44.11, YQX 1374.2. 2. To struggle against, resist (variants: ～閉, 關關, zhengcuo ～撓, zhengce ～側): LZY 66.6; DXX 37.1. 3. To struggle to keep up a pretense: DXX 43.13. 4. To seek to extricate; try to prevail: YQX 417.8. 5. To keep one’s composure: WB 297.21. Also zhazheng 扎～ 礼～
zhengchuo 搞撮, 搞 (zhengchuo) See zhengshuo
zhengcong 搞琮, 搞琮 (zhengcong) Sound of playing a musical instrument. Also zhengcong ～
zhengcuo 搞挫 (zhengcuoh) See zhengchui
zhengda 嶽違, 整 (zhengdal) See cheng-[da]
zhengdan 正旦 (zhengdan) Principle female lead in a Yuan music drama. See also dan
zhengdang 將桿 (zhengdahng) Rotation process of the five phases, wuxing 五行: YFG 31.6
zhengdaotou jihngdaowei 將頭 (zhengdaotoul jihngdaowei) To fight to the finish: YQX 1508.13
zhengdian beihuai 將頭 (zhengdian beihuai) To sign a personal mark or a signature: YQX 208.17
zhengdian beihua 将頭會 (zhengdian beihua) To sign a personal mark or a signature: YQX 208.17
zhengdun 整頓 (zhengdun) In full measure; also, long and hard (look): YQX 92.18
zhengfeng 將風 (zhengfeng) At sword’s point (over a woman): YQX 89.5
zhengfeng 批執, 將 (zhengfeng) To wrestle: WB 796.6. Also xiangbo 相搏, xiangpu 相撲, sipu 壽撲
zhengjiang 争競, 將 (zhengjiang) 1. To fight over: YQX 46.15. 2. To wrangle, quarrel: YQX 1261.16. 3. To earn a living: WB 345.11
zhengjun[hu] 正军户 (zhegngjunhuh)
Military recruit: YQX 543.14

zheng'leben 正了本，擒 ~，证 ~，
微 ~ （zhehngbleben）To make good on a commitment; insure one gets one’ s money’ s worth: YQX 203.6

zhengli 整理 (zheenglii）To repair: YQX 842.10

zhengluo 置罗，擒 ~ （zhehngluol）See zhenglou

zheng'leben 擒靡 (zhehngbleben) See zheno

zhengmengshi 蟠盟师 （zhegngmelingshi）See zhengmingshi

zhengming 正名 （zhehngmilng）See timu zhengming

zhengmingshi 正名师，明 ~，承明 ~ 
(zhehngmelingshi）Witness, eyewitness: YQX 116.15. Also zhengmengshi 蟠盟 ~

zhengmo 正末 （zhehngmoh）Principal male role-type in Yuan music dramas. See also mo zhengna 置那（zhehngnah）See zhengnua

zhengnai 置奈（zhehngnahi）But; also, unfortunately: YQX 1499.7. Also zhengnua ~ 那

zhengnua 正那（zhehngnuoh）See nua 那，zhengnai

zhengqian 正钱 （zhehngqialn）Fair price: YQX 1593.19

zhengqiangqian 正腔钱 （zhehngqiangqiialn）Tips to a courtesan or entertainer: YQX 266.19

zhengrong 正容 （zhehngrolng）To show merit, achieve fame: YQX 152.18

zhengru 置如 （zhehngru）How can... compare with? （zheng = 比）: YQX 723.10.

zhengshou 正授 （zhehngshou）Formal appointment to office: YQX 635.15

zhengshou 正授 （zhehngshuh）See zhengshuo

zhengshuo 正授 （zhehngshuh）To make militarily ready: YQX 408.21. Also zhengshu

zhengxi 刑刑 （zhehngxiel）Harmonious feelings in abundance: MZJ 384.15

zhengzheng kexie

zhengzheng kexie 正正和 (zhehngzhengxie)

zhengzheng kexie 正正和 (zhehngzhengxie) Harmonious feelings in abundance: MZJ 384.15

zhengzheng kexie 正正和（zhehngzhengxie）Harmonious feelings in abundance: MZJ 384.15

zhengzheng kexie 正正和（zhehngzhengxie）Harmonious feelings in abundance: MZJ 384.15
zhengzhi 争 知 (zhengzhi) Who knows?;  (I'd) like to know: YQX 710.1
zhengzhuo 影 拽 (zhengzhuo) See zhengshuo
zhengzong 理 誠 (zhengzong) See zhengcong

zhi

'zhi 只 (zhi) 1. Suf. Verbal (functions like 着): YQX 1217.15. 2. Substitute for 達: YQX 1531.8. See also ze
zhi 直 (zhil) 1. Definitely, certainly; guaranteed: YQX 1662.5. 2. Only (= 只): YQX 141.1. 3. Unexpectedly; to one's surprise: YQX 146.19. 4. Continually; persistently: WB 96.14
zhi 程 (zhil) Crease, wrinkle: YQX 1651.15, DXX 142.5
zhi 藏 (zhil) To conceal, hide: WB 69.15
zhibei'z 織 衿子 (zhibeihz) Sleeveless purple long dress worn by courtesans in official service (織 is 紫 in YANG 192.3): YQX 1263.8.
'zhibo 只 波 (zhibo) See zhi 只
zhibo 支 撥 (zhibo) To allocate or dispatch troops: WB 115.2
zhicelfang 置 側 房 (zhicelfang) To take a courtesan as mistress
zhichi luanyu 指 斥 骑與 ~ 剩 ~ 舉 (zhichiluanyu) To disobey the emperor: YQX 95.16. Also luanyu zhichi ~ 剩 
zhicong 祉 從 (zhicong) Attendant in the yamen or upperclass household: WB 1013.3
zhicun zuhuantuan 治村懸幢 (zhicun zuhuantuan) See yancun zuhuantuan
zhidaiz 執 袋. 直. ~ 織 (zhidaiz) Cloth bag used by Daoist and Buddhist priests: YQX 1100.17
zhidang 支當 (zhidang) To bear up under; withstand: YQX 1110.16
zhidang 直 堂 (zhidang) Certainly, surely: WB 131.13
zhidang bu'de 值 不 的 (zhidang bu'de) Not worth: THS 162.14
zhidao 帶 道 (zhidao) See sedao
zhidiao 支 調 (zhidiao) To send; order: YQX 916.9
zhidiao queding 直 釣 缺 丁 (zhidiao queding) See zhigou queding
zhidong 直 東 (zhidong) Toward the north: DXX 5.11
zhidu 制 度 (zhidu) To make, manufacture: HUII 113.1
zhidui 支 對 (zhidui) 1. To answer, reply, respond: YQX 1507.18. 2. To cope with, deal with; handle: YQX 740.6
zhidui 質 對 (zhidui) See zhezheng
zhifa 支 髮 (zhifa) Hair standing on end: MZJ 289.2. Also zhishengsheng ~ 生生, zhizhengzheng 直爭爭
zhifang 支 場 (zhifang) Obstinate, stubborn: MDT 90.10
zhifen 支 分 (zhifen) (All sources disagree about the meaning) To order around; cope or deal with: YQSC 451; assign or apportion: ZHU 73; instigate; incite; instruct: GHQ 239; send, dispatch (goods or money): CCYD 116; appoint, name, designate; order about, be bossy; wait on, attend: SDJ 246
zhifu 執 付 (zhifu) Old custom of betrothing children while still in the womb: YCJ 1.1
'zhige 只個. 之~ (zhige) See 'zege
zhigongju 知 貢 甫 (zhigongju) Official in charge of examinations and recommendations: MZJ 298.11
Zhigonglou 至 公 樓. 志~ (zhigonglou) Hall where examinations were held: WB 74.17. Also Zhigongtang ~ 堂
Zhigongtang 至 公 堂 (zhigongtang) See Zhigonglou
zhigou queding 直 釣 缺 丁 (zhigou queding) To demonstrate strength (straighten

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metal hooks and bend nails): YQX 691.2. 

