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

DALE R. JOHNSON

CENTER FOR CHINESE STUDIES
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
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.

Profound thanks to my editors at the Center for Chinese Studies: Terre Fisher, my Minerva with a keen eye, who with dogged dedication steered this work on to match her high professional standards, but always with a generous dose of charm and humor; and the amazing
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Last but not least, my wife Isebill deserves credit for having supported me for more than a decade when my mental energies were preoccupied with ruminating about this glossary. She is blessed with a well of patience that never runs dry.
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 詞宮調, comic farces 元本, Yuan music dramas 元雜劇, Ming music dramas 明雜劇 and 傳奇, Ming miscellaneous pieces, and the novel Shuihu zhuan 水浒傳.

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 中国古典戏曲語辞索引, 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 Jiariu’s 徐嘉瑞 1948 工作 Jin Yuan xiqu fangyan kao 金元戲曲方言考 (FANGYAN in the Code to Textual Citations; subsequent references to works in the “Code” list appear in capital letters); (b) Zhu Juyi’s 朱居易 1956 work Yuanju suyu fangyan lishi 元劇俗語方言例釋 (ZHU); (c) Zhang Xiang’s 張相 1953 work Shi ci qu yuci huishi 詩詞曲語辭匯釋 (SCQ), the first important annotated collection of words and phrases in the shi 詩, ci 詞, and qu 曲 genres of verse to be published; 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 郭學捷 four-volume work, Yuanqu shici 元曲釋詞 (SQSC), published between 1983 and 1990, the Song Yuan yuyan cidian 宋元語言辭典 (YYCD), published in 1985 and the Shi ci qu xiaoshuo yuci dadian 詩詞曲小說語詞大典.
Introduction

(DADIAN), published in 1993. The latest work, Wang Xueqi’s 王學奇 1994 Yuanquxuan jiaozhu 元曲選校注, 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 白魂 appears in the Xinhua zidian 新華字典 but it can be written variously as 百魂, 融魂, 融, 布魂, 彼魂, or 彼魂. 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 內雲 霏雨 from the drama “Lu Zhailang” (#49) in the Yuanqu xuan. The character 内 is not listed in standard dictionaries and the character 霏 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 龙, 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”: 腹臓, 腹臓, 腹臓, 啶啞, 啶啞, 笑啞, 笑啞, 笑啞, 是啞, 是啞, and 濡濁. 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 把, 把, 把, and 把 used as variants. The following variants can be found for the entry biezao: 慘, 慍, 慍, 慍, 慍, and 慍. Pronunciation choices can be highly arbitrary in these cases: 慍 may be read cao or zao; 慍, 慍, 慍, and 慍 may be read bie: 跳 and 也 both are read zao; 跳 may be read sao or zao; 慍 is read pie, while 跳 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, 慍 and 慍 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[da], .gezhabang, .gelala, .gedengdeng, and .gezhizhi: 乞, 坷, 歧, 佇, 佇, 佇, 佇, 吃, 吵, 可, 割, 叩, 哈, 合, and 吉. 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, qī, 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    guo    咫聒刮吵
jie    jie    隈谲街基
lüe    lüe    拙裸猥撫控
qian    qian    欠箆磐廿尖嘆
qiao    qiao    娵脯憲德怯
yi    yi    —伊亦壹剔咡
```

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:

```
支楞楞争 zhileng lengteng (ABBC) the snap of breaking strings
乞留乞良 qiliu qiliang (ABAC) choking, sobbing
必丢不搭 bidiu buda (ABCD) angry outcry
兀兀秃秃 wuwu tutu (AABB) tepid, lukewarm
剔抽秃刷 tichou tushua (ABCD) rolling eye motions, looking up and down
七留七力 qiliu qili (ABAC) the shuffle of shoes
```

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Introduction

$qiniu\ hunong$ (ABCD) the sound or sensation of walking through slimy mud
$qianqian\ dada$ (AABB) crazed or addled with drink
$yanglacha$ (ABC) to topple backwards
$tiliu\ tulu$ (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“bland”; $da’da’ai$ “expressionless”; $hun’laca$ 黛璺“dark, dim”; $gan’cila$ 乾茨悫“openly, bluntly”; and $hei’lincin$ 黑林“pitch-black.” This feature is so unique and so prevalent that I include here an extensive list of the variant forms:

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>不答</th>
<th>不刺</th>
<th>不劣</th>
<th>不律</th>
<th>担刺</th>
<th>氓刺</th>
<th>吃扎</th>
<th>吃律</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>茄臆</td>
<td>刺刺</td>
<td>此刺</td>
<td>打孩</td>
<td>答孩</td>
<td>答刺</td>
<td>堆灰</td>
<td>堆查</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>各扎</td>
<td>各札</td>
<td>花札</td>
<td>割札</td>
<td>各支</td>
<td>匙支</td>
<td>匙支</td>
<td>古都</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>骨都</td>
<td>番都</td>
<td>古取</td>
<td>合刺</td>
<td>忽刺</td>
<td>梁喉</td>
<td>和朵</td>
<td>和鐏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>滬喉</td>
<td>梁喉</td>
<td>梁刺</td>
<td>吉力</td>
<td>吉利</td>
<td>急裏</td>
<td>急里</td>
<td>急力</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吉列</td>
<td>急列</td>
<td>梁列</td>
<td>急律</td>
<td>梁律</td>
<td>局促</td>
<td>局促</td>
<td>可擦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>確搭</td>
<td>可地</td>
<td>可裏</td>
<td>確支</td>
<td>刺擦</td>
<td>刺刺</td>
<td>刺剌</td>
<td>剌答</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喇煞</td>
<td>林侵</td>
<td>漏侵</td>
<td>臨侵</td>
<td>流丢</td>
<td>留丢</td>
<td>陸績</td>
<td>没堆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木藤</td>
<td>忧擦</td>
<td>忧察</td>
<td>七擦</td>
<td>忧帐</td>
<td>忧列</td>
<td>忧支</td>
<td>潮刺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>森沙</td>
<td>廝禁</td>
<td>廝金</td>
<td>鮫助</td>
<td>兀刺</td>
<td>兀列</td>
<td>兀羅</td>
<td>雕刺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>支刺</td>
<td>支辣</td>
<td>支沙</td>
<td>支煞</td>
<td>支殺</td>
<td>支思</td>
<td>支律</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\end{array}
$$

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 $jing’jilie$ 驚急“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 $li$ 裏 is affixed to an ordinary binome, as in:

$$
\begin{array}{l}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jiqie’li</th>
<th>mingz’li</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>急切裏</td>
<td>窮子裏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>急切里</td>
<td>窮子裏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>急且裏</td>
<td>窮子裏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“under pressure or duress”</td>
<td>“secretly, on the sly”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“on the whole, generally”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\end{array}
$$

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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 死臨浸 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 倦停 or 脆停, 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 杞答孩. 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 抬頷, 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 倘倪, 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 悶答孩, "depressed, bored"? To my knowledge there is no evidence to suggest that ‘dahai in men‘dahai is a variant of 抬頷 or that ‘linqin has its origins in 倘倪 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.

獨虎書屋
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** “1” is added as a final, but it precedes “n” in syllables ending in “n” or “ng”:
  
  maol diel liul fehn melng xilng xualn

- **third tone** the dominant vowel is doubled:
  
  jiuu diaan xuaan suoo 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 兒, 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 録, 紙, 欠, 塵, for example, the pronunciation qian (indicating the first tone) applies only to the first character 録.
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 腹部老
banxiang'jia 半箱家
er'z 兒子
hai'r 孩兒
bo'zhila 薄支刺

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

'dieban 选辧
'diepei 选配
'diekuai 选快

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:

- qiuli elan 乞留恶滥  Slumped in a heap
- qianqian dada 欠欠答答  Crazed or addled by drink
- qidiu keta 勃騰騰  Rolling and tumbling
- dixiu dieie 滴差跌跌  Limbs trembling

Brackets  [ ]

Brackets mark optional syllables:

dashen'ma [buljin 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,~ 劫鼻,把~, 把鼻 (~ = 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
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:

\[ \text{qidiu keto} \]

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

\[ \text{qi'de weipie} \]
\[ \text{qian yan'zi zuo} \]
\[ \text{bali'zhiqu} \]

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

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

5. Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budd.</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dao.</td>
<td>Daoist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jur.</td>
<td>Jurched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitan.</td>
<td>Kitanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mong.</td>
<td>Mongolian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uygh.</td>
<td>Uyghur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meas.</td>
<td>measure word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part.</td>
<td>particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pat. syll.</td>
<td>patter syllables,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nonsense syllables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prep.</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suff.</td>
<td>suffix</td>
</tr>
<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):

\[ \text{SHZ c68} \] indicates chapter 68 of the novel \textit{Shuihu zhuan};
\[ \text{HUJI III 85 n.8} \] indicates that the term appears in note 8 on page 85 in volume III of Hu Ji’s \textit{Gudai xiquxuan zhu};
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 examples 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 information must be counted.
A

aqu’lao 腹躯老，簇～～（aqu’lao）See qiaqu’lao
.aque 阿鵝（aqueh）The sound of a sneeze; achoo: YQX 1602.12. Also .achi～
.ati～啾，.poxi 呼息，呼嗤
ashi 阿是（ashih）Correct, right.
ahshouku 脾受苦（ashouku）To suffer bitter circumstances; DXX 5.4
ashui 阿谁（ashui）See yishui
.ati 阿喰（atih）See .aque
atu[er] 阿秃儿，～笑～（atu[er]）See badu[er]
aya！啊呀，呵～（aya）See aye!
aye！阿也（aye）Interjection like aya! Also aya！呵呀 呵呀，ayue！～约， aiya！
哎呀，aiya！哎约
ayue！阿约（ayue!）See aye!
aza 脑脤（aza）1. Filthy, foul: YQX 1336.8. Also aozao 鬼糟. 2. Low, mean; disple-
utable: YQX 1164.18. 3. Evil, ill-omened: YQX 748.9. Also azan～臊，anza 脑脤，
anza 哈哈，呵嘔，呵嘔，箝箝，箝箝，箝箝，箝箝，yanqian 涼滑
azabing 脨脤病（azabing）Nagging illness (often love sickness): DXX 102.11. Also anzanbing 脨脤～，yanqianbing
溼滑～
azan 脨脤（zan）See aza
azhe 阿者（azhe）Jur. Mother

ai

ai 哎 (ai) Pat. Syll. Often links parallel units:
大叫～高呼
ai 捱，偃（ail）1. To rely on: YQX 1600.3.
.2. Slowly, step by step: SHZ c23
aiai 捱偃（ailail）See yanyan
aiai jiji 捱偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃偃François Rabelais was a French writer, known for his humorous and satirical novels. His works, published in the late 15th and early 16th centuries, are considered a cornerstone of the French Renaissance. Rabelais was a complex figure whose works were both admired and criticized for their controversial content and style.
aiai xiangxiang

WB 937.12. Also aiji 挨, aiai ji jī 挨 挨, 挨 挨 搭 搭, 被 搭 搭 搭, aitang 挨
dh æ

aiai xiangxiang 阻 阻 享 享 (aihai xiaangxiaang) To be crowded; jostled;
MZJ 345.12

aiai zanzan 挨 挨 摔 摔 (aiai zaanzaan) see aizan

aibe 艾焙 (aiheih) Cauterization, moxaabustion: WB 290.18

aibu 挨捕 (aihuu) To search for and seize;
SHZ c11. Also aina ~ 拿

ai[che] 捨得 (aicheh) To get through, endure: YQX 12.14

aichong 爱宠 (aihchong) Beloved (male's affectionate address for a lover): WB 283.20

aichuzuo 爱处做 (aihchuhzuoh) see a'idezuuo

ai'dezuo 爱的做 (aidezuoh) To do as one likes: YQX 937.16. Also aichuzuo ~ 挨

aiguo 挨过, 挨 (aiguooh) To squeeze past, force one's way by: YQX 1503.6

aihe 爱河 (aiheh) Budd. River of desire

aihu 爱虎 (aihuu) Talisman (artemesia leaf cut in a tiger shape or a tiger shape glued to an aartemesia leaf): YQX 1099.6. Also hu-ai ~ ~

aiji 挨挤 (aiji) See aiai qiang[qiang]

aijian cabei 挨肩 擦背 (aijian cabeih) See yajian dieji

aijiao 疑叫 (aijiaoah) To meddle; cause a disturbance: MZJ 563.6

aina 挨拿 (ainal) See aibu

ainai 挨乃 (ainaih) Boatman's or fisherman's songs of the Hunan region (aina qi 挨乃曲 is a boatman's song): YQX 570.14

aittang 挨搭 (aitalng) See aiai qiang[qiang]

aiya! 哎呀 (aiyaa) See aiya!

aiye! 哎耶, 哎也 (aiyeh) Expresses a sigh:
MZJ 182.10. Also aiya! 哎呀

aiyi 挨倚 (aiyii) To rely on: WB 923.14

aiyue! 哎哟 (aiyueeh) See aye!

ailian 挨 睨 (ailian) See aizan

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

an 擦 (aan) To wipe dry: YQX 1535.5

an-an zanzan  擦 擦 擦 擦 (an-an zaanzaan) See aza

anban 素板, 擦 (ahnaaan) 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 暗付 (anfuuh) see yinfu

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

anhe 按喝 (ahnheh) To shout: YQX 822.20

anjiu 按酒, 素 (ahnjiuh) Food to compliment wine: WB 887.15. Also xiajiu 下 ~

anmei daiyan 安眉带眼, ～ ～待 (anmei daiyan) Experienced, capable, sensible (brows and eyes at rest): WB 800.20. Also daiyan anmei ~ ~ ~

anna 按纳, ～ 擦 (annah) 1. To endure, restrain: DXX 68.4. 2. To fathom; predict: WB 293.9

anpu 挨摩, 擦 ~ (anpu) See yanpu

anqi 暗气 (ahnqiah) See yinqui

anran 黯然 (ahnrah) Dark and gloomy: YQX 1511.17

anshen 閒哂, ～ 暗 (ahnseeh) To laugh at, snicker: YQX 632.12

anshengxiang 暗生香 (ahnshengxiang) Fig. Plum blossom

anxia 安下 (anxiah) To go to bed; rest: YQX 1390.19. Also anzhì ~ 止

anxiaohun 閒消魂, 黯銷, ～ 暗 ~ (ahnxiaohuhn) Depressed, low-spirited (often,
caused by the pain of separation): YQX 1500.5

anyue 暗约, 暗～(ahnyue) See yinyue

anza 脾脏 (anza) See aza

anzan 哈嘍, 哈嘍, 哈嘍, 笼箇, 脅箇, 脾箇, 脾箇 (anzaln) See aza

anzanbing 脾脏病 (anzanbihng) See azabing

anzha 安札, 安札 (anzhal) 1. Lodgings: YQX 1390.16. 2. To lodge

anzhi 安止 (anzhii) See anxia

anzhi 安制 (anzhih) 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 躺 (ang) See a

ao

ao! 嗥熱 (aol) Ouch!
aochang 無場 (aolchaang) To linger over an examination: MZJ 299.15
'ba (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 (baa) 1. Introduces an angry threat never fully expressed～那贼弟子孩兒！“I’ll take that tricky whoreson and...!”: YQX 1373.1. 2. Sign of the passive voice (used like 被): YQX 103.16

ba 捕，捕，捕 (bah) Harrow; also, to harrow

'ba 拍 (bah) Part. Final mild optative (like 咱 or 波)

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

baba 巴巴 (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 jijilj) See baba jiejie

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

'baba[’r] 巴巴兒 (barbar) Suff. (verbal) Indicates urgency or eagerness: 急~~: YQX 1133.6. 望~~: YQX 1395.7. Also 'bobol[’r] 剃剃～

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

.babang bangbang 八幫幫 (babang bangbang) Sound of a gong. Also .bangbang babangbang ~ ~~~~
baguanjie  八關戒  (baguanjieh)  Budd.
First eight of the ten commandments for the faithful

bahe  拔禾  (balhei)  Farmer, “hayseed”:
YK 216.5. See also hedan ～旦, helai ～侍

bahong  八紅  (baholng)  See babiao

bahu xinghai  越形骸  (bahu xiling-hail)  Fierce or cruel in appearance: MZJ 241.12

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

bahu  畢候  (baahual)  To practice cunning and deceit: YQX 504.1

bahuang  畢荒  (bahuang)  See babiao

bajiaotu  八角圖  (bajiaotul)  See jiaotu

bajie  巴計  (bajiel)  To flatter, curry favor  (jie = 結): YQX 197.18. Also jieba ～結～

bajin-gang  八金剛  (bajingang)  Guardian gods of temples: YQX 592.3

balengbang  八楞棒  (balelngbahng)  Club with eight edges (leng = 棒): WB 67.10

bali’zhi qu  八力諸  (baliizhi quu)  Folksongs

Balingqiao  濂陵橋  (balingqiaol)  Bridge near the tomb of the Han emperor Wen, a traditional parting site: SQX 286.n.6

baman  巴曼  (bamanl)  Greed for money or profits (鈔 was originally 溝); “heads” on a coin (signals winning a game of chance popular in Song-Yuan times): WB 347.7.

Also baqian ～鈔. See also qiaoman'r

bapeng  芭棚  巴～芭蓬  (bapelng)  Shelter of reeds or thatch: YQX 1527.16

baqian  巴錢  (baqian)  See baman

baqian  巴鞬  (baqiaan)  Scar, blemish: MDT 256.14

baru  把如  (barul)  See basi

baruann  畢軟  (bbaruann)  See piruan

basan lansi  巴三尺  (basan laansih)  To hesitate, hem and haw; also, talk nonsense: YQX 115.9

basao emei  畢掃蛾眉  (bahsaaao elmeil)  To cease using makeup: YQX 1506.9

base  把色  (baaseh)  See sezhang

basha  把沙. ～  (basha)  To crawl: YQX 1711.9. Also bacha ～又, ～奴, pasha 傢～

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

bashi  把使  (baasih)  See basi

bashi[er]  把勢兒  (baashiherl)  Master of a skill or craft; person of stamina: YQX 479.15

bashi[er]  把勢兒  (baashihr)  To act important, assume airs: MDT 64.5

bashi zuo gaomiyan  把席做糕糜喫  (baashii zuoh gaomiylahn)  See shizuo gaomiyan

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

bashui sanchuan  八水三川  (bashuii sanchuan)  Fertile lands of Western Qin, land of eleven rivers. Also sanchuan bashui ～～～

basi  把似  (baasih)  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 ～如, bashi ～使

bataxie  八踏鞋  (batahxiel)  See bada [majsie

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

ba'tou  押頭  (batoul)  Prostitute, sing-song girl: YQX 1008.19

batu  抽泥～ 稟  (batu)  See budu[er]

batulu  巴圖魯  (batulluu)  See budu[er]

batui  把推, 弃 ～ (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

ba yugengmi ya’rdi 把玉穀米牙兒抵 (baa yuhgengmii yalrdii) Fig. To clench the teeth in anger: WB 83.18

bazhuo 把捉 (baaahzhuo) 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 (baaih) To take office

baibo 揾撥 (baaibo) To regulate; also, cope with: PJP 143.3

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

baibuxia 揾不下 (baaihbuixiah) Unable to deal with: YQX 1660.21

baibu xiangsui 百步相隨 (baaibihu xiangsui) To stick with someone through thick and thin: YQX 194.1. Also baizong qiansui ~ ~

baida 白打 (baiaad) Fake kick or feint in Chinese football: PJP 17.1

baidang 擊當 (baiaadahng) Place to put things: YQX 448.14

baidengdeng 白癡癡 (baaiaian) To stare vacantly (deng = 瞪): YQX 96.6

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

baier 百二 (baaierr) Two million (twice baian 百萬)

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

bailiai 百利 (bailiai) See bailahuai

bailihuai 百利, 百～, 擊～, 擊～ (baailiahuai) 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 bailhua 擊畫, 擊～, buhuai 布~, 佈～, pihuai 劈～

bailhuang 白誣 (baailhuaang) To expose a lie: YQX 774.13

bailiaca 白刺 (baailahca) White

bailai 白賴 (baailaih) See bai[sil]lai

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

bailihou 百里侯 (baailihouh) See bailicheng

bailiang fenxing 擊兩分星 (baailiaanq fehnxing) See fenxing bailiang

bailing baili 百伶百俐 (baailiaalng baai-lih) Morally correct in every way: YQX 850.2

bailingling 白泠泠 (baailiilngliilng) Crystal clear: WB 305.19

bailu 拜露 (baailuhu) See baituo

baimang’li 百忙裏 (baaimalanglii) 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

baimingli 百星門騏 (baaimeilngli) Courtesan house: LU 174

baimen 拜門 (baaimeen) 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 liuusch) Courtesan. Also baimen ruoliu ～～弱～
baimen ruoliu 白門弱柳 (bailmeln rohliulu) See baimen liuse
baimian 白麪 (bailmiahn) Simpleminded: YQX 1524.13
baituo bianpi 白頭聾皮 (baitoul miahn-pil) To turn against someone: YQX 415.7
baituo bianpi 白頭聾皮 (baitoul dielxieh) White-haired and infirm: YQX 147.15
Also baituo xiangsui 白頭小婦 (baitoul xiangsui) See baibu xiangsui
baituor 白頭小婦 (baitoul) Tiny bit: WB 62.14
baituor 白頭小婦 (baitoul) Very small amount: WB 717.1
baituor 白頭小婦 (baitoul) No recourse, no way out: YQX 3.11
baitiedao 白鐵刀 (baitiedao) Quick to reverse oneself or change one’s story (blade edge easily dented): LIUSHI 147.15
baitiudiee 白頭聾耳 (baitoul dieixlieh) See baitou diexue 白頭聾耳 (bailtoul dielxuee)
baitou diexue 白頭聾耳 (bailtoul dielxuee) See baitou diexuee 白頭聾耳 (bailtoul dielxuee)
baiyi 白衣 (bailyi) One holding neither degree nor office: YQX 882.4
baidao 伴道 (baidan) To study the Dao; practice Buddha’s law (ban sometimes erroneously 伴): YQX 733.3. Also biantao

ban 板 (baan) Meas. Approximately one foot (width of a plank)
ban 搬 (ban) 1. To act; be made up as (= 扮): ZXZY 2.2. Also bancang 搬唱 2. To take by the arm (= 扒): WB 110.14. 3. To sow discord: YANG I 4950.1
bancao 半槽 (bahncaol) Enormous drinking capacity (half keg): YQX 1526.12
banchang 搬唱 (banchahng) See ban
banchao'r 半抄兒 (bahnchaor) Very small amount: WB 717.1
banchou 半筹 (bahnchoul) Tiny bit: WB 62.14
banchou buna 半籌不納 (bahnchoul buhnah) 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 ~筑, 打築
banda 板搭, ~答 (baanda) See banta
bantel 伴 当, ~ 儫 (bahnkang) See bandeng
bandao 辨道, ~ 彼 (bahndach) To study the Dao; practice Buddha’s law (ban sometimes erroneously 辨): YQX 733.3. Also biantao

bandeng 伴等 (bahndeeng) 1. Companion: YQX 1288.15. 2. Servant, employee: WB 29.13. Also bandang ~ 當, ~ 僕

bandi 撥遞, ~ 逆 (bandih) To spread rumors; carry tales of banchun dishe ~ 唇~舌): YQX 506.2. Also bandie ~ 唆

bandie 撥 draped (bandiel) See bandi

bandou 撥逗. ~ 斗, ~ 鬥 (bandouh) To sow discord; abet: YQX 1150.12

banfan 綳翻, ~ 翻 (bahnfan) To fall into clutches; also, be tripped up: YQX 16595

banfang 班房 (banfang) Living quarters of servants or government employees

ban-gai 半孩 (bahngei) Multitude; fifty million (one gai equals wanwan 萬萬, one hundred million): YQX 688.3

ban-ge 伴哥 (bahnge) General term for village youths; also, ruffians: YQX 544.4. Sha San 沙三 and Wang Liu 王留 (puns on “Stupid Number Three” 傻三 and “Hoodlum Wang” 王流) are typical names for them in Yuan dramas. Also pange 胖~

bangong 班弓 (bahngong) Tiny shoes for bound feet: YQX 1704.12

banguer 伴姑兒 (bahnguerl) Village girls in general. Also pangguer 胖~

banguan 班管 (bahngean) A pen (has a mottled bamboo stalk; ban = 筆)

banhe'r 半合兒 (banhneh) An instant, no time at all (from 沒有一會兒; 合 and 會 are interchangeable since Han times): YQX 244.19

banhuai 撥壞 (banhuaih) To ruin by gossip or trickery

banjia 半家 (banjia) Half-educated (having read only part of Sima Guang’s standard classic Zizhi tongjian 資治通鑑): YQX 211.21

banjiang 板僵 (banjiang) Stiff dead: WB 23.21

banjiu 斑鳩 (banjiu) Son-in-law living with his wife’s family: LZY 202.6

bankou 撥口 (bankooou) To carry tales: SHZ c16

banmi'r 半米兒 (bahnnmiir) Small; also, tiny amount: WB 1.13

bannong 撥弄, 搞 (bannohng) 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 (bahnqih) Lacking potential (little talent or ability): WB 19.9

banqia 半掐, ~ 搖 (bahnqiah) Half a pinch (usually follows a negative): YQX 357.14. Also xianqia 纖~

banshang'jia 撥上家 (bahnshaangjia) See banxiang’jia

banshou 半首 (bahnshou) 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 banxou ~ 頭

bansuan 伴酸 (bahnhsuan) Sycophant clinging to the literati

banta 板闔, ~ 背, ~ 踏 (baantah) Door: planks used to make one: YQX 1371.20. Also banda ~ 搭, ~ 答

bantiao 撥調, 搞, ~ 挑, ~ 挑 (bantiao) 1. To instigate, incite: YQX 1506.16. 2. To play tricks, tease: YQX 1157.15

banting 半亭 (bahntilng) Tiny bit (one ting = one tenth): WB 197.16

bantou 班頭 (bantoul) See banshou

banwan 半彎 (baanwan) Tiny feet: CSD 14.3

banxian xishua 半仙戲耍 (bahnxian xihshua) To swing (sport of wealthy women during the Season of Cold Food): PPJ 17.6
banxiang[’jia] 半紐 纜, ～響～
(banhxixaangjia) Very long time: YQX 106.3.
Also banshang[‘jia] ～响～
banshang[^r]半星兒 (banhxinxinger) Scintilla:
YQX 252.12
banya 半絃, ～亞 (bahnyah) Half-open:
DXX 157.1
banyin 扮陰 (bahnyin) Shady spot
untouched by sunlight (commonly beiyin
背～)
banyun 斑筠 (bahnyun) Bamboo mottled
with black spots: THS 180.1
banzha 半扎, ～札 (bahnzhaal) See banzhe
banzhang 板障, ～贍 (bahnzhanghng)
To hinder, obstruct; also, obstruction,
hindrance (usually keeps lovers apart):
YQX 193.8
banzhe 半折 (bahnzhael) 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, ～札 (all erroneous
variants of bancha ～桿)
banzhou 半州 (bahnzhou) Rich and
prosperous (owns half a province):
WB 71.4
banzhu 板築, ～ (bahnzhuuh) See banda

bang

bang 邦 (bang) See banglao
bang 腦 (baang) Shoulder (= 腕)
bang 傍 (bahng) To confront: WB 320.19
2. Near, close by: YQX 1748.4
.bangbang babangbang 助助八助助
(babangbabangbang) See babang bangbang
bang[la]o 邦老, 助 (banglao) Villain,
thugs and robbers, always played by the
jing 净 role type (term derives from
Baolao 鮑～): YQX 118.19

bangxian [zuanlan] 助間鑽窪 (bangxialn
zuanlaan) Loafer, sponger; also, boon
companion: YQX 102.21
bang’z 綑子, 膀～, 助～ (baangz)
Bow tips where the string is attached:
MZJ 353.11

bao

bao 抱 (baoh) To sit on eggs, brood,
hatch: WB 125.17
bao 暴 (baoh) Poverty, deprivation:
YQX 1202.16
bao 烬 (baoh) To roast (= 焦): WB 275.1
baobai 暴白 (baohbai) To present evi-
dence; bear witness: HUJI III 109.2
baocuanxiang 報揀箱 (bohcuaxianq) See yaohe cuanxian
baoen 不思珠 (bohuenzhuh) 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
baerj 保兒 (baaerl) See buer
baerj 保～ (baaerl) Procures,
madam: YQX 267.7. Also baomu 薄母.
buer 卜, bomo 博摩, laobao 老～
baerchi 寶兒 赤, 保～ (baaerclih) See baowuchi
baofang 寶坊 (baofang) Daoist or Buddhist
temples: WB 260.15
baofeng 崑封 (baofeng) To receive honors
and title: YQX 640.9
baofu 報復, ～伏 (baohufuh) 1. To
report to a superior: YQX 1657.2. 2. To
avenge a wrong: YQX 666.5
baoge 包含 (baogue) Parcel, bundle: YQX 77.14

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

baohuobuquanbei 繁贅泉貝 (baohuoh qualiubei) Money: MZJ 287.14

baohuoquansbei 質贜泉貝 (baohuoh qualiubei) Money: MZJ 287.14

baoji 包髻 (baojih) Kerchief (one of several gifts to a prospective concubine): YQX 1664.21. See also tuanshan and xiushoujin

baojianren 保見人 (baojianren) Intermediary, go-between: YQX 1604.20. Also baoshiren ～識～

baojiang 包漿 (baojiang) Patina (produced by the touch of human hands over the years): THS 1.3

baojiaochuang 抱角凳 (baoljiaochuan) Chair with armrests: YQX 88.17

baoju 保舉 (baojuu) To verify, substantiate: YQX 638.16

Baolao 鮑老 (baolao) Clown monster with a false face, long flowing hair, and fangs that puff smoke from its mouth. Also Baolu 抱錄 (Jiaofang) 4.15. Also Baoluo 抱錄 (娄羅 in Tang writings)

baolizhi 貝角錄 (baolizhi) See baowu

Bao Longtu 包龍圖 (baolongtu) Famous judge Bao Zheng ～拮 (Longtu was the northern Song Imperial Library where he held the title Auxiliary Scholar zhixueshi 直學士)

Baolu 抱錄 (baolu) See Baolao

baomu 薄母 (baomuu) See bao'r

baonuan shengyin 飽暖生淫 (baonuan shengyin) Prov. Soft living gets decadence and wantonness: YQX 203.2

baopin 扶貧 (baopin) To enter into an intimate relationship: CSD 29.10

baopin 保貍 (baopin) Go-between, marriage broker: YQX 195.3

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

bao'r 鮑兒 (baohr) See pang'r

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

baoruo 報俳 (baoruo) See baore

baoshiren 保識人 (baoshirenn) See baojianren

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

baotan 短直 (baotan) 1. Shortcoming, flaw; an inconsistency: DXX 3.11. 2. To criticize, point out faults: WB 16.15. Also duobo ～刺, tanbao ～刺, tanbo 圖刺

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

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

baowu 貝元赤 (baowu) Mong. Cook, chef: MZJ 94.12. Also baoerchi ～兒, 寶兒, baolizhi 貝角直, boerchi 博尔, huoliichi 火里

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

baoyan 貝延 (baoyan) Bridges on the stringed instrument zheng 筝: YQX 25.2

baoyuewu 貝岳 (baoyuewu) Roan horse: WB 477.19

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

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

baozi 豹子 (baohzii) Term of respect for persons of character, ability, bravery, or talent: YQX 103.3

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

bei

bei 被, 備, 續, 續, 背 (beih) To harness a horse: YQX 203.16. Also gou 糜

beibai 被白 (beihbai) See beiyun

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

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

beida 被搭 (beihda) Vest or short, sleeveless jacket: YQX 989.9. Also dabei 拇～

beifeng 拆奉 (beifehng) Deferential, ingratiating (of speech): DXX 124.12

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

beihui 被晦, 累, 會 (beihhuih) Senile; befuddled (bei = 悚): YQX 1401.17

beijian 被剪 (beihjiaan) To tie the arms behind the back: SHZ c46

beijiao[’r] 杯效兒, ～笈, 碑, ～盈, 盅, ～杞 (beijiaao) Two half-moon-shaped wood pieces (originally mussel shells) used to cast fortunes: ZXZS 83.9. Also jiao ’r ～～, jiaobei ～～, ～桾, jiaotiao 笈, tiaog, zhaobei 拘

beijie 被介 (beihjieh) See beiyun

beike 被科 (beihke) See beiyun

beilai 應懐 (beilaih) Saucy; spiteful; perverse: YQX 1503.19. Also paiail 派～, foi ~, pai ~, beilan ～懐, ～懐

beilunren 被論人 (beilunren) The accused: YQX 844.6

beiluo 碎落 To tumble head over heels: DXX 166.11

beimang 北邙 (beimang) Grave, tomb: MZJ 352.9

beimo 卑末 (beimo) I (humble form): DXX 65.7

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

beisheng 被生兒 (beishengr) Child born in the father’s absence

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

beitiang 被田院, ~天, ～卑～ (beitiangyuahn) Poorhouse: a shelter for beggars, widows, orphans, and outcasts (abbreviation of 懷田養病坊): YQX 1255.4

beiting 被廳, ～聽 (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 傢細 (beixihih) Complete; also, in detail: WB 828.14

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

bei’z [guan’r] 被子冠兒 (beihz guanr) Attire of a courtesan in official service: YQX 539.17. Also guan’r bei’z ～～～～
ben 金, 俸, 俸, 俸 (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, 奔 (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 (bendiao) To storm a city wall using a ladder: DXX 40.7 (see DIADIAN 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 綑扒吊拷 (bengpal diaokao) 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 ～～绑抽, diaokao pengba ～～捆～, bengpa diaokao ～爬～, bingba diaokao 捆～～, menba diaokao 門～～

bengbeng yiyi 綑綑揹揹 (bengbeng yihih) See bengyi

beng[ding] 迫定, 順～, 偏～, 絆～ (beengdihing) Taut with anger (the face); flared in anger (the nostrils): YQX 1081.20

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

bengpa diaokao 綑爬吊拷 (bengpal diaokao) See bengba diaokao

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

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

bi

bi! 吼 (bii) Rude curse: "shit!": WB 349.11

bi 鬱 (biih) Female reproductive organs; the vagina (more commonly 尚): YQX 644.11

bi 閒 (biih) See bie

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

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

bi-ao'qiao 鼻凹兒蹄 (bilaorqiao) High-bridged nose: MDT 74.2

bi-ao'shang moshatang 鼻凹上抹砂糖 (bilaoshahng moshatang) See bi-ao'qiao

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

.bibao 斬剝, 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～～, 哆哆～～, 壁壁～～, .pippi pupu 劈劈掱掱, .pippi popo 劈劈潑潑

.bibi bobo 必必剝剝, 哆哆～～, 壁壁～～ (bibihbuboo) See .bibao

.bibi bubu 碧碧卜卜 (bibihbubuu) See .bibao
bibing 比并，~并 (bibing) 1. To compare: WB 102.17. 2. Side by side: YQX 717.15
bibing 並併，~並 (bibing) To compel, force: WB 576.8
.bibo 割割 (biibo) See .bibao
bichai 鑰釵，鈪~ (bichai) Women's ornaments (b = 鎖): YQX 1597.10 has
huanchai 銅釵
bichai 必徹 (bichehchih) See bichichi
bicheche 必徹赤 (bichechhchih) See bichichi
bichengcheng 碧澄澄 (bichelingchelng) Clear and blue (sky, water): YQX 847.11
bichichi 鑰釵 (bichihchih) A force.
Secretary or clerk: WB 1021.17. Also bishachi ~, bichichi # # ~, bicheche
.bichuo 搽鑽 (bichuoh) 1. To free or extricate oneself from: YQX 1261.11. Also
pichuo 搽
bichuo [dao]'z 搽鑽刀子 (bichuoh daoz) Small knife: YQX 169.9
bichi shenjiao 碧親交 (bichicshelnjiao) Affinity between separated friends or
persons who have never met: MZJ 312
.bidiu buda 必偷不搭 (bihdiubuhdal) 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 ~僞答~, ~撲~, .bili bula ~力~ 剃~, .biliu buda ~髭~, ~髭~ 答~, .biliu bula ~熼~ 剃~, .biliu bula ~律~ 剃~, .pidiu puda ~劈~ 撲~, ~劈~ 撲答, 匹~ 撲~, ~劈~ 撲~ .pidiu putong ~髭~ 撲桶, .piliu pula 剝撲剃
.bidiu pida 必偷匹搭 (bihdiu pihda) See .bidiu buda
.bidiu puda 必偷僞答, ~ ~撲~ (bihdiu puldal) See .bidiu buda
bige 彼各，比~ (biige) You and I; both: WB 276.17
bigoa 亜乘 (bihguai) To dodge trouble; also, live in seclusion: WB 18.18
biguailong 亜乘龍 (bihquailong) Elusive rainmaking sky dragon: YQX 721.15
bihanjin 碧寒金 (bihalanjin) Gold bracelet; armlet: MZJ 368.7
bijii 比及 (bijii) 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
bijianhua 碧尖花 (bijjianhua) 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 (biilihung) To evaluate and compare: YQX 85.4
.biliu bula 必履不搭~ ~ ~答 (bihliuah buda) See .bidiu buda
bilin 逼臨 (bilin) To force, compel; browbeat: YQX 1258.11. Also linbi ~ ~, bilin ~凌
bilinlin 碧琳琳 (bihlinlin) Green water: WB 5.9
biling 逼凌 (biling) See bilin
.biliu bula 必溜不刺 (bihliuul bualah) 1. Act of poking (with a stick): YQX 151.5. 2. Sound of plucking a stringed instrument (the Mongol instrument huobusi 火不思): DADIAN 124.3. See also .bidiu buda
.biliu bula 必溜不刺 (bihliuh bualah) See .bidiu buda
.billüi 必律律 (bihiluhlul) Sound of wind: YQX 127.13
biluo 逼逼，鶯~，鷄鷄 (biluo) To prepare food and drink: ZXZY 15.10. Also
luoi ~
biluo 薔葩 (bihluol) See buluo
biquantai 14 bianpin

biquantai 開泉臺 (biquantail) To be shut up in Hell: YQX 1517.2

bishachu 碧紗戸 (bishachulu) Gauzed windows (in green silk): YQX 90.14

bi'shang nipi 壁上泥皮 (bishanghning nilpil) Easy to replace as plaster on the wall (women, wives): YQX 547.6. Also qiang'shang nipi 廊～～

bishechi 必鬱赤 (bisheshelchih) See bichichi

bisi 比似 (bisisii) 1. If, when: DXX 130.1. 2. Since, in as much as: YQX 1520.18. Also pisi 譽～

bisuo 必索 (bisuoo) To be necessary; also, should: WB 239.6

bitao huashu 碧桃花樹 (biataol huashuh) See bitao huaxia

bitao huaxia 碧桃花下 (biataol huaxiah) Trysting place for lovers: YQX 709.11. Also bitao huashu～～樹

biting 壁聽 (bhting) To eavesdrop: YQX 1724.21

bitou 壁頭 (bihtoul) See yibixiang

bixi wanghou 敝履王侯 (bixi walnghoul) To scorn the nobility (regard them as old shoes): MZJ 292.12

bixian 比限 (bixiaahn) Deadline for paying taxes: YQSC I 108

bixiang 壁廁 (bixihang) See yibixiang

bixing 異倉；～行 (bixihing) Plot, scheme; also, to deceive: YQX 1288.18

biyan chunxuan 鼻偃唇軒 (bilyan chunxuan) Flat-nosed and harelipped: DXX 39.14

biyi 壁衣 (bhiyi) Curtains, wall-hangings: YQX 1656.10

biyingying 碧瑩瑩 (bihyelingying) 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 (bihyuuhzhuh) See baiyuzhu

biyewu 開月馬 (bihyewhu) Prized horse: WB 63.20

biyuni 碧雲梯 (bihyuntil) Azure skies: YQX 1659.7

bizhang 筆仗 (biizhanghng) Literary prowess: MZJ 304.8

bi Zhang bi Li 比張比李 (bii zhang bii lii) Evade with all kinds of excuses: WB 593.7

bion law (biahn) Although, even if: YQX 593.21

bion 戰 (bion) 1. Penis: WB 38.6. 2. Whip (military weapon): WB 46.5

bianban 資伴 (biahnbahn) Casual or ordinary dress: WB 12.5

bianceh tiaobian 資何 (bianceh) See baozheh

bianduan 縱短 (biahnduana) To be troubled by a shortage of money: YQX 517.5

bianhaodaoh 便好道 (biahndhaodaoh) The proverb says it well: YQX 143.12

bianjian 四簡 (bianjiaan) Four-edged metal strip (military weapon like a whip; jian = 銃): WB 46.5

bianjiao 邻交 (bianjiaao) Border, frontier, boundary: WB 181.7. Also bianjie～局

bianjie 邻結 (bianjieh) See bianjiao

bianjin 市巾 (bianjin) Kerchief, headscarf: THS 17.13

bianli 利 (bianlil) Intelligent; perceptive: LIUSHI 223

bianmi 鞭弭 (bianmii) Fig. Life of a soldier (whip and bow): THS 226.1

bianpin 扁毆 (bianpin) Flat (= 扁 批): WB 8.6
bianqiao jindengxiang 鞮敲鍾鐸響 (biahnqiao jindehngxiaang) Victorious troops (whips snapping and stirrups jingling): WB 67.7

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

bianshan 禪山 (biaanshan) See pianshan

bianshi 便施 (biaanshih) See shi 是 (1)

biansuo 便索 (biaansuo) Must; also, necessary: YQX 555.8

bianze[dao] 便則道 (biahnzeldaoh) See gengzuo[dao]

bianzhai 匮窄 (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] 便做道 (biahnzuoh-daoh) See gengzuo[dao]

biao 标、標 (biaa) To behead: YQX 1172.6. Also piao 刺

biao 標, 標 (biaa) 1. With honor, with distinction: WB 920.10. 2. Prizes, rewards 3. To behead (variants: 标 戮, piao 刺): YQX 1172.6

biaoai 表挨 (biaoaai) 1. To recite (poetry): YQX 480.15. 2. To explain: YQX 1043.5. 3. To vindicate, exonerate: YQX 1517.15

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

biaode 標德 (biaoodel) Courtesy name. Also biaozi ~ 字, qingde 德 ~, shengde 盛 ~

biaolai 招徕 (biaolaih) Idiot; scoundrel: YQX 1417.12

biaolaoer 標老兒 (biaoolaoerl) Country bumpkin (like tulaor 上 ~): MDT 28.6

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

biaomu 標目 (biaoomu) Prologue in chuanqi 傳奇 opera: MDT 1.2. Also fumo kaichang 副末開場, jiamen yin’z 家門引子, jiamen zhongshi 家門終始, xiansheng 先聲

biaozi 表子, 嫂 ~, 嫄 ~, 嫁梓 (biaaozii) 1. Mistress: YQX 1109.10. 2. Actress; prostitute: YQX 268.6

bie-ren 別人 (bielreln) I: WB 290.18

biedian 少典 (biehdaan) Lesser or unorthodox canons: YCJ 26.10

biegu 傢古 (biehguu) 1. Backward, rustic: YQX 933.17. 2. Stubborn, headstrong: YQX 1406.2. 3. Irritable, testy: YQX 36.3. With a surname, Zhang Biegu 張 ~, it is a general name for a rustic. Also gubie ~

biele 標劣 (biehlieh) See bolie

bieqi 標氣 (bieqih) To get angry, take offense: LZY 57.5 831.6

bie-ren 別人 (bielreln) I: WB 290.18
bieyao 慄物 (biehyao) Willful, obstinate: YQX 565.11
biezao 慄樣 (biezaoh) 1. Hopping mad; exasperated: DXX 160.12. Variants: ~嚎~躁, 愤~鬧. Also biebie zaozao ~~~~
2. Fearsome: YQX 1407.6. Variants: 驚~, 嚎~. Also biebie zaozao ~~~~ 3. To stir up trouble, vex: YQX 1065.7. Also piezao 慄皂

bin

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

bing

bing 併 (bihng) To be compelled (=逼): WB 285.7
bingba diaokao 擒抓吊拷 (bingba diaokhaao) See bengba diaokao
bingchan 冰蟾 (bingchaln) Fig. Moon (the icy toad): MDT 98.8
bingcou 並轄 (bihngcoul) United; assembled: MZJ 659.9
bingdilian 並蒂蓮 (bihngdihlialn) See bingtoulian
bingdian 冰簟 (bingdiahn) Summer mats made of plaited bamboo strips: DX 2.1
bingge 兵革 (binggel) Shield, armor: YCJ 54.9
binghuangfu 屏荒服 (bihnghuangful) To be banished 2,000-2,500 li 里 from the capitol: THS 25.9
bingjian chiheng 順臺衡 (bihngjianiheng) Just official (holds a mirror for clarity and the scales of justice): YQX 1517.20
bingqiang 兵強 (bihngqlang) See pinqiang
bingran 兵然 (bihngraen) Absolutely; categorically: YQX 1503.6

bingtaiheng 乘台衡 (bihngtaiheng) To serve as prime minister: MZJ 54.3
bingtang 翁堂 (bihngtaling) Magistrate’s court, local court: YQX 1378.10
bingtillian 弁蹄蓮 (bihngtillialn) See bingtoulian
bingtoulian 弁頭蓮 (bihngtoullialn) Fig. Lending couple (two water lilies growing on one stalk): YQX 1667.17. Also bingdilian
bingxi 兵洗 (bingxii) To raise troop morale: MDT 212.11. Also xibing ~
bingxian 冰炫 (bingxialn) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (the best strings were made from the silk of silkworms after the first frost): YQX 88.10
bingxiao 冰绡 (bingxiao) White cloth of raw silk: THS 39.6
bingxuetang 冰雪堂 (bingxueetalng) Wretched domicile of a poor student or scholar: WB 22.3
bingyanyan 病懹懐 (bihng-yanyan) Low in spirits: DX 101.14
bingzang nabai 弁賊拿賊 (bihngzang nabaih) To catch a thief red-handed: DX 92.2. Also bingzang nazei ~, zuozi zuozi 贓、賊 狡賊
zingzang nazei 弁賊拿賊 (bihngzang nalzeil) See bingzang nabai

bo

'bo 波 (bol) 1. Part. In final position, expressing the optative or advisory 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 'mo. See also 'yena

bo 簾 (bol) Curtain: YQX 549.9
bobeng liuyi 波逆流移 (bobehng liul-yil) To drift from place to place as a vagrant: YQX 594.7
bobing 薄餅 (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
bobop 迴迴婆娑 (bopo) See momo
bobol 刺剥 (bobo) See .baba
boboliie 觝觝劣劣 (bolbol liehlieh) See bolie
bobolulu 波波碌碌～～洋洋～～ 洋洋～～ (bolo(luluh) To exhaust oneself rushing from place to place: YQX 582.21. Also .lulu bobo～～～～
bobowqiaoqiao 波波悄悄 (bobo qiaoqiao) See boqiao
bobowqieqie 波波怯怯 (bolbol qiehpieh) See bolie
'bobo' bolster (bobor) See 'babal'
.bobotengteng 勃勃騰騰 (bolbol telngtelng) See .botengteng
bocha 波查,～喧,駟 (bochal) See bozha
.bode 剃地 (bode) Sound of sputtering, cracking (flames): YQX 3.4
bode 掃得 (bodel) To obtain by chance: WB 299.12
boduanchou 掃帚 (boduaanchoul) To draw a short lot; also, fated for a short life (numbered sticks determined good or bad fortune): YQX 1501.20
boerchi 博尔赤 (booleurchih) See baowuchi
bohuan 博換,～ (bolhuahn) To barter, exchange: YQX 1312.7
Bojixing 篇異星 (bohjixing) Winnowing Star (a bad omen): WB 88.5. Also Sazhou-xing 掃帚～
.bolala 撥剌剌,勃喇喇 (bolalahah) See .bulala
bolan 薄蓝,～籃,李蘭,李籃,筆籃 (bolalin) Bamboo basket: YQX 148.20. Also boluo 李羅, 蘆蓝蒲蓝
bolang 波浪 (bolangh) 1. Face; demeanor: YQSC I 144. 2. Pretty, handsome; winsome: YQX 532.21. 3. Doting, attentive, solicitous: YQX 479.17
bolao 伯勞,博～ (bollaol) Shrike (symbol of parting, separation): WB 306.8. Also ju (鶉 or 驛)
bolao 李老 (bollaao) Old man role in Yuan drama (usually played by a wai 外 or a chongmo 冲末). Derives probably from baolao 鮑～ (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 wellshell): YQX 36.20
bolie 薄劣,駟～ (bolieh) 1. Mean, heartless; disagreeable: YQX 464.19. 2. Tough, intractable: YQX 940.15. Also bielie 慢～，liebie 慢～，bobo liebie 駟駟～
bolie 撥掠 (bohlieh) To wipe: MDT 69.2
boluo 李羅 (boluol) See bolan
boluo 駟落,駟～ (bolooluh) To fail the civil service examinations; be expelled, demoted: YQX 714.11
boma 薄摩,～孼 (bolma) See bu'r
bomianpi 刺面皮 (boniahnpil) To be criticized and lose face: LIUSHI 234
bomo 博摩 (bolmol) See bao'c
bopixiqie 薄批細切 (bolpi xihqieh) To remove scales and make thin slices (method of preparing raw fish): YQX 1663.13
boqir 撥雀 (boqlir) To plant a vegetable garden: YQX 1675.14
boqiao 波俏,～峭 (boqiaoh) Pretty, handsome; winsome; smart: YQX 888.2. Also bobo qiaoqiao 俏俏, buqiao庸峭,峭峭,通峭,庸俏, bujun庸峭,fuqiao慵俏

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

boruan fencha 摸阮分茶 (bohruaaun fenchal) Cultured pleasures (play the ruan and sip tea; bo = 拨): DXX 3.11

boshantong 博山銅 (bolshantong) Incense burner: YQX 1094.17

bosheshe 薄設設 (bolsheshsheh) Thin and light (clothes or bedding): WB 13.12. Also boshishi ～ 潮潮

boshishi 薄設設 (bolshishish) See bosheshe

boshou [r] 搏手兒. 撥～ (bolshouhour) To box: WB 796.10

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

bota 波踏 (botah) See bozha

.botengteng 蠱騰騰 (boltelnteng) 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, 不願願, .butengteng 不～～, .bobotengteng ～～～, 塊塼～～, .pudengdeng 撥登登, 撥願願, .putengteng 撥～～

bowan lunqian 撥萬論千, ～～輪 (bowahn luhnqian) 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 (boxun) See Tianmo

boyan 博掩 (bolyaan) See yanpu

boye 伯業 (bolyeh) Hegemony (achievements of a tyrant): LIDAI II 857.11. Also baye 霜～

bozha 波吒, ～咤, ～渣 (bozhah) Physical or mental anguish: YQX 756.12. Also bocha ～渣, ～喳, 駭渣, botza ～折

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

bozhe 波折 (bozhel) See bozha

bozhi 學知 (bolzhi) See bozhe 學者

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

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

bu

bubai 布擺 (buhbaai) See baibu

buchangsu 不常俗 (buhchalsngsl) See buxunsu

buchensu 不塵俗 (buhchelnsul) See buxunsu

bucheng 不成 (buhchelng) See zhongbudao

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

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

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

bucun buji 不存不濟 (buhcun buhji) See cunji

'cuda 不答 (buhdal) Suff. 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 (buhdaaljin) See budaqian

budaqian 不打懸 (buhdaaqian) Irrelevant; unimportant, not of concern: WB 478.10. Also dashen'ma [bujjin ～ 甚麼～緊, dashi'ma bujin ～ 是麼～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 (buhdai) Reluctant, unwilling: WB 287.2
budai 補充, 布袋 (buudaiah) Son-in-law (lives with his wife’s family and adopts her surname): YQX 323.7

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

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

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

budang buzheng 不当正 (budang buhzheng) Straight and proper (posture in standing; bu is enclitic): YQX 872.12. Also buduan buzheng ~

budang wenbian 不当稳健 (budang weenbiahn) Unwise; also, untimely: DXX 40.10


budao[de] 不倒的, ~得, ~到的. ~到得, ~到低 (budao[de]) 1. Cannot; unlikely; how is it possible?: YQX 639.8. 2. Did not expect; who would have thought?: ZZX 177.14. 3. To disregard; also, no matter that: DXX 8.5. 4. Unaware: DXX 107.4

budang buzheng 不当正 (budang buzheng) See budang buzheng

buduan buzheng 不当正 (buduan buzheng) See budang buzheng

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

buduozheng 不多争 (buduozheng) Not very different: YQX 90.3. Also buzhengduo ~

buer 卜儿 (buuer) 1. Old woman role in Yuan drama 2. Procuress, madam: YQX 1108.6. Also baer 趁, 保, bama 薄媚. 薄懐 謂 (baoster 爆火 in Tang times)

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

bufangtou 不防头 (bufangtou) Careless; unpredictable: YQX 236.20

bufen 不分 (bufen) To be resentful, indignant: YQX 1631.10. Also bufenqi 不分气, 不愤气 (bufenqi)

bufu'de 不付得 (bufu'de) See [bufuneng]

bufuneng 不付能, ~付, ~伏, ~副, ~付 (bufuneng) To be resentful, indignant; YQX 1631.10. Also bufu'ed ~付得, bufuta ~付他, ~付;

bufu shaomai 不伏烧埋, ~服, (bufu shaomail) To refuse to accept guilt, responsibility, or punishment; also, unwilling to heed advice: YQX 1529.14

bufuta 不服他, ~付 ~ (bufuta) See [bufuneng]

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

buganjing 不乾净 (buganjing) 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 (bugao’de dongxi) Despicable thing!: MZJ 30.2
bugong tianchou 不共天擎 (bugohng tianchou) Enemies who cannot coexist: THS 106.13

bugou 不勾 (bugou) In no time: YQX 1002.18

bugousi 不勾恩 (bugousi) Without much thought: WB 288.6

buguyan 不挂眼 (buguahyan) To treat with contempt: YQX 1657.12

buguan 不管 (buguanaa) Cannot; also, cannot allow: DXX 38.12

buguo toujin hanzihan 不裹 頭巾男子 (buguwo toujin nelznzhilahn) See budai toujin nanzhihan

buguai 不好气 (buguah) To lack spirit or self-confidence (not injured by grit in the mouth): YQX 866.15

buhua 不花 (buhhua) Mong. Ox: YQSC III 226

buhuai 布画, 佈 ~ (buhuhah) See baihuai

buhuangzhong 不高兴 (buhualngzhong) Unhappy, cheerless: MDT 99.3

bujian 不溅 (bugijaan) No matter, regardless: WB 915.6

bujie 不藉, 借 (bugjihjeh) To lack concern or compassion for: DXX 62.13. Also buji ~藉, buxi ~惜, jibu'de 藉 ~得, jiebu'de ～～的, ～～得, 借～得, xibu'de 藉～得

bujin 不紧 (bugujiin) See budaqian

bujing 布荆 (buhjijing) Fig. Woman’s plain attire (abbrev. of bujiing chuai ~衣 ~ 釵 “cotton clothing and a thorn hairpin”): THS 54.13

bujiuguai 不击去 (buguahguuahai) Method of kicking in Chinese football: LAN 22. Also buqiuiguai ~秋 ~

bujun 庸峻 (bugujhuhn) See boqiao

bujunzi 不君子 (bugunjuzi) Unprincipled; undignified; low-class: YQX 150.20

bukeji 不克己 (bughekijji) To overrate one’s strengths or abilities; also, not to be outdone: WB 69.8

bukuhan 不苦寒 (buhkuuhhan) Unhappy; without happy prospects: DXX 134.2

bukuzha 不苦乍 (buhkuuzhah) Plain; not pretty: DXX 18.3

bukuai 不快 (buhkuaah) 1. Unhappy; unfortunate: YQX 729.20. 2. Physical discomfort, pain, or illness: WB 203.2

bukuang 不悶, ~鬱 (buhkuuh) Unexpected; also, taken by surprise: YQX 121.1

bula 不刺 (buhlah) Enough!: WB 14.2. Also bulai ~

'bula 不刺 (buhlah) 1. Pat., Syll. 2. Suff. Serves to emphasize: YQX 1041.12. Also 'hula, 'wula

.bulala 不拉拉, ~喇喇 (buhlahlah) 1. Sound of horses hoofs, bird wings; clatter of many footsteps: WB 60.14. 2. Pushing or shoving action: YQX 1287.19. Also .pulala 拍~ ~, .pulala 拍喇喇, .pulala 拍~ ~, .pululu 拍鲁鲁, . pulsurd, 普碌碌

bula! 不怕 (buhlahi) See bula!

bulan 布懒 (buhlaan) See buluo

bulanggu 不琅鼓 (buhlaangguu) Snake-skin drum used by peddlers to attract customers (it resounds bulang).

.bulanglang 不琅琅 ~琅琅 (buhlaang-laang) Sound of a drum: LZY 118.7. Also langlang ~

bulaoyi 不老衣 (buhlaaoyi) Dao. Robe: DADIAN 68

buli 不理 (buhlii) To ignore, take no notice (li :=不理): YANG I 4985.5

buliang[cai] 不良才 (buhliangcaii) “Heartbreaker,” cad; nemesis (a lover one can neither live with nor without): WB 300.4.
bulianghui 不良會 (buhlialnghuih) To take risks without regard for danger or consequences: YQX 844.6
buliaoliang 不懐量 (buhlialnghliahng) Not deliberate, careless: WB 765.3
bulie fangtou 不劣方頭 (buhliah fangtoul) See fangtou 'bulu
buling 不令 (buhliahng) Bad; insubordinate: DXX 91.6
buling [buli] 不伶不俐, ~伶~俐 (buhliling bulilil) Unprincipled action; unclean, illicit relations: YQX 194.17
buliitou 不律頭 (buhliliahntoul) See fangtou 'bulu
buluo 荒落 (buhlualn) Plain silk (worn by rustics and hermits); life in retirement: YQX 727.11. Also buuo 萊落 (simple food; “herbs and dodder”), bulan 布幔
buna 補衲 (buhnah) To mend; patch: YQX 642.1
bunen'die 不恁迭 (buhnehndiel) Not nice; also, to go badly: WB 13.13
bunian 布撴 (buhniain) See zhiyou diandeng bunian
buning [bujnai 不寧不耐,~不~耐 (buhliling buhnaih) Agitated; impatient: YQX 645.13
buqi 不期 (buhqil) Unexpected: YQX 350.15
buqi 步砌 (buhqil) To walk; step; keep in step: ZXZY 209.3
bubichang 不治長 (buhbichalng) Lacking stamina; depressed, dejected; also, disappointing: YQX 556.3
buqiaohao 不恰好 (buhqiiahhao) Improper; shabby: YQX 1393.11
buqiao 庸峭,峭~,~峭 (buhqiacho) See baoqiao
buqiuguai 不秋拐 (buhqiuguai) See bujiuguai
bura 不然 (buhraln) 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'delnde) Socially inept or inferior.
bushi 不世 (buhshihih) Unusual, rare: CSD 155.9
bushichu 不是處 (buhshichchuh) See meishichu
bushiqing 不世情 (buhshiqiling) 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 (buhshu) See caolang
busuo 不索 (buhshuo) Unnecessary; no need: WB 277.9. Also buseo ~消
butengteng 不騰騰 (buhtengtelng) See botengteng
butiaotie 不調貼 (buhtiaotie) To fail to be supportive: DXX 158.1
butingdang 不當 (buhtingdang) 1. Ill, not well: WB 280.13. 2. Inappropriate: YQX 86.6
buwan tiandi 简天 (buhwan tiandih) To administer peace and order to the nation: WB 378.1. Also buyuan tiandi
buwang 不枉 (buhwang) Unexpectedly; surprisingly: DXX 101.9
buwang'te 不枉了,~枉~ (buhwangtle) 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 不問青黃 (buhwen qinghuang) No matter what: THS 55.1
buwu'jian 不枉間,~誤~ ~悟 (buhwu'jian) Unintentionally; without warning: LZY 153.5
buwu laoshi 不務老實 (buwu laaoshi) Not engage in honest toil (farming): YQX 327.4

buxi 不惜 (buxi) See bujie

buxi 不戰 ~喜 (buxihi) In distress; miserable, unhappy: DXX 16.3

buxi yaoqun 不繆藻裙 (buxihi yaoqun) Not serve as a maid (not wear an apron): WB 83.8

buxian 不悅 (buxian) Displeased: MZJ 21.8

buxian 不安 (buxian) Safe: DXX 38.13

buxian xingchen 不經行針 (buxian xingzhen) 1. To lay careful plans (sew a fine seam): YQX 1524.17. 2. Craft of theatrical performance: WB 971.15. Also xingzhen buxian ~ ~

buxiao 不肖 (buxiao) See busuo

buxiaoshi 不曉事 (buxiaoshi) See budushi

buxing 不興 (buxihng) Not customary: THS 46.13

buxingcong 不行從 (buxihngconng) To disobey; refuse to comply: WB 273.11

buxingsuo 不性索 (buxihngsuoo) Unconcerned; also, to pay no heed: DADIAN 70

buxingxing 不行性 (buxihngxing) Unable to comprehend: YQX 717.5

buxupi 不虛脾 (buxupil) To tell the truth: MZJ 187.1

buxuan 不宣 (buxuan) 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 (buxunsi) Never expected that; who would have thought? (uttered in surprise): YQX 106.16

buxunsu 不尋俗 (buxunsu) Uncommon, out of the ordinary: YQX 1719.9. Also buchensu ~ 常 ~ buchangsu ~ 常 ~

buyaxiang 不雅相 (buhxiaxiahng) Embarrassing; distasteful, disgusting: YQX 568.11

buyao 步搖 (buhyao) Hair ornament that dangles as one walks: CSD 14.2

buyi 不易 (buhyi) Poor: ZXZY 57.13

buyishi 不移時, ~一 (buhyishil) In no time at all: WB 731.20. Also wuyishi 無～, 無一～

buying 不應 (buhying) 1. Inculpable under the law (light and unpunished legal infractions): YQX 1263.13. 2. Unfulfilled; unverified

buyou 不猶 (buhyou) Less favorable than the norm (fate or life span): CSD 30.5

buyu xiansheng 補圓天地 (buuyulxiansheng) See buwan xiansheng

buyue erchi 不約兒赤 (buhyue erldchi) Sound of beating or whipping; sound of shoes (pierchi 皮兒赤 in the present-day Kunming dialect): YQX 692.8

buyuchua 步月華 (buhyuchual) To walk by moonlight: YQX 710.3

buyun 步邊 (buhyuhn) To use the rhyme scheme of a poem (when replying to it): MDT 139.7

buze 不則 (buhezel) Not only, not merely: YQX 198.14. Also zebu ~, buzhì ~止

buzha 不扎 (buzha) To cast a sidelong glance (zha = 看): DXX 44.2

buzhanyan 不斜眼 (buzhanyan) In the blink of an eye (zhan = 看): DXX 38.9

buzhangjin 不張 (buzhazhangjin) Worth-less, good-for-nothing: YQX 101.6. Also buzhangjin ~ ～俊

buzhangjun 不長俊 (buzhazhangjun) See buzhangjin

buzhaodiao 不著調 (buzhaozhuangtiao) Irregular, illegal, improper or rebellious thoughts or actions (won’t carry a tune or keep time): YANG I 138.2

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
buzhao fenmugui 不着墳墓鬼 (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 (buhzhih) 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

buzhuan-guan 不轉關 (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 (buhzhuolqilng) Unreasonable, irrational: YQX 721.13. Also buzhuoren ～人

buzhuoren 不著人 (buhzhuolreln) See buzhuoqing

buzhuo tengre 不著疼熱 (buhzhuol tengre) Callous; also, heedless: YQX 639.8

buzuo zhufang 不做周方 (buhzuoh zhufang) Unhelpful, uncordial: WB 263.
ca

.caca 擦擦 (caca) Shuffle of footsteps: WB 13.18
cachuang’r 擦 黥 (cachualng) Vegetable slicer (cu = 磔): YQX 495.2

cai

cai 反 (cai) Euphemism for cao 炮, to fuck: YANG I 405.7, YQX 644.10
cai 插, 采, 吸, 彩, 瞎 (caai) 1. To select; pluck; gather: YQX 618.17. 2. To pay attention to, notice (variants: 采, 瞎): DXX 140.3. Also caijiu ~ 結, caichou 瞎 瞎, qiucai 秋采, ~ 插. 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, 瞎
cai: 猜, 瞎 (cai) Expresses a sigh (can begin or end a phrase like 沙 or 啊): DXX 13.10
Caichan 彩蟾 (caichalan) Moon palace: CSD 46.8
caihou 瞎 瞎 (caichhou) See cai (2)
caidingjiao 才定腳 (caildihngjiaao) Short period of time (as the foot touches): YQX 1253.14
cafang 才方, 财 ~ (cafang) Just now: DADIAN 27
caifeng suiyla 彩風 隨 翦 (caifeng suiyla) Fig. Virtuous woman married to a crude, vulgar husband (a brightly colored phoenix marries a crow): DADIAN 606
caihua 戴 割 (caihuhah) See caii
caijiu 插 玉 (caijiu) See cai (2)

cailiao 才料, 材 ~ (cailliaooh) That thing! (said of a person): LZY 63.6
cailou zhiqiu 彩樓 擲 球 (cailoulou zhiqiu) See caiqiu
caimei 推 枚 (caimeil) Drinking game (to guess, odd or even, the number of nuts or seeds held in the hand): DADIAN 618
caipai 割 排 (caipail) To plot, scheme against (cai often erroneously 财): WB 52.4
caiqiu 彩 棋, 結 ~ (caiqiu) Colored silk balls aimed at young men by young ladies in high towers (courtship ritual): YQX 1656.4. Also cailou zhiqiu 彩樓 擲 球
cairen 才 人 (cairen) Playwrights in Song and Yuan times: WB 972.7
caisi 裁 設 (caisi) To plan; gauge, estimate: YQX 144.10. Also caihua ~ 結
caitiao 才調 (caitiaol) Talented: DXX 85.2
caitou 插 头, 彩 ~ (caitou) Good luck omen: YQX 1108.1
caitou’r 清 頭 兒 (caitoulr) Riddle, puzzle: MDT 60.7
caituan 猜 園 (caituan)n) To attempt to explain: LZY 16.10
caiyun 彩雲 (caiyuyn) Beautiful cloud-like tresses: MDT 45.6
caizuo 清 做 (caizuooh) To treat as, guess to be: WB 294.1

can

can 参 (can) To pay respects to a higher official: DXX 10.10
can 慘 (caan) See dacan and zuocanke
canbang 参 榜 (canbaang) To present a calling card: DXX 162.10
canben 参本 (canbeen) Document of impeachment, censorship, or criticism: THS 208.14
canchai 餐柴 (canchail) To suffer a beating (eat the cane): YQX 1529.13

canchuan 餐操 (canchuān) See cuansuo

candao 餐刀 (candao) To be wounded or die by the knife: YQX 1509.17

canhai 残骸 (canhai) See cankui

canjiang wulou 残江无漏 (canjiang wulou) To leak no information (leak not a drop of sauce): YQX 653.16

cankeke 参可可 (cankeke) See chenkeke

cankui 残愧 (cankui) 1. Wonderful!, What luck!, praise be!: DXX 821. 2. Shame, mortification: YQX 1237.18. 3. Apologetic (rare): YQX 998.19. Also canhai 参骸

canli chouhong 惨绿愁红 (canli chouhong) Fig. The scene strikes melancholy in the heart (to regret the withering of the greens and reds): YQX 145.15

canma 参马 (canmaa) See chanma

canman 残慢 (canmahn) Indolent; careless: MDT 173.5

canpo 参破 (canpo) To see through; understand thoroughly: WB 357.13

cansong danbo 餐松暗柏 (cansong danbo) See cansong shibo

cansong shibo 餐松食柏 (cansong shibo) 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 参暗柏

cantou xingzhe 參頭行者 (cantou xingzhe) Buddha. 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

cangfu 援夫 (cangfu) See cangtou

canggou 藏钩 (canggou) See cangjiu

canghu 藏鴟 (canghu) Person peripheral to the plot; secondary male role type in Yuan dramas, an older name for the mo 末 or fumo 副末 (its origins lie in the old canjun 参军 comedy skit): YQX 94.17

canghuang 倉皇 (canghuang) Careless; in disorder or disarray (huang 皇): YQX 1377.18

cangjiu 参鷄 (cangjiu) Game to guess something hidden in the hand: YQX 5.15. Also canggou 参鴇

cangsheng 蔦生 (cangsheng) Abusive term for a failed scholar in the civil service examinations: ZXZY 160.2

cangtou 參頭 (cangtou) Outcast; low-class person: YQX 1292.6. Also cangfu 参夫

caobao 操暴 (caobaoh) See zaobao

cabonBa 草本兒 (caaboenr) Brief span of time (a plant lasts only one season): DADIAN 397

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

can 参 (can) 餐 (cansong shibo) 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 参暗柏

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Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
caofu caichang 草腹莱腸 (caofuh caichhaang) Crude and unlettered (humble): YQX 1237.18

caoke’r 草科兒 (caoker) 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 草裏溝竿 (caoli fangan) Flexible or accommodating (sways or bends like a flagpole): YQX 916.13

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

caoqiaoqian 草橋店 (caqiaoqidian) Rural, rustic background: MZJ 120.11

caoqiaodian 草橋店 (caqiaodian) Village inn: WB 309.17

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

caoshua’r 草刷兒 (caoshuaur) 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 caozun’r ~ 增

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

caosi fan juan 曹司翻舊案 (caolsi fan juan) “The constable overturns an old case,” Song-Yuan xiehouyu 宋元方言 to ride a donkey: MZJ 239.2

caosuo’r 草索兒 (caosuoor) Cord used to string up coins: DXX 123.13

cao tongshi’zhi ge 操同室之戈 (caotolongshihzi 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 dawang) See Caotou tianzi

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

cao’to wangzi 草頭王子 (caotou wulongzi) See caotou tianzi

cao’tuanbiao 草團標 (caotualnbao) See caotuanpiao

cao’tuanpiao 草團瓢 (caotualnpiaol) See caotuanpiao

caotun’r 草團兒 (caotulnr) See caozhun’r

caoxieqian 草鞋錢 (caoxielqian) Extorted money, bribes, payoffs (straw-sandal money): YQX 49.13

cayi mushi 草衣木食 (caoyi mhu-shil) Hard life (plain clothes and poor fare): YQX 1657.4

caozhou’r 草帚兒 (caozhouur) See caozhun’r

caozhun’r 草稈兒 (caozhuunr) Sheaf of grass or straw (hung from a bamboo pole to advertise a tavern): YQX 1518.7. Also caotun’r ~ 團, caozhou’r ~ 增, caozhun’r ~ 增. See also caoshua’r ~ 增

ce ce

cebiebie 倭懶懶 (cebiebie) See zhai-biebie 僖懶懶
cebiebie 倭懶懶 (cebiebie) See zhai-biebie

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

celiao 倭腳 (cehjiao) See ceshou

celjin 倭迸 (cehjihn) 1. Near to: DXX 12.10. 2. Recent; also, recently: WB 11.15
ceming 策名 (cehmiling) To pass the civil service examinations: DXX 3.12
cepiepie 偭撤撤 (cehpiepie) Cramped; narrow: WB 902.21
ceshou 偭首，～手 (cehsheou) Adjacent: DADIAN 337. Also cejiao ～脚
cezuo 偭坐 (cehzuoh) By one’s side, adjacent

cen

cenci 参差 (cenci) 1. Almost 2. To escape narrowly; also, life hanging by a thread: YQX 636.6

ceng
cengdeng 蹬踏 (cengdeng) To fail to achieve a goal: MZJ 302.13

cha

cha 又, 押 (cha) 1. To push, push back or over (variant: 載); 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

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

cha! 嘔 (cha) Exclamation uttered during a meaningful pause: WB 348.3

cha 揷 (chal) 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 I 1915.2

cha 踞, 套 (chaa) 1. To tread on; walk through: YQX 1556.12. Also cuo 踞

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

cha 偧 (cha) Small boat: THS 66.10

cha 篱 (chal) Hair in the wind: MDT 149.16

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

chacha 茶 (chachal) Jur. Woman: YQX 414.20

chachai 撐叙 (chachail) Sound of footsteps: WB 13.18

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

chachi 差遣 (chachil) 1. To err, deviate: WB53.9. 2. Unexpected: YQX 1692.13

chacuan 演變 (chacuahn) To perform the cuan, a comic farce dating to the Song dynasty; also, an alternate name for the yuanben |% ^ or a variety of it

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

chadian 演点 (chaldean) See diancha

chadie 差進 (chadieil) Distinction, difference: HUJI III 69.12

chading 演定 (chading) See chachai

chae 差訛 (chael) To err; also an error: YQX 12.12

chaer 茶兒 (chalert) Young girl: YQX 1260.7

chafan 食堂 (chalfahn) Banquet:YQX 46.1

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

chaguo 查裹，~ 果 (chaguo) Baggage; bundles: ZXZ 34.8

chahexiang 查核相 (chalhelxiahng) See chahu

chahu 查 轩 (chalhul) To put on a false front: WB 15.16. Also chacha huhu ~ ~ 劵, chahushii ~ ~ 劊, chahexiang ~ 核相, chahuxiang ~ ~相

chahushi 查 休 (chalhuoshii) See chahu

chahuxiang 查 胡相 (chalhulxiahng) See chahu

chahui mofen 搭灰抹粉 (chalhuimohfeen) See motu chahui

chahui motu 搭灰抹土 (chalhuimootu) See motu chahui

chahun juu’r 茶 潤 水 (chalhuln juuur) Banquet: YQX 45.16

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

chajian 踏 蹈 (chaljiiahn) See chata

chajin piqi 插 金 插 翠 (chaljinpigi) To dress lavishly: MZJ 272.4

chaju’z 茶 局 子 (chaljulz) See chafang

chake 插 科 (chake) To jest, joke; also comic acts: PPJ 1.10. Also chake dahun ~ ~ 打 蹭, dahun fake 打 蹭 發 ~, dahun shiqi 打 蹭 使 动, fake dahun 發 ~ 打 蹭, kefan ~ 范, pieke 撒 ~, sake dahun 撒 ~ 打 蹭

chake dahun 插 科 打 蹭 (chake dahuuhun) See chake

chakuo 盗 拨 (chakuoh) To demand; extort: YQX 896.17

chali 查 李，~ 果，~ 梨，~ 梨，~ 梨 (chali) 1. Hawberry (fruit with an astringent flavor): YQX 1435.5. 2. To stumble along; also unsure steps (= 趴 趴): WB 84.3. See also maichali

chalixiang 拢 粗 相 (chalilxiahng) Insincere manner; also, frivolous, capricious: YQX 147.4

cha-nü 娶 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 坯 兒 (chalpuhr) See chafang

chaqu 差 去 (chalqiuh) To go astray: WB 55.20

chaqu 插 趣 (chalqiuh) To flirt with another’s girlfriend: YQX 1430.19

chasan luosi 叉 三 擲 四 (chasan luosih) To make animated gestures: DADIAN 50

chasha 查 萨，繫 (chasha) 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 zhaha 扎煞, 扎, 浙～, 渚～, 腦～

chashi 茶 礲 (chalshi) Sweets to go with tea or wine: DXX 64.10

chashou 茶 尋 (chashou) Three main players on a Chinese football team: LAN 29

chatou 茶 头 (chaltooul) Three main players on a Chinese football team: LAN 29

chatuo’z renqing 茶托子人情 (chaltuoz renqiling) 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 萬 (chalwa) Stupid, foolish: DADIAN 391

chayi 差 畣 (chayil) Mistake, a slip: WB 85.2

cha yijian[’r] 插 一 個, ~ ~ 閉 (cha yijaanr) Budd. To perform good deeds

chayin
(give alms, chant sutras, and sacrifice to the dead): YQX 137.14

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

Chayuan 察院 (chayuanh) Bureau of Censors in the capital (full title: Duchayuan 都察院): THS 174.10

cha'zhe bazixing 查着八字行 (cha'zhe bazixing) 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

chaizheng 查正 (chaizheng) See zhengcha

chaizhuma 查 竹馬. 驍 -- (chaizhuma) See shanma

chaizhuang 插狀 (chaizhuang) To file a lawsuit, accuse in court: YQX 491.17

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

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chanhezi 禪和子 (chalnhelzii)  |  Budd.
Zen monk: YQX 1063.12

chanjiao 纏綬,～攪 (chahnjiaao)  |  To involve in difficulties; annoy, pester: YQX 336.6. Also chanre ～惹

chankou'r 貝口兒 (chahnkoour)  |  To talk around; say whatever comes to mind: MDT 261.8

chanma 劍馬,產～劇,～擒～ (chahnmaa)  |  1. To ride bareback: YQX 1183.12. 2. Horse without bridle and saddle. Also canma 参～, chanqi ～騎, 騎 騎

chanmatou xumawei 鐘麻頭,頸麻尾 (chahnmaotou xuhmalweei)  |  To speak of one thing while implying another; point at Tom and accuse Harry: YQX 559.3

chanqi 剃齊 (chahnqi)  |  See channa

chanqinqin 頭潄潄 (chahnqinquin)  |  In fear and trembling: YQX 177.10

chanqiong suanlai 鐘窮酸侷 (chahnqiong suanlaih)  |  Miserable wretch (scurrilous term for an impoverished scholar): WB 287.18

chanrei 婦蕊 (chahnree)  |  See channa

chan'tou 鐘頭 (chahn tou)  |  Token gifts given to courtesans: CSD 73.13

chantou guonao 鐘頭裹腦 (chahn tou guoonaao)  |  Tangled and confused

chantou hongjin 鐘頭紅錦 (chahn tou holngjiin)  |  Colored ribbons given to courtesans to bind their hair.

chantou zhijin 鐘頭著錦 (chahn tou zhijin)  |  To throw tips to courtesans and sing-song girls: THS 18.13. See also chan'tou ～～, chan'tou hongjin ～～紅～

chanweiwei 顫巍巍,～鬼鬼 (chahnweiwei)  |  Trembling, quivering, quaking: YQX 1667.17

chanxin 削新 (chahnxin)  |  Brand new: WB 972.7

chanzhang 顫杖 (chahnzhahng)  |  Drum beater: THS 80.4

chanzhang 纏杖,～障 (chahnzhahng)  |  Entangled, encumbered; involved: WB 9.14

chanzhou 傖縛 (chahnzhouh)  |  1. Distress, torment; also, distressed, sad, afflicted: YQX 6.21. 2. To tease, embarrass; hold at the mercy of; manipulate: YQX 153.18. Also chancheu ～催

chanzi 削自 (chahnzih)  |  See chan'def'li

chang 暢 (chahn)  |  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, 常好道, chang-dao[shi] ～道是, 常道是, 常道是

changbian 長便,常～ (chahnbiahn)  |  Sound course of action; good plan or method: WB 273.8

changchanchan 長撫攣 (chahnchanchan)  |  Intricately intertwined and inseparable: YQX 1667.17

changche 暢嘔 (chahnche)  |  Extreme; severe; excessive (che = abbreviation of嘔啞): DXX 144.11

changchun 長春 (chahnchun)  |  Eternal youth wine (= changchun bulao ～～不老): WB 68.2

chang[cijhuade] 唱詞話的 (chahn-cilhuade)  |  Storytellers who combine narration and song: YQX 201.11

changdaos[shi] 暢遊, ～, 常～ (chahnghoashih)  |  Truly, really; especially: WB 550.1. Also shengdao[shi] 剩～, 感～

changdu 腸肚 (chahn duh)  |  Close relationship: DXX 122.9

changdu yingqian 腸肚應季 (chahn duh yilngqian)  |  Anxious, concerned for: YQX 642.5

changfeng fasha 常風 發傻 (chahn-feng fasha)  |  Mad; deluded: DADIAN 588
chang'gere 唱個喏 (chahnggere) See changre
changguan 長關 (chalngguan) Door bolt: DXX 41.5
changhao[dao] 暢好道, 常～, 啊～ (chahnghaadoaoho) 1. Luckily, as it happens; just in time; just right; truly: YQX 415.6. 2. Very: DXX 67.14. Also changshi ~ 是, changhaoshi ~ 是
changhaoshi 暢好是 (chahnghaoshih) See changhao[dao]
changhe! 唱呵 (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
changhua 唱話 (chahnghuah) See chang[ci]hua'de
changhuang fure 腹話腹熱 (chahnghuang fuhreh) See fure changhuang
changjia 長枷 (chahngjia) Heavy cangue worn by prisoner under the death sentence: YQX 635.19
changjiao 唱叫 (chahngjiaoah) To call out, shout: YQX 1651.11
changjiao yangji 唱叫揚伎, 暢～～ (chahngjiaoah yangji) To yell in a loud and unseemly manner: WB 139.10. Also chaonao yangji 炎爆炸～～, yangyang jiji 快快～～
changjie 長街 (chahngjie) Main street of a city: WB 129.10
chang jiegai 長節概 (chahngjiegaih) To enhance someone’s prestige: YQX 935.15
changjiezhi 長解子 (chahngjiezhi) Official escort for a prisoner transported great distances: THS 242.3
changjin 長進 (chahngjihn) See changjin
chengjin-gu 常進 (chahngjihn) See changjin
chentiao yeye 倡條冶葉 (chahntiao yeeeyeh) Sing-song girl, prostitute: DADIAN 524
changing 長亭 (changting) Highway rest station (placed every ten li; midpoint stations were called duanting 短亭): THS 177.9
change xian 長縣 (changxian) Unlucky omens (cornets and slander): YQX 6.18
\begin{itemize}
\item changxianfan 長休飯 (changxianfan) Condemned man's last meal: WB 199.17. Also changlifan ~ 異 ~
\item changhu 長须 (changhu) Male servant: YYCD 153
\end{itemize}

chaoyuan 長 Yuan (chaoyuan) Dao. To worship immortals: YQX 197.14
chaoyuan 長院 (chaoyuan) See chaoyuan

\begin{itemize}
\item chao 炒 (chao) 1. To grasp, pick up: YQX 479.8. 2. To wipe or dust: YQX 236.12 3. To startle: YQX 86.5. 4. To dip into water: YQX 688.8
\item chaoban 朝班 (chaoban) Assemblage of officials by rank: YQX 808.20
\item chaobo 嘈搥 (chaobo) To provoke, tease, ridicule: YQX 147.17
\item chaochao qiqi 吵吵威威, 炒炒七七 (chaochao qiqi) See chaooi
\end{itemize}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>chaozhen 朝真</td>
<td>chaozhen</td>
<td>Dao. Audience with the Divines: WB 515.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>che</td>
<td>cheh</td>
<td>1. To the utmost, thorough: YQX 1665.7. 2. Very: GHQ 765.8. 3. To end, conclude: DADIAN 273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>che</td>
<td>cheh</td>
<td>1. To tug, pull; drag: WB 294.13. 2. To dodge out of sight: YQSC I 248. 3. Rash, unfounded talk: YQSC I 248</td>
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<tr>
<td>chedan 微 藐 (chedaana)</td>
<td>chedan</td>
<td>To act boldly or courageously: WB 783.13</td>
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<td>chefang 微 放 (chefahng)</td>
<td>chefang</td>
<td>To loosen, untie; relax: DXX 47.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>chegduoqi 擊 拉奪旗 (cheegduoqi)</td>
<td>chegduoqi</td>
<td>See duoqi cheg</td>
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<td>chejia'z 扯架子 (cheejiaz)</td>
<td>chejia'z</td>
<td>See cheye'r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chejin nianxiu 車金錦繚 (chejin nianxiuh)</td>
<td>chejin nianxiu</td>
<td>To transport precious metals and silks by carriage: MZJ 375.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>chelun liushui 車輪流水 (chelun liulshui)</td>
<td>chelun liushui</td>
<td>“Streams” of carriages: PPJ 15.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>cheshào xu[wu] 壞梢虛霧 (cheshao xuwuh)</td>
<td>cheshào xu[wu]</td>
<td>Extremely false or deceptive: WB 90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheye'r 扯葉兒 (cheeyehr)</td>
<td>cheye'r</td>
<td>To put on airs: DADIAN 247. Also chejia'z ~架子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chezhang 車仗 (chezhang)</td>
<td>chezhang</td>
<td>Freight wagons: ZXZY 42.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>chezhe 啃啮 (chezhel)</td>
<td>chezhe</td>
<td>1. Excessive; also, terribly: DXH 130.2. 2. Savage, cruel; clamorous; frightening: YQX 695.13. See also shezhe 贪啮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chenshu 求伸</td>
<td>chenshu</td>
<td>To seek relief from famine or disaster: LZY 3.4. Also ganshu 赶伸</td>
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<tr>
<td>chen</td>
<td>chen</td>
<td>See tian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chen 糜, 糜, 嘎 (chen)</td>
<td>chen</td>
<td>1. Ugly, unseenly; cursed, vile: YQSC I 251. 2. Very, extremely: DADIAN 744. (嘎 is an erroneous variant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chen-al'zhi nei 廢塞之內 (chenalzhi nei)</td>
<td>chen-al'zhi nei</td>
<td>Wretched state; miserable life: HUJI III 68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chenbang 視榜 (chenbaang)</td>
<td>chenbang</td>
<td>Foil; also, rejection: WB 97.1</td>
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<td>chencangmi 陳倉米 (chencangmi)</td>
<td>chencangmi</td>
<td>Old or stale grain: WB 278.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>chenda 視ccb, ~桿 (chenda)</td>
<td>chenda</td>
<td>To assist, help: MZJ 239.3</td>
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<td>chendaKe 趁打穢 (chendaKe)</td>
<td>chendaKe</td>
<td>To follow the crowd: YQX 404.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>chenfeng wangjuan 廢封網罒 (chenfeng waangjuan)</td>
<td>chenfeng wangjuan</td>
<td>Covered with dust and cobwebs: THS 183.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>chen-gan 趁 disguised (chen-gan)</td>
<td>chen-gan</td>
<td>To try to win one’s affections, chase, woo: YQX 1659.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chen gow 辰勾 (Chengow)</td>
<td>Chen gow</td>
<td>Fig. Things difficult to obtain; hopes seldom fulfilled (a rarely visible star): WB 290.9. Also Chenxing ~星, Gouxing ~星, 纛星</td>
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<tr>
<td>chen-Gou 沉鈇 (chen-Gou)</td>
<td>chen-Gou</td>
<td>Very serious: MZJ 507.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chenkeke 磐可可, ~哇嘅, ~磕磕 (chenkeke)</td>
<td>chenkeke</td>
<td>Terrifying; cruel; shameful; filthy: YQX 634.19. Also chenkeke 堪~~, 滗~~, cankeke 参~~, 惡~~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen Li 陳立 (Chen li)</td>
<td>Chen Li</td>
<td>John Doe, Richard Roe (like -H. or $•): YQX 1379.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>chenliao 沉寥 (chenliao)</td>
<td>chenliao</td>
<td>Sky: MZJ 139.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>chenliu 宸流 (chenliu)</td>
<td>chenliu</td>
<td>Fig. Emperor (beads and pearls on his crown): PPJ 62.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chenmai 沉埋 (chenmai)</td>
<td>chenmai</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chenpu'r 瞻鋪兒 (chenpu'r)</td>
<td>chenpu'r</td>
<td>Substitute; also, scapegoat: YQX 1019.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chenshan yiying 朝山一映 (chenshan yiying)</td>
<td>chenshan yiying</td>
<td>To dwell in seclusion: MZJ 428.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chenshuhu 趁熟 (chenshuhu)</td>
<td>chenshuhu</td>
<td>To seek relief from famine or disaster: LZY 3.4. Also ganshu 赶~, ganshi 赶食</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

chenshuixiang 沈水香（chelnshuiixiang）
Garu wood (aromatic wood, lignum aloes):
MDT 46.5

chensuidiao 陈隋调（chelnsvildiaooh）
Popular songs of the Chen and Sui dynasties
(i.e., “Yushu houtinghua”玉树后庭花 and “Chunjiang huayueye” 春江花月夜):
THS 156.3

chenxi 沉细（chelnxih）Weak (pulse):
DXX 102.12

chenxiie 沈屑（chelnxieh）Lingerig fra-
DXX 144.10

Chenxing 辰星（chelnxing）See Chen-gou

chenyi 沈疑（chelnvil）To hesitate: WB 58.16

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

chenyouhua 砖油花（cheenyoulhua）
Crafty person: MZJ 299.1

chenyu luoyan 沉鱼落雁（cheniyul
luohyahn）Effect of seeing a beautiful woman
(fish descend to the depths and geese alight
and refuse to fly): MDT 45.9

chenyuan jiban 沉缘羁绊（chelnvualn
jibahn）Entangled in a love affair (destined
to be fettered or tied to the dusty world):
YQX 1657.7

chenzhu 趁逐（chelnzhul）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

chenzou 陈奏（chelnzouh）To report to a
superior: HUJI III 99.10

chenzuisheng 陈之生（chelnzuihsheeng）
To enumerate faults and crimes: CSD 136.9

cheng 逞，(cheng) To pole (a boat):
YQX 624.10

chengbian 逞偏（cheenbiaih）To comply
with another’s wishes: YQX 1263.8

chengbuqii 程不起（chengbuhqii）Un-
able to hold straight: WB 281.21

chengchegai 承車盖（chelnchegaih）To
receive a visitor: MDT 188.8

chengchuan 乘传（chelnchualn）To travel
using the facilities of the government post
stations: WB 577.14

chengci 程词（chengcil）To accuse in
court; file a lawsuit: YQX 633.19

chengda 承答,~搭（chelnalda）To assent
to; agree with: MZJ 34.6. Also chengta

cheng[da] 撰達,~(chelnalda) 1. Beau-
tiful, handsome: YQX 351.11. 2. Generous,
open-minded, enlightened: PPJ 139.10.
3. Content, joyous: WB 294. Also zheng

chengdaozhui 逞刀雉（chelnalozhuih）
To take advantage of someone; haggle over
small advantage: YQX 194.16

chengfeng 承风（chelnfehng）1. Local
high official 2. General title of respect when
used with a surname: PPJ 45.11

chengfu 承付（chelnful）To agree, con-
sent; also, be servile: YQX 96.16. See also
zhao[cheng]

chenggoudading 逞狗打釘（cheenngou
daading）To confound right and wrong (use
a hook as a nail): HUJI III 11.10

chenggu daogua 逞孤道寡（chelnvdaohgua）I, the king (kings use gu
and gua
in humble self-reference): MZJ 238.6

chenghe 承合（chelnhel）1. To arrange a
betrothal: YANG I 201. 2. To reconcile
estranged lovers: YQX 1262.2. Also hecheng

chengji 成计（chelnjih）To marry and begin
a career: YQX 506.3. Also chengjia liji

chengjia liji 成家立计（chelnjia lihij）
See chengji
chifanjiahuo 吃飯家活 (chifanh jiahuol) Head (the “eating part”): LU 425

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
chigouzhi 吃狗脂 (chigoouzhi) Meat-eater (against Buddhist precepts): LU 159

chiguacu 吃寡醋 (chiguacuh) To be groundlessly jealous: YQX 1430.20

chiguaaju 喝寡酒 (chiguajiju) To drink wine without side dishes: CSD 38.10

chijiancai 吃剑才 (chijiancaicai) One deserving death; “sword bait”: YQX 549.7. Also chijian’tou ~ ~ 頭, chijianzei ~ ~ 戒

chijian'tou 吃剑頭 (chijianhtou) See chijiancai

chijianzei 吃剑賊 (chijianzeil) See chijiancai

chijiang gua’r 吃酱瓜儿 (chijiangguar) Fig. To be made to look the fool; fall for something (eat pickled squash): YQX 552.7

chijiao 吃跤, ~ 交 (chijiao) To stumble and fall: YQX 255.13. Also chidie ~ 跤, chijiao ~ 賊

chijiao guanggun 赤脚光棍 (chijiaoguanggun) Penniless vagrant: HUJI III 14.19

chijin 癖勦 (chijin) See chizheng

chijin[de] 癖勦的, ~ ~ 地, 吃 ~ ~, 吃盡 ~ 尺 ~ ~ (chijininde) 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 qiin’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 喝苦不甘 (chikubugan) To endure adversity without tasting the sweet side of life: WB 276.1

.chililili 赤有力, ~ 力力 (chilililih) 1. Sound of wind: YQX 1512.10. 2. Fluttering or shaking: WB 60.11. 3. Flashes of light: YQX 310.1. Also xililili 吸 ~ ~, 吸哩哩, xililili 吸淋淋, .chililili ~ 律律. See also .culilililu

.chiliu chului 赤留出律 (chiliuchiulu) See qiiliu qili

.chiliu qiliang 赤留乞良 (chiliuchiulilang) See qiiliu qiliang

.chiliu shula 赤留束刺 (chiliuchiuluhlah) See shiliu shula

.chiliu wula 赤留兀刺, ~ 涕 ~ (chiliuchiuluhlah) See .qiiliu qili

.chiliu xuelü 赤留血律 (chiliuchiuluhlah) Blood-red: MZJ 244.14

.chiliilili 赤律律 (chiliililih) See .chiliili

.chipipi 吃丕丕 (chipipi) See .kepu

.chipopo 赤瀲瀲 (chipopo) See chitiao-tiao

.chiqiao 吃喬 (chiqiao) See chijiao

.chiqiaocai 吃敲材, 吃 ~ ~  才 (chiqiaocai) 1. One deserving death by beating: YQX 553.18. 2. You ought to be beaten, sweetheart: WB 351.11. Also qiaocai ~ 才, chiqiaozei ~ ~ 賊

.chiqiaozei 吃敲賊 (chiqiaozel) See chiqiaocai

.chisheng huayuan 騰聲畫苑 (chishenghuayuan) To be famous among painters: THS 182.7

.chitiaotiao 赤條條 (chitiaotiao) 1. Stark naked: DXX 103.9. 2. Penniless (variant: chipopo ~ 潃潄): SHZ c15

.chitou 匙頭 (chitou) Spoon: YQX 195.20

.chituitui 吃忒忒 (chituitui) See .kepu

.chi wabo lahai 赤渥物辣騾 (chih wabol lahaih) See chi 赤, wabo lahai 濃辣騾

.chi wabu lahai 赤渥不剌海 (chih waabul lahaih) See chi 赤, wabo lahai 濃辣騾

.chiwufan eheishi 吃烏飯病黑屎 (chuwufahn eheishii) 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 wusehshihl) See shibaochi
chi xixiaoshui 喜洗脚水 (chi xii-xiaoshuii) To fall into a trap; take the bait: LIUSHI 166
chixian baixian (chihxialn bailxialn) At leisure: WB 475.21
chi yan (chilyaln) To bear a message: YANG I 205.9
chi yu (chilyul) See zhiyu
chizheng (chizheng) Stunned, nonplussed; also, terrified, panic-stricken: YQX 1549.7. Also chijn ~ 勵
chi'zhisai 赤支塞 (chihzhisai) Crimson: MDT 117.10. Also chi'zhisha ~~#P
chi'zhisha (chihzhisha) See chi'zhisai
chizizi (chihzizi) Shiny quality of gold: YQX 550.3

chong
chong (choong) To flee, escape: CHUANQI 72.10
chong 春 (chong) To be clubbed (punishment in Hell): MDT 118.10
chong[chong]'r (chongchongr) Darling, “Honey”: YYCD 306
chongdong 冲动 (chongdohng) To fall for someone: YQQ 200.8
chongjun 充军 (chongjun) To sentence to military labor at the border: YQQ 253.5
chongkoushi 充口食 (chongkouushil) Hand-to-mouth existence: YANG I 2248.13
chongluomian 重罗麪 (chongluomliahn) Fine noodles (flour is sifted several times): YQQ 642.17
chongmo 冲末 (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 冲上 (chongshahng) To rush on stage (chong = 冲): YANG I 281.5
chongxing 冲省 (chongxing) To reflect on: MZJ 502.1
chongyi[j] 昙 Yazh (cholngyiir) General term for birds and insects in Song-Yuan times: DXX 16.4
chongzhou zhuangfu 沏州装府 (chongzhou zhuangfuu) See zhuangfu
chongzhou

chou
chou 丑 (chou) Comic role in Yuan music dramas taken by servants, guards, and yamen clerks (subcategory of the jing 荒 role): YQQ 1511.17
chou (chou) Ferocious: YQQ 45.9
chou 攸 (chouu) To look after, notice, pay attention to (= SR): YQQ 1501.20
chou 患, 捕 (chouu) See zhou
chou 醋, 酩 (chould) To rid a cloth of stains: WB 312.12
chou 筍 (chou) To strain liquids: YQQ 1520.9
chou 醋 (chouu) Embarrassed, ashamed; disgraced: YQQ 1502.7
chou 昏, 昧 (chouu) To look askance; glare at: WB 275.17
choubie[bie] 悽懨懠 (choubiebie) Restrained, rigid; formal: DXX 63.10
choubudai 悽布袋 (choubudaih) Sack of sadness; Pandora’s box: YQQ 1485.7
choucai 悽采 (chouchai) See qiucai
choucha 腹色, 嘴 (chouchah) Abnormal; grotesque: YQQ 506.17
chouchu 蹤蹰，~蹉跎(zhouchu) 1. To deliberate; hesitate: MZJ 190.10. 2. Anxious, distressed; disconsolate, melancholy: YQX 636.11
choucui 愁妻 (chouchui) See chouchu
chouhe 酬和 (chouhe) To respond to a verse with one in the same rhyme scheme: WB 272.11
chouhua 愁花 (chouhua) Melancholy pangs of love: YQX 5.12
chouqiqi 愁戚戚 (chouchi) See chouqiqi
chouqieqie 愁戚戚 (chouchi) See chouqiqi
chouqinni 臭芹泥 (chouchi) Stinking dummy!: YQX 584.13
chousha 臭sha (chousha) Vicious, perverse; intimidating: YQX 689.6. Also zousha 蹤吒, 蹤札, chouhua 撅扎
chousheng 臭sheng (chousheng) Scum, lowlife: MZJ 639.6. Also chusheng 蹤生
choushou 愁首 (choushou) See choutou
choushoujin 愁手巾, 囧~ ~(choushuijin) See xiushoujin
choushou 搀握, ~搀(choushou) 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 zouzhou 鄙~. See also zhoubie
choutou 抽头 (choutou) To shrink or shy away: WB 245.16. Also chouzhou 抽首
chouwen 愁問 (chouwen) To have concern for, take an interest in: WB 109.11. Also qiwen 秋~, 也~, jiwen 揪~, qiaowen 撾~, wenqi~ 撾
chowuna 愁無那 (chowuna) Sad, inconsolable: MZJ 33.8
chouxie 柔械 (chouxie) Manacles, shackles: YQX 51.4
chouzeisheng 醜賊生 (chouzeisheng) 惨賊生 See zeichouzheng
chouzhua 拖扎 (chouzhua) See chouhua
chu

chu 柴 (chu) Club, mace: WB 6.8
chu 處 (chu) 1. When (like 時候): YQX 195.20. 2. Part. Final (like 呵 or 呢): YQX 346.1
chu 齒 (chu) Scene in the chuanqi 傳奇 drama: THS 5.3
chuchen 出軔 (chuchen) To show a weakness or flaw: MZJ 346.1
chuang 搗Elim (chuang) To make a disgraceful scene: YQX 91.12
chu tu 抽tu (chu) Vicious, perverse; intimidating: YQX 689.6. Also zoucha 蹤吒
chusheng 彪生 (chusheng) Scum, lowlife: MZJ 639.6. Also chusheng 蹤生
chuciqi 初赐爵 (chuciqi) First of three toasts: CSD 143.12
chu’dé 出的地 (chu’dé) Suddenly, quickly: WB 853.2
chuding 出定 (chuding) Budd. To emerge from a meditative state: YCJ 77.14
chufen 出分 (chufen) 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 (chuguan qinlou) Brothels, pleasure quarters: MZJ 61.13. Also xieguan 謝 ~, Qinlou ~
chuhuai 惆懷 (chuhuai) Pregnant: MZJ 613.2
chuhuo 出 豎 (chuhuo) Promise, prospects, future: SHZ c38
chujian 出 尖 (chujian) 1. Outstanding 2. Be eager to excel over others: SHZ c37
.chuliul chuli 出 留 出 律 (chuliul chuliul) See qiliu qili
.chuliul shula 出 流 束 刺 (chuliul shuhlah) See shiliu shula
chulu 出 路 (chulu) To set out on a journey: PPJ 189.7
chuluo 出 落 (chuluoh) 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 (chulmoo) To dismiss; eradicate, expunge: YQX 1262.12
chu neifucai 出 内 財 財 (chu neihuicaicai) Expenditures of the Imperial household: DXX 5.6
chuni 出 墨 (chunil) To attain prestige and power: LZY 2.3
Chu sanlii 楚 三 闕 (chu sanlii) Poet Qu Yuan: YCJ 63.24 (he once held the position of Sanlii daifu in Chu)
chushen 出 生 (chushen) 1. Calling; background: YQX 1117.17. 2. To achieve position and standing: YQX 844.17
chusheng 畜生 (chusheng) See chousheng
Chutai 楚 臺 (chutai) Temple where King Huai of Chu made love with a goddess: MDT 120.7. See also Chuyangtai
chutiao 楚 掎 (chutiaoh) Radiant (beauty or mood): DXX 119.8
chutou 出 头 (chutoul) To contend with: YQX 1569.12
chuxing 楚 剛 (chuxihng) To give up a surname (on becoming a priest); change or adopt a surname: WB 47.7
chuxu 儲 倉 (chuxu) Defense perimeter: CSD 157.7

chuyangshen 出 阳 神 (chyalgngsheln) In a daze: MZJ 336.
Chuyangtai 楚 阳 臺 (chuyangtail) Lovers’ trysting place: WB 39.10
Chuyun Xiangshui 楚 雲 湘 水 (chuyun xiangshui) Fig. Life of a prostitute; also, pleasure quarters: YQX 896.16

chuai 楚 (chuai) 1. To conceal in the bosom (=掄); WB 300.12. 2. To trump up, fabricate: WB 320.17. 3. To coerce; compel 4. To impose: YQX 784.20. 5. To measure. See chuaishenti 6. To foal. See also chuaiju
chuai 楚 (chuai) 1. To be brought before a superior by force: YQX 79.21. Variant: 瑞 2. To contend with: DXX 43.4
chuai 楚 (chuai) To stuff oneself with food: YQX 883.13
chuai 楚 (chuai) Greedy: MZJ 544.14
chuai 瑞 (chuai) To trample (=掄; modern forms = 跤或 跤): YQX 278.7
chuaiba 楚 巴 (chuaiba) 1. Careless, sloppy 2. Gluttony: YQX 232.3
chuaichuai 楚 楚 (chuaichuaai) Uneasy (of mind): MZJ 435.9
.chuaichuaia 楚 楚 (chuaichuaiai) Uneasy (of mind): MZJ 435.9
.chuain[chuaichuaia] 楚 楚 (chuaichuaiai) Sound or motion of using a whip: YQX 1185.5
chuaiju 楚 索 (chuaiju) To foal; be pregnant with a foal: YQX 203.15
chuaishtent 楚 索 (chuaishtent) To gauge the strength of one’s body: WB 306.11
chuaitiaoban 楚 跳 板 (chuaitiaoban) To cross the gang plank; also, take action: YQX 1659.7
chuaiwai nieguai 楚 懊 懊 (chuaiwai nieguai) See shanwai nieguai

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chuan

chuan 串 (chuahn) To stroll, roam about: YQX 265.10

chuancabing 奔播病 (chuahncabibihng) 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

chuancha 船横缆断 (chuahnhelng landuahn) Fig. Uter defeat (the ship listing, its hawser broken): YQX 1662.5

chuancha 穿换，串～ (chuanchuanhhahn) To exchange: YQX 796.19

chuancha 穿连透 (chuaahnlialntouh) To collude: YQX 44.2


chuancha 傳示 (chuanshih) To communicate (sometimes in writing): WB 119.20

chuancha 穿横，穿张 (chuahnhzhahlng) Attire: CLS 243.1. Also chuanzhuo 穿着

chuancha 穿着 (chuanchuoh) See chuanzhang

chuancha 穿着 (chuanchuoh)

chuang 揍白 (chuanggbail) To rebuke, blame (= 揍白).

chuangchuang 咀嚼 (chuahngchualng) Gurgling of water; also, the whistle of an arrow: YQX 363.16

Chuanggong 床公 (chuanggong) God of the bed: PPJ 16.14. See also Chuangpo

chuangjin 揆入 (chuangjiuh) To inlay: DXX 150.3

chuangnong daozie 搞血 (chuangnongdaozi) To gobble up, guzzle: YQX 365.19

Chuangpo 床婆 (chuangpol) Female spirit of the bed: PPJ 16.14. See also Chuanggong

chuang'ru 捉入 (chuangruh) To rush in (chuang = 起): WB 382.1

chuangxiang 床相 (chuaahnlxiafhng) Appearance, manner (chuang = 標): WB 353.18

chui

chuichu 揍楚 (chuichuu) To flog: MZJ 191.5

chuichuang 垂絨 (chuichuang) To pass on a heritage: THS 97.12

chuichuang daozen 擱床倒枕 (chuichuang daozen) See daozen chuichuang

chuidie 揍跌，揍～ (chuidie) To beat the breast, stamp the foot (abbreviation of chuixiong diejiao ~ 胸 ~ 脚): YQX 1662.1

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

chuiyuan 使之 (chuiyuan) To blow against: YANG I 162.10
chuiming 垂命 (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 I 298
chuitong 吹筒 (chuitong) Bamboo whistle (to lure birds): YQX 695.13
chuiwan 捶丸 (chuiwan) Chinese polo: YQX 1432.1
chuixiao 成仙 (chuixiao) To become immortal (after the myth about Xiaoshijin and Nongyu 羅): DXX 112.10. See also shangsong
chuizhen daochuang 见道chang (chuizhen daochuang) See daozhen chuang
chun 春
chunbang 春榜 (chunbang) Honor roll in the spring imperial examinations: YQX 1499.10. Also chunchang ~ 場, chunwei ~ 扇, chunxuan ~ 選
chunchang 春場 (chunchang) See chunbang
chuncong 春蓉 (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
chungan 春官 (chungan) 1. Civil service examination system 2. Board of Rites (Libu 禮部 which administered the examination system); YQX 1718.13. Also chunqing ~ 扇
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
chunqiang shejian 唇槍舌剑 (chunqiang shejian) See shejian chunqiang
chunqing 春卿 (chunqing) See Chunru
Chunse 春色 (chunse) Name of a wine: SQX 70.11. Also Dongting chunse 洞庭～
chunshan 春山 (chunshan) Fig. Beautiful eyebrows (springtime hills): WB 292.8
chunsheng dan'r 春盛擔兒 (chunsheng dan'er) See chunsheng dan'er
chunsheng dan'z 春盛擔子 (chunsheng dan'zi) Delicacies for a spring picnic or grave sacrifices in spring: YQX 1717.12. Also chunsheng dan'r ～～兒, chunsheng hedian ～～盒～
chunsheng hedian 春盛盒擔 (chunsheng hedian) See chunsheng dan'er
chunwei 春閭 (chunwei) See chunbang
chunxian 春織 (chunxian) Woman’s beautiful fingers: MZJ 15.10. Also chuncong ~
chunxiaoxi 春消息 (chunxiaoxi) Pregnancy: DADIAN 393
chunxuan 春選 (chunxuan) See chunbang
chunyiwei 醴一杯 (chunyiwei) See zhunyiwei
chuo 戰
chubao'r 戰包兒 (chubao'r) See shuobao'r
chuo'de 經的 (chuo'de) Suddenly, without warning: WB 8.12
chuogouwei 縱的 (chuogouwei) See tagouwei
chuohong 縱橫 (chuohong) To deceive, hoodwink: YQX 886.12
chuojian 縱見 (chuojian) To look at, see: YQX 940.12
chuopi 褻皮 (chuohpil) 1. Disreputable 2. Scoundrel: YANG I 276.4. Also chaopi 鈔～鈔牌
cuqia 楞 棗 (chuohqia) Rash; harsh, unkind: YQX 1057.7

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

cu 知 (cu) To die: WEI 208

ci 赤 (ci) To raise, brandish: DADIAN 305

ci 椅 (cil) Sound made by cracking crockery: YQX 1400.4

cidan 辞懺 (cildahn) To dread going forward: WB 292.7

cidi 次第 (cidi) 1. Situation 2. Outcome, result: WB 288.18

cif[hua] 詞話 (cilhua) 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 (cimmoh) See mulii
ciwen 詞文 (cilwen) See cihua
ciyin 詞因 (cilinyin) Circumstances, facts of a case; also, a deposition: YQX 1382.11, WB 76.7

cizhu 瓷注 (cilzhu) Porcelain teapot: THS 60.3

cizhuan 詞傳 (cilzhuan) See cihua

cong 1. 慾 (Con) To come together; surround: YQX 358.3
cuben[ben]粗盆 (cubehnbenh) Stupid, clumsy; crude: YQX 644.18

cucrao 粗恧～操 (cucrao) Boorish; also, inascible (騷 and 鋤 = variants of 粗): YK 2.7. Also cuzao～躁

cudiaohr 簪吊兒 (cudiaohr) Hanging scroll: DXX 67.2

cuding 詞定 (cudihng) See zhuding
cugungun 粗鑼鑼 (cugungun) Thick and round: YQX 400.11

cuher[’sha] 簪合沙 (cuhedsha) To come together; surround: YQX 358.3

cuju 蹴鞠～鞠 (cujju) Chinese football: YQX 264.3

culii jiliu 促律即留 (cuhliu) Howling, churning, swirling (wind): YQX 889.9

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

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

cuqia 促追～恰 (cuqia) Rash; harsh, unkind: YQX 1057.7
To use a swing (qiuqian originally qianqiu): WB 83.12

Brand new: WB 812.13

Frank, candid: YQX 720.5

1. To throw (into water): YQX 128.13
2. To flee in disorder: YQX 1540.5
3. To flare up (flames): WB 685.18
4. To boil: DADIAN 796
5. To toss off a song or verse: DADIAN 796
6. To hand in an examination: YQX 250.12
7. To collect, gather together (=^f): DXX 124.11

Song and dance performance coming before the main dramatic piece in Song entertainments

To throw from, throw over: YQX 644.10

Respectful address to a granary official:

1. To have regrets: DXX 62.7
2. To be despondent or frustrated: WB 282.4

Makeup: HUJI III 82.1

Pleasure district; also, a life of pleasure: CSD 124.2

Ornamental hairpin: WB 261.11

Weeping willow branches: YQX 361.13

A stage: YQX 361.17

Lustrous blue-green color: THS 183.8

High and blue (distant mountains): HUANG 129
cuiwo[r] 翠渴 兒·~ 窝~ (cuihwor) Dimple: MZJ 492.8

cuiye 翠靥 (cuiyeh) Facial beauty spot: YQX 337.15

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

cuizan 催zza·bild (cuizaan) To press, urge on; hasten: WB 595.13

cun 村 (cun) 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 辛兵 (cuhnbing) Small dagger: MZJ 446.3

cunbo 村泊 (cunbol) Village: LZY 117.2

cuncai 村材 (cuncail) See cunsi

cunchen 尺忱 (cuncheln) Niggardly; ungenerous: HUJI III 16.3

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

cuncun shishi 村村勢勢 (cuncun shihshih) See cunsha [yangshi]
cungeluo 村落 (cungeloh) Rustic place (geluo=; g'&): ZXZY 69.8

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

cunji 存濟 (cunjih) To survive; sustain oneself (usually follows 不, 無 or 難): DXX 141.3; YQX 548.18. Also cunzha ～ 礼

cunjiu[wu] 村酒務 (cunjiuwu) See cun[wu]jiu

cunlai 村僚 (cunlail) See cunsi

cunlaozi 村老子 (cunlaozii) Rustic old fellow: YQX 1503.10

cunluqi 村路歧 (cunluhqil) Itinerant entertainer traveling the village circuit: WB 979.8

cunnan chi-nü 尺女尺女 (cuhnmaichiiniiu) Son and daughter: YQX 368.2

cunsang 村桑 (cunsang) See cunsha

cun'sha 村沙 (cunsha) 1. Ugly, vulgar, low: DXX 148.11. 2. Stupid: WB 918.15. Also shacun ~, cunsang ~ 桑, cunzhou ~ 肥, ~於, zhouchun 糤 ~
cun'shishih 村勢勢 (cunshihshih) See cun'sha [yangshi]
cun'sha [yangshi] 村沙樣勢 (cunsha yahngshih) Crude behavior: YQX 1524.15. Also cun'shishih ~ ~, cunshishih ~ ~ 然, cunshishih ~ ~

cun'shishih 村勢勢 (cunshihshih) See cun'sha [yangshi]
cunshiwu 村事物 (cunshiwuh) Ignoramus: YQX 627.16. Also shiwu ~ ~, wushi ~ ~
cunsi 村厮 (cunsi) Country bumpkin; also, crude, rustic: DXX 167.2. Also cuncai ~ 材, cunlai ~ 仏

cunwu 村務 (cunwu) Village tavern: MZJ 186.3

cun[wu]jiu 村務酒 (cunwujiu) Country wine: YQX 199.1. Also cunjiu[wu]
cunxuejiu 村學究 (cunxuejiu) Village school teacher; a student: YQX 1431.17. Also wuxuejiu 畝 ~ ~
cunzha 存札 (cunzhal) See cunji

cunzhe 尺臆 (cunzhel) Slow death by slicing: THS 208.11

cunzhou 村肘·~ 肥 (cunzhouh) See cunsha

cunzuo 存坐 (cunzuo) To live, exist; withstand, bear up under: YQX 852.2. Also zuocun ~ ~. See also cunji

Cuo

cuo 糧 (cuol) Setting sun: MDT 134.6

cuo 糧 (cuo) See cha 糧 (1)
cuo 糧 (cuol) Salt, brine (= 腐): CHUANQI 70.13
cuobu 撮补,~哺 (cuohbuu) 1. To assist; accompany: YQX 1124.1. 2. To grasp tightly

cuoguo 撮過,錯~~樣~ (cuohguoh) To miss a chance: DADIAN 505

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

cuokan xianyu 画檐 (cuohkan xialnyul) To confuse wisdom and stupidity: YQX 1509.8

cuokou’r 错口儿 (cuohkoour) To speak up: DXX 93.1

cuoluo 错落 (cuohluoh) Wine vessel: SQX 198.16

cuoru 错儒 (cuolu) Short and puny (rn = 儒): DXX 50.7

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

cuoshi 错十 (cuoshil) To roll “tens” (one, four, and five on the dice): YQX 150.12

cuota 错踏 (cuotah) See chata

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

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

cuoyao 撮篩 (cuoyaoh) To mix a prescription: YQX 1488.2. Also cuanyao 撮~

.cuo’zhila 撮支刺,错~~ (cuohzhilah) Stupified; confused and dazed: WB 281.12
D

da

da 大 (dah) See also dai
da-alao 打阿老 (daaalaao) See dahelao
da-ao 打熬, ~救 (daaao) 1. To endure: YQX 199.8. 2. To train, exercise: WB 275.19
dabang 打梆 (daabang) To sound a drum; summon: MZJ 459.8
dabao 搭包 (daabao) See dabo
dabei 搭背 (daabei) See beida
dabeige 打悲歌 (daabeige) See dabeike
dabeike 打悲歌 (daabeike) To pantomime sadness: YQX 639.20. Also dabeige ~ 歌
dabeiluo 大牌落 (daabieluo) Fig. To fall head over heels: DXX 166.11
dabi-niu 打鼻钮 (daabiniu) To blow the nose
dabishi 打辟殖, ~石 (daabishih) Khit. Dicing casting deer or dog bones on the ground: WB 46.2
dabling 打佲, ~道 (daabiling) 1. To clean, tidy up: YQX 1261.12. 2. To make arrangements (bing 代替): SHZ c18
dabling 速兵 (daalbing) Mongol soldiers (du = 騎): YCJ 11.23
dabo 裝膊, 搭, ~士 (dabo) Band or sash used as a money pouch: YQX 1519.5. Also dabao 搭包, dalian 搭連 搭連
daboji’dexunchen 打簸箕的尋趁 (daabojoide xulnchen) To search thoroughly (to use a winnowing basket): YQX 763.18
dacai 大采 (daacai) Great stroke of luck: YQX 1592.7
dacan 打参, ~参 (daacan) Budd. To sit in Zen meditation: YQX 855.15. Also dazuo ~ 坐
dacan 吃参 (daacan) Dazed; panic-stricken: DXX 84.7
dacan 吃 (daacahn) See dachan
dachan 打詹 (daachan) To interrupt: YQX 772.14. Also dacan ~ 参
dacheng 打撑 (daacheng) See dacheng
dachouhsi 打抄 (daachouhsi) Kicking technique in football: WB 842.11
dachun 打春 (daachun) To celebrate spring. See nüchunniu
Dada 达達 (daldaal) Mongols, Tartars (= 賢眷): YQX 1008.12
.dadaailai 打打佬佬 (daaaalai laillalai) Jur. Call to summon domestic animals: WB 54.19
dadaige 打呆歌 (daadaiige) Hawker’s street call: WB 351.7
dadan 大旦 (daldaan) Female lead role-type in Yuan drama. See also dan
dadang 打當 (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 呵~叫~ 呼導
dadaoshi 打道是 (daadsahi) See dai-daoshi
dadi 打底 (daadi) To apply a (makeup) base: YQX 153.3
dadian 打點 (daadiaan) 1. To make preparations: MZJ 250.10. 2. To smooth the way with bribes: YQX 1115.13
dadie 打迭, ~著, ~墨 (daadiel) 1. To put away; put things in order: DXX 74.6. 2. To set aside (feelings, emotions): YQX 850.4
dadumo 打獨磨 (daadulmoh) See dumo
daduo 打墮 (daaduoh) To feign stupidity or ignorance: PPJ 176.9. Also piedai 撇呆
daer-an 打耳暗 (daaerahn) To whisper in the ear: YQX 28.7

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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 打鳳掠龍 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. 5. To search for the ideal person: YQX 829.3. Also laolong ～
dafu[ding] 搭扶定，～伏～ (dafudulding) To pillow the head on the arm: YQX 1512.8
da ganjing [qiu'r] 打乾淨裁兒 (daa ganjihng qiulr) To avoid involvement, “keep the hands clean”: YQX 1523.2
dagang'[lai] 大岡來，～剛～～網～ (dahgangzlai) See dagu'[li]
dagang'za 大剛咱 (dahgangzal) See dagu'[li]
dagang'zan 大剛咱 (dahgangzaln) 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 (dahong jiajiao) See Taigong jiajiao
dagu'[lai] cai 大古來味 (daghualilai caai) See dagu'[li cai

dagu'li cai 大古里彩，～～采，～～ (dahguulili caai) Very lucky: YQX 420.4. Also dagu'li cai～來味
daguanfang 打官防，～關～ (daaguanfaang) To file a lawsuit: DXX 161.4
daguanjie 打關節 (daaguanjie) To seek favors from officials with bribes or ploys: YQX 147.18
'dahai 打孩, 答～～顔 (daahail) Suff. Verbal: DXX 16.6
dahaige 打顔歌，～咳，～孩～ (dahaighe) Teeth chattering from the cold: YQX 1010.5
dahe 打喝 (dahe) To sing or chant a response, respond in chorus: WB 976.17
dahe 答賀，～荷 (dahheh) To give thanks for blessings or favors: YQX 999.1
dahede 打赫赫，～赫赫 (dahedeheh) To give a secret sign or signal
dahela 打阿老 (dahehlaa) To sob: YQX 558.2. Also da-alao 打阿老
dahong 打聞，～哄 (daahongh) To trick; make mischief: DXX 81.7
dahongluo 大紅羅 (daahongluluo) Length of red silk (part of a wedding trousseau): YQX 202.19
dahu 搭護，搭～ (dahuh) See dahu

dahuaca 打滑擦 (daahualca) To slide on the feet.
dahuan 打喚 (daahuahn) To pantomime calling or summoning: WB 7.3
dahuigai 大會垓 (dahuigai) 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 打訶 (daahuh) See dalinghun
dahun fake 打訶發科 (daahuh fake) See chake
dahun shiqi 打訶使砌 (daahuhn shiiqih) See chake
dahuō 打火 (daahuoo)  To stop to eat: ZXZY 173.13

dahuō 搭搭 (dahuoh) Mong. Ankle-length cape: YQX 1728.2. Also dahu～搭搭～
dahuodian 打店 (daahuodiahn) Roadside inn: YQX 777.8. Also denghuodian

daji 搭记 (daji) See dasa
daji’de kunqiu 打脊的兔囚 (daajiude kunqiu) Bald jailbird who deserves a
genius.!: DXX 40.11

daji pifu 打计匹夫 (daaji piifu) Fool who deserves a
genius.: DXX 165.12. Also daji

daji wangliang～～魁魁
daji wangliang 打脊魁魁 (daaji
waangliang) See daji pifu
dajiwo 打作 (daajiwo) Fig. To cheat
with a short measure of grain (leave room for
a roosting hen): YQX 35.5
dajun 打盹 (daajuhn) To take a careful
sidelong glance: YQX 375.15
daketou 打科头 (daakehtoul) To make silver into ingots: YQX 1568.21
dalasu 打杀酥～～酥～ (daalasuh) Mong. Wine: WB 42.1. Also
dalasun～～孙，答～孙

dalasun 打杀孙.答～～ (daalasun)
See dalasun
dalai 大来 (dahlai) See daoda[i]‘lai]
daleitai 打擂台 (daalihtai) To com-
pete in feats of daring on stage: YQX 690.7
dalian 搭连，答～～褪 (dalian) See
daobu
da Lianhualoa 打莲花落 (daa liah-
huaaloa) To become a beggar ("Lianhualoa"
is a beggar’s chant): YQX 195.4
daliaozhang 打照料 (daaliaozhaahng)
To make a shopping list
daling 打令 (daalihng) To play drinking
games: DXX 166.8
dalinghuo  打令  令 (daalihnghuhn)  To
make obscene jokes, play tricks: WB 971.15.
Also da-nao～闹，dahun～～，daql～耐，
shiqi 使耐

dalu 逮虏 (dalu) Term of contempt for
Jurchen soldiers of the Jin dynasty: YCI 56 n.12
daluo  打落 (daaluoh) To scoff, taunt:
YQX 1453.10

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

dama 打马 (daamaa) See dashuangliu
damangtou 打芒头 (daamangtou) See
momangtou

damaosao 打哑嗓子 (daamaosao) To
drown disappointment in food and drink:
MDT 257.7

damie 打谜 (damieh) To get rid of: WB 75.6

damo  達摩 (dalmol) Plan, method:
DXX 122.11

dam[u.yang] zhuang'r 打模樣狀兒
(damuliyahng zhuahngr) To create a mock-
up or likeness: YQX 1383.4

damu zhitou naoyang 大母指頭挽
痒 (dahmu zhitou naoyang) Fig. To do a
sloppy job (scratch with an itchy thumb: "mu =
姆") : YQX 1128.13

da-nao 打闹 (daanaoh) See dalinghuo
danengneng  打能能 (daanengneng) To
show off (as a baby does): WB 518.6

danie 打针 (daanie) To do business, earn
money: YQX 1663.17

dapai 打拍 (daapaai)  1. To rouse spirits,
muster inner resources: YQX 1254.13.  2. To
beat time with the Chinese woodblocks: DXX 1.6
dapei 搭配 (dapeih) To match: YQX 90.4
da.pengpeng 打嗡嗡 (daapengpeng) To
knock “tap tap”: YQX 1713.5. Some editions
have dapengzha  打嗡嗡

daqi 打起 (daaqih) See dalinghuo
daqiangbei 打搶背 (daaqiangbei) To
turn a backwards somersault: YQX 1295.7

daqinlao 打勤勞 (daqinlaolao) To do
odd jobs; also, farm work: YQX 1703.17
**daqingwa’r** 打蜻蜓 (daaqingwar) Child’s game

**daqqu** 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

**daqqu** 打覌 (dauquh) To visit; make inquiry: CSD 26.2

**daqqu** 咕曲 (dualqu) See taqu

**daqqu** 鞴曲 (dalqu) Mongol songs: MZJ 89.4

**daqqu yiqian’ge haotihpen** 打取一個好啼嘰 (daaqu yiqiange haotihpen) Nothing to sneeze at (ti = 嘴): WB 83.1

**daque’r** 打鶴兒 (daaquehr) Boy’s game

**darou** 打揉 (daaroul) To scratch, claw: YQX 1261.16

**dasa** 搭煞 (dalshah) 1. Drooping, trailing, hanging down: YQX 1399.15. 2. Tattered. Also daji ~ 抻

**dasan** 打散 (daasaan) Various entertainments made up of acrobatic feats and musical performances: DADIAN 153

**dasanshi** 打三十 (daasanshi) Thirty lashes (light corporal punishment): ZXZY 161.14

**dashe** 大舍 (dahsheh) Son of a rich man or an official: YQX 720.1. Also sheren ~ 人

**dasheshe** 大設設 (dahshehsheh) Huge: YQX 795.20

**dassen bujin** 打甚不緊 (daashehn buhjii) See budaqian

**dassen’ma [bujjin** 打甚麼不緊 (daashehnm buhjii) See budaqian

**dash** 大勢 (dashih) Large (scale or quantity): WB 60.7

**dash** 搭識 (dashih) To make acquaintance: YQX 1109.10

**dash’ma bujin** 打是甚不緊 (daashihma buhjiin) See bu[da]jin

**dashisan** 打十三 (daashilsan) Light caning (least severe of the five punishments in Song times): YQX 1369.1

**dashuangliu** 打雙陸 (daashuangliuh) 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 ~ 马

**dashuangliu** 打雙陸 (daashuangliuh) See dashuangliu

**dasiba** 大廂 八, 四, ~ 把 (dahsiba) In a grand or ostentatious manner: YQX 1646.6. Also dasibing ~ ~ 引, ~ ~ 併 dasijia ~ ~ 家, dasiti ~ 四體, dasizhi ~ 四至, guangchang sizhi 廣長四至

**dasibing** 大廂 引, ~ ~ 併 (dahsibihng) See dasiba

**dasijia** 大廂家 (daasijia) See dasiba

**dasiti** 大四體 (dahshihtii) See dasiba

**dasizhi** 大四至 (dahsizhih) See dasiba

**datao** 打桃 (daataol) 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 (daatih) To sneeze (ti = 嘴)

**datiao** 打調 (daatial) To incite, provoke: YQX 558.13

**datouzhuang** 打頭撞 (daatoulzhuahng) To meet face to face

**datumo** 打突磨 (daatumoh) See dumo

**datui** 打腿 (datuui) To kneel

**Dawan** 大宛 (daahwaan) Kingdom of Ferghana

**dawangba** 大王八 (daahwalngba) Tortoise: MZJ 596.6

**dawei** 打未 (daaweil) To go hunting: WB 111.12

**daweng dunpen** 打傀儡盆 (daawehtng dunpeln) To smash things in a fit of temper

**daxi** 打細 (daaxih) To make a careful enquiry: WB 532.1

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daxiao[da] 大大小小 (daixiaoadah) So much, so greatly; how very much: LZY 6.8; DXX 18.14

daxue 打穴 (daaxue) 1. Itinerant 2. To go from place to place: YQX 1254.12

daxuemo 打穴磨 (daaxuemoh) See .dumo

daya 打牙 (daayal) To gossip: DXX 166.8

dayahan 大軒漢 (dahyahahn) Hero; also, big and strong

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

daye a'r 打野児, ~野 ~ (daayeear) To join in the fun: WB 85.14. Also daye huo'r ~野火 ~
da yehuo'r 打野火児 (daa yeehuoor) See daye a'r

dayibang kuaiqiu'z 打棒快球子 (daayibang kuaihqiulz) Fig. Handle a matter with dispatch (football term = "hit a fast ball"): YQX 202.12

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

dazhen chuichuang 打针冲床 (daa zhen chuilchualng) See dao zhen chuichiuang

dazheng 打撑 (daazhehng) 1. To make an effort; urge, rouse: YQX 1121.21. 2. To sweep and clean: YQSC I 348. Also dacheng ~撑

dazunsan 迢尊三 (daluzunsan) Three hallmarks of a respected man: rank, jie 爵; age, chi 齿; and moral character, de 德: MZJ 301.4

dazuo 打坐 (daazuoh) See dacan

dai 带大 (daih) About to; also, to intend to; want to: WB 272.5

daibai 带白 (daibail) See daiyun

daibaimao'r 戴白帽兒 (daibailmaohr) Fig. To rule as emperor (wear a white hat): LIUSHI 62

daibao 待報, 大 (daibao) Condemned prisoner (sentenced and awaiting authorization for execution): YQX 1377.7. Also baoqiu 暴囚, baoguanqiu 抱囚, ~官囚

daib'buteng 呆不腾 (daibulteng) Stupid looking: YQX243.18. Also dai[daii] dengdeng ~駱駝 ~
daichan 呆禅 (daichaln) Riddle, conundrum: WB 387.17

daiddada 呆答答 (daiddadal) See dai'lishai

daiddahai 呆呆孩, ~打 ~ 打顫 (daiddahail) Expressionless; in a state of suspended animation; in a daze: YQX 394.18. Also daiddada ~
daiddai(dai)[daii] dengdeng 呆呆駝駝 (daiddai dehngdehng) See dai'buteng

daiddaoshi 呆道是, 大 ~ (daiddaoshii) Could it be?; also, probably: YANG I 206.11

daiddiao 呆尼, ~屌 (daiddiao) Stupid prick: YQX 480.21. Also shaidiao 傻屌, 傻屌

daaidu 夭鬱 (daaidu) 1. Cruel, sinister, devilish: YQX 267.12. 2. To get angry; fight, struggle: YQX 1181.3 (dai sometimes erroneously 夕)
daifa hanyu 带发含牙 (daifah halnyal) Real person, true person (with hair and teeth)
daigang[li] 打刚来, ~钢 (daiganglai) See dagu[li]
daigu[li] 打古裏 (daiguulli) See dagu[li]
daiji jieie日姐 (daajiejiee) Naughty girl! (affectionate): YQX 195.8

dailao 呆佬 (daailol) 1. Simpleton! fool!: WB 270.8 2. To look dumbfounded
daili [sa]jian 采莱撒奸,~里~ (daili sajian) To feign stupidity in order to deceive: WB 291.8

dailouyuan 待漏院 (daihouyuan) Waiting room for imperial audience: WB 107.18

daime zhizhang 带麻執杖 (daimal zhizhang) In mourning garb: PPJ 140.1

daiman,延 (daiman) To delay, procrastinate: WB 49.21

daimyaen 素服宴 (daimyaen) Sumptuous banquet: WB 65.19. Also daixi ~, daiyan~

daimuda 呆木大 (daimuda) 1. Idiot 2. Idiot role in Yuan dramas: YK 136.6. Also muda ~

daihuai zouma 代畫 valore sight (daihuih zuoma) Mounted imperial agent with tally of office: YQX 1512.4

daihuenci 采耐 (daihuenci) See shajiao

daiting 被養 (dainiing) Belt: YQX 398.12

daixi,席 (daixi) See dai[mao]yan

daiyan 瑣宴, 瑣宴 (daiyaen) See dai[mao]yan

daiyan anmei 帶眼安眉 (daiyaen anmei) See anmei daiyan

daiyun 帶雲 (daiyun) To speak an aside during an aria: WB 46.10. Also daibai ~白

daizhao 待詔 (daihzhao) Title of respect for a court scholar, painter, craftsman, physician, or soothsayer: YQX 361.4

daizhu 帶住 (daijzhu) To grasp, restrain: WB 550.2

dan 旦 (dahn) Female role category in Yuan dramas. Subcategories include zhengdan 正 ~, principal female; fudan 副 ~, secondary female; chadan 據 ~, supplementary female; tiedan 貼 ~, added female (usually a maid); waidan  왖 ~, 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 鬼門 ~, unmarried young ladies; wudan 武 ~, female warrior Also danse ~色,旦 is a Song dynasty abbreviation of 但

dan 耽,耽 (dan) To endure, withstand: YQX 633.8

dan 淡 (dahn) 1. Simpleminded; dull, boring: DADIAN 626. 2. To act, perform: ZJK 312

dan 愈 (dan) To indulge in sensual pleasures (=耽): YQX 154.4

dan 㦆 (daan) See han


dan'bula 淡不剌 (danhbulah) Bland: YQX 973.18

dandai 耽待, 耽~, 擔帶 (dandai) 1. Tolerant, lenient: WB 194.5. 2. To take care of, have responsibility for: WB 209.15

dan daibuiu 擔帶不去 (dan daibuil) 1.Unable to endure: DXX 101.14. 2. Unable to refuse responsibility

dandiao 耽凋 (dandiao) Callous, cold-blooded: YQX 1534.6. Also dansi ~厮

daner 旦兒 (dahner) same as xiaodan 小旦. See also dan

dan-ganxi 擔干紀 (danganjih) See dangangxi

dan-ganxi 擔干繫, 耽~ ~, 擔~ ~ (dangangxi) Serious consequences; also, to take on heavy responsibility: YQX 944.10. Also danganjih 擔~ 纪

danhun 翕寒 (danhun) Chilled due to thin clothing: LZY 3.4

danhun 旦魂 (danhun) Stage role of a dead woman’s ghost: YQX 1512.8
danhuolun 炮火輪 (danhuooluln)  To twirl weapons rapidly: WB 946.16

danlai 旦傑 (dahnlaiah) Girl role, usually a maid: WB 259.13

danlai ～僕 (danlaih) 1. Blockhead, simpleton  2. Ruffian, hoodlum, bully: WB 891.6. Also laidan 役

dannian 擔兒 (danniaaian) To forgive, pardon: DXX 88.9

danpai 單牌 (danpail) Highway mileposts: ZXZY 33.9

danrao 賄賂, 擔～單～ (danraol) To forgive, pardon: YQX 666.14

dansan 髭髯, 盜 (dahnsan) Long hair streaming down: WB 501.18. Also danshan 賣, lansan 盜 (for lansan see YQSC II 309)
danse 旦色 (dahnseh) See dan and sedan
danshan 賣 (danshan) See lansan
dansi 淖厮 (dahnsi) See dandiao
danxiao 丹霄 (danxiao) The heavens: YQX 361.7
danyi 丹底 (danyii) Movable red screen used by nobility: WB 36.5

dan[you] 但有 (dahnyou) All: DADIAN 279
danzhong 丹衷 (danzhong) Honest, sincere: MZJ 144.8
danzhu 罡注, ~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 蘭 (dahng) See tang
dangcha 單叉 (danjcha) Trident: SHZ c17, c49. Also tangcha 鐮～

dangcuben 當粗笨 (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, ~覇 (dangduu) See dudang
dangfeng 盜風, 蕠 (dangfeng) See tangfeng 湯～

dangfeng yangfen 當風揚粪 (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 (danghalngaia) 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 (danglail) In the future: WB 20.21
dangmenhu 當門戶 (dangmenhu) Head of household: YQX 640.1

dannian 當面 (danniaahn) Kneel and face the 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 當是甚 (dangshihma) See dashen[’ma]

Dangyang 當陽 (dangyahn) Fig. Buddha (who faces south): DXX 20.5

Dangyangfo 當陽佛 (dangyahnfo) Fig. Asoka, first royal patron of the Buddha: MZJ 336.7

dangyi 當意 (dangyih) As you like it: YQX 848.12
Dao

\textbf{Dao} (daoh) 1. To exchange: WB 197.19. See also \textit{dao} 道 (daoh) (11). 2. To move residence or a location: YQX 1032.10. See also \textit{dao} 道. 3. To stop, end (like \textit{dao} 到 or \textit{liao} 了): WB 310.12. Variant: 到 2. To reach, arrive at (like 到): YQX 564.21. 3. On the contrary, but: YQX 1658.19. Variants: \textit{dao} 到, \textit{tumu} 到, \textit{zheng} 到. 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 (like 到): YQX 883.3. 8. To exchange (like 到换): YQX 90.12. 9. To speak, say (usually introduces an adage or proverb) 10. Luck (See also \textit{dedao}): WB 20.7. 11. Class, kind: YANG I 280.2. 12. Measure word for a tea tax: WB 785.2.


\textbf{Daojdun} 倒断 (daohduahn) See \textit{wudaoduan}.


\textbf{Daofu 刀 伐 (daofu) Blade used in a crime: WB 76.7.}

\textbf{Daogel 倒 鬆 (daogel) Do you mean to say?; can it be that?: WB 118.15.}

\textbf{Daogeloni 搶 筷 (daogeloni) Red-pepper paste (for staining plaster walls): DXX 6.12.}

\textbf{Daola 唱 喇 (daohlaa) Mong. To sing: MDT 230.2.}

\textbf{Dao'le putaojia 倒 了 葡萄 架 (daole pultaoljah) Overcome by jealousy: LAN 58.}

\textbf{Daoliang 道 種 (daohliaolng) Dao. Priests' rations: YQX 1711.17.}

\textbf{Daolu 道 路 (daohluh) Crooked ways of doing business or making a living: YQX 215.15.}


\textbf{Daoma'r 刀 麻 兒.~馬~ (daomalr) Legs: MZJ 335.10.}

\textbf{Daopei 陪,到,~陪 (daohpeil) 1. To pay costs that should fall to another: YQX 203.4. 2. When a woman assists her lover with money or valuables: WB 573.21. Also \textit{doatie} ~J&.}

\textbf{Daopei jiamen 娶 家 門 (daohpeil jialmeln) Bride's family assumes the costs of dowry and wedding: YQX 203.4. Also \textit{daotie lianfang} ~ Si ~.}

\textbf{Daopei yuanfang ~ (daohpeil yuahnfalng) See \textit{daopei jiamen}.}

\textbf{Daopo 道破 (daophoh) To reveal, disclose; explain: LZY 116.3. Also \textit{daohe} ~着.}

\textbf{Dao'r 道 兒 (daohr) Scheme, trap, trick: YQX 202.11.}

\textbf{Daosao 切 騷 (daosao) See diaoasao.}

\textbf{Daotili 道 論 (daohtilil) Every possible position, every which way. Also \textit{tike} 框.}
(tīliū dalū 提溜都虚 in the Beijing dialect): WB 110.10

daōtīe 倒贴 (daotie) See daopei

daōtīe liānfāng 倒贴套房 (daotie liānfāng) See daopei jiaman

daōtou zhīwèi 道头尾 (daotou zhīwèi) See titou zhīwèi

daōxu 揉虚. 搞~ (daoxu) To attack a weak spot: WB 175.4

daoyè 道业 (daoyeh) Business, profession: ZXZY 41.11

daōzhàijī 倒宅计, ~寨~ (daozhailijih) To move lodgings to avoid discovery: WB 351.11

daōzhe 道者 (daozhe) See daopo

daōzhen chuīchuāng 倒枕捶床, ~~ 垂~ (daozhchen chuīchuāng) Anger and exasperation (beat the pillow and pound the bed): WB 86.6.Also chuīchuāng dazhen ~ ~ ~, chuīzhen dāochuāng 掐~ ~, daōzhēn zhāochuāng 掐~ ~, dazhen chuīchuāng 扯~~~
daōzhen zhāochuāng 倒枕着床 (daozhchen zhaochuāng) See daozhen chuīchuāng

daōzhi 倒指 (daozhi) To count on the fingers: DXX 125.12

daōzhuōchu 道著处 (daozhuōchu) Everywhere: YQX 1258.6

daōzì 道字 (daozhi) See chàibài daōzì

de
de_MOVING_162

dēdāo 得道 (deldao) To be lucky or successful: WB 24.11

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

dēdì 得第, ~ 地 (delidih) To be awarded a degree or official position: YQX 853.12

dēguōshí qī zīsī yuānguō 得過時且自隨緣過 (delguoshishī qī zīsī yuānguō) To accept what fate decrees: YQX 856.13

dēmīng 得命 (delmhng) Bad luck; one’ s lot in life: YQX 12.14

dēná 的那 (denah) Pat. Syll. Can interrupt a compound word (天的那差); YQSC I 428. Also ‘dēyè ~ 也, ‘dēzé ~ 道

derénzēng 得人憎 (derénzēng) See kěrénzēng

dēshēng húlu 得胜葫芦 (delshehng hullu) Verbal victory: YQX 203.19

De xìng 德星 (delxing) See Jīngxing

dé yán gōng mào 德言工貌 (del yǎn gōng mào) Virtue; proper speech, industry, and appearance (desirable female character traits): WB 266.11

’dēyé 得也 (delye) See ‘dēna

déyéma 得也麼 (delyeema) 1. That’ s all!: that’ s enough!: WB 418.15.  2. OK; I understand: WB 943.3

’dézhé 的這 (dihzheh) See ‘dēna
déng 等 (deeng) 1. Manner, kind (道~ 那~); also, what manner? what kind? (contraction of 'dēng 等) 2. Steelyard (= 1~): YQX 1261.13.  3. To permit, allow: YQX 1510.17.
déng 鄂 (dehng) To tease, trifle with (affections): DXX 66.6

déngchéng 等称 (deengcēng) Scale, balance: WB 347.17

déngdēng 澄澄 (dehngdehng) Clear and bright: YQX 710.11

dénghuá[r] 燈花兒 (denghuar) 1. Eyebrow makeup (lampblack): MZJ 22.6.  2. Flare of a candle, a spark (good luck omen): YQX 713.20

dénghuódìan 燈火店 (denghoudiānh) See dahuodiān

déngjiāngjūn 鄧將軍 (dehngjiajungjun) Sun god: DXX 89.11

dénglǚ lundun 鄧慮論敦 (dehnglū lundun) Rotund, spherical: DXX 44.9
dengshentu 等身囹 (deengshentul) True-to-life portrait: YQX 1385.17

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

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

dengyouqian 挤 dear (dengyouqian) "Squeeze" for lenient treatment (extracted from a prisoner's family by jailors): YQX 641.19. Also dileiqian 挤

deng'z xing'r 等子星兒 (deengz xinge) Calibration mark for an ounce on a steelyard (deng = 斤): MDT 243.6

di

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

dichang qianzhen  Places of residence: SHZ 8

dilao 妻 (dilao) Wife: DADIAN 352

diliu 邸流 (diliul) To transport a criminal under escort to a distant place: YQX 6.8. Also liudi , liuzhu ~～
diliuliu 拆溜溜 (diliuliu) Spinning in the air: DXX 42.9

diliupu 捣溜溜 (diliupu) Territory, domain: YQX 603.11

diqian, - 錢 (diqian) Small change: YQX 1315.2

diqie 睨 (diqie) Slumped over in a drunken stupor: WB 811.7

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

dishib 翕 (disib) 1. Truly, really: YQX 1399.15

dishil 玥 (disili) 1. Genuine, reliable: ZZXY 78.5. 2. Truly: WB 874.13

disi'[li] 氓 (disili) 1. To persevere, persist: WB 811.7. 2. Persistently, steadfastly:
disibian 遥 renal To become engaged (hand the silk whip): YQX 1550.17
disongfu 遥送夫 (dihsohngfu) See diyunfu
ditou 敵頭 (ditoul) See toudi
dixia 地 匝 (dihxia) 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 畜滴地 (dihxiehxie) See dixiu dixie
.dixiu dixie 滴 體滴地 (dihu dixie) See dixiu dixie
.dixiu tixie 滴 畜滴地 (dihu tixie) See dixiu tixie
.dixiu tixue 滴 畜滴地 (dihu tixue) See dixiu tixue
dixiu dusu 滴 畜滴地 (dihu dusu) To tremble, quiver: YQX 642.8. See also dixiu dixie
.dixiu tixie 滴 畜滴地 (dihu tixie) See dixiu dixie
.dixiu tixue 滴 畜滴地 (dihu tixue) See dixiu tixue
diya 低亚 (diyah) Low; hanging low: WB 293.21
diyang['r]底樣兒 (diyahngr) Footprint: WB 261.20
diyi queer 的一 疑二 (dihyi queher) See dingyi maer
diyunfu 遥运夫 (dihyuunfu) Courier: YQSC 1453. Also disongfu ~送~
dizi 弟子 (dihzii) 1. Courtesan (like the geisha, trained in her craft, versus the naor 媼兒, an untrained prostitute) 2. Whore: YQX 142.17. 3. Dao/Budd. Acolyte, novice.
dizi haier 弟子孩兒 (dihzii haier) Whoreson: YQX 1662.20. Also zhizi haier 虐 ~ ~ ~. See also dizil
dianfan mianpi 顥面皮 (dianfan miahnpil) To avert the eyes (to avoid acknowledging a person): MZJ 258.12

dianhou 句后 (diahnhouh) Rear guard: WB 70.4

dian'jia 店家 (diahnjia) See dian xiaeorge[ge]

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

dianlai 撈俫 (dianlail) See shanlai

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

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

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

diantang 撃頂 (diantang) 1. To mention 2. To mull things over: YQX 138.10. 3. To move the lips soundlessly: WB 1.4. Also zhandi 佔俳, diandao ～道, diantang ～約

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

dianwo 點蛻 (dianwo) To defame, defile: YQX 151.9

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

dianxiang 撃詳 (dianxiang) To ponder, weigh: YQX 341.8

dianxiao 咕嘈 (dianxiaoh) To banter; poke fun at.

dian xiaeorge[ge] 店小二哥 (dianh xiaeogerehge) 1. Shopkeeper. Also dianbao ～保, dianduzhi ～姿, duzhi ～姿, dian'jia ～家 2. Inn or tavern boy: WB 129.10. Also xiaeorge[ge] ～～

dianxie 撃肩 (dianxieh) See dianyin

dianyi dianner 點一點二 (dianyi diannerh) One of the most, one of the best: YQX 207.11

diyanin 撃窒, 嘟～, 嘟嘈 (diyanihn) To stamp the foot in frustration or distress (= dianzu yinqi 燎足嘆氣): WB 281.17

Also dianxie ～肩, dieyin 造～, 跌～, dieyn造 嘟, tieyin 鐵～, nendi 必低 (= 容低), nedi 必低 (= 容低)
dianyue 咕約 (dianyue) See diandao
dianzha 點照 (dianzhaoh) To investigate: YQX 1751.17

dianzhao 點照 (dianzhaoh) 1. Budd. To conduct prayers: YQX 58.16.  2. To light a lamp: DADIAN 409

dianzhe 點折 (dianzhel) 1. To break: YQX 931.16. Also nianzhe 佔～ 2. To suffer financial loss: YQX 1417.11

dianzhi huazi 點紙畫字, ~指示 (dianzhihuahzi) See dianzhijjie

dianzhi jjie 點紙節 (dianzhijie) To affix a signature or fingerprint: WB 54.10. Also dianzhi huazi ～畫字, ~指示字
dianzhu 撃竹 (dianzhu) To draw lots in gambling: YQX 801.12

diao

diao 帽 (dioh) 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 掉 (dioh) Elegant, pretty: DXX 18.1

diao 鳥, 屣, 屋 (diaoao) 1. Penis: WB 683.9; prick: WB 293.11.  2. Goddamned, fucking, cursed: WB 295.19. See also tui ～, ~
diao-aoke 釘騏客 (diaoaokelkeh) Genius, a bold man of high aspirations; a valedictorian appointed to high office: YQX 555.14. Also dioa-aoren ～～人, dioa-aoshou ～～手, dioju-au ～～
diao-aoren 釘騏人 (dioaolrelh) See dioa-aoke

diao-aoshou 釘騏手 (dioaolshehou) See dioa-aoke

diaobing 侶病 (dioaobihng) That damned disease!: WB 295.19

diaochang 昇場, 吊 (diaochchaang) To conclude a scene with verse or dialogue (may introduce a scene to follow): MZI 231.10
diaoci 雕刻, 雕 (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 刀镫, 刀镫 (diaodehng) To create a disturbance: YQX 36.11

diaofa 调发 (diaohfa) To assign; dispatch: MZZ 104.8. Also diaofan ~ 犯

diaofan 调犯 (diaohfahn) See diaofa

diaogua 大挂 (diaohguhua) Decorative wall hanging: YQX 411.3

diaohou 调候 (diaohhou) See dioshe

diaohuang 调谎 调 (diaohhuang) To lie: YQX 1203.5

diaojian 调见 (diaohjian) Stupid: YQX 887.15

diaojianao 调见 (diaohjianao) See diaoaoke

diaojue 刀截, ~截, ~决, ~决 (diaojue) 1. Fierce, defiant, bold: DX 39.4. 2. Rude: YQX 1665.15

diaokan 调侃 (diaokan) See tiaoan

diaokao bengba 吊拷绷扒 (diaokhaao bengba) See bengba diaokao

diaokao bengpa 吊拷绷扒 (diaokhaao bengpal) See bengpa diaokao

diaokao pengba 吊拷绷扒 (diaokhaao pengba) See pengba diaokao

diaoke 吊客, 吊 (diaokehke) 1. Person in mourning: YQSC I 473. 2. Baleful spirit that brings disaster: WB 89.15

diaoming 吊名 (diaohmining) To read off a roster: YQX 1649.15

diaonong 吊弄 (diaohnohng) To scheme; also, tricky: YQX 1407.7

diaopi 吊皮, 调牌 (diaohpil) - Devious, cunning: YQX 876.12

diaoponiang 鳥盗牌 (diaoponialng) 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 刀接 ~接, 雕接 (diaosao) Sparse, disheveled hair: WB 786.12. Also diaosou 雕接, 彼接, diaoxiao ~ 萧, diaoshu雕 疏, diaosou切接

diaoshe 掉舌, 调 ~ (diaoshel) Glib: YQX 527.16. Also diaohou ~ 喊. See also diaozui ~ 決

diaoshigou 钱诗钩 (diaoshigou) Fig. Wine (barb to catch verse): YQX 26.5

diaoshu 雕疏 (diaoshu) See diaosao

diaoshudai 调书带, ~ 装 掉 ~ (diaoshudaih) To show off erudition: YQX 88.20

diaosou 雕接, 彼 ~ (diaosou) See diaosao

diaotian jueldi 刀天接地, ~ 接, ~ 決, ~ (diaotian jueldih) Mean, fierce; cunning: WB 601.5

diaotou 吊头 (diaotou) Inking, clue; sign of a trend: WB 294.11. Also xiankeya ~ 唆牙

diaoxiao 刀萧 (diaoxiao) See diaosao

diaoxiao yanzhao 雕心鹰爪. ~ ~鹰 ~ (diaoxiao yahnzhaao) Rapacious (dove-hearted but eagle-clawed): YQX 1.7

diaoyan[se] 调眼色, 掉 ~ (diaoyayean-seh) To make eyes at, flirt: WB 299.13

diaoyan’z 调圈子, 掉 ~ (diaoyanz) To deceive, dupe, make a fool of: YQX 27.5

diaoyao sakua 吊调撒跨 (diaoyao sakuh) Lazy, indolent; also, to loaf on the job: WB 909.1

diaozhen[’z] 调阵子 (diaohzhehnz) To stage military manoeuvres or battle scenes: WB 277.4
diaozuan 雕鑽（diaozuan） Cunning, treacherous: LU 607

diaozui 掉嘴（diaozui） See diaoche

die 选 (diel) 1. To be equal to, be as much as: LZY 14.1. 2. Equivalent to ʻde ʻor ʻdi ʻ地: WB 13.3.
'die 选 (diel) Meaningless prefix preceding certain words: YQX 229.3. See ʻdieban 选 'diepei 选配, ʻdiekuai 选快

die 爹 (die) Servant’s address to the master: YQX 842.6

'dieban 选 辺 (dielbahn) 1. To arrange, manage: YQX 354.14. 2. To raise funds: YQX 1253.9 (die is a meaningless prefix)

diebude 选 不得, 〜の (diebuhde) To lack the time; also, too late to (like 〜): WB 339.13

dieda 选 打, 〜大 (diedaa) To fight with the fists: YQX 840.10

diefa 卯 發 (diefa) To issue a document to transfer a person under armed escort: YQX 1513.15

diejiao 选 脚, 〜 (diejiaao) To stamp the feet: WB 944.10. Also diezu 〜足

'diekuai 选 快 (diekuaih) To do something to the point of satisfaction: YQX 166.6 (die is a meaningless prefix)

dieʻle danʻde banjiu 选 脚 (diele dahnde banjiu) No outcome, no fruition (a pigeon whose eggs have broken; dan = 鸽): YQX 197.19

'diepeĩi 选 配 (diepeĩi) To transfer a prisoner under escort: YQX 1518.3 (die is a meaningless prefix)

diepu 堆 摆 (diepu) To apply facial powder or makeup: YQX 540.5

.dieqiexie 选 尖, 〜, 〜, 〜踏蹧 (dieleqiehxiexie) See .dixiu dieqieh

dieixin 选 喊, 〜 (dieixin) See dieyin

dieyin 跌 看, 选 看 (dieyihn) See dieyin

diezu 跌 足 (diezu) See diejiao

ding 定 (dihng) 1. Betrothal gifts: DXX 123.11. Also ding[wu] ~ 物 2. Suffix: Verbal (like 着 or 了): YQX 90.17. 3. State of Buddhist meditation: YQX 1042.18. 4. To insure the sleeping comforts of parents (often dingsheng ~省): WB 416.18. 5. To beat, strike: YANG I 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

.dindingdang dindangdang 丁当 丁当, 丁当, 丁当 (dingding dangdang) Pure and unsullied (woman’s strong, sterling character, after the ring of metal struck): YQX 241.18

dingdai 定待 (dingdai) See pipai dingdai

dinggang 頂缸 (dinggang) Substitute, a stand-in (gang = que 缺): YQX 50.16

dinghai 定 哈 (dinghai) To bother, disturb, impose on someone: YQX 375.17. Also dingsheng ~虚 and dingjiao ~揽

dingji pumou 定 計 預 計 (dingjih pu- momou) See pumou dingji

dingjiao 定 携 (dingjiao) See dinghai

dinglao 頂 老, 招 (dinglao) 1. Prostitute, sing-song girl: PPJ 110.2. 2. Male servant in a brothel: YQSC 1486

dinglao[r] 頂 老 (dinglaor) Head: MZJ 355.10. Also dingmen 〜门. See also 'lao

dingmen 頂門 (dingmen) See dinglao[r]

dingni 定 指 (dingni) See ning

dingning 嘯 聽 (dingning) 1. Attentive, solicitous 2. Hard-working, industrious: DADIAN 126

dingning 嘯 聽 (dingning) Sound of a flute; drip of the clepsydra; a bird call: YCJS 126

dingnœ 定虚 (dingnœh) See dinghai

dingque 定缺 (dingque) See dinggang
dingtai 鼎台 (dingtai) Chief minister of state, prime minister: HUJII III 19.10

dingwu 定物 (dingwuh) See ding (1)
dingxue 釘靴 (dingxue) Hobnailed shoes to prevent slipping in wet weather: YQX 200.4

dingyi maoer 真 (dingyi maaoerh) True and accurate: YQX 115.9. Also dingyi queer ~, diyi queer 的 ~ 確 ~

dingyi queer 丁一卵二 (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 頂針縫麻,～縫～ (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 ～～～～

dingzhuantou 頂砖頭 (dingzhuantou) To defend oneself blow for blow; stand one’s ground: YQX 866.5

diu 餅 (diu) To strike: WB 897.4

diu 柚 (diu) 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

diudiu momo 丢同抹拋,拋拋～ (diudiu mohmoh) See diumo

diufan 丢翻 (diufan) To miss a chance: WB 294.10

diufeng 柚風 (diufeng) Love-crazed: WB 351.11

diujuez 丢嚼子 (diujuez) To kick (of animals: jue = 嚼): YQX 47.6

diuliu 丢流 (diuliul) 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 丢抹,拋～ (diiumoo) 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 ～,拋拋, diudiu momo ～～～～,拋拋～～, momo diudiu ～～～～, ～～拋拋

dong 動 (dohng) To play a musical instrument: YQX 137.13

dongbobo 凊剝剝 (dongbobo) Chilled to the bone: YK 49.15

dongciao 動操 (dongciao) To play musical compositions: WB 283.10

dongce 動側 (dongceh) To move: YQX 562.3

dongcici 凊剝剝 (dongcicih) See dong-qinqin

dongdan 動撼 (dongdahn) To move, stir (dan = 畦): WB 73.4

dongdong 動動 (dongdong) See tongtong

dongge 東閣 (donggeh) Eastern guest quarters (after the Han minister who quartered guests there): WB 284.1

donghua 凊勵 (donghua) To exhort to change; reform: YQX 1711.2

donghuang 皇 (donghul) See Dongjun

donghuang 東皇 (donghuang) See Dongjun

dongjing 動靜 (dongjihng) 1. Behavior, conduct: YQX 33.18. 2. Circumstances, situation: YQX 1156.5. 3. Movement or sound: YQX 388.1. 4. Strategy in the game of weiqi 圈棋: WB 249.2

dongjun 東君 (dongjun) God of spring: YQX 852.12. Also Donghuang ～皇, Qingdi 青帝
Dongli 洞裹 (dohnglii)  
Dao. Dwelling place of gods and immortals: WB 68.2

Dongling 冬凌, 冬 ~ (dongliing)  
Ice; icicles: YQX 484.15

Dongliu 東流 (dongliu)  
Irretrievable: YQX 1257.16

Donglulu 冬禄禄 (dohngluhluh) See dongqin

Dongqian 冬錢 (dongqian) See changqian

Dongqin 冬欽 (dohngqinin) Shivering from numbing cold: WB 117.19. Also dongcici, donglulu

Dongsi 杜司 (dongsi)  
Privy: ZXZY 55.8

Dongtian xingbingzheng 冬天行程证, 冬程证 (dohngtian xingbihngzheng) See tianxing

Dongtian xingzhenghou 冬天行程候, 冬行候 (dohngtian xihngzhenghou) See tianxing

Dongting chunse 洞庭春色 (dohngtiling chunseh) See Chunse

Dongweng 動問 (dohngwehn)  
1. To pay respects. 2. (Polite) may I trouble to ask?: WB 984.21

Dongxing zhenghou 冬行症候, 冬行症 (dohngxing zhenghong) See tianxing

Dongzhi 動止 (dohngzhii)  
To conduct normal activities: YQX 253.20

dou

dou! 咤 (dou) Expresses contempt or anger: YQX 1664.9

dou 閣 (dohu) All (=都): WB 83.14

dou 閣 (dohu)  
1. To jest: YQX 231.20. 2. To stir up, agitate: YQX 357.16. 3. Suddenly (= 陡): WB 599.2

Doubaicao 閣草 (dohubaaicaao) See doucao

Doucao 閣草, 閣草 (dohubaaicaao) Competitive game with plants and grasses which young girls play at the Duanwu festival: WB 83.15. Also doubaicao

Douchengguai 閣成乖 (dohngelngguai)  
To become abruptly obstinate: CSD 23.2

Douda 兒答, 兒答 (douda)  
1. Winding, twisting (road): YQX 898.10. 2. Obstinate, difficult to deal with: YQX 211.19. Also doudou dada

Doudou dada 兒兜搭搭 (doudou dada)  
See douda

Doudun 陡顿 (doududu) See doudou

Douguan 都管 (douguan) See douguan

Doujue 斗絶 (doujuel) Steep, precipitous (dou = 陡): YQX 753.4

Doulong 兒龍 (douluol) See douluo

Douluo 兒羅 (douluol)  
1. To rope in, win support by any means: YQX 1415.16. 2. To settle with (a scoundrel); punish: YQX 605.3. Also doulong

Doumen[′de] 陡的 (doumen[′de])  
1. Suddenly; without warning: DXX 119.8. 2. Simply; by far: YQX 144.18. Also doudou

Dou Niu 斗牛 (dou niul) Dipper Star and the Oxherd Star: WB 548.4

Doushao 斗杓 (doushaol) Three stars that form the Big Dipper’s handle: HUJI III 19.3

Doushua 斗耍, 斗耍 (doushua)  
To jest, joke: YQX 231.20

Doussou 斗搜, 斗搜, 斗搜, 斗搜 (doussou)  
1. To arouse, stimulate, excite: WB 5.13. 2. To display, perform: WB 251.7. Variant: 鬥. 3. To shake, tremble: YQX 1344.8. Also doussou

Doussou fengkuang 斗搜風際 (doussou fengkuang) To display wild antics: DXX 21.2

Doyiyoudou 哀一醞 (doyiyihdou) “Hair-of-the-dog”: YQX 103.9

Dou[yin] 面引, 面引 (dou[yin])  
To tempt, beguile (dou = 陡): WB 285.18

Douzhuan Shenheng 斗轉參横 (douzhuaan shenhelng)  
Late in the night

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when the Big Dipper handle tilts toward the constellation Shen: CSD 63.8

**Douzhuan tianhui 斗轉天回** (duouzhuana tianhui) Fig. Turbulent changes (usually with hajf ei shanyao 海沸山摇): HUIJII III 5.10

douzi 斗子 (douuzi) Granary clerks: YQX 35.4
douzui 打嘴 (douzuizi) See liaozui

**du**

du 度 (dhu) To transmit sound: YQX 1225.9
du 赌 (dhuu) Stomach (=肚): YQX 1505.2
dubaer (dubaaer) See badubai

dubie 贱鄙 (duubie) To become enraged: YQX 887.13
duce 都厕 (duche) See dukeng

dudang 堵挡, 赌 (duuduange) To ward off; impede; confront: DXX 40.6. Also dangdu ~ ~, ~ ~
dudie xionggao, yabu exing 背疊胸 高鴨步鶴行 (duhdie xionggao yabuh elexing) To waddle along in a pretentious fashion: YQX 217.20

dudou 赌斗 (duudou) To contend with, fight with: YQX 514.1

dudu momo 賭不摸摸, ~ ~, ~ ~, ~ ~, ~ ~ (ducku momol) See .dumo
dudu nanman 賭不喃喃 (duduu nanman) Ceaseless jabber, chatter: YQX 259.14. Also nanman nanam ~ ~ 喃喃, nanman dudu ~ ~ ~ ~, nanmangang tuto 囊囊突突
duguan 都管 (duguaan) A factotum: YQX 156.7
dujiaogui 獨腳鬼 (dujiaoguizi) See shan-xiao

**Du Kang 杜康** (duh kang) Vine (which Du Kang is said to have invented): YQX 730.3
dukeng 都坑 (dukeng) Privy, night soil-pit: ZXZY 178.12. Also ducu ~ 厝
dukongmu 都孔目 (dukoongmuh) See kongmu
duli 阋黎 (dulil) See shi‘zhe
dulu 都碌 (duluh) See .dulu
duma 獨麼 (duma) See .dumo
dumo 獨磨, ~ ~, ~, ~, ~, ~, ~, ~ (dumol) To dilly-dally; pace back and forth: YQX 441.16, DXX 66.5. Also dadumo 打獨磨, da-xue 打楚, dudu momo (in all possible variant writings), dum ~ ~, tumo 突 ~

**Du Sheng 都省** (doosheeng) See Dutang, Sheng
dushi 督足, 賭 (duoshi) See [bu]dushi
dusu 獨速 (duusuh) Sound of horses’ hooves: DADIAN 420
dususu 獨速速, ~ ~, 賭 (duususu) Shivering, shaking: WB 930.20
dutang 都堂 (dutalng) Office of the prime minister (shangshusheng 尚書省, the highest executive department in the land): YQX 146.14
duzhan 賭戰 (duzhahn) To do battle: YQX: 661.19
duzhi 都知 (duzhi) See dianduzhi
duzi 都子 (duzzi) Beggar: YQX 373.19

duan

duanbai 短陌 (duanbaai) See changqian
duan bu'ju cuu 短不蜀蜀促促 (duan buhjuljul cuhuh) See duan guuq

duanchang 断場 (duanchnaang) Hunting grounds: YQX 405.10
duanchu 断出 (duanchnu) To deliver the final speech, poem, or couplet at the close of a drama. See also xiaduan 下 ~
duandaor’s 短道兒 (duandaor) Sly scheme, trap: YQX 536.16
duan'de 端的 (duande) 1. Really, truly: YQX 1501.20. 2. The facts, the actual situation: YQX 4.20. Also duanshi 端實
duan’dezuō 端的左 (duandezuo) Truly not right: DXX 86.4

duan’guqū 短古取 (duanguguqū) Very short, brief: YQX 889.4. Also duan’zulī ~ 卒律, duan’jucu ~ 局促, ~ 蹙促, duan bu’juju cucu ~ 不蹙蹙促促

duanhe 斷合 (duanhel) Ordered to marry by law (versus by choice:配合): YQX 1264.6

duanjian 短見 (duanjaijn) Cruel, rash or unspeakable act: YQX 734.10, YQX 1259.5

duan’jucu 短局促, ~ 蹙促 (duanjujul-cuh) See duan’guqu

duanlu’dé 短路的 (duanluluhe) Robbers who blockade roads to waylay travelers: MZJ 584.11

duanmai 短買 (duanmai) See maiduan

duanmo 短陌 (duanmob) See changqian

duanqian 短錢 (duanqian) See changqian

duanqian 斷遣 (duanqian) To transfer; banish: YQX 776.5

duanqing 短檠 (duanqing) Short-legged oil-lamp stand WB 269.3

duanshi 端實 (duanshil) See duan’dé

duansong 斷送 (duansong) 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 (duantouxiang) Budd. Ill-omened offering (brings ill fortune in a future life): YQX 1254.21

duanwen 斷紋 (duanwen) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (refers to the pattern of cracks in the lacquer finish): WB 183.14

duansxiang 端詳, ~ 相 (duansxiang) 1. To consider carefully, be cautious: YQX 86.19.