zhigu'li 只古里 (zhigu'li) See zeguan'li

zhigu'an 知覓 (zhigu'an) Dao. Abbess of a convent: MDT 83.3

zhigu'an'li 只管裏。～里 (zhigu'an'li) See zeguan'li

zhihou gongren 祇候公人 (zhihou gongren) See zhihou[gren]

zhihou'[ren] 祇候人 (zhihou'ren) 1. Attending officer to a high yamen official: YQX 1507.4. Also Paizi 題子 2. Chief steward in an upper-class household: SDJ 196 n.2. Also zhihou gongren ～公。See also zhicong

zhihuqiao 紙糊鍬 (zhihuqiao) Useless tool in winning a woman’s affections (papier-mâché spade): CCYD 483

zhihuatou 支花頭 (zhihuatou) To play tricks; make moves to deceive: LU 93

zhihuai 支割 (zhihuai) 1. To arrange; plan: YQX 784.3

zhihui 知會 (zhihui) 1. To know, understand: WB 926.18. 2. To inform; communicate: WB 435.7

zhihuoy 紙火 (zhihuoy) Paper items (money, houses, animals) burned in sacrifice to the dead: CCYD 482. Also zhilah ～割

zhijia'z 支架子 (zhijia'z) To strike an imposing stance on stage: YQX 517.10

zhijian'z 紙毽子。～毽 (zhijian'z) Foot-kicked shuttlecock (a hacky sack made of paper): YQX 580.4

zhijiaoa 直腳 (zhijiaoa) Simply; straightforwardly: HUJI III 78.12

zhijiaoa fuqi 指腳夫妻 (zhijiaoa fuqi) Betrothed at a young age or at birth (betrothed by the feet). After the legend of Wei Gu 韋固 who encountered an old man reading in the moonlight with a bag full of red strings used to tie the feet of those destined to marry each other: YQX 1506.11

zhijie 知節 (zhijie) Chastity; purity: YQX 1665.7

zhijiu 置就 (zhijiu) To acquire and secure: YQX 1503.13

zhijue'r 指決兒 (zhijue'r) Where the archer’s finger pulls the bow string: MZJ 353.13

'zhila 支剌 (zhila) Suf: Meaningless word suffix. See also 'wula, 'geluo, and 'zhisha

zhilala 支剌剌 (zhilala) Spilling out (brains; zhi = 汁): YQX 750.19

zhilan 芝蘭 (zhilan) Fig. Son; talented young man: MDT 18 n5

.zhileng[leng] 支楞楞 (zhileng[leng]) Sound of a string breaking: MZJ 122.6; sound of a string being plucked: YQX 232.21; sound of drawing a sword from a scabbard: YQX 1183.2. Also .zhileng lengteng ～～謄, zhileng lenganleng ～～～爭, zhileng zhileng ～～～争

.zhileng lengteng 支楞楞騰 (zhileng lengteng) See .zhileng[leng]

.zhileng lenganleng 支楞楞爭 (zhileng lenganleng) See .zhileng[leng]

.zhileng zhileng 支楞楞 (zhileng zhileng) See .zhileng[leng]

zhili 資禮 (zhili) Ceremony upon meeting: HUJI III 12.10

zhiliang 智量 (zhiliang) Intelligence; acumen; resourcefulness: YQX 513.17

zhiliao 支料 (zhiliao) To supervise, manage; attend to things: YQX 1500.8

.zhiliu zhila 直留支剌, 只～～ (zhiliu zhila) Cacophony of a shrewish tongue: YQX 559.11

zhilu 紙爐 (zhilu) Incinerator where sacred paper and paper bearing writing is burned: ZXZY 58.4. Also jiaopen 焦盆, huochi 火池
zhima 紙馬 (zhimimaa) Spirit paper imprinted with a god’s image, burned in sacrifice to the dead: YQX 1740.20
zhimi 指迷 (zhimimii) To point out paths of delusion in life: YQX 720.11
zhimo 知末 (zhimoh) Minor official title: YQX 888.11
zhinan 直南 (zhinanl) To the south: DXX 28.n.93
zhiniangzei 直南 (zhinanl) See runiatingzei
zhimanji 304
zhishao 枝梢 (zhishao) Details: YQX 572.16
zhishen 只甚 (zhisheln) Doing what?: YQX 854.20
zhishen 致身 (zhishen) To the end of life: HUJI III 28.9
zhishen’ma tui 直甚麼類 (zhishelnma tui) See zhishentui
zhishentui 直甚類 (zhishelnntui) What the fuck do I care?: isn’t worth a damn: YQX 194.12. Also zhishen’ma tui ~ ~  dr
zhishengsheng 支生 (zhishengsheng) See zhifa
zhishi 知史 (zhishil) 1. Friend: YQX 1288.18. 2. Wise, experienced, and brave man: WB 617.4. 3. Knowledge; experience; skill, know-how: WB 525.4
zhisuou 只索 (zhisuoo) See zesusou
zhishanmamo 直山摩 (zhishanmahmol) To mislead; practice deception (point to a mountain to sell a millstone): YQX 491.7. Also zhishan shuomo ~ ~ 說~
zhishan shuomo 指山說 (zhishan shuomoh) See zhishan maimo
zhishao 枝稍 (zhishao) Details: YQX 572.16
zhihan weigeng
zhiye 枝叶 (zhiyeh) Relatives, relations: WB 14.8

zhiyi 祇揖, 支 (zhiyi) I pay my respects (polite greeting while bowing): YQX 885.13. Also baiyi 拜, 作, 做.

zhiyou diandeng bunian 燃油點燈 (zhiyou diandeng bunian) To burn fat for lamplight requires a wick (a twist of cloth); a xiehouyu 殭後語 from a comic routine, as follows: “What horse shall he ride?” “Burn fat for lamplight!” “What does that mean?” “A twist of cloth!” (bunian 布捻 is a pun on 攝, “to go by car number eleven,” i.e., “to go on foot”): YQX 809.20

zhiyu 治魚 (zhiyu) To clean a fish: YQX 1666.3. Also chiyu 坐.

zhizhao 作証 (zhizhao) Proof, evidence: YQX 1750.5

zhizheng 埋成 (zhizheng) See zhezheng

zhizhengzheng 埋成 (zhizhengzheng) See zhifa

zhizhongzhongyan zuogeng 祇中醫 (zhizhongzhongyan zuogeng) Prov. Wishful thinking; also, to count chickens before they hatch (point to a wild goose in the sky to make a soup): WB 88.5. Also zhiyan weigeng 作.

zhizhi 標子孩 (zhizhi haierl) See dizi haier

zhizhu 紙鈔 (zhizhu) See zhihuoo

zhizhuang 拾釗 (zhizhuang) To prop up, support (zhī = 支): YRZJ 95.12

zhizhao 質照 (zhizhao) Proof, evidence: YQX 1750.5

zhizheng 質證, 執 (zhizheng) See zhezheng

zhizheng yijiaodi 只爭一腳地 (zhizheng yijiaodi) In the nick of time: DXX 164.2

zhizhengzheng 只爭 (zhizhengzheng) See zhifa

zhizhi 邸支 (zhizhi) Chief of the Xiongnu tribes: MZJ 537.8

zhong 中 (zhong) 1. In the heart: YANG 1 147.10. 2. Fitting, suitable: WB 991.1. 3. To be effective: YQX 198.17

zhongbuceng 終不成 (zhongbuceng) See zhongbudao

zhongbudao 終不道 (zhongbudao) Do you mean to say?; is it possible that?: WB 39.2. Also bchung 成, buran 然, zhongburan 成然, zhongbuceng 成

zhongburan 終不然 (zhongburan) See zhongbudao

zhongchangshi 中常侍 (zhongchangshi) Official of the inner palace: MZJ 366.11

zhongding 鐘鼎 (zhongding) See shanlin zhongding

zhonggong 中宮 (zhonggong) Inner palace (residence of the empress); empress: YQX 358.9