2. Dignified, sedate, prudent: WB 264.8. See also dianxiang 擇~

duanxing 短幸, ~ 倖, ~ 行 (duanxin) Immoral; evil; also, improper behavior: MZJ 641.9. Also xingduan ~ , 行~

duanyu 斷語 (duanyyu) Concluding speech of a drama: MZJ 81.12

duan’zulī 短卒律 (duanzzulī) See duan’guqu

dui
dui’dáng 對當 (duidang) 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= 掴): YANG I 210, 5020

duidie 對壘 (duidiel) See duiyuan

duihuan 對還 (duihuan) To repay double the amount owed: YQX 1499.9

duihuangrang 堆黃壤 (duihuangrang) To bury in the earth: HUJI III 29.n.2

duimen 對門 (duihe) 1. A match; a mate: WB 82.18. 2. Equal in status: YQX 1030.15

duiming 對命 (duiming) To pay with one’s life: LAN 74

duiqingci 對情詞 (duiqingci) To accuse in court: YQX 634.1

duitou 對頭 (duitou) See toudi

duituo 對脱 (duituo) To expose, lay bare: YQX 1284.16

duixiang 對向 (duixiang) A mate, a match: MDT 156.1

duiya 堆雅 (duiya) Jet-black tresses: YQX 710.6

duiyuan 對園 (duiyuan) Two armies arrayed for battle: WB 527.9. Also duidie ~ 場

duizui 雉嘴 (duizui) A rice-husking pestle: MZJ 722.9
dun 敦, 倣, 摺, 頌 (dun) 1. To strike forcefully: WB 49.9. 2. To throw forcefully to the ground; stomp on the ground (= 傅): YQX 645.12. 3. To gobble up, gulp down (= 吞): WB 117.5
dun 頓 (duhn) To simmer (slang for sexual excitement; = 燦): GHQ 299 n56. See also honglu, zhitangping
dunbukai 頓不開 (duhnbuhkai) Cannot force open (a furrowed brow, a frown): DXX 93.9
dunhulu shuaimashao 敦葫蘆摔馬杓 (duhulu shuaaimaashao) To smash things in a rage (a gourd dipper and a wooden ladle; household items): YQX 547.13
dunsa 撤撒 (dunsaa) To toss and turn: MZJ 78.12
dunshuai 敦摔 (dunshuaai) To beat, smash: DXX 96.n.43. Also dunshuo ~ 走
dunshuo 敦袖 (dunshuoh) See dunshuai
dunta 撒塌 (duhnta) See tunta
dunzuo 敦坐 (dunzuoh) A pratfall: YQX 77.16
duo 越 (duoo) To withdraw (= 多): WB 281.10
duo 烏 (duoo) 1. To lay bare: WB 261.8. 2. To hang down: DXX 13.5
duobo 隻婆 (duoobo) See baotan
duocaijun 多才俊 (duocaijun) Darling! (intimate, to a boyfriend): YQX 336.7 Also junduocai ~ ~ ~

duoceng[jing] 多曾經 (duocelngjing) In the past: YANG I 199
duodaxiao 多大小 (duodahxiaoo) (Rhetorical) how, how very: DXX 88.7
duofen 多分 (duofen) See duoguan
duogan 多敢 (duogaan) See duoguan
duoguan 多管 (duoguan) Most likely, probably: WB 124.8. Also duofen ~ 分, duogan ~ 敢, duoyin ~ 固, duoding ~ 應, duozan ~ 啞, ~ 喧, duoe ~ 走, duoguan 都 ~ duojian 翻肩 (duoljian) Shoulders heaving: DXX 14.8
duojiào 多嬌 (duojiào) 1. Pretty girl 2. Darling! (man’s intimate address for a beloved): WB 190.1
duoluo 多洛 (duoluo) 1. Clever, smart (from Sanskrit tara meaning “eyes”): YQX 35.5. 2. Careless, thoughtless, negligent: YQX 171.6
duoluo 墮落 (duoluo) To hold up, delay, impede: WB 21.14
duqi chegu 夤祈扯鼓 (duqiil cheeguu) To win a victory: YRZJ 75.10. Also chegu duqi 撾 ~ ~
duosha shihao 多少是好 (duoshao shihhaao) How wonderful!!: CLS 221.8
duosuo 摄索 (duosoo) See douso (3)
duotir' zuoyankan 摄梯兒著眼看 (duotir zuolyaankahn) See cuanduan'de shang’le gan
duoyin 多因 (duoyin) See duoguan
duoying 多應 (duoyihng) See duoguan
duozan 多咱 (duozahn) See duoguan
duoze 多則 (duozel) See duoguan
duozhang 嘮張 (duozhang) Loquacious: CHUANQI 70.19
duozuahn 多喺 (duolzuahhn) See chuonguan
E

epu dengru 峨摺燭蕊 (elpu dengruiii) Fig. To be responsible for one’s own demise (a moth flying into a candle flame)

eshi 阿曳 (eshii) To defeate; YQX 391.19

etang 恶>j (ehtaang) To handle in an ill-intentioned or underhanded manner: WB 11.8

etou’r 恶頭兒 (ehtoulr) Ondious task: YQX 941.2

ewai 阿~ (ewaih) See ewei

ewei 妄未 (elweih) Hello! (greeting or call to attract attention): ZXZY 13.3. Also ewai 阿~

ewen 鰤紋,~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 鶯織篳,~織,~織 (exijiaan) Originally a kind of silk, juan (juan), used for calligraphy and painting, and later for paper: YQX 707.14

exinxin 惡飲飲,惡喫喫 (exinxin) See ehenhen

eyan 俄延,~延 (elyaln) 1. To put off, procrastinate: YQX 641.11. 2. Slowly. Also ee yanyan ~ ~

eyan 訛言 (elyaln) See huyan hanyu

eyan huangyu 訛言謙語 (elyaln huangyuu) See huyan hanyu

eyan keyu 訛言謙語 (elyaln kehyuu) See huyan hanyu

eyinyin 惡噫噫 (eyinyin) See ehenhen

Eyunge 逸雲歌 (eyulng) Songs of the Eyun Society (Eyunshe ~ ~ 社, a singing society during Song times): MZJ 9.2

ezangpi 恶贓皮 (ezangpil) Bully, hoodlum: YQX 34.12

ezao 恶躁 (ezao) Hateful, loathsome: YQX 787.19
ezha 恶咤，恶咤 (ehzha) See echa
ezhazha 恶札札 (ehzhalzha) See echa
ezhi 恶讋 (ehzhi) To give offense, insult: YQX 1523.17
ezhisha 恶支沙，～～煞，～～杀 (ehzhihsa) Stern, fierce appearance: YQX 1403.16. See also zhisha ～～
azi duozhhu 恶紫耷朱 (ehzii doofzhu) Pro. 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 ～臨
entai 恩臺 (entail) Polite address for an official: MDT 227.16. Also enguan ～官 or enxiang ～相
enxiang 恩相 (enxiang) See entai
enyin 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'jia ～家
erbei 耳背 (eerbeih) See erbi
erbi 耳闭 (eerbih) Deaf: YQX 466.3. Also erbei ～背
erfu 兒福 (erfuh) Your father; my husband: YQX 1666.11. Also er'jia fuwu ～家 ～福
erge 二哥 (erhge) Employee or assistant in a shop or tavern (like dianxiaoei 店小二): DXX 5.2

egen qingjing 耳根清净 (eergen qingjihng) Oblivious to noise or gossip: YQX 12.14
egen shaoyun 耳根烧云 (eergen shaoyun) Mortified, embarrassed: WB 81.6
erhui'z 二會子 (erhuihz) Dark arts; heterodox practices: YQX 1329.15
er'jia 兒家 (erljia) I: YQX 404.2. See also er
er'jia fuwu 兒家夫婦 (erljia fuwu) See erfu
erjing 二淨 (erjihng) Subcategory of the comic-cum-villain jing 浴 role type (male or female) in Yuan dramas. See also jing
ermao 二毛 (ermao) Hair turned grey: YFG 212.12
ernan 兒男 (ernln) A male child: PPJ 190.2
ernen 耳恁 (erneln) See eryin
erniu fuqi 兒女夫妻 (erniu fuchih) Couple betrothed as children: YQX 164.8
erre [shaolu]耳熱燒輪 (erre shalu) Ears burning with criticism or a curse (erlun refers to the rim of the ear): MZI 210.9. See also erre yantiao
erre yantiao 耳熱眼跳 (erreh yantiaoh) Ears burning and eyelids twitching
ersan 二三 (ersan) Irresolute, vacillating: DADIAN 14
ersi 二四 (ersih) To act or speak rashly without forethought or consideration: DXX 89.3
erxiao erxi 耳消耳息 (errexiao eer-xih) To hear news: YQX 168.11
eryan'r dangbude humao 耳聾兒當不的胡帽 (eryahn dangbuhe del humaoh) Prov. Small things have limited use (ear muffs are less warm than a felt hat)
eryn 耳暗 (eryhn) To whisper: WB 820.11. Also ernen ～恁, eryu ～語
eryu 耳語 (eryuu) See eryin

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fa

fa 獄 (fal) To issue (= 發): 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, - 跡, - 積 (faji) To rise from humble position to power and fortune: MDT 3.9. Also falu - 糧
fajia 法鶴 (faajiah) Imperial standard bearers: CSD 157.2
fajiu 法酒 (fajiiju) 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 發科打謔 (fake daahuhn) See chake
falei 發擂 (faleih) 1. Budd. To strike the temple drum; also, sound the watch: WB 183.13. 2. To signal to battle
falu 發禄 (faluh) See faji
faman 發贓 (faman) 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 法詮 (faquan) Legal statute: HUI III 99.2
fashang zhiguan 髮上指冠 (fahashahng 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 (fausauhn) 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 (fanbu) Military units made up of tribes of Western Shanxi: DXX 38.4
fanchang 泛常 (fahchalng) Usual, ordinary: YYCD 466
fanchu 犯觸 (fahnchu) To worry, be anxious (chu = 慮): WB 110.9
fanfuyin 反覆陰諂 (fahnfuhyin) See fan[yin] fuyin
fanhuixiang 追魂香 (faanhuhixiang) Ointment made from the fanhu tree, which revives the dead: CSD 123.13. Also fanjingxiang - 精 -
fanjiangji 變將計 (faanjianjih) Strategy of sowing discord and distrust among enemies: YQX 1172.6
fanjingxiang 追精香 (faanjingxiang) See fanhuixiang
fanshou shiyun 翻手是雨合手是雲 (fanshou shiyun helshou shiyun) Everchanging (human affections)
fansu jiamen 番宿家門 (fansu jiameln) Families of the imperial bodyguard: YQX 407.13
fanteng 翻騰 翻 - (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, 逃 - - - , ~ 品 - 品 (fan[yin] fuyin) Unfavorable prognostication (usually for marriages): WB 89.15. Also fanyinyao ~ 品 文, fanyu-yin ~ - - , 返覆品

fanyinyao 傳陰文 (fanyinyao) See fan[yin] fuyin

fanyou[bang] 犯由榜 (fahnyou[ban]g) See fanyou[pai]

fanyou[pai] 犯由牌 (fahnyou[pai]) Plaque hung around a prisoner's neck stating his crime: YQX 635.8. Also fanyou[bang] ~ 榜

fan'z 孛子 (fanz) See xiaoz[ ]

fanzhang 翻掌 (fanzhao) A thing easily done: WB 324.9

fanzuo 番做 (fanzuo) To be the opposite of the normally expected: MZJ 199.4

fang

fang-ai 妨礙 (fahngaih) Calamity, disaster: YQX 646.3

fangben 方本 (fahngbeen) Medical prescription; a book of medical prescriptions: DXX 17.3

fangcan 放参 (fahngcan) To meet officially with subordinates or guests: WB 362.20

fangdai 放歹 (fahngdaai) To be up to no good; also, fool around with women: YQX 1133.21

fangdaang 放黨 (fahngdaang) To show disrespect to elders or superiors (dang = 蕩): YQX 99.7

fangdui 放對 (fahngduih) See pipai dingdui

fang-ersi 放二四 (fahngersih) To act recklessly or impulsively: DXX 1.5

fangfeng 放風 (fahngfeng) See Jianfeng

fanggao[pai] 放告牌 (fahnggaohpai) 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 方何礙 (fangheai) No matter; what harm is there? (fang = 妨): WB 989.17

fangiie 放解 (fahngjiee) To allow redemption of a pawned item: YQX 1597.10. Also fangshu - 賠

fangiingshen 放精神 (fahngjingsheln) To rouse oneself: YQX 1506.4

fanglian 房奁 (fanglian) Dowry, trousseau: WB 273.18. Also lianfang ~

fangliepie 放劣撇 (fahngliepie) To be irritable; also, short-tempered

fangmengzheng 放懵掱 (fangmengzheng) To act headstrong or willful: YQX 565.11

fangmian 放免 (fangmian) To absolve of guilt and release from custody: YQX 643.7. Also fangshu - 拆

fangmin 放銭 (fangmin) 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 1027.14

fangqing 方傾 (fangqing) My darling!: WB 288.2

fangqiu 防秋 (fangqiu) Period in autumn for defending the borders from barbarian invasions (when horses were in the best condition): THS 131.8

fangsha 放殺 (fangsha) To kill, cause a death: YQX 581.15

fangshe 放捨 (fangshee) See fangmian
fangsheng[‘r]  方勝兜 (fangshehngr) Paper (letters, poems) folded in an interlocking water chestnut shape: WB 288.7
fangshi 放矢 (fahngshih) To defecate (矢 is a euphemism for 簡): WB 801.9
fangshui 放水 (fahngshui) To release a prisoner for toilet privileges: YQX 643.4
fangsong 防送 (fahngsohng) To transport a prisoner under armed escort: WB 349.5
fangtou 房頭 (fahngtou) Household; also, branch of a family: WB 753.10
fangtou'bulie 方頭不律 (fahngtoul buhlieh) See fangtou'buliu
fangtou'buliu 方頭不律 (fahngtoul buhliu) Stubborn; belligerent: YQX 43.19. Also fangtou'bulie ~ ~ ~, bulietou ~ ~ ~
fangxian 放聞, ~聞 (fahngxialn) To forget: YQX 1658.14
fangxiang 方響 (fangxiaang) Sixteen-stone chimes: CSD 61.2
fangxiong 方雄 (fangxiong) See kongfangxiong
fangxu 方醋 (fangxuu) Fine wine: LIDAI I 562
fangyuan 方園 (fangyualn) Coin (round with a central square hole): YQX 890.8
fangzhang 方丈 (fangzhahng) Budd. Monastery; living quarters of the abbot: WB 267.3
fangzheng 方正, 坊正 (fangzhehng) Local constable or sheriff: YQX 564.13
Fangzhou 方州 (fangzhou) Earth (versus Heaven): YFG 50.13

fei

feicuiqing 翡翠青 (feicuihqing) Blue-black eyebrows: YQX 90.12
feiji 匪妓 (feijih) Prostitute: YQX 151.21
feijie 飛捷 (feijiel) Swift report of a military victory
feilingqi 非令妓 (feilingqih) Good-for-nothing
feima qingqiu 肥馬輕裘 (feima qingqiu) Life in comfort and luxury: YQX 203.4
feiqing 飛倩 (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 (feihshih) 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 費推敲 (feituiqiao) Worthy of consideration or deliberation: THS 77.6
feiyang zouquan 飛鷹走犬 (feiyang zouquan) The hunt; also, to hunt: WB 42.12

fen

fen 分 (fehn) Feelings, sentiments: YQX 44.7
fenbi 粉壁 (fenbih) White plaster wall at the local yamen where official proclamations and notices were posted: YQX 4.4
fenchaj 分茶 (fenchal) Art of the tea ceremony: DXX 3.11
fendai 粉黛 (fendaih) Women in general (paint and powder): MZJ 367.1
fendaiwei 粉黛圍 (fendaihweil) Brothel: THS 17.11
fendian 分甸 (feendiahn) Snowy landscape: YQSC 1.573
fending 分定 (fehndihng) Lot in life, destiny: WB 292.11
fenfu 分付 (fenfu) 1. To give to: YQX 142.8; entrust to: WB 1.12. 2. To handle, deal with: YQX 173.12
fenhe masui 粉合麻碎 (feenhel masuhi) To cut into pieces; shred and pulverize: WB 84.17. Also fenling masui 零～～
fenhuo 分豁 (fenhuoh) To exonerate, absolve from blame: THS 85.6
fenjiepai 分界牌 (fenjiehpail) Dividing line between the living and the dead: YQX 645.21
fenjing 分镜 (fenjihng) Fig. Parting (after the tale of separated lovers who reunited and restored the broken halves of a mirror): PPJ 40.8
fenkulou 粉骷髅 (fenkuloul) Fig. Hard-hearted prostitute (painted skeleton): YQX 264.11
fenlang 粉郎 (feenlalng) Handsome man: DADIAN 546
fenlang[lang] 分朗朗 (fenlaanglaang) Clear, distinct: LZY 16.8
fenli 分理 (fenlii) To have a case heard and decided: YQX 1440.4
fenli[qian] 分例錢 (fenlihqiain) Money presented to a superior: CSD 184.11
fenling 分另 (fenlihng) To divide and share: YQX 421.10
fenling masui 粉零麻碎 See fenhe masui
fenmai 法霾 (fenmail) Atmosphere; environment: MJZ 548.7
fenpai 分拍 (fenpai) To explain: MDT 199.10
fensu 分訴 (fensuh) See fenxi
fentou[r] 頭奴 (feentoulr) Actress; prostitute; woman of loose morals: YQX 1256.6
fentuaner 頭奴兒 (feentualnerl) Woman; also, prostitute
fentuan’r 頭奴兒 (feentualnr) Blossom, flower: DADIAN 546
fenxi 分细 (fenxih) To explain: YQX 1388.1. Also fensu 诉
fenxiangcong 分香収 (feenxiangcolng) See cuihouxiang
fenxing boliang 分星搢两 (fenxing bo-liang) To analyze in minute detail; be concerned with minutiae or trivia: YQX 1385.17. Also boliang fenxing ～～～，fenxing boliang ～～～，piliang fenxing 劈～～～
fenxing boliang 分星搢两 (fenxing bo-liang) See fenxing boliang
fenyoutou 粉油頭 (feenyoutoul) Young girl: MDT 120.6
fenzhang 分張 (fenzhang) To separate; be separated: YQX 1553.13
fenzi 分折 (fenzel) To speak; explain (zhe = 新): LZY 20.9
fenzui 粉嘴 (feenzuii) Clever, artful tongue: DADIAN 546

feng

defbiao 奉表 (fengbiao) To present a memorial to the throne: MZJ 330.12
defbiao 風標, 半～ (fengbiao) 1. Refined and elegant character or bearing: YQX 362.14. 2. Superior talent: WB 508.4
defbu 風卜 (fengbu) Diviner who determines a couple’s suitability for marriage: PPJ 113.8
defcheng 風城 (fengchelng) Capitol: YQX 118.13
defchi 風池 (fengchi) See fenghuangchi
fengcuo 風措 (fengcuoh) Grace and charm: PPJ 196.9
fengdie 蜂蝶 (fengdiel) Fig. Lovers’ go-between; carriers of love messages (bees and butterflies): THS 114.6
feng-e 風額 (fenggel) Woman’s head ornament: HUJI III 89.14
fengfeng 逢逢 (fengfeng) See tongtong
fengfeng mo 勋勋 (fengfengmolmol) Crazed; bewitched: DXX 8.7
Fengge Luantai 風閣鸞臺 (fenggelualntail) 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 風凰池 (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 凤凰集 (fenghuangjih) 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 丰鑲 (fengjianh) Physiognomy: WB 809.12
fengjiantou 凤尖頭 (fengjiantoul) See fengtoujian
fengke 風珂 (fengke) Tinkling jade pendants on a horse’s bridle: DXX 61.14
fenglei 風雷 (fenglei) Spells of good or bad fortune: YQX 594.10
fengleixin 風雷信 (fengleixinh) Meteoric career advancement: YQX 724.6
feng'li yangsi 風裏飄絲 (fengli yalngsi) Light, mincing gait of a prostitute (swaying strands of the weeping willow in the wind): YQX 142.6
Fenglinzhou 風麟洲 (fenglinzhous) See Linfengzhou
fengliuce 風流策 (fengliucel) Love letter: WB 288.19
fengliu shiguo 風流事過 (fengliul shihguoh) See fengliu zhi[guo]
fengliu tiaofa 風流邪法 (fengliul tiaofa) The arts of love: WB 295.7
fengliu zuifan 風流罪犯 (fengliul zhi[fan]) See fengliu zhi[guo]
fengliu zuiguo 風流罪過 (fengliul zhi[guo]) 1. Flaw; spot; error 2. Frivolous or insignificant charges: YQX 48.7. Also fengliu zuifan ~ ~ ~ ~ and fengliu shiguo ~ ~
fenglian 風侶 (fengliulan) Fig. Husband and wife: YCJ 1.5
fengmo jiubai 風魔九百, ~ ~ 白, ~ ~ 陌 (fengmol jiubai) To lose one’s senses, be out of one’s mind: DXX 107.4. (? probably pronounced bai)
fengmo jiumo 風魔九陌 (fengmol jiumo) See fengmo jiubai
fengpei 風旆 (fengpeih) Pennant flown above a tavern: DXX 129.10
fengqian 風欠, ~ 虐 (fengqianh) 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 凤頭尖 (fengtoujian) Ornamental shoes for bound feet (toes shaped like a phoenix head): MZJ 352.11. Also fengjianou ~ ~ ~
fengtuanikuai 風團快 (fengtuankuaih) Keenly sharp (of swords): YQX 1530.3
fengtuan['] 風團兒 (fengtuan[']) 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 風婿 (fenggxuh) Son-in-law: MDT 220.14
fengxue jidianjian 風雪酒店天 (fengxuee jiidiahntian) Bad weather keeps one in the tavern: YQX 457.1
fengyi longqi 風臆龍騏 (fengyih lplingqil) Fig. A splendid horse (heart of a phoenix, mane of a dragon): PPJ 58.5
fengying fuyan 風影敷衍 (fengying fuyaan) 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
feng[zhang] fengshi 風張風勢 (feng-zhang fengshih) Insane acts or behavior: YQX 1336.14
Fengzhao 風沼 (fengzhhaao) Grand Imperial Secretariat Zhongshusheng 中書省: DXX 138.2
fengzhi 風紙 (fengzhii) Imperial mandate: THS 159.9
fengzhou 風州 (fengzhouh) Stone used for inkstones: PPJ 201.5
fengzi longsun 風子龍孫 (fengzii llongsun) Imperial family of the Ming dynasty: THS 259.1

foufou 風藻 (fouzuaao) Frivolous (zao = 趟): YQX 885.6

fu 扶 (ful) To exhibit great strength: YQX 834.4
fubushang 敷不上 (fubuhsahng) Cannot begin to relate; also, too much to fully recount: YQX 886.12
fuce 扶策 (felceh) To assist by supporting both arms; lend an arm: YQX 1379.20
fucha 浮槎 (fulchah) Celestial raft (ferries between the rivers and oceans and the Milky Way): YQX 1046.14
fuchenjiu 播塵酒 (fulcheljhu) Welcoming banquet for a traveler: YQX 810.6
fuchun 复純 (fulchun) See hunchun
fuchuo 撲禪 (fulchuo) To wipe clean, brush off: YQX 398.18
fucuo 扶撮 (fulcuoa) 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 (fuldelxijun) God of wealth: THS 263.7
fudi [zuoxiao] 伏低做小 (fuldi zuohxiao) To bow down and act servile: YQX 93.11. Also zuoxiao [fuldi] ~ ~
fufa 赴法 (fulfal) To submit to the law: YQX 233.6
Fu Feng zhang 扶風帳 (ful feng zahng) To teach (after the teacher of Fu Feng, who taught in a tent): MDT 40.10
fu[fu] yan[yan] 敛然演, ~ 衍衍 (fufu yaanyaan) 1. To set forth (by speech or action): WB 978.1. 2. To act, perform (southern dramas): CLS 219.10
fugang 扶綱 (fulgang) To live by the rules of the cultivated gentleman, junzi 君子: HUJI III 28.7
fuhe 付合 (fuhhel) To look after, care for: YQX 1415.18
fuhua langrui 浮花浪蕊 (fulhua lahng-ruii) Fig. Prostitutes: YYCD 784
fujing 副净, ~ 静, 付 ~ (fuhjihng) 1. Principal actor in the Jin dynasty yuanben院 本 face (outgrowth of the adjutant face canjuxi 参軍戲) 2. Comic-cum-villain (male or female) role type in Yuan drama, secondary to the jing 淨: YQX 1107.14. See also jing
fulisou 扶犁叟 (fullisou) Elderly farmer: WB 61.18
fumo 副末,付 ~ (fuhmuoh) 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 苍鶴 comic skit player): YQX 1500.20. See also mo
fumodi 副末底 (fuhmohddii) Servant: DADIAN 582
fumo kaichang 副末開場 (fuhmoh kai-chaang) See biaoou
fumuguan 父母官 (fuhmuuguan) Form of address to the local governor: WB 635.17
funan 夫男 (funaln) Husband: YQX 260.18
funeng 副能, 甫 ~, 付 ~ (fuhnelng) See bufuneng
funeng mingye 甫能明夜 (fuhnelng mingyeh) Wee hours just before dawn
fupan 府判 (fuupahn) Assistant to a magistrate: YQX 717.2
fupan buzhao taiyanghui 覆盆不照 (fulpeln buhzhaoh taihyalnghui) 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 腹熱腸荒, ~ ~ ~ 慌 (fuhreh chalnghuang) Anxious; in a panic: YQX 341..7. Also changhuang fure ~ ~ ~
furongren 芙蓉刃 (furulongrehn) 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 伏獸牌 (fulshoupail) Shield (decorated with a frightening image to terrify an opponent or a wild animal): WB 59.11
futong 扶同 (futong) Uniform, of a piece: YQX 1128.11
futong niehe 扶同捏合 (fultong nie-heh) 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 頭 (futoul) Cap worn by officials of old: YQX 251.11. Also putou 撮 ~
futoujiu 頭酒 (futouljiu) 1. Easily intoxicated: YQX 804.4. 2. Wine that easily intoxicates
Futujiao 浮屠教 (futujiaoh) Buddhism (futu = 佛陀): DXX 5.6
fuwo 浮誇 (fulwoh) See fuwu
fuwu 浮污 (fulwu) Particles of dust or powder: WB 280.18. Also fuwo ~容
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
**fuxuan** 赴選 (fhuxuanan) To compete in the civil service examinations: MZJ 120.11

**fuyi** 拂衣 (fulyi) To go into seclusion or retirement

**fuyou** 布縝 (fulyoul) Fig. The fleeting quality of life (ephemera): MZJ 443.4

**fuyun saoyang** 浮雲瘙瘡 (fuhuyun saoyang) Insignificant (a floating cloud or a pesky itch; sao =瘙): WB 743.2

**fuzhai** 赴齋 (fuhzhai) To attend a vegetarian banquet: WB 260.18

**fuzhuang** 伏狀 (fujuhauhng) To confess; also, confession: YQX 1508

**fuzuo** 輔佐 (fujuuhoh) To assist, aid: WB 36.3
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

**gaialao** 蓋老 (gaialao) See Gulao

**gaimo** 蓋抹, 改 (gaaimoo) To alter; erase: WB 298.15

**gaixian** 蓋心 (gaixian) Battlefield; the thick of battle: YQX 1184.17

**gan**

**gan** 干 (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 (gaan) 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** 乾吧 (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 剛白 (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 buguo

**ganbuguo** 甘不 過 (ganbuguo) Unbearable: WB 100.19. Also ganbudu ~ ~

**ganchaihuo** 乾柴火 (ganchaihuo) Fig. Desire, lust: MDT 162.1

**ganchaihuo** 乾柴火 (ganchaihuo) Fig. Desire, lust: MDT 162.1

**ganchen** 趕趁 (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 (gandaih) Probably; also, likely to: YQX 1499.5

**gandui** 乾堆 (gandui) Lecher: DXX 167.4

**ganfa** 乾發 (ganfa) To attack a defenseless person: WB 739.8

**ganfaxu** 乾發虛 (ganfaxu) To make a futile effort: THS 116.4

**ganfen** 乾分 (ganfen) Willing: YQX 1399.6

**gangu'zhi** 甘苦 (gangu'zhi) Son following his father’s profession: YFG 110.16

**gango** 乾 (gango) See ganggang

**ganga** 乾乾 (ganga) Meaning uncertain: WB 349.1

**gangan'de chi** 乾乾的 吃 (gangan'de chi) To eat contentedly: WB 44.11

**gangu'zhi** 甘苦 (gangu'zhi) Son following his father’s profession: YFG 110.16

**gan'hela** 乾合刺干 (gan'hela) See gan'cila
gan’hula 乾忽刺.干 ~ (ghanhulah) See gan’cila

ganjiayuan 幹家緣 (gahnjiayuain) To keep house: YQX 1510.6

Ganjiang 乾將 (ganhjiang) Famous sword (or swordsman): MZJ 147.1. See also Moye

ganjing 乾淨 (ganjiang) 1. Better, neater, or cleaner (course of action or outcome): YQX 1504.7. 2. A state of peace and quiet: YQX 1290.3

ganjing qiu ‘r 乾淨挨兒 (ganjiang qiu’r) To stay uninvolved: YQX 1523.2

ganlu 甘露 (ganluh) Elixir of eternal life, ambrosia: YQX 1505.17

ganqian 乾慶 (ganqian) Morally or intellectually unenlightened: LZY 123.6

ganqiao 乾喬 (ganqiao) Defiant; rude: WB 623.9

ganqing 乾請 (ganqing) To enjoy undeserved rewards: YQX 46.9

gansan 趕散 (gaansahn) 1. To disperse: WB 954.7. 2. To join in fun: DADIAN 482

ganshi 趕廂 (gaanshil) See chenshu

ganshu 趕煞 (gaanshul) See chenshu

gansidian 乾廂啞 (gansidian) To tease or banter pointlessly: DXX 123.7

ganxingzhi 苦刑志 (ganxilngzhii) Cruel behavior: YQX 131.14

ganze 甘澤 (ganzel) A document committing someone to duty: HUJI III 77.8

ganzhaner 敢戰兒 (gaanzhahnerl) See ganzhanjun

ganzhanjun 敢戰軍 (gaanzhahnjun) A brave soldier: YQX 407.1. Also ganzhaner ~ 氓

gan’zila 乾支刺.干 ~ (ghanzilah) See gan’cila

ganzhizhi 乾支使 (ganzhizhi) See gan’cila

ganzui 趕嘴 (gaanzui) To show up for a free meal: YQX 99.3

Gao

gaoan 高岸 (gaoahn) Haughty, arrogant: MZJ 525.6

godanrao 告撻眾 (gaohdanraol) To beg forgiveness.

gaoke 告科 (gaohke) To pantomime a request: WB 84.15

gaulun 告論 (gaohluhn) See lun[gao]

gomiao 告廟 (gaohmiaoh) Ancestral temple ceremony held as the emperor or noblemen leave or return: CSD 157.2

goren 告人 (gaohreln) 1. Informer, accuser: SHZ c33. 2. To ask for assistance or favors: YQX 812.2

gotai mingjing 高抬明鏡 (gaotail milngjihng) To discern guilt or innocence (to raise high the bright mirror): YQX 1507.15

gotuo xima 高頭細馬 (gaotuil xih-maa) To burn a paper horse in sacrifice

Gaoxianghuo 告響銳 (gaohxiaanghuoh) To announce victory or success: YQX 236.3

gaoxuan 高軒 (gaoxuan) Fig. Honored guest (his lofty carriage): HUJI III 97.4

Gaoyang gongzi 高陽公子 (gaoyang gonzii) 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 青雨 (gaoyuu) Much needed rain: MDT 33.2

gaozheng 批正 (gaohzheeng) 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

ge 個,箋 (geh) 1. Suffix like 家 or 賈 (for example 當日, 從來, 無事): YQX 84.21. 2. This, that (like 這 or 那): YQX 1331.16

gle (gel) Rest for a writing brush: PPJ 201.6

gě (ge) To set out food: LU 419

gle (gel) To hold in the mouth or vision (= 摟): PPJ 41.6

gebai shiren 各白世人 (gehbai shih-reln) Stranger; a casual acquaintance: YQX 434.6. Also gebai shiren - 別 - , gexing tuoren ~ 姓他 ~

gebi cuanchuan 隔壁操撩 (galbih cuanchuan) See gewu cuanchuan

gebie shiren 各別世人 (gehbiel shih-reln) See gebai shiren

gebuding 閣不定 (gelbuhdihng) See gebuzhu

gebuzhu 閣不住 (gelbuhzhuh) Cannot control or restrain (ge = 摟): DXX 84.1. Also gebuding ~ 定

.gecha  腿察, 撃查, 掛插 (gechal) See .keca

.gechacha 拢蜍蜍, 拢捱捱 (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 .keca

.gechacha 腿查查 (gechalchal) See .keca

.gechichi 扒嗤嗤 (gechichi) Sound of paper tearing

gedabang 扒搭幫 (gedabang) See .gezhabang

geda[da] 扒搭搭, 腿搭搭, 坜 ~, 吼 ~, 傘 ~, 吼 (gedada) Swift, clean or nimble movement: YQX 546.7. Also .chida dah ~, .geta 坜 坜, .geta bang ~ 塔幫, .yidada 阪 ~. See also .keta

gedan cha'r 疃疸茶兒 (gedaan cha'ir) Tea made from cheap leaves: YQX 872.6

.gedengdeng 坜登登, 墊登登, 坜 ~, 墊登登 (gedehngdehng) 1. Sound of horses’ hoofs: YQX 411.11. 2. Chatter of teeth: YQSC I 624. Also .jidengdeng 吉 ~, 吉登登, .kudengdeng 坜 ~, .qidengdeng 快 ~, .yidengdeng 墊登登, 墊登登. 吉部部

geduan Guan Ning xi 割斷管寧席 (geduahn guaan nilng xil) 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

.gege 花払 (gege) Chatter of teeth: YQX 387.20

.gege 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 I 626. 3. Servant’s address to his young master: YQX 569.3. 4. Pat. Syl. Meaningless (like 也波哥): YQSC I 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 格格架解 (geljel jiahjlee) See jiage [zhejie]

gelie 疾疹 (gelj) Cloth button; latchet: LIDAIII714.2

.gelacha 夷喇察 (gelahchal) Sound or motion of a turtle crawling

gelala 各喇喇 (gelahlah) 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 .kelala 磕 ~ ~, .helala 合 ~ ~, .halala 哈 ~ ~, .ylala 毛喇喇 剃剃剃

gelanglang 各郎郎 (gelhlanglalng) Pounding sound of rice being hulled with a mortar and pestle: YQX 388.13

.gelangpi 蛇娘皮 (gelhlangpil) Looks can deceive (the dung beetle’s shiny exterior hides a hideous nature): YQX 195.13. Also gelangpi ~ 蛇 ~, .jielangpi 蛇 ~ ~. See also qianglang

geliangpi 蛇蠍皮 (gelhlangpiqil) See gelangpi

gelu 閣落 (gelluoh) Nook, corner; remote out-of-the-way place (like 角子裏 “in the corner” which conveys secrecy): YQX 95.16. See also heiguelu

gemo 簡没 (gelmoh) Well then, so then (like 那么): HUJI III 87.6

.gepupu 扮僞 (gelpupu) See kepupu

geqi 閣氣 (gelqih) See heqi

geshe 割捨 (geshe) 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 坷塔 (geta) See .geda[da]

.gebabang 花塔幫 (getabang) See .geda[da]

geta’de 坷塔的 (getade) Suddenly, without warning: WB 61.2

gewu cuanchuan 隔屋搓操 (gelwu cuanchuan) The impossible (hurl a rafter into the next room): YQX 972.18. Also gebi cuanchuan ~ 壁 ~ ~

gexi 花戲 (gelxih) See kexi

gexi[li] 隔街裏 (gelxiellii) See jie-xie[li]

gexing tuoren 各姓他人 (gelxing tuo-reln) See gebai shiren

.gezhe 歌者 (gelzehe) Prostitute: YQX 193.2

.gezhengzheng 扯掙掙 (gelzhengzheng) See .gezhizhi

'gezhi 各支 (gelghzi) Pat. Syll. Meaningless (like 'bula 不刺')

.gezhi 脂肢 (gelghi) See .keca

.gezhi gecha 脂肢脂察 (gelghi gechal) See .keca

.gezhizhi 各支支, 各 ~ ~, 扯 ~ ~, 絞 ~ ~, 絞 (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 .gewzhengzheng 扯掙掙, .qizhizhi 扯 ~ ~

gezhong 個中, 簡 (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

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
gezhou 疆 (gezhou) To form an impediment (from hezhou zaiyichu 合塊在一 處, “to mass together”): DXX 121.6

gen

gen 吸 (geln) See hen
gen 眼 (gen) To be located at (like 在): YQX 143.1
gencha 咬 (genchah) To err, make a mistake: MZJ 104.11
genchuan pianwa 根據片瓦 (genchuan 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 someone: DXX 84.2
genjiao 根脚 (genjiao) 1. Roots: YQSCI 635. 2. Background, breeding: WB 316.5. 3. Branch of a family or clan: WB 14.8
gen'lao 銀老 (genlao) Silver (= 銀老): LAN 92

genxun 根尋 (genxun) 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 銀牙 (genya) To set the teeth on edge; also, cringe: YQX 300.4
genyou 跟由 (genyou) See genxun

geng
gengchou 更 築 (gengchou) Clepsydra: WB 6.2
gengda'zhe 更 打着 (gengda'zhe) Even more so, how much more so: YQX 361.10.

Also genghe'zhe ~ 合 ~, ~ 和 ~, geng-jia'zhe ~ 加 ~, ~ 夹 ~

gengdai ganba 更待干罷, ~ ~ 干 ~ (gengdai ganba) How can I forgive and forget?; how can I take this lying down? (geng = qi 佇): YQX 1261.20. Also geng- dai ganxiu ~ ~ 休

gengdai ganxiu 更待干休 (gengdai ganxiu) See gengdai ganba

genghe'zhe 更合着, ~ 和 ~ (genghe'zhe) See gengda'zhe

gengjia'zhe 更夹着, ~ 加 ~ (gengjia'zhe) See gengda'zhe

gengnakan 更那堪 (gennakan) See nakan, (geng)
gengya'zhe 更壓着 (gengya'zhe) To rival; also, excel: WB 372.12

gengze[dao] 更則到, ~ 道 (gengze[dao]) See gengzu[dao]

gong

gongan 公案 (gongan) 1. Lawsuit 2. An affair, matter: YQX 1658.19. 3. Court bench: YQX 50.16

gongan 供案 (gongan) Confession: YCI 69.19

gong'ba 貢兵 (gong'ba) Public official, public servant: YYCD 45. See also 'ba

gongbing 弓兵 (gongbing) Military police: YQX 1275.7

gongcao 功曹, 公 ~ (gongcao) Low-level civil and social service administrator: MDT 117.7

gongchuan 供床 (gongchuan) Temple altar-table: ZXZY 54.15. Also gongzhuo ~ 卓

gonge 宮額 (gongel) Forehead: YQX 337.15
《A Glossary of Words and Phrases In the Oral Performing and Dramatic Literatures of the Jin, Yuan, and Ming》


Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
gou'er 狗儿 (gouerl) Trusted menial: YQX 416.9
.gougou 鉤鉤 (gougou) See gouer
gou[gon] da[da] 鉤鉤搭搭 勾～ (gougou dada) To form an illicit relationship: YQX 159.5
gou'tou 狗頭 (gougu'tou) Mongrel: YQX 167.5. Also gouga'tou ～ 勾～
gouguatou 狗割頭 (gouguatou) See gougu'tou
gouhuan 勾唤 (gouhuahn) To summon to court; subpoena: YQX 683.6
goujia'tou 狗賀頭 (goujialtou) See gougu'tou
goujian 狗監 (goujian) 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, 閣, 枠, 枠, 枠, 枠, 枠, 枠 (goulan) Stage for performing musical and dramatic entertainments: WB 345.12. Also gousi - 鷲, 黺, 黧, 黠
gouluo 勾羅 (gouluol) To tempt, lure: YQX 1283.12. Also gouzhui - 捞
goumen 溝門 (goumen) Gate of a military compound
goumo 勾抹 (goumo) To obliterate; write off; liquidate: YQX 533.16
goupai 勾牌 (goupai) Permit: MDT 122.14
goupeng qifu 勾烹燴釜 (goupeng qifu) Fig. To execute a loyal official (boil a faithful dog, zou gou 走狗, in a pot): MZJ 249.10
gouqi 勾起 (gouqii) To build, create: HUJIIII 111.9
gouqian 勾遷 (gouqian) To recruit or transfer troops: YQX 756.2. See also gou 勾, 殺
gouqinge 勾 惡 (gouqinge) Malicious description of bad singing (dog wretching): YQX 972.9
gouqiu shisan 溝渠 詩 喘 (gouqiu shisan) See shisan
gousi 勾思 (gousi) To puzzle over; ponder: DXX 87.9
goush 蠾, 枠, 枠, 枠 (goush) See goulan
goutapi 狗塌皮 (goutapil) 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 勾捉 (gouti) See gouzhui
goutou 勾頭 (goutou) Arrest warrant: YQX 1143.1. Also jutou 枠～
goutouquan 勾頭圈 (goutouquan) See liuquan～
gouxing 勾星, 枠, 枠 (gouxing) See chengou
gou'zhong 溝中 (gou'zhong) Trap; also, in someone's clutches (within arrow range): WB 66.3
gou'zhong choukun 溝中 柴烹 (gou'zhong choukun) To wage a life-and-death struggle: YQX 732.6
gou'zhongduan 溝中 斷 (gou'zhongduan) To die in a ditch (unburied and unmourned): MZJ 252.7
gouzhuai 勾拽 (gouzhuai) See gouluo
gouzhui 勾追 (gouzhui) To arrest, apprehend: YQX 948.1. Also gouzhuo 勾, gouti - 擊
gouzhuo 勾 擊 (gouzhuo) See gouzhui

gu 孤 (gu) Dramatic role of a lowly official (usually venal) in Yuan dramas: YQX 1507.4

The image contains a page from a glossary of words and phrases in the oral performing and dramatic literatures of the Jin, Yuan, and Ming dynasties. The page includes definitions for various words, each with a reference to the source text. The glossary is part of a larger work by Dale R. Johnson, titled "A Glossary of Words and Phrases in the Oral Performing and Dramatic Literatures of the Jin, Yuan, and Ming." The page is numbered 81, and the text is formatted with traditional Chinese characters. The glossary entries are followed by references to the specific pages in the main text where each term is defined. The page also includes footnotes with URLs for full access to the glossary online. The glossary is a valuable resource for scholars and students interested in the development of dramatic language in these historical periods.
gucheng 孤辰 (gucheln) Unlucky, ill-fated (unlucky star): YQX 1580.11

gucheng hezhu 孤辰合注 (gucheln helzhuh) Fated for lifelong bachelorhood: MZJ 506.4

gucheng[‘r] 骨覇兒 (guchehr) See huichen[‘r]
gucuo 孤撮 (gucuh) Infant, child: YQX 1642.7. Also huocuo 活～
guada 孤答 (gudal) Patron of brothels: YQSC I 661. See also Gulao
gudao 古道 (guadao) See guimendao
Gudingdao 古定刀 (guidihngdao) Famous sword forged in Guding: DXX 39.14

gudu 骨都 (gudu) Twitter of birds: YQX 19.9

gudu 汨都都 (guddudu) Flow of water: WEI 206.22

gudu 汨都都, 古～～, 吱喳喳 (guddudu) Fog rolling in; blood oozing or gushing; the swirl of snowflakes; undulation of wave tiles. Also, gututu 古突突, 击凸凸

gudui 孤堆, 骨～～ (gudui) Insignificant, worthless (a dirt pile): YQX 1524.15

gudui bang 古堆邦 (guddiubang) See gezhabang

guduo 骨朵, 古～～, 胖鼓鼓 (guduo) Ancient lance with a bulb-shaped tip (ritual object of the ruler; originally 圍廻): YQX 874.6. Also guudotou ～～頭

guduo‘r 骨朵兒 (guduoer) Round and bulging; also, a lump: WB 888.16

guduo‘tou 骨朵頭 (gudduotou) See guduo

guge 鼓翻 (guigel) To fly: MZJ 139.4

gugu 姑姑 (gugu) Buddhist or Daoist nun or abbess: YQX 1672.14. Also guizi ～子

gugu 吳吾, 固姑, 顧姑 (guuguu) Mong. Woman’s high headress: YQSC I 668. Also guagu 拨～
guguai 孤拐 (guguaai) Ankle bone: YQX 955.18. See also guai‘r

guguan laihao 鵲欄米耗 (guguan laihaoah) Anxiously awaiting news (like the alert stance of the snow goose)
guhun 骨渾 (guhunl) Unprincipled behavior; also, to fool around: YQX 599.12

gulala 骨刺刺, 古～～ (guulaiah) 1. 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 huala 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 gailao 蓋～～, guda 孤答

guli 孤嫠 (gulii) Widow: DXX 67.8

guli guaxu 古裏斜絮 (gulii guaxuh) Chattering, locquacious

gululu 骨碌碌, 骨魯～～ (gululu) 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 (guuenldndao) See guimen[dao]
gumo huangqian 古陌荒阡 (guumoh huangqian) Old roads through the wilds: YQX 1511.2

gunao zhengtou 鼓脅爭頭 (guunaoo zhengtoul) To vie in plotting; jockey for precedence: WB 53.6. Also zhengtou gu-nao ～～～～, zhengtou huonao ～～活～
gupan 顧盼 (gupan) See pan[gu]
gupin 孤貧 (gupin) See guqiong
gupu 萬蒲 (gupuu) Variety of water plant: YQX 710.7
guqiong 孤窮 (guqiong) 1. In weakened or destitute circumstances: YQX 405.19.
guqiub 牵带（guuguu）See gugu
guagua 呼喊（guagua）Sounds of shouting:
WB 638.11

guagua zaza 刮刮匝匝（guagua zaza）Crackle of flames:
YQX 1527.18

guajin jing-ao bei'shahngshuang 刮簸
鲸鳍背上霜（guajin jingaol beishahngshuang）Fig. To study diligently (scrape barnacles from a sea turtle’s shell): MDT 3.1

guajiu 酒（guajiujiu）To drink wine without side dishes: THS 264.11

guaju yidie 蝠居蝄垤（guaju yiidiel）
Modest description of home (snail living in an ant hill): MZJ 121.2

guakou's 言说（guakou's）To speak of, mention: YQX 150.10. Also guachi ~ 嘴

guama'ra 丑马儿（guamaar）Galloping horse

guaming 蝠名（guaming）Fame on a small scale (fame to a snail): YCJ 31.3

gua Su gu Chen 寡宿孤辰（guaSu gu Chen）
Born under an unlucky star (宿 and 辰 = constellations; 寡 = widow, 孤 = orphan): MZJ 56.6

guata 掌塔（guata）See guada

guatu'r 刮土儿（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 1567.12

guayin shaoyang 寡陰少陽（guayin shaoyang）To be without a husband：
HUJI III 52.8

guazao 刮躁（guazao）See guozao

guai 气（guai）1. Clever, smart: YQX 1594.12.
2. Brave: YQX 1175.17
guai-er 拐兊 (guaierl) 1. Swindler, imposer: PPJ 148.1
2. A staff (= ;|3J): DADIAN 306

guaijian 捞袈 (guaijian) Unexpected trouble; hitch: MZJ 643.8

guaille 捞劣 (guailleh) 1. Stubborn, eccentric, unreasonable: WB 53.6. 2. Cruel, abusive, perverse: LZY 55.4. 3. Wild (of horses): SHZ c33

guailong 捞龍 (guailong) Thunderclap: YQX 1183.16

guai'r 拐兒 (guaier) 1. The ankle. See guai 2. A staff (= 拐): DADIAN 306

guaiyi 拐字 (guaizih) Incorrect Chinese character: WB 100.1

guan

guan 管 (guaan) 1. Is certain: LZY 113.8. 2. Is likely; perhaps: DXX 8.9

guan 慣 (guaanh) 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 棺材槨 (guancaixuan) Fig. Corpse (coffin last; xuan - 坟): WB 427.10

guanchan 觀壝 (guanchan) To enjoy the moon: MZJ 19.9

guanchang 官場 (guanchang) Method of kicking in Chinese football: PPJ 17.1

guanchang 覲場 (guanchang) To sit for local civil service examinations: MDT 13.3

guandao 關刀 (guandao) See satingdao

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

guanyer 冠兊 (guanyerl) Adult male: MDT 17.8

guanfang 官防, -房 (guanfangh) Lawsuit: DXX 159.2

guan-geren 館閣人 (guangenren) Imperial academicians and executives (the various guan and ge)

guangu 館 Jed (guangu) Food and lodging for a guest: MZJ 119.3

guanjiao 觀兆 (guanjiaoh) To be sure to: DXX 107.10

guanjie 觀結 (guanjieh) 1. Influence, favors, connections; also, collusion: WB 48.13. 2. Scheme

guanjing 慣經 (guanjing) Skilled, experienced: WB 279.7. Also jingguan ~

guanjue 觀決 (guanjueh) To examine fully: WB 12.15. Also qujue 観 ~

guan'lao 慣老 (guanlaoh) Backbone, spine, back: YQX 1691

guanli 官吏 (guanli) 1. Emperor: WB 1.1. 2. Local yamen or government office: WB 400.3

guanli’z 關被子, -被 (guanlihz) 1. Mechanism, lever, device: WB 700.4. 2. Key to a situation, crux of a matter

guanliao shihe 官了私和 (guanliao shihe) Legal or private settlement: MDT 162.7

guanliaozao 官料藥 (guanliaozao) Licensed drugs; legal drugs: YQX 1516.8

guanmu 關目 (guanmu) 1. List of plays 2. Plot of a story or drama 3. Outcome; crux of a matter

guannu 官奴 (guannul) Courtesan in official service: YYCD 577

guanpei 冠帔 (guanpei) Woman’s official robes: MZJ 292.8

guanquin 關親 (guanquin) To care about blood relations, feel empathy: YQX 1254.15

guanqing 管情, 管請 (guanqin) See guanqu
guanqu 管取 (guanqu) To assure, guarantee:
DXX 147.10. Also guanqing 清 語 請

guan’r bei’z 關兒被子 (guan’r bei’z) See bei’z [guan’r]

guanshan [pei’z] 官衫幗子 (guanshan pei’z) Official entertaining robes of a courtesan: YQX 1251.16

guanshen 官身 (guanshen) Courtesan registered for official service: YQX 1251.16

guanshen zhihou 官身祗候 (guanshen zhihou) Insignia of a courtesan in official service mounted on her headress or cap: WB 352.9. Also guanyuan zhihou 员

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 貢文 (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 Zhaoguanshi 爲

guanxian 棺函 (guanxian) Coffin: YQX 497.8

guanxiu 官休 (guanxiu) Court settlement: YQX 1375.11

guanyinliu 觀音柳 (guanyin liu) Tamarisk tree: YFG 62.7

guanyin zuir 觀音嘴兒 (guanyin zuir) Street corner

guanyuan zhihou 官員祗候 (guanyuan zhihou) See guanshen zhihou

guan’z 關子 (guanz) 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

guazheng 官箴 (guanzheng) 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) Budd. Goddess Guanyin: YQX 5.17

guanzong 慣縱 (guanzong) Overindulged; also, impetuous: YQX 355.19

guang

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 (guangchulu) Bare, smooth: YQX 1122.2. Also guangtata 塔塔, guang’lata 捺捺, guangyouyou 油油

guangguang dangdang 光光堂堂 (guangguang dangdang) Nothing left; empty, deserted: YQX 130.3

guang’lata 光辣辣 (guanglata) See guang’chulu

Guangli shenwang 幫利神王 (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

guangyin 光陰 (guangyin) Human condition: DXX 6.14

guangyinyin 光陰陰 (guangyinyin) Gleaming, glowing, shining

guangyouyou 光油油 (guangyouyou) 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 (guibaikoou) 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 (guicucuh) Sneaky, furtive: YQX 1036.17

**guidou** 幽寢 (guidou) Humble dwelling (guest-shaped hole in the wall for a window): DXX 125.15

**guifang** 鬼方 (guifang) Wild and desolate place: MZJ 370.2

**guihuchan** 鬼狐罐 (guihuchaln) See guihuyou

**guihuyan** 鬼狐延 (guihulyaln) See guihuyou

**guihuyou** 鬼胡由 (guihlyou) 1. Under-handed tricks and schemes: YQX 703.21. 2. Prostitute: YQX 1643.10. Also guihuyan 鬼狐延, 鬼狐狸, guihuchan 鬼狐罐

**guijiang** 賜降 (guihjiahng) Refined term for birthday.

**guiku** 顧窟 (guikku) Fig. Moon: MDT 99.12

**guili** 鬼力 (guilih) Underling in the spirit world: YQX 1344.5

**guimen dao** 鬼門道 (guimeinDao) Entrance and exit to theater stages: WB 274.11. Also gumen dao 古, ~, gudao 古

**guinieqing** 鬼捏青 (guiniqinge) welts or bruises acquired when asleep or drunk (believed inflicted by demons): YQX 1261.16

**guiputai** 鬼奴胎 (guinpultai) Demon!, demon!: MDT 188.3

**guisuxie** 鬼随邪 (guisuxiel) Deviant, heretic; fiend: YQX 1427.7

**Guitai** 鬼臺 (guitai) See Xuantai

**guitoufeng** 鬼頭風 (guitoufeng) Unpredictable; uncanny (like a wind caused by demons): ZXZY 132.6

**guixian** 鬼顯 (guixian) To go into retirement: YCJ 2.1

**guizhuo** 鬼住 (guizhuo) Source; also, outcome: WB 50.19

**gun**

**gunshuo** 捆肚索 (gunshuo) Rope or band tightened across the stomach during torture: YQX 641.3

**gunjing** 捆精 (gunjing) Ruffian; also, rowdy: LU 439

**guo**

**guo** 鬥 (guol) 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 子 in Yuan dramas): WU XIXIANG 2 n.1

**guochao** 鬼吵, ~ (guochao) See guozao

**guocheng** 過程 (guocheng) To care for, look after

**guocong** 過從 (guocong) To accommodate; go along with: YQX 339.8. Also guozong ~ 總

**guoda** 撞打, 過 (guolda) 1. To hit, punch, slap (pronounced guai according to YQSC I 675): YQX 1645.5. Also zhua 蹦 ~ 2. To beat and kill: WB 424.3
guofan gongsi 過犯公私 (guohfahn gongsi) Crimes against both state and individual: YQX 633.8

guofei 裏費 (guofoeh) See guozu

guofu chongzhou 過府沖州 (guohfuu chohngzhuou) See zhuangfu chongzhou

guoguo 溝溝 (guoguol) Sound of sipping or drinking: FANGYAN Suppl. 29

guoguo jiaojiao 溝溝焦焦 (guoguol jiaojiao) See guozao

guoguo zaozao 溝溝噪噪 (guoguol zaozao) See guozao

guohuo 過活 (guojuuol) 1. Livelihood; also, to spend one’s days: YQX 855.17. 2. Property, inheritance: YQX 274.4

guoji 裏齟 (guoojih) Fig. Useless (meat dumpling filling without the dough wrapper): YQX 217.18

guojia xiangrui 國家祥瑞 (guoljia xiahngruih) Fig. Snow (after the adage “snow means a bounteous year”): SHZ c14

guojiao 裏角 (guoojiaao) Corner, bend: YQX 945.8

guojiu 果酒 (guojuiuu) To drink wine without side dishes (guo = gua 寰): MDT 243.12

guojun 國君 (guoluun) The state: WB 508.12

guolewu 過午 (guojuwu) To eat lunch: MZJ 360.14

guoli 過禮 (guolii) To marry: LZY 19.2

guoliusheng 過留聲 (guohluulsheng) Fig. Sadness of separation (mournful cry of the wild goose in flight): YQX 12.18

guoqi 聰起 (guoqii) To start babbling, chattering; set off a hubbub: DXX 20.13. See also chaoqi

guoqi 聰氣 (guoqii) To be naughty or mischievous: YQX 1007.4

guoqian 過遣 (guohqiana) To pass the days, get by, live, make a living: YQX 887.6

guor 塵兒 (guoer) Place, area: YQX 388.1

guo renjia 裏人 （guoh relnjia） For a girl to marry: MDT 120.8

guo'shaduo 過殺多 (guoshaduoh) Past, over: FANGYAN 39

guoshou 揭手 (guolshouou) To clap the hands: WB 61.21

guosuo 郭索 (guosuo) See huosuo

guotai 裏待 (guohtai) To eat: MZJ 360.14

guozao 溝噪 (guozaoh) To create a disturbance, disturb or bother; babble in an annoying manner: YQX 973.5. Also huazao, guazao, guochao, chao-gua, guoju goodzao, guoju jiaojiao, guoju じょう

guozhan 過盅 (guozhaan) To drink a toast: YQX 474.10

guozhuo 果樁 (guozhuo) Banquet table: YQX 794.3

guozong 過肇事 (guozhohng) See guocong

guozu 裏足 (guojuu) Travel expenses: ZXZ 3.13. Also guoju ~ ～
Haba gou'r yaogezao Haipoluo

H

ha

Haba gou'r yaogezao 哈叭狗兒喫蛇蛋 (haaba goour yaogehzao) 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 哈剌赤 (halahchih) See wulachi

Hala[er] 哈喇兒, ~喇 (halaerl) Mong. To execute, decapitate: YQX 11.5. Also alan 阿闌

.Halala 哈剌刺 (halalahlah) See .gelala

Hasa 哈撒 (hasa) Mong. To ask: MDT 230.9

Hasa'r gu 哈撒兒骨 (hasar guu) Leg; bones in the leg: WB 797.19

Hai

Hai! 哈 (hai) Alas!; also, a sigh: WB 300.5

Hai! 哓 (hai) Used in final position like 哇: DXX 109.4

Hai! 哈 (hai) Expresses surprise, dismay, joy: YQX 36.17

Hai! 麽 (hai) Interjection (used at phrase ending like 哇 and 哎): DXX 130.12

Haicang 海藏 (haicalng) Palace of the ocean Dragon King. See also Shuijing-gong 水晶宮. Longgong 龍宮

Haichen 害甚, ~砕 (haicheen) Shame, embarrassment: DADIAN 552

Haidi houer 海底猴兒 (haaidi houerl) See haihouer

Haidiou 海底鴨 (haidiou) See haihouer

Haidiogqing 海東青 (haaidentongqing) Fierce seahawk: WB 346.15

Hai'er 孩兒 (hailerl) 1. I: YQX 159.17. 2. Dear one (intimacy or fondness): DXX 14.13

Hai'ermei 孩兒每 (hailerlmei) We: YQX 1662.20. See also hair

Haifei shanyao 海沸山濤 (haaifeih 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 害孩子 (hai hailz) To be pregnant: MZJ 341.4

Haiheer 海鶴兒 (haaiheherl) See haihouer

Haihouer 海猴兒 (haaihouerl) Affectionate term for a dear one: DXX 100.8. Also haiheer ~鶴, haihouer ~鶴, haidi houer ~底, haidiou ~底鴨

Haihui 海會 (haihuih) Budd. Great assemblege of saints: YQX 592.2

Haikouchen 害口鰓 (haikoucheen) To be ashamed to speak thusly (as to bite down on gravel): YQX 458.12

Hailang 海郎 (haailang) Heavily flavored wine: YQX 951.11. Also hailao ~老

Hailao 海老 (hailao) See hailang

Hailin'de 害淋的 (hailinnde) Disease-ridden: MDT 28.10

Hainan yipin 海南異品 (haainaln yipin) Pendant on a (sandalwood) fan: THS 39.4

Haihouer 海鵥兒 (haaouerl) See haihouer

Haipoluo 海咕隆 (haaipohluol) See poluo
haisha 害殺 (haisha) To die of worry: YQX 711.6
hai'shangcha 海上梯 (haishangchachal) To climb to official position: MDT 109.7
hai'shangfang 海上方 (haishangfang) Longevity potion for sailors: YQX 1602.2
haiwubo 海無波 (haiwubo) Divine or auspicious omen (halcyon seas): THS 1.8
haixitou 海西頭 (haixitoul) Western frontier: MDT 166.5
haiyue 海月 (haiyuel) The conch: MDT 199.1
hai'zhongzhen 海中針 (haizhongzhen) Something difficult to find (needle in the sea): HUJI III 103.16

han

han 吋 (han) See qian 豬
han 嘹 (haan) Call to summon a servant: ZXZY 32.3
hancancan 寒慄慄 (hancancan) See hansensen
handan 蒲萏 (handan) Name for the lotus: YQX 333.3
handao 含鳥 (handao) Cocksucker!: SHZ c24, c42
hang 遠宮 (hangelog) Fig. Moon: MDT 200.2
Hangongfei 漢宮妃 (hangongfei) Famous imperial concubine Wang Zhaojun 王昭君
hanjinjin 汗津津 (hanjinjin) See harrongrong
hanjun 汗軍 (hanjun) Infantry: WB 67.11
hanlulu 汗流浿 (hanlulu) Drenched in sweat: MZJ 191.10
hannianzhang 撞面杖 (hannianzhang) Face-flattening club (han = 撞): DXX 39.8
hanniao 含鳥 (hanniao) See handiao

hanpiao 寒醪 (hanpiao) Chilled rice wine: MZJ 536.6
hanrongrong 汗溶溶 (hanrongrong) Dripping with sweat: YQX 710.6. Also hanshen ~ 漬
hansanjie 漢三傑 (hansanjie) The three heroes Zhang Liang 張良, Han Xin 韓信, and Xiao He 蕭何, who supported Liu Bang in his bid for the throne: WB 68.6
hansensen 寒森森 (hansensen) Severe cold: WB 118.6. Also hanshen ~ 漬 hancancan ~ 漬
hanshenshen 寒漬漬 (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 ~ 漬
hantu 含荼 (hantu) To harbor regret: MZJ 528.1
hanwenxu 漬溫序 (hanwenxu) 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 (hanxue mingju) Famous horses of Ferghana that sweat blood and could travel one thousand 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 漬子 (hanzi) Man, guy; husband, lover; also, a lout: YQX 345.4

hang

hang 捌 (hang) 1. To strike with force
hang 90  haonao

hang 行 (halng) 1. Prep. Like 向, 對, or 于 (often but not always preceded by 向): YQX 1378.18. 2. Co-verb like 把 or 將: 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 (halnghuo) Goods, things: YQX 125.5

hanglang 水浪 (hanglahng) 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 水鉄 (hangtiee) Stupid, slow: DADIAN 157

hangwan 行完, 鋪完 (halngwan) See hangyuan

hangxuan 衛街 (halngxuahn) See hangyuan

hangyuan 行院, 衛, 鋪, 鋪衛 (halngyuanh) 1. Courtesan, prostitute: YQX 971.15. 2. Brothel: CLS 245.2. 3. Theater for zaju 雅劇 or yuanben 院本 performances 4. Performer, actor; a theater company: WB 974.12. 5. Dramatic entertainment or performance; the art of the entertainer: WB 971.13. 6. Trade, profession: YQX 1671.18. Also hangwan 衛完, 鋪完, hang'z 衞子, hangxuan 衛街. See also xingyuan 行院

hang'z 衞子 (halngz) See hangyuan

haochi suanhuangceai 好吃酸黃菜 (haochi suanhuangceai) 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

haoidaiou 好歹闌 (haoidaiou) Vicious person: YQX 115.6

haodo'r 好道兒 (haodoehr) Bad motives, schemes, and plots: YQX 202.11

hao'deshi 好的是 (haodehsi) So, as it turns out; of course: YANG 1136.6

haogan haoxiu 好乾好羞 (haogan haoxiu) Good food and drink: DXX 41.10

haogege 好哥哥 (haogege) You cad!, you good-for-nothing! (originally haogela 好哥喇): WB 84.10

haogongdai 好共歹 (haogongdai) Come what may: YQX 642.15. Also hao-he-ruo ~和弱, haoda ~打

haoguang 氣光 (haoguang) Light that emanates from the Buddha’s head: WB 264.18

haoghe-ruo 好和弱 (haoghe-ruo) See haogongdai

haojiangxi 好將息 (haojiangxi) Take good care of yourself (conventional phrase in parting): DXX 74.5

haojiaojia 好交加 (haojiaojia) Fierce; terrible; menacing: DXX 44.3

haoling 號令 (haoling) To make public: WB 74.17

haomeisheng 好無生 (haomeisheng) Baseless, pointless; also, for no good reason: YQX 625.14

haomo 毫末 (haomo) Brush tip: MDT 138.10

haonao 萬惱 烏 (haonao) To annoy, bother: PPJ 190.9

hao

haobuduo 好不多 (haobuduo) Great many: WEI 212

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
haopo 皓魄 (haohpoh) Moonlight: MZJ 596.13
haoqiao 好齋 (haoaqiao) 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~ (haaoshahren) 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 (haoxieltahchoushii) 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[dang] 2. Bout, clash in fighting: DXX 42.8. 3. To speak in chorus: HUJI 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 鶴補朝服 (helbua chaofufu) 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 (helcheling) See chenghe
hechou 褐袖 (helchhou) See hexiu
hechou duan’r 褐袖段兒 (hehchoul duahnr) Coarse wool fabric: YQX 201.7
hechuo 喝啜 (helchhou) See heduo
hecuanxiang 喝撣 (hecuanxiang) See yaohe cuanxiang
hedian 禾旦 (heliian) 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 喝道, 喝~ (hedaoh) See hedian
.he’dé 紅的 (helde) See .chi’dé
hedian 呵殿 (heliianh) Clear the way!: CSD 55.5. Also hedao~道, 喝道,喝導
heduo 和鎛,~漢 (heliudol) See huoduo
heduo 喝爆 (heduo) To shout at, cry out at: YQX 941.17. Also hechuo ~ 喝, hmhe 喝~
hefaxian 鶴髮仙 (helfaxian) White-haired elder: MDT 7.2
hefu 合伏 (helfuh) See apu
hev 合伏 (helfuh) See apu
hehao tiled 喝號提鈴 (helhao tilliling) 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 (helfehahn) Coarse gruel made of flour from odd plants: WB 910.2
heheshen 和合神 (helhesheln) 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 (known as Wanhui gege 萬回哥哥 in Song times): MZJ 539.1
hehe yangyang 赫赫揚揚 (heheh yanggyang) "Brightly shining all around" (opening phrase of spells and chants; describes the sun's rising rays): MDT 91.7
he[zhong] 和 哒, ～閉 (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 合剌刺 (hellalah) See .gelala
helai 禾係 (hellail) Farm boy: WB 840.11. See also bahe
helao 合酪 (hellaoch) See hele
helc 合酪, 鉛鉛 (helleh) Dumplings made by pressing buckwheat dough through a colander into boiling water: YQX 680.1. Also helou[r] ～落兒, helou'z 河漏子
he'li haier an'shangniang 河裏孩兒岸上娘 (hellii hailr ahnshahngniang) Family members separated and in peril: YQX 775.2
he'lihaier an'shangniang 河裏孩兒岸上娘 (hellii hailr ahnshahngniang) Fig. To brag, boast
he-naao 褐袍袍 (helnahaao) Red robe of coarse wool worn by the heroes of Liangshanbo 梁山泊: WB 9.2. Also hongnaao 紅～, xingnaao 行～
hemai 禾買 (helmaai) To buy at a low price (a steal): YQX 338.1
hemen haikou 河門海口 (helmeln haai-kou) Fig. To brag, boast
he-niaoo 褐袍袍 (helnahaao) Red robe of coarse wool worn by the heroes of Liangshanbo 梁山泊: WB 9.2. Also hongnaao 紅～, xingnaao 行～
'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 閘～, hekou 合口
heqing 合情 (helqing) Agreeable, willing: WB 69.7
heqing 荷擎 (helqing) Lotus or water lily leaves: WB 71.17
he'sha 合煞, ～殺 (helsha) To one's liking; suitable: YK 201.11
heshan-guai 合扇拐 (helshanganguaiai) Style of kicking in Chinese football: LAN 107
heshangzai boyuzai 和尚在婦盂在 (helshangzai hoyuzai) Fig. All is complete and ready to succeed: YQX 786.3
hesheng 合笙, ～笙 (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 (hetaa) See .keta
hetiao 合調 (heltialao) To take care of, nurture: YQX 1154.19
hexia 合下 (helxiah) At the time: DXX 74.3
hexia 和下 (helxiah) Exeunt (stage direction): YANG I 151.6
hexiao 合消 (helxiaoo) Ought to enjoy: WB 340.13
hexing'de 合行的 (helxelingde) Proper procedure; also, in a fitting manner: YQX 1661.4
hexiu 褡袖 (helxiuh) Cloak or cape of coarse woolen fabric: YQX 642.2 Also hechou ～袖
hezao 合噪, ～噪, ～燥, ～燥, ～噪 (helzaoh) To make a fuss, cause an uproar: DXX 160.13.
hezhou 合燥 (hezhouh) See qizhou
heziqian 合子錢 (helziqian) Investment plus interest: YQX 213.19
hezou 呵詁 (hezou) To chat casually: YQSC II 18
hei

heibai xuzheng yizhuoxian 白须争一著先 (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 黑落 (heigeluo) In private, in secret; in a dark corner (geluo = corner): WB 282.7. See geluo

heitouchong 黑头虫 (heitouchong) Turncoat, disloyal person (black-headed insect thought to eat its parents): YQX 1484.12

heitouxiang 黑头向 (heitouxiang) Official in the prime of life: MDT 260.13

heitu'z 黑之 (heitu'z) Pitch-dark: WB 640.16. Also heimanman -f-

heipenyuan 黑盆冤 (heipenyuan) Fig. 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

heng

heng'de 亨 (heng'de) See hong'de

hengli 横里 (hengli) Incomparably sharp: MZJ 519.2

hengsha 恒沙 (hengsha) Numerous as the sands of the Ganges (abbreviation of henghe shashu 恒河沙数): YFG 208.8
hengsiyan 横死眼 (hehngsiyaan) One with the mark of death in his eye: YQX 1417.14

hengzhī[‘r] 横枝兒 (hehngzhir) 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

hengzhīr zhōuqīn 横枝兒著紧, ~ ~著 ~ (hehngzhir zhooljian) Gratuitous acts; also, to act when not involved: WB 274.2

hm

hmhe 喝喝 (hmhe) See heduo

hong

hong 泓 (hong) Deep: YCJ 45.12

hongbiāobiao 红彪彪 (holngbiaobiao) See hongdiudiu

hong’dé 豪, 咥, 烘, 烘地 (hohngde) Suddenly: YQX 389.7. Also heng’dé 亨

hongdìng 紅定 (holngdihng) Man’s betrothal gift of red silk to the girl’s family: YQX 64.19

Hongdìng 開丁 (hongdijing) Spring and autumn sacrifices to Confucius (held on dìng 丁日, the first days of the second and eighth lunar months): THS 22 (see title of act)

hongdiudiu 紅丢丢, ~ 彪 彪 (holngdiudiu) Bright red: DXX 44.11. Also hongbiāobiao ~ 彪, hongliuli ~ 溜溜, hongzhuo ~ 灼

hongfan 哄犯 (hohngfahn) To cheat, swindle: DADIAN 403

hongfufu 紅馥馥 (holngfufuhfuh) Streaky or blotchy red: YQX 992.1. Also hongsusu ~ 紅簌

honghuohuo 紅呼呼 (holng-huohhuoh) Loud commotion: CSD 171.13

Hongjìn 紅巾 (holngjin) Red Turbans, a band of farmers in revolt at the end of the Han dynasty: HUJI III 5.6

hongjù 唆局 (holngjul) Band of robbers who waylay and rob travelers: PPJ 148.6

honglèi 紅淚 (holnglei) Bitter tears (tears of blood): WB 306.8

hongliuli 紅溜溜 (holngliuli) See hongdiudiu

honglú 紅纓 (holngliu) Finely minced meat: CSD 34.4

Hongluan[xìng] 紅鸞星 (holngluanhxìng) Lucky star over weddings: YQX 1504.20

hongmiànqu kàn (holngmiandtao) Heavy rope cast to snare the enemy: WB 67.10. See also jiùqu

hongnǎo 紅衲褂 (holngnahaaao) See henaa

hongqiánjīn 紅茜巾 (holngqiahnjin) See qianhongjīn

hongquǎn 紅 questi (holngquǎl) The sun ( questi = a folk fanqie spelling of 圜) : YQCS II 40

hongquānpiao 紅圈票 (holngquānpiaoh) Arrest warrant: THS 269.9. Also liùtouqu 綠頭籤

hongqún ma’shāng 紅裙馬上 (holng-qún maashahng) Women taken captive: MZJ 453.7

hongshān 紅散 (hongsanh) To use up; squander: YQX 147.13

hongsusu 紅簌簌 (holngsusu) See hongfufu

hongyá 紅牙 (holnyeal) Sandalwood clappers (mark musical tine in performance): CSD 51.14
hongyong 呼拥 (hongyong) To stir up; egg on: HUJI III 78.5

hongyu 紅雨 (holngyuu) Fig. Falling petals: WB 310.3

hongzhuozhuo 紅灼灼 (holngzhuolzhuol) See hongdiudiu

hou

hou 后 (houh) Sometimes mistaken for 占, a simplification of 贴, meaning 贴旦, an extra female role type in Yuan dramas: ZXZY 137.7

hou! 後! (houh) Like *T or *f: DXX 5.8.