Zhonggusi 鐘鼓司 (zhonggusi) Bureau of Music and Entertainment: WB 938.15

zhongguo shouyin 国守因 (zhongguo shouyin) To commit acts that will have consequences in the next incarnation: YQX 298.6

zhonghe 同和 (zhonghe) All respond in chorus: MZJ 213.5

zhonghuo 種火 (zhonghuo) To kindle a fire: YQX 565.6
zhongqiu 重囚 (zhohngqgiul) One accused of serious crimes: HUJI III 97.7
zhongqiu 鐘球 (zhongqgiul) Metal gong and jade chime (ceremonial instruments): MZJ 537.1
zhongque 中雀 (zhohngqueh) Fig. To win a bride (hit the eye of a magpie painted on a screen, after the Tang emperor Gaozu 高祖, who did so): YQX 706.14
zhongren中人 (zhongreln) Prostitute; court-san: YQX 1393.11
Zhongshan [qianrijiu] 中山千日酒 (zhongshan qianrijiu) Wine that intoxicates for one thousand days: YCJ 64.1
Zhongshantu 中山兔 (zhongshantuh) See Zhongshan yutuhao
Zhongshan yutuhao 中山玉兔毫 (zhongshan yuhutuhao) Fine writing brush (made of Zhongshan rabbit hair): YQX 707.14. Also tuhao ～～, Zhongshantu ～～～
zhongshi 中使 (zhohngshshii) To be of use: YQX 224.3
zhongshou 中寿 (zhongshouh) To reach the age of fifty or sixty: YFG 60.6
Zhongshusheng 中書省 (zhongshusheeng) One of the three principal branches of government. See sansheng
Zhongtai 中台 (zhontail) Star among the Three Terraces, santai 三台, that make up the constellation Ursa Major: YFG 116.13
zhongtaohuakanzhuzhi 種桃花砍竹枝 (zhohngtaohuhau kaanzhuzhi) Fig. To favor beautiful women over capable men (cultivate peach blossoms and cut down bamboo): YQX 144.19
zhongwei 中委 (zhohngweei) To the point; appropriate: YQX 151.15
zhongwusheng 種五生 (zhongwusu-sheng) To tie, with colored string, the sprouts germinated from hemp, rice, millet, pulse, and wheat, which have been soaked in water (custom on the seventh day of the seventh month in honor of the Oxherd and Weaving Maid stars): YQX 351.13
zhongyang 中樣 (zhongyahng) Ordinary; mediocre: YQX 1265.14
zhongyang 鍾養 (zhohngyaang) To earn a livelihood (plant crops and raise silkworms): LZY 142.3
zhongyao 中要 (zhongyao) Midpoint; also, midway: LZY 1.3
zhongyi 中衣 (zhongyi) Underwear: MZJ 347.1
zhongzhu muyang 中注模樣,～柱～～～ (zhongzhuh muyahng) Age, face, and figure: YQX 89.8

zhou
zhou 周, 握, 住, 軟 (zhouh) 1. Narrow-minded; stubborn; volatile in temper: WB 301.14. 2. Handsome; cuts a fine figure: YQX 249.4. 3. Outstanding, brilliant: YQX 1147.1
zhoubie[bie] 周惘慇, 住～～ (zhouhbiebie) 1. Headstrong, obstinate; pervasive: YQX 416.17. 2. Formal; majestic, dignified: DXX 63.10. 3. Fierce, cruel. Also zhoupiepie 周儀儀
zhoucun 周村 (zhouhcun) See cunsha
zhoufang 周方 (zhouhfang) Kind treatment; consideration: WB 263.1
zhoujin 畫錦 (zhouhjiin) To return home by day in embroidered robes (after Han Yu 韓愈 who said: “To become rich and famous and not return to your hometown is like parading in brocade robes under cover of darkness.”): YQX 717.17
zhoumian 周面 (zhouhmiahn) On first meeting: YQX 812.7
zhoupiepie 周儀儀 (zhouhpielpiel) See zhoubie[bie]
Zhouqiao州橋, 周～ (zhouqiaol) 1. Bridge in the Song capital of Bianliang 檀梁
*zhouquan* 周全, 過 (zhouquan) 1. To treat well: WB 971.16. 2. To help someone achieve a goal: YQX 1267.7

*zhourao* 煩 (zhouhraao) Trouble, bother; discomfort: YQX 1396.3

*zhoushui* 煉 (zhouhshui) Dao. Incantation to cure disease or ward off evil spirits (spitting water and writing the character 煉 in vermillion ink): YQX 95.10

*zhoutang* 周堂 (zhoutalng) Auspicious day for a wedding: MDT 279.1

*zhoutou'simo'zhe* 軸頭兒厮抹著 (zhoulour simoozhee) Chance encounter (two carts’ axels touching in a narrow road; used as a threat with xiu 使: “make sure we never meet again”): YQX 145.12

*zhouyuan* 周願 (zhouhyuahn) To pray, invoke the spirits: YQX 584.12

*zhouzha* 煩 (zhouzhal) 1. Obstinate, stubborn; strong-willed 2. Fierce, cruel: YQX 1081.21

*zhouzhejii* 轉 (zhouzhel) Back and forth, to and fro; also, ins and outs, twists and turns (of a plot or situation): YQX 1666.11

*zhuchan* 嫪 (zhuhchaan) Midwife: CCYD 416

*zhuchen* 您 (zhuhchen) 1. Hesitant 2. Helpless 3. Helpless; see zhoucun

*zhucheng* 停 (zhuhchelng) 1. To halt, cease: YQX 721.9

*zhuding* 追定 (zhudihng) To follow closely: DXX 66.8. Also ceding ~

*zhufuren* 竹夫人 (zhulfureln) See qingnu

*zhufu'z* 住拂子 (zhufu'z) Fly whisk: WB 839.12. Also yingfu'z 羽～

*zhugan* elman (zhulganz) Master of ceremonies; head of a dance troupe or troupe of entertainers in the Song dynasty: CCYD 323

*zhugongdiao* 禮曲 (zhugongdiaoh) 12th–13th century storytelling form, composed of song suites closed by a coda, wei 尾 (generally from one to eight songs [qu 曲] in length; the musical key changes with each suite): ZXZY 2.3; WB 345.11

*zhuguan'r* 冠兒 (zhuguanr) Headdress adorned with pearls: YQX 1665.12

*zhuhua* 豐 (zhuhual) To shout “longlife”: MZJ 471.3

*zhujia* 姬 (zhujia) 1. Mistress of the house: YQX 370.19. 2. Broker: CCYD 267

*zhujian* 管 (zhujian) To manage, take care of: SHZ 57

*zhuke* 客 (zhukeh) Person in charge of receiving guests: CCYD 266. Also zhangke 掌～

*Zhulinsi* 竹林寺 (zhullinsi) Fig. No news, no trace; shadowless (the Zhulin temple
zhuiiu (zhuiiu) Erroneous for Wang Liu. See Wang Liu

zhuma'r 竹馬兒 (zhulmaar) 1. Stage prop indicating that the actor is on horseback (perhaps a stick horse). See also shanma 畚馬。2. Child’s toy, probably a bamboo stick-horse: YQX 580.4

zhunu 竹奴 (zhulnul) See qingnu

zhuer 主兒 (zhuerl) 1. Customer; client: YQX 220.1. 2. Lord, master; host: YQX 1110.7. 3. Concerned or interested party; in control: CCYD 265. See also zhuzuo. 4. Persons in general: YQX 1236.4

zhurenpo 主人婆 (zhurelnpol) Mistress, wife of the master: SHZ c24

zhushaban 朱砂斑 (zhushaban) Ruby-red lips: YQX 90.12

zhushayu 朱砂玉 (zhushayuh) Jade wine cup: YQX 95.8

zhushou dao yuan 祝壽道院 (zhushouth shou dao yuan) Dao. Temple maintained by contributions in exchange for ancestral blessings or accumulation of personal merit: YQX 1658.10. Also xianghuoyuan 像湖院

zhushi[kao]juan 主司考卷 (zhushi kaoojuan) Chief of imperial examinations: YQX 250.11

zhutian 諸天 (zhutian) Budd. All the Devas, all the gods of Heaven: WB 490.8

zhutuo 逐脱 (zhutuo) To get rid of, cast off: YQX 681.19

zhutuo 嘗托 (zhutuo) To plead: LZY 116.8

zhuwei cui rao 珠圍翠繞 (zhuweil cuih-raao) Surrounded by beautiful women in attendance: WB 44.5

Zhuxi liuyi 竹溪六逸 (zhuxi liuhyih) Li Bai, one of the Six Recluses of Bamboo Creek: YQX 29.2

zhuxian 竹线 (zhuxialn) Continuous; over and over: CCYD 719

zhuyanzu 朱鶯子 (zhuyanzii) Ruddy-cheeked youth: WB 977.9

zhuyao 豺酒 (zhuyao) Variety of wine: DXX 2.3

zhuyi 主依 (zhuyi) To rely on, depend on: WB 126.16

zhuyu 諸餘 ng (zhuyul) All ways, in every manner; also, all kinds: WB 5.14

zhutzao 住坐 (zhuzhuo) To live, reside: YQX 1368.2

zhua 爪 (zhua) To obtain by any means: YQX 2.1

zhuada 指打 (zhuadaa) See guoda

zhuaer fengmo 抓耳風魔 (zhuaer fengmol) To be drunk and disoriented: HUJI III 85.11

zhuaguai 竹骨 (zhuaikai) To grasp the key (solution) to the a problem: THS 72.12

zhua'lao'r 爪老兒 (zhualaaor) Hand: WEI 247.10. See also 'lao
zhuaixian 抓掀 (zhuaixian) See chaoxian

zhuaibupima 换布披麻 (zhuaibuhpimal) See zhuaibu tuoma

zhuaibutuoma 换布拖麻 (zhuaibuhptuomal) To dress in mourning (cotton and hemp): YQX 127.3. Also zhuaibu pima

zhuaidaquan 换大拳 (zhuaidahquan) 1. To put on a show of force: YQX 888.4. 2. To fleece, overcharge: YQX 973.4. 3. To box: WB 807.5. Also zhuaiquan

zhuaizha 换扎 (zhuaizhazhal) 1. To pull up, hitch up (clothing): YQX 833.14. 2. To tie up: YQSCIV 499

zhuaizhamianpi 换扎面皮 (zhuaizhamaianpipi) To show disappointment or disapproval (by facial expressions): WB 287.15

zhuan 撼 (zhuan) To lure: YQX 1501.1

zhuanbing 秿饼 (zhuanbingbiing) See huangzhuanbing

zhuanbuchanglan (zhuanbunchanglan) Revolving lantern with cutout figures (silhouettes of horses) on the shade: SHZ c64; CCYD 509

zhuanqian 转迁 (zhuanqian) To be promoted: HUJI III 20.9

zhuanqian 转身 (zhuanqian) 1. To remarry: YQX 1429.11. 2. To take a new (male) lover: CCYD 509

zhuanting 换厅 (zhuanting) To leave the yamen hall (officials): YQX 1001.3

zhuantuan xuncun 换村 (zhuantuanxuncun) To go from village to village: LZY 8.9

zhuanqu 滚 (zhuanqu) To be promoted: HUJI III 20.9

zhuanren 滚人 (zhuanren) To strike, bump, kick (not found in dictionaries; perhaps a simplification of zhuang 搊): WB 275.14

zhuanrenben['r] 堡本兒 (zhuanrenben) Written accusation or charge: YQX 560.21. Also zhuanren 滚人

zhuanrenben[‘r] 堡本兒 (zhuanrenben) See zhuangrenben

zhuanrenbi-ao 壯鼻凹 (zhuanrenbi-ao) Brazen; cheeky; nervous: WB 81.5

zhuanrenchou 撼矛 (zhuanrenchou) To throw in one's lot; join a group: SHZ c15, c35

zhuanrenjuan 壯軒 (zhuanrenjuan) Stout and swift (horse): SHZ c68

zhuanrenjiaozhuanglan 撼雕 (zhuanrenjiaozhuanglan) Stout and swift (horse): SHZ c68

zhuanrenjiaozhuanglan 撼雕 (zhuanrenjiaozhuanglan) See zhuanglan zhuanren

zhuanrenzhangdai 撼牌 (zhuanrenzhangdai) To stick one's neck out; go on the offensive: WB 275.14

zhuanrenzhuanglan 撼雕 (zhuanrenzhuanglan) See zhuanglan zhuanren

zhuanrenzhuanglan 撼雕 (zhuanrenzhuanglan) (zhaungfuu chongzhou) To go from place to place working hard to establish oneself: YQX
zhuanggu 粒孤( zhuanggu) 1. To frequent brothels; also, frequenter of brothels: YQX 1413.10. 2. To play the role of an official (see gu 孤): CLS 232.8. 3. To have good luck: YQX 934.12

zhuanghe 站喝( zhuanghe) To shout acclaim and applaud: WB 977.18

zhuanghu 站户( zhuanghu) Compound: LZY 70.4. Also zhuangyuan 见院

zhuanghuanzhuangz 超改( zhuanghuanzhuangz) 1. To show off; publicize, make widely known 2. To cause disgrace, wash dirty linen in public (huangz = 子子): SHZ c45 3. A phony: YQX 540.19

zhuanghun 换混( zhuanghuhn) See zhuang-tun

zhuangjia 花家( zhuangjia) Farmer: YQX 550.11

zhuangjiu zhongxi 撞酒中席( zhuangjiu zhongxi) See zhuangxi[tr]

zhuangke 花科, 庄( zhuangke) Land; also, a farm: MZJ 570.8

zhuanglanzhuangdai 撞喰 撞代( zhuanglanzhuangdai) To act, or pretend to be, stupid, bumbling: CCYD 352. Also zhuangdai zhuanglan 撞喰, 撞代

zhuanglang 壮浪( zhuanglang) Strong and healthy: SHZ c20

zhuangliang 撞亮( zhuangliang) To commit theft in broad daylight: LU 562

zhuangmenhong 撞門紅( zhuangmenhong) Tips for musicians and chair bearers taking a new bride to her husband’s home: MDT 270.15

zhuangmenyang 撞門羊( zhuangmenyang) Betrothal gifts sent to the bride: YQX 532.15. See also badingwu 撞定物

zhuangqiao 撞跷( zhuangqiao) See zhuang-yao

zhuangru 壮乳( zhuangru) Heavy and clumsy (shoes): YQX 486.1

zhuang Taisui 撞太歲( zhuang Taisui) To attach oneself to persons of power and influence (Taisui is the planet Jupiter): MDT 13.7

zhuangting 撞挺( zhuangting) To affront, stand up against; offend: YQX 1260.4

zhuang’ou 壮頭( zhuang’ou) Informant; accuser: YQX 164.11

zhuangtuan yanmen 撞聶沿門( zhuangtuan yanmen) To peddle door to door: MZJ 209.1

zhuangwu 撞諷( zhuangwu) To frame someone; falsely implicate: YQX 570.6. Also zangwu 撞諷

zhuangxi[fr] 撞席( zhuangxi[fr]) To crash a party; attend a banquet without an invitation: YQX 1205.7. Also zhuangjiu zhongxi 撞酒中席

zhuangyao 撞要( zhuangyao) To put on airs, act conceited: YQX 30.9. Also zhuangqiao 撞跷

zhuangyuan 撞院( zhuangyuan) To clothe lavishly; adorn: YQX 1384.9

zhuangyaomo 撞么抄( zhuangyaomo) To strike a pose or assume an attitude; put on an act: YQSC IV 183

zhuangyao 撞么, 装, ~ 天, ~ 腰( zhuangyao) To put on airs, act conceited: YQX 30.9. Also zhuangqiao 撞跷

zhuangyuanhong 撞元紅( zhuangyuanhong) Name for the peony: WB 97.2

zhuang’z 撞子( zhuang’z) See zhuangben
zhui

zhui 銮 (zhui) Type of awl (written 鏳 in Yuan times, later changed to 首): YRZJ 83.11