hou 吼 (houh) Name for the (wooden-) puppet theater: YYCD 887

houan 等 (houahn) To await the ranking (in the civil service examinations): MDT 263.15

houcao 後槽 (houcaol) 1. Horse stable: YQX 1722.10. 2. Groom: WB 149.20

houchao 後槽 (houchaol) Mounting spy: YFG 90.14

hou’rbing 叼 （houbihng）To rant and rave: WB 498.9

houdiudiu 呼逗逗 (houhtalpol) Secondary wife; stepmother (usually evil): YQX 639.15. Also houtaopo～桃～, yaopo ～～

houzhe 後 （houzhe）Behind (location): MDT 271.2

hu

hu 壕. (hul) A quiver: YQX 1185.21

hu-ai 虎艾 (huaihuai) See aihu

Hubatao 夬豹頭 (huubaohtoul) Tiger- or leopard-headed one, Zhang Fei 張飛: WB 5.1

hubi 護臂 (huhbih) Armed escort; bodyguard: YQX 120.5

hubopei 琥珀豔 (huubolpei) Amber-colored wine: YQX 818.4

huchai 胡柴 (hulchail) To talk nonsense (chai = 扯): PPJ 60.12

huchuang 胡床 (hulchualng) Folding chair with a backrest: YQX 842.13. Also jiaochuang ～, jiaoyi ～, jiaoyi ～

hucunong 胡搗弄 (hulcuonohng) To make a fool of

hudarang 胡打嚷 (huldaaraang) To rant and rave: WB 498.9

hude 呼的 (hude) Sound of a door closing: WB 87.1

hude 笨的 (hude) See hu[la]’de

hudebo 笨的波 (hudebo) See hu[la]’de

hudiaoci 胡雕刺 (huldiaochih) To brand, like a criminal’s, the face of an innocent person: YQX 253.12

hudie 虎黀 (huudie) Tiger-skin belt: YANG 1 6690.3

huduo 護鐸 (huhduol) See huoduo

 huduo 後婆婆 (houyaolpol) Secondary wife; stepmother (usually evil): YQX 639.15. Also houtaopo～桃～, yaopo ～～
huerchi 虎兒.& 而~ (huuerchih)  
Mong. Musician; guqin 古琴 master: YQX 910.12

hugugu 胡姑娘 (hugugu) Unrelated woman addressed or treated as a relative: YQX 1641.15. Also jiayiyi 姐嫂嫂, hugu jiayi ~ 仮嫂

hugu jiayi 胡姑嫂 (hugu jiaayil) See hugugu

huguai 胡瓜 (hugen) See shaoga

huhu’dé 忽忽的 (huhude) Confused, dis-oriented: WB 9.16

.huhuhu 忽忽忽 (huhuhu) See huhu

huhu huhu 虎虎乎護 (huhuuhuuhuuhu) Dead and gone; also, all hope lost: WB 428.19

.huhu lulu 忽忽鲁鷺, 忽忽隕啄 (huhuluulu) See huhu

hujie 虎節 (hujue) Military tally denoting rank and authority

hukan 虎侃 (hukan) See langkan

hukenao 虎磕腦 (hukenao) See kenao

hukou huanzhuzhen 虎口換珠珍 (hukouhuai zhuzej) To risk danger for profit

hukun longzhi 虎困龍勢 (hukunlongzhi) Fig. Young literati awaiting public office (tigers and dragons are metaphors for undiscovered talent): WB 12.8

.hula 忽喇喇 (hula) See buila

hulaba 忽喇八, ~喇喇, ~ ~ 巴, 虎拉巴, 虎辣 (hulaba) Mong. Unexpectedly; without warning: YQX 1100.13

hulabian 忽喇鞭 (huabian) Tartar riding whips: WB 54.19

hula[de] 忽喇的, ~地 (hulade) Unexpectedly, suddenly: DXX 46.10. Also hudebo ~波

hulahai 虎剌孩, 忽~ ~, 忽~海, ~辣~ (hulahhai) Mong. Robber, thief: YQX 37.16. Also wulahai 勿~海

.hulala 忽喇喇, ~喇喇 (hulala) See .gulala

hulai 虎賴 (hulai) To deny, disavow: WB 189.9

hulan 胡亂 (hulan) See hulun

Hulangdu 虎狼都 (hulangdu) Scurril-ous nickname for Xianyang 咸陽, Qin dynasty capital

Hulidahai 忽里打海 (hulidahai) Jur. Clan name: YQX 413.19

huling 胡伶 (huling) 1. Bright-eyed, sharp-eyed: WB 264.10. See also huling lu‘lao 鶴~六老 2. Quick, sharp, intelligent: YQSC II 50. Also wuling 兀~

huling lu‘lao 鶴伶六老 (hulinglu‘lao) See huling

huling lu‘lao 鶴伶六老 (hulinglu‘lao) Bright, intelligent eyes (huling =伶 俐; lu‘lao = 湧老): DXX 8.6

huliu 忽流 (huliu) Unexpectedly, suddenly

.huloulou 忽嘖嘖 (huloulou) See .hei- houhou

hulu 呼盧 (hulu) Gambling game with dice

.hulu 呼盧 (hulu) Clever tongue; also, verbose: YQX 203.19

hulü 忽律, 昏律 (hulü) Crocodile; alli-gator: SHZ c19, c23

.hululu 忽魯 (hululu) Sound of wind: YQX 362.6. Also hulu lulu ~ ~ 嘟嘟, .huhuhu ~ ~

huluti 呼盧提, 華盧 ~ ~ 題, 華盧題, ~ ~ 啟, ~ ~ 踏, 鵝鵝啼 (hulutili) Muddled, addled, confused; also, confusion: YQX 1510.5, WB 320.5. Also hulu 鵝啼

huluan 呼亂 (huluan) 1. Casually, as you please, without special care or effort: ZXZY 56.1. 2. In confusion and disorder: YQX 1513.6

hulun 団圈, 胡倫 (hulun) 1. Whole, entire; also, to consider whole: YQX 894.7 2. Roundly, soundly (sleep): YYCD 423. Also hulan 胡亂, hunlun 潤論

hulunke 97  huyan hanyu

hulunke 回国課 (hulunke) Whole silver ingot (ke = 鍾): YQX 894.7

hulunzhou 回国粥 (hulunzhou) Blundering, muddle-headed: SHZ c4; YYCD 423

hulunzhu 回国竹 (hulunzhu) Fig. Dense, stupid person (bamboo before the joints are removed): SHZ c4; DADIAN 387

huluore 胡羅樹 (huluore) To implicate an innocent person; frame someone: WB 337.11

humei 孤媚.魅 (humei) See momei

Humeiren 孤魅人 (humeiren) Harpy creature from another world who bewitches men in the form of a beautiful woman: YQX 196.13

huna 胡拿,~摹 (huna) Reckless talk or action: YQX 358.11

hupiao 胡嘰 (hupiao) 1. To chant or recite recklessly or erratically: DXX 21.11. 2. To babble: MDT 70.5

hupuda 胡撲搭 (hupuda) To give trouble; make a fuss, create a hubbub: YQX 1070.8

Hushan 壽山 (hushan) Dwelling place of immortals: MZJ 486.14

hushan 湖山 (hushan) False mountains (in a garden) constructed of strangely shaped rocks from Lake Tai: YQX 340.19

hushenlong 護身龍 (hushenlong) Club, baton

hushou xiongxinzaizi 虎瘦雄心在 (hushou xiongxinzaizi) Appearances can deceive (an emaciated tiger is still ferocious): YQX 883.3

hushuazui 鄉刷嘴 (hushuazui) To talk utter nonsense

husinhong 虎廝嚷 (husinhong) To talk recklessly; rant and rave: WB 506.4. Also husirang ~ ~嚷, husinong ~ ~嚷

husihun 虎廝混 (husihun) To loaf and relax: YQX 517.3

husijing 虎廝醒 (husijing) To shirk responsibility by wandering away

husinong 虎廝嚷 (husinong) See husinhong

husirang 虎廝嚷 (husirang) See husinhong

husiyang 虎廝迎 (husiyang) Wellmatched (a couple): WB 87.10

huti 虎梯 (huti) Stairs, steps with a railing: YQX 214.17. Also futi 扶～

hutideng 虎踢蹬 (hutideng) To make a racket: SQX 113.13

hutoupai 虎頭牌 (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～

hutou’t 虎頭兒 (hutou’t) Whiskers: WEI 198.8

hutou yanhan 虎頭燕領 (hutou yanhan) Fierce, militant appearance

hutu 鵝突 (hutu) See huluti

huwei 戶尉 (huwei) Palace-door sentinel: WB 5.4

huiwei 戶微 (huwei) See feiwei

huxi 鵝膝 (huxi) Method of keeping the shuttlecock aloft by bouncing it off the knee: LAN 111

huxiao 虎虓 (huxiao) Ferocity of a tiger

huxuanwu 虎旋舞 (huxuanwu) Whirling Tartar dance: WB 42.12

huya 虎牙 (huyan) Fig. Military banners with serrated edges (like tiger teeth)

huyan 虎沿,~掲 (huyan) To loaf, be indolent; act stupid or dopey: WB 275.10. Also shuoyan 朔 ~, 揭 ~, 揭醜, 樂 ~, 蘇 ~, 塑金

huyan 虎颜 (huyan) To lose face, be chagrined: WB 290.15

huyan hanyu 胡言漢語 (huyan hanyu) To talk nonsense: WB 904.5. Also eyan 訛 ~, eyan huangyu 訛 ~ 謔 ~, eyan keyu 訛 ~ 課 ~, keyan eyu 課 ~ 詛 ~, keyu eyan 課 ~ 詛 ~
hu'zhela 胡遮剌 (hulzhelah) To twist facts; also, resist by unreasonable means: YQX 1070.10

huzhi[dui] 胡支对 (hulzhiduih) To make reckless promises; make excuses; also, nonsensical responses: YQX 1507.18

hua 化 (huah) To beg for alms: YANG I 203.12

hua! 滑 (huai) Used in final position: HUJI III 86.20

huabei 花白 (huabei) 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 ~ 紅, hu'aqiea ~ 七, ~ huachulih ~ 出律

huacake 滑摔科 (huacake) Pantomimes slipping and falling. (摔 is not in dictionaries. According to YK 34 n.6, it is a simplification of 擊, meaning 扶 “to support, help up”; 扳 = 摔, a simplification of 擊): WB 7.16

huacao 花草 (huaccao) 1. Beautiful women: WB 306.18. 2. To seek pleasure and gaiety: YQX 375.19. Also huahua 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 丑 role type of later times): THS 225.4

hua'chuli 滑出律 (huachulih) See huac[ca]
huajiao 99 huawaliang

fortune: YQX 1661.17. Also huahua gongzi
～～公子. See also langzi sangmen

huajiao 畦角 (huajiaoo) See jiao

huajiao' 畦角兒 (huajiaooa) Military bugle (engraved with a design): DXX 40.5

huajie liumo 花街柳陌 (huajie liu-moh) See huamen [liuIuu]

huajie liuxiang 花街柳巷 (huajie liuu-xiang) See huamen [liuu]

huajieyu 花解语 (huajieyuu) Fig. Beautiful woman (a flower graced with speech): WB 910.4. Also huajieyu

Huakui [niang'z] 花魁娘子 (huakui nialngzu) Famous prostitute; prostitute: SHZ c2

hua'laca 花脂擦 (hualahlca) See hua-

'лача

hua'lacha 花脂擦 (hualahlchal) Eyesight dim and bleary: WB 910.4. Also hua'laca

.hualala 哇啦啦 (hualahlah) Clamor of an army in motion: BKCD 220. Also .wailala 正刺刺

hualang 花郎 (hualalng) Flower peddler: THS 51.5

hualiuchu 花六出 (hualihchu) Fig Snowflake: MZJ 293.2

hualiuting 花柳亭 (hualiuting) See hualiuying

hualiuying 花柳營 (hualiuyiling) House of pleasure: YQX 480.10. Also hualiuting

～亭, liuhuasting ～亭

hualii nacha 滑律李噎 猜～～ (huallhh nacha) Falsehood and libel (huallī 滑滴): MDT 276.13

huamao 畦卯 (huamaao) To sign a roster or register when reporting for duty or leaving a post: YQX 727.12

huamen [liuIuu] 花門柳伍 (huameln liuuIuuh) Brothel districts: MZJ 217.3. Also huajie liumo 花街柳陌, huajie liuxiang

～街～巷. See also liumo huajie

huamugua 花木瓜 (huamuhgua) Good to look at but inedible or useless (the flowering quince): WB 294.12

hua-nainai 花奶奶 (huanaainai) Form of address to a reformed prostitute: YQX 1641.20

huaniang 花娘 (huanialng) See huagu

huana 花奴 (huanal) See huagu

huapai 花牌 (huapail) Roster of prostitutes: DADIAN 243

huapan 花判 (huapahn) To render a legal decision in ornate antithetical couplets and humorous style: YQX 1452.10

huapilian 樑皮臉 (huapilliaan) Shameless, brazen, thick-skinned (after the hua tree, a variety of Manchurian birch with a thick multilayered bark): YQX 1417.13

hua'qica 滑七擦 (huaqica) See huaca[ca]

huaqian 花钱 (huajialn) Money spent on prostitutes: YQX 193.1

huaqianggu 花腔古 (huaqiangguu) Military drums with designs painted on the barrel and the head: WB 59.11. Also huagu 花～

huaqu 花衢 (huaqul) Street of brothels: MZJ 220.15

hua'r 話兒 (huahr) 1. Speech, a statement: GHQ 730.2. Also hua'tou ～頭 2. Story: DXX 1.6. 3. “That word” (euphemism for a helmet, money, penis). See examples in YCJS 185

huashu 滑熟 (huashul) See shuhua

huatai 花台 (huatail) House of prostitution: YQX 193.2

huatou 話頭 (huatou) See huar

huatuixianhan 花腿閹漢 (huatui xialnahn) 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 (huawalialng) Dao. /Budd. To beg for alms or food (priests): YQX 1350.15
huawanshi 100 huanze

huawanshi 化頑石 (huawalnshil) Transformed into a senseless stone (after the faithful wife thus transformed while watching for her husband's return): YQX 1505.12. Also huaxiequ ～血艦

huaxia 稀點 (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 化血艦 (huaxieequ) See huawanshi

huaya maoyandi 花壓帽檐低 (huayamaoyandy) Lucky in love (when flowers deck one's hat): YQX 93.4

huaye busun miguiqiu 花葉不損見歸秋 (huayeh buhsun mihguiqiu) To return home safe and sound: YQX 199.14

Huayi 華夷 (huailyi) The Chinese race and its numerous ethnic minorities: WB 7.10

huaying jinzheng 花營錦陣 (huaying jinzheng) Brothel districts: YQX 1412.17. Also jinying huazhen ～～～

huayue 華閱 (huayueh) Noble rank: PPJ 81.3

hua'z 花子 (huaz) Makeup: WB 12.18.

huazao 姑嫂 (huazao) See guozao

huazhao'r 花招兒 (huazhaor) See Zhao'r

huazhi 花枝 (huazhi) Fig. Beautiful women: HUJI III 83.12

huazi 花子 (huazii) Beggar: THS 76.10

hui

hui (huai) To spend; waste money: SHZ c39

huaihuai 怜憐 (huaihuai) To take to heart: THS 240.15

huaidan 怀耽,～耽 (huaidan) To be pregnant: YQX 1498.2

huan(hua)huang 槐花黃 (huailhuahualng) Season for the civil service examinations (autumn when the locust blossoms are yellow): YQX 777.7

cui (huakong) 懷空 (huakong) To seize the opportunity: YQX 368.9

huaimeingcao 捧夢草 (huaimingcao) Magic plant eaten for the wonderful dreams it produces: CSD 200.10

huaineizi 懷內子 (huailneihzi) Youngest son: WB 201.5

huan

huan 還 (hua) 1. But, on the contrary: YQX 198.8. 2. Already: DXX 111.12. 3. If: DXX 100.1

huanbao 還報 (huaibaoh) 1. To retaliate: YQX 1120.6. 2. Retribution.

huandan 還丹 (huandan) Dao. Pill of immortality (cinnabar was changed into mercury, which when stored returned to its original state as cinnabar): YQX 728.13

huange 捧哥 (huang) Lover: MDT 160.11

huanhui 現倉 (huaihuai) Earrings: WB 8.5

Huanlong 挝龍 (huailon) The mythical dragon-nurturing god: THS 60.1

huanmai jiaoyang 捧脈交陽 (huainnia jiaoyang) Illness taking a turn: WB 11.10

huanqia 歡恰,～洽 (huaqia) To be overjoyed; be happy together: DXX 1.2

huantou yao[pian] 握頭ㄠ篇 (huantou yao[pian]) See yao[pian]

huanxi yuanjia 歡喜冤家 (huansii yuanjia) “Darling nuisance,” affectionate address for a lover or one’s children: YQX 1275.14

huanxing 喪生 (huaixing) To recover, come to: DADIAN 514

huanze 喪則 (huanszel) See huanzuo
huanzi 患子 (huahnzii) Sick person: YQSC II 79

huanzuo 喘作 (huahnzuoh) To presume, assume: DXX 147.2. Also huanze ~则

huang 慌 (huang) Strong, fierce: YQX 336.6
huangbulao 黄不老 (huangbulao) Wild vegetable: SQX 145.12
huangcai 黄菜 (huangcaih) Pickled vegetables: YQX 883.13

huangche shaoxu 詭微稍虚 (huangche shaoxu) To tell barefaced lies: YQX 193.6. Also huanche xiaoxu ~ ～穏～
huangche xiaoxu 詭微少虚 (huangche xiaoxu) See huanche shaoxu

huangchuan[bing] 黃串領 (huangchuan[bing]) See huangzhuan[bing]

huangcu 慌促 (huangcu) To convey a state of urgency; agitated: YQX 355.6

huangdusu 慌述速 (huangdusu) See huangsu

huangfei yuanzai 黃扉元宰 (huangfei yuanzai) Reference to a Prime Minister of the Tang dynasty (his audience hall doors were yellow): PPJ 81.3. Also huangge ~閻

huangfeng[tou] 黃封頭 (huangfeng[tou]) High quality wine; wine by appointment to the imperial household (bottled with a yellow earthen seal): WB 6.9

huanggan-gan 黃甘甘,~干干,~絛絛,~乾乾 (huanggan-gan) Sallow, jaundiced complexion: YQX 633.14

huangge 黃傀 (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 (huang-huang susu) See huangsu

huangji 黃積 (huangji) Pickled vegetable (fare of poor scholars): DXX 64.11

huang'jilie 慌急列 (huang'jilie) See jing'jilie

huangjinshou 黃金獅 (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 ~愧

huangkouchen 黃鰱鰱 (huangkouchen) Naive young man fleeced by a prostitute: YQSC 690.8

huangkouchu 黃鰱雏 (huangkouchu) Suckling child: MZJ 378.2

huangkui 慌愧 (huangkui) See huangkong

huangliangfan 黃梁飯 (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 黃樓客 (huanglouke) Tricky, lying, cheating wench (huangliu is related to words like huangliu 謹六 [wangliu 王六] meaning a deceitful person; liu 六, and lou 僕 are often used interchangeably; ke'z 子 is an old scurilous term for a whore): WB 280.21

huanglouke 謹僕 科 (huanglouke) Tricky, lying, cheating wench (huanglou is related to words like huangliu 謹六 [wangliu 王六] meaning a deceitful person; liu 六, and lou 僕 are often used interchangeably; ke'z 子 is an old scurilous 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 for making gilding animal figures on roof beams and eaves): MZJ 602.10

huangrangrang 黃穰穰 (huangrangrang) Boundless; also, without order or consistency (like shifting sands): YQX 1727.2

huangrongrong 黃穰穰 (huangrongrong) Extremely flustered or confused: YQX 668.15
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>huangsu</td>
<td>荒 萎, 慌 ~ 慌 ~ (huangshu)</td>
<td>Flurried, flustered; confused; alarmed:</td>
<td>DXX 22.5. Also huang [huang] susu 慌 慌 ~ ~, huangdusu 慌＃ ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huangtang</td>
<td>荒 唐 (huangtang)</td>
<td>Confused, flustered, nervous:</td>
<td>YQX 1211.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>huangtang</td>
<td>荒 唐 (huangtang)</td>
<td>Fig. The court of Judge Bao Longtu:</td>
<td>YQX 640.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huangtang</td>
<td>荒 唐 (huangtang)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huangya</td>
<td>荒 羽 (huangya)</td>
<td>Dao. Lead (used in concocting immortality pills):</td>
<td>YQX 1703.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huangzhahu</td>
<td>荒 哭 (huangzhahu)</td>
<td>To lie, deceive:</td>
<td>YQX 861.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huangzhang</td>
<td>荒 紜 (huangzhang)</td>
<td>See zhangkuang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huangzhuan[bing]</td>
<td>荒 紜 饼 (huangzhuan[bing])</td>
<td>Biscuit-shaped cake of incense:</td>
<td>YQX 11.13. Also huangzhuan[bing] ~ 串 ~, zhuangbing ~ ~, xiangzhuangbing 香串 ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huangzi</td>
<td>荒 子 (huangzii)</td>
<td>Burns, hoodlums:</td>
<td>YQX 498.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hui</td>
<td>回 (hu1i)</td>
<td>To buy or sell:</td>
<td>YQX 1273.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hui</td>
<td>總, 圍 (hu1i)</td>
<td>See quanhai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hui</td>
<td>燊 (hu1i)</td>
<td>To stew, simmer (= 燊):</td>
<td>YQX 1664.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huibuda</td>
<td>灰 不 答 (huibuda)</td>
<td>Rustic, countrified:</td>
<td>YQX 922.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huichan</td>
<td>微 缰 (huichaln)</td>
<td>1. To bind up, tie 2. Tether for criminals.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>huichen[r]</td>
<td>灰 殴 兒，～ 殴 (huichehnr)</td>
<td>Coffin: YQX 1143.12. Also guchen[r] ~ ~</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huidao</td>
<td>回 倒 (huidaao)</td>
<td>To exchange, swap:</td>
<td>YQX 162.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huigai</td>
<td>會 基 (huigai)</td>
<td>To meet in battle (most likely refers to the battle of Gaixia 基下): YQX 1175.8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>huigan jiushi</td>
<td>回 乾 就 流 (huigan jiushis)</td>
<td>See weigan jiushi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huij</td>
<td>回 長 (huilgur)</td>
<td>Alternate name for the Uyghur tribes (usually Huig 回 紫)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>huiguan[r]</td>
<td>灰 罐 兒，～ 坐 (huiguahnr)</td>
<td>Ink pot: WB 26.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huihe</td>
<td>回 和 (huilhel)</td>
<td>To beg for mercy; seek peace:</td>
<td>YQX 791.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huihuang</td>
<td>徹 虐 (huilhuang)</td>
<td>To vacillate, be indecisive:</td>
<td>LZY 62.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huihuiluan</td>
<td>回 回 卯 (huilhuiluan)</td>
<td>Lineage of the Islamic Turks.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>huiji</td>
<td>悔 濟 (huijih)</td>
<td>See jihui</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>huijia</td>
<td>會 家 (huijia)</td>
<td>Expert, professional:</td>
<td>WB 297.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huijin</td>
<td>徵 金 (huijin)</td>
<td>Metal stop on the guqin 古 琴</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>huiju</td>
<td>會 舉 (huiju)</td>
<td>Civil service examinations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>huiri</td>
<td>怨 氣 (huiri)</td>
<td>Bad luck, misfortune (hu = 壽):</td>
<td>YQX 853.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huirong tumao</td>
<td>灰 容 土 貌 (huirlong tumao)</td>
<td>See huitou tumian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huiqi</td>
<td>會 號 (huiqie)</td>
<td>A miracle:</td>
<td>DXX 48.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huitou caomian</td>
<td>灰 頭 草 面 (huitou caomian)</td>
<td>See huitou tumian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huitou tumian</td>
<td>灰 頭 土 面 (huitou tumian)</td>
<td>Plain appearance without makeup: WB 635.5. Also huirong tumao ~ 容 ~ 貌, huitou caomian ~ ~ ~ 草 ~</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huixi</td>
<td>回 席 (huixi)</td>
<td>To bow in return:</td>
<td>YQX 92.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huiyanf</td>
<td>回 峰 (huiyanf)</td>
<td>One of the seventy-two peaks on Mt. Heng (where migrant geese turn back north): SDJ 693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huiye</td>
<td>迴 春 (huiylee)</td>
<td>Distant wilds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   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 混不似 (hunbushih) See hunbushi

hunbosi 混拨四 (hunbosih) See hunbushi

hun'cala 昏擦刺 (huncalah) See hun'canla

huncancan 昏惨惨 (huncanaanaan) See hun'canla

hun'canla 昏惨刺 (huncanaanlah) Dark, dim: YQX 362.1. Also hun'cala ~ 擦 ~, hun'zhila ~ 支 ~, hunncancan ~ ~ ~

hunchen 昏忱, ~ 沉 (huncheln) Blurry, indistinct vision and dizziness: YQX 1503.2. Also hunteng ~ 胜, hunncengdeng ~ 郡 郡, ~ 澄 澄, ~ 慈 慈, hunhun chenchen ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

huncheng 混成 (hunchelng) See hunchun

hunchun 混纯 (hunchlhn) 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 (hundahn) See dan

hundengdeng 昏腾腾 (hundehngdehng) Dark, murky, (weather, sky or sea): YQX 1631.8. Also huntengteng ~ 胜 胜

hun'gudu 混 古都, ~ 骨, ~ 粗谷 ~ (hulnguudu) Turbid, muddy (粗 is not in dictionaries): YQSC II 92

hun'zhila 昏 '津 '拉 (hunzhilah) See hun'canla

hun'gudu 混 古都, ~ 骨, ~ 粗谷 ~ (hulnguudu) Turbid, muddy (粗 is not in dictionaries): YQSC II 92

hun'zhila 昏 '津 '拉 (hunzhilah) See hun'canla
huo

huo 火 (huoo) Comrade; also, a group (= 伙 or 羣): YQX 729.16

huo 和 (huoh) To cheat, trick, deceive: WB 282.7. Also huohong ~ 哄

huo 着 (huoh) Rapid movement: CSD 69.9

huo 格 (huoh) Popular form for huo 火 in Yuan times.

huo 霍 (huoh) To get rid of: YQX 411.1

huobu 卜 (huobu) Fortuneteller: MZJ 638.11

huobuteng 火不 腾 (huobuteng) See huo 火不

huobusì 火不思 (huobusì) See huo 火不思

huobuteng 火不 腾 (huobuteng) See huo 火不

huochi 池 (huochi) See zhilu

huocuan 潢 (huocuan) See cuan 潢 (1)

huocuo 捞 (huocuo) Young progeny, children: DXX 133.4. Also guocuo 孤 ~

huo'de 躲 的 ~ 躲 (huo'de) Quickly, suddenly (= 霍): YQX 1174.6

huoduo 火多 (huoduo) 1. Noise, commotion, hubbub (variant of huo 火多 哗 哗): DXX 21.14. 2. To cause a commotion; huo 火多 (variant: 和 ~, 和 弄) Also huoduo 撒 ~

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 龜口截舌 (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 bawuchi

huolu 活路 (huoolu) Trick, scheme; a means of surviving, a way out: YQX 204.9

huoputeng 火 撲 腾 (huoputeng) See huobudeng

huoasa 火砂 (huoasa) See yihuos[A

huo'sensha 活森沙 (huo'sensha) 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 冬凌 ~ ~ 冬凌 (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 擄索 ~ (huosuo) Scuttling sound of a crab: WB 360.15. Also guosuo 胚 ~

huotao'tou 捲套頭 (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 匠 ~ (huozaza) Frenetic or energetic movement: YQX 1116.6

huozao 火灶 (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 ~ ~ 砂, ~ ~ 砂

huo'zhisha 活支砂, ~ ~ 砂 (huo'zhisha) See huo'zhila
ji

ji! 哇 (jil) Expresses disdain, contempt: WB 349.11

ji 記 (jih) 1. To suffer, endure (= 吃): YK 450.15. 2. To dwell, be lodged (= 宅): YCJS 194

ji 幾 (jii) How?, how can?: YQX 808.20

ji 雞 (ji) Fig. A prostitute: MZJ 257.5

jiba 毛巴, 病 (jiba) Penis: YQX 1398.14. Also zhaba 札八

jiba dianwei 亜 (jihbal dianwei) To aid someone in danger: WB 68.9

jiban'lai 幾般來 (jibanlail) See jiban'r

jiban'r 幾般兒 (jibanr) 1. How very much, so very: DXX 12.5. 2. Various kinds, many kinds: DXX840.20. Also jiban'lai 〜來, jiiia 〜家

jibian 即便, 立即 (jibiahn) At once, immediately: YQX 853.14. Also jidang 〜當, libian 立〜, lidang 立當

.jibiao gebang 急彪各邦 (jilbiao gel-bang) See jibing gebang

jibing 計算 (jibiing) To deduce (計 is a miswriting of tao 計): WB 297.3

jibing gebang 急彪各邦 (jilibing gel-bang) Heavy pounding, thumping, or breaking sounds: WB 841.4. Also jichou ge-zha 〜抽格扎, jibiao gebang 〜彪〜

jibu'a 既不呵, 〜阿 (jihuha) See jibusha

jibude 藉不得 (jibuhdel) See bujie

jibufi 疾不济 (jihuji) Fast, quick: WB 841.14

jibusha 既不沙, 〜啍 (jibushha) If that were not the case (= 既不是): YQX 3.16. Also jibusuo 〜索, ji bushi'ä 〜〜是呵, jibüa 〜〜呵, 〜〜〜阿

ji bushi'a 既不阿 (jibuhshiha) See jibusha

jibusuo 既不索 (jihbuhsuoo) See jibusha

jicao luansha 嘟嘈亂殺, 〜〜煞 (jicalo luahnsa) Extremely chaotic and disorderly: MZJ 287.11

jichan'chan 急顫顫 (jilchahnchahn) See jijianjian

jichang shefu 雞腸蛇腹 (jichalng shelfuh) Fig. Villainous; cunning: LU 655

jichi 痛持 (jichil) To deliver: MZJ 666.2

jichou 機籌 (jichoul) Scheme, plot: MZJ 86.10

,jichou gezha 急抽格扎 (jichou gezha) See jibing gebang

jichu 慶楚 (jichuu) Fine, in good order; beautiful, handsome: YQX 1260.19. Also jiji chuchu 〜〜〜

jichuang 畜窗 (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 即當 (jidang) See jibian

ji'dang 記當 (jihdang) To remember, recall: YYCD 264

.jidangdang 珠瑤 (jidangdang) See jidingding

.jidengdeng 吉登登, 〜蹬蹬 (jidingdeng) See gedangdeng

jidi 及地 (jildih) Everywhere

jidian 計點 (jidhiaan) To examine, check: WB 25.14

jidian 計點 (jihdiaan) To think of; long for, miss: DADIAN 81 184. Also jinian 〜念, jigua 〜掛

.jidingdang 吉丁當, 〜叮當, 〜叮嘰, 〜叮當 (jidingdang) See jidingding

.jiding 吉叮 (jiding) Ringing sound of metal struck: DXX 42.13. See also jidingding

.jiding[ding] 吉丁丁, 〜叮叮 (jidingding) Sound of metal ringing: WB 284.8;
sound of a mirror (YQX 717.21) or a jade article shattering: MZJ 55.10. Also jidingding ~ 父 ~ 這 ~ 叼, 叼 ~ 叼, jidangding ~ 父, jiding dingding ~ 這 ~ 父
jiding dingding 吉丁丁 父 (jiding dingding) See jidingding
jiding gedan 吉丁疙瘩 (jiding gedan) Uneven, bumpy; bouncy: YQX 1390.8. Also jidiu gedan ~ 丢 ~ 叼, jiao gutu ~ 叼 叼 叼 叼 叼 叼
jidiudiu 父父 (jidiudiu) Quick-moving (walking): SQX 313.9
jidiu gedan 吉丁疙瘩 (jidiu gedan) See jiding gedan
jidiu gudui 吉丢古堆, ~ 父 ~ 叼 (jidiu gudu) Surging waters, crashing waves: YQX 1369.19
jidou'z 父豆子 (jidouzh) See jitou'z
jifa 发, ~ 吓, ~ 吓 (jifa) 1. To assist financially: YQX 1252.7. 2. To hasten; urge: WB 851.10. 3. To bestow gifts, rewards: WB 414.7. (父 = 父)
jifan'[lia] 父番家 (jifan'lia) Several times; many instances: YQX 198.10
jfeng 機鋒 (jfeng) Buddha. Riddle, conundrum (used among priests in the quest for enlightenment): THS 40.10
jigang 累頑 (jigang) Astute, wise; gifted; resourceful; (in politics and military affairs): YQX 1174.21
jigou 父搞 (jigou) Plot, trap: YQX 1258.7. See also jiguan, gou
jigou 吉搞 (jigou) See jidang
jigua 柴花 (jigua) See jjihua
jigel 累相 (jigel) Designs, intentions; schemes, strategies: WB215.12. Also jigud~
jjiheng 柴梗 (jjiheng) To trick, cheat: DXX 75.2. See also xixing 後倖
jjihua 柴花 (jjihua) To jeer, deride: SHZ 121.10
jjihui 柴惠 (jjihuih) To aid the needy: WB 818.14. Also huij ~ 叼
jjiji baba 急急巴巴 (jjiji baba) See baba jiejie
jjiji chuchu 柴絨緞緞 (jjiji chuchu) See jichu
jjiji huahua 咕咕咕咕 (jjiji huahua) Sounds of muttering: MZJ 515.3. Also jigua ~ 咕
jjiji jianjian 急急煎煎 (jjiji jianjian) See jjijianjian
jjiji qiangqiang 柴絨緞緞 ~ 嘎嘎 (jjiji qiangqiang) Dignified; imposing: PPI 91.3
jjiji ru luling 急急如律令 (jjiji ru luling) 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
jjiji shishi 即即逝世 (jjiji shishih) See jishi
jjia 柴家 (jjia) See jjiban'
jjijian 機煎 (jjijian) Designs, intentions; schemes, strategies: WB215.12. Also jjijian'
jjijian'de 機煎的, 疾 ~ (jjijiande) See jjijian'
jjijianjian 急煎煎 (jjijianjian) 1. Hurried; without delay: YQX 125.2. 2. Anxious, nervous: YQX 1501.15. Also jjiji jijianjian ~ ~, jichanchan ~ 腦
jjijian'[li] 機煎的, 疾 ~ (jjijianli) Gradually: YQX 24.10. Also jjijian'de ~ 的, 疾 ~ 的, jiili jianli ~ 里 ~ 里, 疾里里
jjijiao 計較 (jjijiao) 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 jjijie
jjijiao 戟角, 奏 ~ (jjijiao) Animal horns: YQX 1253.10
jijiaoz 骑脚子 (jijiaoz) Quick-footed messenger: WB 719.12. Also jizu ~ 吉足
jijie 計結 (jijie) A plan, idea (= 計較): ZXZY 177.15. Also jijiao 計較
jijie[‘li] 基地 (jijie) See jieji
jijie[‘li] 机界 (jijelii) See jijie[‘li]
ji’jinglie 急驚列 (jijinglei) See jingle
jike’z 急科子, 吉~ (jikes) Changeable; unpredictable: DADIAN 418
jili jianli 即里渐里. 積里~里 (jilli jianli) See jili
jili pi 急離披 (jili) To take flight: YQX 1186.6
jili sha’shang yehuakai 稀花下野 (jili shashang yeehuakai) Fig. A rare occurrence; undeveloped talent (wild flowers blooming where seeds were cast on sand): YQX 485.3
jiliang gudu ~ (jiliang guudu) See jiliang
jiliu 射柳 (jiliu) See sheiliu
jiliu gela 急留鬼刺 (jiliu gelah) Natural, unrefined state: WB 890.18
jiliu gudu 急流骨都 (jiliu guudu) See Jiliu gulu
jiliu gulu 急留骨都, ~ 古鲁 (jiliu gulu) Rolling, tumbling (coins): YQX 236.19; (a human head): YQX 1294.8. Also Jiliu gudu ~ 流~
Jimang zuolu 足忙作索 (jimang zuoluh) To rush, hurry: HUJI III 86.18
Jimen 靖門 (jimel) Gentry household: CSD 27.9
Jimou 機謀 (jimou) Resourceful: MZJ 141.1
Jimu 即目 (jimuh) At present: DXX 3.2
Jinao 匠激, 急~ (jinlao) See naoji
Jinian 記念 (jinian) See jidian
Jinian 積年 (jinian) Old-timer, veteran: YQX 1263.12
Jinu 聚拢 (jinul) To confine: MZJ 535.8
Jiqie[‘li] 急切, ~ 里. 積里~里 (jique) Under duress, pressure: YQX 1528.7. Also jiqie[‘li] ~ 積~
Jiqin 基親 (jiqin) To dress in mourning for the proper period: YQX 418.5
Jiqin 基親 (jiqin) To marry: DXX 63.14
Jirxiang 雉兒巷 (jirxiang) Fig. Brothel district: MDT 259 n.17
Jiren 記認 (jirenh) Marker; mark: YQX 835.16
Jirangrang 急琅琅~ (jirangrang) In distress, anguish: YQX 55.16
Jishe 雞舌 (jishel) Lilac: YCJ 52.11
Jishi 即世, 積~ (jishih) 1. Experienced in worldly ways; shrewd, wily: DXX 69.9. 2. Flattery, honeyed words: YQSC II 109. Also qishi 七 ~, jishi shishi ~ ~
Jishi’li 即世里 (jishilii) In this day and age: YQX 887.14. Also jishi’r ~ 児
Jishi’r 即世兒 (jishir) See Jishi’li
Jisousou 急簸簸 (jisousou) See Jisou
Jisusu 急簸簸 (jisusu) Sound of driving wind and rain: YQX 255.7. Also Jisousou ~ 飘簸
Jitang 介唐 (jitalang) The envoi which closes each scene in the drama Mudanting 牡丹亭 (four lines of verse, each excerpted from a different Tang verse): HUJI III 41.6
Jitengteng 急騰騰 (jitelengteng) See Ji-xuanxuan
Jitou[ji] 畜頭米 (jitoumi) Seed pods of the water lily: YQX 1665.15. Also jidou’z ~豆子
Jixi 饥恤 (jixi) Hunger and cold (xì = 懷): LZY 4.2

Quick, fast-moving: YQX 392.15. Also jitengteng ~ 腾腾
Poor fare (pickled leeks): YQX 543.3
Belt: YQX 1070.14
See kezeng
To quarrel and argue; make a ruckus: MZJ 242.3. Also qizha ~ ~
Fast-moving: YQX 1666.10
See jizhang juzhu
Jiajia's house (bramble gate): YQX 4.4
Oil for the hair: FANGYAN suppl. 23
To present money or goods: MZJ 119.4
To raise hands to the forehead in greeting or thanks: YQX 466.15
Sharp axe: MZJ 200.4
To fend off, take a defensive stand: DXX 43.2. Also gejie jiajie ~ ~ ~ ~
See jiage [zhejie]
To behave in an unreasonable manner; also, eccentric: YQX 556.7
To bridge two worlds with peace (bridge the sea with a span of gold): YQX 9.18
To be placed in the cangue: YQX 555.19
Stocks (instrument of torture): DXX 164.9
2. Inheritance, property: YQX 1076.17
Means of livelihood; family property: YQX 127.21. See also jia-
yuan jiaji 2. Friend: YQX 274.7
Reverently, solemnly: DXX 13.12
See jiaju
jiajun 家君 (jiajun) See jiazhang
jiakeji 家克計 (jiakhekji) Household matters; the proper way to run a family: YQX 1505.7
jialan 伽蓝, 迎 (jialan) See senglan
jiamen yin'zi 家門引子 (miaimeln yinz) See biaomu
jiamen zhongshi 家門終始 (jiameln zhongshii) See biaomu
jiamo 驕末 (jiahmoh) Actor in the role of king: YK 1.9
jia-nü 假女 (jiannuu) Adopted daughter: THS 15.5
jiapitiao 甲皮條 (jiapitiaoal) Leather thongs on armor: MZJ 684.6
jiapiqian 假搬欠 (jiapieqianh) See jiapiqiao
jiapiqings 假搬清 (jiapiqings) To feign innocence or purity: YQX 241.19. Also jiapiqian ~ ~欠
jiaqi 炎七 (jiaqi) “Tight seven” (dice roll of 2, 3, 2): YQX 150.12
jia'rshang 架兒上 (jiahr shahng) On one's person: YQX 1505.11
jiarao 假鏡 (jiaraao) 1. If: YQX 377.1. 2. Although, even though; granted that: DXX 158.7
jiasanying 加 三 疊 (jiasanyihng) Arduous task: YQX 272.14
jiashao 揚, 稍 (jiashao) Cangue: YQX 271.14
jiasheng'de 家生的 (jiashengde) Children of household slaves: WB 317.16
jiashengqiao 家生俏 (jiashengqiaoh) See jiaosheng shaoer
jiasheng shaoer 家生俏兒 (jiasheng shaoerd) Ingrates and scoundrels (degenerate offspring of household servants and slaves): YQX 1375. 4. Also jiashengqiao ~ ~俏.
jiashengshaoer 家生俏兒 (jiasheng shaoerd) See jiaosheng shaoer
jia'zhongshao 家中俏 (jiashengqiao) Also jiaosheng shaoer
jiashou 甲首 (jiaashoo) Head of a group of twenty households in Yuan times: YQX 406.10
jiashua 家數 (jiashuh) Family lineage: MDT 16.14
jiashui 假睡 (jiashuih) To lie down fully dressed: YQX 1159.5
jiasi 假似 (jiasih) Supposing, if: YQX 690.14
jiatie 驕帖 (jiathtie) Imperial command: MDT 271.4
jiatou 甲頭 (jiatoul) Officer in charge of coolies or prisoners indentured to a monastery or temple: ZZXY 55.4
jia'[xia] 驕下 (jiaxiah) Your majesty, his majesty: YQX 1.8
jiaxian 假限 (jiaxiahn) Leave of absence: WB 134.18
jiaxiong 家兄 (jiaxiong) Fig. Money: YQX 298.10
jiayiu 娘 (jiayiyl) See hugugu
jiayuan jiaji 家緣家計 (jiayuanl jiaji) Family wealth and property: YQX 127.21. See also jiaji
jiayue 家樂 (jiayueh) Sing-song girl kept by a private household: YQX 796.9
jia'z 架子 (jiaz) See yijia'z
jiazhang 家長 (jiazhang) 1. Head of household, family elder: WB 202.11. 2. Woman’s formal reference to her husband: WB 8.16. Also jiajun ~ ~君 3. Helmsman, ship’s captain: SHZ c37
jia'zhongbao 家中寳 (jiangzhongbaao) Ugly daughter-in-law or wife: YQX 844.8
jia'zhongqiao 家中俏 (jiashengqiaoh) See jiaosheng shaoer
jia'zhongshao 家中俏 (jiashengshao) See jiaosheng shaoer

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jian

jian 尖 (jian) See qian
jian 坑 (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 泼 (jian) To pour on the ground (libation to the dead): YQX 1510.4
jianbie 拆 (jiahnbiel) 1. To separate; also, be separated: YQX 1374.10. 2. To be set against another, have a falling out: WB 53.7
jianbing 兼併 (jianbihng) To pair, mate: WB 279.3
jianbunchang 見不長 (jianhuhuhchaln) Insufficient knowledge or experience; also, shortsighted: YQX 1380.15
jiancha 蹩騤 (jianchaa) See chata
jiancha 監察 (jianchal) To make distinctions (jian = 鑑): YQX 1081.14
jianchuan yankou 箭穿雁口 (jianhchuan yahnkou) Fig. Unable to speak of thoughts or feelings (goose with an arrow through its beak): YQX 1257.2. Also jianchuan yanzui ~ ~ ~ ~ mouth. See also gouda yankou
jianchuan yanzui 箭穿雁嘴 (jianhchuan yahnzui) See jianchuan yankou
jianchuan yanzui 箭穿雁嘴 (jianhchuan yahnzui) See jianchuan yankou
jiandan liangtoutuo 尖擔兩頭脫 (jianhadh laangtoutuu) 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
jiandan riuye 肩擔日月 (jianhdh riuyue) To shoulder the nation’s burdens: CSD 41.12
jiandizi 賤弟子 (jiahndihzii) Worthless slut: YQX 50.4
jiandie 間諜, ~谍, ~碟 (jiahndieh) To obstruct; sow discord: DXX 93.12
jianfa 剪髮 (jianfah) To become a nun (shave the hair): YQX 899.12
jianfeng 見風 (jianfheng) To ask for toilet privileges (prisoner): YQX 1123.15. Also fangfeng 放～
jian-gan 箭幹, ~杆 (jiahngan) Fig. Heavy downpour (raining arrow shafts): YQX 255.19
jianhebao 剪荷包 (jianhehbaoh) Pick-pocket, cutpurse: MZJ 677.14
jianji 見機 (jiahnji) See jijian
jianji 兼濟 (jianjih) Satisfactory, up to standard: WB 113.20
jianji 監計, ~籍, ~籍 (jianjih) To confine; bind up: WB 349.6
jianjia 兼加 (jianjia) See jiaojia
jianjia 兼葭 (jianjia) Reeds, rushes: YQX 710.17
jianjiang 欽佳 (jianjiangh) (Humble) birthday (one’s own or a relative’s): WB 103.1
jianjie 古劍 (jianjieh) Skilled sword maker: MZJ 436.3
jianke 箭客 (jiankeh) Fabric shop: YQX 399.8
jianke 箭客 (jiankeh) Fabric shop: YQX 399.8
jianke 箭客 (jiankeh) Skilled sword maker: MZJ 436.3
jiankou'r 撒口兒 (jiankou'rr) Something delectable: YQX 800.19
jiankou 間開 (jiankuh) Separated by a long distance: WB 282.3
jianlie 間列 (jianlieh) To intermingle: DXX 6.13
jianmo 肩摩 (jianmoh) Shoulders shaking, trembling: DXX 62.7
jianmuudan weiniu 剪牡丹喂牛 (jianmuanudan weihniu) To waste a precious thing, misuse something of value (cut a peony to feed an ox): YQX 1343.4
jiannian 見年 (jianhnih) This current year: YQX 413.19
jianpu 剪铺 (jianpuu) Jail cell: HUJI III 105.1
jianqie (jianqieh) Ill-gotten fame or position: WB 59.14
jianqu 見觀 (jianquh) Opinions, insight, judgment: MZJ 88.9
jian'ru 簡兒 (jianruh) See jiantie['r]
jianshen'li 問深裏 (jianshenlii) Over a span of time; also, critical juncture: YQX 494.3
jianshi 見識 (jianshih) 1. Views, opinions; understanding, knowledge: YQX 1505.8. 2. Plans, methods, tricks: WB 55.7. 3. Martial arts skills: WB 754.15
jianshih (jianshih) To perform an autopsy: YQX 675.11
jian'zi 簡子 (jianzih) See jiantie['r]
jianshi 簡士 (jiansi) 1. Views, opinions; understanding, knowledge: YQX 1505.8. 2. Plans, methods, tricks: WB 55.7. 3. Martial arts skills: WB 754.15
jianxi 簡喜 (jianxih) Wedding night: MZJ 205.11
jianxi 簡喜 (jianxih) Instructions, advice (from a superior): YQX 144.7
jianzhen 簡珍 (jianzhenh) To array for battle: LZY 147.9
jianzhong shudah (jianzhong shudah) My humble birth (zhong = the eight horary characters marking one's birth): YQX 721.6
jianzhong shudah zhuzhongqiao (jianzhong shudah zhuzhongqiao) See jianzhong buda gengqu liantong
jianzhong shudah zhuzhongqiao (jianzhong shudah zhuzhongqiao) Fig. To make the most of an opportunity; fleece a naive brothel patron (to hurl bricks at a rabbit): YQX 887.20. Also jianzhong shudah zhuzhongqiao
jianzhong buda gengqu liantong (jianzhong buda gengqu liantong) See jianzhong buda gengqu liantong
jianzhong buda gengqu liantong (jianzhong buda gengqu liantong) Fig. 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 gengqu liantong
jianzhong buda gengqu liantong (jianzhong buda gengqu liantong) Lady's dressing case: DADIAN 623
jianzhuang 簡裝 (jianzhuang) Lady's dressing case: DADIAN 623
jiang (jiang) Obstinate, defiant: WB 265.3
jiangbang 將傍 (jiangbangh) To have concern for; aid, support: WB 10.14
jiangdi 講究 (jiangdi) To discuss; criticize: WB 412.11
jiangjiaqi 壽柱 (jiangjiaqi) Pillory post for tying up criminals for punishment: YQX 1496.2
jianglai (jianglai) Fig. To shift the blame (substitute peaches for pears)
jiangluo shenhu 簡羅深護 (jiangluo shenhu) Fig. Cloistered recesses of the women's quarters: PPJ 47.2
jiangmei zuoyou 將沒所有 (jiangmei zuoyou) To lie: WB 301.15
jiangshou 簡手 (jiangshou) Nuisance, bother (sticks to the hand): YANG 1277.2

coin with a feather through the central round hole; jian = 仏: YQX 580.4
jianz 簡子 (jianz) See jiantie['r]
jianzao 時造 (jianzaoh) My humble birth (zao = the eight horary characters marking one's birth): YQX 721.6
jianzhen 見陣 (jianzhenh) To array for battle: LZY 147.9
jiangshuifan

Rice gruel: YQX 1510.4

jiangtai 絲塗 (jiahngtail) Candlestick: WB 289.2

jiangxi 將息 (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 將惜 (jiangxi) See paixi

jiangyao 江瑶 (jiangyao) Oysters, mussels: THS 38.6

jiangzun linbei 降尊臨卑 (jianghzun 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 (=或): LZY 114.3

jiao 角 (jiao) 1. Trumpet of leather, wood or bamboo, sounded in military manoeuvres (called huajiao 虎角 when decorated): DXX 40.5. Also pronounced jue. 2. Meat. 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

jiaoaai 嬌艾 (jiaoaih) Young, beautiful girl: THS 233.11

jiaobei 功杯校 (jiaohbei) See bei-

jiaobei ‘r

jiaobie 焦懶 (jiaobie) 1. Restless with anxiety; impatient: WB 189.5. 2. Depressed: WB 946.21. Also jiaojiao bebie ~ ~ ~, jiaopie ~懶

jiaocai 嬌才 (jiaocai) See qiaocai 優才, ~材

jiaochacha 喊喳喳 (jiaochachacha) See jiaoyaya

jiaochang 支帳 (jiaochuahng) See huchuang

jiaoda'zhe naoshao'o 腳打著腦杓子, ~搭~ ~ ~ (jiaodaazhe naoshaoalz) To act quickly, hurriedly (run so hard as to kick the back of the head): YQX 194.4. Also jiaota'zhe naoshao ~踏~ ~ ~

jiaodo 幾道 (jiaodaoh) To instruct, train: YQX 1256.7

jiao'de changche 叫得暢快 (jiaohde chahngche) See jiaochang yangji

jiaodu quchang 親肚蛆腸 (jiaaoduquchang) See jiaoqubu

Jiaofangsi 教坊司 (jiaofalangsi) 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 蟹宮 (jiaogong) Underwater palace of the Water Dragon: MZJ 530.7

jiaoguan 嬌慣 (jiaoguahng) See jiaozong

jiao[hao] 良好 (jiaohao) To recover; heal (=痊): 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 ~ (jiaohhuatuou) Beggar: YQX 1111.10. Also jiaohuazi ~ ~子

jiaohuazi 叫化子 (jiaohhuazii) See jiaohuatuou

jiaojia 交加 (jiaojia) 1. Jumbled, confused; all mixed up: WB 14.19. Also jiaoa ~雜, ~ 槲, jianja 兼~. 2. Fierce, intimidating: DXX 44.3. Variant: 驕~
jiaojiao biebie 惊愧愧憐 (jiaojiao biebie) See jiao biebie

jiaojie 叫街 (jiaojie) To beg in the streets: YQX 130.15

jiaojie 嬌子 (jiaojiee) Unsociable and eccentric: HUIJ III 67.13

jiaoke 覺可 (jiaokee) See jiao [hao]

jiaoli 粵利 (jiaoli) Exotic fruit of immortality: CSD 71.14

jiaoma 妊育 (jiaoma) To fight on horseback: ZXZY 150.4

jiaomei 嫌媚 (jiaomee) See yaomei

jiaomener 救門兒 (jiaomener) A type or kind (of person): YQX 1259.16

jiaonainai 嫩娃娃 (jiaonainai) Lady living a life of comfort and luxury: ZXZY 3.1

jiaopen 焦盆 (jiaopen) See zhilu

jiaopei 燎撤 (jiaopei) See jiaoeie

jiaqi 交契 (jiaqi) Friendship: WB 5.14

jiaqiaopi 腳俏皮 (jiaqiaopi) Errand runner. Also jiaoshaopil

jiaqie 娇怯, 嫩, 妝 (jiaqie) See qiaoqie

jiaqieqie 娇怯怯 (jiaqieqie) See qiaoqie

jiaqu 交題 (jiaqu) To examine and diagnose: WB 9.21

jiaqiu 姜姐 (jiaqiu) Reckless talk, nonsense: DADIAN 829

jiaqubua 握姐 (jiaqubua) Vile, wicked woman: YQX 1123.14. Also jiaodu qu-chang ~ 腹, quba ~

jiao'r 素兒 (jiaohr) See beijiao[r]

jiaose 脚色 (jiaose) 1. Education, training; curriculum vitae: YQX 273.6. 2. Entertainer, actor: ZXZY 4.3

jiaoshao 脚稍 (jiaoshao) Toes: WB 29.5

jiaoshaopa 鮑紗帕 (jiaoshaopa) Finely woven silk kerchief: MZJ 460.1

jiaoshaopi 腳稍皮 (jiaoshaopi) See jiao shao pi

jiaoshi 教師 (jiaoshi) Martial arts master; master of entertainment arts including theater and music: YQX 1577.6. Also jiaoshou ~ 手, ~ 手, Jiao 'tou ~ 店

jiaoshou 教唆 (jiaoshou) To incite to evil: YQX 80.7

jiaotang 脚湯 (jiaotang) Footbath: SHZ c.57

jiaoti 嫩啼 (jiaoti) To act the coquette; act the spoiled child: CSD 34.3

jiaotiao 角頭 (jiaotiao) See beijiao'r

jiao'tou 角頭 (jiao'tou) Place: YQX 607.7

jiao'tou 腳頭 (jiao'tou) See jiao shao

jiao'tou 腳頭 (jiao'tou) Tracks; footprints (where one has been): YQX 200.3

jiaotu 脚踏膿 (jiaotu) Mythical animals painted on the doors of officials in ancient times: WB 322.9. Also bajiaotu

jiaowei 姬尾 (jiaowei) Fig. The guqin (a famous music afficionado put his instrument on the fire after he observed its special wood being used for kindling): MZJ 4.4

jiaoxi 偽僕 (jiaoxi) See qiaoqi
jiaoxiao 洗消 (jiaoxiao) To eliminate, get rid of: YQX 804.10
jiaoxing 僞僕, ~ 幸,狡,偽,~ (jiaoxing) Deceitful; crafty, cunning: WB 344.4
jiaoyaya 叫喚 (jiaoyaya) To call out, shout: YQX 127.15. Also jiaochacha ~

jie 介 (jie) 1. To pawn: PPJ 117.12. 2. To send under escort: YQX 253.16. Also pronounced xie
jie 潔 (jiel) Buddhist priest role in dramas: WB 272.17
jieba 介 (jiel) To call out, shout: YQX 127.15. Also jiaochacha ~

jiebi 叫喚 (jiebuhde) See bujie
jiechifxia 叫 喚 (jiechilxia) See jieji
jiechou 備 (jiechoul) To serve the state (plan and administrate): THS 101.5
jiechu 增 除 (jiechul) See jieji
jiechou 稱 (jiechoul) To serve the state (plan and administrate): THS 101.5
jiechen 介 (jiechen) 1. Lieutenant (= jieji) 2. Comic, jesting role
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jiechen 介 (jiechen) 1. Lieutenant (= jieji) 2. Comic, jesting role
jieji 節級 (jieljil) Lieutenant: LZY 72.8. See also jieji 捷議, 捷機

jieji 捷劫 (jiejiejie) Busy, energetic: SQX 169
jieji baba 結結巴巴 (jieljiel baba) See baba jiejie

jiejue 結絕 (jiejuel) 1. To reach a verdict, wind up a case: YQX 676.1. 2. To conclude: DXX 21.13. Also jiezheng ~ 5.

jielan 結攬 (jielana) To deal with, undertake: WB 14.17

jielang 潔郎, 傑 (jielangle) Budd. Monk (“baldy”): WB 264.17

jielangpi 蝴蝶皮 (jielangpil) See gelangpi

ejie’le guo’r’di 揭了鍋兜低 (jiele guordii) Down and out; nothing in the pot: YQX 196.8

jie 狎利 (jielih) Dysentery (= 滅痢): WB 10.3

jieiu 蝦柳 (jieiliu) See sheliu

jieman 揭慢 (jiemahn) To lift the stage door curtain at the play’s end: MZJ 81.12

jiemeng 獎夢 (jiemehng) See yuanmeng

jiemo 竟末, ~抹, ~磨 (jiemoh) 1. To end up: LZY 120.2. 2. To finish, bring to a conclusion: LZY 117.1

jienui 竅扭, ~紐 (jieliu) To seize, hold, clutch: YQX 1115.18. Also jiehu ~ 住, jiehiao ~ 着

jieqí 階砌 (jieqih) See jieji

jierang 解纓 (jieeraang) To neutralize a curse by performing certain rituals: YQX 1017.1

jier 當日 (jierih) On the same day; at once: YQX 540.10

jieshi 戒師 (jieshih) Budd. Monks or nuns: WB 572.11

jieshou 節朔 (jiehuohuoh) New Year period: YQX 1262.11

jiesbian 接緋鞭 (jiesbian) To become betrothed (male accepts the silk riding crop): WB 16.6

jietiao 揭調, 語～, 挑 (jietiaoh) See tiaojie

jietie 解貼 (jietiee) Pawn ticket: WB 812.15

jietuo 結托 (jietuo) To curry favor with, play up to: YQX 559.16

jixi 揭席 (jixi) To end a party or banquet: YQX 903.10

jie’xia 揭霞 (jiehxiah) In season, seasonal: YQX 325.19

jielangpi 蝴蝶皮 (jielangpil) See gelangpi

jie’le guo’r’di 揭了鍋兜低 (jiele guordii) Down and out; nothing in the pot: YQX 196.8

jieyue 揭語 (jieyueh) General’s credentials: (tally and halberd): CSD 57.3

jiezhai 揭財 (jiezhaih) To clear up debts: YQX 197.15

jiezhai 竅盈 (jiezhaih) To wed (drink the nuptial toast: MDT 188.1

jiezhao 竅着 (jiezhao) See jieniu

jiezheng 竅證 (jiezhehng) See jiejeu

jiezhi 增址, 階 (jiezhi) See jieji

jiezhi[xia] 增直下, 街 ~ (jiezhi[xia] [hia]) See jieji

jiezhu 竅住 (jiezhuhuoh) See jieniu
jiezì 解 子 (jiezhi) Prisoner’s escort: YQX 636.19

jin

jinbàn 禁班 (jinban) Ranks of officials at a palace audience: YCJ 31.12

jinbangbang 禁邦邦 (jinbangbang) Bound tightly (bangbang = 邦邦): YQX 1618.6. Also jinbengbeng 〜縛縛

jinbengbeng 縛縛 (jinbengbeng) See jinbangbang

jinbian zhilu 親辺 茶炉 (jinbian zhilu) May you guide me safely to my destination (prayer to a god or spirit): MZJ 198.7. See also shengshou zhelan

jinbudè guà’r roulmaabao 〜不的瓜兒 撾馬包 (jinbudede gua roulmaabao) 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

jinbujin 禁不緊 (jinbujin) Fast, urgent: WB 260.10

jinchaitê 金釵客 (jinchaitê) Prostitute: YQX 844.13

jinchang’r 盡場兒 (jinchang’r) 1. Completely 2. In the end; to the end; as a result: YQX 431.21

jincheng 金 橙 (jincheng) Elegant teacup: WB 77.18

jinchí 禁持, 慬 (jinchí) 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 jingchi 改〜

jinchuan 金船 (jinchuan) Fig. Capacious wine vessel: MZJ 692.5

jinchuang 金 點 (jinchuang) Budd. Gold banners and streamers hung at altars: DXX 19.13

jinchuangyao 金 疳藥 (jinchuangyao) Balm for healing a wound: SHZ 660. Also jinqiangyao 〜塗〜

jin’dang 禁當 (jin’dang) To suffer, endure (usually prefaced by 難): WB 585.9. Also jinnai 〜耐, jinshou 〜受

jindi 盡底 (jindi) All, entirely, completely

jindou 筋斗, 〜 伎 〜, 〜伎, 〜伎, 〜, 〜 (jindou) To turn a somersault: WB 659.7

Jindou fang’li 劭 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 車 (jindu) Ox harnessed (to pull a cart): PPJ 19.7

jinfeng 金風 (jinfeng) Autumn wind: DXX 2.3

jingu 金 房 (jingu) Palace aqueduct: PPJ 84.3

jinguu 今 古 (jinguu) Story, tale, history (古今 is sometimes reversed to accommodate rhyme): YQX 640.17

jingu 禁鼓 (jingu) Drum in the palace for marking time: MZJ 31.1

Jingu yuan 金谷 園 (jingu yuan) Name of a famous garden; exquisite garden: YQX 845.7

jingu 金 偪 (jingu) Ceremonial weapon carried in processions by imperial bodyguards: YQX 359.13

jingua 黄金 (jingua) 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

jinhel 金hel (jinhel) Metal candleholder shaped like a lily pad: WB 289.2
jinhudong 錦 胡 洞 (jinhulduohng) See jinhutong

jinhutong 錦 胡 同, ~ 衛 衛 (jinhuludowng) Place of enchantment and romance: YQX 1095.1. Also jinhudong ~ ~ 洞

jinhuagao 金 花 話 (jinhuaaoh) See wuhua gonggao

jinhuan'tou 錦 園 頭 (jinhualntoul) See jintaotou

jinhui 金 徽 (jinhui) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (its elegantly carved bridges): MZJ 599.1

Jinji 金 雞 (jiji) The Cock of Heaven (Tianji 天 ~, 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 (jinnjileh) See jingjilie

jinjia 金 甲 (jiiija) Honor roll for third degree jinshi 進士 graduates (names were written on gold paper): DXX 157.14

jinjia 禁架, ~ 價, ~ 加 (jinjiach) To resist, oppose: PPJ 177.1

jinjia yusuo 金 楞 玉 鎖 (jinjiayusuo) Fig. Sons and daughters as burdens (gold shackles and jade fetters): WB 977.13

jinjie 金 界 (jijieh) Budd. Lecture hall in a temple: WB 298.20

jinjie 金 齒 (jijieh) To gnash the teeth in anger: MZJ 540.12

jin'la'j 古 鳂 (jinlail) Recently: WB 456.3

jinlul 禁 縞 (jinhulul) 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 (jinnelm) See Jinmamen

jinmeng 禁 門 (jinnmen) 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 (jinnaiah) See jindang

jinnue 禁 虞 (jinnueh) To worry, annoy: CSD 195.9

jinpai 金 牌 (jinpail) See hutoupai, and shijian jinpai

jinpang jiangjun 盜 盜 將 军 (jinpan jiahngjun) Glutton: YQX 101.10. Also jinpan jiangjun 淨 ~ ~

jinpian 金 片 (jinpiahn) 1. Felicitous (marriage): YQX 1146.9. 2. Prosperous (personal or family fortunes)

jinpingwei 金 菲 頕 (jinpilngweil) House of prostitution

jipu 金 檗 (jinpail) Plectrum for the guqin 古琴: DXX 133.2

jinpingwei 金 畫 禮 (jinpingweil) See jinpingren

jinpu 金 獨 (jinpu) Honor roll for third degree jinshi 進士 graduates (names were written on gold paper): DXX 157.14

jinpu 金 樂 (jinpu) Plectrum for the guqin 古琴: DXX 133.2

jinpu 金 鼓 (jinpu) Plectrum for the guqin 古琴: DXX 133.2

jinqingyaoh 金 青 燃 (jinqingyaoh) See jingqingyaoh

jinqie 緊 切 (jinnqiex) Urgent: LZY 145.4

jinqie 緊 切 (jinnqiex) Urgent: LZY 145.4

jinqie 緊 切 (jinnqiex) Urgent: LZY 145.4

jinqiangyao 金 堂 燃 (jinqiangyaoh) See jinqingyaoh

jinqie 緊 切 (jinnqiex) Urgent: LZY 145.4

jinphon 金 蜍 (jinphon) Plectrum for the guqin 古琴: DXX 133.2

jinqie 緊 切 (jinnqiex) Urgent: LZY 145.4

jinqiu 金 池 (jinqiu) See jinnue

jinqiangyao 金 堂 燃 (jinqiangyaoh) See jinqingyaoh

jinshen 禁 神 (jinshenh) See jindang

jinshan 近 身 (jinshenh) Personally: YQX 366.10

Jinshen qisha 金 神 七 殺 (jinshenhqish) Demon god

jin[sheng] 嘲 聲, 禁 (jinshenh) To remain silent, shut up: WB 38.9

jinsi'rq 盜 世 兒 (jinshihir) All one’s life, to the end of one’s days: YQX 194.7

jin[shou] 禁 尤 (jinshouh) See jin'dang

jinsong 津 送 (jinsong) Funeral expenses: SHZ c11. Also jinfa ~ 發

jintang 金 池 (jintang) Palace walls and scalding moat (abbreviation of jincheng tangchi 金城湯池): MZJ 142.6

jintang 金 堂 (jintang) See jintaotou

jintaotou 錦 套 兒 (jintaotouh) See jintaotou
jing'tiao'tou  錦套頭 (jiintaoltou) Tender trap; clutches of a prostitute: YQX 266.11. Also jintaor' ~ ~兒, jinhuan'tou ~圖 ~

jing'tian  金天 (jintian) Westerly skies: YFG 175.15

jingwu  金吾 (jinwul) Sentry guards: MZJ 275.13

jingwu  金吾衛 (jinwulweih) Imperial guard: YQX 4.2

jingwuwei  金吾衛 (jinwulweih) Imperial guard: YQX 4.2

jinyi  金印 (jinyihn) Tattoo mark on the face: SHZ c27, c31

jinyi  金印 (jinyihn) Tattoo mark on the face: SHZ c27, c31

jinyi gong'zi  金衣公子 (jinyigongzi) Fig. Yellow oriole (gold-cloaked gentleman): MZJ 16.1

jinyin  金印 (jinyihn) Tattoo mark on the face: SHZ c27, c31

jinying  紅袍 (jinying) One of three principle role types in Yuan dramas, a comic-cum-villain role, male or female, thought to derive from the canghu 蒼鶴, 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  輕板兒 (jingbaanr) Budd. Woodblocks from which sutras are printed (contains a roster of all the Buddhas): YQX 451.9. Also yinban'r 印 ~

jingbian  靜 (jingbiahn) See jingban

jingbian  靜, 靜扮 (jingbingahn) Whip used during imperial worship to ensure silence: WB 65.3. Also mingbian 喘 ~

jingchan  禅 (jingchahn) Budd. To chant sutras and pray: YQX 642.20

jingchanchan  禪 (jingchanchahn) Silent: YQX 637.17

jingchi  禪 (jingchil) See jinchi

jingchitaotiao'de  禪赤條條的 (jingchitaotiaode) Stark naked: YQX 197.4

jing'di  朱印 (jingmeih) Fig. Break up of a romance (silver vase tumbles into a well shaft): YQX 718.1

jingfu  紅 (jingfu) See jingqi

jingguan  經晉 (jingguahn) See guanjing

jingji  經紀 (jingjih) Merchant trade, business; also, to earn a living: YQX 557.14

jing'jila  輔利刺 (jingjillah) See jing'jilie

jing'jilie  驚急裏.~ ~里.~~力.~~利. (jingjillie) See jing'jilie

jing'jilie  驚急列.~ ~烈. (jingjillie) Alarmed, panicked, flustered: WB 281.12. Also ji'jinglie ~ ~, jing'jilie 輔利刺, 輔利 ~, jing'jila ~刺, 輔利刺, jing'jili 驚急裏, ~ ~里, ~ ~ 力, ~ ~利, jin'jile 擊 ~ ~, huang'jilie 擊 ~ ~

jing'jilie  輔利刺. ~急. (jingjilliu) See jing'jilie
jingjiren 警迹人, 景～ (jiingjireln) One under house arrest for robbery: YQX 20.21
jingjieqi 禮節旗 (jinggaileqil) Flags and banners carried before a general: MZJ 233.1
jingju 驚遽 (jinggaijuh) Startled, alarmed: MZJ 501.9
jingjunsuo 浮軍所 (jiingjunsuoo) Detention place for eunuchs: CSD 34.6
jingling 精令 (jiinglieh) Spirit: WB 347.6
jingluozai diaotong’li (jiingluozaih diaotonglii) Impossible; contradictory (well lowered into a well bucket): YQX 1003.1
jingluo 你 (jiingluo) You utter ass!: YQX 1168.11
jinguo 鏡模 (jiingmul) Example, model: MDT 17.1
jingpan jiangjun 液盤將軍 (jiingpalm jiahngjun) See jinpan jiangjun
jingqi 荊妻 (jinggaih) Fig. Lowly wife (wears bramble hairpins): SHZ c7. Also jingfu～婦
jingqian 經錢 (jiingqialn) Money paid a Daoist or Buddhist priest to chant sutras: YQX 854.4
jingsi 細思 (jiingsi) Romantically devoted (originally 熟思): WB 288.8
jing’tou 境頭. 景～ (jiingtou) Hallucinatory state or trance: YQX 1673.3
jingtu zhengsang 竟土爭桑 (jiingtu zhengsang) To squabble over land or property: YQX 1378.1
jingwan 晶丸 (jiingwah) White meat of the lichee: CSD 71.14
jingxi 精細 (jiingxih) 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 (jiingxing) Lucky Star (shines only for an enlightened government): THS I.7. Also Dxing 德～
jingyi 旌異 (jiingyih) Distinctive talent: MZJ 623.5
jingyunxian 景雲現 (jiingyulnxiahn) See qingyunxian
jiong
jiongbao 宦暴 (jiongbaoh) See qiongbao
jiongye 遠野・洞 ~ (jiongyee) Wilderness: YQX 645.2
jiu
jiubai 九百, ~伯, ~陌, 久白 (jiuubaai) Daft, out of one’s mind; also, to lose one’s senses: DXX 20.10
jiubudai 酒布袋 (jiubudaih) Cloth wine sack: YQX 725.4
jiucai 賞賞 (jiucai) See qiucai
jiuchong longfengque 九重龍鳳閣 (jiuchong longfengqueh) See jiuchong[tian]
jiuchong[tian] 九重 天 (jiuchongtian) Deep recesses of the palace (emperor’s dwelling place): WB 67.18. Also jiuchong longfengque～龍鳳閣
jiuchuan 酒船 (jiuchuanl) Fig. Wine cup: YQX 883.12
jiuconglong 舊從龍 (jiuconglong) Loyal old official serving the emperor: YFG 1.12
jiudi’li 就地裏 (jiudihilii) See jiu’li
jiufan qihuan 九仏七還 (jiufan qihuanl) See qifan jiuhuan
jiugai 九垓 (jiugai) Highest reaches of heaven: YQX 1707.21

jiugusuo 吉路索 (jiuuguussuo) Heavy cable of leather and hemp fiber cast to snare the enemy: WB 67.10. See also hongmiantao


jiuhuan qifan 久還七返 (jiuuhuanl qifaan) See qifan jiuhuan

jiuhun 九闕 (jiuhun) Palace gates: THS 264.4

jiuji sanhuai (jiujujl sanhuail) Ranks of court officials: MZJ 303.7

jiujie sanshi (jiuujie sanshih) Streets of the capitol: MDT 257.8

jiujintou 酒浸頭 (jiuujihntoul) See jiuzaotou

jiujiang 九京 (jiuujing) Netherworld: THS 91.1. Also Jiuyou 九幽

jiujing popi 舊景漂皮 (jiuujijing popil) Troublemaker (always in trouble with the law): WB 73.9

jiujiu (jiuhjiuh) See xiaoxian

jiuku 起居 (jiuukuh) Tavern: ZXZY 205.13

jiulie sanzhen (jiuulieh sanzhen) See sanzhen

jiu'li 起里 (jiuhlii) 1. The inside; details, inside story: YQX 484.3 2. Inwardly; down inside: YQX 201.18. Also jiudi'li - 轉～, ju'zhong - 中

jiujiu (jiuhjiu) See xiaoxian

ju * (ju) See bolao

jiupie 揪撮 (jiupie) To give up, abandon: YQX 484.3

jiuqin 就親 (jiuqin) To marry; hold a wedding: WB 38.8

jiuqu 購取 (jiuqu) To save: LZY 147.4

jiuqu [tianxian] 九曲天險 (jiuqu tian-xiaan) Yellow River: THS 239.6

jiu'ri'li 扉家裏 (jiuhrlii) See jiul

jiushiri 九十日 (jiushiri) Three-month period: DXX 1.10

jiusong 九聲 (jiusong) See chouwen

jiuzuo 九著 (jiuzuol) To seize, clutch: YQX 640.11
juban 拘絆 (jubahn) To restrain, restrict: MZJ 25.9
jubao 舉保 (juubaao) To recommend: YQX 577.6
judai yishi 裙帶衣食 (judaih yishil) To rely on a woman for sustenance
judu 姿度 (juuduh) Manners, customs: YCJ 115.6
judu 巨毒 (juhdul) Long military sword: YQX 937.18
juduan'rü 段兒, ~斷 (juduahnr) Cunning, deceitful tricks: DXX 150.13
jufa 舉發 (juufa) To show effect: WB 610.5
juhai 給餌 (juhahai) To chop into minced meat (ancient method of execution; ju = 给): MZJ 546.2
jujian binke 偎見賓客 (juhjiahn binkeh) Rude, arrogant treatment of a guest: MZJ 270.6
juju'de 拘拘的 (jugeh) Beating, palpitating (heart): DXX 43.9
jujuan 拘僱 (jujuahn) See juqian
jukou 舉口 (juukou) To speak: XST 280.3
julin chuigou 捕魚 (julihngsheln) Fig. River god (he separated Mt. Hua and Mt. Shouyang): MZJ 722.12
jumaa jinniu 捕馬繯牛 (jumah jinniul) Fig. Stranger to one’s own culture and history (animal in human dress): YCJ 78.10
juqian 拘箝, ~鉗, ~鈎, ~揷, ~錨 (juqialn) To control, restrict, discipline: YQX 706.3. Also jujuan ~僱
jusha 拘攝 (jushah) See jushua
jushou 拘收 (jushhoh) To seize, take control: WB 58.9
jushua 拘刷 (jushuah) To take into custody, arrest: YQX 1482.15. Also jusha ~攝
jusi 拘肆 (jusih) Officer in charge of licensed courtesans: YQX 1649.15
jutou 拘頭 (jutoul) See goutou
juwan 鉤萬 (juwahn) Many tens of thousands: WB 68.14
juzhongzhong'de 居中中地 (juzhongzhongde) To walk straight and proper: DXX 68.1
juan
juanhu 圓圖 (juanhhuih) A snare, trap: DXX 104.5. Also juankui ~樞, ~續, juanwei ~圖
juanjian 捕煎 (juannjian) Fried pastry: WB 246.15
juankui 圓樞, 圖續 (juahnkuh) See juanhui
juanwei 圓圖 (juahnweil) See juanhui
juan'z 卷子 (juahnz) Variety of pasta
jue
jue 決 (juel) 1. To scold (= 擊): WB 572.1; chastize sternly: YQX 341.20. 2. To beat (= 擊): WB 106.6.
jue 擊 (juel) 1. Stubborn, unyielding: DA-DIAN 799. 2. To pull up (boat anchor or tethering stake): YQX 1659.7. 3. To go as far as: YQX 640.17
jue 銼 (juel) To pull a long face: YQX 540.5
jue 拽 (jue) 1. To break off, sever: WB 873.3. 2. To stroke, pull on (ears): DXX 144.3
jue 覺 (juel) See also jiao
jue 職 (juel) See also jiao
jue bu dai shi 決不待時 (jueh buhdaihshil) To execute without delay (in ancient times executions were held only in autumn): YQX 1654.6
jueding 擊丁, 擊, ~揷, ~揷 (juelde) Pimp; male in charge of a brothel: YQSC II 220. Also jueh ~揷
jueer naosai 摂耳懶腮 (jueer naolsai) Nervous and flustered: YQX 633.9. Also
jueer xiansai
rousai jueer 捂～～，naosai jueer 捂～～～，
jueer xiansai 捂耳捂腮 (jueer xiansai)
See jueer naosai
juehou 绝後 (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 決科 (jueke) To determine examination winners: DXX 125.15
juekou 绝口 (juekou) See xuankou
juelai 撲台 (juelai) See jueding
juesa 决撤，决～，撤～～ (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 墟索 (juesuo) See huosuo
jueweibian 绝韦编 (jueweibian) Hard, diligent study (wear out the rawhide that tied together the bamboo slips on which were written the earliest books): MZJ 116.1
jueyingle kou 决应了口 (jueyingle kou)
To accept, agree to: WB 64.6
juezi 嗟咨 (juezi) To sigh with regret and complaint: YQX 635.2
juezisi 绝子嗣 (juezisi) To end the family’s male line: WB 89.14

jun

junban kunyanju 峻坂困鹽駒 (junh...