Zhuifengma 追風馬 (zhuijiefembia) See Zhuifengqi

Zhuifengpiao 追風驥 (zhuijiefengpiaoh) See Zhuifengqi

Zhuifengqi 追風駝 (zhuijiefengqil) Fine, fast horse (Zhuifeng was the name of the horse of the first emperor of the Qin dynasty): WB 60.14. Also Zhuifengma ~ 马, Zhuife

zhuihuan maixiao 追歡買笑 (zhuihuan maaxiao) To visit prostitutes: CCYD 654

zhuijian 追塟 (zhuijia) Sacrifice to release the souls of the dead: YQX 854.14

zhuijia 追家 (zhuijia) To stay at home, be at home: YQX 1260.4

zhuijia 追箭 (zhuijia) To make an effort: WB 274.2

zhun 右 (zhun) True; pure: YQX 144.10

zhuncheng 准程, ~ 成, 準成, 準誠 (zhuncheng) Sure thing; something one can depend on: YQX 779.15

zhunfu 准伏 (zhunfuch) 1. To sign an admission of guilt: YQX 1409.4. 2. To allow a complaint to be filed

zhunshu 准贊 (zhunshu) See zhun[zhe]

zhunyiwei 衛一味 (zhunyiweih) Purely, completely, uniformly: WB 263.14. Also chunyiwei 贞 ~ ~

zhunzai 追災 (zhunzai) Disaster: ZXZY 157.6

zhunzhan 追遣 (zhunzhan) Situations of hardship and deprivation: YQX 641.11

zhun[zhe] 准折, 準 ~ (zhunzhe) 1. To forgive a debt. 2. To give an offset; give a discount: YQX 1499.4. Also zhunshu ~ 贸, zhezhun ~ ~

zhunzhou 追造 (zhunzhou) Slowly: CCYD 392

zhuo 祖 (zhuo) 1. According to; considering: DXX 122.4. 2. Alright, yes: HUJI III 37.11. 3. To take, use; do: WB 51.3. 4. To have; exist: YQX 1296.14. 5. To be affected by: DXX 156.8

zhuo'ge tou'r (zhuoge toulr) To take a cut of winnings; seek undue advantage: YCJ 72.23

zhuo'ge tou'r (zhuoge toulr) To take a cut of winnings; seek undue advantage: YCJ 72.23

zhuo'ge tou'r (zhuoge touyr) To be: YQX 1455.6. Also zuodui'r 作 ~ ~

zhuo'ge tou'r (zhuoge toyr) To be: YQX 1455.6. Also zuodui'r 作 ~ ~

zhuo'ge tou'r (zhuoge touy) To take a cut of winnings; seek undue advantage: YCJ 72.23

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zhuo'ge tou'r (zhuoge touy) To take a cut of winnings; seek undue advantage: YCJ 72.23
comprehend: WB 282.12. 2. To vex, irritate: WB 349.15. 3. Assurance, certainty; results, outcome: WB 352.8
zhuoqiqi 嘿七七 (zhuoqiqi) See chaoqi
zhourou yifu 着肉衣服 (zhourou yifu) Underwear: YQX 126.13
zhuosao 呼噪 (zhuosao) Chirp of birds: YQX 1125.7
zhuosao 着实 (zhuosao) Suitable; reliable: YQSC IV 520
zhuoshida 着实打 (zhuoshida) To beat severely: YQX 640.15
zhuowu 卓午 (zhuowu) Noon: WB 222.20
zhuoyi 着意 (zhuoyi) See zhuozhi
zhuozao 哄噪 (zhuozao) See zhousao
zhuozi 着志 (zhuozi) To be attentive or diligent; heed, pay attention: YQX 263.8. Also zhuoyi
zi 子 (zǐ) 1. Only (= 只 or 则): DXX 44.2. 2. Although, even though: DXX 164.9 3. From (= 自): WB 697.12. See also ze
zi 自 (zì) See ze
ziyu子欲 (ziyu) To repent and redress one’s errors: DXX 62.7
zidai 子待 (zidai) = zhidai 只待
zidao 子道 (zidao) = zhidao 只道
zidi 子弟 (zidi) 1. Brothel patrons; playboys: YQX 886.7. 2. Singer; actor: YQSC IV 525. 3. Young man: YQSC IV 526
zidian zitui 自搅自推 (zidian zitui) To wrack the brains; consider from every angle: YQX 643.17. Also zitui zidian
zidun zishuai 自尊自摔 (zidun zishuai) To stamp the foot and rage (dun = 頓): YQX 645.12. Also zidun zishuo
zidun zishuo 自尊自搡 (zidun zishuo) See zidun zishuai
zidun zisun (zidun zisun) 自尊自辦
ziguan'li 子管裏 (ziguan'li) See zguan'l
zi'ge 子哥 (zi'ge) See 'ge
Zigu sanniang 紫姑三娘 (Zigu sanniang) Goddess of the privy: MZJ 543.4. Also Kengsan guniang
ziluolan 紫羅欄 (ziluolan) Silk gown worn by the literati: WB 549.17
zima 子麻 (zima) See zema
zimei 子妹 (zimei) Younger sister; sisters (zi =姊): WB 584.7
zimo 子末 (zimo) See zema
zimo 紫陌 (zimo) Streets of the capitol: YCJ 31.22
zipa 子怕 (zipa) = zhipa 只怕
zisaiyan 紫塞烟 (zisaiyan) Invasions of foreigners across Chinese borders: THS 172.5
zishen 313 zouzha

zishen 自身 (zishen) Woman’s reference to herself: YQX 193.4
zisheng 子聲 (zisheng) See zesheng
zishi 咸示 (zishih) Notice: WB 313.20
zisuo 子索 (zisuo) See zesuo
zitancao 振擅槽 (zitaoncaol) Name for the pipa 牀瑟: MZI 78.10
zitong 子童, 某 ~ (zitoling) 1. Maid of honor to the emperor: YQX 1356.13.
2. Queen Mother Wangmu 王母 (mythical)
zitui zidian 自推自摺 (zitui zihdian)
See zidian zitui
zituo 子驼, ~ (ziituo) Exotic, expensive foods: YQX 118.13. Also tuo feng ~ 頤
zixi 子息 (zixi) Sons and daughters: WB 719.20
zixin yinfu 自心寄腹 (zixin yihnfuh)
To ponder deep in the heart: DXX 41.9
ziyan 子眼 (ziyan) Root, origin, basis: YCJ 20.18
ziyu 子月 (ziyueh) Eleventh month: HUIJ III 111.18
ziyunche 子雲車 (ziyunche) Carriage for Xi Wangmū 西王母: MDT 169.11
zizhuan 子藏 (zizhuan) Boastful, arrogant: WB 803.16
zizhuan 子藏 (zizhuan) Performers: DXX 84.7.
Variants: zizi 子子, zizhong 子忠
zizhuan 子藏 (zizhuan) To kick (martial arts): LZY 8.5
zizhuan 子藏 (zizhuan) To leak news or secrets: WB 756.21
zou zha (zouzha) See chousha
zou 東 (?zou) To fabricate, make up: YQX 876.13
zougun 走誇, ~ 走 (zougunguun) To have unexpected changes: QSC IV 533
zou jian 走南 衔北 (zoujan xianbeui) To go in all directions: YQX 1333.2
zounan liaobei 走南eria北 (zounan liaobei) To go in all directions: YQX 1333.2
zoushou 口 (zoushou) See choushou
zousou 口 (zousou) See chousou
zouti 口 (zouti) To kick (martial arts): LZY 8.5
zoutou 口 (zoutou) To leak news or secrets: WB 756.21
zouzha (zouzha) See chousha
zu

zu! 咄 (zul) Expresses rebuke: HUJI III 68 n.7
zubian xianzhu 祖鞭先著 (zubian xianzhee) Ahead of the pack or in the vanguard (said of Zu Ti 祖逖, a Jin dynasty warrior): MZJ 521.7
zudiu meiluan 足丟沒亂 (zudiu meilluahn) Feet frozen in panic and fear: YQX 642.8
zuguan 祖關 (zuuguahn) Native place: YQX 1499.7
zuli jila 卒溜急刺 (zuliul jilliah) Razor-sharpness of a sword: MZJ 245.1
zuli jiliu 足律即留 (zuliuh jiliul) See .culi jiliu
zuli jilii 卒律律, 草~ (zuliililii) See .culiilii
zuzhang 祖帳 (zuuhzahng) To erect a pavilion or tent to house a sacrifice to the god of the road and to feast a departing traveler: YFG 54.12

zuan

zuan 餬 (?zuuaan) Method of stewing: YQX 1664.6
zuanbing quhuo 餬冰取火 (zuanbing quhuuoo) Impossible (to drill into ice to obtain fire): CCYD 748
zuanchu 賺出 (zuahnchu) To escape by cunning: MZJ 273.2
zuanchuo 賺啜 (zuahnchuoh) See chuozuan
zuanci 餬刺 (zuancih) To use intrigue to gain ends: SHZ c81
zuan[ding] 揀定, 揀~ (zuahnndihng) To grasp, clutch firmly (zuan = 揀): YQX 1525.2
zuanlan bangxian 餬懒幫閒 (zuahnlaan bangxialn) Idle loafers always up to unsavory activities: YQX 1657.1
zuanlou 賽漏 (zuahnluh) To cheat, deceive: SHZ c38
zuantou jiusuo 餬頭就鎖 (zuantoul jiuhsuoo) To walk right into a trap: YQX 1283.13
zuanzuo 篤作 (zuanzuuh) To concoct; trump up: LU 648
zuiba 嘴巴巴 (zuiba) Sharp-tongued: YFG 178.2
zuibula 嘴不剌 (zuibulah) To chatter incessantly: WB 869.2
zuigubang 嘴骨邦, ~孤標, ~古~ (zuiguubang) See zuiludu
zuigudu 嘴骨都, ~古~, ~孤~ (zuiguudu) See zuiludu
zuiguleng 嘴骨楞, ~骨棱 (zuiguuleng) Garrulous, irritating chatter: WB 74.2
zuiguung 嘴骨弄 (zuiguunohng) See zuiludu
zuiludu 嘴骨東 (zuiluduu) See zuiludu
zuilu 造後早撞羊 (zuilu) To be assisted home drunk after a party: MZJ 145.4
zuilian 嘴軔 (zuiliian) Nerve, audacity; also, to have the cheek to: YQX 650.3
zuilu 嘴碌都, ~盧~ (zuilu) Mouth puckered and cheeks puffed out in unhappiness or depression: YQX 19.9. Also zuilu~ 無, zuigunong ~骨弄, zuigu ~骨~, ~古~, ~孤~, zuigubang ~骨邦, ~孤邦, ~古邦
zuilu 贓盧 (zuilultu) See zuiludu
zuimo'r 嘴抹兒 (zuimoor) Gift of gab: WB 575.13

zuopai 嘴排 (zuopai) To arrange a banquet: DXX 65.11

zuodao 做到 (zuohdaoh) Pantomimes arriving (stage direction): WB 304.19

zuodui'r 作對兒 (zuohduihr) See zuodui['r]

zuogongde 做功德 (zuohgongdel) See zuohaoshi

zuogong'de 做功德 (zuohgongde) Government employees; yamen runners: YQX 1509.1

zuoguan 坐關 (zuohguan) Budd. To meditate in private: YQX 1657.14

zuoguang 做光 (zuohguang) To tease, flirt or dally with: SHZ c48

zuohao 做耗 (zuohhaoh) To rebel; cause destruction: SHZ c39

zuohaokan 做好看 (zuohhaokahn) See zumianpi

zuohaoshi 做好事 (zuohhaoshih) To hold a Daoist or Buddhist service for the dead: YQX 854.2. Also zuogongde ~功德

zuojian 坐間 (zuohjian) At the time; forthwith: DXX 21.9. Also zuolai ~來, zuo zhong ~中

zuojian 坐跟 (zuohjian) 1. To bully; harass; mistreat; hurt: YQX 46.19. See also zuota ~踏 2. To commit vile acts; defile, foul a place: YQX 391.12

zuoju 做劇 (zuohjuh) See zeju

zuolai 坐來 (zuohlail) See zuojian

zuomei 做美 (zuohmei) To bring about a happy outcome (engagements, marriages); do a favor; perform good deeds: YQX 98.6

zuomianpi 做面子 (zuohmiahnpil) To do a favor: SHZ c44. Also zuohaokan ~好看

zuonian 作念 (zuohniahn) 1. To recite; say over and over: WB 272.15; LZY 62.2. 2. To mutter oaths or curses. 3. To give warnings: YQX 107.11. Also zuosong ~誡

zuopai 做排 (zuohpail) To arrange a banquet: DXX 65.11

zuocai 左猜, 做~ (zuohcaail) To harbor suspicions or misgivings: YQX 1708.16

zuocanke 做客科 (zuohcankaile) Pantomimes shyness (stage direction): WB 8.8

zuocaomao 做草茅 (zuohcaomaol) Destitute: HUJI III 51

zuoe youpiian 左側右偏 (zuoocheyoupipian) To lurch to the left and stagger to the right: YQX 1509.10

zuochaang 做場, 作~ (zuohchaang) To perform; also, activity: WB 974.12. Also zuopaichang ~排~

zuocheng 做成 (zuohcheng) See zongcheng

zuochu 做處 (zuohchu) Work, activities, behavior: DXX 92.10

zuocun 坐存 (zuohcuhn) See cunzuo

zuodashoujiao 做大手腳 (zuoh dahshoujiao) To undertake a major task: DXX 119.10
zuopaichang 做排场 (zuohpailchaang) See zuochang
zuopo 坐婆 (zuohpol) Midwife: CCYD 438
zuopo dashoujiao 做破手脚 (zuohpoh dahshooujiaao) To do something drastic; be involved in a sexual scandal: YQSC III 66
zuoping 坐請 (zuohqiing) To achieve effortlessly (invited to accept a graduate degree while sitting): YQX 592.18
zuoshen zuogui 做神做鬼 (zuohsheln zuohgii) To do something by hook or by crook: SHZ c9
zuoshi 左使 (zuosshii) To use unprincipled means or heterodox methods: YQX 706.2
zuoshisha 做势煞 (zuohshihshah) To put on airs; put on an act: DXX 109.12
zuoshou 坐受 (zuohshouh) To endure, bear: YANG I 130.7
zuoshou 做手 (zuohshouo) Skill, craft; method: YQX 1178.18
zuosi 作生 (zuohssi) To tempt fate, toy unwittingly with potentially fatal circumstances: YQX 845.17
zuosong 作誣 (zuohsongh) See zuonian
zuota 作塌, 作撻 (zuohthah) To spoil, waste, fritter away: YQX 1003.18
zuotou 座頭 (zuohou) Seat: SHZ c11
zuowai 做外 (zuohwaih) To treat as outsider; act as outsider: DXX 63.9
zuowo buzhaoo 做我不着 (zuohwoo buhzhaoa) To be remiss; also, make a sacrifice: WB 318.4
zuowu 坐物 (zuohwuh) Chair: ZXZY 112.2
zuoxia'de 做下的 (zuohxiahde) See zuoxia[la]
zuoxia[la] 做下来 (zuohxialail)  1. To do something bad, shady, or illegal  2. To engage in sexual intercourse: WB 301.7. Also zuoxia'de ~ ~的, zuoxia'le ~ ~了
zuoxia'l 做下了 (zuohxialhe)  See zuoxia[la]
zuoxianwang 左賢王 (zuoxiaianwahng) Noble title of aristocrats among the Xiongnu tribes, frequently of the heir apparent: MZJ 373.3
zuoxiao [fudi] 做小伏底 (zuohxiaao fuldi) See fudi [zuoxiao]
zuoyi 作揖 (zuohyi) 1. To spy; keep eyes and ears open: SHZ c18, c59. 2. To witness: CCYD 447
zuoyi'r 作意兒 (zuohyihr) To pantomime body motions and facial expressions on stage: WB 12.15
zuoyou shi zuoyou 左右是左右 (zuoo-youh shih zuooyouh) No matter what: YQX 4.20
zuozhong 做中 (zuohzhong) See zuojian
zuozhui 做罪 (zuohzhuih) To become a son-in-law (zhui = 贞): LZY 73.4
zuozidi 做子弟 (zuohzdih) To live the life of a playboy; frequent brothels: YQX 1428.1

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**CODE TO TEXTUAL CITATIONS**

Full reference to these works can be found in the Asian Languages Bibliography and the Western Languages Bibliography.