kaibo 123 kaiju

K

kai

kaibo 關 割 (kaibo) To cut open: WB 133.17
kaichu 開 扱 (kaichul) 1. To get rid of, expel: YQX 1121.8. 2. To kill, put to death: YQX 1495.21
kaie 關 [e] (kaie) 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, ~ 喝, ~ 呼, kai[ke] ~ 科
kaifeng 開 風 (kaifeng) To urinate or defecate: DADIAN 88
kaifengzi 開 封 字 (kaifengzhizi) To open a letter: YCJ 106.12
kai ganlumen 關 盂 風 (kai ganluhmeln) Ceremony to feed hungry ghosts (cast water aloft which changes into dew drops): PPJ 187.9
kaiguangming 關 明 (kaiguangmilng) To add eyes to a portrait or statue: YQX 1599.11
kai[he] 關 [he] (kaihe) See kai[e]
kaiheng 開 傳 (kaiheng) See siheng
kaihuangjian 關 鬥 戟 (kaihuangjian) 1. Sword which has taken its first life: YQX 49.7. 2. Fig. Treacherous sweet talk of a prostitute: YQX 1534.7
kaihun 關 輕 (kaihun) See kaitu
kaijiao 開 交 (kaijiao) To part; also, be separated: YQX 782.3
kai[ke] 關 科 (kaike) See kai[e]
kai liujungong 開 六 鉤 弟 (kai liujhungong) To show extraordinary strength (pull a 180 lb. bow; one 鉤 = thirty lbs.): DXX 60.3
kaimen qijianshi 開 門 七 景 事 (kaimen qijianshi) Basic household necessities firewood, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar, and tea: YQX 1323.20
kaimo 搬 貨 (kaimol) To regulate, control: WB 522.21
kaiqi 開 契 (kaiqi) Budd. To commence a ceremony: WB 269.12
kaiqie 劉 諦 (kaiqie) Honest, sincere: HUIJ III 22.6
kaiqu 開 取 (kaiqu) To open: ZXZY 55.12
kaishanzhi 開 山 紙 (kaishanzhii) Yellow paper money burned at a gravesite: MDT 183.10
kaitu 開 着 (kaitul) Budd. To break vows against meat or alcohol consumption: YQX 224.9. Also kaihun ~ 著
kai‘zheyean zuo, he‘zheyen shou 開 着 眼 做 合 着 眼 受 (kaizheyean zuoh, hel-zheyean 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 開 (kaan) 1. To cross examine: YQX 637.19. 2. To chop, split (= >$L): WB 275.16
kan 瞪, 開, 眼 (kahn) To spy on, watch: YQX 1283.7
kancheng 看 成, 看 承, 看 堪 ~ (kanchelng) To treat; look upon: YQX 93.17
kan‘dang 看 閤 (kan‘dang) See qu‘dang
kandui 看 封 (kanduih) Destined, predetermined: YQX 894.1
kanguan 看 官 (kanguan) Dear audience: WB 972.12
kanhu 勳 總 (kanhun) To match horoscopes to determine the suitability of a couple for marriage: WB 82.15
kanhu 勳 婚 (kanhu) To match horoscopes to determine the suitability of a couple for marriage: WB 82.15
kanjieu 看 税 (kahnieoul) Storied building with a street view: YQX 1551.8
kanju 看 酒 (kanjuh) To serve (see to) wine: YQX 883.11
kankan 看看（kahnkahn）Just about to, on the verge of: YQX 843.13
kamlengnuan 看冷暖（kahnleengnuan）To evaluate a situation to one’s best advantage: ZXZY 159.7
kanlengpo 看冷破（kahnleengpoh）To observe cynically from the sidelines: DXX 101.1
kanqiannu 看钱奴（kahnqiannul）Miser, slave to money: YQX 367.1
kanqu 看觑～取（kanquh）To watch over, take care of: YQX 1499.18
kansheng jianzhang 看生見長（kahnsheng jiahnzhaang）To raise, nurture: YQX 1019.1
kanshengpo 看生婆（kahnshengpo）Midwife: ZXZY 160.4
kansi 看伺（kahnshih）To spy on, peep: YQX 142.12
kang 喙（?kang）To peck or preen (birds): FANGYAN 42
kao 硬（kaobaor）Buttocks: YCSC II 232
kaolao 拐梢（kaolaaao）1. Round; conical (like a wicker basket): WB 801.19. 2. Fan-shaped half-circle: DXX 61.10. Also kao-laoquan ~ 圆样, 拐梢圈 See kaolao
kaolaoquan 拐梢圈, 拐梢圆（kaolaoquan）See kaolao
kaoman 考滿（kaomanaan）See mankao
kaoxie 靠歇（kaohxie）After a moment: ZXZY 51.12

ke 可（kee）1. To fit in with, suit one’s wishes: YQX 855.14. 2. To be well, normal:

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kerenzeng  可人憎 (keerenzeng) See kezengcai
kesha 可煞, ~ 辡, ~ 烦 (kesheah) Extremely; completely; truly: DXX 92.2
keshen’de 可甚的 (keeshenlnde) See keshen’mu
keshi 可事 (keeshih) Trifling matter; also, easy: SCQ 81
keshi[ma] 可事麼 (keeshima) See keshen’mu
keshi[mo] 可事末 (keeshihmoh) See keshen’mu
keshui 渴睡, 睡 ~ 睡 (keshuih) To close the eyes pretending sleep: YANG I 2624.5
.keta 磚塔 (keta) 1. Describes rapid movement or action: YQX 1652.18. Also .kepita 可艾 ~ .keta 呵 ~ . See also .geda[da] 2. Sound of a lock: YQX 1632.11. Also .keda ~ 搭, ~ 答, 可搭, 可答
ketou 謂頭 (kehrhoul) Interest earned by usury: YQX 1568.21
ketou zhuangnao 磚頭撞腦 (kehrhoul zhuahngnaao) To meet with, encounter: YQX 220.2
kewu’de 可兀的 (keuwhude) 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 (kexixi) Delightful, loveable, pleasing: YQX 842.7. Also keke xixi ～ ～ , chixi 吃 ~ , 吃戲, gexi 乞戲, qixi 乞戲, 乞戲
kexiniang 可喜娘, ~ 嬌, ~ (kexiiniang) Lovely lady: WB 261.7. Also kexizhong ～ 種, keyiniang ～ 意, keyizhong ～ 意, qizhong 乞戲 種
kexizhong 可喜種 (kexizhong) See kexiniang
kexiaying 頭下瘤 (kexiaying) Detestable thing (throat goiter or tumor): YQX 38.17
kexing 客星 (kexhing) Fig. Honored guest from afar (star from another constellation): MZJ 435.2
keya 咬牙, ~ 呀, 磚 ~ (keyhal) To chew the fat, pass the time of day: WB 294.11. Also yake ~ 磚, keya liaozi ~ 料嘴, ~ 嘴, qiaoza [liaozi] ～ 料嘴, shanya xianke 詩 ~ 聞 ~
keya liaozi 咬牙料嘴, ~ 嘴 (keyhal liaozei) See keya
keyan eyu 講言訛話 (keyan elyɯ) See huan hanyu
keyebian 可也便 (keeyebiahn) See kebien
keyiniang 可意娘 (keyiiniang) See kexiniang
keyizhong 可意種 (keyiizhong) See kexiniang
keyin 講銀 (keyihin) Ingots of silver (ke = 鋁): YQX 1380.3
keyoulai 可又來, ~ 由 ~ (keyouhlaif) Isn’t it the truth??: YQX 1119.14
keyu eyan 講語訛言 (keyu elyun) See huan hanyu
.kezaza 克匝匝 (kzhaza) Sound of mixing mud and ashes with water: YQX 1398.6
kezengcai 可憎才 (kezengcai) Loveable, heartbreakingly darling: WB 263.2. Also kerenzeng ~ 人 ~, kezengren ~ 人, derenzeng ~ 人
kezeng’die 可憎的別 (kezengdie biel) To be passionately obsessed: WB 307.11
kezengniang 可憎娘 (kezengniang) 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 (keezhidaoh) 1. Of course!: YQX 1506.18. 2. No wonder!
kezi 科子, 客 (kezzii) Sing-song girl: YQX 200.2; MZJ 128.9

ken

ken 啃 (keen) To gnaw bones (= 嚼): YQX 266.6
kenfen 肯分 (keefehn) 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 gunialng) See Zigu sanniang
kengxian 坑陷 (kengxiahn) To entrap: WB 666.17

kong

kongbian 空便 (kongbiahn) Chance, opportunity: YQX 748.12
kongchi 控持, ~ 馁 (kongchhil) 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 控甲士 (kongjiashih) Mounted archer in armor: YQX 5.6

kongjinsuo 控金索 (kongjinsuoo) To secure a lock: HUJI III 95.7
kongmeiluan 空没亂 (kongmeillahn) See kongmenluan
kongmen 空門 (kongmeln) Budd. Monastery or temple (gate of emptiness): DXX 11.11. Also shamen 沙～. See also sangmen
kongmenluan 空門亂 (kongmeilluahn) To be beside oneself with anguish or misery: YQX 645.11. Also kongmeiluan ～沒～
kongmu 孔目 (kongmuh) Clerk in charge of court documents: YQX 843.21. Also dukongmu 都～
kongpi-nang 空皮囊 (kongpilnalng) 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 ～房
kong'zhe 控住 (kongzhe) To turn wrong-side out: WB 29.3

kou

kouchen 口珍 (koucheehn) See buhai kouchen
kouchi 叩齿 (kouchhi) Dao. To chatter the teeth (in reverent prayer): YQX 1695.2
kouchuo 口啞 (kouchuoh) Mouth: DXX 148.13
koudahe 口搭合 (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 ～喫～.～街～
kouhao 口號 (kouhaoah) Doggerel, a jingle: YQX 23.18
koujia 口茄 (kooujia) Mouth agape: DXX 22.6
koukun 口困 (kooukun) To talk a lot (tire the mouth): YQX 1680.4
koumo 口抹 (kooumoo) Glib-tongued: YQX 942.7
kouri'z 扣日子 (koourihz) To select the right day: YQX 53.11
koushun (kooushuhn) 口順 (kooushuhn) To use a nickname: YQX 842.11. Also shunkou ~
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 口鮮錢 (koouxialnqialn) See kouhanqian
kouying 口硬 (koouyihih) 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
kucong 苦悰 (kuucoolng) Troubles difficult to speak of: DXX 114.3
.kudengdeng 殆登登 (kudengdeng) See .gedengdeng
kudidi 苦滴滴 (kuuddidi) Miserable, suffering: YQX 744.1
kuhaning 酷寒亭 (kuhhalnings) Place for the cold, hungry, and homeless
Kuhaning 酷寒亭 (kuhhalnings) Title of a Yuan drama (YQX #58): YQX 217.21
kuhu 苦會 (kuhuih) Highly skilled at: ZXZY 1.3
ku kuku zizi 苦苦孜孜 (kuuku zizi) See kuzizi
kulei 酷累 (kuhleih) Fritter made with dough and greens: WB 910.3
ku'li bashe 窮裏拔蛇 (kuulli balshel) Fig. Reluctant and uncooperative (a snake pulled from its hole): YQX 1525.20
kulong 窮笼 (kuloling) 1. Cave, cavity: YQX 298.12. 2. Flawed, full of holes; without substance, empty: YQX 1380.1
kumutang 枯木堂 (kumuhtalng) Bud. Monastery meditation chamber (hall of dead trees after the rigid posture of meditating monks): WB 264.3
ku-naoqian 苦嘗錢 (kuunaaoqialn) Extortion and bribes squeezed from prisoners by jailors: YQX 699.1. Also yuankuqian
k'u'-li xiucailzuoh youtui 女兒未休猜做有腿 (kuhlii xiucailzuoh youtuil) Woman of formidable will (mannish but lacking a penis; 腿 is a euphemism for 頭): YQX 196.13
kusi 苦死 (kuusii) Strong; desperate: YQX 888.5
kusi 庫司 (kuhsi) 1. Bud. Monk in charge of the treasury: DXX 124.2. 2. Keeper of stores: YQX 675.8
kutai 殘骸 (kuetail) Miserable wretch: ZXZY 68.7
kuyanyan 苦淹淹 (kuuyanyan) 1. In very low spirits: YQX 46.16. 2. Wretched, miserable: WB 67.6
kuzhengzheng 砥 睹 睹 (kuzhengzheng) Firm and unyielding: LIDAI II 789.11
kuzizi 苦孜孜 (kuuzzizi) Suffering, anguish: YQX 634.18. Also kuku zizi ~～～

kua
kuaguan 詩官 (kuaguan) To be paraded through the streets for three days after

kuahu 跨虎 (kuahu) To subdue a tiger 
(after the filial son Yang Xiang who saved his father from a tiger): WB 31.18
kuaqianghui 誇強會 (kuaqiaanghuih) To flaunt or show off ability: YQX 1677.16
kuai 快 (kuaih) 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): SHZ 38
kuaidie 快捷 (kuaihdiel) Be quick, get a move on! (=快點): YQX 1666.9
kuaihuosan 快活三 (kuaihuolsan) Fat person: YQX 1063.2. Kuaihuosan 呱 (kuaihhuolsan) Aria title in Yuan music dramas
kuaijia 快家 (kuaihjia) To return home (kuai = 回): YQX 405.10
kuaijiai 块塗(kuaihjiai) Grie-vance: CSD 57.3
kuainian 快慢 (kuaihniaan) To hurry in pursuit (nian = 追): YQX 1184.8
kuai'shoushak 手 (kuaihshou) See kuai’z
kuai'z 塗子 (kuaihz) Yamen runner: ZXZY 134.7. Also kuai''z
kuan'zi 快子 (kuaihzi) Yamen runner: ZXZY 134.7. Also kuai’shou ~手
kuai''z 塗子 (kuaihzi) Meas. For horses: YQX 585.14
kuangkuangke 宽 杀 (kuanchaang-chaang) See kuanchuo[chuou]
kuanchuo[chuoo] 宽绰绰 (kuanchuoh-chuoh) 1. Loose, expansive, spacious: WB 214.8. 2. Lavish, plentiful: YQX 993.11. Also kuanchangchang ~ 敵敵
kuaunda zhouzao 宽 打周遭 (kuanzaa zhouzaoo) To beat about the bush; broach a subject in a roundabout way: WB 13.1. Also kuanda zhouzhe ～～折
kuanda zhouzhe 宽 打周折 (kuanda zhouzheh) See kuanda zhouzao
kuan'de 款的 (kuandede) Carefully, slowly: DXX 106.8.
kuan'ai 款快 (kuankaiah) Loose, baggy (clothing): YQX 510.6
kuankuan 款款 (kuankaankan) Gentle: YQX 279.7
kuan'kuan 款款 (kuankaankan) Gentle and tender: MZJ 343.8
kuanpianfen 宽片粉 (kuanpiaheen) Broad noodles: WB 275.2. Also kuopianfen
kuanta 款踏 (kuantah) To walk slowly, carefully: YQX 710.12. Also kuancu ~步
kuanteng 款勝 (kuantelung) To cause pain or suffering: MZJ 45.8
kuan'tun 宽褪 (kuantuuhn) Hanging loose, baggy (clothing): WB 271.19
kuanxi 款惜 (kuanxil) Tender love: DXX 84.2
kuang 快 (kuang) But, how; what can one do? (used like 好): WB 431.17
kuangjiào 暴脚 (kuangjiiao) Bowlegged (kuang = 暴): DXX 151.1
kuangke 狂客 (kuangkeh) Wild, reckless fellow: YQX 338.5
kuangzhang  狂犟 (kuanglingzhang)  Madness; frenetic behavior: DXX 42.10

kui

kui  慄 (kuih)  See quanhui

kuiguang  奎光 (kuilguang)  Examinee’s premonition that he will pass: MZJ 301.7

kuilong  混龙 (kuilulong)  Fig. To pass examinations (fish turning into dragon): MDT 254.1

kuitu  虏图, 窥 ~ (kuitul)  To lay devious plots and schemes: YQX 205.10. Also suotu 所~, tukui ~ ~

kun

kun  欽 (kun)  Underpants (= 習): YQX 51.12

kunqian  凫觐 (kunqian)  Budd. To shave the head and become a monk: YCJ 16.4

kuntengteng  因騰騰 (kuhntelngtelng)  Tired, drowsy: YQX 333.9. Also kunyanyan ~ 淘漉

kunwai  閩外 (kuunwaih)  China’s border regions: WB 253.16

Kunwu  昆吾 (kunwul)  Fine sword (named for the mountain that supplied the metal to forge it): WB 64.4

kunxian  耳弦 (kunxian)  Pipa (strings were made of wild hen tendons): CSD 34.14

kunyanyan  因懹懹 (kuhnyanyan)  See kuntengteng

kuo

kuoduanchi  闇端赤 (kuohduanchih)  See wenduchi

kuolala  括刺刺 (kuoalalahlah)  To set up a howl, make a fuss: WB 910.14

kuopianfen  閩片粉 (kuohpianfeen)  See kuanpianfen
lababa 肚巴巴，~ 把把 (lahbabba) To poop (child language): WB 563.10
labu 刺步 (lahbuh) To walk (lift the feet): WB 935.12
lachai 蠅緞鎮 (lahchahbii) Arrow-shaped hairpin made of silver alloy: YQX 335.21
lada 刺答，~ 搭，~ 達 (lahda) Hanging down, drooping: YQX 788.6. Also .dala ~ ~，~ 搭
ladeng lideng 刺登哩登 (laideng liideng) Pat. Syll. Tra-la-tra-la: WB 129.18
laga 刺古 (lahguu) See Zhelagu
laguo 蟻塌 (lahguo) See lazha
lala tata 刺刺塌塌 (lahlah tata) See lata
lali 拉里 (lalii) Here (= 在這兒 in the Suzhou dialect): HUJI III 88.10
lali 腫脹，刺 ~ (lahlii) Mange causing hair loss: YQX 1527.5
lalang 辣浪 (lahlahng) Reckless, heedless: DXX 99.11
laqiangtou 蠅槍頭，蠅 ～～ (lahqiangtou) Fig. Shiny but useless (tin-tipped spear): YQX 1522.3. Also yinyang laqiangtou 銀銃 ～～
'lasha 刺煞 (lahsha) Suff. For verbs and adjectives
lata 彎過，刺塌，刺鬨，刺塔 (laltah) 1. Slovenly, dirty: MZJ 613.13. Also lala tata 刺刺塌塌 2. To shuffle along (= 蹦拉): YQX 1356.2
latazu 刺塌醉 (lahlahzi) Rotten drunk: LU 282
latan 蠅塌 (lahthaan) See lazha
lazha 蠅渣 (lahzhha) Sickly waxen complex

L

lai 来 (lail) 1. Part. Final optative (like 吧): YQX 1508.9. 2. Pat. Syll.: YQX 9.14. Also written 個, 哎 3. As...as (describes size, depth, extent, etc.): WB 282.15. 4. Approximately, or so (after numerals or quantities): YQX 1518.4
lai 傢 (lail) 1. Child role, male or female: WB 301.7. Also laier ~兪，徳兒，laiza 德子，lairen ~人 2. Pat. Syll. See 'lai 来 (2)
laicai 傢財 (laicai) To welch on a debt: YQX 1516.12
laidan 德andalone (laidan) See danlai
lai'de 要的，~ 得 (laidel) See laisa'de
lai'de sa'de 來的撒的 (laidel sade) See laisa'de
laier 德兒，徳 ~ (laiir) See lai 傢
laigu wanpi 賴骨頑皮，獡 ~ ~ (lahguu walnpil) Stubborn, recalcitrant: YQX 638.10. Also lairou wanpi ~肉 ~，laipi laigu ~ ~ ~
lailai 傢 (lailai) Young male role or player: MZJ 122.4
laipi laigu 賴皮賤骨 (lailpil laihu) See laigu wanpi
lairen 傢人 (laireln) See lai
lairou wanpi 賴肉頑皮 (lahrouh walnpil) See laigu wanpi
laisa'de 來撒的，~ 得 (lahsade) More nimble; more skilled; stronger,: YQX 233.9. Also lai'de ~ ~，~ 得，lai'de sa'de ~ ~ ~
lai 傢子 (lailzii) See lai 傢

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Ian 132 lanyancai

Ian 呆, 俆, 們, 嗜 (lahn) Stupid, foolish: WB 297.2
Ian 焚 (laan) To roast: WB 275.1
Ian 缆 (lahn) 1. To cable together: WB 260.10. 2. To moor (boat): YQX 1663.18
Ianbaolou 濫包宴 (lahnbaoloul) See langbaolou
Ianbieshe 懶別設 (laanbielsheh) See langeshe
Iange 蘭閣 (Ialngel) Ladies quarters: YQX 1712.16
Iangua 爛瓜 (lahngua) Fig. Poetic name for wine (overripe melon): YQX 1391.13
Ianguan 擱關, 擱 (Ialnguan) 1. Arms: YQX 400.13. 2. Arms of incredible strength: YQX 238.4
Ianguan wuli 濫官污吏 (lahnguan wuli) See ianguan[yuan]
Iangan[yuan] 濫官員 (lahnguanyualn) Venal official. Also ianguan wuli ~ ~污吏: YQX 1665.7
Ianhuanjii 爛黃蠹, 濫 ~ ~ (lahnhuanjii) Fig. Scholarly bookworm (“rotten pickled leeks”; smells bad and is a rotten lover): YQX 1256.6. Also lanmen ~ ~醜菜
Ianjian 擱檯 (Ialnjiahn) Railing on a balcony: WB 13.10
Ianjun 擱軍 (Ialnjun) Pillory, stocks: DXX 164.9
Ianlao 藍勞 (Ialnlao) Rambling, incoherent speech (=囂嘅): WB 142.17. Also laolan ~ ~
Ianlou 藍緋 (Ialnloul) Ragged garments (=褴褛): WB 24.1
Ianmen 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
Ianmenzhong 擱門鈴 (lahnmelnzhong) Toasts drunk at the time of lanmen (See also lanmen): YQX 916.8. Some say “host’s toast to departing guests”
Ianming[']r 濫名兒 (lahnmilngr) Sullied reputation: WB 12.21
Iannao 蘭燒, 水 (lahnnao) Fig. Boat (orchid oars): HUJI III 60.4
Ianpao 藍袍 (Ialnpaol) Gown of an official: MDT 254.5
Ianqiao shuian 藍橋水淹 (lanqiaol 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
Ianqiaoyi 藍橋遊 (lanqiaolyih) Love trysting site (after the Lan bridge post-station where Pei Hang 萬航 encountered the immortal maid Yun Ying: WB 39.10
Iansan 懶散 (laansaah) See lanshan
Iansan 開散 (laansaah) To part, separate; leave abruptly: YQX 1256.12
Iansan 藍散 (laalsaah) See dansan and YQSC II 309
Ianshan 開珊, ~珊, ~山, 珊 (laansaah) 1. In decline, withered, decayed: WB 130.9. 2. Indolent; flagging; languid: WB 673.10. Also iansan 懶散
Iansheshe 懶著設 (laansahehshheh) Indolent, lazy: YQX 915.11. Also ianbieshe ~ ~ 懶著 ~說～
Ianshi 掃事 (laansaah) Busybody, troublemaker: WB 923.15
Ianshuohe 懶說設 (laansaushoheh) See iansheshe
Iantai 藍臺 (Ialntai) Magnificent building: WB 24.6
Iantou 擱頭 (Ialntoul) Head on; direct: WB 86.9
Iantuon 滋滋 (Ialntuun) Plump: DADIAN 595
Ianyancai 懶醜菜 (lahnyaancaih) See lanhuangji
lanyangtou 烊羊頭 (lahnyaangtoul) To beat to a pulp: WB 130.12
lanyou 蘭友 (lahnyou) Good and intimate friend: THS 142.5
lanzong 棲獰 (lalnzohng) To obstruct, stop: WB 285.13

lang

langban 樓板 (lahngbaan) Board used to startle fish into the net when struck: YQX 1704.19. Also minglan[ban] 嘀榔板
langbaolou 樓包裹 (lahngbaolou) Slut, woman of low moral character: YQX 1070.5. Also lanbaolou 潞
langchi pu'tou 狼契牀頭 (lahngchi pulitou) Fig. Helpless in a difficult situation (kercifie stuck in a wolf ’s throat: it cannot swallow it nor cough it up): YQX 985.20
langchong 狼蟲 (lahngcholng) Tiger: YRZJ 81.2
langdang 郎當 (lahngdang) 1. Long, loose, baggy (clothing): YQX 1249.11. 2. Dejected, depressed; frustrated: YQSC II 314
langdang 郎當 (lahngdang) Sound of a lock or a chain: MZJ 287.11
langdang 簡遜 (lahngdang) Carriage trappings: MZJ 480.4
langdang qiankun 浪蕩乾坤 (lahngdahng qialnkun) Out in the open, in broad daylight: YQX 1504.3
langgan 狼肝 (lahnggan) Bamboo: DXX143.13
langgu 朗孤 (lahanggu) Military officer role in Ming drama: MZJ 208.1
langhulu 狼虎路 (lahnghuuluh) Mountain trail: YQX 641.1
langjun 郎君 (lahngjun) Man, gentleman; husband; lover: YQX 883.3, 1434.17
langkan 浪侃 (lahngkaan) To talk nonsense, gibber: YQX 1658.17. Also hukan 胡～
langkang 狼伉, ~狼 (lahngkahng) Big; clumsy, cumbersome: CSD 94.5
langlang 狼狼 (lahnglaang) See bu-langlang
langmiao 廢廟 (lahngmiaoah) Royal court: MZJ 330.8
langpu 狼僕 (lahngpu) Henchman, lackey, thug: YQX 555.13
langyabang 狼牙棒 (lahngyalbahng) See langya zaoshuo
langyagun 狼牙棍 (lahngyalguhn) See langya zaoshuo
langya zaoshuo 狼牙專樂 (lahngyal zaoshuoh) Long lance with nails protruding along one edge (wolf-toothed datewood lance): YQX 1177.7. Also langyabang ~棒, langyagun ~棍
langzi sangmen 浪子養門 (lahngzi saangmeln) Gay blades, young wastrels (young men with tragic fates): YQX 1659.14. See also sangmen, huahua taisui
langzhu 郎主, 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
laoamu 老阿母 (laoamu) See laoazhe
laoazhe 老阿者 (laoazhee) Jur. Grandmother: WB 123.10. Also laoamu ~～母
laobaixiang 老白相 (laobaixiaxhng) Pleasure seeker, one who knows how to enjoy himself: THS 60.13
laobao 老搗 (laobao) See bao’r
laobeihui 老背晦, ~晦 (laabeihhuii) Muddle-headed old fool: YQX 442.3
laocang 老嘞 (laocang) See cantgou

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laocheng 笼 成 (laolchelng) Penal colony: YQX 229.3

laocheng 力承. 成, 笼 成, 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

laogan 老官 (laaogong) Husband (polite address): YQX 1502.13

laogongzhu 老公祖 (laaogongzuu) Your Honor (polite address to a local official: THS 83.12

laohelzhong 丧合重 (laolhelzhohng) See lao[taijzhong]

laolan 劳 蓝 (laolnaln) See lanlao

laolang 老郎 (laolalng) Teacher, elder, master (term of respect): YQX 1434.12

laolao 喇 喇 (laollaol) Dog's bark: YQX 1727.1

laolao 劳落 (laollaoh) To toil (= 劳碌): XST 278.3

laolao rangrang 劳 犬 犬 (laollaol ralingralng) See laorang

laolong 拢 茢, ~ 陵, ~ 靴 (laolilng) Trembling from nervousness or apprehension
   (fearful of being pricked when harvesting water chestnuts): YQX 1205.15

laolong 劳笼, 劳~. 劳�� (laololng) To confine, restrict, restrain, control: YQX 149.9

laolong 拢 龍, ~ 獐 (laololng) See dafeng

laolü 劳麓 (laolül) Old ass (scurrilous term for an old man): YQX 632.18

laoluo 劳落 (laollaoh) Lonely, isolated: YQX 891.1

[laomifan] niesha buchengtuan 老米饭捏不成团 (laomiifahn niesha buchengtuan) Prov. Unity cannot be forced
   (overcooked rice will not stick together to form a ball): YQX 558.18. Also [laomifan]
   nuoshu buchengtuan 劳米饭捏不成团 (laomiifahn nuoshua buchengtuan) See [laomifan] niesha buchengtuan

laopeitang 老陪堂 (laaopeiltalng) Cronies, boorish sidekicks: THS 108.13

laorong 劳 狂 (laolqialn) Coins, money (Suzhou local dialect): HUJI III 106.8

laorongpo 劳 狂 (laooqialnpol) Greedy old hag (brothel madam): YQX 205.13

laorang 劳 狂 (laolraln) 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 劳~. 劳~ (laolralngrlalng) See laorang

laorangrang 劳 犬 (laolralngralng) See laorang

laoshitou 老食頭. ~ 石 (laaoshiltou) Honest, upright, and trustworthy person: YQX 198.14

laoshu 老叔 (laaoshul) Polite address to a servant: YQX 246.6

laotaihou 劳待候 (laoltaihlouh) See lao-[taijzhong]

lao[tai]zhong 劳待重 (laoltaiizhong) I’m sorry to trouble you; I beg your pardon:
   WB 744.20. Also laohelzhong 劳待重 (laolhelzhong) See laotaihou 劳待候.

laoxian 老先 (laaxian) Impolite address to an older man (common for the chou 丑 and jing 汲 roles in Yuan dramas): LIDAII 855.14
laoxiao 布校 (laolxiaoh) Military rank: YQX 413.20

laoye shenqu 老役身躯 (laoyeyeh shenqu) This hopeless old body (humble; ye = 身): YQX 640.1

laozhong 布重 (laolzhohng) Sorry to bother you, excuse me: WEI 208.6

laozi 老子 (laaozii) Prison attendant: WB 86.16

laozunzhong 老尊重 (laaozunzhohng) See lao[tai]zhong

le

ledi'xia chachai ziwen 劲底下插柴 自稳 (lehdixiah chachai zhween) Endure the pain with strength and forbearance (punch line of a xiehouyu 歌後語 whose lead line is “When poked in the ribs with a stick”): YQX 202.3. Also xiedi’xia chachai ziwen 极 ～～～～～ Variant for wen: 影 and 忍

leikai 勒開 (leikai) To insist on leaving someone: YQX 875.6

leken 勒掙 (leeken) Niggardly and hard-nosed: YQX 1597.9

leyuan 樂院 (lehyuahn) Brothel: YQX 238.1

lezheng 劲挣 (lezheng) To make an effort; struggle: MDT 205.5

lei

leichen 亜臣 (leilcheln) Official under arrest: CSD 18.2

leigou 嘗勾 (leigou) See yinggou

leiguang shihuoo 雷光石火 (leiguang shihhuoo) Fig. Fleeting quality of human life (brief as a flash of lightning or a flint spark): CSD 124.2

leijia[nan] 擊家漢 (leiljahahn) Master of pugilistic or martial arts: WB 801.14

leilang 磊浪 (leilang) Strong, imposing stature: DX 20.2

leilangan 波欄干 (leilangan) Tear-stained cheeks (like a railing): WB 290.8

leimu 磊埋 (leimu) Logs rolled from a high place to thwart an enemy: WB 739.11

leiqi 累七, 磊 ~ (leiqi) Sacrifice for the dead (held every seventh day for seven weeks): YQX 645.17

leisi batui 波似扒推 (leisih batui) Tears gushing forth: MZJ 226.11

leixie 螨ixa (leik) To put in bonds: WB 25.17

leiyee 落屬 (leiyee) Scar near a tearduct (foretells a bitter fate): WB 89.15

leng

leng 楞, 矜 (leing) Unyielding; merciless: WB 78.17

lengbi-ao 冷鼻凹 (leengbiao) See lenglian[’r]

lengdingding 冷丁丁 (leengdingding) See lengzhengzheng

lenghuahua 冷化化 (leenghuahhuah) Cold and lonely: YQX 270.19

lengjiding 冷急丁 (leengjiding) Without warning, suddenly: LU 190

lengjiao 劲咬 (leengjiaoo) Ability, capability: WB 798.16

lenglian[’r] 冷臉兒 (leengliaanr) Cold, expressionless face: YQX 142.21. Also lenglian'z ～～子, lengbi-ao ～鼻凹

lenglian'z 冷臉子 (leengliaanz) See lenglian[’r]

leng’linqin 冷淋侵 (leenglinqin) Chilling, icy: MDT 238.15

lengpu 冷鋪 (leengpuh) Courier station: YQX 762.11
li ji cheng jia 立计成家 (lihjih chelngjia) See chengji
li jia 彝家, 利~ (lihjia) 1. Amateur 2. Amateur actors and entertainers (vs. practitioners among the literary elite)
lijingjing 立競競 (lihjihngjihng) See li-qin qin
liju chang 援驹唱 (lihjuchahng) Song of parting: MZJ 368.2
liao 里老 (liilaao) See lizheng
.liliilian 離哩連 (liliiliian) See .liu luol
.liliilan luoluo liuan 喋喋囌囌囌 (lili-lain luolliuan) See .liu luol
lilie machi 里列馬赤 (liiliie maachi) Mong. Translator: WB 1021.18
liliu shi 理六時 (liliuhlshi) Budd. Daily rituals and devotions (divided into six periods: chen 辰, rizhong 日中, rimo 日没, chuye 初夜, zhongye 中夜, houye 後夜): YCJ 14.24
.liluo 嘿囌 (liluol) Pat. Syll. Like tra-la; ZXY 68.7. Also .liu luol, .liliu luol, .liyu luol ~, .luoluo luol ~, .luoluo lili ~
.liliu luol 嘿囌囌 (liluolloll) See .liu luol
liqi 力齊 (lihqi) With uniform force; all together: ZXY 4.3
liqiao 塔 quoi (liqiao) Tower over a city gate: MDT 217.9
liqin qin 立欽欽 (lihjinhqhin) To stand frozen with fear: YQX 243.12. Also lijingjing ~競競
lishi 利市 (lihshi) 1. To make a good profit: YQX 228.1. 2. Good luck; also, lucky: YQX 1740.20
lishu 里數 (liishu) Lines, wrinkles; cracks fissures: WB 89.15
Li Si 李四 (lii sih) See Li Wan
Li Wan 李豔 (lii wahn) Tom, Dick, or Harry (used like Zhang Qian 张千, Zhang San 张三)
三. Li Si 李四, for minor servant roles, clerks, and yamen runners: YQX 935.7

liwu 利物 (lihwuh) Prize, reward: WB 1026.16

lixingxuan 理行軒 (liixilngxuan) To ready a carriage for travel: YQX 141.13

liyebi liyeluoo 嘟也波哩也囃 (liyeebo liyeeeluool) Cuddle and coo (what lovers do in private): WB 291.14

liyi 還迤 (liyii) See yili

. liyluo 嘟喻囃 (liyulhuoo) See lieluoo

liyu luoli 嘟譽囃 (liyul luollii) See lieluoo

liyun 梨雲 (lyulyn) Dark clouds before a snowstorm (li = color): SQX 127.1

lizha 立軰 (lihzha) To stand firmly: YQX 1122.1

lizhai 離摘 (lizhai) To escape from; be separated from: YQX 1708.8. Also zhaill ~ 〜〜〜〜

lizhang 里長 (liizhaang) See lizheng

lizhang’z 立帳子 (liizhangz) To take inventory of goods or property: YQX 210.19

lizheng 立掕 (liizheng) To be dumbfounded, dazed, transfixed: DXX 20.10

lizheng 里正 (liizheng) Village head: YQX 656.11. Also liizhang ~長, liilao ~老

lizong 襤祙 (lilzolng) First growth of feathers on a bird: YFG 103.10

lizheng 里正 (liizheng) Village head: YQX 656.11. Also liizhang ~ 長, liilao ~老

liang 頭 (liiang) A kind of chain (military weapon; written 累 in Yuan times, later altered to 鈪): YRZJ 83.11

lianbulian 连不連 (lianjubliian) Continuous: YQX 139.3

lian’dao’r 脣道兒 (liaandaohr) See lian’nao

lian 連 (liaan) A kind of chain (military weapon; written 累 in Yuan times, later altered to 鈪): YRZJ 83.11

lian’dao’r 脣道兒 (liaandaohr) See lian’nao

lian’nao 脣貌 (liaannaao) Face (~, and ~ are suffixes for names of parts of the body): YQX 692.10. Also lian’dao’r ~道兒

lianren 腿刃 (liairehnr) Leg; the calf (ren = 腿): YQX 580.4

lianxiang 霧霧 (liaixiahn) Light rainshower: DXX 15.13

lianxjng 煉形 (liaixhng) Meditation posture: YQX 855.15


lianyunzhnan 連雲棧 (liaiynulnzhahn) Wooden staircase or walkway along a cliff

lianzhii 連枝 (liaizhi) See lianzhi[shu]

lianzhii daiye 連枝帶葉 (liaizhi daih-yeh) Fig. Family’s roots and branches; also, wholly and completely: YANG 1460.2

lianzhii[shu] 連枝樹 (liaiinzhishuh) Fig. Marital bliss (after a myth about trees with interlacing branches): YQX 1657.20. Also lianzhii ~理~

lianzhuhua 連子花 (liaanzhuhua) My darling child (lianjii is a pun on 慕子 or 懷子): WB 349.10
liang

liangbaitian 雨白天 (liaangbailtian) In broad daylight: YQX 691.1
liangbang 雨榜 (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 雨重親 (liaangcholngqin) Marriage between first cousins: MZJ 57.5. Also qintu jiaqin ~ JL
liangdao sanke 雨道三科 (liaangdaoh sanke) To use every possible means to persuade: YQX 856.10
liangge 良規 (liaanggui) Good plan, strategy: MZJ 522.4
liangjian 良閥 (liaangjiahn) Household members (those related by blood as well as servants or slaves): WB 16.20
liangjiang 涼漿 (liaangjiang) Leftover food: YQX 1510.7
liangjue 量決 (liaangjuel) To sentence a criminal: YANG I 165.5
lianglai’z 雨賴子～來 (liaanglaihz) Two-faced; also, to work both sides in secret: YQX 1283.8
liangmo 良霉 (liaangmoo) To look down on, show contempt for: YQX I 1940.2
liangqi 良器 (liaangqi) See lingqi
liang[qi]che 載起重 (liaangqqiche) To ready a carriage: WB 305.21
liangsanke 雨三科 (liaangsanke) To repeat a stage movement several times: WB 8.9. Also sanke ~. See also ke
liangshanshan 涼珊珊 (liaangshanshan) See liangshenshen
liangshenshen 涼珊珊 (liaangshenshen) Fresh and cool: WB 903.3. Also liangshan ~珊珊

liangshi’jia 雨史家 (liaangshihjia) Opponent, enemy: YQX 940.19
liangtou baimian 雨頭白面 ~ ~ 面 (liaangtou baimiaihah) To cater to both sides; also, two-faced: YQX 1524.13
liangtou sanmian 雨頭三面 (liaangtoul smianhah) To hide true feelings; say one thing but think another; also, two-faced: YQX 643.11. Also santou liangmian ~ ~ ~
liangtoushe 雨頭蛇 (liaangtoulshel) Evil omen (forecasts death): SHZ c49
liangxing’zhi hao 良幸之好 (liaangxihngzhi hahao) Wedding: YQX 711.8
Liangyuan 樂園 (liaingyualn) Famous prince’s gardens in Kaifeng: YQX 137.20
liangyuanpeng 樂園棚 (liaingyualnpeing) Theater: WB 971.7

liao

liao 料 (liah) 1. To drop, throw down: YQX 945.11.  2. To rush, run: YQX 1333.2  3. With bright, clear-sighted vision (=瞭): WB 127.15.
liao 聊 (lialo) Just for the moment: WB 288.3
liao 猶 (lialo) Crude, coarse, rough: YQX 893.18
liaochao 料鈔 (liaohchaoh) See yaqing [liao]-chao
liaochi 料時 (liaohchil) 1. To prepare, arrange: WB 260.17.  2. To settle with, deal with, cope: WB 671.21
liaochu 料處 (liaochuh) Outcome, result; issue: SQX 61.3
liaochuokou 料禪口 (liaochuokou) Sagging lower lip: YQX 991.16. Also locchuokou 略～
liaoding 寮丁, 嘎叮, 嘎~-, 撹-, 遣~ (liaolding) Money; odd change: ZXZY 119.3
liaodou 擦闘，挾斗，逞斗（liaodoudou）To provoke, incite, stir up: WB 63.6
liaofeng bomang 擦鋏搨銼（liaofeng bomang）See liaofeng tixie
liaofeng tixie 擦鋏剔刮（liaofeng tixie）Fig. To stir up or invite trouble: WB 175.20. Also tixie liaofeng ～～～，liaofeng bomang ～鋏搨銼
liaojiang[pao] 燃 cena,潦～～,料～～（liaojiangpao）A blister: YQX 1711.10
liaokou 料口（liaokou）See liaozui
liaona 了那（liaonah）Pat. Syll.: WB 884.2
liaor 了兒（liaor）Metal buttons, fasteners: SHZ c61
liaor 議兒,察～（liaor）See liao’z
liaoxie 醜血（liaoxie）Blubber and blood (carnage): DXX 52.4
liaoying 料應（liaoying）To consider, reckon: XST 266.12
liaoyun boyu 擦雲漂雨（liaoyun boyu）Fig. To flirt: LU 560
liaozhe 了者（liaozhe）Part. Final, expressing the admonitive or demand mood (used like 了吧): YQX 305.14
liaozui 料嘴（liaozui）To bicker, squabble: WB 101.8. Also liaokou ～口, douzi 抖～
lieme zhatiao xianluzhai -$ **£ （lieme zhatiao xianluzhai）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
liechi 列超（liechichi）To stagger with unsure footing: YQX 934.8. Also liece列側，liegie ～～，liece 列怯
liechu 烈戱（liechu）See liezhi[qian]
liefeng 劃風（liefeng）Madness: YQX 1245.17
liejue 劃角，烈（liejuel）See lieue
lielie 擦撲（liehlie）Sound of pennants or banners flapping in the wind: DXX 40.5
liema zhatiao xianluzhai 劃馬乍調 嫌路窄（liehmai zhahtiaoal 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 超起，列～，劣怯（liehjue）See liechi
lieque 劃缺（lieque）1. Unreasonable, perverse, malicious; good-for-nothing: YQX 991.16. 2. Fierce, resolute: WB 234.13. Also liejue ～角，～劇
lieyuan’jia 劃冤家（lieyuanjia）See qiaoyuan’jia
liezhi[qian] 烈紙錢（liezhidiem）To burn money or paper images in sacrifice to the dead: YQX 402.9. Also liechu ～楮
lin 咪,侖（lin）See lan
linbiren 臨白刃（linbiren）To fight bravely against hopeless odds (down to the last weapon): CSD 10.14
linbi 臨逼（linbi）See bilin
linchu 臨堵（linchu）At this writing: YQX 888.13
Linfengzhou 麟鳳洲（linsfengzhou）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

linjia 凌甲 (liunjia) Fig. Snowflakes: WB 22.7

linlang 林娘 (lilnlang) Forest: YQX 764.3. Also linluo ~落

linlang 林娘 (lilnlang) Dripping water: WB 685.6

linlin! 咖咖 (lilinlin) Dao. All hail! (used in incantations): YQX 1035.19

linluo 林落 (lilnluo) See linlang

	ling

lingbing 凌迸 (liingbihng) Harsh or shameful treatment: LIDAI II 858.1

lingchi 凌迟 (liingchil) To execute by multiple slices: WB 462.15

lingchi 凌迟 (liingchil) 1. To force, coerce: LZY 20.8. 2. To insult, humiliate: YQX 1218.5

lingduo 領督 (liingduoh) 1. To govern, manage: YQX 603.9. 2. To lay hold of: YQX 78.19

linghua[jing] 花鏡 (lihnghuajihng) Mirror (embossed in ancient times with water chestnut designs): YQX 5.21. Also lingjing ~

lingjian 凌儐 (liingjihahn) To bully, humiliate: YQX 46.17

lingjing 凌境 (lihngjihng) Sickly, skinny: WEI 208.13

lingjing 花境 (lihngjihng) See linghua[jing]

lingli 令吏 (lihnglih) Yamen clerk, yamen runner: YQX 1004.10. Also lingshi ~史,~使

lingli 伶俐 (lihnglih) Precocious, smart, clever: LZY 118.4. 2. Smoothly done, “slick as a whistle”: YQX 1524.18. 3. Morally clean (relationships)

lingli 凌籍,~籍 (lihnglih) To oppress; ride roughshod over (= 陵籍): WB 594.13

.lingling 冷冷 (lihnglilng) Sound of the guqin 古琴: DXX 83.14

lingling 凌凌 (lihnglilng) Trembling with fear: YRZJ 52.12

linglong titou 玲瓏剔透 (lihnglonglihngti-touh) Cleverness; also, skills, smart tricks: YQX 199.15

linglu 靜靜 (lihngluh) See luxu

linglun 伶侶 (lihnglun) Musician; actor, entertainer: YQX 1340.9

lingmo 領抹 (lihngmoo) See lingxi 領系,~戲

lingqi 令器 (lihngqih) Good character: YQX 52.14. Also liangqi ~良

lingque 煦鵲 (lihngqueh) Lucky magpie (foretells auspicious events): WB 313.9. See also xizhu

lingren 令人 (lihngreln) Servant, yamen runner: YQX 32.11.

lingshi 令史,~使 (lihngshii) See lingli 令吏

lingti 凌替 (liingtih) To bully, humiliate: MZJ 207.9


lingxi 領系,~戲 (lihngxih) Draw strings at the collar: YQX 195.20. Also lingmo ~抹

lingxi 禱翟 (lihngxih) Fig. Two hearts united (after the streak in a rhinoceros horn that runs from one end to the other): MZJ 1.10

Lingyanhe 凌煙閣 (lihngyanhel) See Lingyan[ge]

Lingyan[ge] 凌煙閣,陵 ~ (lihngyan-hel) 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 (lihngyiih) To perish, die: LIDAI II 800.3
liu 流 (liul) See tuliu chizhang
liu 灌 (liul) To escape, slip away (= 溺): YQX 628.19
Liuan 六案 (liuhahn) See Liufang
liuan [du]kongmu 六案都孔目 (liuhan dukoonmguh) Clerk at one of the six local government offices: YQX 843.11. See also liufang
Liuchao 劉朝 (liuchao) Han dynasty (founder was surnamed Liu): WB 59.14
liuchenqiangan 六沉枪 (liuchelnqiang) Lance with a dark green bamboo shaft: WB 67.10. Also liuchenqiang 竹騁
liuchu [bing]hua 六出冰花 (liuchu binghua) See liuhua
liu dao lunhui 六道轮回 (liudao luinhui) Budd. Samsara, the endless cycle of birth, suffering, death, and rebirth: WB 85.2
Liudao Zhi 柳盗跖 (liudaodao zhi) Zhi, the robber (here given the surname Liu): MZJ 45.7
liudi 六地 (liudih) Everywhere, in all directions (= 六合): LZY 117.9
liudi 流逝 (liudih) See diliu
liudingshen 六神 (liudingshen) Dao. Popular deities: Dingchou 丁丑, Dingmao 丁卯, Dingqi 丁巳, Ding mo 丁未, Dingyou 丁酉, Dinghai 丁亥: WB 60.12
Liudu 留都 (liudu) Nanjing (after the capitol was moved to Peking): THS 24.5
Liuer 六兒, 湿 (liuerl) Jir. Common name for servant boy (counterpart of 梅香): WB 83.12
liuerqian 流二千 (liuerhqian) Banished two thousand li 里: YQX 845.8
liufang 六房 (liufalgng) The Six Boards at the local level--- civil li 卒, ritual li 煞, revenue hu 户, war bing 兵, judicial xing 刑, works gong 工): YQX 1512.3. Also liuan ～案
liufang lidian 六房吏典 (liufalgng lih- diaan) 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): MZJ 369.8
liuhua huamen 柳花門 (liuhuhuameln) See huamen [liuhu]
liuhua 六花 (liuhhua) Fig. Snowflakes: SQX 64.9. Also liuchu [bing]hua 六出冰～
liuhuating 柳花亭 (liuhuatuiling) See huatiuying
Liuijashen 六甲神 (liuijasheln) Powerful god of hailstorms: CSD 199.8
liu jie [sanshi] 六街三市 (liuijie sanshi) Grandeur of a major city (usually the capital): YQX 633.9. Also sanshi liujie 六街三市
liujiur 劉九兒 (liujiaur) Beggar: YQX 373.19
liu’lao 六老 (liualao) See lu’lao[l’r]
liuliijing 琉璃井 (liulijijing) Fig. Dangerous place (crystal well): YQX 36.20
liuliao 六料 (liulialao) Six cereal grains (rice, millet, wheat, paniced rice, sorghum, and wild rice; often mistaken as liuke ~ 科): YQX 32.3
liumian 灌笺 (liumialn) Willow catkins: THS 160.4
liumo huajie 柳陌花街 (liumohuajie) Brothel district: YQX 194.15. Also liumo huagu ～～街, liumo huaxiang 柳陌花巷 huajie huamo ～～～, huajie huixiang ～～～
liumu huaqu 柳陌花隅 (liumohuagu) See liumo huajie
liumo huaxiang 柳陌花巷 (liumohuaxiing) 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 柳秋 (liuqiu) Hurriedly, slapdash: WB 73.21. See also qiulou
liuquan'r 柳圈儿 (liuquanr) Child's head-garland of willow strands worn for the Qingming 清明 festival: THS 41.8. Also goutouquan
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] (liushao) Wing feathers: YQX 437.21
liushou'r (liushou) Deft, nimble hands: LU 569
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) See liuyang huishou
liuyang shouji 六陽首級 (liuyang shouji) See liuyang huishou
liuyang shouji 六陽首級 (liuyang shouji) See liuyang huishou
liuying 溜营 (liuying) Firefly: YQX 363.21
liuyuan 六院 (liuyuan) 1. General reference to local government offices: HUJI III 109.4. 2. Brothel: DADIAN 122
liu'z 六子 (liu'z) See lu'lao
Longhuang 龙荒 (longhuang) Lands in the far northern reaches of the empire: MZJ 377.6

Longlin 龙鳞 (longlin) Graduate: MDT 258.1

Longlü bama 龍驤把馬 (longlü bama) See liüqian mahou

Longmei 龍媒 (longmei) Fine horse: MZJ 239.12

Longmen 龍門 (longmen) Door, doorway: WB 261.21

Longqi 龍竈 (longqi) See fengyi longqi

Longquan 龍泉 (longquan) Fig. Famous sword; sword (dragon spring): WB 58.1

Longshe 龍אנחנו (longshe) 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 (longsun dizi) Sons and grandsons of the imperial clan: YQX 634.2

Longtao 龍舨 (longtao) One of six military manoeuvres: MZJ 521.13

Longtu 龍塚 (longtu) See Bao Longtu

Longxiu jiaomin 龍袖鳬民 (longxiu jiaomin) Worthy subjects of his majesty: YQX 646.7

Longzhu 龍住 (longzhu) To catch: YQX 47.8

lou

Loubai 露白 (loubai) To reveal that one is carrying silver ingots: YQX 401.15

Loudi 漏地 (loudi) To walk unsurely or ploddingly: MDT 64.5. See also louti

Louji dacai 漏蠡搭菜 (louji dacai) To give oneself away, spl the beans: YQX 783.18

Louke 僕科 (louke) Vixen: WB 280.21

Louluo 僕佬 (louluo) 1. Clever, smart; also, to show off: WB 281.21. 2. Rank and file of bandits: DXX 47.14

Loumianzui 漏面賊 (loumianzui) Criminal with a face brand (faces were tattooed, branded, or scarred to indicate a criminal background): YQX 1508.12

Louqia 漏掐 (louqia) To omit; miss; let fall through: YQX 126.9

Louren 僕人 (louren) Untrustworthy or unreliable person: WB 297.4

Lousou 婦搜 (lousou) Swarthy; whiskery: MDT 118.14

Louti 漏蹄 (louti) Hoofbound (animals of burden): YQX 203.16. See also ludi

Louxie 漏泄.露～ (louxieh) To disclose a secret, leak information: YQX 1085.18. Also xielou～～

Louxingtang 漏星堂 (louxingtang) Tumbledown shack (stars shine through the roof): WB 29.1

Louzeyuan 漏澤院 (louzeyuan) Public cemetery: MDT 102.2

lu

Lu 露 (lu) Also pronounced lou

Lu Bian 盧扁 (lubian) See Lu yi

Ludu 碌堵 (ludu) See luzhou[’r]

Ludu 盧都. 碌～ (ludu) Gurgle in the throat: YQX 197.19. Also .dulu ~碌

Lufugen 鹿脯乾 (lufugen) Dried venison: WB 1020.19

Lujiao 鹿角 (lujiao) Defense perimeter of tree limbs with sharpened branches surrounding military encampments: WB 45.6

Lulao’r 漏老兒. 喊～～, 瞅～～～, 瞅～～～ (lulao’r) Eyes: DXX 70.3. Also li’lao 睜, liu’lao 六, liu’z 六子

Luling 漏陵 (luling) 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 砾砾波波 (luhluh bobo) See .bobo lulu
lupei 醺醲 (luhpeii) See luxu
luqi[ren] 路歧人 (luhqiireln) Itinerant entertainers: WB 972.7. Also qiul ~ ~
lusu 琏箉 (luhsuh) Hanging down, dangling: YQX 1095.14. Also liisu 绿 ~, luosu 绿 ~, luosuo 绿索, 落索
lutai 路台,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 醴醲 (luhxuu) Fine wine: LZY 6.4. Also lupei ~ 醴, lupei 绿醲, luxu 绿 ~, lulung ~ 醴, linglu 醴 ~
luya 鹿牙 (luhyal) Fawn (ya is a diminutive suffix like zaiz 猴子: 猴子 = puppy): YANG I 277.2
Lu yi 虚醫 (luh yi) Famous Warring States period physician Bian Que 扁鹊 of Lu: DXX 106.12. Also Lu Bian ~
Lu Yigu 虚義姑 (luh yihiu) Ancient female paragon of virtue: WB 547.12
luyin 路引 (luhiyiin) Travel document or permit: MDT 122.12
luzhou[’r] 輪軸兒, 碌 ~ ~ (luhzhouhur) Heavy stone roller; also, heavy as a stone roller: DXX 148.14. Also lubu 輪督办, liuzhou 七 ~
luzhou tuipi 輪軸褪皮 (luhzhouh tuipii) Impossible event (stone roller sheds its skin): YQX 1725.16

Lü

lü (luh) To escort under custody: WB 932.16
lücan 緣惨 (luhcacaan) Very dark: WB 295.4
lüchen 泠楔 (luuchehn) To lodge a coffin temporarily while awaiting burial: WB 259.8
lüchenqiang 緯楔槍 (luchenqiang) See lüchenqiang
lüdang 緯當 (luudang) To relate in detail: YQX 1385.17
lüdou pi’r qingtui 緯豆皮兒青退 (luhdoou 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 願粪毞 (lufenqiuiul) Fig. Looks can be deceiving (donkey droppings are shiny but smell bad when broken open): YANG I 2631.10
lüjiao 命（lujujiao）To win by a fluke: YQX 1180.5
lü’lao 綠老 (luhlao) See lu’lao[’r]
limu qiuyu 綠木求魚 (luhimu qiuyu) Fig. To go about it in the wrong way (seek fish in the woods): WEI 201.5
līpao 綠袍 (luhpooal) Robes for new jinshi 进士 graduates: DXX 138.8
lupei 綠麤 (luhpeii) See luxu
lüqi 綠漪 (luhqqii) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (green silk bag): MZJ 19.7
lüqian mahou 驢前馬後 (luhqiian maahou) Role of a servant: YQX 1727.13. Also mahou liuqian ~ ~ ~, suili bama 辙 ~ 把 ~, longlii bama 籠 ~ 把 ~
lūshenyuan 樂深淵 (luishenyuan) Paralyzed with fear (walking over a deep ravine): YANG I 461.10
lūsheng jījiāo wēngshēnggēn 驢生栽角覇生根, ~ ~ 幼, ~ ~, ~ ~ (lūsheng jījīāo wēngshēnggēn) Fig. Impossible (asses growing horns and corks sprouting roots): YQX 1253.10
lusu 緯箉 (luhsuh) See lusu
Lū [Tai]hou yan[xi] 吕太后筵席 (luh taihhouh yahnxih) Queen Lü’s ill-fated
lütì lanzhao 驥蹄殻爪 (lütît lanzhao) Filthy hands (ass hoofs and filthy claws): YQX 845.13

lütouqian 絲頭籃 (lütouqian) See hong- quanpiao

lüxi 縷細 (lüxi) Gist; real story: DXX 49.4

lüxu 綠蜥 (lüxu) See luxu

lüye yinnong 綠葉陰濃 (lüye yinnong) Fig. Married lady with children (green leaves having darkened in color): MZJ 28.10

lüyi 綠義 (lüyi) Green-colored wine: MZJ 145.1

luan 亂

luandawai 亂打歪 (luandawai) To flee in all directions: WEI 199.n.4

luanguanshang 亂官商 (luanguanshang) Discordant music (guan and shang are musical pitches): YQX 1170.18

luanhonghong 亂洪洪 (luanhonghong) At random, any place possible: YQX 644.18

luanjiao 鵝膠 (luanjiao) Fig. The glue of love (phoenix glue): YQX 343.1

luanjiao fengyou 鵝交鳳友 (luanjiao fengyou) Marital relations: YANG 1199.8

luanjiao xuduanxian 鵝膠線斷弦 (luanjiao xuduanxian) Prov. The glue of love can mend a broken relationship: YQX 1710.14

luanjing 鵝鏡 (luanjing) Hand mirror (frequently embossed with bird designs): WB 16.4

luanliren 亂離人 (luanliren) Man in troubled times: THS 264.3

luanling (luanling) Carriage bells: YCJ 92.1

luanquan 鵝腿 (luanquan) To curl up: YQX 149.11

luansongsong 亂松松 (luansongsong) Dishevelled (hair): YQX 359.6

luantai 驥臺 (luantai) See fengge luantai

luanxue 亂ssue (luanxue) To rush this way and that: WB 308.4

luanyu zhichi 驥興指斥 (luanyu zhichi) See zhichi luanyu

luan

lueé 掃 (lueé) To throw down, cast aside: THS 156.4

lüechuokou 略雜口 (lüechuokou) See liaochuokou

lüenao (lüenao) 掃鬱 (lüenao) To harass, molest; cause trouble: DXX 63.1

lüeto 掃頭 (lüeto) Comb; hairbrush: YQX 1254.12

lüexiu 掃掠 (lüexiu) To comb the hair: CSD 14.13

lun

lun 論 (lun) 1. Concerning, as regards: WB 178.21. 2. To make charges, to accuse: WB 133.18

lundun 倫敦 (lundun) Bulging, round: DXX 44.9. See also denglu lunlundun

lunhuang shuhei 論黃黒 (lunhuang shuhei) To haggle, dispute, argue: YQX 809.1. Also shuhei lunhuang

lunlun qiaqia 掃倫捺捺 (lunlun qiaqia) To count on the fingers: YQX 1022.9

lunmo 掃摩 (lunmo) To parry; brandish (the sword): DXX 50.6
luomu

luohua meiren 落花媒人 (luohua meireni) 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 guiliang 落籍歸良 (luohjil guiliang) To turn from the degradation of prostitution to respectability: MZJ 481.11

luojie yexiang 置街拽換 (luojie yehxiahang) See yexiang luojie

luokebian 落可便 (luohkeebian) Ah, well then: YQX 946.15. Also luokeji

luokeji 落可也 (luohkeeye) See luokebian

luola yanjingli 落拉眼鏡裏 (luohla yanjingli) To come to one’s attention or notice: HUJI III 77.6

luolai'de 落得 (luohlailde) See luo'de

luoluo lili 落了得 (luohliluol) To fall into a snare: MZJ 145.12

luomei'li 落了得 (luohmei'li) Self-sacrificing loyalty (after the tale of Zhao Zhennu 趙甄奴 who carried earth to build her husband’s parents’ tomb): YQX 259.2

luoluo 落後 (luohlou) 1. To lose; forget: WB 587.3. 2. To remain, linger behind: WB 302.9

luohua liushui 落花流水 (luohua liushui) Fig. Fleeting nature of youth and beauty, shortness of life (blossoms adrift on the current): WB 68.5
luopao 罗袍 (luolpaol) Robe of civil officers:
   WB 59.1
luopianyi 落便宜 (luohpialnyi) To suffer loss, get the short end of a bargain:
   DXX 45.9. Also zhepianyi 折～～
luoqu 罗蹙 (luohquu) See luo'de
luore 罗惹, 倔～～ (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 罗簌 (luohsuh) See lusu
luosuo 罗索, 落～ (luohsuoo) See lusu
luoxia 落下 (luohxiah) To be on the take: CSD 184.11
luoxie 落解 (luohxieh) Thin, watery (xie = 溺): YQX 45.14
luoxiezhou 落解粥 (luohxiezhou) Thin, watery gruel (xie = 溺): YQX 45.14. Also xiezhou 稀～～
luo'ai 落袖 拳 (luoaixiuh xuanqailn) See xuanquan luoai
luoxiu xuanqu (luoaixiu xuanqu) See xuanqu luoxiu
luoxu feihua 落絮飛花 (luoxuh feihua)
   Cast adrift to wander (willow catkins in the wind): YQX 711.14
luo’zai 罗子黛 (luo'z dai) Black eye-brow makeup: HUJI III 37.4
luozao 嘶噪 罗～～ (luolzaoh) To chatter, babble: YQX 260.19. Also luozhi 罗執
luozhi 罗執 (luolzhil) 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 唠 (ma) See 'mo

mabaliu 馬 八 六 (maabaliu) Pimp: ZXZY 190.11. Also mabaliu ~百～, mabo-liu, ~百～
mabaliu 马百六 (maabaliu) See mabaliu
mabao 馬包 (maobao) Puffball: WB 191.6. Also mabo
mabian 馬扁 (maobiaan) To cheat (=骗, example of an orthographic game where a character is dissected into parts): YQX 209.9
mabo 馬勃 (mabol) See mabao
mabolui 馬泊六, ~伯～ (maabolui) See mabaliu

machui 麻緞 ~ 挈 (malchui) Flogging whip made of short hemp fibers: YQX 1382.17
mada 麻搭 (mada) Kind of hook on a long pole: YQX 127.14
maer 媽兒 (maerl) A madam, procurress: YQX 193.3
maer 媽兒 (maerl) Address for a middle-aged woman: YANG 1216.12.
magan'r 嬰杆兒, ~杆～ (magan) See magan'r

maheluo 媽合羅 (maheluol) See moheluo
mahou lüqian 馬後驢前 (mahouh lüqian) See liqian mahou
mahoupao 馬後炮, ~ 砲 (mahoupao) Strategy in chess: YANG III 1792.6
mahuang dingzhu luiuanjiao 蝴蝶釘住 鷲鶻腳, 鹽 黃丁～～～ (mahuangdingzhu luiuanjiaoo) Fig. To cling stubbornly (horsefly on a bird’s leg): LU 364
mahuang ju'z 马黄驹子 (mahuang juzl) Metal rivet used to mend broken pottery (ju = 鍔): MZJ 561.11
mala 麻辣 (mallah) Numb: YQX 232.13
malian'z 马莲子 (mialianlz) Astor plant: WB 431.20
maliao 马臊 (malialo) Horse penis: CSD 66.15
mama 媽妈 (mama) Wetnurse; head housekeeper: YQX 1722.21
Mamingwang 马明王 (maomingwang) Silkworm goddess (has a horse’s head): CLS 244.11
maniang 媽娘 (manialng) See niang
maniu jinju 馬牛襟裾 (maanli jinju) Having no better manners than a beast (horse or ox in human dress): YQX 552.10. Also niuma jinju ~～～～
mapao 麻袍 (mapao) Plain linen robe of common people: WB 61.19. Also mayi ~衣
maqideng 馬騎燈 (maqideng) Lamp with shadow pictures of horses on a pivoting shade: YYCD 93
maqianjian 馬前劍 (maqianjiaen) Fig. To toady to, curry favor with the master: YQX 500.8
masa 摩挲 (masa) 1. To stroke, fondle: YQX 233.4. 2. Indistinct, unclear: YQX 1010.15. 3. To put things off, procrastinate: YQSC 413
masasa 麻撒撒 (maasasa) Numb: HUANG 119
masi huangjinjin 馬死黃金盡 (maasihuangjinjin) Prov. At a man’s death, his family falls into ruin: YQX 1413.3. Also yizhao masi huangjinjin 朝～～～～
matai 馬臺 (matail) A mounting step for a horseman: WB 97.9
maxiandao 麻線道 (malxiahndao) Road to the netherworld (mourners wore hemp garments to escort the coffin to the grave): WB 86.17
mayi 麻衣 (malyi) See mapao
ma’z 马子 (maanz) Chamber pot, slop bucket: WB 943.4
mazha 蜘蛛，～ 蟲，～ 螟，～ (mahzhal)
Variety of locust: WB 801.19

mai

mai 邁 (maih) See mo’de
maichali 賣柸利，～ 利，～ 桿，～ (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 (maaiddihng) See maiduan
maidu 埋妒 (maiduh) To be jealous, envious: PPJ 198.11
maiduan 買斷 (maaiduahn) To make a deposit to purchase; buy a woman out of prostitution: YQX 1255.14. Also maiding 買定，duanmai 买断
maifuqian 買服錢 (maaifuqialn) To accept a bribe: YQX 500.5
maigan shuzhu 埋杆暨柱 (maigang shuhzhuh) To set up camp (sink staves and set up posts): DXX 41.8
maigao 買告 (maigaoh) To bribe; also, a bribe: YQX 936.3
maigen qianzhang 買根千丈 (maaigen qianzhahng) To go into retirement or seclusion (sages and scholars), “bury your talents a thousand rods deep”: YQX 617.8
maigu 買卦 (maiguah) To consult a fortuneteller: YQX 896.7
maihaqian 買花錢 (maihuaqialn) Cost of a prostitute for the night: YQX 1264.3
maikongxu 買空虛 (maikongxu) To fool, deceive: YQX 204.9. Also maixupai 根牌
maikou 買口 (maikou) To boast: WB 967.3
maikuai 買快 (maikuaih) Gambling: YQX 1432.1

mailuqian 買路錢 (maailuhqialn) 1. Paper money burned along the burial route: YQX 423.16. 2. Travelers’ money or goods seized by highwaymen: WB 702.13
maimai 買米 (maaimaih) Underhanded ways of appropriating money or property: WB 73.7
maipi anchun’r 賣皮鵝鵝兒 (maih-pil anchulnr) Fig. To deal in prostitution (sell quail’s flesh): YQX 47.12
maiqing 埋情 (maiqiling) To turn against a friend; also, go against one’s conscience: YQX 1487.17
maiwuchang 買務場 (maiwuhchaang) Tavern: LZY 5.1
maixianqian 買先錢 (maaixianqialn) Extra money beyond the normal tips for a courtesan or entertainer: YQX 266.19
maixiu 買休 (maaixiu) To buy a woman’s release from marriage: YQX 98.16
maixiu 買休 (maaixiu) To accept money for divorcing a wife: YQX 198.17
maixu 買虛 (maaixu) To act under false pretense: YQX 194.20
maixupai 買虛牌 (maixupail) See mai-kongxu
maizhen 買珍 (maizhehn) To accept gifts or bribes; also, lose a battle: YQX 784.16
maizhuan 買轉 (maizhuan) To be won over by bribes: YQX 886.11

man

man 謂、漫 (mahn) Listless, dispirited: WB 288.4
man 慳 (mahn) “Tails” in a coin flip
manbieie 謂懶 漫 ~ (maanbieie) Depressed, melancholy: YQX 342.20
manching 慢恥 (manchahng) See man-zhang
man-eyan 慢俄延 (mahmelyaln) Slowly: WB 261.21
manjian 蜜笺 (malnjian) Stationery made in Sichuan: YQX 145.16. Also shujian 蜜～
mankao 滿考 (maankaao) Review of an official’s performance at the end of his term of duty: YQX 1255.16. Also kaoman ～
man'r 蟠兒 (mahnr) Money, coin (in flipping coins, “tails” was called man 爭): YQX 194.17
mansheng liaoqi 蠟聲獠氣 (malnsheng liaolqih) Derogatory reference to southern speech: YQX 893.18
mantiankou 謊天口 (mahntiankoou) Mouth full of lies: YQX 1291.10
mantou 漫頭 (mahntoul) Overhead: WB 67.10
mantouhua tuojin 滿頭花拖地錦 (maantouhua tuojihjin) Wedding attire (head decked in flowers, trailing brocade robes): WB 297.18
manzhang 慢恨, ～張 (mahnzhahng) 1. No good, useless: YQX 1025.4. Also manchang ～ 2. Unhurried: YQSC II 429
manzi 蠟子 (malnzi) Barbarian! (derogatory term for a male): YQX 892.20
mang 忙 (mahng)
mangbingsha 忙佊殺 (malngbihngsha) To rush about madly: YQX 15.13
mangi dao'r 腹道兒 (malngdao'r) See pang'r
manggudai 慢古歹, ～ (maanggudaai) Mong. Minor-ranking military officer: WB 52.17
mangjiejei 忙劫劫 (malngjieljel) Very busy; in a hurry: YQX 284.9. Also mangjiejei ～怯怯, mang'lasha ～嘞嘞
mang'lasha 忙喇喇 (malnglasha) See mangjiejei
manglang 芒郎, ～ (malnglahng) Cowherd, farmer: WB 132.11
mangmang iangjiang 忙忙將將 (malngmalng iangjiang) Busy, bustling
mangqiejie 忙怯怯 (malngqiejie) See mangjiejei
mang'r 蝕兒, 捍～ (malngr) See pang'r
mangshi 莹時 (maangshi1) When? 莹 and 没 were interchangeable during Tang times: WB 93.2; YCJS 275
mangshicheng 莹施呈, ～逞 (maangshichemeeng) Cruel, tyrannical behavior: MZJ 202.2
mangtiao 莹跳 (maangtiao) To move about, be active: YQX 582.18
mang'tou 漫頭 (maangtou) Mettle, courage; wits: YQX 1023.11
mangzhuang 莹撞, ～壯, ～ 淦 (maangzhuaang) Impetuous, rash; also, crude: WB 264.21

mao 毛 (maol) See maomao[mao]
maoban 毛板 (maolbaan) Plank for beating (instrument of torture): YQX 926.5
maochai 茅柴 (maolchail) Strong, bitter liquor: YQX 1591.10
maodu 冒濫 (maohdul) See maotu
maogu suruan 毛骨酥軟 (maolguu suruuan) Absolutely terrified: HUJI III 80.8. Also maokai gusong ～關～懼
maokai gusong 毛開骨悚 (maolkaai guusoong) See maogu suruan
maokeng 毛坑, 貓～ (maolkeng) Latrine, privy: DXX 148.13
ma'o li tuozhan 毛裏拖斆 (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, ～眯眯 (maolmaolmaol) Shame, shame, shame on you!: YQX 1019.5

mao'r guangguang

To dress as a bridegroom (neat and tidy attire): YQX 1248.4

maotao 糟麴 (maotao) Dead drunk: YFG 71.6

maotu 冒突 (maotu) To insult rudely, rashly offend: YQX 355.9. Also maodu ~ 潸

maotuan 毛圈 (maotuan) See pomao tuan

maoya gonghua 帽壓宮花 (maoyagonghua) 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 獵吹尿泡 (maoyao niaopao) Fig. Deflated spirits (cat bites a urine bubble): LU 602

maoyou 卯酉 (maoyou) See Shen Chen maoyou

maozhi 冒枝 (maozhi) To obtain by fraudulent means, embezzle: WB 845.1

mei

'mei 每 (mei) Variant of 们 and 何. See also 'men, 'mo

meibabei 没把背 (meibabei) See meibabi

meibabi 没把臂 ~ 网 ~ 网 ~ 把 ~ 包壁 ~ 背壁 (meibabi) 1. To have nothing to rely on, have no way to cope: DXX 89.13. 2. Without basis or cause. Also wubabi 無 ~ 無 ~ 無 ~ 背, 無 ~ 背, wubabei 無把背, meibabei ~ 背, meiba meibi 無 ~ 网

meiba meibi 没巴没背 (meiba meibi) See meibabi

meicha meili 没查没利 (meichal meili) See maichali

meichu 美除 (meichu) To receive a favorable appointment: YQX 406.6

meichuai 没揣(没揣) Unexpectedly, unawares; by chance; before one realizes it: WB 562.9

meidai qingpin 熱黛青罕 (meidai qingpin) Beautiful eyes: WB 271.13

meidaoduan 没倒断 (meidaoduan) See wudaoduan

meidil[i]'i 没地裏 ~ 的 (meidihi) Is it that?; could it be?: TIAN 468

meidian meidao 没頂没倒 (meidao) All topsy-turvy; all confused: WB 270.10. Also wudian wudao ~ 無 ~ 無 ~ wudiandao 無 ~

meidiansan 没tant ~ 頭 (meidiansan) Flighty, careless; also, to act without thinking: WB 275.20

meidiao meidao 没雕当 (meidao) Heedless, thoughtless, without care or reason: TIAN 473. Also meitoudang ~ 头 ~ wutoudang 無頭 ~

meidongjun 美東君 (meidongjun) Son-in-law: MZJ 502.3

meidupi lanxiaoyao 没肚皮攪溝藥 (meidupi lanxiaoyao) 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 (meifenxiao) Foolish, scatterbrained: TIAN 247

meifu 妹夫 (meifu) Prostitute’s address to the boyfriend of a younger “sister”: YQX 193.16

meiganjing 没乾淨 (meiganjing) See buganjing

meihuazhuang 梅花狀 (meihuazhuang) 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 (meijia) Head (originally meant “eyelashes”): YQX 850.5

meikou hulu 没口葫蘆 (meikou hulu) Mute; unable or unwilling to speak (gourd with a broken neck (handle)): YQX 639.17. Also meizui hulu ~ 嘴 ~

meiliangdou 没量斗 (meiliangdou) See meiliangtong

meiliangtong 没量筒 (meiliangtong)
Don’t mention it, don’t bring it up (“bucket without a handle,” lead line of a xièhouyu 歇後語 whose punch line is xiūtì 休提 “can’t pick it up,” a pun on 休題: YQX 1521.17. Also meiliangdou ~ 量斗, wuliangdou 無 ~ 斗, wuliangtong 無 ~

meiiaoluan 没理乱 (meiiaolluahn) See meilian[sha]

meiliao meiluan 没理没乱 (meiiaol meiulluahn) At one’s wit’s end, at a loss about what to do; in emotional turmoil: DXX 69.14. Also miliu meiluan 速留~ ~, 速溜~ ~, miliu meiluan ~ 留~ ~, miliu meiluan 速留悶 ~, miliu moluan ~ 悔~

milieu meiluan 没留没乱 (meiiuil meiulluahn) See meiliao meiulluahn

meiluan huangzhang 没乱慌张. ~ ~ 荒 ~ (meiulluahn huangzhang) Alarmed; flustered, bewildered, confused: WB 8.1

meiluanke 没乱科 (meiulluahke) To pantomime panic (stage direction): WB 8.9

meiluan[sha]没乱救. ~ ~ 煞 (meiulluahns) 1. Upset and confused, in an emotional turmoil, at one’s wit’s end: DXX 14.11. 2. In physical distress. Also meiliaoluan ~ 擔~ , meiliusans ~ ~ 死

meiliuans 没乱死 (meiulluahnsi) See meiluan[sha]

meilu huozao眉轮火燥 (meiullu hoozaho) Anxious, irritated: HUJI III 85.11

meimianpi 没面皮 (meiimiahnpi) To turn hostile; have a falling out: YQX 173.3. Also pomianpi 破 ~

meimuixi 美目睜 (meimuuxih) Bright, lovely eyes: YQX 846.14

meinan mianbei 眉南面北 (meiinaln miahnbei) To be at odds, be in opposition; have strained relations: YQX 1661.11. Also mianbei meinan 眉北

meinian 每年 (meinialn) In former years: YQX 462.10, YCJS 279

meiniang 没娘 (meinialng) See niang

meiqujiu 没如jiu (meiiquhjiuh) To be at a loss, be at one’s wit’s end: YQX 1256.11

Meirangong 美髯公 (meerianlong) Lord Splendid Beard (Han general Guan Yu 關羽): DXX 46.8

meiri 每日 (meerih) In former days: YQX 1491.11, YCJS 279

meiri zhuzhao 每日逐朝 (meerih zhuzhao) See rizhu

meisansi 没三思 (meilsansi) To be hasty, be careless (not give a second thought): WB 287.6. Also wusansi 無 ~

meishan 眉山 (meishhan) Eyebrows: CSD 107.2

meishi 没事 (meishhi) Groundlessly, for no reason: PPJ 73.1

meishichu 没处, ~ 事 (meishihchuh) 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 哼, ~ 是, ~ ~ 狠 (meishihen) To make trouble out of nothing; also, groundless enmity: WB 81.9. Also wushihen 無 ~, 無事 ~, bushihen 不 ~

meitasha 没偕, ~ 捷煞 (meitasha) Feckless; unpromising: CSD 184.8

meitoudang 没頭 憶 (meitouldang) See mediaodang

meitoue 没頭 鹅 (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 眉頭對繡 (meitoul sixihzhe) To frown, knit the brows: DXX 86.4

meixiang 愉香 (meixiang) Name for all young maids and servant girls in Yuan music dramas: YQX 55.21

Meixianglou Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Meixianglou Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Meixing Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Meixing Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Mei'yii'tou Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Mei'yii'tou Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Meizhengjing Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Meizhengjing Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Meizhengshi Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Meizhengshi Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Meizibei Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Meizibei Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Men'en Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Men'en Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Menba diaokao Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Menba diaokao Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Mencheng Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Mencheng Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Men'dahai Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Men'dahai Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Mengong'r Mystery, puzzle; something baffling or perplexing: YQX 719.3

Menguan Private tutor: MZJ 462.6

Mengun Cudgel: YQX 148.20

Menhu Brothel: MDT 257.3

Menhu chaibo Pressure on brothel patrons for money and gifts: YQX 1428.9

Menhu lu Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Menhu lu Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

Menhuaji'r Superstition of painting a chicken on a door to ward off evil: YQX 1577.16

Men'lid Cowardly bully (tough while safely on his own turf): YQX 651.1

Menneiren Wife: YANG I 301.3

Men'shangren See mensi

Men'shangren See mensi

Menshen Door gods on the left- and right-hand door panels to ward off evil spirits: YQX 1512.11

Mensi Gatekeeper, doorman: WB 816.6. Also menzi ~ 子, men'tiren ~ 裏人, men'shangren ~ 上人

Menting Door god on right-hand door panel: JZJ 188. See also menshen [huwei]

Menting Doorsill, threshold: YQX 834.2. Also mencheng ~ 程

Menting guoma To fall in love (after the plot of the drama Qiangtou mashang 墙头马上) by Bai Renpu 白仁甫: YQX 710.2

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menxiasheng 154  mixia

menxiasheng 門下省 (menxiasheng) One of the three principal branches of government. See sansheng
menyanyan 楚原版.~ 播,~ 滋.~ 滋 (menyanyan) Very sad, depressed: YQX 1632.4
menzi 門子 (menzi) See mensi

meng

meng'bula 懂不刺 (mengbuhlah) Foolish, stupid, muddle-headed: CSD 170.8
mengchong 夢銓 (mengchong) To sleep and dream: MDT 99.3
meng'dili 猛地裏 (mengdilir) See meng'keli
mengdong 懂懂, 蠢~ 嗶~ (mengdong) 1. Unclear, indistinct; confused, muddled: WB 142.8. 2. In a (drunken) stupor: YQX 1666.8. Also mengzheng 懂挣, qingchong 情憧. See also yi'zheng 意挣
mengfu 盟府 (mengfu) Official in charge of treaties and alliances: MZJ 665.7
meng'kedi 猛可地 (mengkedid) See meng'keli
meng'keli 猛可裏 (mengkeelir) Suddenly, unexpectedly: YQX 1371.8. Also meng'keli~地, meng'dili~地~
menglang 猛浪 (menglang) Big and strong: DXX 39.7
mengrong 猛榮 (mengrung) Disorder, disarray: MDT 197.1
mengsa 夢撒,~ 孟~,~ 猛~ (mengsa) To be lacking, out of: YQX 270.7. Also mengsha ~殺
mengsha 孟殺, 猛~ (mengsha) See mengsa
mengteng 懂騰 (mengteng) Confused; also, unsure: MDT 187.11
mengzheng 懂挣 (mengzheng) See mengdong

mi

mibo 密蟠.~ 蟠 (miboh) Honeypot (very sweet): YQX 856.11
mi butongfeng 密不通風 (mibutongfeng) Airtight, sealed tight: YQX 1485.17
midiu dadu 迷去答都 (midiu dadu) To ask for clarification in a state of puzzlement and confusion: YQX 1582.18
midiu modeng 迷去没勝, ~ 酉模 (midiu modseng) Confused; also, to be at a loss: YQX 405.2. Also midiu moteng ~彘~騰
midiu moteng 迷蜚沒勝 (midiu modseng) See midiu modeng
miha 米哈,~ 蝦 (miha) See mihan
mihan 米罕 (mihan) Mong. Meat: WB 42.1. Also miha ~哈, mixia ~蝦
mihunzhai 迷魂寨 (mihunzhai) Realm of oblivion: YQX 646.13
mihunzheng 迷魂陣 (mihunzheng) A trap of enticement or delusion: YQX 200.10
miliu meiluan 迷留混亂,~ 溜~ (miliu meiluan) See melliao meiluan
miliu menluan 迷留混亂 milliu meiluan) See melliao meiluan
miliu moluan 迷留撰亂 (miliu moluan) See melliao meiluan
Milou 迷樓 (milou) See Meixianglou
mimei 謎寐 (mimei) To catnap; also, lie down fully dressed: LIDAII 647.11
mimengmeng 密朦朦 (mimengmeng) Light snowfall: YQX 107.1
mivang 瀟望 (mivang) To gaze intently: MZJ 531.5
mixi 迷希,~ 稀,~ 嫌,~ 異 (mixi) 1. Indistinct, unclear (to the eye); also, dizzy, lightheaded: YQX 893.21. 2. To cause infatuation, obsession: WB 387.9
mixi 眼瞑 (mixi) Eyes open just a slit: DXX 22.1
mixia 米蝦 (mixia) See mihan
mixiang 麻飴
To squander military provisions: THS 173.4

miyan miyu 謎言 謎語, 迷～ 迷～
(milixiaang miliyuyu) To speak a secret language or talk without making sense: YQX 1525.17

mizaza 密臣 匙～匙～
(mihzalzal) Close, tight, densely crowded together: YQX 519.11. Also mizhazha 匙礼

mizhazha 密札札 (mihzhalzhal) See mizaza

mizhenzhen 密臻臻 (mihzhenzhen) Close, dense, thick: YQX 1651.

mian

mian (mialn) Eaves: CSD 205.12

mianbei meinan 面北眉南 (mianbeemian) See meinan mianbei

mianboluo 面波羅 (mianboluol) See mianboluo

miancan 允參 (miancan) To be excused from meeting with a superior: YQX 1512.2

miandiao jinyin (mianjinyinh) See mian

mianfen 面分 (mianfen) Reputation, face: YQX 1292.8. Also mian'shang 面上

mianhupen 面糊盆 (mianhupen) Bumbling ninny (lacks common sense): YQX 205.15. Also mianhutong 麻桶

mianhupen’li zhuanmojing 面糊盆裡 轉磨鏡 (mianhupenlinli zhuannmoljin) Prov. To make a big mess even worse (try to polish a paste pot bottom to a mirror surface): YQX 38.10

mianhutong 麻糊桶 (mianhultooong) See mianhupen

mianhua’r 面花兒 (mianhuar) Beauty mark: YQSC II 462. Also mianhua’z 面花子 See mianhua’r

mianhuaxiu ’r 免苦錢 (miannkuxuqian) See ku-naoqian

mian’lizhen 締裏針 (mianlilizhen) Danger in unexpected places (needle in cloth): YQX 267.13. Also mian’zhongci 錦中刺

mianman 締蠻 (mianman) General reference to bird language: MZJ 15.5

mianmoluo 面沒羅 (miannmoluo) Look of annoyance; also, out of sorts: DXX 70.1. Also ～波～

mianqing 面情 (mianqilng) Feelings; affection; consideration: YQX 950.10

mian'shang 面上 (mianhsahng) See mianfen

mianweian 猶 聞 (miaantian) Shy: WB 261.12

mianwei 允錦 (mianweantee) Document authorizing a furlough: YQX 1379.7

mianxuan 眠 暹 (mianxuah) Dizziness, effect of strong drugs or anesthesia: YQX 1619.3

mianxuan[yao] 眠姚 (mianxuanyao) Anesthesia, narcotics: YQX 713.10

mianzhongci 錦中刺 (mianzhongcii) See mian’lizhen

miao

miao’r 描筆兒 (miaoibii) Ornamented writing brush: WB 290.2

miaodai 描黛 (miaodaih) To apply eyebrow makeup: THS 47.1

miaoalang 廟廊 (miaoalang) Palace ceremonial and audience hall: WB 622.9

miaooshi 呼視 (miaoosii) To scorn, look down on: WB 24.1

miaozhu 描蛛 (miaozhih) To practice calligraphy (trace the red model characters): YQX 579.19

mie

mieg 描相 (miegxiang) To despise, regard with contempt: WB 2.17
miexie 也 错 (miexiel) 1. To look foolish, stupid, ridiculous: YANG I 6024.6. 2. Eyes swollen to slits from excessive drinking: YQX 1666.8

min

min'z'li 閻子裹 (miinzlii) See ming'z'li

ming

mingbian 喪鞭 (mingbian) See jingbian
mingbiaobiao 明 彆 (mingbiaobiao) See mingdiudiu
mingbiaoyanta 名標 雁塔 (mingbiaoyahntaa) 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 huanglejiaa) To be posted a winner (names of the jinshi 进士 examination winners were posted on yellow paper): HUJI III 11.3
mingdiudiu 明 彆 ～丢丢 (mingdiudiu) Shiny bright: YQX 357.10
mingdiliul 明滴溜 (mingdililul) Round and bright and bright (moon): WB 549.14
mingfan guchen 命 犯 孤辰 (mingfan gucheln) 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 務 (mingfu) Witness: YQX 318.15
minghong xiyumao 冥 洞 惜 羽毛 (minghong xiyuumaol) 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 明江 (mingjiang) Just (clear) legal decision: YQX 1381.9
mingjing 明鏡 (mingjing) To strike the night watch: HUJI III 95.7
mingke[xiang] 嘔珂 健 (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 梶 板 (minglang[ban]) See langban
mingliang 明亮 (mingliang) Enlightened ruler; loyal official: YQX 724.21
mingliangge 明亮隔 (mingliangge) Window: YQX 782.17
mingmen 明 朦 (mingmen) Blurred, indistinct vision: MDT 184.10
mingpi 明辟 (mingpi) Enlightened emperor: CSD 157.4
mingshi jianyue 明�� 筆 藝 (mingshih jianyueh) To sit for the examinations during the reign of an enlightened ruler: DXX 71.2
mingshi jinjie 明侍 總 節 (mingshih jinjiel) To properly fulfill wifely duties: DXX 145.6
mingtiao 嘔 蝶 (mingtiao) Cicada: YCJ 36.20
mingtong 明通 命 ~ (mingtong) To be known in the world: YANG I 130.6; JJZ 5.2
mingwen 明文 (mingwen) To make intentions or ideas clearly known to others: YQX 202.3
mingxuan sanchizu 命 懸 三尺組 (mingxuan sanchizuu) Suicide by hanging: CSD 148.6
mingyan huangshi 命 接 黃石 (mingyan huangleshi) To die (life
mingyao

enveloped in the Yellow Stone, i.e., the Yellow Springs): YANG 144.10

mingyao 命夭 (mìngyāo) 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 (míngyú qiangjìn) F/g. Various civil (五) and military (六) 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 (míngzǐ) 1. Secretly, on the sly; quietly: YQX 359.13. 2. Suddenly, unexpectedly: YQX 105.21. Also min'z'Ii

mingzhang'r 盲杖 (míngzhāng'ér) Blindman’s cane: WB 430.21

mo 末 (mò) Male role type in Yuan dramas, including the following subcategories: zhengmo 正～ (principal male lead); fumo 副～ (secondary lead); chongmo 冲～ and waimo 外～ (supporting roles); xiaomo 小～ (young male)

mo 抹 (mò) See ma

mo 难 (mò) Suddenly, unexpectedly (= 黢): WB 12.15

'mo 难, 末, 每, 没, 害 (mó) 1. Part. Equivalent to 难, as in 难道, 那道: DXX 64.8. 2. Final interrogative: YQX 47.21

moboshi 磨博士 (móbōshì) Miller, grindstone operator: YQX 299.14

mobuzhao ying 抹不著影 (móbùzhāo yǐng) No trace seen of someone: YQX 219.2

moda 抹搭, 没落 (móda) To blunder; neglect; be careless; be remiss: YQX 712.5. Also mola ~刺, mota ~捷

mo'de 過的, ~地 (móde) 1. To cross; pass through, by, or around: YQX 1500.16. Also moguo'de 過 ~, mai 遊 2. Suddenly, unexpectedly: YQX 198.9. Also mohu'de 默忽, 没忽~

mode 窸得 (móde) Don’t: YQX 355.4

modiu 抹去, ~毖 (móduì) See diu

moe 抹額 (móè) Headband: WB 340.15

mogailuo 摩垓羅 (mógāiluó) See mogelu

mogan'r 摩杆兒~杆~ (mogän'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 默過的 (móguó'huó) See mo'de (1)

mohailuo 摩孩羅 (móháiēluó) See mohelu

mohelu 魔合羅 (móhélō) 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 摩候, ~候, mahelu 摩虎~. mohele 魔喝樂, mogailuo 摩孩~. mohailuo 摩孩~ 2. Adjective for someone dearly loved or someone good-looking: WB 81.14

mohouluo 摩候羅, 摩候~ (móhòulūo) See mohelu

mohu'de 默忽的, 没~ (móhu'dē) See mo'de~

mohuo 魔侯 (móhuó) See mohelu

molang 沫浪 (mólahàng) Crude; rash: YQX 1644.6

molin 抹鄰 (mólin) Mong. Horse: WB 42.1. Also mulin 母鄰, 母麟

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
momangtou 抹芒頭 (moomalngtoul) To dampen zeal; demoralize: YQX 1023.11. Also damangtou 打～，humangtou 落～
momei 抹媚, 魔～ (moomeih) Bewitched, entranced: WB 287.6. Also humei 魔～，狐魅
momie 磨滅, 末～ (molmieh) 1. Mistreatment, oppression: YQX 1666.13. 2. To be weakened, destroyed: LZY 18.1. 3. To temper oneself through struggle: YQX 1676.11
momo 飾紋, 噬磨, 磨磨 (moolmol) Steamed bread: YQX 791.5. Also bobo 波波, 餅餥, 餅餥
momo diudiu 抹抹, 丢, 丢, ～～飄飄 (moomoh diudiu) See diumo
moni 末尼,～泥 (mohnil) Troop leader in early variety shows; lead male singer in the zhugongdiao 諸宮調 and precursor of the mo ～ in Yuan dramas: WB 972.14. See also mo
moniang 末娘, 沒～ (mohnialng) See niang
monong 摩弄 (molnongh) 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～ (molqil) 1. To wave a flag: YQX 1511.8. 2. Fig. Heavy blizzard (flying whetstones): YQX 103.21. Also qimo 船_mode
mosei 謀思 (molseih) Name of a famous sword: MZJ 148 n.50. See also Ganjiang
moxiao 摩肖 (molxiaoh) To portray, copy: CHUANQI 96.12
 Mouye 窮邪 (mohyel) Name of a famous sword: MZJ 148 n.50. See also Ganjiang
myouzui 抹油嘴 (myouzui) 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 (mouerl) See buer
mohan xingdian 星合星電 (mohaln xingdiahn) Charismatic look in the eye (military hero): YCJ 45.10
mou'jia 茶家 (moujia) See mou[ yi]
mouwang tuba 謀王武霸 (moulwahng tulbah) To plot to take the empire by military might: MZJ 238.5
mou[ yi] 茶也 (mouyi) See mou[ yi]mou[ yi] 茶矣,～以 (mouyii) I, me: YQX 1476.2. Also mou'ye ～也, mou'jia ～家

mu

mu 荼 (muh) Also pronounced man
mubange 梅伴哥 (muhbhange) Doll: YQX 866.19
mucha 梅樁 (muhchal) Fig. Idiot, stupid (block of wood): WB 599.21
mucun malu shijin 檸寸馬戶戶巾 (muhcuhn maalul shijin) Dumb donkey prick! (riddle made by taking apart the three characters 農, 驢, and 駝; 駝 is a simplification of 駱): WB 317.5
muda 木大 (muhdah) See daimuda

mudachong 母大蟲 (muudahchong) Female tiger: MDT 197.12

mudan hua’xìa guifengliu 牡丹花下鬼風流 (muudan huaxiah guifengliul) Prov. In the face of death, one might be better off making love among the peonies: YQX 1710.13

mugu 慕古 (muugu) Foolish, rash; obtuse: DXX 84.6

muguai 木柺 (muuguai) Cane, staff: MJZ 548.13

muhusi 木書司 (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 (muhiianseng) Mu Lian the monk who rescues his mother from Hell, folk hero of many popular operas: CHUANQI 156.10

mulin 母麟, ~麟 (muuliln) See molin

mulü 木驢 (muhlül) “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 木貌兒 (muhmaor) Rattrap: YQSC II 494

mumao'r 木貌兒 (muhmaor) Prostitute: YQSC II 491

mu'r 母兒 (muur) Talent, skill, ability: YQX 479.7

murubing 木乳餅 (muhrubuing) 1. Tight-wad 2. Bank (slot prevented removal of the money; when full it was broken; bing = 瓶): 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 (= 按): LZY 121.2
naba 拿把 (nalbaa) See naban[r]
naban[r] 拿班兒, ~班 ~ (nalbanr) To put on airs, act aloof: YQX 1658.15. Also naba ~ 把, naba ~ 大, nanie ~ 揍, naqiao ~ 糟, nakuan ~ 歪, natang ~ 聽
nabei mengtou 拿被蒙頭 (nahbeih melingtoul) To curl up in a quilt and sleep: WB 61.21
nabi[xiang] 那壁扁 (nahbihxiang) That; there: YQX 196.7
nabo 撒撥 (nahbo) 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 ~ (nadhda) 1. There; in that place 2. Where?: YQX 253.21. Also nage'u'r ~ 搭, nata'r ~ 搭, natuo'r ~ 搭, nato'u'r ~ 搭, nata'r ~ 搭, natau ~ 駕
na'de 那的 (nahde) That (= 那個)
nageng 那更 (nahgehng) See nakan[geng]
naguo'r 那孤兒 (nahguor) 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
nahel 納合 (nahhel) To frown: WB 281.15
nahua 那話 (nahhuah) “That word” ( euphemism for penis): DXX 46.13
najia 納甲 (nahjiaa) Robe: YQX 989.9
nakan[geng] 那客 那客 更, ~看 ~ (naakan-gehng) Furthermore, even more, in addition: WB 268.9. Also gengnakan 更 ~
nakua nuoyoa 拿客挪腰 (nahkuah nuoyaoa) To blister, swagger: YQX 1526.5. Also nakua zhuyangyo ~ 糟扥
nakua zhuyangyo 拿客撞腰 (nahkuah zhuyangyo) See nakua nuoyoa
nakuan 拿款 (nalkuan) See naban[r]
nam 那每 (nahmei) See na'men
namen 那每 (nahmen) They (= 他們): DXX 64.8
nane 拿捏 (nahnlie) See naban[r]
naqjian 那其間 (nahqijian) See qijian
naqiao 拿喬 (nahqiao) See naban[r]
naqie 拿契, ~給 (naliqei) To catch, apprehend: DXX 44.1
naque 納缺 (nahque) See baikue
nashayin 搗殺因 (nahshayin) See sayin
nata'r 那塌兒, ~塌 ~ (nanta) See nado[r]
natang 拿糖 (naltang) See naban[r]
natou 拿頭 (nhtoul) To bow, lower the head: LZY 153.1
natuo'r 那頭, ~頭, ~頭 (nhtoulr) See nado[r]
naxie 那些 (nahxie) There; also, where? (= 那裏): WB 73.1
nayan 那眼 (nahyln) Mong. An official: YQSCII 507
nayunshou 拿雲手 (nalyunshou) To wield political power; also, reach for the stars: WB 61.19
na'z 拿子 (nahr) An ornament, a trinket: WB 84.16
nai 你 (naai) You (= 你): HUJI III 87 n.5
naihe 拿何,耐, ~ 熱 (~naihel) To deal with, cope with, handle: YQX 493.10
Naihe 奈何,耐 (~naiheh) Chinese River Styx (damned souls can never cross it but are condemned to suffer its waters): YQX 1344.2
nainai 妈奶, 奶奶, 媽媽 (naainai) 1. Mother: YQX 100.15. 2. Wet nurse: YQX 1119.14. Also nai'z ~ 子 3. Man’s term of
naitang

endearment for a prostitute: YQX 202.11. 4. Term of address for husband’s mother: YQX 1502.3. 5. Term of respect for a woman: YQX 85.16. 6. Breasts: WB 110.5. Also nai’z ～子

naitang 乃堂 (naitang) Your mother; an elderly woman: WB 266.6
naishou 奈守 (naishou) To be patient: CLS 252.5
nai’z 妹子 (nai’z) See nainai

nan

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 棱粉 (nandijingfen) 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 李公佐 who achieved fame and fortune only to awaken and discover it was all a dream): YQX 849.11
nanna 難那 (nanna) See nuan
.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 nannah) See .dudu nannan
.nannü 女女 (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 難諾 (nannuo) See nuan
.Nanpu 南浦 (Nanpu) General term for the Southland: DXX 2.5
nantuntu 難呌呌 (nantuntu) Speechless: YQX 638.1

naoge guchui

nanxi 南戲 (nanxih) Dramatic tradition dating from the Song dynasty, thought to have been centered at Wenzhou 温州; a forerunner of the chuanqi 傳奇 drama of Ming times
Nanya 南衙 (nanyal) 1. Seat of government (in Song times, Nanya or Nanfu ~府 referred to Kaifeng, and the Emperor was called Kaifeng fuyin 开封府尹): YQX 940.10.
2. Powerful persons in high places
nanyou jiujun 男遊九郡 (nalnyoul jiujuhn) Men are philanderers: YQX 342.15
nanzhuzui 束著之 (nalzhuzui) Difficult to grasp or understand (= 難捉摸): WB 282.12

nang

nang 襲 (nang) Inferior: YQX 448.21
nangchuai 襲揣 (nangchuai) To offer no resistance; be easily intimidated: WB 321.3.
Also nongtuan 誠園, rangruan 僞軟, rangzhui 僞揣
nangnang tutu 彌遮突突 (nangnang tutu) See .dudu nannan

nau

nau 撲, 根 (nau) To scratch (=撓): YQX 1373.21
naoaiai 闇埃埃 (naoaiai) See naogaigai
naobeihou 腦背後 (naobeihou) To turn the face aside: WB 303.10
naogaigai 闇埃埃 (naogaigai) Sight and sounds of excitement or commotion: WB 127.12. Also naoaiai ~咳咳, naoaiai ~埃埃
naogai[\’r] 闇竿兒, ~桿 (naogai[\’r]) Bamboo frame on which a toy-peddler’s wares are hung: YQSC II 531
naoge guchui 鈿歌鼓吹 (naoge guo-chui) Martial music: MZJ 151.10
naogu 脳瞢 (naogu) Torture with a rope tied around the head and cinched tight with a wooden wedge: YQX 635.3

naoguo 娘誦, 惡 ~ (naoguo) Anger, rage: YQX 793.1

naohaibai 革喰 двигата (naohaibai) See naogai

naohuanghuang 闊荒荒 (naohuanghuang) Uprising, upheaval, chaotic conditions: YQX 359.5. Also naorongrong ~ 草草

naohuodu 闊鑼錶, ~ 和 ~ 和朵, ~ 濃 ~ 獲 ~ (naohuodu) To make a clamorous din: YQX 876.9

naoji 惡激 (naoji) To provoke, cause indignation: WB 815.16 Also jinao ~ ~, ~

naojiujiu 鳴啾啾 (naojiujiu) To wrangle: YQX 1643.17

naonao hehe 阁聞和和 (naonao) To be noisy: YQX 1078.11

nao'[er] 猴兒, 僧 ~, 僧 ~ (nao'er) Prostitute: YQX 143.15. See also dizi

naor'jiu 腦兒酒 (naor'jiu) See tounaojiu

naorongrong 阁茸茸 (naorongrong) See naohuanghuang

naosai jueer 撓腮擦耳 (naosai) To see juer

naoshi 閤市 (naoshi) See yunyang

naoshi yunyang 閤市雲陽 (naoshi) See yunyang

naozao 惡躁 (naozao) Vexation; also, to be vexed: YQX 1503.15

naozhuang 闊著, ~ 裝 (naozhuang) To adorn a belt, saddle, or bridle with gems and precious metals: WB 1026.18

naozhuang'z 腦格子 (naozhuang) To fall headfirst from a high place: LU 498

nezhashe 那吒舏 (nezhashe) Boys’ martial arts training groups that practice during the winter lull in farming: WB 801.12

nei

neicai 内才 (neicai) Knowledge; intelligence: YQX 707.10

neiguan 内官 (neiguan) See neizhi

nei'jia 内家 (nei'jia) 1. Imperial concubine: YQX 796.20. 2. Budd. Lay persons: YANG II 534

neiwenjie 内問介 (neiwenjie) For an actor to comment to someone backstage: THS 1.7. See also jie

neizhi 内直 (neizhi) Eumuch: LU 78. Also neiguan ~

neizhi 内職 (neizhi) Positions held by imperial concubines: CSD 4.2

nen

nen 恭 (nen) See also ren

nenban 恭般 (nenban) See ren (3)

nen'de 恭的, ~地 (nen'de) See ren (3)

nen'di 恭底 (nen'di) See dianyin

nen'die 恭迭 (nen'die) See dianyin

nendou 恭児 (nendou) See donen['de]

nen-ehuang 恭鴛鴦 (nen-ehuang) Variety of yellow wine: YQX 353.21

nen-gechu 恭鵲鵲 (nen-gechu) Callow youth: YQX 479.14

nenhua-nii 恭花女 (nenhua-nii) Virgin: SHANGXI61.n.47

nen'ma 恭麻 (nen'ma) See ren'ma

nen'mo 恭末 (nen'mo) See ren'mo

nenyue 恭約 (nenyue) See yinyue

ne

Nezha 那吒舏 (nezhashe) Budd. Eldest son of the god Vaisravana: YQX 846.15

nen 能 (nen) 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): YQSC II 538 (9)

nengke 能 (nelngkee) Would rather: YQX 1481.21

nengneng 能 (nelngnelng) See danneng-neng

nengxing 能行 (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

cicai 你才 (niicail) You wretch!: LZY 8.7

diding 拟定 (nidihng) Certain, without doubt: WB 317.21. Also dingni ~ ~, yiding 已～

nihaier 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 进士 degree: MDT 200.5

ni'lixiian 泥裹陷 (nillixiahn) To be enmired in troubles, disasters: YQX 232.2. Also ni'zhongxian ~ ~

niiniang 你娘 (niinialng) See niang

niqiu huanyanjiang 泥挾換眼晴 (nqijul huahnyaanjing) To be unperceptive (mudballs for eyes): YQX 217.13

nirenjiao 妃人嬌 (nirenjljiao) To use seductive charms: LIDAI II 646.7

nishang yuyiwu 露裳羽衣舞 (nilshalg yuyiyiwwu) 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

tenoujiu 泥頭酒 (niltoujiwu) Wine bottled with a clay stopper: YQX 914.11

nixiu 泥媳婦 (nixilfuh) Child’s clay doll: YQX 1371.6. Also nihaier ~ 孩兒

nixie zhaiwa 泥鞋窄襪 (nixiel zhaiawai) Low-ranking government official (n = they wore black shoes): YQX 1609.18

ni'zhongci 泥中刺 (nlzhongcih) Danger in unexpected places: YQX 472.1

ni'zhongxian 泥中陷 (nlzhongxiahn) See ni'iixian

nizi 妮子 (nillzii) 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 (nian) 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 撚 (nian) 1. To beat (a drum): LZY 118.7. 2. To drive out, oust: YQX 227.21

nianbaker 撚把兒 (niabakerl) Peddler of used goods: YQX 390.14

niancheng jifen 撚成簸粉 (niancheng jineen) To twist into pulp and powder: YQX 1481.5

nianbuk 拚撮 (nianduo) To test with the fingers for thickness: YQX 342.21

nian-gan 撞竿 (nialngan) Bamboo pole smeared with a sticky substance to catch dragonflies, cicadas, etc.: YQX 695.13

Nianhan 撞漢 (nialnhahn) Han Chinese: MZJ 92.6

nianhe 擊合 (niahhel) Thick and fast (relationships): YQX 1415.15

nianjia 年家 (nialnjiaa) Age (in years): LZY 6.8

nianni 164 niezu qianzong

nianni 奈腻 (niannini) Indigestion: DXX 148.5
niannian nini 拈腻腻 (niannianh ninnih) Elegant; dainty: DXX 70.3. Also niannuo 挈

Niannu 念奴 (niannunu) Concubine at the Tang court: YFG 197.6
niannuo 挈 拈 (niannuoh) See niannian nini
niannuanruan 拈頰頰 (niannuanruaan) Saturated with mud: WB 7.17 (which = 敷, is not in dictionaries, according to GHQ 78 n.18)

nianse 拈色 (nianseh) Good looks: YQX 336.8. Also rense 拈～
nianshe 拈舌 (nianshel) To trick, humbug; also, spread rumors: WB 896.6
nianshi 年時 (nianshih) In that year; in years past: DXX 149.4
niansu 拈塑 (niansuh) To model, mold: DXX 73.11
niansuan 拈酸 (niansuan) To be jealous, be envious: YQSC II 543
nianxian 拈相 (nianxiahng) To observe, scrutinize: DXX 65.1
nianxiao 拈梢 (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 拈折 (nianzheh) See dianzhe
nianzheng 拈針指 (nianzhengh) To do needlework: WB 287.2

niang

niang 娘 (niang) 1. Damn it; to hell with; (expletive like tama'de 这 in modern Chinese): YQX 101.12. Also ma niang 母～, moniang 母～, 来～, niniang 你～, shenmiang 甚～, shen'moniang 甚末～, shen'maniang 甚末～, taniang 他～, qieshiniang 且是～, xieniang 赞～～ 2. Very, unusually: YQSC II 546

niangdan 釁旦 (niangdahn) To dally with prostitutes: YQSC II 547

nie

nie 拈 (nieh) To tread, walk lightly (= 踏: WB 13.18
nieguai paike 拈怪排科 (nieguai paike) See shanwai nieguai
nieguanman 孽罐满 (nieguanmaan) See yeguanman
niesha buchengtuan 拈沙不成團. ~ 殺～～～ (niesha buchentuan) See nuosha buchengtuan

niezhen tou 拈舌頭. 拈～～ (niezhentou) To spread gossip: YQX 166.21

nieyuan 孽冤 (nieyuan) Person one is fated to encounter (usually a lover): WB 261.6

niezi 孽子 (niezih) Son of a concubine or harlot: THS 71.3
niezung 孽踪 (niezung) Small, dainty steps: THS 183.5

niezu qianzong 孽足踏蹓.～～～踪, 拈～～～ (niezulin qianzong) To walk lightly, on tiptoe: LZY 64.1
nin

nin 您 (niln) You (familiar form in Yuan dramas): YQX 346.8. See also ren 您

niner 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] 宅家住 (nilngjiazhuhu) To return home to a routine life: YQX 1120.15. Also ningjia zhuzuo ～～坐

ningjia zhuzuo 宅家住坐 (nilngjia zhuh- zuo) See ningjia[zhu]

ningnai 激奈,～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 紐 (niu) To break open gently: YQX 153.5

niubi'z 牛鼻子 (niubiz) Dao. Fig. Priest (cow’s nose, referring to their bald heads): YQX 1044.16

Niu Biao 牛表 (niulbiao) Name for a village bully: WB 840.19

Niu Jin 牛勳,～勳,～金 (niuljin) Name for a village bully: WB 840.19

niujiu 牛酒 (niuljiu) Beef and wine (for gifts and sacrifices): YQX 1203.14

niuma jinju 牛馬襟裙 (niulmaa jinju) See maniu jinju

niunie 扭捏,～捻 (niunie) 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 boshu 弄鬼搏沙 (nohnggui boshu) Fig. Futile efforts come to naught: LIDAI II 526.4

nongliu nianhua 弄柳拈花 (nohngliuu nianhua) To visit prostitutes: YQX 1588.1

nongnong nannan 噪噪喃喃 (nohngnong nannan) To mutter, mumble: YYCD 635

nontuan 恼圈 (nolntuan) See nangchuaui

nongwu 弄舞 (nohngwu) To play tricks, joke: YQSC II 554

nongxuezhai 弄学斋 (nohngxuezhai) To be punished by flogging: YQX 646.11

nongzui’r 弄嘴儿 (nohngzuiir) To make up things; brag, talk big: YQX 1663.6

nou

nou 搪 (nou) To make love (possible euphemism for 舗): YQX 1258.3

nu

nuchai 奴僕 (nulchail) See nutai

nuchichi 怒咄咄 (nuchichi) To be hopping mad: YQX 1303.4

nudu huachi 募托花遲 (nulduh huachil) Mong. Boxing master: BKCD 159

nuge 奴哥 (nulge) Dearest sister (endearing address to a woman): DXX 72.13

nuhonghong 怒哼哼 (nuhonghong) To be hopping mad: YQX 177.11

nuhouhou 怒齁齁 (nuhouhou) To snort with anger: YQX 1643.21
nuji tongcao 驱驟同槽 (nuljih tongcaol) Nag and thoroughbred sharing a stable: YFG 70.6

nuliu 奴流 (nulliul) Of the slave class: MZJ 474.8

numen 笃門 (nulmeln) Mong. A bow: WB 42.1

numoumou 怒咄咄 (nuhmoumou) Angry aspect: LIDAI II 834.10

nutai 奴胎，～台 (nullaitail) Slave!; slattern!: YQX 27.17. Also nuchai～ 僴

nuwu 怒怒 (nuhwuh) Rage: LZY 147.1

nuya tuzui 笃牙突嘴 (nuhyal tuzuii) To yell and curse; give a tongue-lashing: YQX 196.2

nuyan shanmei 笃眼苦眉 (nuhyaan shanmeil) See shanmei numu

nuzui pengchun 笃嘴脣 （nuuzuii pelngchuln) Puckered lips and sour face: LZY 17.8

nüzhi 女直 (nuuzhil) Tartars or Jurchen peoples (=女真), founders of the Jin dynasty: YQX 1103.8

núzi biangan 女字邊干 (nuuzih bian-gan) Cunning, deceptful (a riddle for the character jian 奸): WB 291.19

núan

núanrongrong 燃容荧，～融融 (nuaan-rolngrolng) Warm and mild: YQX 799.12

nuantang（yuan）暖堂院 (nuantaalnghyuan) Shelter for the cold, hungry, and homeless: YQX 1602.1

nuantong 暖痛，～ (nuantong) To give food and comfort to one punished by flogging: YQX 926.17. Also ruantong 散～

nuo

núchunchal 女裙釵 (nuuchulncaln) Woman: YQX 465.11. Also nüjuanchan ~ 娼嬤

núchunniü 女春牛 (nuuchunniaul) 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

núijia sanfu 女嫁三夫 (nuuijiah sanfu) Women are harlots: YQX 342.15

nújuanchan 女娟嬤 (nujuanchaln) See nüchunchal

núlang'hang 女郎行 (nuulanghanglng) Young woman, an able young woman: MDT 28.13. See also 'hang

núliniang'jia 女娘家 (nuulnungjia) Nurse, amah: YQX 338.7

núlixiaowei 女校尉 (nuuxiaohweih) Female football player: YYCD 89

núosha 無沙,～ (nuosha) Intangible, ungraspable (holding on to sand); unstable:

nuosha buchengtuan 167 nuoyu

WB 619.13. Also tuansha 搅 ~, 捏 肺
nuosha buchengtuan 搅沙不成团 (nuohsha buchelngtualn) Prov. You can knead sand but it will not form a ball: YQX 1642.1.

Also niesha buchentuan 捏 ~~~~

~捏~~

nuoyu 搅揄 (nuolyul) To make fun of, ridicule: YQX 580.1
ou

ou (ou) Crooked and protruding (a nose): YQX 991.16

oudou 偶斗.~陡 (oudoou) To billow up (clouds or dust): YQX 309.18

oudou 颱兎.鶏 (oudou) Deep set, recessed (eyes, facial features; ou = 眼): DXX 39.7. Also ouhou 嘔呿, oukou 嘔搐, ouyan 嘔烟, aodou 烟凹~

ouhou 嘔呿 (ouhhouh) See oudou

oukou 嘔搐.鶏 (oukou) See oudou

oumakeng 椙麻坑 (ouhmalkeng) Rural life: “hemp soaking pit” (hemp fibers were used in weaving): YQX 594.12. Sometimes contrasted with fenghuangchi

ousi[‘r] 蘆絲兒 (ousi‘r) 1. Thoughts of happy lovers (ousi is a pun on 偶思): 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

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: YQX 5.8

pabuda 怕不大 (pahbuhdah) See pabudai

pabudai 怕不待 (pahbuhdaigh) 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

pahou 怕后 (pahhouh) See qiehou

pasha 扒沙 (pasha) See basha

pasheshe 怕設設 (pahshehesheh) Terrified: YQX 1730.17

patui 扒推爬 (paltui) See batui

pazepa 怕則怕 (pahzelpah) The fear is that...: YQX 1509.16

pai

paiansi 排岸司 (pailahnsi) River patrolman: YQX 246.5


paichou 拍愁 (paichoul) To be burdened by sadness or worries: DXX 100.6

paifa 拍付 (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 lhidian) Yamen clerks: YQX 638.4

paihuan 排寒 (pailhuahn) To make overture; convey (feelings, ideas): DXX 84.14

paijiao 拍號 (pailjiou) Full to overflowing: YQX 954.9

paijue 排臥 (pailjuel) See jiaojue

paiqi 排期 (pailqi) To exaggerate; slander: YQX 1428.17. Also paishuo

paiqu 排袂 (pailqu) Daily: YQX 882.15

paishuo 排說 (pailshuo) See painie

paixi 排息 (pailxi) To seek diversion from loneliness or boredom: DXX 110.3. Also jiangxi 将, guoxi

paizi 紙子 (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, 擬; also qi 擬

pan 盼 (pahn) To pass through; experience: YQX 1600.6

panban 攀綁 (panbahn) To involve: DXX 101.13

panbin 潘鬓 (panbihn) 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 (pahchnaln) 1. Daily expenses: YQX 1118.1. 2. To get by, make ends meet: YQX 932.10. Also panjiao 擬
panchan zhegui 撂塗折桂 (panchahn zheguih) To pass the civil service examinations: WB 3.9

pan Chengou 盼辰勾 (panchelnggou) Dim hopes (the star Chengou is seldom visible): YQX 896.7

panchengtu 盼程途 (panchelngttu) To be on one’s way, hurry along: WB 443.9. Also pantucheng ~ ~, chengtupan ~ ~

pan’dé 抵的 (pahndeh) To provide, furnish: YQX 1503.16

pan[gu] 盼願 (pahnguh) To look after, care for: YQX 623.12. Also gupan ~

panhua 撳話 (panhuah) To chat; also, a casual conversation: YQX 1157.7. Also bao’r 鲍, mang’r 萬 ~, mangdao’r 萬道 ~. See also lian’nao

panzhi 旁枝 (panzhii) Second wife or concubine: PPJ 202.4

pangge 胖哥 (pahngge) See bange

pangguer 胖姑娘 (pahngguerl) See banger

pangmei 鳳眉 (panmgmeil) Brows hoary with age: YQX 1194.18

pangpai 攝牌 (pangpail) Shield: WB 487.16

pang’r 鳳兒, 鳳 ~ (palngrr) Face: YQX 1157.7. Also bao’r 鲍 ~, mang’r 萬 ~, mangdao’r 萬道 ~. See also lian’nao

pangzhi 旁技 (panzhii) Second wife or concubine: PPJ 202.4

pangzhouli 旁州例, 旁 ~ (pahngzhoulil) Legal precedent (based on a ruling in another district): YQX 1508.3

pao

paoduo 抛避, ~避, ~避 (paoduoo) 1. To be abandoned or deserted: DXX 133.1. 2. Barrier; a thing coming between: YQX 1640.4

paofeng penglong 炮鳳烹龍 (paohfehng penglong) See penglong paofeng

paogua 皁瓜 (paogual) Failure (useless as a bottle gourd): YQX 15.6

paolong pengfeng 炮龍烹鳳 (paohloong pengfehng) See penglong paofeng

paopie 抛撇 (paopie) See paoshan[sha]

paosa 抛撒 (paosaa) To squander, waste: YQX 1587.4

paoshan[sha] 抛閃殺 (paoshansha) To abandon: YQX 133.16. Also paopie ~撿

pe

peifeng 陪房 (peilfalng) 1. Trousseau: WB 994.3. 2. Serving maid attending a bride in her new home: YQX 158.4

peigao 陪告 (peilgaoh) To make a request: DXX 40.8
peihua 陪话 (peiliuhua) 1. To ask a favor: YQX 44.8. 2. To apologize (pei = 赔): WB 779.16
peioku 陪口 (peilkoou) To apologize: YQX 562.15
.peipei 陪陪 (peipei) See .pipi
peiqianhuo 陪钱货 (peiqliahuoh) Things sold at a loss (daughters of marriageable age require a dowry): YQX 791.10
peiqiang 陪抢 (peiqliang) To reprove someone to his or her face: YQX 445.20
peisiui 师师 (peilsiuil) 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 盘吊 (pelndiaoh) 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 (pensaa) To fume and snort in anger: YQX 270.4. Also sapen ～～
penyou 盘幽 (pelnyou) Shielded from the sun (covered by an overturned basin): MZJ 476.13

peng

pengbi 掳臂 (peengbigh) To take by the arm with both hands: YQX I204.7
Pengdao 蓬岛 (pelngdaao) Isle of fairies and immortals: HUJI III 83.6. Also Penghu ～壘. Penglang ～閣
peng¬ 鵲鵲 (pelng¬) Fig. Persons of great ability (the roc and the osprey, fabulous birds of enormous size): YQX 807.12
Penggong 蓬宫 (pelnggong) Fairyland palace in Penglai: DXX 110.10
Penghu 蓬壶 (pelnghu) See Pengdao
peng[lan] 棚棚～棚 (pelng[lan]) Street theaters (originally tents and awning-covered arenas): ZXZY 123.12
penglang 蓬間 (pelnglanh) See Pengdao
penglong paofeng 兒龍 神風 (pelnglong paolfehng) To prepare delicacies: WB 284.1. Also penglong zhufeng ～～煮～，paofeng penglong ～～～～，paolong pengfeng ～～～～
penglong zhufeng 兒龍 煮風 (pelnglong zhufehng) See penglong paofeng
pengpai 彭排 (pelnpai) Military shield made of cane: MZJ 540.2. Also tengpai 藤牌
.pengpeng 蓬蓬 (pelngpelng) See .tongtong
pengpu 拐拐 (pelngpuu) See pingbo

pi

pi 敲 (pih) To bridle and saddle a mule or horse: YQX 203.16
piban tingfen 劈半 割分 (pipbahn tingfen) See tingfen
pibangxiie 皮邦 鞋 (pibangxiel) Leather thong-sandals: LZY 18.9
pibie 脾潰，～潰 (pibieh) To seethe with anger: LZY 17.9
pibing 披乘 (pibihng) High officials or gods in Yuan dramas (they wore robes and held rank boards, an abbreviation of pipao binghu 披袍乘笏): YANG 6151.3
pichuo 拖臭 (pichuo) See bichuo
pidai 皮袋 (pildaih) 1. Stomach: YQX 510.4. 2. Budd. Human body: WB 132.11. Also pinang ～囊
pidenglong 皮燈 龍 (pidenglrolng) See pidengqiu
pidengqiu 皮燈 棊 (pidengqiu) Dimwit (a leather lamp shade gives little light): YQX 458.13. Also pidenglong ～～龍
pi'de 丕的，～地（pide）To fall suddenly: YQX 1374.17

.pidiu pada 匹丢撲答，劈～搭，～～搭（pidiu pudal）See.bidu buda

.pidiu pada ～～撲～，～～撲答，匹～撲～，劈～撲～（pidiu pudal）See.bidu buda

.pidiu pudong 劃去撲聲（pildiu pudong）Sound of falling into water: YQX 1632.19

.pidiu putong 劍去撲桶（pildiu putoong）See.bidu buda

pifeng moyue 拔風抹月（pifeng moo-yueh） Fig. To write poetry (to write about the wind and toy with the moon): BKCD 161

pigut 匹夫（piifu）1. A common man: WB 3.11. 2. You old son of a bitch: YQX 1487.1

pige 皮格（pigel）See pigu

pigu 皮故（pilguh）Bones and skin: YQX 213.13. Also pige～格

pihuai 劃剖（pihuai）See baihuai

pijiashao 批較（pijiasho）See bijiao

pijekeu 皮解廁（pijekeu）Fig. Brothel (flesh pawnshop): YQX 1253.1

pikang daoxu 批攻道蜀，～亢搞～（pikang daoxu）To attack the enemy’s vulnerable spot: LU 207

pili chourou 劃裏抽肉（pili chourou） Painfully thin and emaciated: YQX 154.1

pilihuo 霹雷火（pilihuo）Lightning: YQX 189.6

piliang fenxing 劇兩分星（piliang fenxing）See fenxing baijiang

.piliu bula 劍溜不刺（piliu buhlah）See .bidu buda

.piliu pulu 劍溜撲刺（piliu puluh）See .bidu buda

.piliu pulu 劍留撲碌（piliu puluh） Pitter-patter of rapid footsteps; thumping sounds: WB 45.18

piliu 昔盧（piliul）Monk’s hat: YCJ 27.15

piliie 批掠（piliieh）To put in order; tidy up: DXX 17.8

pima jiuhuo 披麻救火（pimai jiuh-huo）Fig. To ask for trouble (put out a fire wearing hemp): YQX 78.2

pinang 皮囊（pinang）See pidai

pipai dingdui 劫排定對（pipail dihngduih）To prepare to fight; meet in physical combat: WB 804.7. Also dingdui～～，fangdui放～

.pipai 丕丕，豁豁（pip）Sound of a frightened pounding heart: YQX 710.9; sound of footsteps: YQX 387.20. Also .peipei 哔哔，.pupu 撲撲

.pipi popo 劫劫瀟瀟（pipi popo）See .bibao

.pipi pupu 劫劫撲撲（pipi pupu）See .bibao

piran 破然，～匹～（piran）All of a sudden: YQX 1318.20. Also piperan 撏～

piruxian 匹如開，～～（piruxian）See pisixian

piruan 龜软（piruan）To be weak; lack views and opinions (pi = 疲); YQX 1116.2. Also baruan 稲軟

pisi 警似，匹～（pisi）See bisi

pisixian 匹似開，～～（pisixian）Trivial, unimportant: DXX 21.10. Also piruxian～～，警似～

pisong 皮鬆（pisong）Lazy: LU 150

pitou 披頭（pitoul）Hair arranged in mourning: LZY 20.4

pitouguan 批頭棍，～～（pitouguan） Stick or bamboo cane with a flayed end used in torture: WB 78.16

pitouli 匹頭里（pitouli）See pixianli

pitouli 匹頭裏（pitouli）Directly ahead (pi = 劃): SQX 114.1

pitoul’r 劈頭兒，匹～～（pitoul’r）See pixian’li

piwei 批味（piweih）To savor, appreciate: DXX 159.14
pixian'li 勋先裏. 足～ (pixianlii) To begin, start: YQX 147.13. Also pitou['] r ~頭兒. 匹頭兒. pitou[lii] 足頭～
pizhizhi 賈支支 (pizhizhi) Sound of slapping: YQX 62.16

pian

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 羅米: YQX #3

pian 謬 (piaan) To boast, show off: WB 99.21

pianbude 偏不的 (pianbuhde) No wonder; it merits that: YQX 233.8

piandai['] 偏帶兒 (piandaihr) Black rhinoceros horn worn on officials’ belts in ancient times: DXX 138.8

pianhongshan 偏紅衫 (pianholngshan) Budd. Priest’s saffron robe: WB 274.18. See also pianshan

pianlianzi 偏憐子 (pianlianzii) Pampered, spoiled child: YQX 828.17

pianma 騙馬. 頭～ (piahnmaa) 1. To ride horseback: YQX 366.17. 2. To take advantage of a woman: WB 294.18

pianqian 偏錢 (pianqianh) Extra income; a rake-off: YQX 1427.18. Also pianshou 素手～

pianshan 偏衫 (pianshan) Budd. Priest’s or nun’s robe that bares one shoulder: YQX 1238.10. Also bianshan 懶～

pianshi 偏室 (pianshih) Concubine: LZY 154.9

pianshou 偏手 (pianshou) See pianqian

pianwa genchuan 片瓦根槽 (piahnwaa genchuanh) See genchuan pianwa

pianyi 偏宜 (pianyil) Advantage; stroke of good luck: LZY 123.2

pianyun zheding 云有定 (pianyunzheding) To have one’s life protected or spared: YQX 121.20

pie 捌 (pie) To cast aside, abandon: YQX 199.17. See also bie, biegu

pieba 捌罷 (piebah) See bieba

piebai 捌白 (piebail) To lie and cheat: LU 563

piedai 捌呆 (piedai) See daduo

pie’dao 捌道 (piedao) Foot: WEI 247 n.4. See also dao

piediao 捌弔, 倒吊 (piediaoh) To abandon: YQX 251.20
pie'ge wa'r kong'li zenzhu 撲個瓦兒
空裏怎住 (piege waar konglilii zenzhuh)
See yang'ge wa'r kong'li zen'shengzhu

piehua 撲花 (piehua) To sweet-talk; deceive artfully: LU 564

piejia 撲假 (piejiaa) To put on an act: WB 296.5

pieke 撲科 (pieke) See chake

pielan 撲蘭 (pielaln) 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

piemo 撲末 (piemoh) To act, perform on stage: CLS 244.1

pieqian 撲清 (pieqian) To pretend, play act 2. To act in a drama: WB 345.11

pieqing 撲清 (pieqing) To pretend innocence: YQX 88.21

pieran 撲然 (pieraln) See piran

pieyan 撲演 (pieyana) To perform: YYCD 963

pieyang 撲洋 (pieyang) To throw down (see YCJS 308): WB 10.8

piezao 撲皂 (piezaoh) To write in black ink: YQX 1065.7. See also biezao (3)

pie'zhezuo 撲著坐 (piezhezuoh) To turn away in avoidance while sitting: YANG I 277.2

pin

pin 品 (piin) To play a wind instrument: WB 88.16

.pinpang 聘胖 (pinpahng) Sound of a thing dropping: YQSC III 49. Also .pinpeng 品碰

.pinpeng 品碰 (pinpehng) See .pinpeng

pinpo 聘婆, 頻 ~ (pinpoh) Apple: WB 3.16

pintai 貧待 (pintai) Miserable wretch!: ZXZY 67.12

pinwang feichang 品望非常 (pinwahng feichalng) Sterling character and reputation: HUJI III 97.9

ping

pingba 評跋, ~ 評 (pilngbal) See pingbo

pingbai'[de] 平白的, ~ ~地 (pilngbai'
nde) Groundlessly: YQX 1507.19

pingbo 評泊, ~ 薄, ~ 駭 (pilngbol) To deliberate, consider, think over: WB 4.4. Also pingba ~ 跡, ~ 誒, pengpu 拱薄

pingbu 平步 (pilngbuh) With easy steps: YQX 340.6

pingchen zanzhe 瓶沉瞥折 (pingcheln zanzhel) See pingzhul zanzhe

pingcuo 平碰 (pingcuo) To put down (rebels), quell rebellion: DXX 62.5

pingdi'shang qigudui 地上起孤堆, ~ ~ ~ (pingdihshahng qigudui) Fig. To bring up a troublesome matter: YQX 1524.15

pingdi'xia qiaojue 平地下鍾穂, ~ ~ (pingdihxiah qiaojuel) To harm someone for no reason: YQX 469.2

pingdu 平度 (pingduh) To consider: DXX 72.10

pingfu 平府 (pingful) To vanquish; suppress: YQX 516.19

pingju 平局 (pingjul) Public inquiry: HUJI III 98.3

Pingkang[']li 平康里 (pingkanglilii) Famous brothel district in Changan: WB 357.2. Also Pingkangxiang ~ 卷

Pingkangxiang 平康巷 (pingkangxiang) See Pingkang[']li

pingliang 平量 (pilngliang) Ancient flat-topped cap: MDT 231.12

pingluhn 評論, 平 ~ (pingluhn) 1. To talk over, discuss: YQX 875.16. 2. To think over, consider: YQX 433.13. Also lumping ~ ~

pingmai 懦服, 傾 ~ (pingmaih) To take the pulse: YQX 369.1

.pingping 淨淨 (pingping) See .tongtong

pingqiang 屏牆, ~ (pingqialng) Screening wall just inside or outside the main gate of
pingren 平人 (píngrén) Good person, faultless person: YQX 1381.8

pingshandi 平善底 (píngshandì) Gentleman, fine person: LZY 57.8

pingshen 平身 (píngshēn) To straighten up after bowing: WB 50.1

pingzhuijing 瓶 墮 井 (píngzhuíjìng) See píngzhuí zanze

pingzhui zanze 瓶 墮 筑折 (píngzhuí zänzè) Fig. Once parted never to meet again (a sunken vase cannot be retrieved; a broken jade hairpin cannot be repaired): WB 308.16. Also píngchen zanze 瓶 墮 筑折. píngzhuíjìng 瓶 墮 井

'po 破 (pó) Supf. After some verbs it indicates (a) action completed (like 了): DXX 119.10; (b) the present progressive tense (like 著): DXX 47.13

po 破 (pó) 1. To expose, bring to light: WB 335.15. 2. To arrange for: WB 301.5. 3. Musical movement of the Tang dynasty daqu 大曲 song suite: YQSC III 68

po 潮 (pó) 1. Damn!: YQX 1133.18. 2. Poor and wretched: YQX 222.16. 3. Malicious, spiteful (nature or speech): WB 421.21

pobaolou 淫包妻 (póbāolóu) Malicious bitch!: MZJ 50.2

pobu 破步 (pōbù) To step forward: YQX 846.3

po'bula 破不剌 (pōbūlā) Torn; broken: YQX 922.7. See also būla

pocansheng 潮残生 (pōcānshēng) Wretch with one foot in the grave: YQX 283.19

pochan 潮懸 (pōchān) Broken jar (=破罐): DXX 148.13

podongxi 潮東西 (pōdōngxī) Obstinate fellow: MZJ 205.6

pofu 破腹 (pōfù) Dysentery: YQX 391.11

pogongfu 破工夫 (pōgōngfū) To waste time; loaf around: YQX 845.2

poguan'z 破罐子, ~罐子 (pōguānzǐ) Fig. To lose virginity: YQX 1528.10

poguitou 潮鬼頭 (pōguítóu) Malicious hag: WB 390.12

pohouyao 破後鄂 (pōhouyáozǐ) Impregnable: DXX 40.7

pojiasi 潮家私 (pōjiāsī) Family ruined by extravagance: YQX 845.7

pojianer 潮晚兒 (pōjiānér) Harlot, trollop: YQX 252.21

polai 潮晾, 破~ (pōlái) See beilai

po'luxu 破陸呂 (pōlvùxū) Torn, tattered: YYCD 722

poluo 巨羅 (pōluó) Wide-mouthed wine vessel: YQSC III 63

poluo 呼囉 (pōluó) Conch shell (blown to rouse troops): MZJ 103.11. Also hai poluo 海~

pomaotuan 潮毛團 (pōmáotuán) Noxious hairball!: WB 501.14

pomianpi 破面皮 (pōmiànpi) See mei-mianpi


popan 破盤 (pōpān) To eat and drink sacrificial offerings at the close of a graveside ceremony: YQX 99.19

popi 潮皮 (pōpī) Rogue, villain: YQX 924.3. Also powanpi ~頑~, powatu ~無徒

popo'r 顰頑兒 (pōpor) 1. Very; rather: YQX 263.3. 2. Quite well.

poqin 破親 (pōqīn) To break up a loving couple; ruin a marriage: YQX 201.17

poqinshou 潮禽獸 (pōqīnshòu) Vile beast!: YQX 145.1

poque 破缺 (pōqué) Useless junk: YQX 876.16
poshasha 破殺殺,~煞煞 (pohshasha)  See posheshe
poshan 汽汽 (poshan) Sharp-edged, razor-sharp (tongue): YQX 1536.11
posheshe破殺,~斬斬 (posheshe)  Torn, tattered: DXX 38.3.  Also poshasha
~殺殺,~煞煞, poshishi ~溼溼
poshengfan 潮剩飯,~腸~ (poshengfan)  Leftover scraps: YQX 641.7
poshasha 破溼溼 (poshasha)  See posheshe
poshishi 潮溼溼 (poshishi)  See posheshe
poshui 潮說 (poshui)  To speak in order to provoke or rouse: MZJ 674.11
posuo 娘娘 (posuo)  To dance and sway (willow branches): YQX 855.12
posuo mosuo 娘娘沒索 (posuo mosuo) Stroking or rubbing action (mosuo = 摩挲): YQX 792.6.  Also suopo suopo

poti'e 破題兒 (pohtil) Opening lines of a ci 詞 or a fu 歌 poem: YQX 545.1
potian 潮天 (potian) Vast, boundless skies (occurs in Yuan dramas in a set phrase describing great wealth or property: potian yeji 潮天也似家私): YQX 137.18
potuba 潮兔巴 (potuba) Mangy rabbit fur: YQXSC III 60
powanpi 潮頑皮 (powanpil)  See popi
powutu 潮無徒  See popi
.poxi 哄息, 哄噓 (poxi)  See .aque
poyanhu 潮煙花,~烟~ (poyanhua) Slut, whore: YQX 275.19
pozhan 破斷 (pozhan) Disfigurement: YQX 3.19; flaw: YQX 16.11.  Also pozhuang ~膿
pozhenglong buchengqi 破蒸麪不盛氣 (pozhenglong buchengqi)  Prov. Useless, unreliable (broken steamer lid won’t hold in steam)
pozhuan 破爛 (pozhuang)  See pozhan
pozuo 潮做 (pozuo) To act recklessly without regard to proper procedures: YANG I 428.2

pou
pou 盃 (pou) To lay bare: WB 306.6
pu
pu 撲 (pu) To gamble (= 博): WB 83.9.
pubin 鋪賓 (pubin) To arrange temple hair flat and smooth along the cheeks (bin = 扁): YQX 200.20
pubing 鋪兵 (pubing) Street patrolman: MZJ 655.2
puchen 鋪毯 (puchen) 1. Furnishings; utensils: WB 82.1, DXX 22.5.  2. Bedding: YQX 1537.6.  Also pucheng ~呈~程
pucheng 鋪呈,~程 (pucheng)  See puchen
puchi 鋪持,~遏~尺 (puchil) Layers of cloth glued together to make uppers or soles of cloth shoes: WB 84.17
pudao 撲刀 (pudao) Short sword: MZJ 630.15
.pude 撲的、~地、~地 (pude) Sounds of striking, thumping: YANG I 2739.7; sound of blowing out a lamp: WB 87.1
pu'de 撲的、~地、~地 (pude) All of a sudden: YQX 902.2
pudengdeng 撲登登、~登登 (pu-dengdeng)  See .botengteng
pudi 撲地 (pudi) Everywhere: YQX 1066.3
.pudongdong 撲冬冬、~冬冬、~咚咚、普~ (pudongdong) Sound of drums: WB 122.18.  Also .pupu tongtong
~通通
pudui'zhe 撲堆著 (pudui'zhe) To reveal, show (facial emotion): WB 268.9.  Also erroneously puwei'zhe 堆堆
pu dun 蒲墩 (pudun) Crock cover of plaited rushes: YQX 1524.2.  Also pugai ~盖
pufan 撲扇 (pufan) To flop down (to rest): LZY 61.1
pugai 蒲盖 (puugaih) See pudun
.pulala 撲剌刺 (pulalahah) See .bulala
.pulalai 撲簌簌 (pulalahlah) See .pususu
pulan 蒲蓝 (pullahahn) See bolan
puli 僕吏 (pulih) Servants: LZY 114.8
.pululu 撲鲁鲁, ~ 碌碌, 普碌碌 (pululuulu) See .bulala
pulun 蒲輪 (pullun) Carriage wheels wrapped with rushes (sign of a sagacious or worthy rider): YQX 998.2
puma 騎馬 (puhamaa) Post-station horse: YQSC III 80. Also yima 義～
pumai 騎買 (puamaai) To purchase: YQX 1569.11
pumei mengyan 鋪眉蒙眼 (puhelm melngyaan) See shanyan pumei 苫 眼 鋪眉
pumei shanyan 鋪眉苫眼, ~ 擁~ (puhelm shanyaan) See shanyan pumei 苫 眼 鋪眉
pumou 鋪募, ~模 (pumoul) To look orderly: YQX 1371.5
pumou dingji 鋪募定計 (pumoul dhihnghih) To conceive a plan: WB 52.12. Also dingji pumou ~ ~ ~, yunji pumou 運～～, yunzhi pumou 運智～～
.pupu 撲扑 (pupu) See .pipi
.pupu tongtong 撲撲通通 (puutongtong) See .pudongdong
puqi 撲旗, ~旗 (puqul) 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 撲 (pusa To unloose, release: WB 86.21
pushan 鋪苫 (pushan) To be pretentious or affectatious: YQSC III 76.
Pushao 韒梢 (pushao) 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 (pususuh) 1. Rustle of wind: YQX 351.7. 2. Trickling down (tears): YQX 1.4. Also .pushushu ~疏疏, .pusuo ~索, .pulailai ~籃籃
.pusuo 撲索 (pusuoo) See .pususu
.putangtang 撲唐唐 (putalngtalng) Sticky; slippery: WB 701.21
.putengteng 撲騰騰 (putelngtelng) 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 軟裹, zhezhongjin 折巾
putou pumian 撲頭撲面 (putoul pumiaahn) To be taken by surprise: YQX 846.17
puwei'zhe 撲維着 (puweizhe) See pudui'zhe
puxi 鋪席 (puxisil) A shop: YQX 1577.16
puyan 撲掩, ~ 掩 (puyan) See yanpu
qi

qi 起 (qii) Meas. For a single instance or a case; for a group, a batch: YQX 1512.5
qi 擊 (qii) See pan (2)
qi-an mosheng 騎鞍募勝 (qilan moh-sheng) To cross a husband’ s threshold on a saddle (bridal custom): WEI 245.17
qi-an yama 騎鞍壓馬 (qian yamaa) Fig. To be in positions of authority and power: WB 125.9
qiba 七八 (qiba) Mostly; seventy to eighty percent: YQX 943.12. Also qiqiba
qiba xi'li 七八下裏 (qiba xiaitii) All ways or aspects; also, numerous: YQX 1661.4
qibiao 奇標 (qibiao) Especially wonderful: WB 998.7
qibobo 氣勃勃 (qibolbol) See qipi
qica 七擦 (qica) Sound of falling down: YQX 1718.2
qichacha 忌察察 (qichalchal) See ke-caca
qicheng 其程 (qicheng) Span of time: YQX 1662.16. Also chengqi ~
qicheng 棄遣 (qichil) To linger: WB 306.20
qichi 構嘶 (qichih) See xichi
qichou 忌惆 (qichou) See qizhou
qichou gecha 忌察(cha) See ke-caca
qicuan 肆撰 (qicualn) To come together, join forces: YQX 444.18
qide weipie 氣的微撤 (qhde weipie) To be filled with anger: DXX 157.1
qidengdeng 忌登登 (qhdehengdeng) See gedengdeng
qidiu keta 忌丢otas (qidiu ketaa) Rolling and tumbling (coins): YQX 236.19
qidong起動 (qidohng) 1. To trouble someone: YQX 145.14. 2. To rouse, urge: WB 96.14. 3. To drag into: DXX 99.4
qidoudou 氣咄嗖 (qihdehng) To pant and puff: MZJ 182.18
qier 妻兒 (qierl) Wife: LZY 65.2
qifan jiuhuan 七返九還 (qifan jiuhuan) Dao. Pill of immortality: YQX 1703.2. Also jiuhuan qifan ~
qifen 増分 (qifehn) Moral integrity: YQX 120.2
qigao 氣高 (qihgho) Proud and stubborn: YQX 1255.7
qigongju 起功局 (qigongju) To appraise goods and property: YQX 210.19
qihu 氣墟 (qihu) Dropsy: MZJ 219.2
qihang 氣癢 (qihang) Anger welling up: WB 85.21
qihe 交半 (qihhe) Close friendship or relationship: YQX 1658.2
qihua 氣化 (qihua) Dao/Budd. To beg for alms or food as a priest: YQX 1711.18
qijimen 樂戦門 (qijiimmel) Households of the rich and honored: HUJI III 15.8
qijiewei 騎箕尾 (qijiewei) To ascend to Heaven after death on the tail of the stars Ji and Wei: MZJ 536.6
qijian 肆僑 (qijian) Beggar: YQX 1215.1
qijian 時間 (qijian) Time or place (when preceded by 那 or 那): YQX 266.7. Also naqijian 那其間, zheqijian 那其實間
qijian’r 七件兒 (qijianhr) See qijianshi
qijianshi 七件事 (qijianshih) 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 qishir’r ~ ~ 兄, qishijia ~ ~ 家, qishi’z ~ ~ 子, qijian’r ~ ~ 兄
qijiao bajiao 七角八角 (qijiaao bajiaao)
Fixed and glaring angry eyes: DXX 43.9

qijin[’de] 乞驚地 (qijinjinde) See chijin[’de]

qijinling 乞禁令 (qijhinling) Seven military infractions: qing 態, disrespect; man 態, carelessness; dao 盜, robbery; qi 欺, deception; bei 背, disloyalty; luan 亂, rebellion; wu 惡, negligence: YQX 478.16

qiju 器具 (qijjuh) Skill, ability; method: YQX 852.18

qiliang 乞雨,乞雨, 乞良, 乞忄, 乞忄 (qiliang) To feel sad, depressed: YQX 784.7

qiliang qulii 乞良曲律 (qiliiang qulilh) See qulii

qiliang qulii qulii qulii (qiliiang qulilh) See qulii

qilin dinglang 乞留订琅 (qiliul dinglilang) Sharp, clear echo: YYCD 82

qilin an 乞留恶滥 (qiliul ehlahn) Slumped over in a heap (to rest): YQX 792.5

qiliu qiliu 七留七力 (qiliul qiliul) Shuffle of shoes: YQX 151.4. Also .qiliu qiliu ~ ~林, .chiliu chulii 赤~出律, .chiliu wula 赤~兀刺, .chiliu chulii 出~出律

qiliu qiliang 乞留乞良 (qiliul qiliang)
2. Sound of incessant talk, babble: YQX 937.6. Also .chiliu qiliang 赤~~~, .qiliu qulii ~ ~曲律, .qiliu wuliang ~ ~兀

qiliu qilin 七留七林 (qiliul qililn) See .qiliu qili

qiliu quli 乞留曲律 (qiliul qululh) See .qiliu qiliang

qiliu wuliang 乞留兀良 (qiliul wuhilang) See .qiliu qiliang

qilu 岐路 (qilulhu) See luqi[ren]

qima mosheng 騎馬乘勝 (qimaa moshehng) See qi-an mosheng

qima tuobu 調麻拖布 (qimhal tuobuh) To weave hemp fiber into cloth: YRZJ 82.1

qima yishi lübei’shang shile yijiao 騎馬一世驢背上失了一腳 (qimia yishi lübeishang shile yijiaao) Prov. An expert taken in or tricked (a horseman all one’s life only to end up on a donkey): YQX 197.1

qimant 所属 (qimltn) To hoolwink, deceive: DXX 150.13

qiming 氣命 (qimidng) Life: YQX 564.4

qimo 乞末 (qimo) See qiemo

qimo 起末 (qiimoh) From beginning to end, from start to finish: WB 345.15

qimo 旗靡 (qimo) See moqi

qinan 妻男 (qinaln) Home and family (wife and son): WB 398.11

.qiniu hunong 乞留忽濃 (qiniu hunolng) Sound and experience of walking in slimy mud: WB 943.12. Also .xirang hunong 希壤～～

qipai 森拍, 森～ (qilpai) To err (in the prosodic formula for writing verse): WB 295.4. Also paqi ~ ~, 众～

.qipeipei 氣呸呸 (qipeipei) See .qipipi

.qipipi 七丕丕, 乞～～ (qipipi) Panting, out of breath: YQX 786.1. Also .qibobo ~ ~, .qipupu 氣撲撲, .qipeipei 氣呸呸

qipin bafu 七贫八富 (qilpin bafuh) Endless cycles of poverty and prosperity: YQX 1592.18. Also qipin qifu ~ ~ ~ ~: YQX 578.1

qipin qifu 七贫七富 (qilpin qifuh) See qipin bafu

qipo 岐婆 (qipol) A Jurchen woman: YYCD 417

.qipupu 忍撲撲 (qipupul) See kepushupu

.qipupu 氣撲撲 (qipupul) See .qipipi

.qiqi 忍 忍 (qiqih) Cock’s crow: DXX 132.5

qiqi baba 七七八八 (qiiba) See qiba
qiqiang 旗墩，～枪 (qilqiang) Flagstaff, flagpole: YQX 1510.13
qiqiangshi 騎墊勢 (qilqiangshih) Unable to relinquish political power: MZJ 545.8
qiqiao 槐跡 (qiaoqi) See qiaoqi
qiqing 奇擎，～ (qilqing) To lift up, raise up: WB 266.2. Also qingqi ～
qiqing bahuang 七青八黄 (qilqine bahuang) Carat weight of gold: WB 263.16
qiqiu 七求 (qilqiul) To wish for earnestly: YQX 142.7
qirens 氣忍 (qihr) To intimidate, bully: YQX 203.1
qishang baxia 七上八下 (qishbaxia) Ups and downs; rise and fall of anger: DXX 68.4. Also qishang bahuo ～～
qishaoqoing 七稍弓 (qishaogong) Strong-tensioned bow (qi = 池): WB 67.10
qishisha 七世 (qishih) See jishi
qishijia jishi 七事家 (qishijia) See qijianshi
qishijia 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 qishilizai kai ～子～
qisihr 七事兒 (qishihir) See qijianshi
qishiz 七事子 (qishizh) See qijianshi
qishizkai 七事子開 (qishizh kai) See qishijia fenkai
qishu 綺疏，～蛛 (qishu) Ornate window: MZJ 14.9
qisi 氣思 (qisi) Harsh treatment (YQX 195.9. has qixi ～息): YANG 1.78.3
qisibahuo 七死八活 (qisibahuol) Practically dead: YQX 183.18
qisis 氣絲絲 (qisissi) Faint or weak breathing: YQX 709.2. Also qisynyun～氣氤
qiting 亭亭 (qiting) Tavern: MZJ 123.2
qituitui 忍忒忒 (qituitui) See kepupu
qiwang 齊貳 (qilwandel) Variety of plain white silk woven in Shandong: MZJ 368.2
qiwang 欺罔 (qilwaang) To cheat, deceive: LIDAI II 786.8
qiwu 類梧 (qiwul) Nature of the phoenix (to alight in the paulonia tree): YCJ 64.7
qixi 忌戲，乞～ (qixih) See kexi
Qixihui 七夕會 (qixihuih) Seventh night of the seventh month when the Oxherd and Spinning Maid are reunited: YQX 361.6
qixi'zhong 忌中種 (qixi'zhong) See kexiniang
qixiangleche 七香車 (qixiangleche) Elegant carriage of noble ladies (originally a palanquin for Tang dynasty princesses): WB 319.6. Also xiangleche ～～
qixiej 氣歇 (qixie) To rest: LZY 9.3
qixingtan 七星壇 (qixingtan) Dao. Altar for sacrifices and ceremonies: YQX 1658.4
qixishuai 七星齋 (qixishuai) Buddh. 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 乞養 (qiyang) To adopt a child and raise it: YQX 639.7
qiyang 乞養 (qiyang) To adopt a child and raise it: YQX 361.6
qiyishengsi 氣什聲絲 (qiyishengsi) See shengsi qiyan
qiyunyun 氣氤氤 (qiyunyun) See qisia
qizhentang 七星壇 (qizhentang) Daoist or Buddhist temple: YQX 1672.4
qizhenzhen 七真真 (qizhenzhen) Neat and orderly: YQX 357.10. Also qizhentang ～真真
qizhentang 七星壇 (qizhentang) Daoist or Buddhist temple: YQX 1672.4
qizhenzhen 七真真 (qizhenzhen) Neat and orderly: YQX 357.10. Also qizhentang ～真真

qizheng 奇正（qizhehng）Clever at military strategy and unswerving in determination: WB 525.20

.qizhizhi 忌支支（qizhizhi）See .gezhizhi
qizhou 忌皱乞，{qizhou）To furrow the brows; frown: YQX 692.6. Also qichou 乞惆, hezhou 合～
qizhuma 骑竹马（qizhulmaa）See shanma
qizuo 起坐（qizuo）Private savings: DXX 124.8

qia

qia 恰（qiah）1. Then, at once (like 立): CLS 228.8. 2. Suff. Of the verbs 喜, 欢, 笑, etc.: DXX 1.2
qia 搭（qia）Also pronounced ke
qiabianshi 恰便是（qiahbianshi）See shi 是 (1)
.qiaqia 恰恰（qiaqiah）Bird calls: YQX 845.11
qiasuan 搭算（qiasuan）To cast a horoscope: YQX 1016.20

qian

qian 且（qian）1. Stupid: DXX 123.8
qian 堅（qian）Sharp (of tongue): YQX 1534.3
qian 捐（qian）To prize, treasure: YQX 354.8
qian 遞（qian）To be promoted: WB 17.6
qian 签（qian）To slip in, insert: WB 305.2
qian 鳥, 签, 恰, 堅, 捐 1. To peck (of birds) 2. To ridicule, criticize: YQSC III 112. Also chan 嘴, dian 嘴, han 嘴, jian 尖, zhan 話
qianche 前辙（qiancheh）To follow blindly in someone’s footsteps: MZJ 548.5

qianchu shouzhǐ 進除授職（qianchul shouzhǐl）To be promoted: YANG I 449.4
qianci 遞次，签～（qianciih）In haste; also, to hurry; YQX 539.9
qiandao’ 前刀兒（qianldao’r）Front panel of a skirt or dress: MZJ 13.10
qianfang houji 前房後继（qianfangle houhijí）Stepchild; child of a former marriage: YQX 639.7
qiangua 插掛（qiangua）To be preoccupied; have something on one’s mind: YQX 17.7
qianhe 警和（qianhel）See qianqia
qianhe houdao 前合後倒 See qianhe houyan
qianhe houyan 前合後偃（qianhel houyaan）Unsteady on one’s feet; also, to totter forward and backward: YQX 1509.10. Also qianhe houdao ～～劍, houhe qianyang ～～仰
qianheinao 前系圖（qianheinaoh）To set up a howl, raise a big fuss: MZJ 78.11
qianhongjin 賁红巾（qianhongjinh）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 中～；over three hundred xiaqianhu 下～): YQX 411.20
qianhua 花華（qianhua）1. Woman’s makeup powder: DXX 36.9. 2. Fig. Snowflakes (lead flowers): YQX 711.16
qian’jia 前家（qianjia）Former wife: YQX 1009.3
qian’jiaer 前家兒（qianjiaer）Son by a former wife: YQX 639.13
qianjinma 千斤磨（qianjinma）See qianjinmo
qianjinmo 千斤磨（qianjinmoh）Racket of prostitution; also, prostitute: WB 350.2. Also qianjinma ～～磨
qiankan genzhen sunli kundui 乾坎艮震巽離坤兌（qiankangehn genzhenhunlil kundui）Dao. Ritual divination chant: YQX 1030.5
qiankou xie’r 《鈴口鞋兒》 (qiankou xie’r)  Common style of monks’ shoes: DXX 64.14
qian’lai 前來  (qianlailai) The former; the last (time): DXX 107.4
qianli zeng-emaoo 千里贈鵝毛 (qianlii zehngelmao) Fig. It’s the sentiment not the gift that is valued (to send a goose feather a thousand miles): YQX 1455.4
qianlong 錢龍 (qianlonglong) Fig. Money (long strings of cash like dragons): YQX 1254.1. Also qianli ～驢
qianlii 鑲騷 (qianlii) See qianlong
qianlii shangbanqiao 牽騷上板橋 (qianlii shahngbaanqiao) To be stuck; be unable to retreat or advance (lead a mule over a plank bridge): YQX 1527.16
qiannizi 虎妮子 (qiannnizi) Worthless chattel (servant girl): DXX 88.1
qianniandiao 千年調 (qianniandiao) Long-term plans: YQX 211.8
qianpai 倉牌 (qianpai) To sign a warrant (qian = 簽): YQX 1515.9
qianpo 虎婆 (qianpò) 1. Old hag, witch: PPJ 110.2. 2. Madam: YQX 205.13
qianqia 謹洽, ~恰 (qianqiah) Pleasant, agreeable: YQX 1587.21. Also qianhe ～和
qianqian dada 欠欠答答, 虎皮～ (qianqiaahn dada) Addled, crazed (with drink): SQX 65.20
qianshe 錢舍 (qiansheh) Rich man
qianshi’li shaoxiaxiang budaotou 前世老相不到頭 (qianshihiili shaoxiaxiang 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 qianxiu) To die out: YQX 741.13
qianzou 擊頭, 厘～ (qianzou) Matchmaker, go-between (pulver of strings): WB 301.17
qianxiasi 鈴榜司 (qianxialsii) A prefect (= zhizhou 知州): MZJ 339.2
qianya 仮押, 簽～ (qianya) To endorse, sign: YQX 1608.9
qianyan’li anshen 錢眼裏安身 (qialnyanaili anshen) See qianyan’li zuo
qianyan’li zuo 錢眼裏坐 (qialnyanaili zuoh) Will do anything for money: YQX 370.21. Also qianyan’li anshen ～～安身
qianzhisheng 久支繩 (qianzhishшелg) Spare rope: MZJ 263.1
qianzhuang 情狀 (qianzhuang) Attractively made up (= jingzhuang 戀狀): THS 15.1
qiang
qiang 搶 (qiang) To apply excessively (makeup): YQX 200.19
qiang 錢 (qianhng) Inlay; also, to inlay: YQX 822.7
qiangchu 搶出 (qiangchu) To drive out: YQX 345.20
qiangdao 搶刀 (qiangdao) To brandish a sword: DXX 36.2
Qiangdi 羌笛 (qiangdil) Transverse flute of the Qiang people: DXX 143.9. Also Qiang-guan ～管
qiangfan 強飯 (qiangfahn) To urge someone to eat more: DXX 145.11
qiangfengqing 強風情, 強～ (qiangfengqilng) To express ardent affections: YQX 898.18
qiangfeng yanggubi’zhe xianxing 強風揚穀者先行 (qiangfeng yanggguu biizheekh xianxiling) “The chaff always goes first” (punch line of a xiehouyu 歌後語 whose lead line is “winnowing grain in the wind”): WB 93.15
Qiangguan 羌管 See Qiangdi
qianghua 情花 See luluu [qianghua]
qianghui 情會 (qianghuih) Skill, ability: WB 23.1
qianglang 情郎, ～郎 (qianglanl) A glossy exterior hides a disgusting inner nature (the scavanger or dung beetle that eats dung...
and the carcasses of other creatures): YQX 195.13. See also gelangpi 蛋雄皮
qianglao 捂老 (qianglaao) Camel: DXX 150.3
qianglong buya ditoushe 强龙不压地頭蛇 (qianglongbuya dihtoushel) Fig. Powerful outsider is no match for a local strong man
qianglu 搞 搞 (qiangluluu) Fig. Military ship (mast and oars): WB 67.21
qiangrang 搞 搞 (qiangraan) Chaos, confusion: YQSC III 119
qiangru 搞 入 (qiangruh) See chuangru
qiang'shang nipi 上泥皮 (qiangshangnipil) See bi’shang nipi
qiangshengchi 搞 生吃 (qiangshengchi) Unreined appetite; also, seized by uncontrollable urges (to snatch meat and eat it raw): YQX 202.2
qiangxiang 强 頸 (qiangxiahng) Stiff-necked, stubborn, recalcitrant: YQX 985.19
qiaoba'r 胳膊 (qiaohba'r) Tips of a bow: MZJ 353.13
qiaoboir 袖包 (qiaohboir) Cloth for wrapping tiny, delicate items: DXX 146.1
qiaocai 采 (qiaocai) Devil!: also, devilish (a cunning, devious, or deceptive person): YQX 1514.15. Also jiaocai 嬷 ~
qiaocai 鼙 (qiaocai) See chiaocai
qiaochuo 俏終わった (qiaochuohuhuoh) See qiaozhuo
qiaocu 俏 nuis (qiaohcuh) Elegant, graceful: YQX 1653.2
qiaocucu 俏促促, ～姳 (qiaoccuhcuh) Stealthily: YQX 351.6. Also qiomeicu ～没 ~
qiaoduan-an 爆斷掉 (qiaoduannahhn) See qiaozuoya
qiaofan'r 俏泛泛 (qiaofanhnr) With seductive eyes: YQX 266.11
qiaoguai 怪, ～恎 (qiaoguaih) See qiaogui
qiaoke 看科 (qiaoke) To pantomime actions or expressions that convey understanding or careful thinking: YQX 1416.7
qiaoman'r 敲門兒, ～謽 (qiaomalanr) To hit up for money: YQX 194.17
qiomeicu 俏沒促 (qiomeicuh) See qiaocucu
qiaoman'nui 男男女女 (qiaomalnnui) Ignorant yokel: WB 135.19
qiaopei 俏 稀 (qiaopei) Bizarre, uncanny: DXX 39.4. Also jiaoxi 侠稀, qiaopei ~ ~, qiaoguai ~ 怪, ～恎, yaqo 妨崎
qiaoaqiao mingming 俏俏冥冥 (qiaoaqiao minming) Stealthily under cover of darkness: YQX 710.3
qiaoaqiao qieqieqaiao 叫叫 (qiaoaqiaoqiaol qieqieqie) See qiaoaqiao
qiaoaqie 叫叫 (qiaoaqie) 1. To be afraid: YQX 1419.7. 2. To be shy or nervous: YQX 1743.13. Also jiaoaqie 嬷 ~ 怪, ～恎, jiaoaqieqie 嬷 ~, qiaoaqiaoqieqie ~ ~, qiaoaqiao qieqie ~ ~, qiomeicu 俏 nuis, qiomeicu 俏 nuis ~ ~, ~ ~, ~ ~
qiaoaqiner 俏 勁 (qiaoaqinerl) Romantic, gay blade: FANGYAN 21

qiao 胳 (qiao) 1. False, deceitful; awkward: YQX 45.9
qiao 情, 俏, 峨, 谅 (qiao) Simply, just; directly: DXX 144.11
qiao 情 耍 (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 慷 (qiao) To take a look, observe (=瞧): LZY 104.6
qiaoqu'lao 周老, ~區, ~ ~ 肩
(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 腳, ~ ~, 腿, ~
qiaosi 惨似 (qiaosi) To resemble, be like: DXX 62.11
qiaowen 放問 (qiaowen) See chouwen
qiaowen jiau 畸文假訛 (qiaowen jiau) False scholarly credentials; also, bogus scholar: YQX 861.12
qiaoya [liaozui] 畸牙科嘴 (qiaoya [liaozui]) See keya
qiaoyazuuo 腳衙坐 (qiaoyazuuo) See qiaozuoyo
qiaoyuan'jia 俏冤家 (qiaoyuan'jia) Darling!: SQX 4.1. Also siyuan'jia 死, ~ ~, lieyuan'jia 劃, ~
qiaozhao 俏招 (qiaozhao) See qiaozhao
qiaozhuo 俏 侷 (qiaozhuo) Dissolute; unrestrained; carefree; romantic: DXX 1.3. Also qiaozhao 俏, qiaochuo 俏
qiaozuoyo 哭坐衙, ~ ~ (qiaozuoyo) To put on a show (ascend the magistrate’s dais and hold a mock court): WB 294.15. Also qiaoyazuuo 俏, ~ ~, qiaoduan-an 俏

qie 伽
qie 伽 (qie) It was the case all along that: YQX 4.10
qie 伽 (qieh) To spare a life: DXX 157.9
qie 伽 (qieh) To tilt; arch: YQX 35.21
qiehau 伽候, ~ ~ (qiehau) Timid; also, timidity: WB 74.3. Also pahou 伽怕
qiekuai 切臘 (qiekuai) To slice or mince fish: YQX 1663.21
qielen 伽藍 (qielen) See senglan
qiemo 畋末, 切 (qiemo) Stage properties: WB 425.15
qieqie 切切 (qieqie) Constantly on the mind: YQX 709.20
qieqie’dè 伽伽地, 怯怯 (qieqie’dè) Slowly, deeply (of a bow): DXX 13.12
qieqie qiaoaqiao 怯怯 伽伽, ~ ~ 儷嬌 (qieqie qiaoaqiao) See qiaoe
qieqie xuxu 怯怯歎歎 (qieqie xuxu) Fearful, cowardly: HUJI III 85.17
qieshinianiang 且是娘 (qieshinianiang) See niang
qiexue 怯薛 (qiexue) Mong. Imperial bodyguard, established by Ghenghis Khan: YQSC III 139
qieyu touxiang 窫玉偷香 (qiexue touxiang) To engage in secret love affairs: WB 88.2. Also touxiang ~ ~

qin 窮
qin 窮 (qin) To cover up: DXX 91.7
qin 見 (qin) Steady, accurate (see YCJS 320): YQX 1412.1
qinbang 侵傍 (qinbang) To violate; offend, affront: LZY 7.3
qinbang 侵傍 (qinbang) 1. To be close to: YQX 148.17. 2. To be on good terms with: YQX 531.1
qinbuqin 侵霍 (qinbuqin) To be on intimate terms: YQSC III 144
qinchii daifa 嘈齒戴髮 (qinchii daifa) Fig. Dignified and proper person (with teeth and hair): WB 800.20
qin’demen 見的每 (qin’demen) A confidante: WEI 242.20
qinduan zhuxian 磐斷朱弦 (qinduan zhuxian) Fig. Death of a mate: CSD 25.4
qiner 勤兒, 慣 (qiner) Young brothel patron: WB 346.14
qinhang 親行 (qinhang) Parents’ generation: YCJ 4.4
qinhuan 窮荒 (qinhuan) To love the hunt: WB 631.14
qinjin 侵近, 侵 (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 觐楼 (qinnmul) Handprint or thumbprint used as a signature: YQX 204.15.