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<td>Huanmen zidi cuolishen 官門子弟錯立身</td>
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LIUSHI  
Nanju liushi zhong qu qingjie suqu yanyufangyan  
Huang Lizhen  

LU  
Xiqu ciyu huishi  
Lu Dan-an  

LZY  
Liu Zhiyu, zhugongdiao jiaozhu jiaozhu  
Lan Liming  

MDT  
Mudanting  
Tang Xianzu  

MINGQING  
Ming Qing chuanqi  
Zhao Jingshen, et al., eds. and annots.  

MZJ  
Ming ren zaju xuan  
Zhou Yibai, ed. and annot.  

PPJ  
Yuan ben ' Pipa ji'  
Gao Ming  

QYSQ  
Quan Yuan sanqu  
Sui Shusen  

SCQ  
Shi ci qu yuci huishi  
Zhang Xiang  

SDJ  
Yuanqu si da jia mingju xuan  
Xu Qinjun, et al., annots.  

SHANGXI  
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Chen Junshan  

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Golden Age of Chinese Drama: Yuan Tsa-chii  
Shih, Chung-wen  

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' Injustice To Tou O' (Tou O yuan), A Study and Translation  
Shih, Chung-wen  

SQX  
Yuan ren sanqu xuan  
Yang Chunqiu  

THS  
Taohuashan  
Kong Shangren  

TIAN  
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Tong Fei, et al., annots.  

WANG XIXIANG  
Xixiangji  
Wang Jisi, et al., annot.
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| WB   | Yuanqu xuan waibian 元曲選外編  
Sui Shusen 隋樹森, comp. |
| WEI  | Yuan Ming Qing xiqu xuan 元明清戲曲選  
Wei Fu  魏芀, comp. |
| WU XIXIANG | Xixiangji 西廂記, by Wang Shifu 王實甫  
Wu Xiaoling 吳曉鈴, annot. |
| XINJIAO | Xinjiao Yuankan zaju sanshizhong 新校元刊雜劇三十種  
Xu Qinjun 徐沁君, ed. |
| XST  | Xiaosun tu 小孫屠  
Qian Nanyang 錢南陽, annot. |
| YAN  | Yellow Millet Dream, by Ma Zhiyuan 馬致遠  
Yan Yuan-shu, trans. |
| YANG | Quan Yuan zaju 全元雜劇  
Yang Jialuo 楊家駱, comp. |
| YCJ  | Yucanji 玉簪記  
Gao Lian 高漬 |
| YCJS | Shi ci qu yuci jishi 詩詞曲語詞集釋  
Wang Ying 王錡, and Zeng Mingde 曾明德, comps. |
| YFG  | Yinfengge 吟風閣  
Yang Chaoguan 楊潮觀 |
| YK   | Jiaoding Yuankan zaju sanshizhong 校訂元刊雜劇三十種  
Zheng Qian 鄭冀, comp. |
| YQSC | Yuanqu shici 元曲釋詞  
Gu Xuejie 顧學韻 et al., annot. |
| YQX  | Yuanqu xuan 元曲選  
Zang Mouxun 藏懋循, comp. |
| YRZJ | Yuan ren zaju 元人雜劇  
Shao Cengqi 邵曾祺, comp. and annot. |
| YYCD | Song Yuan yuyan cidian 宋元語言辭典  
Long Qianan 龍潛蒼, comp. |
| ZHU  | Yuanju suyu fangyan lishi 元劇俗語方言例釋  
Zhu Juyi 朱居易 |
| ZJK  | Song Jin zaju kao 宋金雜劇考  
Hu Ji 胡忌 |
| ZZXY | Zhang Xie zhuangyuan 張協狀元  
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Appendix II

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Appendix IV

INDEX OF CHARACTERS APPEARING AS FIRST CHARACTERS IN ENTRIES

Arranged in sequence according to radicals;

a       呀啊
ai      哎哀挨挨挨欸
an      僵喺按按暗暗暗暗暗
ang     暗
ao      哥嗷嗷嗷嗷嗷嗷嗷

ba       八巴吧吧吧吧吧吧吧吧吧吧吧吧
bai     割拜割割割割割割割割割割
ban     伴半伴伴伙伴伴伴伴伴伴伴
bang    偏帮帮帮帮帮帮帮帮帮帮帮
bao     保保报保保保保保保保保保保保
bei     倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍
ben     倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍
beng    倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍倍

bi       割哔哔哔哔哔哔哔哔哔哔哔哔
bian    便便便便便便便便便便便便
biao    便便便便便便便便便便便便
bie     便便便便便便便便便便便便
bin     冰
bing    冰便冰便便便便便便便便便
bo      伯必必必必必必必必必必必必
bu      不布布布布布布布布布布

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Appendix IV

ca 擦
cai 合味彩採猜曬綵裁采
can 參參悶憨餐蠟
cang 倉倉蒼藏
cao 操曹草槽
ce 側策
cen 參
ceng 蹦
cha 又嘟味察差抵搭搭查楂楂癢癢茶取蹟髻
dai 差拆柴僕
dan 倒鬱鬱倒喫喫擔擔彈彈譚譚能能鏡

dang 唱唱場場常暢腸長
dao 吵吵抄朝抄綽超飾
dex 喏徹扯掣擡車
den 塵塵換成沈碎碎縷繃趁晨陳
deng 乘乘承撐承程程進
dhi 話吃味喫喫尺持挾挾癲癲赤軸
dong 充沖抗沖吞蠟蠟重
dhou 丑吵矣倫愁憤抽抽扭扭瞜瞜瞜瞜綿綿臭筵設

dhu 堆堆初堆堆楚篇篇除麹

dhui 喏挾挾挾

dhuan 串串穿穿

dhuang 嘯噁噁床 иде иде 突窗窗

dhui 嘌歎挾挾挾挾

dhun 唇春春醇

dhuo 啜飾飾
di 刺次瓷詞韓雌
dong 從憶
du 促卒卒卒粗簇粗足囊囊囊囊

duan 擬擬纂繃

dui 催唑翠
cun 存寸村
cuo 措措撮壯砲銃錯錦

da 咋大搭答答達達
dai 大帶待怠戴呆歹玳
dan 丹但單嘯擔旦淡耽讓鬢髪髪
dang 當櫻湯湯盤蕩
dao 倒刀到咱島切搗操道
de 得德的

deng 澤燈登等蹬驚
di 低地嫡帝底弟抵敵塹滴的遞簸簸簸
dian 佃啞頭站墊店惦掂撫殿旬瞎細顔點
diao 蠟刁吊屜屜弔鄱掉調鈎雕鳥
die 爹蝶疊跌貼迭

ding 丁叮定叮釘頂鼎

diu 丢彪

dong 冬凍動東洞鱷

dou 兜啶抖斗都陝陡門闆闔

du 窄度杜獨睹篤聰肚膳睹都闔

duan 断段短端

dui 堆對堆

dun 墩撮敘頓

duo 哆殼礙多奪撮越解

e 俄峨啞扼蛾詛過阿額鵝鴨
en 恩

er 二兒耳

fa 法發發髮
fan 反泛煩犯番翻番返
fang 妨房方放芳訪防
fei 匪翡悱肺菲菲非飛
fen 分氛粉
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ken  咾
keng  坑
kong  孔
kou  口
ku  庫
kua  块
kuai  块
kuan  宽
kuang  暖
kui  愛
kun  困
kuo  括