qinqi 親契 (qinqi) Sworn friend: ZXZY 209.3
qintong 琴童 (qintolng) Young male attendant for a scholar: YQX 474.7
qintu jiaqin iBlE A #* 88* (qintuu jiaqin) See liangchongqin
qinxian ^ ?£, ~ & (qilnxialn) The frenum of the clitorus (guqin strings—the guqin 古琴 figures prominently in love stories). See also shu'le xian'shangshou
qinyan ^ >|f (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 倾 (qing) See also keng
qingbian 青编 (qingbian) Books (bamboo slips used for the earliest writing): PPJ 232.5
qingchong 情憧 (qingchong) See mengdong
qingci 青詞 (qingcil) Dao. Prayers written on blue paper burned to invoke the spirits: WB 829.13
qingcong +J *f^ (qingchong) See mengdong
qingfeng -f- # (qingfeng) Salary: DXX 124.13
qingfeng -%  ^ (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 huila 清光滑辣 (qingguang huilau) Clear and smooth (quality of good wine): WB 142.11
qing’jili 輕急急.,~ 吉~ (qingjili) See qing’qile
qing’jilie 輕吉列 (qingjilie) See qing’qile
qingjian 清潔 (qingjiaan) Thin, skinny: YQX 56.20
qingjiaoh 青蕉 (qingjiaoh) Budd. To hold a memorial service: DXX 18.5
qingke 情客 (qingke) Lilac: YYCD 849
qingle 輕可 (qingle) Easy; trivial, unimportant; casual: YQX 349.20. See also keke ~, xiaoke 小~, xianke 隱~, keshi ~事
qingke qiancheng ^ S'J If ^ (qingke qiancheng) Happiness all too brief (of marriage or love affairs): YQX 197.19
qingke qiancheng 慷慨前程 (qingke qiancheng) Happiness all too brief (of marriage or love affairs): YQX 197.19
qinglansan 青凉傘 (qinglansan) Parasol carried to shade a high official: LZY 71.4
qinglong yanyuedao 青龍偃月刀 (qinglong yanyuedao) See santiingdao
qingluan 青鶴 (qingluan) A message-carrying bird: MZJ 614.14
qingma 荼麻, 薬~ (qingma) Hemp plant: YQX 1370.3
Qingmen 青門 (qingmen) Gate in the Changan city wall: YFG 98.6
qingmomo 情脈脈 (qingmomo) Exuding tenderness or love: YQX 55.19
qingnu 青奴 (qingnu) Fig. Large, hollow, plaited green bamboo pillow to use in hot weather: DXX 2.3. Also zhunu 竹~, zhuburen 竹夫人
qingpin 青蘋 (qingpin) See meidai qingpin
qingqi 擎奇 (qingqi) See qingqing
qing'qilie 轻乞列 (qingqilieh) Light; worthless: WB 86.8. Also qing'jilie ~ 吉~, qing'jili ~ 急力~ 吉力
qingqiao 轻娇 (qingqiao) Untrustworthy, frivolous: YYCD 611
qingqu 情取 (qingqu) 1. To earn, deserve 2. To guarantee, assure: YQX 320.17. Also qingqi
qingsha yijin 轻纱翼锦 (qingsha yijin) Fine clothing: YQX 1021.5. Also yijin qingsha ~ ~ 1
qingshifan 青蛇练 (qingshifan) Fig. Sword (the forged blue-black serpent): LIDAI II 594.5
qingshese 青蛇色 (qingshese) Bright, shiny: MZJ 436.8
qingshen 青身 (qingshen) To have nothing but the clothes on one’s back: MZJ 565.7
qingshenshen 青涩涩 (qingshenshen) Fresh, verdant green: YQX 1727.2
qing'sheng 轻声 (qingsheng) Light: YQX 115.19
qing[shou] 轻受.情~ (qingshou) To receive, accept; inherit: YQX 1726.16
qingshuang 青霜 (qingshuang) White hair: YCJ 89.10
qingtsuo 青琐 (qingtsuo) 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 清圈 (qingtuan) See tuan
qingxu 青虚 (qingxu) Sky: DXX 6.1
qingxuan 轻假 (qingxuan) 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 慶雲現 (qingyunxian) Auspicious clouds (harbingers of peaceful times) Also jingyunxian 景~
qingzhan 青燕 (qingzhan) Fig. Old and valued possessions of a Confucian scholar: YFG 136.7
qingzhanzhan 青湛湛 (qingzhanzhan) Dark blue: WB 7.14
qingzhang 掌掌 (qingzhang) Fig. Daughter (pearl in the palm): YFG 102.8
qingzhi 情知 (qingzhi) To know clearly: YQX 152.15
Qingzhou congshi 青州從事 (Qingzhou congshi) One fond of drink (as was the congshi of Qingzhou): YRZJ 48.5
qingzong 青纵 (qingzong) To let a prisoner or criminal off with light punishment: YQX 555.20

qiong

qiongbao 窮暴,~ 薄 (qiongbao) Poor, destitute: YQX 861.9. Also jiongbao 寳~
qiongbuqiong 窮不窮 (qiongbuqiong) Exhausted; poor, impoverished: YQX 808.12
qiongddi 窮滴滴 (qiongddi) Extremely poor: YQX 637.5
qiongdeng 窮丁 (qiongdeng) Penniless wretch: YQX 112.10, LZY 143.8, 144.1. Also qiongdi 窮, qiongsen 窮~ 神, qionggou 窮狗
qiongfeng 瑚風 (qiongfeng) Fig. Snowflakes (like the beauty of the phoenix): WB 27.12. Also qionghua ~ 花
qionggou 窮狗 (qionggou) See qiongdeng
qionghua 瑚花 (qionghua) See qiongfeng
qionghuanianq 瑚花暖 (qionghuanianq) Fine wine: WB 65.19
Qiongji 瑚姬 (qiongji) Qingtui 青女, goddess of snow and frost: WB 22.6
qiongjiu 窮究 (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

qiongli 慘嫠 (qiongli) Widow without means of support: YQSC III 159

qionglinyan 瑚林宴 (qionglinyan) Banquet for inductees into the Hanlin Academy: MZJ 54.1

qionglin yu shu 瑚林玉樹 (qionglin yu shu) Rare, wonderous tree: MZJ 253.1

qiongguan 窮泉 (qiongguan) The nether-world: MZJ 533.6

qiongrang 穷壤 (qiongrang) Heaven and earth: LIDAI II 513.6

qiongrong 窮冗 (qiongrong) Pressures of poverty: YCJ 96.14

qiongshen 窮神 (qiongshen) See qiongdin

qiongshou 窮穀 (qiongshou) Animal hunted to exhaustion: MZJ 441.2

qiongsi 窮寺 (qiongsi) See qiongding

qiongsuan [ecu] 窮酸餓鬼 (qiongsuan ecu) Fig. Miserable, starving students: WB 19.10. Also qiongsuan egui ～～～鬼, qiongsuan eru ～～～儒, qiongsuanlai ～～俺

qiongsuan egui 窮酸餓鬼 (qiongsuan egui) See qiongsuan [ecu]

qiongsuan eru 窮酸餓儒 (qiongsuan eru) See qiongsuan [ecu]

qiongsuanlai 窮酸侶 (qiongsuanlai) See qiongsuan [ecu]

Qiongtian 瑚田 (qiongtian) Place where immortals grow herbs and plants: CSD 200.11

qiongxiao 穷霄 (qiongxiao) The heavens: LIDAI II 860.7

qiongyan 穷研 (qiongyan) To investigate, look into: YQX 1382.2

Qiongyuan 瑚苑 (qiongyuan) Dwelling place of immortals: PPJ 19.8

qiongzhou 瑚舟 (qiongzhou) Fig. Wine cup (elegant boat): PPJ 59.9

qiongzhuangjia 窮莊家 (qiongzhuangjia) Poor farmer: MZJ 202.3

qiu'z xinchang 球子心腸 (qiulz xinchang) Clean and smooth (like a ball): YQX 896.20

qiuwang'r 極棒兒 (qiulwang'er) Ball bat: YQX 340.17

qiucai 秋采 (qiucai) To look after; notice, pay attention to: YQX 199.7. Also caichou 畫瞅, caijiu 拆抹, choucai 拆保, 畫采, 畫采, jiucai 拆, 拆保

qiuji 求進 (qiujin) To compete in the civil service examinations: WB 260.1

qiuju 潛居 (qiuju) Latticed windows or doors: WB 353.17; doors decorated with wood strips in varied patterns and designs: YQX 1460.13. Also qiuju ～路, xiuju ～路, liuqiu ～路

qiuju 潛居 (qiuju) See qiuju

Qiuniang 秋娘 (qiuniang) 1. Famous Tang dynasty courtesan in Changan 2. Popular name for sing-song girls: YQX 893.7

niqi 娜七 (qiuli) Fig. A woman’s beautiful neck (the larva of the long-horned beetle is white with a long body): YQX 88.4

niushuang 秋霜 (niushuang) Fig. Fine sword (it sparkles like frost in the autumn sun): WB 66.9. Also niushui ～水

niushui 秋水 (niushui) See niushuang

niuwei 秋閱 (niuwei) See Chunbang

niuwen 秋問, ～候 (niuwen) See chouwen

niuyuan 秋元 (niuyuan) First-place winner in the juren 舉人, (2nd degree) triennial examination (held during the eighth month): YCJ 19.9

niu'z xinchang 球子心腸 (niulz xinchang) Clean and smooth (like a ball): YQX 896.20
qiuzaotou buru qiuzaowei 不如求棄尾 (qiuzaotou buruhul qiuzaowhewei) Prov. For best results, ask the servants not the master (the cook controls the fire and ingredients before the food is sent to the master): YQX 93.11

qu

qu (quh) 1. Part. Final (functions variously like着, 了, 呀, 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. Saff. After some verbs (i.e. 記, 問, 聽), it forms the continuing progressive (like着): YQX 194.20. 2. To have, get (in rhetorical questions with 不): 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 蟇扒 (quba) See jiaoaquba

qubude 擋不的, 擋 ~ (qubuhde) To view with contempt: YQX 405.4

qubudie 去不迭 (qubuhdie) Out of control, not functioning normally: YQX 341.8

qucha'r 曲衩兒 (quchar) Tree seedling: YRZJ 59.2

quchensha 腹沉殺 (quchelnsha) To be overpowered by injustice: WB 558.19

quchi 区貳, 驅 ~ (quchil) See ququ

quchu 去處 (quchuh) 1. Place: YQX 1259.8. 2. In all places: WB 974.13. Also quli ~ 里

quci 取次 (qucuh) 1. Hasty; rash, impetuous: DXX 126.12. 2. To be about to: YQX 770.21

qucuo 取撮 (qucuuo) To win someone over; rope in: YQX 1415.15

qu'dang 觀當 (quhdang) To look after ('dang functions like着): YQX 1368.16. Also qufu ~ 付 and kan'dang 看 ~. See also 'dang ~

quding 軍丁, 驅 ~ (quding) See qukou

qufu 取覆 (qufuh) To report: ZXZY 129.4

qufu 觀付 (qufuh) See qu'dang

qugao jiuxia 屈高就下 (qugao jiuhxiah) 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 (quhelchelang) Fig The Yellow River (the river like winding entrails): MZJ 374.6

quji 曲脊 (qujii) To show deference to, bow to: YQX 807.3

qujiu 去就 (qujiih) Destination; place to go: WB 5.18

qujue 觀絶 (qujuel) See guanjue

qukou 軍口, 驅 ~ (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, 駭丁

'qulai 去來 (quhlail) More or less: YQX 1152.13

qu'lai 去來 (quhlail) To go: WB 261.16

qulao 動勞, 驅 ~ (quaol) Bitter toil: YQX 927.19

qu'lao 軍老, 区 ~ (qulaao) 1. Body: WB 317.17. See also 'lao. 2. Postures, movements (on stage): DXX 103.4

quli 去里 (quhlii) See quchu

qulü 曲律, ~ 呂, 呂 ~ (quluh) Winding, crooked, bent: YQX 1369.20. Also quliu qulü 乞留 ~, 乞留~ 呂, 溪流 ~, qiliang qulü 乞量 ~

qulügan 曲律竿, ~ 菨杆 (quluhgan) See wang[gan]

qumai 醜埋 (qumail) Dead drunk, soused: WB 680.2

quqiang 趨暗, ~ 擒, ~ 擒, 趨擒, 趨擒 (quqiang) 1. Hideous: DXX 149.1. 2. To act the officious busybody: CLS 244.8

quqiu 去秋 (quqhui) Quickly (like the passing of autumn): YQX 198.8
ququ 区,驱 (ququ) To exert oneself, strive: DXX 2.9. Also quchi ~ 驱,驱驰
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 (qusohng) To be done to death; die through injustice: WB 56.18
qutao 取讨 (quutaao) To redeem a pawned item: YQX 809.5
quyang 妄央,~恙,~恙 (quyang) To be wronged; suffer injustice: WB 938.10
quying 取英 (quuyhng) To sit for the civil service examinations: YQX 1499.11
quze 取责 (quuzel) To acknowledge guilt or blame: YQX 165.20
quzhao 屈招 (quzhao) To be forced to confess: YQX 1510.3
quzhu 去住 (quzhuh) To go or stay: WB 272.21

quan

quan chong 全充 (quanchnong) To act or serve temporarily: YQX 726.19
Quanfei 泉扉 (quahnfei) Entrance to the Yellow Springs: PPJ 156.8
quanfu zhidaiz 全副执戴 (quanfnshuh zhildaih) Fully armed: DXX 131.11
quanhuai 围圈,~围 (quanhuh) Trap, snare: DXX 104.5. Also quankui ~围, quanxuan 围假, hui围, kui围
quanhuo 全火,~夥 (quanhuo) Whole group, band (of men): MZJ 213.3
quanji 疗济 (quanjih) To recover, be healed: YQX 1505.16
quanlian 拳联 (quanlian) See quanluan
quanluan 拳链 (quanluhnh) Hands curled around, wrapped around: YQX 787.21. Also quanlian ~联
quanmao 拳毛 (quanmao) Curly hair: CSD 77.4

Quanshi 求世 (quahnshih) Yellow Springs: ZXZY 146.7
quantai 求たい (quantail) The grave: YQX 1517.2
quan'tou'shang zhan'deren gebo'shang zou'dema 拳頭上站得人肥胖上走得馬 (quanloushang zhahn.dreln gebo.shahng zuodelmaa) A woman of unusual mettle and grit (a man could stand on her hand; a horse could gallop up her arm): SHZ c24
quanxing 欺省 (quahnxiing) To persuade (xing = 映): YQX 195.1
quanxuan 拳假 (quanxuan) see quanhui
quan'zhong nuosha 拳中括沙 (quan-zhong nuo.hsha) Incompatible, mutually opposed: YQX 127.6

que

que 雀,卻 (queh) 1. Opportunely; just when: WB 304.13. 2. To clear away, remove: DXX 10.14
quebudao 却不道,卻〜 (quebudodo) Isn’t it said (often introduces a proverb): WB 69.3.
queluomen 雀羅門 (quehuolmeln) Poor household (they live by netting sparrows in the dooryard): MZJ 541.12
Queqiao 雀橋 (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 雀噪 (quezao) Fig. A good luck omen (the magpie’s chirp): YCJ 96.3

qun

qun 咽 (quhn) To spit out: YQX 1522.9
qundai'tou yishi 腰带頭衣食 (qundaihtou yishih) To live off the wife’s family (food and clothing from the skirt strings): YQX 542.16
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<td>qunyao'r 裙腰兒 (qulnyaor) See yaoqun</td>
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Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
ran 染 (raan) To paint: YQX 361.4
ranran 冈冈 (raanran) 1. Airborn dust drifting away and dispersing: DXX 127.7. 2. Dense: YQX 550.14
rang 瞠 (raang) Distracted: YQX 1379.10
rangrang 搏搏. 抑抑 (ralngralng) See worang
rangrang gaigai 搏搏. 抑抑 (ralngralng gaigai) Confusion and disorder: YQX 728.18
rangruan 搏. 磁 (ralngz) Particles of undigested matter in excrement (farmers used corn shucks at toilet): YQX 866.15
rangzhui 搏. 磁 (ralngzhui) See nangchuai

re 范 (ree) See also ruo 便
rebobo 热波波 (rehbobo) Steamed bread (bobo = 麵 f=) MZX 355.3
rebure 热不热 (rebuheh) Hot: YQSC III 196
reda 范大 (reedah) So big as this: WB 3.12. Also reduo 范多
redi[shang] youyan 热地上蚂蚁 (rehdihshahng youlyaln) “Ant” on a hot skilet (youyan = millipede): YQX 846.15
reduo 范多 (reduo) See reda
re'hula 热怒刺. ~ 热喇 (rehhlah) Hot; passionate; enthusiastic: YQX 1711.15. Also re'wuluo ~ 爬爬, re'lala ~, retuotuo ~ 拖. rela hula ~~~~

rehuang 热荒 (rehuang) To be in a stupor: DXX 20.10
rela hula 热刺. 热喇 (rehlah hulah) See re'hula
relala 热刺刺 (rehlahlah) See re'hula
remang 热莽. ~ 萌 (rehmaang) Unreined passion or desire: YQX 1162.6
renian 热粘 (rehniain) To be intimately involved: YQSC III 194
retuotuo 热拖 (rehtuotuo) See re'hula
re'wuluo 热兀罗 (rehwululo) See re'hula
rezan 热湛. ~ 湛. ~ 钻. ~ 钻 (rezaan) Passionate urgings: WB 291.11

ren
ren 怨 (rehn) 1. Part. Meaningless phrase final: YQSC III 205. 2. You; your (= 您): YQX 346.8. Also nin 怨, 您 3. That: YQX 196.3; this; in this manner: LZY 6.8. Also nen'de~的. ~ 地, nenbian ~ 般 4. How?; why?: YQX 72.15. 5. As you please; as you like: YQSC III 204
ren'bian yanzih 人遣言字 (relnbian yanzih) Riddle for the character xin 信: YCJ 98.13
renji weiqin 人急仴親 (relnjil weiqin) In crisis, seek aid from one close to you: WB 272.21
ren'ma 怨慤 (rehnma) See ren'mo
ren'mo 怨麼. ~ 末 (rehno) 1. In this way, thus: DXX 46.7. 2. How?; in what manner?: YQX 1282.17. Also ren'mo 怨麼. ~ 末, ren'ma, 怨麼, nen'ma 怨末
renni 怨腻 (reennih) Grace, charm: DXX 109.10. Also renren nini ~ ~ ~ ~
renpitun 人皮园 (relnpituln) Glutton (human grain silo): YQX 954.4
renqing 人情 (relnqing) 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 人伦 (relnreln) Affectionate term for a loved one: DXX 87.3
renren nini 稲 稲 盪盪 (reennereen nihih) See renni
rense 稲色 (reenseh) See nianse
renshenguo人参果 (reinshengguo) 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 (reinshih) 1. Gift: YQX 136.11. 2. Sexual relations: ZXZY 55.1
renxiao 任消 (renhxiao) See xiaoren
renyang xiaju 人樣蝦駝 (reinyanh xiaju) Human-like beast; according to various sources, xiaju is a variety of shrimp (蝦駝) or one of the great apes (霊猿,物猿 or 马猿): WB 321.3. Also renyang xiaqu ～蝦駝
renyang xiaqu 人樣蝦駝 (reinyanh xiaqu) See renyang xiaju
renzhenguan 針關 (reinzhenguan) To thread a needle (ren = 刺): DXX 134.3
ri
ri bu yiying 日不移影 (ribuh yiyyiing) Very short period of time: LU 94
richen 日辰 (rinheln) Day: YQX 249.18
rijin changanyuan 日近長安遠 (rijihjn changanyuan) 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
rinianzai日娘娘 (rihialngzai) Euphemism for runianzai. See runiang’dé
rietou 日頭 (rihtou) 1. Sun: DXX 65.2. 2. Day: DXX 19.9
rietou bu dao zhenhnan shifen 日頭不到正南時分 (rihtou buhdaoh zhehnnaln shifen) Before the sun reaches its noon-time high: DXX 65.2
ri xu(duo)shi 日許多時 (rih xuuduoshil) After many a day: DXX 159.13
riyue 日月 (rihyueh) Time; days; also, daily lives: YQX 1499.2
riyue jiaoshi 日月交蝕 (rihyueh 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 日月神辰 (rihyueh shencheln) See Shen-Chen maoyou
rizhu 日逐 (rihzhul) Everyday; day by day: YQX 1399.17. Also zhuahao ～朝, zhuahao‘jia ～朝家, zhuahao meiri ～朝每, meiri zhuahao 每 ～朝
rizhuan qianjie 日轉千階,～～邁～～邁～～街 (rizhuahua qianjie) To be promoted rapidly in office: YQX 814.15
rong
rongfen yinian 容分一揷 (rolngfen yinian) To reveal a tiny glimpse of beauty: DXX 13.5
ronghang 戟行 (rolnghaang) Army; the ranks: MZJ 522.10
Ronqul 戟崩 (rolnglou) Enemy (hostile Rong people on the Western frontier): YFG 52.10
rongrong 元兲 (roongroong) Confused and troubled state; heavy heart: MZJ 9.12
.rongrong 元兲 (roongroong) Sound of clashing weapons: WB 284.12
rongrong 溶溶 (roongrolng) Clear, bright; also, broad (light, water, mind): HUJI III 50.12
rongxi 汝系 (rolngxib) Worry, care: YQX 847.15
rou
roudiaochuang’r 人敲窗兒～敲～～ (rouhdiaohchuang) Fig. Eyelids (flesh window blinds): YQX 266.6
rougou 接鈕 (rolnggou) See sanxugou
roupingfeng 肉屏風 (rouhplingfeng) Human shield: YQX 1262.13
rousai jueer 揉腮撓耳 (rousai juerl) See juer naosai
rouzhong qianjin 肉重千斤（rouzhohng qianjin）Fat and useless person: YQX 954.4

ru

ru 入 (ruh) To fuck: YQX 412.16. See also ruma, runiang’de
rua (ruu) Loop for crossties on straw shoes: YQX 486.1
rufa 如法 (ruffal) Suitable, appropriate: DXX 8.8
ruguan 入官 (ruhguan) To take or be taken to court: LZY 57.2
ruiou dilo 乳口鮎樓 (rukkou dilloul) Watchtower along a city wall: DXX 4.6
ruma 入馬 (ruhma) To engage in sexual intercourse (mayan 馬眼 is a name for the vagina in old medical texts): YQX 1570.5
rumen 入門 (ruhmeln) To enter a family as son-in-law: LZY 102.6. Also rushe ~舍
rumiao 馳遙 (ruhniaao) See rumo
rumie 辱滅 (ruhnieh) See rumo
rumo 辱抹~沒~莫~末~麼~模 (ruhmoh) 1. To abuse, insult, scold: LZY 142.9. 2. To disgrace: WB 304.21. Also rumie ~滅, rumiao ~邀
rumoniang 入沒娘 (ruhmohnialng) See runiang’de
runiang’de 入娘的 (ruhniaلغde) Mother-fucker!: YQX 1453.12. Also runiangzei ~~貪, rumoniang ~~更, runiangzei 日~貪, zhiniangzei 直~貪
runiangzei 入娘貪 (ruhniaلغzi) See runiang’de
rushe 入舍 (ruhsheh) See rumen
Ruyangzhai 汝陽齋 (ruyalngzai) Name of Shuang Jian’s study: MZJ 54.14
rui 孤子 (ruzii) Wastrel/spendthrift: LU 358

ruan

ruanchan 軟纏 (ruanchahn) Cloth battle-garment (of the Warring States period): DXX 39.5
ruanchuai[chuai] 軟揣 (ruanchuai-chuai) Weak and useless: YQX 342.19
ruan’dala 軟答 刺 (ruan dallah) See ruan’wula
ruandishang chiqiao 軟地上吃虀 (ruandishshahng chiqiao) To take a light fall; suffer a minor setback: WB 86.16
ruanle 軟裹 (ruanluo) See putou
ruanhaihai 軟哈啦 (ruanhaihai) Shaky and weak: WEI 211.18
ruanjju 搶就 (ruanlijj) To accommodate, reach a compromise: WB 303.17
ruan‘lada 軟刺 刺 (ruanlahdal) See ruan’wula
ruan’lezhui 軟了鈴 (ruanlezhui) Weak will: MZJ 272.12
ruan’shan 軟善 (ruansahn) Gullible: YQX 7.7
ruantheshe 軟設設 (ruantheshehe) Soft: YQX 1213.17. Also ruansusu ~著
ruan’sijin 軟窟 場,~金,~練 功 (ruansijin) Soft, limp; paralyzed: WB 297.3. See also ruan’wula
ruansusu 軟著著 (ruansusuh) See ruantheshe
ruantong 軟痛 (ruantong) See nuantong
ruan’wula 軟兀刺 (ruanwulah) Limp, weak; meek, submissive: WB 281.12. Also ruan’dala ~答, ruan’lada ~ ~答
ruan[xian] 行 (ruanxiahn) Stringed instrument (like a lute or guitar): DXX 3.11
ruanzong 搞著 (ruanzohng) To caress passionately: DXX 99.7

rui

ruibang 薬榜 (ruibaang) List of successful Hanlin Academy candidates: MZJ 521.3
Ruibinjie 麗賓節 (rubinjiel) Festival of the fifth day, fifth month (more commonly Duanyangjie 都陽節): YQX 900.4
Ruidian 藥殿 (ruidiahn) See Ruizhugong
Ruigong 藥宮 (ruigong) See Ruizhugong
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<td>Dao. Palace in paradise: YQX 900.18. Also Ruidian ~ 殿, Ruigong ~ 宮</td>
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<td>Obscured by rain or fog: YQX 363.12</td>
<td>1. Who?: YQX 929.12.</td>
<td>2. Why?, how come?: YQX 929.9 3. This, that; also, in this (that) way; such: DXX 107.2. Also ruo 若 忍</td>
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<td>See ruo</td>
<td>Were this not the case (sha = 是呵): YQX 39.5. Also ruobu’a ~ 呵</td>
<td>See ruo</td>
<td>As large as this: YQX 163.15. Also ruodaxiao ~ 小</td>
<td>To rub the head with both hands: DXX 20.10</td>
<td>Quite a lot: WB 111.21</td>
<td>Bad intent: LZY 122.4</td>
<td>Consumption: YQX 1500.15</td>
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sabo 撒拍 (sabo) See sapo
sada 撒達 (sadal) Comfortable; good: WB 907.9
sada 袋 (sahdaih) Mong. A case for arrows, a quiver: WB 112.11
sa’dé 撒地 (sade) Suddenly, without warning: WB 88.4
sa’dé 撒的 (sade) Fierce, aggressive: YQX 840.7
sada 撒地帶，蒂帶 (sadihtih) See szahiti
sadun 撒敦 (sadun) Jur. Relatives (abbreviation of wuli sadun 児里撒敦): WB 409.10
sahe 撒和 (sahehl) Mong. 1. To unbridle, unsaddle, feed, water, and turn loose a horse: WB 260.15. Also sahe sahe ~ ~ ~, sahe toukou ~ ~ HEAD. 2. To take the air, stroll: YQSC III 234
sahe sahe 撒和撒和 (saahel saahel) See sahe
sahe toukou 撒和頭口 (saahel toukou) See sahe
sake 撒科 (sakeh) To put on an act: MDT 277.11
sake 大擔 (sake daahuhn) See chake
salala 風刺刺 (sahlahlah) Sound of wind: YQX 864.19
salou 撒樓，~ 喜 (saloul) Mong. Head: MZJ 656.11
saman 撒滿 (saamahn) To spend lavishly; throw money around: YQX 47.3
samianian 撒脳脣 (samiaandiaan) To behave with modesty: YQX 1263.3
sa-nizhi 撒脣脣 (sanizhih) See szahiti
sapai 撒派 (saapaih) To assign, apportion: MZJ 196.1
sapen 撒噴 (sapen) See pensa
sapeo 撒潑 (sapeo) To behave impudently or arrogantly; throw a tantrum: YQX 1504.3. Also sabo ~ 撤
saqian 撒欠彪風 (saciahn diufeng) To flaunt convention and act crazy (act the playboy): WB 351.11
saqin 撒沁，~ 哟 (saciihn) To be negligent, careless: WB 296.20. Also saxin ~ 心，~ 言
saran 撒然，~ 潛，~ 潛，~ (saran) Suddenly: DXX 99.7
sasa 撒撒 (sasa) Steadily; bit by bit: YQX 1373.19
sasa xiaoao 潛溜溜 (saasaa xiaoao) See xiaoaa
sashou 撒手 (sashoou) Fig. To die (“loosen the grip”): YQX 1506.9
satini 撒婷婷 (satilnil) See szahiti
satiti 撒琿黛 (sathihthih) See szahiti
satizhi 撒琿黛 (satizhih) See szahiti
satun 撒聞 (satun) 1. Non-sense; silly, foolish: WB 296.15. 2. To disdain, treat coldly: YQSC III 228
sawan 撒碗 (sawaln) To act impudently; show a temper: YQX 1415.14
saxin 撒心，~ 言 (saxin) See saqin
sayao 撒拗 (sayaoh) To behave like a spoiled child: YQX 374.12
sayini 撒旖旎 (sayinih) See szahiti
sayin 撒因 (sayin) 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[x]
sazhang 撒帳 (saazhahng) Shivaree for newlyweds (to shower with colored paper fruits, flowers, etc.): WB 38.13

sazhiti 撒滌席 (sazhithih) 1. To throw a tantrum; pester, nag: YQX 893.21. 2. To act mischievous: YQX 337.16. Also saditi ~地, ~地, sa-nizhi ~吸, satini ~蜂, satiti ~稀席, satizhi ~~~, sayini ~稽施

sai 嘆 (sai) To gulp down: WB 97.7

sai[cun]she 賽村社 (saihcunsheh) Traditional village festival with colorful competitions in song, dance, and local product displays: WB 67.18

sai[bu]our 腮斗兒 (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 賽盧醫 (saih lul 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 luolfu) Rival of Luofu in beauty (country beauty immortalized in a Han ballad): YFG 126.10

sainiang sengzhu 賽娘僧住 (saihniang sengzhu) See sengzhu sainiang

saijiangru 賽強如 (saihjiangrul) See suoqiangru

saihe 賽社 (saihheh) See sai[cun]she

saiyin 賽因, ~銀, ~音 (saihyin) See sayin

saiyuan 賽願 (saihyuahn) To sacrifice to a god in gratitude for a prayer answered: WB 797.3

san 移 (saan) To scatter: YQX 232.7

sanbaijiu 三白酒 (sanbaijiu) 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 ~皈

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 三不留 (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 三川入水 (sanchuan bashui) See bashui sanchuan

sandan 散誕.~旦.~淡.~濁 (sandahn) Carefree; relaxed: WB 100.18. Also santan ~瞎, sandan youyou ~優游

sandan[dan]tian 三丹田 (sandantialn) 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 (sandahn youyou) See sandan

sandao 三島 (sandao) Three oceanic paradise isles: Penglai 蓬萊, Fangzhang 方丈, and Yingzhou 濟洲: CSD 206.4
sandong 三冬 (sandong) 1. Three months of winter 2. Three years 3. Three times: YQX 478.6. Also santong ～通

sanfenghua 三分话 (sanfenghuah) 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 (sanful) To distribute the sacrificial food and wine at the end of the ritual: YQX 1360.17

sangai 給蓋 (sangaih) Umbrella: WB 328.4

sanganri 三竿日 (sanganrih) Late morning (the sun at three bamboo poles high): WB 62.1

sangengzao 三穀早 (sangengzao) Early in the morning (a pun on 三更早 “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

sangucha 三股叉 (sangucha) Long-handled, three-tined fork (military weapon): WB 67.9

sanguan 三關 (sanguan) Three Passes: Suichengguan 道城關 in Liangzhou, Yijingguan 益津關 in Bazhou, and Waqiaoguan 瓦橋關 in Xiongzhou

sangui 三皈 (sangui) See sanbao

sanhai 三害 (sanhai) Three Pestilences: tigers on South Mountain; mosquitoes under Long Bridge; and Zhou Chu 周處, a man of Jin who was tough and cocky as a youth: YQX 591.2

sanhuai jiujji 三槐九棘 (sanhuai jiujji) All the various official ranks (the sophora and jujube trees planted outside the palace in ancient times: = sangong jiujjing 三公九卿): YQX 705.5

sanjiacun 三家村 (sanjiacun) See sanjiadla

sanjiadian 三家店 (sanjiadijahn) Small village or town: YQX 1533.15. Also sanjiacun ～村

sanjia sikao 三家廬靠 (sanjia sikakach) Sole male heir among three brothers: YANG 1436.9

sanjiang xiaokou 三江夏口 (sanjiang xiaokou) Xiaokou = Hankou, where the Han river flows into the Yangtze: WB 68.13

sanjiao 三焦 sanjiao) Digestive tract from the throat to the sphincter of the stomach: YQX 1454.18

sanjiaozhou 三交 (sanjiaozhou) Quick, nimble movement: YQSC III 258. Also cuansuo

sanjiaoyiuxing 三交兩向言 (sanjiao liangjuhyaln) Casual conversation: YQX 1668.11

sanjiuduan 三決斷 (sanjiuduan) Muddled; indecisive: YRZJ 59.9

sankao liuwen 三考六問 (sankao liuwen) See santui liuwen

sanke 三科 (sanke) See liangsanke

sanke sou 三科 sou (sanke sou) To speak in a special way (conventions in Yuan dramas): IDEMA 230

sanmeishou 三師手 (sanmeishou) 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～ 2. Gates of God, Ghost, and Man (hollows in 碌柱山 Dizhu 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 槻; and fetters, zhi 柒: YFG 83.12

sanpo 三婆 (sanpo) Woman street vendor of flowers or tea: YQX 77.12

sanpo erfu 三婆耳婦 (sanpo erfu) Women in general: LZY 146.5

sanren wudashi liuer butongmou 三人 无大事 耳 不通 谕 (sanrenl wuhdahshi liueeer buhtongmoul) No secret is safe if shared by more than two people: YQX 637.7

sanri wuzhao (sanrile wuu-zhao) See sanzhao

sanshangu 三山骨 (sanshanju) Back of the head: YQX 1588.16

sanshao mowei (sanshao moehweei) Outcome, ending; inescapable fate: YQX 194.15. Also mowei sanshao

sanshendian 三殿 (sanshendian) Budd. Hall of the threefold nature of the Buddha; Vairocana, embodiment of the Law; Sambhogakaya, body of the reward; 慈身, body of liberation or Nirvana: DXX 6.1

sansheng 三省 (sansheeng) The principal executive branches of government, including the shangshusheng 尚書, zhongshusheng 中書, and the menxiasheh. Also shangshusheng, zhongshusheng, and the menxiasheh

sanshi 三市 (sanshi) Thronging marketplace: YQX 633.9

sanshiban gaoqiang diguoqu 三十板高牆 突過去 (sanshibaan gaoqiaing diuguoquh) Thrown from a thirty foot wall (prisoner’s corpse not handed over to the family): YQX 644.2

sanshi'de zaozhuangdiao liuchi'de zaozuiuco 三十年的早年 六尺的早最 综 (sanshilde zaoniangdiao liuichide zaozuiucoul) Few older than thirty and all more than six feet tall: DXX 61.12

sanshi liujie 三市六街 (sanshiliuhjie) See liujie

sanshisan tian 三十三天 (sanshilsan tian) Budd. Thirty-three levels of Heaven culminating in Mt. Sumeru ruled by Indra: YQX 626.11

sanshuang 三霜 (sanshuang) Three years: MZJ 534.5

sansaitai 三思台 (sansaitai) Throat: YQX 937.18

sansu sang'xia 三宿桑下 (sansuh sangxia) Budd. Monk’s vow to eat but one meal daily and sleep under a mulberry tree: YFG 208.7

santan 散担 (saantaan) See sandan

santanggu 散堂鼓 (sahntalnggu) Drum struck to convene or dismiss the court: YQX 1508.16

santing 三停 (santiling) Three tenths: DXX 3.5

Santingdao 三停刀 (santingdao) Crescent-shaped, long-handled sword: WB 60.14. Also guandao and qinglong yanyuedao (because of the ripple pattern on the blade)

santong 三通 (santong) See sandong

santou liangmian (santoul liaangmiahn) See liangtou sanmian

santui liuwen (santui liuhwen) To interrogate repeatedly: YQX 1507.3. Also sankao liuwen

sanwa liangshe 三瓦 色 (sanwa liaangsheh) Inn, tavern; brothel, entertainment house: SHZ c2. Also sanwa liangxiang

sanxia mingbian 三先 明 bian (sanxia mingbian) See jingbian

sanxian'li 三 瞄 镶 (sanxiah mingbian) Three cracks of the whip (to command silence in the Emperor’s presence): YCJ 93.9. See also jingbian

sanxianli 三 瞄 眼 (sanxialnlii) In a corner: YQX 341.7

sanxiu 三休 (sanxiu) Three sittings at table, three meals
sanxugou 三鬚鉤 (sanxugou) Three-pronged hook used to dredge things out of water: WB 118.17. Also rougou 插～
sanxun 三巡 (sanxun) Three rounds of tea or wine: WB 964.12
sanyaljia 三衙街 (sanyaljia) Three times a day (morning, noon, and night); all day; over and over: WB 374.13
sanyansan 三層傘 (sanyansan) Three-tiered parasol used ceremonially by officials and women of title: WB 12.12. Also sanxun sima 撒屢
sanyan sima 三層馬 (sanyansima) See sanxun sima
sanye Wolonggang 三 Eyes 龍 岡 (sanyeh woholonggang) Three visits to Sleeping Dragon Ridge (where Liu Bei went to invite Zhuge Liang to join his ranks): YQX 65.8
sanyu 三餘 (sanyul) 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 wuwrih) Before many days had passed: YQX 1506.8. Also sanzhao wuxi 三 ~ 五夕, sanzhao liangri 三 ~ 雨 ~, sanri wuzhao ~ ~ ~ ~
sanzhao wuxi 三朝五夕 (sanzhao wuxi) See sanzhao wuri
sanzhen (sanzhen) 三賢 Paragons of female virtue: YANG I 158.8. Also jiulie sanzhen 九烈士
sanzhishai'r shijiuwo 三隻殼兒十九窩 (sanzhishaair shijiuwo) Fig. To do
the impossible; also, impossible (three dice rolling nineteen): MZJ 29.1
sanzhuan 三 傳 (sanzhuahn) One versed in history and learning (having mastered the three commentaries on the Chunqiu 春秋): LZY 12.5
sanzuneng 三足能 (sanzunelng) Three-legged turtle (poisonous snakes turn into them): MZJ 548.8
sanzuwu 三足鳥 (sanzuwu) Three-legged crow believed to live on the sun: WB 292.15
sang 桑
sangbao 桑瓢 (sangbaao) Brothel madam; procurress: MZJ 473.9
sanggai 桑蓋 (sanggaih) Canopy of the mulberry tree (forms a natural parasol): WB 748.6
sanghaaibian 桑海變 (sanghaaibian) Dynastic change; great changes in the world (see canghai sangtian): THS 258.9
sangke 桑嘗. ~ 破 棨 破 (sangkeh) To mock, taunt: YQX 272.12. Also saoke 棨
sanglanglang 桑琅琅 (sanglanglang) Sound of a bell, drum, or gong: YQX 1649.21
sangmen 桑門 (sangmen) Buddha; Priest; priesthood (=沙門): YFG 149.14
sangmen 桑門 (sangmen) See langzi sangmen
sangmenjian 桑門劍 (sangmenjianhiah) Executioner’s sword: WB 757.21
sangshu wengyou 桑楨甕牖 (sangshu wengyou) Extreme poverty (mulberry branch for a door axle, broken crock rim for a window frame): WB 18.15
sangxinfu 桑新婦 (sangxinfuh) Wife unwilling to remain chaste to honor a dead husband (Zhuangzi observed a wife fanning
her husband’s grave after promising not to remarry until the soil was dry): YQX 1113.12

courtesans of official rank): YQX 1264.6. Also base 把~. buse 不~

sezhi 淑実 (sezhih) Foolish: WB 287.9

sen’d e 森的 (sende) See chan’d[e][li]

Senluodian 森羅殿 (senluoldiahn) See Yanluodian

sen[sen]’de 森森地 (sensende) Chilled; numb; paralyzed: DXX 7.6, 36.2

seng

senger 鬻兒 (sengerl) Street peddler who hawks snacks: YYCD 1016

senglan 僧藍 (senglaln) Budd. Temple, monastery (abbreviation of sangharama 僧伽藍摩): DXX 5.6. Also qielan 伽~, jialan 迥~

sengyao wa’r 僧靴襪兒 (sengyaoh wahr) Budd. Long stockings worn by monks: DXX 65.1

sengzhu sainiang 僧住賽娘 (sengzhuh sainhniaing) Abandoned child: YQX 1616.12. Also sainiang sengzhu ~

sha

'sha 沙 (sha) 1. Part. In final position, like 咭 or 啊: YQX 265.19. 2. An instant; brief moment (= 眨): YQSC III 266 (3)

sha! 沙! (sha) Expresses pleasure or enjoyment: WB 369.2

sha 煉 (shah) 1. Extremely, very: YQX 4.3. 2. Although, even though: DXX 21.7. 3. To the death (藥然 “poisoned”): YQX 1376.7

sha! 煉 (shah) In final position, like 呼 or 哦: WB 343.17
sha[b]anqian 沙布克 (sha[b]anqian) Coarse coins made with sand and brass: WB 920.16.

shadi 撒地 (shadi) 1. One who deserves to die 2. Exasperating lover: YQX 1256.11

sha'jiao 建脚 (sha'jiao) Stupid fool: WB 267.6. Also sha'jiao - (sha'jiao) When a new official was appointed to a provincial post, the main road into town was resurfaced with sand: WB 831.11

shaqiangru 煞强振 (shaqiangru) Odd; bizarre: MZJ 286.1

sharenchu zuantou 拉人处钻头 (sharenchu zuantou) To ask for trouble (stick one's nose into a dangerous situation): WB 412.7

shasai 沙塞 (shasai) 1. Stalwart soldier 2. Someone born and raised on the desert frontier: YQX 839.13

Shasan 沙山 (Shasan) Village tough boy (his buddy is routinely Wang Liu): YQX 1056.5

shasha 煞沙 (shasha) See jingsi

shashan 煞山 (shashan) Village tough boy (his buddy is routinely Wang Liu): YQX 1056.5

shashijian 煞时间 (shashijian) Short while (= 遲時): WB 214.3

shatuo 沙陀 (shatuo) Frontier Turkic tribe: LZY 3.8

shaweibang 煞威棒 (shaweibang) To beat a prisoner to humble him for trial: YQX 197.10

shayan 煞眼 (shayan) See zhayan

sha'z di'li fangpi 煞地里放屁 (sha'z di'li fangpi) To brag; “to fart in gravel” is the lead line of a xiehouyu 歆後語, the punch line of which is buxiang de 不響的 “no sound”: YQX 866.15
Shazhe 殖者 (shazhee) See Tianmo

shai

shai 錘 (shai) To strike a cymbal or gong: YQX 1174.6
shai 錘 (shai) To pour liquids (= 鍬): YQX 1520.14
shai'r 色兒 (shaair) See shaishu'r
shai's 色子 (shaiz) See shaishu'r
shai'z 色子 (shaiz) See shaishu'r
shai'z weili 子喂驢 (shaiz weihli) 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 loudoule 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 存
'shan 扇 (shahn) Meas. For windows, doors, and steamer trays: YQX 1578.3
shan 超 (shahn) To run away: WB 291.4
shan 筒 (shahn) To chop, hack: WB 275.15
shan 搧 (shahn) To box the ears; slap the face: YQX 167.5
shan 簡 (shahn) To frame someone: CSD 203.7
shanbiao 簡表 (shahnbiao) See zhanbiao
shan'de 暗的 (shahn'ide) 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
shan-gen 善根 (shahngen) Budd. Three Conditions of Karma: shen 身, deed; kou 口, word; and yi 意, thought: WB 957.2
shan-guo 超過, ～ (shahnguoh) To walk away: YQX 1416.8
shanhetao chayige 山核桃差一縷 (shanhetao chahyigel) Intimately linked yet separate (the meat of the walnut is like nephew and uncle; it is separable into two halves): TONG 104
shanhuohuo 閃霍霍 (shaanhuohhuoh) Flashing: WB 490.20
shan'jian gunmoqi 山間滾磨旗 (shanjian gunmolqi) Fig. To put on an empty show; do something out of sight (wave a victory flag in the mountains): YQX 716.12
shanjie 瘭羯 (shanjiel) Pejorative term for the Xiongnu tribes: MINGQING 35.4
shanjin 討筋, ～ (shahnjin) To lose one's temper; become red in the face, be chagrined: YQX 1411.7
shanjing muke 山精木客 (shanjing muhkhe) Mountain goblins and forest witches: MZJ 245.13
shanlai 茄傑 (shahnlai) To engage in sexual relations with men: YYCD 502. Also dianlai ～
shan'leshou 閃了手 (shaanleshoou) To strain the hand: WB 302.6
shanlian 討鬱, ～ (shahnliaan) Two people set against each other: YQX 1255.8
shanlin zhongding 山林鐘鼎 (shanlin 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
shanling shuiiluh 山靈水陸 (shanling shuiiluh) Fine delicacies and wines in great abundance: MZJ 287.8
shanluo 落落 (shahnluoh) To chop off, cut down: MZJ 252.13

shanma 跳馬 (shanmaa) To stride the bamboo horse (stage direction): YQX 1182.2. See also zhummaj[r] 竹 ~ 茎. Also chazhumja 竹 ~, 茎 竹 ~, qizhumja 騎竹 ~, shanzhumja ~ 竹 ~, tazhumja 踏竹 ~. xima 膠 ~

shanmei numu 苦眉努目 (shanmei numuh) To frown with glaring eyes: YQX 1614.2. Also nuan shanmei ~ 眼 ~(shanz) Straw mat: YQX 672.14

shanmen 山門 (shanmein) See sanmen

shanmu 滄母 (shahnmu) 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

shanpopo 善婆婆 (shanpopopol) Someone easily ordered around: YQX 77.20

shanqi 山妻 (shahnqi) 1. Wife of a fortuneteller: WB 37.7. 2. My humble wife See also shanren

shanqiao 珊橋 (shanqiao) To climb high into trees or on ladders and perform childish tricks (shan = cai 踩): WB 117.3

shanren 山人 (shanrln) Fortuneteller (divines lucky days and officiates at weddings): WB 37.7. See also shanqi

shanren 人 (shanren) To withdraw, draw back, retreat: DXX 43.13

shansa 越撒 (shansal) To avoid, evade, shun: MZJ 378.7

shanxiao 山小 (shanxiao) One-legged mountain ogre: MZJ 715.13. Also dujiaogui 獨腳鬼

shanyao 山養 (shanyol) To stir up trouble, spread contention: WB 974.20

shan'z 苦子 (shanzz) Straw mat: YQX 672.14

shanren 山小 (shanrln) To be screened by mountains: WB 295.4

shanzhen 山枕 (shanzheen) To fan the pillow (for parents in summer): YCJ 100.9. See also wenqin

shanzhishi 善知識 (shanzhishih) 1. Budd. Devoted priest with superior knowledge: YQX 835.8. 2. Good friend and colleague
shanzhuma 斑竹馬 (shaanzhulmaa) See shanma
shanzuan 間賭 (shaanzuahn) To shun; avoid, evade: YQQ 441.2

shang 上 (shahng) To come on stage: YQQ 1.1

Shangbadong 上八洞 (shahngbadohng) Grotto dwelling of high-ranking immortals: MZJ 256.3

shangbiao 上報 (shahngbiao) Autumn wind: YQQ 1226.3

shangcha 上刺 (shahngchaah) Budd. Reverential term for a monastery: WB 260.20

shangchao 上朝 (shahngchaol) 1. Capitol 2. To go to the capital: WB 259.16

shangchu 上友 (shahngchuh) To offend; insult; wound: ZXZY 160.4

shangfangjian 上房見 (shahngfangjiahn) See Shijianjinpai

shanggai 上衣 (shahnggaih) Jacket: YQQ 47.15

shangguzi 尚古自、上～、～故～ (shangguuzih) See wuz

shanghe 上和 (shahnghel) To make up; be reconciled: YQQ 105.12

shanghu 上戶 (shahnghuuh) Wealthy household: PPJ 99.4

shanghuatai 上花台 (shahnghuataih) To attend parties in brothels: YQQ 1428.1

shangjie 上解 (shahngjiiee) To mortgage; pawn: YQQ 1067.9

shangkai 上閣 (shahngkaih) First actor enters with a self-introduction and usually recites a verse: MZJ 1.1

shanglin 上霖 (shahnglinh) Rain after a drought: YQSC III 289

shanglinhua 上林花 (shahnglinhua) To view the flowers in the imperial garden,
shangting jiaoji 上廳角妓 (shahnting jiaoji) See shangting hangshou

shangtou 上頭 (shahntgou) See shuloung

shangwuci 尚兀刺 (shahngwuhcih) See wuzi

shangwuzi 尚兀自，～子，上～ (shahngwuhzih) See wuzi

shangxia 上下 (shahngxiah) Form of address to employees in the yamen: YQX 472.16

shangzao 上竅 (shahngzaoh) Employee in a teahouse or tavern: YQX 619.17

shangzhe 傷折 (shahngzel) To suffer damage; be wounded: LZY 140.4

shangzu 上足 (shahngzul) Buddha. The best or most promising acolyte: WB 669.19

shao 少 (shaao) See chou

shao 棒 (shaol) Also pronounced biao

shao 棒 (shaol) To conceal; withhold: YQX 951.18

shao bang 棒棒 (shaobangh) Short club, a defensive weapon: SHZ c23, c73

shao dao[‘z] 燒刀子 (shaodaooz) Variety of gao liang liquor: YQX 767.3

shao di min zhidiwo 燒地眠地睡 (shahdiMin zhahdiwoh) Life of a beggar (heat the ground for warmth in sleeping): YQX 641.9. Also shao diw, zhidiwian～～～～～～

shao di wio zhidi wian 地眠 (shahdiwoh zhahdiwianh) See shao di min zhidiwo

shaofang 棒房，稍～ (shafaflan) Side-room at the far end of a building: YQX 58.15. Also shao jian ～間

shao gong 棒公，稍～，稍工，稍～ (shaogong) See shaoshui

shao gua 稍瓜 (shaogua) Cucumberlike melon of Yunnan: WB 117.5. Also yue gua 越～，胡瓜 胡～

shao guan da jie 棒關打節，稍～～ (shahguan 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 cen ji 少寄岑寂 (shahngji celnjil) To gradually ward off boredom or loneliness: HUII III 52.4

shao jian 棒間，稍～ (shahjjan) See shaofang

shao jian er 哨尖兒 (shaohjianerl) Spy: MDT 96.11

shao lailai 棒佬來，稍～ (shaolail-lail) Simpleton, dumbbell: YQX 479.15

shao mai 燒埋 (shaomaih) To cremate: YQX 1253.16

shao po 棒婆，稍～ (shaopol) Boatwoman: YQX 284.4

shao qin 棒親 (shaohqiln) Evil woman: YQX 973.1

shao shao dada 棒棒答答 (shaolshaol daldal) Foolish: LONG 399

shao shi 棒是 (shaoshih) Quite true: DXX 1.2

shao shi mo 少是末，～～麼 (shaoshihmo) 1. To have a rich supply of 2. What lack is there of? (=少甚麼): WB 87.5

shao [shui] 棒水，稍～ (shaoshuih) Boatman: WB 70.7. Also shaogong ～公，稍公，～工，艄公，shaozi ～子，稍子

shao si 棒似 (shaosih) Rather, quite: LZY 156.1

shao si 哨厮 (shaoshi) See shao’z

shao tian 棒天 (shaotian) Up, skyward: YQX 890.1

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
shaotian huoba 烧天火把 (shaotian huoba) Fig. Nasty temper: YQX 833.8
shaotou 捎头 (shaotou) End; outskirts: SHZ c32
shaotui 哨腿 (shaohuitui) Advance military unit: WB 763.18
shaotui 枪颅 (shaoltui) Stupid prick!: YQSC III 303
shaoxiang budaotou 谭不到了头 (shaoxiang budaotou) Not be together in old age (superstition about burning broken incense sticks): YQX 1501.21
shaoxin 稍信 (shaoxih) To send letters (shao = 捎): YQX 888.8
shaozi 捎子 (shaozhi) Hoodlums, toughs: YQX 687.4. Also shao3i~厮
shaozitiao~ (shaoziti) See shao[shui]she

she

she’cila 舌刺刺 (sheciyla) Babble, chatter: YQX 1293.12. (widely misread as shelala～～～). Also she’zhila ~ 支～枝～
sheda 設答 (shedal) To be lacking, be out of (see also mengsa): YQSC III 316
sheduizhan 撲毒盎 (sheduizhan) Silver goblet that turns black if the wine has been poisoned: YQX 1663.4
shefu 蛇腹～蛇 (shelfu) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (“snake belly,” one of many patterns of cracks on its lacquer): WB 283.14
shenu 射覆 (shenful) Drinking game of guessing riddles (from a word clue, participants must guess the line of verse in which it appears): CSD 107.14
Shehunzai 改魂壹 (shehunzai) See Xiahunzai
shehuo 社火 (shehuo) Program of games, entertainments: SHZ c66

she’jia 社家 (shejia) Member of a society or guild: WB 291.17
shejian 攫剑 (shejian) To draw a sword: WB 69.11
shejian chunqiang 削剑唇枪 (sheljian chunqiang) To have a ready tongue: HUJI III 11.7
shekou 兴口 (shekou) Wide-mouthed (crockery jars): YQ 237.20
shekurao 吕苦朗 (shelkulrao) To wrangle; complain: LIDAII 882.9
shelala 舌刺刺 (sheciyla) See she’cila
shelixiu 拆解 (shelixiu) To forget; put out of mind: DXX 157.7
sheliangjun 射糧軍 (sheliangjun) 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 jiliu~; zhaliu 蛻~枝~
shepin 舍拋 (shepin) To give up, relinquish: DXX 151.3
shepin 舍貧 (shepin) To help the needy: YQX 130.21
sheren 含人 (sheren) See dashe
shesi 社司 (shesi) See shetou
shetic 射貼 (shetic) Archery target: WB 969.21
shetou 社頭 (shehtou) Head of a village festival: YQX 656.15. Also shesi~司
sheyi 設意 (sheyi) To be pleased; satisfied: ZXZY 13.5
shezhe 社長 (shezhe) Elder elected to head an association of farming families (fifty families made up a she in Yuan times): YQX 455.2
shuzhe 奢遮 (shezhe) See chezhe
she’zhila 舌支刺～枝～ (sheciyla) See she’cila

shei

shei 誰 (sheil) Also pronounced shui
shei’jia 誰家 (sheiljia) Where?, in what place?: YQX 989.17

shen

shen 神 (sheln) See xishen
Shen-ao 神農 (shelnnaoh) Ferocious dog spirit with magic powers: YQX 1489.5
Shen-Chen 參辰 (shencheln) See Shen-Chen maoyou
Shen-Chen maoyou 參辰卯酉 (shencheln maoyouou) Strong opponents, 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 riyue ~ ~, maoyou ~ ~
Shen-Chen riyue 參辰日月 (shencheln riyueh) 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 (shenful) To ask for safe passage from the spirits and gods of lakes and rivers: YQX 1740.20
shengou ganlang 神狗乾亢 (shelngou ganlanlou) Adopted son of a dog spirit: DXX 107.14
shenhe 神和 (shenhel) Kind; also, kindly: LZY 58.4
shenji 身己, 身己 (shenji) Body; self: DXX 16.3. Also shenqi ～奇, ～起
shenjiao 神脚 (shelnjiaao) Fool, clown: DXX 103.5
shenjie 中解 (shenjee) To report to a superior; deliver (documents): WB 138.20
shenkeke 哇可可 (shenkeekee See chenkeke
Shenlang yaodao 沈郎腰道 (shen-lalng yaodaoh) Wasting away (a remark by Shen Yue 沈約 that his waist was growing thinner). Also Shenwei ~, Shenyaqing ~ ~, Shen Yue yiban ~
shenlinlin 身凛凛 (shenlilinlin) Dignified comportment: YQX 316.2
shenlou 神樓 (shelnloul) Highest tier in the stands of a theater (yaopeng 腰棚 was the next highest): WB 971.7
shenlun guimo 肢種 (shelnlun guimol) Ghosts and spirits all fear: MZJ 203.7
shen'maniang 甚麼娘 (shelnmahnialng) See niang
shenming 身命 (shenmihng) 1. Body: YQX 935.1. 2. Destiny, fate: YQSC III 320
shen'moniang 甚末娘 (shelnmohnialng) See niang
shenniang 甚娘 (shelnmiahng) See niang
shenqi 身奇, 身奇 (shenqii) See shenji
shenqiu shuajuan 奴囲捜卷 (shelnqiul shuajuanh) To investigate prisons and examine court records: YQX 1511.19
shenren 撫人 (shernheln) To fill one with dread: YQX 1396.6
Shenshang 參商 (shenshang) See Shen-Chen maoyou
shen'shangxu 身上絮 (shenshahngxuh) Cotton clothing: YQX 232.15
shenshen 撫棉 (shelnsheln) Chill: YQX 387.21
Shensuo 參遊 (shensuo) Late at night (when the constellation Shen appears in the sky)
Shenwei 沈圍 (shenweil) See Shenlang yaodao
shenxie'r 甚些兒 (shelnxier) Which place?, where?: YQX 848.12
shenxing 身心 (shenxing) Thought; concentration: DXX 15.8
shenyang 神羊 (shenyang) Sacrificial lamb: YQX 1662.5
Shenyaoqing 沈腰軽 (sheyaoqing) See Shenlang yaoao
shenyi 身役 (shenyi) Right-hand man, assistant: WB 902.15
Shen Yue yiban 沈約一般 (sheenyue yiban) See Shenlang yaoao
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 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, your health is poor. "Student Zhang, you are very ill": WB 492.15
Sheng 省 (sheung) Secretariat (= zongshusheng 中書省): SHIH II 229.n.921. Also pronounced xing
sheng 脅, 刺, 盛, 慶, 聖 (sheng) 1. More, in addition; also, surplus, abundance: WB 60.13 Variants: 慶, 聖 2. Suddenly; promptly: DXX 105.7
shengbing'zi 生必 (shengbingzi) Elixir of life: YQX 233.20
shengbu 本 (shengbu) Principal branches of government: YQX 640.17. See also san-sheng 三省
shengchao 生鈔 (shengchao) Ready cash: YQX 37.3
shengchen 生晨 (shengchen) Birthday: YQX 98.2
sheng'chizha 生吃扎 (shengchizha) See sheng'gezhi
shengcici 生刺刺 (shengcici) See sheng'gezhi
shengdao[shi] 生道是, 剩~ ~ (sheng-daoshih) See changdao[shi]
shengde 盛德 (shengde) See biaode
shengfannang 盛鯨囊 (shengfanng) Forcibly; brazenly; cruelly: YQX 847.9. Also sheng'gecha 生吃乍, sheng'gezha 生吃乍
sheng'gecha 生吃乍 (shenggecha) See sheng'gezhi
sheng'gezha 生吃乍 (shenggezha) See sheng'gezhi
sheng'gezhi 生吃咋 (shenggezhi) Forcibly; brazenly; cruelly: YQX 847.9. Also sheng'gecha 生吃乍, sheng'gezha 生吃乍, 生吃乍
sheng'qica 生吃乍 (shengqicai) 生吃乍
sheng'huan 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 聲咳 (shengkel) To cough: DXX 83.2
sheng’keca 生可擦，～磕～ (shengkeeca)
  See sheng’gezhi
sheng’keli 省可裏，～～里 (shengkkeelii)
  Why need?; why must?; no need to; forget about it: WB 10.4
sheng’kezi 生瞌支 (shengkezi)
  See sheng’gezhi
shenglala 生刺刺 (shenglahlah)
  See sheng’gezhi
.shenglala 声刺刺 (shenglahlah)
  Sound of a house or building collapsing: YQX 127.18
shengmian 生面 (shengmiahn) To meet and fail to recognize; also, unaccustomed: YANG I 5036.3
shengnitu 生逆圍 (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～ (shengniuzuooh)
  To be forced to; have no other recourse: YQX 7.21
sheng’qica 生忼擦 (shengqihca)
  See sheng’gezhi
sheng’qicha 生忼洽 (shengqihchal)
  See sheng’gezhi
sheng’qizhi 生忼支 (shengqihzhi)
  See sheng’gezhi
shengqiangru 勝強如 (shengqialngrul)
  See suqiangru
shengre 声喏 (shengree)
  See changre
shengren 聲人 (shengrenl) Sitting emperor: YQX 1659.17
shengrenqing 伸人情 (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 (shengshouh)
  1. To expend great effort; suffer hardship: YQX 1502.21.
  2. To trouble, bother: YQX 130.1
shengshouzhelan 聲手遮攔 (shengshouzhelah)
  May the sagely hand protect me (always introduced by jinbian zhilu
  "Let the Golden Flail point out the way"): YQX 623.9
shengshule xian’shangshou 生疏了
  综上手 (shengshule xialnshou)
  Hand that loses its touch upon the strings
  (琴 弦 qinxian is a euphemism for the frenum of the clitoris): YQX 1257.4
shengsi qiyian 聲絲氣咽 (shengsi qih-yahn)
  Sighing with a choked voice: DXX 144.4. Also qiyi shengsi ～壹 ～，shengsi
  qiyi ～～壹，qian shengsi ～～～～
shengsi qiyi 聲絲氣壹 (shengsi qihyi)
  See shengsi qiyun
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 聲賢 (shengxianl)
  2. Xi He 義和, driver of the sun’s chariot: WB 293.6
shengxianqiao 昇仙橋 (shengxianqial)
  See tiaoren
shengxiang 生相 (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 聲藥局 (shengyaojul)
  Apothecary: YQX 1500.12
sheng'zhila 聲支刺 (shengzhilah)
shi

shi 世, 是, 势 (shih) 1. Now that; it being the case that: WB 303.3. Also shizuo’de ～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 (shil) Like 呵 or 呵; can occur during a pause in speaking: DXX 147.7, WB 131.12
shi! 適 (shih) 1. To be like, resemble (= 似), and frequently bianshi 便是 or qiabian-shi 恰便是; WB 346.10. 2. To be located at (= 在); YQX 1335.8. 3. To try (= 試); YQX 18.5. 4. Oaths; (subj.) swears that (= 說); YQX 621.7. 5. Is truly (used to intensify): YQX 1389.19. 6. Very, extremely: YQX 683.12. 8. Affair, matter (= 事); WB 756.13. 9. Personal pronoun (he, she, you, they): YQX 346.7. 10. Used like shenyang 甚樣, duoma 多様, shenma 甚 怪: YQX 585.8. Also shima 是 驚, or shimo 爲是末LI. Wherever; whatever, also, all, every (= 凡; shichu 調處 “everywhere,” shike 是客 “all the guests”); WB 544.4. 12. Although (frequently shizeshi 是則是 or shijsi 責即是); YQX 345.6
shibaniang 十八娘 (shibanialng) Well-known variety of the lichee: CSD 71.10
shibaochi 石保赤 (shibiaochi) Mong. Keeper of falcons: WB 1021.17. Also chi wuseshi ～五色～
shibao Huihui 認寶回回 (shihbaao huilhui) Arab shrewd at dealing in precious things: MZJ 220.6
shibefi 石碑 丕 (shibeipi) See shiipi
shibi 是必 (shibih) See shi (6)
shibuceng 世不曾 (shihhuheclng) Never before: WB 275.19, 973.2
shibu’sha 是不沙, ～～吵 (shihbuhsaha) Isn’t it true?; is that right?: WB 10.5
shibuzhao 使不着 (shihuzhao) Of no use; it matters little: YQX 634.1

shicai 適纔, 才 (shicauil) See shilai
shichen 時辰 (shicheln) 1. Time 2. Propitious time for travel, weddings, and funerals, as divined by a fortune-teller: YANG I 133.4
shichen 履酋 (shieheln) Coffin bearing a corpse: WB 273.14
shicheng 施逞, ～呈 (shiecheng) 1. To display, demonstrate, perform: YQX 645.1. 2. To be abusive, act violently: YQX 1753.10
shichengchu 譺乘除 (shiehchenghul) See shiqidoa
shicheng dingzhuin 實誠定準 (shiehchen dingzheluun) Surety, certainty: YQX 632.12
shici 食次 (shilcih) Foodstuffs, edibles: SHZ c30
shicong 事從 (shicolng) See shigan
shidaqu 十大曲 (shildaqhuu) Ten-aria medley popular in Song and Jin times (See ZHU 48 for tune titles): YQX 1427.16
shidang 師長 (shidang) Teacher, master: YQX 1347.8
shide hai’r luode shuai 拾得孩兒落 的摔 (shidai luodehuaui) To abandon a foundling child: YQX 338.18
shidi 十地 (shildih) See Yinsi shidian
shidiaotou 認 頭 (shidiiohtoul) To sense what is coming: YQX 1416.8
shiduo 十多 (shiduluo) To seize every chance to gain by crooked means: YQX 35.5
shien guchong 市恩固寵 (shihen guhchoong) To ingratiate oneself through devious means: HUJI III 11.5
shier jinchai 十二金釵 (shihelr jinchai) Highborn ladies; concubines: MZJ 367.1
shierjun 十二君 (shihelrjun) Kings of the twelve states during the Warring States period.
shiermu 十二牧 (shihelrmuh) Twelve provinces of ancient times, designated by emperors Yao and Shun: MZJ 384.9

shifa'le 211  shimen

shifa'le 事 发 了 (shihfale) The secret’s out: WB 301.10

shifan 十 番 (shilfan) Chamber orchestra of winds, strings, and percussion (instrumentation changed over time): THS 46.12

shifen xingxing shijiu fen 十 分 惜 惜 使 九 分 (shifen xingxing shijiu fen) Don’t expend all your energy (reserve some for others): YQX 237.11

shifu 市 附 (shihfuh) To go to market or a fair: CSD 39.12

shigan 事 焉 (shigan) Affairs, business, matters: YQX 109.2. Also shicong 從

shiguang 使 官 (shiguang) To act the big shot: YQX 799.11

shihai tuoren  海 他 人 (shihhai tuoren) See shihai tuoren

shihu 上户 (shihuhu) Upper classes; aristocracy: YQX 864.12

shihua 五 石華 経 (shihhua) Variety of eyebrow makeup: MZJ 22.12

shihua jiu lie 十 花九裂 (shihhua jiu lie) Little dilapidated: WB 28.21

shihuolu 實 活 路 (shihuolu) Proper duties; proper behavior: YQX 204.21

shiji (shijih) 事 濟 (shijih) Affairs; circumstances: LZY 141.1. Also shiji 事 濟

shijishi 是 即 是 (shijishi) See shi 是 (12)

shijiaer 什 伽 兒, 释 ～ (shijiaer) Budd. Monk: LU 78

shijian 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

shijian jin pai 势 前 金 牌 (shijian jin pai) Sword of authority and the golden tablet (symbols of imperial authority: YQX 1511.20. Also Shangfangqian 尚方劍

shijiaosheng 侍 教 生 (shihjiaosheng) Self-reference to an elder or superior: CHUANQI 61.21

shijie 事 節 (shijie) Affairs; matters; details; circumstances: LZY 141.1. Also shiji 事 濟

shijin 仕 進 (shijin) To take office: YRZJ 93.13

shijinjin 濕 渐 渐, ～ 津 津 (shijinjin) Soaking wet: YQX 1378.3. Also shilinjin 濕 渐, shilinlin 濕 渐

shijiu 醜 酒 (shijiu) To strain wine (shi also pronounced shai): YANG I 4031.7.

shikongbian 識 空 便 (shikongbian) Wise, perceptive: WB 281.9

shikuang 勢 清, 世 ～ (shikuang) See shixiang

shilai 速 來 (shilai) Right now: ZXZY 68.7. Also shicai 十才, 速 清

shili changting 十 斗 長 亭 (shili changting) Ten li Pavilion (milepost where travelers were sent off): WB 304.7

shilian waijing 有 外 省 (shilian waijing) To have connections with foreign states; collude with a foreigner: YANG I 406.7

shilinjin 濕 滋 滋 (shilinjin) See shijinjin

shilinlin 潮 淋 淋 (shilinlin) See shilinjin

shiliu xieli 雪 留 小 類 (shiliu xieli) Driving blizzard: YQX 106.21

shijiaosheng 侍 教 生 (shihjiaosheng) Self-reference to an elder or superior: CHUANQI 61.21

shimahaha シロハ (shimahaha) See shi (10)

shima'ra 實 媽 娘 (shimara) Truly, really: LU 517. Also shipai ~ 拍

shiman [dai] 狮 蝙 帶 (shiman [dai]) Belt worn by military officers (has Lion King of the Southern Man tribes design on the buckle): DXX 43.12

shimen 適 門 (shimen) To dispel boredom or depression: YQX 709.21

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
shimi jiukang 十米九糠 (shilmii jiukuank)  
To risk getting the worst of a bargain (nine in ten rice grains are chaff): YQX 202.21

shì’mó 是末 (shihmoh) See shì 是 (10)

shiniu’dé 使牛的 (shimiulde) See shiniuren

shiniu’làng 使牛郎 (shimiullang) See shiniuren

shiniuren 使牛人 (shimiurln) Lowly cowherd; farmer (abusive); WB 527.16. Also shiniu’lé ~ of, shiniu’láng ~

shinü 仕女 (shihmii) Aristocratic lady; palace maid; WB 303.1

shipai 實拍 (shilpai) See shima’r

shipi 底皮 (shilipi) Demeaning term for clothing; WB 130.14

shipi 底皮 (shilipi) Really and truly: YQX 198.13. Also shipiéi ~ 坩 坩 (shilpei) ~ 坩 坩 (shipi) 石碑 ~

shipo xiashen 師婆下神 (shipi xialshen) Female exorcist; witch doctor; MZJ 74.2

shiqi 時氣 (shihqi) Weather: YANG 140.7

shiqidao 識起倒 (shihqidaoh) To know to advance or retreat; be aware of changes; intelligent: MZJ 655.15. Also chichengchù ~乘除

shiqian 使 慣 (shihqian) To use schemes or artifice: YQX 527.6

shiqing 世家 (shihqiing) Snobbish attitude: WB 24.1. Also shitai ~態

shiren 世人 (shihreln) See gebai shiren

shirou ban-ganchai 湿肉伴乾柴 (shirou bahangchail) To be beaten (the flesh flayed with a cane): YQX 419.21

shisa 警醒 (shihsa) To see through; be fully aware: MZJ 338.4

shisang gouqu 畝喪溝渠 (shihshang gouqu) To be willing to die for a cause (risk dying in a ditch): HUJI III 22.11. Also gouqu shisang 溝渠營喪

shise 事色 (shihsheh) Situation; trends of an affair: WB 527.9

shisha 勢煞, ~沙, ~殺, ~雲, 世殺 (shihshah) 1. Manner, bearing, attitude: YQX 941.4. 2. Manners; protocol; also, respectability: YQX 1081.17. Also shashi 殺 ~, 沙 ~

shisheng 使 畏 (shihshuh) To have a slip of the tongue: DXX 6.9

shishi 使 尿 (shihshi) To urinate, pee: YQX 465.20

shishou 當主 (shihshuh) To serve, attend to: YQX 200.18

shitai 世態 (shihthai) See sheqing

shitou 當頭 (shihthou) See Shizhang

Shitoucheng 石頭城 (shihthoucheling) Old name for Nanjing: MZJ 328.11

shitoujin 尿頭巾 (shihthoujin) Cap of a cuckold: YQX 239.6. Also shipen’r ~ 盆兒

shiwang 十王 (shihwah) Budd. Ten Tribunals of Hell: DXX 19.13. See also yinsi shidian

shiwu 事物 (shihu) See cunshiwu

shiwu 時務 (shihwu) 1. Time, season: YQX 429.16. 2. Affairs of the world; the times: YQX 345.4. 3. Customs, mores: WB 320.2

shixia 時下 (shihxia) In the moment, at present: DXX 127.8

shixiang 時相 (shihxiahng) Time: LZY 67.1

shixiang 師相 (shihxiang) Grand Tutor: PPJ 94.3

shixiang 勢相 (shihxiahng) Appearance, bearing, attitude: YQX 1620.7. Also shikuang ~況, 世況

shixiao 失曉 (shihxiao) To be unaware of the dawn: SHZ c2
shixinshu 213

shixinshu 施心數 (shixinshuh) To scheme, plan: WB 319.17

shixin zuoxing 使心作幸 (shixin zuoxh-xing) To keep one’s wits to survive: YQX 1259.17

shixing 時行 (shixing) See tianxing

shixu 是須 (shixhu) See shi 是 (6)

shiyao 勢要 (shiyao) Powerful and important: YQX 632.16

shiyue huaidan 專墮 (shiyueh huaidan) Pregnancy: YQX 643.7

shizao 異主 (shizao) See shi 主

shizu 湊 (shizhu) See shizhuazhua

shizuo 影 (shizuo) To be driven to extremes: DXX 9.1. Also shizuo’zhe ~ ~

shizuo’zhe 使作着 (shizuo’zhuh) See shi 世

shou 守 (shouhu) Prefect (abbrev. of taishou 太守): YQX 204.17

shoubaz’he toshao ziling 手把着頭 稍自鍾 (shoubazheh toshaozhao zilingliing) A xiehouyu 歇後語 whose lead line is shoubazhe toshao “when pulled by the hair” and whose punch line is ziling “go along willingly”: YQX 89.15

shou buyazhi 壽不壓職 (shouh buh-yazhil) Age matters less than official position: YQX 955.8

shouce 手策 (shouceh) Skill; strategy; power: YQX 645.1

shoucheng 收成 (shoucheling) 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

shouduan 生日 (shouduan) Birthday (= 毒 誕): HUJI III 15.11

shoudao nalai 手到來 (shoudaoh nalail) To achieve with the slightest effort: YQX 1530.8

shoudun 收頓 (shoudun) To put away: YQX 535.20

shoufl 守服 (shouful) To observe mourning: YANG I 197.4

shuangsha 守宮砂 (shuangsha) 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

shuangtong 受官廬授~~, 壽~ (shuangtongting) Head of a yamen: WB 12.8

shouheh 受官廬授~~, 壽~ (shuangtongting) Head of a yamen: WB 12.8

shouji 收計 (shoujih) Final announcement; outcome, results: YQX 194.1
shoujiang 手将 (shoujiahng) General under one’s command: WB 834.14
shoujiao 手脚 (shoujiaaao) Martial arts: YQX 1281.7
shoujie 收结 (shoujieh) To conclude comic action and resume the plot: PPJ 28.12. Also shouke 收科 (shouke) See shouke
shoujin fangu 收今赋古 (shoujin fahnguu) Craft of the storyteller (tell tales old and new): THS 70.1
shoujinlian fang’z 納今方子 (shoujinlian fangz) See shujinlian fang’z
shouke 收科 (shouke) See shouke
shouluo 收羅 (shouluol) 1. To conclude, wind up: YQX 1282.18. 2. To restrain; hesitate: WB 3.17
shouma 侍馬 (shouhmaa) Prostitute
shouping 手模印 (shoumoyin) Personal mark or sign; signature: YQX 204.1
shoupua 手帕 (shoupah) 1. Birthday present for an elderly woman: WB 103.17. 2. Silk handkerchief exchanged as a vow between lovers: WB 84.8
shoupulan badou 收蒲築罷斗～～ (shoupullaln bahdoou) To stop; withdraw; give up (gather up baskets and put away the measures): YQX 44.17
shouqianchui 受銓録 (shouqianchui) To be robbed and assaulted: ZXZY 194.1
shouqianlu 守錢卤 (shouqianllu) Servant, slave: YFG 42.10
shouqianqian 手繕絣 (shouqianqian) See shoushanshan
shouqin yanbian 手親眼使 (shouqin yanbian) Dexterous hands and keen vision: DXX 46.6

shouren 受忍 (shoureen) To endure patiently: DXX 149.14
shoushanshan 手箑箑 (shoushanshan) Long, slender fingers: YQX 1550.1. Also shouqianqian ~繕絣
shoushang 收賞 (shoushaang) To keep and treasure: LZY 118.5
shoushao’r 手捎兒～捎～ (shoushaor) Finger: YQX 850.5
shouwei 首尾 (shouweei) See youshouwei
shouxu 收恤 (shouxuh) Out of compassion: YQX 1517.6
shouyangzhuang 梨陽莊 (shouyanggongban) 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~宮扮
shouyanyan 縊岩岩～巖巖～巖巖～～ (shouyanyan) Thin and gaunt: YQX 360.21
shouyong 受用 (shouyong) To take pleasure in, enjoy: YQX 15.12
shouzhi 守志 (shouzhih) To remain chaste in widowhood: YQX 1658.10
shouzuo 手足 (shouzul) Henchman; cohort: YYCD 156
shouzu 手足 (shouzul) Skill; craft; profession: YQX 1689.11

shu

shu-aizi 書鶴子 (shuaizii) Bookish person, “bookworm”: MZJ 542.7
shubi 梳篦 (shubih) Comb; also, to comb: YQX 1662.16
shubu’dé 梳不的 (shubude) Cannot avoid or avert: YQX 798.7
shucheng 书呈 (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 诙星印 (shuge xingyin) To lose track of one's name and origins:
YQX 200.11
shuguo 剃国 (shuguoo) To prepare toilet,
put on makeup (to comb the hair and wrap the
head in a turban): DXX 69.2
shuhao 鼠耗 (shuhaoh) Rat: YQX 36.13
shuheim lunhuan 殖黑論黄 (shuhei
lunhualng) See lunhuan shuhei
shuhua 森滑: 書王化 (shuhual) Skilled;
facile; familiar with (due to long practice):
YQX 758.14. Also huashu ——;
see also shuxian 熟聞
shuhui 書會 (shuhuih) Professional association
of storytellers and playwrights:
WB 972.7
shuhui 熟會 (shuhuih) See shuhua
shujian 書劍 (shuijahnh) Scholarship and
swordsmanship, two important branches of
education: YCJ 64.19
shujian 蜀箋 (shujiahn) See manjian
shujilianfang [z] 蝦金蓮方子 (shuhjinlianfangz) Medicinal footbath to aid in
foot-binding: MZJ 352.13. Also shoujinlian
fangz 瘋培佐
shujiutian 数九天 (shujiutian) Extremely
cold weather: YQX 1209.10
shulala 蜂剌剌, 蟲 ~ ~ (shulalahlah)
Sound of wind in trees; rushing waters; rustle
of clothing: MZJ 67.2. Also shuailala 蜂 ~
shula lasha 蜂剌刺沙 (shulalahlasha)
Cinch coming loose on a saddle: YQX 717.20
shulashu 蜂喇喇 (shulashha) Motions
of the dance: MDT 117.11

shulie xian'shanghou 碎弦上手
(shule xianshahngshoohou) 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 梳櫧 (shuolong) To deflower a
virgin prostitute (long = 縷): THS 16.1.
Also shangtou 上頭
shulie 梳 排 (shulieh) To enter the pros-
titution trade (apply makeup of a whore;
abbreviation of shuyun liieyue ~ ~ 雲 ~ 月):
MZJ 474.5. Also shuyun liieyeh 梳雲掠月
shushang 數傷 (shushang) To insult:
YQX 562.15
shushengmian, shaobaishi 怄生面少
拜識 (shushengmiahn shaobaishil) It is
an honor to meet you: YQX 1668.6
shutu menya 書塗嫩雅 (shutu nehnya)
To scrawl or scribble carelessly: MDT 28.13
shutuo 疏脱 (shutuo) To do carelessly or
inaccurately: DXX 65.11
shuwei 鼠尾 (shuweeh) “Rat’s tail” (a
configuration on the dice): YQX 150.13
shuxian 熟聞 (shuxihan) Skilled; well-
tried; accustomed to (xian = 焰 or 燒):
WB 962.16. See also shuutia 態聞
shuxin 舒心 (shuxin) 1. Willingly, gladly:
Also xinshu —
shuyao 書藥 (shuyaoh) To buy medicine:
PPJ 134.2
shuye'r dapotou 樹葉兒打破頭
(shuyehr dapohntoh) To be excessively cau-
tious (fearful that a falling leaf will injure the
head): WB 64.3. Also touchohu shuye'r da
~愁~~~
shuyong 書佣 (shuyong) Scribe hired to
copy written material: YFG 8.3
shuyu 輪與 (shuyuu) To be no match for:
YQX 651.21
shuyun liieyue 梳雲掠月 (shuyun lueh-
yeh) See shulie
shuzhang 束杖 (shuizhahng) To rescind an order to punish: YQX 34.1

shu'zhong ziyou qian'zhongsu 書中自有千鍾粟 (shuzhong ziyou qianzhongsuh) To obtain wealth and official position through study: YQX 1718.9

shu"zhong ziyou qianzhongsu 書中自有千鍾粟 (shuzhong ziyou qianzhongsuh) To obtain wealth and official position through study: YQX 1718.9

shua 勝 (shuaah) See shuaz

shua'z 胜儿 (shuaar) See shuaz

shua'bao 刷 鞭 (shuabaoh) To groom (a horse): WB 902.18

shuadou 要斗 (shuadouou) See shuada

shuajuan 刷卷 (hujuahn) To inspect records; review legal cases (to brush off scrolls): YQX 1511.19

shua'letou 齭頭 (shuazletoul) To risk one's head: WB 47.10

shua'z 取 (shuaaz) To have fun: YQX 45.6. Also shua' ～取

Shuangdouyi 雙鬢醫 (shuangdouhyi) "Two Quacks Raise Cain" (a comic yuanben skit): WB 295.19. See also kefan

shuang-e 雙娥 (shuangeh) Bare knife or sword blade: MZJ 536.6

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shuanghao ～ (shuanghaol) Chinese brush (made of white hairs): YQX 96.11

Shuang Jian 雙劍 (shuang jian) Hero of a Yuan love story (his lover, the courtesan Su Xiaoqing 蘇 卿 was sold by the madam to a tea merchant. Shuang traveled far to find her): YQX 196.15. Also Shuang tongshu ～通叔, or ～通叔, Shuang Jiexuan ～軒, Shuanglang [zidi] ～郎子弟, or Shuangsheng ～生. See also CRUMP 184-87

shuangjian ～ (shuangjiaan) Dual maces (martial arts weapons).