la  刺
lai  来
lan  浪
lang  廊
lao  劳
le  铃
lei  梁
leng  冷
li  利
lian  奉
liang  梁
liao  韧
lie  列
lin  临
ling  令
liu  六
long  龙
lou  鬆

| lü | 涼 Vick | lü | 呂 Yu | lüan | 亂乱乱 | lüe | 掠略 | lun | 據論論 | luo | 虐狼懲撃洛珞絡羅落羅螺螺邏 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ma | 媽嘛抹摩馬螻蟻麻麼 | mai | 媽買買邏 | man | 慕慢慢漫漫謊謊 | mang | 鳳忙芒莽 | mao | 冒冒完毛牦茅貓耗 | mei | 妹梅每沒眉美 | men | 悶每門 | meng | 慧愣孟聾聾夢露聲 | mi | 密疊疊米糜蜜謎迷 | mian | 免恤楊瞑締締締締締面麪 | miao | 廟描僥 | mie | 土滅 | min | 闕 |
| ming | 冥冥冥冥冥瞑眸眸 | mo | 墨冥抹摩摩末每沒磨磨磨磨磨磨磨磨 | mou | 某眸眸 | mu | 穆暮暮暮暮暮暮暮 |
| na | 拿拿納那 | nai | 乃奈奈奈奈奈漆耐 | nan | 南喃男難 | nang | 懊 | nao | 保過保良心撓保腦鏡闊 | ne | 那 | nei | 內 |
| nen | 恣嫩 |
Appendix IV

neng 能
ni 你妮擬泥霓
nian 年念拈捻撚撚粘
niang 娘瓤
niao 尿鳥
nie 孽捻捏鵝
nin 恁您
ning 凝寧
niu 扭牛紐
nong 喂弄臁
nou 柑
nu 努奴弩怒弩
nü 女
nuan 暖煖
nuo 挪搭搁那

ou 偶嘯歐渝臅踐藕

pa 怕扒爬
pai 拍排排牌
pan 判擀掣盤盤望霧
pang 傍旁胖朦朦
pao 粋抛炮
pei 呓恙賠陪
pen 喷盆
peng 彭詳捧棚烹篷輝鵬
pi 丕辨劈匹蜴朕辟批撏昆庇皮罷牌聲磊
pian 偏片譌騙鬱
piao 剃潦瓢票縷飄
pie 撇
pin 品聘蘋貧頻
ping 凭屏平憑拼瓶評
339 Appendix IV

po 巨啐坯时瓿破颇
pou 剖
pu 僧怦愖普謦詳細

qi 七乞仡森森其喊器奇契妻岐花忄花戔模旗期柴棑欺軟氣溼砌緃緃起毦騎齊
qia 拮搭接
qian 乾倩倉前朂惺掉欠牽簽跡虔謙遷鈴鈴錢鴨

qiang 蠋強強錢揈揔橋牆羌蛻
qiao 钟俏僝倉峭悄憔憔敲瞧窘請読橋鞘
qie 且伽切怯砌竊超
qin 侵勤噙懹愁琴禽親親
qing 倾情慶孶清榮聳聳請輕青頃
qiong 懊瓘窮窮
qiu 毯求球秋虬塭
qu 佊區去取屈曲蜒蜒覌趨趨駭駭
quan 全園拳權痊痊
que 却卻雀鵲
qun 咬群啙追

ran 冏染
rang 像攏讓我
re 荨熱
ren 人任恁稔綾
ri 日
rong 冗戎容溶榮
rou 揆肉
ru 乳入如汝辱
ruan 諱阮軟
rui 嶴蕊
run 蘦藥潤
ruo 侧弱捩若

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sun
孫損夾筍
suo
些唆娑所酸索莎鎖

他咄塔塌它踏蹋報
ta
台太抬撈胎囊
tan
呑彈探攤頓搔談貪髒
tang
倘儻唐堂湯鴉糖煥
tao
套掬桃淘討逃陶
te
忒特
teng
騰藤藤
ti
剃別提替梯循踢題體
tian
天恬添甜田腆
tiao
岩挑戛調跳迢韶
tie
帖貼鉑鐵
ting
亭停廳挺聽鞋
tong
同桶痛重統通銅
tou
偷投透酸頭
tu
兔吐塗園土屠徒秀突腦茶
tuan
團描欄
tui
tu
兇忒推腿退類陋
tun
吞呌因豚逃
tuo
佗啞托拖沓特託途騷騷

wa
哇哇撻崖瓦
wai
外歪捏
wan
丸割完攪挽晚灣碗紆萬墀頭
wang
亡忘箇枉王罔
wei
位偎偎委巋幃微偎未煨為偎違韋
wen
吻問溫文溫敷紋縹聞
weng
噩
wo
我握幹渾窩臥蝮
wu 五元務勿吾呡呡呤呤呦呦呫呫無物舞誤逢霧
xi 係侯吸嘆喜嘻夕姫娉妾息惜戯昔洗淅
xia 下匣呑懶呌押押啥蛤猴蝦
xian 仙先嘍嘧喙然答僞掀撈掀掀誕獻獻獻
xiang 像向喚喚廂相箱鄉象響項香
xiao 剃哮孝小消孺笑蕭銷囍
xie 些俚協叶寫屑斜楔歌泄變背脇解謝
xin 信心新
xing 倖刑幸惺星杏省腥興行醒
xiong 兇凶胸
xiu 休修喚喚繡痛み袖鴨
xu 嘘敘絮絮虛許時須勉
xuan 宣懸掛掛因玄盤箋軸延鍬鍬
xue 剃李學鍬血楚雪靴弩
xun 尋巡捫汙薰訊述巡迅

ya 丫亞亾呮呪呀噎壓亾押牙鮮街迦雅鴨鴨
yai 崖
yan 嶙亾喲喲喫宴岩囑摂搣沿淹燐演炎煙
yang 仰佇喫快歡楊樣殃漾疼羊陽颳養
yao 么吆吆员呔呗呃呿略気軽玖號富腹腰藥要遙
ye 也噎夜拽曳業耶腋葉竭野爺
yi 一亦以伊依倚儀喫噫嘮夷妖宜寐寐吃啝已
yin 印吟唦嘈因養姻引淫痞窨陰相銀陰隱飲
ying 喇喫影應播映 ожи筳使硬箋できません苗鳴騰騰迎接鸚鵡
yong 永
Appendix IV

you 元又右尤幽幽愛優有炎油油遊由
yu 于余由吁御悪於浴漁漁玉禹羽與虞語雨餘
yuan 元冤員圓圈怨緣援遠院願鸚鵡
yue 月樂約越
yun 云匀優氤氲悠芸運運雲韵

za 臣咱攤絮絮雑
zai 在宰栽災
zan 咱咱掤掤摑簪簪繚繚楞
zang 質賊
zao 哧早早爬燥燥匝匝蠟燭燭造造鑿
ze 則責
zei 賊
ten 怎
zha 乍割噎麥扎挔挔查查貽貽窄繫詐聞
zhai 倒債寨摘窄齋
zhan 佔占展戰新氈沾湛㝷站粘絳蕉站誌遮遮遮
zhang 林張掌揮揮章長章
zhao 剃招朝照爪著趙
zhe 哲折者讀遮遮鵝
zhen 振斟真診範篋篋篋篋篋篋
zheng 峙憎頳憎微懶摳摳摳摳正爭爭睁睁蒸鋸證
zhi 之值制只吱執雉雖獲志指檻挙支枝枝止治
zhong 中種終眾重鍾鍾
zhou 侏儸周兇州挾挎畫紛誘軸軸軸軸
zhu 主住助囑朱注珠珠祝築諸逐
zhua 抓爪撓
zhua 撲
zhuan 策賺轉
zhuan 轉壯壯壯撞狀狀狀狀狀狀
zhun 准
zhuo 卓
zi 岫
zong 宗
zou 咭
zu 卒
zuan 撞
zui 嘴
zun 尊
zuo 作
Appendix V

KANGXI RADICALS TABLE

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