Shuang jieyun 雙解元 (shuangjieyeuan) See Shuang Jian

Shuang jieyun 雙解元 (shuangjieyeuan) See Shuang Jian
Shuanglang [zidi] 217 shui [dachan]

Shuanglang [zidi] 雙郎子弟 (shuanglangzididi) See Shuang Jian

shuanglu 雙陸 (shuanglu) “Double-six,” a gambling game like backgammon: YQX 220.15. See also SHI I 211 n.41

shuanglun niansiche 雙輪碾四辙 (shuanglun niansilincehe) 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、 (shuangtongshu) See Shuang Jian

shuangtuan 霜捲 (shuangtuans) 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 (shui chlorangwahng) Who would have expected?: WB 2.10

shuichuang 水亢 (shuichuang) Steamer tray; rack in a steamer: WB 130.9

shuidabing 水獰 (shuidabing) Variety of griddlebread made with cooked wheat: YQX 1009.18

shuidi nagua 水低納瓜 (shuidi nah-gua) See shuidi nagua

shuiguanyinpen 水罐銀盆 (shuiguanyinpen) Water pitcher and silver basin (items high officials take on travels: YQX 549.9. Also shuiguanyinpin

shugui yinpin 水罐銀瓶 (shuiguanyinpin) See shuiguanyinpin

shuimang 誰行 (shuimang) 1. Where?: YYCD 776. 2. Who?: YQX 256.17

shuihuyi 水護衣 (shuihuyi) Bathrobe: YQX 153.2

shuihundun 睡馄饨 (shuihundun) To sleep soundly: YQX 725.5

shuihuo 水火 (shuihuo) Mutual antagonism: TSH 54.5

shuihuo aojian 水火熬煎 (shuihuo aojian) Urination and defecation: MZJ 355.11

shuiji (shuiji) 水雞 Frog: YQX 696.10

shuijia 誰家 (shuijia) Where?: in what place?: YQX 989.17

Shuijixiansheng 水鏡先生 (shuijixiansheng) Sima Hui 張司馬徵; sage hermit of the Three Kingdoms period: WB 61.16

Shuijingong 水晶宮 (shuijingong) 1. Underwater palace of the Dragon King: YQX 308.21. See also Haicang 2. Palace on the moon: DXX 110.12

shuijing qiu [!z] 水鏡球 (shuijing qiu) Fig. Seamy life of the whoring trade (of prostitutes and their boyfriends): YQX 1432.7

shuijingta 水晶塔 (shuijingta) Crystal tower (impressive but unfunctional): YQX 554.14

shuijixia 休霞 (shuiji Xia) Brothel: YQX 1257.16

shuihun 誰昏 (shuihun) Who would think that?: LU 580

shuii’li nagua 水裏納瓜 (shuiili nahu) Fig. Incompatible; out of tune with the surroundings: YQX 980.12. Also shuii’li

shuii’linqin 水林琴 (shuii’linqin) Deep sleep: MDT 99.3

shuijinxingfu 睡臨侵 (shuijinxingfu) Deep sleep: MDT 99.3

shuiju 水局 (shuiju) Brothel: YQX 1257.16

shuijixia 休霞 (shuijixia) Brothel: YQX 1257.16

shuiju 水局 (shuiju) Brothel: YQX 1257.16

shuikuang 誰匡 (shuikuang) Who would think that?: LU 580

shuiju 水局 (shuiju) Brothel: YQX 1257.16
shuilu fahui 水陆法会 (shuiluh faahuih)
See shuilu [daochang]

shuilu zhaiyi 水陆斋仪 (shuiluh zhai-yi)
See shuilu [daochang]

shuimi wujiao 水米无交 (shuimii wujiao)
To have no relationship or contact:
YQX 675.2

shuipu hua'r 水蒲花儿 (shuipu huair)
Fig. Baby: YQX 128.2

shuiqun fengdai 水裙风带 (shuiqun fengdaiah)
Motions of the dance:
THS 234.13

shuishuo 説, 説, 説 ~ (shuishhshao)
To persuade to action:
YQX 743.15

shuiyan lanqiao 水演蓝桥 (shuiyian lanqiaol)
See lanqiao shuiyan

shuiyi 睡语 (shuiyih)
To talk in the sleep (yi 眠): YQX 151.16

shuiyin guanyuxia 水银灌玉匣 (shuiyin guanyuxial)
To embalm with mercury:
YQX 360.2

shuiyinzi 水银子 (shuiyinzi)
Whiteness of beautiful skin:
YQX 90.12

shuiyun tiao'r 水演条儿 (shuiyun tiaol)
Shiny satin sash:
DXX 67.13

shun

shunkou 順口 (shunhkoou) See koushun

shuo

shuo 枪 (shuoh)
Also pronounced biao

shuo 說 (shuoh)
Also pronounced shui

shuo 撲 (shuoh)
To stick in the ground; erect, set up; hang out:
YQX 847.20

shuobao'r 撲包兒 (shuobaoar)
To swindle by “bait and switch” tactics:
YQX 805.20.
Also chuobao'r 戳 ~ ~

shuobei 说的话 (shuobeih)
To contradict; speak contrarily:
MZJ 547.8

shuobi [xunjie] 撲筆巡街, 棲 ~ ~
(shuohbihi xulinjie)
To dash off verses and peddle them in the streets:
WB 34.21

shuoguan'z 説關子 (shuoguanz)
To intercede, plead for someone:
WB 10.13

shuohaikou 説海口 (shuohaikou)
To boast:
YQX 1428.6

shuoha 説化 (shuohah)
To convince, persuade:
ZXZY 186.2

shuohua buyingkou 説話不應口
(shuohuhuah buhyuhngkoou)
To fail to keep a promise:
WB 311.7

shuomeihong 説媒紅 (shuomeihong)
To reward a matchmaker with a tip:
WB 304.5

shuotiao 説调 (shuotiao)
To win to one’s side:
DXX 146.13

shuotou 説頭 (shuotou)
To explain:
LYE 113.10

shuoyan 説言 (shuoyhan)
To convince, persuade:
ZXZY 186.2

shuoyingkou 説言肯口 (shuoyingkoou)
To fail to keep a promise:
WB 311.7

shuomeihong 説媒紅 (shuomeihong)
To reward a matchmaker with a tip:
WB 304.5

shuozui'r 説嘴 (shuozuir)
To lie; boast:
YANG 1213.16

si

si 師 (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 sibing 四百四病 (sibai sibihng)
All varieties of diseases:
YQX 707.8

siban'r 四般兒 (sibanar)
Budd. Four vices: alcohol, jiu 酒; sex, se 色; greed, cai 財; and anger, qi 氣;
YQX 142.9

siban'ze 四般着 (sibanzhe)
To keep someone company:
DXX 119.10

sibipin 四壁貧 (sibihpiln)
Utterly destitute:
YQX 1500.4
sibian 丝鞭 (sibian)  Silk whip (given a young man by his bride-to-be): WB 319.14
sibing 坏病 (sibing) Gravely ill: MDT 77.2
sichen 坏疾～起 (sichen) To follow; accompany: YQX 1256.13
sichong 四衝 (sichong) Important crossroad intersecting the four cardinal directions: WB 58.3
sida shenzhou 四大神洲 (sida shenzhou) Buddha. Four great continents surrounding Mt. Sumeru: Nanzhan buzhou 南瞻部洲, Dongsheng shenzhou 東勝洲, Xiniu huozhou 西牛賀洲, Beiuj buzhou 北俱盧洲: WB 74.1
sidiu sida 去丢打 (sidiu sida) To get into a fight: YQX 689.7
siduqiang 四堵墙 (siduqiang) Phoney silver (has lead in the center): YQX 35.16
si’duihuilB iffc ^c (si’duihuilB iffc ^c) See si’miteiteng
sifang 司房 (sifang) Clerk of courts: YQX 635.16
sifen 思粪 (sifen) To need to defecate: YANG I 302.9
sigan 坏赶 (sigan) To pursue: MZJ 217.1
sigong 司公, 功 (sigong) Yamen clerk: LZY 71.7
siguo sijiu 坏掴坏揪 (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
sihezaao 坏合燥,～造 (sihezaao) To deride cruelly: DXX 166.9
siheng 坏哼 (siheng) To joke with, play tricks: FANGYAN suppl. 17. Also kaiheng 開～
sihu 司户 (sihui) Census officer at the county level: MZJ 51.6

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sihu 司户 (sihui) Census officer at the county level: MZJ 51.6
siliang 四 俸 (siliang) Tiny bit, small amount: YQX 616.6

silinbi 死 臨 逼 (silinbi) Severe persecution or exploitation: YQX 848.14

si’linjin 死 臨 浸 (si’linjin) See siliang

siliqin 死 臨 侵, 去 淋 (~ (silinbi)) In shock; frozen or paralyzed with fear, anxiety, or depression: YQX 1054.13; motionless, lifeless; dumbfounded: YQX 1660.15; WB 305.3. Also si’linqin

silun 西 網 (silun) Imperial edicts: DXX 70.8

siluo 去 撼 (siluo) To drag someone off: YQX 1605.3

siluo 去 落 (siluo) To be scoffed at, be taunted: DXX 123.2

siluo 去 落 (siluo) Brass gong (luo = 鐘); also called xiluo 洗鐘 because soldiers used it for a wash basin: ZXZY 2.3

siluozi 去 落 織 (siluozi) To be busy stirring up trouble: LZY 63.5

sima cuanti 四 馬 復 託 (sima cuanti) To work together in harmony (four horses pulling in step): WB 86.1

Sima Qingshan 司馬青衫 (sima qingshan) Sobriquet of Tang poet Bai Juyi 白居易: WB 306.8

si’meidui 死 末 堆 (si’meidui) See si’meqian
si’meqian 死 末 據 (si’meqian) Lifeless and deflated: YQX 1642.6. Also si’meidui

si’muteng 死 木 森 (si’muteng) See si’meqian

si’meiteng 死 木 森 (si’meiteng) Lifeless and deflated: YQX 1642.6. Also si’dumei

sima shao 四 部 (sima shao) Man’s four limbs: YQX 1374.18

sishao 四 納 (sishao) Man’s four limbs: YQX 1374.18

sisheng 四 生 (sisheng) Four modes of reproduction: womb, eggs, cocoons, and spontaneous generation: YQX 1072.14

sisheng bielu 死 生 別 路 (sisheng bielu) Destined to die: YQX 639.21

sishengjiao 死 生 賞 傘 (sishengjiao) Friends to the death: YQX 205.15

sishisha 死 势 (sishisha) Dull, unconventional; weird: YQX 897.11

sishou 去 守 (sishou) To be in each other’s company: WB 101.13

sishui ruyu 水 與 極 (sishui ruyu) Strong marital bond (as fish in water): YQX 1666.1

sisuan 去 質 (sisuan) See suansi

sisui 死 索 (sisui) To die in defeat on the battlefield: LIDAII 666.13

sitaiju 去 拼 (sitaiju) To do one’s best to raise; nurture: YQX 850.13

sitiantai 去 質 (sitiantai) Head of the astronomical observatory: WB 299.15

siting 去 経 (siting) To oppose: YQX 89.2

sixian 去 章 (sixian) County official: YQX 825.7

sixiang 去 錦 (sixiang) To screen; give improper protection: YQX 133.12

sizhangtai 死 像 (sizhangtai) Living corpse!: YQX 866.3. Also shui ~ 灰

sixing 四 星 (sixing) 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 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 (sixu) Another name for the four seasons: MZJ 667.14

siyazi 私牙子 (siyazizi) Smuggler; shady business dealer: SQX 146.6

siyuan’jia 死冤家 (siyuanjia) See qiao-yuan’jia

siyuan’li 四远 (siyuanli) Regions extending in all directions: YQX 1040.2

sizhong 四众 (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 (sizhurou) Strings, flutes, and song: YFG 197.6

sizhuang 網撞 (sizhuang) To meet, encounter: MZJ 281.8

song

song 送 (song) To end a life: WB 59.19

songdudu 請鴛鴦 (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

songhuaniang 松花釀 (songhuaniang) 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 鬱寛 (songkuan) Prosperous, well off: YQX 215.19

songlao 松醪 (songlao) Light yellow wine made from pine pitch: THS 80.3. Also song-huaniang ～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 ～～～

songqinzheng 送案枕 (songqinzheng) To summon a prostitute for the night: THS 45.4

song’r 鵲兒 (song’r) Variety of kite or hawk: YQX 842.3

songsaang 鬱腎 (songsaang) To feel relief: YQX 299.21

songshoupa 送手帕 (songshoupa) General term for gift-giving: YQX 971.5

songyan 送煙 (songyan) Name for ink: DXX 87.7

soushua 搜刷 (soushua) To be brought before the court: LZY 143.5

soucai 搜猜 (soucai) To search: DXX 131.12

soushua 搜刷 (soushua) To be brought before the court: LZY 143.5

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
su

su 落, 簾 (su) To sweep; brush against; trail (gown along the ground): DXX 18.2
su 萦 (suh) Down; also, to hang down (curtains): WB 71.16
Subaosi 速報司 (suhbaohsi) God of the eastern hell who governs retribution: YQX 253.18
suben 塑金 (suhbehn) See huyan
subianshi 素面食 (suhiaanshi) Vegetarian boiled dumplings: MZJ 181.14
sucal 遲才 (suhcai) Intelligent, mentally quick: MZJ 299.15
suche baima 素車白馬 (suhche bailmaa) Funeral cortège (white carriage drawn by a white horse, after Fan Shi 范式 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 嫦娥, the fairy maiden on the moon: MZJ 598.9
suer 酸耳 (sulerl) 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 素 ~
sujing 素静 (suhjing) Still, silent: MDT 55.8+
suju 宿酒 (suhjiu) Drunkenness that lasts till dawn: YQX 714.2
su'lshou 俗了手 (sulshouh) 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 素鸞 (suhluan) Fig. Snowflakes (fabulous white birds): WB 27.12
sumen 速門 (suhmeln) Mong. Arrows: WB 42.1
sumi shiyang 酥密食養 (sumih shiliyang) To be raised in a privileged family (be fed on milk and honey) Also tangdul’l yang 糖堆裏 ~

sumushui 蘇木水 (sumushui) 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, ~ (suhqian) Tea flavored with koumiss: YQX 621.6
Su Qing 蘇卿 (su qing) See Shuang Jian
surong 俗冗 (suhroong) Everyday affairs: WB 62.6
su[ruan] 酥软 (suhraan) Weak, giddy; helpless to resist: YQX 200.8
sushui canfeng 宿水餐風 (suhshui canfeng) To suffer hardships of travel: PPJ 182.6
.susu 酥酥 (suhssuh) Sounds of falling leaves and petals; also, quivering, vibrations: WB 73.20
su'tou 宿頭 (suh Tou) Inn: YQX 8.7
Su Xiaoqing 蘇小卿 (su xiaooqing) See Shuang Jian
Su Xiao[xiao] 蘇小 (su xiaoxiaoo) Famous Qiantang 錦塘 prostitute during the Southern Qi 南齊 period: THS 19.4
suxin 素心 (suhxin) Frank and open: MZJ 519.5
suzhuangcan 宿杖殘 (suhhuuancan) 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 ~ 傻, 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 酸黄豆腐 （suanhuangjiu landoufu） 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 逆 （suih） As one wishes: WB 259.16
suichang 随倡 （suichahng） To follow a leader (as a wife obeys her husband): CSD 142.12
suichao 随朝 （suichaol） To serve the throne as an official: YQX 842.2
suichen 随趁～起 （suichehn） To follow, accompany: YQX 101.18
Suijun 嵩君 （suijun） Planet Jupiter (an unlucky star): YQX 544.14
suili bama 随驄把馬 （suili bamaa） See liqian mahou
suishun 随順 （suishuhn） To go along with wishes, join in (as a woman obeys her husband): YQX 128.13
suixi 随喜 （suixii） Budd. To visit a temple: DXX 5.10
suixiao 碎小 （suixiaao） Sons and daughters; children: YQX 1093.6
suixie 随邪～斜 （suixiel） To follow an evil or immoral course: WB 69.16
suiya tinghou 隨衙聽候 （suiyal tinghou） To stand by in readiness for the court to reconvene (court instructions for all persons involved in a case): YQX 1508.16
suiyuanguo 隨緣過 （suiyuanguoh） To accept fate: WB 895.14

sun

sun 损 （sun） Extremely, very (after verbs it functions like 殃 or 毁): YQX 1060.18
sunbao 筧剥 （sunbao） To strip off (clothing): LZY 55.1. Also xuanbao 迴～旋～. xianbao 跪～. See also xibao
suntiao 筧條 （suntiao） 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 （sunzhijian） See xunzhi’jian

suo

’suo 些 （suo） Pat. Syll. Used like 今: YQX 1099.3
suo 索 （suo） 1. Must; necessary; should: YQX 353.2. 2. Tof rope for boats (See also dan 弹)
suobu 索逋 （suobu） To dun for a debt: MZJ 384.5
suochen 索趁～起 （suochehn） To see clearly: WB 264.18
suodaba 莎搭八 （suodaba） See suotaba
suofang 索放 （suofahng） See sufang
suofu 所伏 （suofu） To subdue, bring under control: YQX 935.10
suogou xund 躈蠢 （suogouh xulnci） To make trouble for nothing: YQX 935.10
suohe 索合 （suoheh） Absolutely must; also, absolutely necessary: YQX 945.2
suohu taba 鎖忽塌把,～胡～八 (suohu tabaa) See suotaba

suopo suopo 姿姿姿姿 (suopol suopol)
See posuo mosuo

suqiang 索强 (suooqialng) 1. To compete, contend 2. To intimidate: PPJ 87.1

suqiangru 索強如 (suooqialgngul) Preferable to, better than: YQX 1204.12. Also suqiangsi ～似, shaqiangru 熱～～, shaqiangsi 熱～似, saiqiangru 賞～～, shengqiangru 勝～～suqiangsi 索強似 (suooqialngsih) See suqiangru

suoshi 所事,～是 (suoooshih) Everything; anything; whatever thing or matter: YQX 5.14

suoshi 素是 (suoooshih) 1. Truly; extremely (like 然是): WB 503.5. 2. Certainly; also, must: YQX 535.9

suoshu 鎖樹 (suoooshuh) Cowardly act to avoid risk to one’s life (after Chen Yuanda

suozhuolao 聼聴老 (suozhuohlao)
Pejorative for a foreigner: MCT 230.7
ta

1. He, she, it (used like he): YQX 726.8. 2. Pat. Syll. (See also ta 他)

ta 他 (ta) Pat. Syll. (i.e., 他個, 他那): WB 28.14

ta 靴 (ta) To wear slippers without backs, or with the backs trod down: YQX 989.12

tabasi 塊八四 (tabasih) Inferior; clumsy; also, a quack: WB 428.18. Also zabasu 趾八速

tabiao 塵膘 (tabiao) To lack nutrition; to decline in health for lack of food (horses): YQX 1727.12

tacha 跎柲 (tahchal) To trample on; oppress; insult: YANG I 458.5

tachang 跎場 (tachhaang) To dance: ZXZY 13.2

tacuan 跎覓 (tahcuahn) To dance; perform: CLS 319.3

taduan xianjiao 跎斷線脚 (taduahn xiahnjiao) To break a contract; sever relations: WB 71.4

tafang 塼房 (tafalng) Warehouse: YQX 214.15

tafangshuo 他方說 (tafangshuo) See tafang yanyu

tafang yanyu 他方言語 (tafang yulnyuu) Lies, insincere talk: DXX 104.4. Also tafangshuo ～說

tagang budou 跎星步斗 (tahgang buhdoou) Dao. Ceremony of pacing the stars of the Big Dipper: MZJ 611.9

tagoushi 跎狗屎 (taheoushii) To cut in on a friend’s prostitute: YQX 1431.2

tagouwei 跎狗尾 (taheouweei) To practice extortion or blackmail: YQX 932.21. Also chuogouwei 喝～～

taguo 塵鼓 (taaguu) Hand drum with a handle: ZXZY 187.4

talao 塵撻 (talaol) Clumsy, inferior: FANGYAN 37

tamen 跎門 (tahmeln) To come calling: YQX 883.11

taniang 他娘 (tanialng) See niang

taqu 吱曲 (taquu) To sing and dance: YQX 299.13

tasa 塵撒 (tasah) Inferior, of low quality: YRZJ 95.3

tashui 他誰 (tashui) Who? (ta is meaningless): YQX 1508.2

tata 跎踏 (tahtah) Sound of rapid footsteps: WB 56.2

tazhuma 跖竹馬 (tahehulmaa) See shanma

tai

tai 臺台 (tail) See Yushitai 御史台

taibao 太保 (taibao) See taipu

taichangsi 太常寺 (taichalnsgsi) Chief of Rites at the imperial ancestral clan temple: THS 23.3

taidie 捐迭 (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.

taigu[‘li] 太古裏 (taigulii) See dagu-[‘li]
taihai (tailhai) 擡孩, 胎孩, 台孩
See taike

Taihou 壹侯 (tailhouh) Your Honor (like taiduan 〜端): SQX 128.3

Taihui 胎諺 (taihuih) Milk-name for a nursing baby: WB 817.6

Taijian 壹捐, 台 (tailjianh) For Your Honor’s consideration (conventional opening in letter writing): WB 68.15. Also taizhao 〜照

Taiju 擡舉, 抚 (tailju) 1. Care and nurture of a child: YQX 850.13. 2. Care lavished on clothing and makeup: YQX 201.7. 3. To raise, lift: YQX 1673.12

Taijun 拾君 (tailjun) Title of respect for elderly women in official position or for someone’s mother: YRZJ 113.10

Taike 擡頡 (tailke) Lofty, imposing, impressive, dignified: DXX 67.14. Also taihai 〜, 台孩

Taiping 擡平 (tailping) 'ra 太平車兒 (taihpiling cher) Huge transport wagon requiring many animals to pull it: DXX 139.9

Taipu 太僕 (taipu) Honorific title for bandits and strong men: YQX 1518.15; also, keeper of the imperial horses and carsriages; servant at a temple; sedan chair or coffin bearers. Also taibao 〜保

Taisa 擡撒 (taisasa) To stiffen up: LU 615

Taishan 太山 (taishan) Honorific for a wife’s father (= 盛): WB 39.12

Tai she 擡择 (tailshel) To raise: YQX 470.8

Tai Sheng 太省 (tail sheeng) See Yushitai, sheng

Taishi 太師 (taishshi) Budd. Elderly learned monk; abbot: DXX 10.12

Tai Shu-an 擡書案 (tailshuahn) To open the court for business (carry in the Magistrate’s desk): YQX 1515.1. See also zaleya renma ping-an.

Tan 然 (talt) Also pronounced dan

Tanbao 弹包 (tanbao) See baotan

Tanbei xizuiren 贪杯借醉人 (tanbeixizuihrln) The alcoholic empathizes with the drunk: YQX 200.14

Tanbo 弹剥 (tanbo) See baotan

Tancao 檜蕉 (tancaol) Name for the udumbara tree (has neither flowers nor fruit): MZJ 337.8

Tan Changchi 擤場吃 (tanchaangchi) To eat in a leisurely manner: YQX 38.18

Tanhuangchuh 贪荒 (tanhuangchuh) In haste; all of a sudden: YQX 645.6

Tanjie 噩噎 (tanjie) See tanxu

Tankongxue 擤空靴 (tankongxue) To talk nonsense: YQX 662.11

Tankou 擤口 (tankou) Man’s lips red dened with makeup (Tang dynasty custom): WB 200.9

Tanlang 贪狼 (tanlang) Vicious wolf (pursues prey relentlessly): MZJ 367.5
taotao wuwu

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tanlang 禪郎 (tanlnlalng) Darling (woman’s term for a lover): MZJ 33.9

tansan 髭髯 (taansan) See dansan
tanshiren 探事人 (tanshireln) Spy: SHZ c66, c67. Also tanxiren ~ 爾 ~, xitanren 粒 ~ ~
tantang daohuo 漫湯蹈火 (tantang daohhuoo) Intrepid (brave heat and walk through fire): THS 220.14
tanxiren 探細人 (tanxihren) See tanshiren
tanxian 諧義 (tanlxiahn) To praise, compliment: WB 871.6

tanxin 禪信 (tanlnxih) Buddha. 1. Religious faith 2. Devotee, almsgiver: YQX 1338.2. Also tanxyue ~ 越
tanxu 嘆吁 (tanlxu) Alas!; also, to sigh: XST 305.5. Also tanjie ~ 聞
tanyang 諧揚 (tanlyalng) To proclaim; propagate: WB 931.17

tanyue 諧越 (tanlyueh) See tanxin
tanzhua'r 探爪兒 (tanzhuaar) Clutching, grasping: YQX 676.20

tanzhuar 探爪兒 (tanzhuar) Clutching, grasping: YQX 676.20

tang 俢, 僕 (taang) To recline, lie down (= 躺): WB 313.4

tang 湯 (tang) To touch; come in contact: DXX 65.7. Also dang 湯

tangcha 鍋叉 (tangcha) See dangcha
tangduilii yang 糖堆裏養 (tangduiili yang) See sumi shiyang
tangfeng 湯鳳 (tangfeng) To brave wind; meet an enemy head on: WB 9.18. Also dangfeng 湯 ~ 盜 ~
tanghouguan 堂候官, ~ 後 ~ (tanghouguan) Chief steward of a high official: YQX 1558.19

tangjin 僖巾 (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, 狰 (tangnii) See tangyi
tangqun 唐裙 (tangqun) Woman’s skirt (Tang dynasty style): YQSC III 452
tangshi 堂食 (tangshi) Banquet, feast: WB 62.9
tangshi 搵食 (tangshil) To flatter; spoon-feed with honey: YQX 237.7
tangtou heshang 堂頭和尚 (tangtou helshahng) Budd. Abbot of a monastery: DXX 10.10
tangyi 唐夷, ~ 衣 (tangyi) Armor (made of animal hides): DXX 36.3. Also tangni ~ 猴, 猿

tao
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 討頭 (taohuitoul) To watch for the chance to run away: YQX 283.15

taolikai fenyushai 桃李開風雨 (taolikai fenyushai) Fig. Bloom of youth quickly fades (once the peach and pear bloom, the wind and rains begin: YQX 883.8

taomo 搶摸, 搶 (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 (taotaol wuwuhwuh) Drunk and carefree: CCYD 788.

taotou

Also wuwu taotao ~ ~ 淘淘, wuwu tengteng ~ ~ 腾腾, tengteng wuwu 腾腾 ~ ~

ti

Also wuwu taotao ~ ~ 淘淘, wuwu tengteng ~ ~ 腾腾, tengteng wuwu 腾腾 ~ ~

taoxiang 套頂 (taotoul) Halter, harness, bridle: YQX 527.9. Also taoxianqi ~ 頂

taoxianqi 淘蘸氣 (taolxianqih) See xiantaoqi

taoxiang 套頂 (taoxiahng) See taotou
taoxie 淘寫, ~ 淘, 窩寫 (taolxiex) To pour out the feelings: DXX 12.13

tei (teh) Also pronounced tui
tede 特的, ~ 地 (tehde) Unexpectedly: WB 13.4
tegu[li] 特古裹, ~ 故, ~ 骨, ~ (tehgu'lii) See dagu[li]
teleng leng [teng] (teh-leng leingteling) Sound of beating wings: MZJ 123.3; flutter of cloth or paper: WB 269.4
temuhu 叵目呼 (tehmuhu) Perverse; stupid: MZJ 190.13	
tete (teh-teh) Pounding of the heart: YQX 1162.18
teteng (tehteling) To use up, exhaust: LU 200

teng

tengchan'r (telnchahnr) 藤纏兒 Hair ornament made of twisted gold or silver: WB 8.5
teng'de (telnge) Unexpected: YQX 1122.1
tengpai (telngpal) See pengpai
tengteng wuwu (tehteling wuhuh) See taotao wuwu
tengxian (tehteling) See xianteng

tidang 替當 (tihdang) To substitute for; replace: YQX 756.6
tideng 別燈 (tideng) To trim a lamp wick: YQX 1512.17
tideng 踢蹬 (tideng) To stroll about; ride around: YQX 218.2. See also titeng
tidiao (tildiaoh) To administrate; oversee: WB 318.16
tidiaoguan (tildiaohguan) Administrator in the Examination Bureau: MZJ 298.12
tiduo (tilduo) 1. To aid, rescue: YQX 1029.8. 2. To mention: YQX 915.14
tifang 梯訪 (tifaang) To personally conduct an inquiry; investigate: YQX 1668.14
tihang (tihang) See tishan hanghai

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
tiehe liaofeng 别竭撩蜂 (tiehe liaofeng) Fig. To stir up trouble (pick out grubs and stir up bees): YQX 513.2

tihou 提拗丗吼 (tihou) String puppet: YYCD 887

tiji 髒己. 髒 ~ (tiji) See tixishi

tiji 髒己, 髒 ~ (tiji) 1. Personally attached to, in the personal service of: SHZ c28. 2. Personally, in person: YQX 239.12. Also tizi ~ 梯氣

tijihua 髒己話 (tijihua) Confidential conversation: YQX 239.12. Also tijihua 梯氣

tijiqian 髒己錢 (tijiqian) Private savings: YQX 1440.10. Also tijiqian 梯気

tijiu 酒 (tijiu) Drunk, sotted: YQX 883.2

tikong 抻掎 (tikong) Local official during Yuan times in command of mounted archers: YQX 413.6

tilaoguan 提牢官 (tilaoguan) See tilao yawu

tilao yawu 提牢押獄 (tilao yawu) Prison guard, jailor: YQX 641.4. Also tilaoguan ~~ 官

tili 提離 (tili) To raise up, pick up: LZY 148.9

.tiliang tuluan 别良秃樂 (tiliang tuluan) See .tili tuluan

tiling hehao 提鈴喝號 (tilling hehao) See hehao tiling

.tili tulian 別留囀複 (tiliul tiliulian) See .tili tuluan

.tili tulu 別留秃魯, 疊 ~ ~ 涼 ~ ~ 涼 ~ 當 (tiliul tululiu) See .tili tululan, .yili wulu


timai 提賣 (timai) To peddle on the street: MZJ 186.13

timu 頭目 (timu) A copy: YQX 204.14

timu zhengming 頭目正名 (timu zhengming) Couplets that conclude each drama (timu is the salient feature of the plot; zhengming is the formal title of the drama)

tinong 踢弄 (tinong) To perform acrobatics: YYCD 996

tiqi 髒気, 梯 ~ (tiqi) See tiji

tiqihua 梯氣話 (tiqihua) See tijihua

tiqiqian 梯氣錢 (tiqiqian) See tijiqian

tiqiaoren 頭橋人 (tiqiaoren) Brilliant poet (Sima Xiangru who inscribed a verse on a bridge pillar: “When next I cross this bridge it will be in a grand four-horse carriage”): YQX 95.1. Also tiqiaozhu ～柱. shengxianqiao ～

Tiqiaozhu 頭橋柱 (tiqiaozhu) See Tiqiaozhu

tirentou sishuai 提頭爾靡摔 (tirentou sishuai) See yangrentou sishuai

tise 色 (tise) Beauty: LU 568

tishan hanghai 梯山航海 (tishan hanghai) To make a long journey: YQSC III 462. Also tiahang ～ ～, hangti ～ ～

tisheng 提省 (tisheng) To alert; remind: YQX 1363.2

.tishou tushua 抉收禿刷.踢～～ (tishou tushua) See .tichou tushua

tishu 別墅. 踢～ (tishu) Arching, raising (eyebrows): WB 78.6

titaitou 剃胎頭 (titaitoul) To give an infant its first haircut: YQX 1114.20
titan 體 捕 (tiitahn) To seek personally: YQX 881.6
titeng 剃 腾, 激 ~ (titelng) To ruin, spoil; squander; lay waste: YQX 136.19. Also tideng 激蹬
titian 梯天 (titian) To earn a degree: YFG 77.16
	titian nongjing 激天弄井 (titian nongjiing) To wreak havoc: YQX 217.12
	titou'r 替頭兒 (titoulr) Scapegoat; substitute for a criminal offender: WB 409.11
	.titou tushua 别透禿刷 (titouh tushua) See .tichou tushua
		titou zhiwei 椋頭知尾 (titoul zhwei) Fiq. Very smart and clever; perceptive: YQX 209.21. Also jiantou zhiwei 賑頭知尾

tituluan 剃秀 圈, ~突 ~ (tituluan) See tituluanan
	.titutu 激秀 秀 (titutu) Sound of footsteps: MDT 256.3

tituanlan 剃圆圈, ~樂 (titualanlan) Round and full (moon); bulging or wide open (eyes): YQX 1501.14. Also tituluan 激秀 ~突 ~
tituo 激 脫 (tituo) 1. To escape from bonds: XST 287.6. 2. To kick the bucket (escape life’s miseries): YYCD 996
	tiwen 體問 (tiwehn) To inquire, ask: YQX 936.17

tixi 梯希事 (tixishi) Personal matter: MZJ 315.5. Also tixi 己, 體己, tieji 貼己

tixia 梯 指 (tixia) Captain (military officer): SHZ c3

tixie liaofeng 剃蝦 螃, ~蝦~~ (tixie liaofeng) See liaofeng tixie

tixin zaiou 梯心在口 (tixin zaihkoou) To be nervous, apprehensive (heart in the mouth): WB 301.14

tixingsi 提刑司 (tixilngsi) District Bureau of inspection and agricultural affairs: YQX 845.5

tixing suzheng lianfangshi 提刑 軍 林房史 (tixiling suzhenglianfangshi) Provincial surveillance office: YQX 1511.19
	tixuedao 柳學道 (tixuelaoh) Office in charge of students and education: CHUANQI 70.21

tiyang'r 體 業 (tiyahngr) Deportment, manner: YQX 796.4

tiyu chuanliu 涯 魚穿柳 (tilyul chuanliu) Happy and carefree (carry fish home on a willow branch): YQX 646.3

tiyu youyun 涯雨遊雲 (tihyuu youyun) See youyun tiyu
Tianfei 天妃 (tianfei) Water deity: MZJ 530.1

Tiangang zhengfa 天罡正法 (tiangang zhehngfalu) See tianxin zhengfa

Tianguan 天關 (tianguan) Far reaches of the sky: YQX 1631.10.

Tianguan 天關 (tianguan) Name of a star

tianjiajing 天甲經 (tianjiajing) “No-such classic” (nonexistent work): YQX 217.3

tianjing 天清 (tianqing) Spotlessly clean: DXX 65.1

Tianmo 天魔 (tianmol) Budd. One of four Maras, enemy of the Buddha (King of Hell before Buddha’ appearance on earth): YQX 196.13. Also Shazhe 殺者 and Boxun 波旬

Tianmosui 天魔祟 (tianmosui) Female devil attendants to Tianmo: YQX 196.13. See also Tianmo

Tianpeng 天蓬 (tianpelng) Water sprite: DXX 52.2

tianqi 天奇 (tianqi) Time of day: WB 984.5

tianqin 田禽 (tianqihn) To hunt: MZJ 246.4

tianshelang 田舍郎 (tianshehlalng) Farmer: WB 130.21

tiantiao 天條 (tiantiao) Court edicts or proclamations: HUJI III 101.5

tianxi 天喜 (tianxii) Lucky days (when certain days coincide with certain months): YQX 1504.20

tianxiang 天香 (tianxiang) Cassia tree on the moon: CSD 44.3

tianxiang 天香 (tianxiang) Lavish treatment with food and wine: DXX 74.1

tianxin zhengfa 天心正法 (tianxin zhehngfal) Dao. “By the will of Heaven and the True Law” (charm or incantation to cure diseases or dispel evil): SHZ c3, c32. Also tiangang zhengfa ~ 罡 ~

tianxing 天刑 (tianxing) Physical defects (thought imposed by Heaven): YFG 31.2

tianxing 天行 (tianxing) Epidemic disease: YQX 441.3. Also shixing 時 ~, tianxing zhenghou 症候, dongxing zhenghou 症候, dongtianxing zhenghou 症候, dongtianxing bingzheng 病症, tianxing shiqi 時氣

tianxing shiqi 天行時氣 (tianxing shilqih) See tianxing

tianxing zhenghou 天行症候 (tianxing zhehnghouh) See tianxing

tianyan rezan 甜言蜜語 (tianynl rezanaan) To pressure with sweet talk: YQX 1658.6

tianyang 天楊 (tianyag) Remote, vast, boundless (Heaven): WB 11.11

tianyuan fucou 天緣福祿 (tianyuan fulcouh) Heaven-destined marriage: YQX 25.10

tian’zhelian 腆着臉 (tianzheliaan) To be brazen; be thick-skinned: YQX 553.1

tianzhen 天真 (tianzhen) Heavenly immortals: MDT 149.10

tianzhuang 天妝 (tianzhuang) 1. To take a concubine: YQX 31.3. Also tianfang ~ 房 2. To put on makeup: YQX 1228.16

tiao 答 (tiaol) See beijiaof']

tiao 跳 (tiaoh) To go in haste: CLS 242.1

tiaobaxi 調把戲 (tiaobaxih) See tiaobaixi
tiaobaixi 调百戏 (tiaolbaaxih) To perform acrobatics: YQX 1750.18. Also tiaobaxi ~ 把 ~
tiao cha woci 揣茶斡刺 (tiaocha wohchih) See tiaosan wosi
tiao chen 韬横 (tiaolchehn) Child, infant: WB 273.13
tiao chun liaozui 捨唇料嘴 (tiaochun liaohzui) See tiaoya liaochun
tiao ci 调刺 (tiaolcih) To make trouble; cause a disturbance: YQX 114.3
tiao dong 调动 (tiaadohng) To wave: YQX 238.4
tiao dou 挑逗, ~逗, 调 ~ (tiaodouh) 1. To entice; flirt with: DXX 86.12. 2. To challenge to battle; provoke a fight: WB 483.4. See also tuodou
tiao fa 调发, ~法 (tiaofal) 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, ~泛, 挑泛
tiao fan 调犯, ~贩, ~泛, 挑泛 (tiaofahn) See tiaofa. Also diaokan
tiao feng tieguai 调疯贴怪 (tiaofeng tieguaih) To curry favor; be in cahoots: YQX 1427.11. Also tieguai ~
tiao feng yue 调风月 (tiaolfengyueh) To toy with romance: ZZYZ 1.3
tiao hong 调哄 (tiaolhoong) To hoode wink, dupe: YQX 176.21
tiao jie 调揭 (tiaoljie) To reprove, denounce: DXX 93.8. Also jietiao ~ ~
tiao kan 调侃 (tiaolkaan) To ridicule, tease, make fun of; play tricks on: YYCD 778. Also diaokan 掏 ~
tiao nao 忙闹 (tiaonao) To dally with prostitutes: LU 580
tiao nong (tiaolnohng) 1. To dupe; make fun of: DXX 99.5. 2. To finger; play (musical instruments): YQX 1094.20.
tiao pi 调皮 (tiaolpil) To practice cunning: YQX 1336.14
tiao qi qiang moquan 跳墙幕圈 (tiaoqi qiang mohquan) To act like a thief on the lam: YQX 868.6
tiao rang 调攘 (tiaoirlahng) To make compromises or concessions: WB 83.6
tiao san wosi 调三斡四, ~窝 ~ (tiaosan wohshih) To stir up trouble; find fault: YQX 187.13. Also tiaocha woci 捨茶 ~刺, woci tiao cha ~刺拴茶, wanci tiao cha 刺拴茶
tiao shuda i 调书袋, ~带 (tiaoshudaih) To show off book learning: YQX 88.20
tiao suo 挑唆, ~调 (tiaosuo) To stir up, incite, instigate; sow dissension: YQX 1596.12. Also suotiao ~ ~
tiao suo 跳索 (tiaosuo) To walk a tightrope: CLS 232.8
tiao ta ban 跳踏板 (tiaotabaan) To board a ship by the gangplank: YQX 1659.7
tiao ta lun zh a 跳塔轮轴, ~ ~ ~镖 (tiaotaa lunzhuln) Feats of daring; also, to perform such feats (leap from pagodas and twirl swords): YQX 844.6
tiao ti an jue di 跳天接地 (tiaotiant jueh di) To run and jump around (rowdy behavior of children): YQX 341.11
tiao xu xiao 调虚笑 (tiaoluxiao) To dupe, hoode wink: YQX 1505.8
tiao ya liaochun 捏牙料唇 (tiaoya liaochuhn) To be contentious and argumentative: YQX 920.7. Also tiaochun liaozui ~唇 ~嘴
tiao ya yao 岩高, 逼 ~ (tiaolyao) High; steep; dangerous: MZJ 578.11
tiao yu an 调元 (tiaolyuahn) To govern as prime minister: CSD 10.2
tie

tieba 鐳(jiebah) Hand grip on a bow (ba = 弓): LZY 72.4

tiebo 鐳拨 (tiebo) Metal plectrum for the pipa 琵琶: CSD 61.2

tiecha 鐳查 (tiechal) See tiehua
	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 旦, which is easily confused with 旦, so that 贴旦 and 贴旦 are terms for the same role. See also dan

tieguai 贴怪 (tieguaih) See tiaofeng tieguai

tieguo yujia 鐳裹榆枷 (tieguooyuljia) Iron-framed elmwood cangue: DXX 164.10

tiehe zhiduo 鐳褐直裰 (tiehehzhilduo) Budd. Dark brown monk’s robe: DXX 39.9

tiejii 贴己 (tiejiih) See tixishi

tiejii 鐳骑 (tieji) See tiema[r]

tiejianpan 鐳煎盤 (tiejianpanl) Fig. A prostitute (iron skillet capable of great heat): YQX 1254.19

tiejing 贴淨 (tiejinhg) Secondary comic-cum-villain role (male or female), a painted-face role type in Yuan dramas. See also jing

tiejjunhuh 贴軍戶 (tiejunhuh) Draftee who buys his way out of military service: YQSC IV 444

tieliwen 鐳里溫帖 ~ (tieeliwen) Mong. Head: ZHU 334; MDT 229.11

tieluo 鐳落 (tieluoh) Flask or bottle: YQX 1527.16

tiemar[r] 鐳馬兒 (tiemaar) 1. Wind-chimes: YQX 13.2 Also tie’r ~, yuma’r

tiemao’r 鐳矛兒 ~ 貓 ~ (tieemaor) Iron hook used in firefighting: YQX 127.13

tiemianpi 鐳面皮(tieemianpipil) Poker-faced: YQX 729.13

tie’r 帖兒 (tieer) See tie’z

tie’r 鐳兒 (tieer) See tiema’r

tie’r gulai 鐳兒古來 (tieerghualih) Military weapon: MZJ 105.13

tiesaozhou 鐳殲剿 (tiesaozhourou) Wrecker of family and fortune: YQX 876.1

Tieshizun 鐳世尊 (tieshishun) Name for the Buddha: YCJ 48.10

tiesuo jiangchen 鐳鎖江沉 (tiesuoo jiangcheln) To be defeated in battle: MZJ 479.7

tiewodan 鐳尉軍 (tiewohdan) Cold-hearted, hardened; also, fig. person of high principles (iron bed sheet): YQX 730.19

tiexiehiexie 鐳屑屑屑 (tieexiekxei) See dixiu diekur

tieyin 鐳音 (tieyihn) See dianyin

tie’z 帖子 (tieez) 1. Note, letter: DXX 107.1. Also tie’r ~ 会. See also hui’z 会 ~ 2. Summons; arrest warrant: YQX 844.21

tiezehangzheng 鐳揹揹揹 (tiezhengzhenzheng) Honest; staunch; strong: YQX 319.8

tiezhuha 鐳槌 (tiezhuha) 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 (tiing) 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 轰 (ting) Leather belt: YQX 351.3.
tingchen 聽 沉 (tingchen) To listen carefully: YQX 1152.4

tingchu 聴 除 (tingchu) To await appointment to a new position: MZJ 62.13

tingdang 停 聲 (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: YQSC III 493. Also dingdang 定 ~, didang 的 ~

tingdian 聴 點 (tingdian) To await being summoned to court by name: YQX 1515.10

tingdu 聴 獨 (tingdu) Lonely; empty: WB 82.1

tingfen 停 分 (tingfen) Equally, evenly: YQX 366.8. Also tingting ~, piban tingfen 劉半 ~, 定半 ~

tinggao 亭 高 (tinggao) Shoreline: YQX 361.13

tinghun 停 婚 (tinghun) See tingqi

tingjiao 聴 教 (tingjiao) To meet face to face (to hear your teachings; always used with the negative): WB 62.6.

ting'lao 聴 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

tingtɑ 停 塌 (tingtɑ) See tunta

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 tongsheshe

tongdou'r jiaji 銅 點 家 計 (tongdou'r jiaji) See tongdou'r jiaji yuan

tongdou'r jiasi 銅 點 家 私 (tongdou'r jiasi) See tongdou'r jiaji yuan

tongdou'r jiaji yuan 銅 點 家 緣 (tongdou'r jiaji yuan) Household on solid financial foundation (uses measures of brass): YQX 1503.12. Also tongdou'r jiapi xian tongdou'r jiasi

tongfang 通 房 (tongfang) Lady’s maid: YQX 261.19

tonggou’z 桶 套子 (tonggou’z) Boxing manoeuvre using the feet to knock someone down: LU 396

Tongjie 銅 街 (Tongjie) See Tong-tuomo

tongjue 痛 決 (tongjue) Severe punishment: WB 106.6

tongkou 通 口 (tongkou) To agree; compromise: YQX 1107.20

tonglujiu 通 路 見 (tonglujiu) Party for a go-between the day she goes to the girl’s home to conclude the engagement: LU 411

tongman 続 銅 (tongman) Big spender; also, flush with money: YQX 264.13

tongman 銅 鍲 (tongman) Brass coinage

Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
tongmoge 鐕磨戈 (tongmolgee) Fig. A prostitute (brass handle on a millstone): YQX 1254.20. See also yun
tongmozi 瘋莫之 (tongmohzi) To be in extreme distress: YANG I 410.8
tongnian 同年 (tongnian) Graduates of the same year: MZJ 300.14
tongqin 疊親 (tongqin) To share the same lot: YQX 405.15
tongren 痛忍 (tongren) To regret deeply; deplore: YQX 637.15
tongshasha 痛殺煞～煞煞 (tongshasha) See tongsheshe

tongshe 同舍 (tongshe) Fellow classmate: YQX 584.19. Also tongtang～堂
tongsheshe 痛設設 (tongsheshe) Painful: SQX 3.20. Also tongshasha～殺煞～煞煞, tongchacha～察察
tongshensan 通神散 (tongshensan) See tongshensan
tongshengsan 通聖散 (tongshengsan) See tongshengsan
tongshu 通疏 (tongshu) Discerning, wise: DXX 122.1
tongshun 通順 (tongshun) To obey, follow another’s wishes: YANG I 135.10
tongtai 通泰 (tongtai) Wonderful, great: WB 300.12
tongtang 同堂 (tongtang) See tongshe.
tongtuomo 銅陀陌 (tongtuolmoh)

Most opulent street in old Loyang, playground of rich young men: YQX 1651.3. Also Tongjie～街

tongwandou 銅豌豆 (tongwandou) Horny old man (frequents brothels); someone who never gives up: YQX 1432.7
tongyali 銅牙利 (tongyallih) 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 投,頭,酸 (toul) 1. To take “hair of the dog” (to cure hangover; =酸): 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 頭愁樹葉兒打 (toucheou shuyehr daa) See shuye'r dapotou
touci 頭疾 (touci) Headache, throbbing head: YQX 252.2
touda 頭答,～搭,～達 (touldal) See toua
toudao 頭到,投 (toudao) See touzh[‘de]
toudi 頭抵,～敵 (toudii) 1. Enemy, opponent: DXX 38.3. 2. Well-matched (for marriage): LZY 102.5. Also toudui～對, duitou對～, ditou敵～
toudui 頭對 (toulduih) See toudi
toufeng 頭風 (toufeng) Scabs on the head: DXX 147.12
toufengchu 透風處 (toufengchuh) When things fall through: YQX 1259.17
tougao 投告 (tougaoh) 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 (toulijiaogai) Fig. To pass the examinations (when a carp...
turns into a dragon, the change begins with the head): MZJ 302.5

toujingmo 偷睛抹 (toujingmoo) To steal a sweeping glance: YQX 898.12

toukou'r 頭口兎 (toukouoor) Animal (horses, oxen): YQX 47.8

toumaojiu 投腦酒, 头 ~ ~ (toumaaoo jiu) Wine flavored with meat and onions: YQX 48.14. Also nao'rjiu ~兎 ~
touqi 偷期 (touqii) Lovers’ rendezvous: LIDAI II 813.6

touqian 頭钱 (toulqianl) 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 头梢, ~梢 (toulsao) Hair (the head): YQX 1120.2

toushi 投事 (toulshii) To look for work: YQX 1280.2

toushou 投首 (toushouu) To give oneself up; confess: WB 303.17

tousuo 投梭 (toulsuo) To rebuff a man’s advances: DXX 145.5

touta 頭踏, ~踏 (toultah) Insignia; parasol and banner bearers in the cortege of an official: YQX 1717.6. Also touda ~答, ~答, ~達

toutingxiang 頭廰相, ~廰 (toultixiahng) High official (equivalent of prime minister): YQX 147.9

toutuo 投托 (toultuo) To seek aid or support: LZY 3.10

toutu 頭陀 (toulwu) See xiaoxingzhe and shi’zhe

touxian 投閒 (toulxian) To punish an official by banishment to a remote post: THS 24.5

touxiang 偷香 (touxiang) See qiyeu touxiang

touxin 頭心 (toulixin) Bridge of the nose: YQX 645.6

touxiu'r 頭緋兎 (touluxur) 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 (toulsha fanshen) To fall forward, head striking the ground: DXX 166.10

tou'zhe 投者 (toulzhee) To cause to flare up (illness): WB 295.18

touzhil[de] 投至的, ~ ~得 (toulzhihde) By the time; until: YQX 378.21. Also toudao ~到, 劉到

touzhi'shang 頭直上 (toulzhilshahng) Overhead; atop the head: YQX 120.3

tu 徒 (tul) See tuiliu chizhang
tu'de 秀的 (tude) Suddenly, without warning: YQX 389.6

tudiao 秀禿 (tudiaoo) Baldheaded prick! (a monk): DXX 160.14

tudu 師毒 (tuulul) Sorrows and calamities (du = 范): YQX 1722.8
	
tuer 兒 (tuherl) Young, naive brothel patron. Also tugao'r ~ ～

tugao'r 兒羔兒 (tugaoor) See tuer
tugu 兒鶴, 吐 ~ (tuguh) See tuhu
tugudui 土骨堆 (tuugudui) Round mound of earth: YQX 1401.9

tuguzi 師沽子 (tuguzii) Butchers and wine merchants (degrading professions): YQX 957.21

tuhao 児毫 (tuhhaol) See Zhongshan yutuhao
tuhu 土户 (tuhuh) Gentry; official classes: YQX 864.12

tuhu 児胡 (tuhulu) Jr. Belt on which carved items in jade, gold, and bone were suspended: YQX 901.15. Also tugu ~鶴, 吐鶴, yutuhu 玉 ~ ~, yutugu 玉 ~ ~ 鶴
tuji  237  tuannong

tuji  翡 良  (tuji)  Capon: LU 497
tujia’z 吐 架 子  (tuujiahz)  Martial arts
or acrobatic maneuver: WB 802.5. Also
tumenhu ～戶

tuju 土 居  (tuju)  Local inhabitants: YQX
326.16
tuke tan’z 土 砾 翻 子  (tuukeh tanz)
Impressions in the dirt (of struggle): YQX
585.20
tuku 土 墓  (tuukuh)  Tomb, grave: BKCD
218
tukui 國 威  (tukui)  See kuitu
tulai 國 胚  (tullaih)  To engage in extor-
tion or blackmail; incriminate falsely; deny
knowing: YQX 669.17
tuliu chizhang 從 流 笨 枝  (tulliu
chizhahng)  Punishments: penal servitude,
banishment, caning with the light bamboo
and the heavy bamboo: YQX 38.6
tulongji 墓 龍 技  (tulonjih)
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 禹 碇  (tulü)  Bald ass!  (Buddhist
monk): WB 317.10
tulü dizı haier 禹 碇 弟 子 子  (tulü
dízì haierl) Bald-ass whoreson!  (Buddhist
monk): WB 317.10
tululu 土 鬱  (tuuluuluu)
Sound of saliva or phlegm rattling in the
throat: YQX 395.4
tumao dabo 毛 毛  大 伯  (tuhmaol
dahbol)  Name of a dance in the puppet
theater (performer perhaps wore rabbit’s
fur): YK 96.6
tumenhu 吞 戶  (tuhmenhuh)  See
tujia’z
tumo 突 磨  (tumoh)  See dumo

tumu’ba 土 木 八  (tuumuhba)  Uygh.
Cook: WB 921.15. See also ’ba

tupi 茶 恍 ～ 昆  (tulpi)  To cremate (us-
ually monks): WB 959.19
tuping 土 平  (tuupiling)  To trample, de-
stroy: WB 463.12
.tushua 禕 刷  (tushua)  See .tichou tushua
tusier 禕 塵 倉  (tusierl)
 Baldy!  (Buddhist
monk): DXX 44.3
tusu 磬  (tusu)  Plant used in wine-
making: MZJ 308.11
tutan 漆 炭  (tultahn)  Suffering of the
masses: WB 549.15
tutie 土 倉  (tuutiee)  Soft-shelled edible sea
animal: LU 47
tutu shash (tutu chalshil)  Fig. Use-
less skill or expertise (after three years of
mastering the art of dragonslaying, to
discover that dragons do not exist):
MZJ 185.5
tuyu 土 鬱  (tuuyuu)  Dust storm: DXX
36.2
tuzou wufei 毛 毛  走  飞  (tuhmaou
wu- fei)  Fig. Fleetingness of time (the rabbit
and crow live on the moon): MZJ 185.5

tuan
tuan 團 簾  (tuahn)  To guess, estimate;
fathom: DXX 119.10. Also qingtuan
綾 (qiìng erroneously 綾)
tuanbao 團 包  (tuahnbao)  See caotuan-
piao
tuanbiao 團 點  (tuahnbiao)  See caotuan-
piao
tuanbo 團 刺  (tuahnbo)  See baotan
tuanlian[shì] 團 線 使  (tuahnliahnhshii)
Regional military commander: LZY 72.4
tuanmao 団 茄  (tuahnmao)  See caotuan-
piao
tuannong 團 弄 ～ (tuahnnohng)  See
tuannuo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tuannuo 縁撓 (tuannnouh)</th>
<th>tuannuo 擦撓 (tuannnouh)</th>
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<tr>
<td>To complete a task; manage successfully: ZHU 275. Also tuannong ~ 弄, 弄弄</td>
<td>To rub or stroke with the fingers: YYCD 405</td>
<td>To crowd around, press in on: WB 926.2</td>
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</tr>
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<td>tuansha 擦沙, ~撒 (tuansha) See nuo-sha</td>
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<td>tuanshan 圓衫 (tuanshan) Outer robe worn by Jurchen and Mongol women in Yuan times (part of a woman's trousseau): YQX 1665.2. See also baoji, xishoujin</td>
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<td>tuanxiang nongfen 捧香弄粉 (tuanshan) To dally with women: YQX 1413.10</td>
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<td>tuisci 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>tuii 嚇 (tuuih) Expresses contempt (like 咄): YQX 1514.21</td>
<td>tui 推 (tuui) To use as pretext or excuse: YQX 842.10</td>
<td>tui 退 (tuuih) To pluck (chickens, ducks): WB 417.11</td>
<td>tui 粟, 膚 (tuui) 1. Penis 2. Used in vulgar curses (~證候 “my goddammed physical condition”; ~嘴臉 “your fucking face”): DXX 160.13. Also diao</td>
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<td>tuiqi 顛氣 (tuilqih) To fall on bad luck; also, damn the luck!: YQX 887.4. See also tui</td>
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<td>tuijiao 擦擾 (tuijiol) To make excuses: YQX 666.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>tuizhuan 頭轉 (tuizhuang) To hand over (for execution or punishment): YQX 643.7</td>
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tuo

tuo 唾 (tuoh) To spit (as a good faith sign in taking an oath): XST 288.8

tuobai huanli 脱白换绿 (tuobai huanlih) 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 zajuh) Martial arts dramas: WB 972.9

tuobu 拖步 (tuobuh) To cause someone troublesome effort or bother: LU 246

tuoda 托大, 拖~ ,拖~ (tuodah) To be careless, heedless, or negligent: ZXZY 51.6

wuodaaji 拖刀計 (wuodaajih) To apply a deceptive or secret strategy: MZJ 50.3

tuodele 脱的, 托地 (tuode) Suddenly; rapidly: YQX 902.2

wuodidan 拖地膽 (wuodidan) Fearless, undaunted (an epithet): WB 65.11

wuodihong 拖地紅 (wuodihong) See tuodijin

wuodijin 拖地錦 (wuodijinh) Bridal skirt that trails the ground: YQX 983.10. Also wuodihong ~ 紅

wuodou 拖逗, 佗~ ,逗~, 饑~, 饑~, ～鬱 (wuodouh) 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

wuoduo 拖垛 (wuoduoh) Knapsack for traveling by camel: YQX 410.21

wuofan 拖翻~ (wuofan) To take down or pin down (for a beating): WB 929.2

wuofeng 拖峰 (wuofengh) 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 拖漢精 (tuohanjingh) Husband-stealing vixen: WB 88.6

wuojie 脱解 (wuojeh) To undress (remove and untie): WB 297.15

wuojin 脱禁 (wuojinh) To get out of prison: WB 25.21

wuokong 脫空, 托~, 託~ (wuokong) 1. To lie: LZY 116.4. 2. To be devious or crafty: WB 285.6. 3. Devious, crafty: YQX 203.18.

wuolai 托賴, 託~ (wuolaih) To rely on; entrust to: YANG 11972.6

wuoyebu 拖麻拖布 (wuoyebuh) To wear coarse, plain mourning clothes: WB 813.19

wuomian 拖面 (wuomianh) Meat or fish-balls dipped in flour batter and deep-fat fried: YQX 1238.4

wuoming 脫命 (wuoming) To be helped; rescued: DXX 163.12

wuomo 拖磨 (wuomol) To delay, put off, procrastinate: WB 4.10

wuopip 娃坯 (wuopia) To fill forms with clay to make large, unfired bricks: YCJS 304

wuopi 娃坯 (wuopi) Unfired roof tiles or bricks: YQX 301.21

wuopi guoji 娃皮裹計 (wuopi guojih) Fig. Hopeless botch; useless thing: YQX 217.18

wuoshao'r 娃稍兒 (wuoshao'h) To come to an end; have a failed outcome: YQX 27.6

wuoshous 娃手 (wuoshoush) Easy (spitting on the hand): MZJ 292.14

wuoti 娃體 (wuoti) The whole of; also, the whole body: DXX 108.4

wuotuo 娃拖 (wuotuoh) See tuotuo tuotuo
tuotuo tuotuo 240 tuoye

Tuotuo tuotuo 拖拖沓沓 (tuotuo tuoh-tuoh) Careless, sloppy: WB 936.12.
Also tuotuo沓拖

Tuoye 拗拽 (tuoyeh) To handle; bring about: YQX 91.11
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word (Pinyin)</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>Also pronounced gu</td>
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<tr>
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<td>To scoop up (= 挖)</td>
<td>YQX 36.21</td>
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<td>wabo lahai 瓦剝刺海</td>
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<td>YQX 417.14.</td>
<td>Also wabo lahai ~勃~~. 湍々蛛蛛</td>
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<td>(waachahal) Fragments, smithereens (of an earthen tile or jar): YQX 1406.12</td>
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<td>(waachahn) Earthen jar (chan = 罐): LZY 120.8</td>
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<td>waguan 瓦罐</td>
<td>(waaguahn) Begging bowl: YQX 1253.12</td>
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<td>waguan buli jing’shangpo 瓦罐不離井上破</td>
<td>(waiguahn bulil jisingshahngpoh) 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</td>
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<td>wajie xingfei 瓦解星飛</td>
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<td>(waalah) See waila[gu]</td>
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<td>walagu 瓦拉姑</td>
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<td>washe 瓦舍</td>
<td>(waasheh) See washi</td>
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<tr>
<td>washi 瓦市</td>
<td>(waashih) Entertainment district (housed theaters, taverns, teahouses, gambling dens, and brothels): YQX 410.12. Also wa'z ~子, wasi ~肆, washe ~舍</td>
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**wa'z** 瓦子 (waaz) See washi

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**wacha** 瓦查 | (waachahal) Fragments, smithereens (of an earthen tile or jar): YQX 1406.12

**wachan** 瓦罐 | (waachahn) Earthen jar (chan = 罐): LZY 120.8

**waguan** 瓦罐 | (waaguahn) Begging bowl: YQX 1253.12

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**wala** 瓦剌 | (waalah) See waila[gu] | | |

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**walaguo** 瓦剌國 | (waalaguel) See waila[gu] | | |

**waliang** 瓦糧 | (waalialng) See hualaliang | | |

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**wa'z** 瓦子 | (waaz) See washi | | |

**wai** 外 (waih) Supporting role including **waimo** ~末 (supporting male role), **waidan** ~旦 (supporting female role), **waigu** ~孤 (supporting role for an actor playing an official), **waijing** ~綽 (supporting comic role): YQX 859.6

**waicheng** 外呈 (waihchelng) 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 (waihue) See **wai** and **gu**

**waijing** 外綽 (waihuijing) See **wai** and **jing**

**waila[gu]** 瓦剌骨, ~ ~女, ~ 孤, ~ 姑, ~ 孤, ~ 祇, ~ ~ (wailahgu) Mong. Bitch, slut; lewd woman: YQX 1503.17. Also wailahu ~ ~ 賓, wailangu ~ ~, wala 瓦剌, walagu 瓦拉 姑, walaguo 瓦 ~ 國, wailuogu ~ 落 ~

**wailahu** 瓦剌貨 (wailahhuo) See waila[gu]

**wailala** 瓦剌剌 (wailahlah) See hualala

**wailaqian** 瓦剌錢 (wailahqian) Tainted or ill-gotten money: MZJ 289.5

**wailangu** 瓦剌骨 (wailahgu) See waila[gu]

**wailang** 外郎 (wailhlang) Yamen clerks and secretaries: YQX 763.6

**wailuogu** 瓦剌骨 (wailuohgu) See waila[gu]

**waimo** 外末 (waimoh) See **wai** and **mo**

**waiqin neishu** 外親內疏 (waihquin neihshu) Outwardly friendly but inwardly distant: WB 58.4

**wai[s]chan** 瓦屑罅 (waischahn) To worry, nag, pester; entangle needlessly: YQX 923.19

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Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
waixiang'r tongshu jiulicun 外相兒通疏就裏村 (waixianger tongshu jiuilliicun) To look intelligent but act stupid: YQX 201.18
waizou baiche 歪詼自扯 (waizou baiichee) To talk irresponsibly: LU 300

wan
wanben 彎彎, 煙,頑, 為, 奔 (wanben) To gallop forth; rush forth: WB 150.1
wanci tiaocha 刺刺挑茶 (wancih tiaochal) See tiaosan wosi
wangu yunxiao yiyumao 萬古雲霄一羽毛 (wangu yunxiao yiyuumaol) Great and lasting fame: MZJ 536.9
wanhuhou 萬戶侯 (wanhuhou) Feudal lord enfeoffed with authority over lands of ten thousand households: WB 62.1
wanjiao'fuqi 絡角兒夫妻, 挽~ (wanjianao fuqij) Predestined to marry from childhood (when their hair was tied in tufts): YQX 1661.9. Also zongjiano'fuqi 總~
wanjiao shuanghai 絡角雙孩 (wanjianiao shuanghai) Child with hair tied in two tufts on each side: MZJ 454.7
wanjiu 完就 (wanjiu) To be gathered together: WB 759.12
wanlu 顛髪, 為, 魯 (wanluu) Boorish; rude: YQX 673.18
wan'nei nazhengbing 碗內拿蒸餅 (wanneihe nazhengbing) Fig. Easy (taking a steamed cake from a bowl): YQX 1289.2
wanquan 離鏡, 彎 (wanquan) To curl up: YQX 105.10
wansan 卦散 (wansahn) Medicinal remedy: YQX 1658.20
wanshi 顛石 (wanshi) Fig. Brothel patron (millstone): YQX 1254.20
wanti jiangjun 完體將軍 (wanti jiangjun) Fit-as-a-fiddle general (satriical

reference to Xia Houdun 夏侯惇 of the Three Kingdoms period who lost an eye on the battlefield): YQX 228.5
wanxi 晚西, ~ 夕 (wanxi) Evening (sun setting in the west): YQX 298.3
wanxian'r 順延兒 (wanxianr) 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 (wanyal) See zaoya
wanyance 萬言策 (wanyalceh) Impressive essay of an examination candidate: MZJ 43.5. Also wanyanshu ~ ~書
wanyandeng 萬眼燈 (wanyaldehng) Festival lamp made of layers of red and white silk: THS 60.3
wanyanshu 萬言書 (wanyalshu) See wanyance

wang
Wang Azhang 王阿張 (wang azhang) Tom, Dick, or Harry (like Zhang San or Li Si): YQX 1379.6
wangbu 棒步 (wangbuh) To go the long way; take the most inefficient route: WB 8.2
wang[gan] 望杆, ～竿 (wanggan) Banner pole advertising a tavern: YQX 617.7. Also qilügan 曲律竿, wangz' ~ 子
wanghun 忘昏, ～魂 (wanghun) Forgetful, absent-minded: WB 96.21. Also hunwang 混～
wangkui 王魁 (wangkui) Someone untrustworthy or who fails to keep a promise (after Wang Kui, who betrayed Gui Ying 桂英): WB 88.3
wangliang 周兩 (wangliang) Child; children (liang = 亙; the term may derive from waliang 娘倆 in the Shanxi dialect): ZXZY 85.1
Wang Liu 王留 (wangliul) 1. Mischievous or tough village boy (sometimes erroneously zhuliu 主留): YQX 1519.11. 2. Tom, Dick,
wang μu

or Harry. See also Ban Ge, Sha San, Niu Biao, or Niu Jin

wang μu 王母 (walng muu) Prostitute in service to bureaucrats: YQX 1002.8.

Wang Qiao 王喬 (Walng Qiao1) Legendary immortal: YQX 49.19

wangque 亡卻 (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 着頭 (walngtou) Hope: YQX 368.11

Wangxiangtai 畝郷壇 (walngxiangtail) Terrace in the netherworld (where one can view one’s home and family): YQX 1512.9

wangyuan yangjimu 陰陽木 (walngyuan yangjilmuh) Prov. The cure is worse than the disease (decimate a forest to retrieve a lost ape): MZJ 247.5

wang'z 着子 (walngz) See wang[gan]

wei

wei 圍 (wei) Waist; girth: DXX 102.7

weibabai 未拔白 (weihbalbail) Before dawn: YQX 644.17

weibian 韋編 (weibian) Fig. Books (the leather ties which bind bamboo slips or wood slips together): YCJ 3.7

weibu 韋布 (weibuh) Commoner’s clothing (leather belt and cotton robe): CHUANQI 31.10

weicuo 違錯 (weicuoh) To mishandle (criminal case): YQX 1517.12

weifang 舎房 (weifalng) Bedroom: YQX 148.17

weifen'jian 微分間 (weifenenjian) Sometimes, occasionally: YQX 144.1

weifu 委付 (weifuhu) To appoint, delegate, designate: YQX 1377.18

weigan 偎乾 (weigan) To dry with body heat: WB 29.2

weigan [jiu]shi 偎乾就濕, 偎 ～～ (weigan jiushi) Fig. To sacrifice comforts for the sake of one’s children: YQX 1114.15. Also huigan jiushi 回 ～～

weiguo 委果 (weiguo) Really, indeed: WB 507.13

weijiujiu 威釁 (weijiujiu) See wellinlin

weijue 委決 (weijuel) To solve, resolve: MZJ 544.8

weike 維科 (weike) To rank high in a graduating class: MZJ 520.6

weilao 猶勞 (weilaol) Sorry to put you to the trouble (wei functions like nai 乃 or yu 于): WB 68.2

weili 無理 (weili) To serve as an official: YQX 1251.6

weilinlin 成凜凜 (weilinlin) Ferocious, fierce (See GHQ 69 n.45): WB 5.15. Also weijiujiu ~ 鈍釁

weilong'r 偎隆兒 (weilongr) To till the fields: YQX 1675.14

Weiniang 維娘 (weinialng) Given name of the Tang courtesan Du Weiniang 韋娘: YQX 1713.1

weitou 無頭 (weitou1) 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 瞰眼, 慾 (weiyaan) 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wenzu 違阻 (weilzuu)</th>
<th>To refuse, decline:</th>
<th>YQX 87.4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>weizuo 爲作 (weilzuo)</td>
<td>1. Activity; conduct, behavior:</td>
<td>YQX 205.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. To carry out (plans); cope with, deal with:</td>
<td>YQSC III 549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### wen

| wen 閘 (wehn) | 1. To pass judgement, sentence: | YQX 1668.21. Also wenduan ~ 斷. |
|              | 2. To issue an order; allow, permit: | YQX 154.19. 3. No matter that; who cares that?: |
|              | WB 978.9. |
| wen 捧 (wehn) | To kiss (=吻): | WB 300.9 |
| wen 穩 (wehn) | 1. To be patient, endure: | YQX 202.3. Also yin 隠 2. To keep something quiet or secret: |
|              | DXX 120.14 |
| wen 閤 (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 (weenbiahn) | Make yourself comfortable; be seated: | YQX 85.18. 2. To be self-assured: |
|              | DXX 40.10 |
| wenchang 文場 (welchhaang) | Examination halls: | MZJ 298.5 |
| wenchou 閤攸 (wehchooou) | See chouwen |
| wen'dang 閤當 (wehndang) | 1. To question, interrogate: | YQX 1381.10. 2. To ask about, inquire: |
|              | WB 11.7. Also wendao ~ 道 |
| wendo 閤道 (wehndoooh) | See wen'dang |
| wen'de 綰地 (wende) | Flushed: | WB 8.13 |
| wendeng qianlu 穩登前路 (weendeng qianlulu) | Go safely on your way (polite farewell to traveler): | YQX 287.20. Also wendeng yunlu ~ 雲 |
| wendeng yunlu 穩登雲路 (weendeng yunlulu) | See wendeng qianlu |
| wenduchi 溫都赤 (wenduchiih) Mong. | Imperial bodyguard in Yuan times: | YQSC III 553. Also yunduchi 雲~., 雲~. ko duanchi 閘端~ |
| wenqian 閤親 (wehnqiaan) | To be punished with banishment: | YQX 1013.4 |
| wengong jiajiao 文公家教 (wengong jiajiao) | See Taigong jiajiao |
| wengu 溫顧 (wehngh) | To regard kindly; look after: | ZKZY 51.13 |
| wenjie'le 問結了 (wehnjielle) | Conclusively reviewed (court case considered closed): | YQX 1512.6 |
| wenken 閤肯 (wehnkeen) | To ask for confirmation: | WB 82.14 |
| wenli 閤理 (wehnlii) | To investigate: | YANG I 227.9 |
| wenliang 溫涼 (wehnlaang) | Precious wine cup: | YQX 280.7. Also wenliang yujia ~玉祭 |
| wenliang yujia 溫涼玉祭 (wehnlaang yuhjia) | See wenliang |
| wenmingcai 問名財 (wehnmingcaih) | To send bethothal presents: | LU 380 |
| wenmo xiushi 文魔秀士 (wehnmol xiushih) Pedantic literati: | WB 278.19 |
| wenjiu'de 問牛的 (wehnjiuule) | Blundering judge or prosecutor of a murder case (after a famous Han Prime Minister who ignored a murder but carefully investigated the lowing of an ox): | YQX 644.7 |
| wenpaipai 穩拍拍 (weenpailpail) | Reliable, safe, secure: | WB 98.3. Also wenpipi ~丕丕 |
| wenpipi 穩丕丕 (weenpipi) | See wenpaipai |
| wenqian 閤連 (wehnqiaan) | To be punished with banishment: | YQX 1013.4 |
| wenqin 閤親 (wehnqin) | To ask for one’s hand in marriage: | WB 134.2 |
wenqin 溫衾 (wenqin) To warm the mat for parents in winter (a model act of filial piety): YCJ 100.9. See also shanzhen

wenqing[qu] 穏情取 (weenqilngquu) See qingqu

wenqi (wehnqiuh) 問偈 See chouwen

wen'qu 問取 (weenqqu) To ask, request: XST 301.11

wenshi 問事 (wehnshih) Fig. Instrument of torture: YQX 1208.20

wenshi[lian] 問事齋 (wehnshihlian) Screen lowered during interrogation: YQX 492.15

wentan 文談 (welIntaln) Discussions among literati to display scholarly erudition: WB 23.4

wentian maigua 問天買卦 (wehtiantian maagiuah) To ask Heaven to reveal destiny: LZY 155.8

wentiao文調 (welntiaol) Civil service examinations: DXX 125.11

.wenwenwen 呼呼呼 (weenweenween) See .wuwuwu

wenwen zhouzhou 文文周周 (welnwelenzhouhzhouh) Elegant and refined: YQX 240.8

wenxiang ruanyu 想想柔玉 (wenxiang ruanyuh) Fig. Feminine beauty: HUJI II 79.16

wenxiu 穩秀 (weenxiuh) Prudent: WB 301.11. Also yinxiu 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

wényin 紡絨 (welnyin) Embroidered coverlet: DXX 150.6

wényuan 文鶴 (welnyuan) Mandarin ducks (after their beautiful plumage): YCJ 91.1

wényuanke 文苑客 (wehnyuahnkeh) Candidate for the imperial examinations: YQX 712.11

wenzao 開早 (welnzao) Bright and early: YANG I 478.7

wenzhouzhou 文儂儂 (welnzhouzhouh) Elegant and refined: YQX 152.2. Also wenwen zhouzhou ～～～

weng

wenglouqing 龜頭清 (wehntoulqing) Fine wine: YQX 240.8

wo

wo 流 (woh) To flow; secrete (perspiration): DXX 110.9

wo 騎 (woh) Prize horse: WB 1.7

woban 窩伴 (wobahn) See wopan

wobianlian 罪枷鍊 (wobbianlihn) To lay down the whip and chain (weapons): WB 621.17

wocanmei 窩霧眉 (wocalnmeil) Shaggy eyebrows: WB 63.8

wochana 窩鼻 (wohachaha) See za 自

woci tiaocha 幹刺挑茶 (wochih tiaochai) See tiaosan wosi

wodan 罪單 (wohdan) Bedding: WB 482.10

wodaowen 握刀紋 (wohdaoweln) Mark of a murderer (imprint of a dagger on the hand): YQX 267.10

wo'de 窩的 (wode) See wu'de

wo'debu 窩的不 (wodebuh) See wu'debu

woer 我兒 (wooei) My darling! (used for a lover): DXX 73.9

wofanyang 罪羊 (wohanyalng) 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'gang 我行 (wohalng) See 'hang

wo'mei 我每 (woomei) See 'men 每
Woniucheng 卧牛城 (wohniuchelng) Popular name of Bianliang 边梁, Southern Song capitol: YQX 722.7

wopan 藹盤 (wopanl) To enjoy a secret love nest: YQX 937.5. Also kepan 寝～, woban ～ 伴

worang 窩穰～ 擲 (worangl) To make love: LZY 117.9. Also rangrang ～ 伴, woban ～

wo'ra 窩兒 (wor) Shortfall; debt; vacancy: YQX 1112.9

wo'ran 窩穰～ 擲 (woranl) Spot, place: YQX 699.16

wo'rang 窩穰～ 擲 (worangl) Silver currency (issued by the Yuan government at exorbitantly high interest rates): YQX 1647.1

wu'ru (wu) 努兒 See jiuwu['r]

wu 遽 (wuh) To be hindered; also, be dissatisfied: CSD 41.6

wubabi 無巴臂～～壁,～～鼻 (wubabih) See meibabi

wubabei 無把背 (wubaaibeh) See meibabi

wubao 城 (wubautan) See bao-
tan

wubeiji 無碑記 (wulbeijih) Innumerable: YQSC III 579

wubosi 城 (wuboshi) See hunbushi

wuchang 務場 (wuhcheang) Tavern: YYCD 246

wucunji 城 (wucunji) See cunji

wudaoshui 禾 (wuudaohsui) See Huwaishui

wu'de 行 (wu'de) 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 阿～,～底, wo'de 窩～, adu 阿堵

wudao 城 (wuudaoh) God of the Eastern Hells (controls human life span): YQX 1379.19

Wudaowen 五道瘟 (wuudaowen) See Wuwenshi

wu'de 行 (wu'de) How can it help but?; would it not?: DXX 19.1. Also wo'de 窩～

wudiandao 無逆倒 (wuldiahndao) See meidiao

wudian 城 (wudian) 無逆 (wuldiahn) 城 (wuldiahn) wudaow See meidiao
wudunfang 雨頓放 (wulduhnfahng) 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 (wulduhnfahng) To be inexperienced: WB 51.14

wuji 短截 (wujia) To confess falsely under duress: YQX 1517.9

Wuganjing 異變怪 (wulganjihng) See bu-ganjing

Wugou 吳鷹 (wulgou) Sword forged in Wu: YQX 1172.1

wugui 五鬼 (wuwugui) 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 (wuhoulmeln) Houses of the aristocracy: MZJ 77.13

wuhua 牧花 (wulhua) Beautiful scenery: YQX 882.5

wuhuacong 五花駒 (wulhauacong) Fine black and white horse: YQX 94.18. Also wuhuama 雨駒

wuhua gonggao 五花宮爵 (wuhuagonggao) Title of nobility imperially bestowed on wives of officers of the fifth rank and above: WB 319.5. Also Jinhuaqiao 金駒

wuhuama 五花馬 (wuhuamaa) See wuhuacang

wuhuihuo 無回紏 (wuhuihuahho) Without response: WB 281.12

wuhun 五魂 (wuhulhn) The five senses (as in taking leave of one’s senses): WB 60.12

Wufi 巫姬 (wuji) Goddess of Mt. Wu 巫山; DXX 110.11

Wujia 吾家 (wuji) See wu’dang

wujian 五間 (wujiahn) Five factors in achieving military victory: yinjian 因間, local villagers; neijian 内間, officials; fan-
wareness; be unsophisticated: WB 51.18. Also wulu niedie 元禄 "～
wuling 元 僖 (wuling) See huling
wuling haoqi 五陵豪气 (wuling haoqi) Aura of fame and wealth (after the families who lived near the Han imperial tombs): YQX 644.8
Wuling huadong 武陵花洞 (wuling huadong) See Wulingxi
Wulingxi 武陵溪 (wulingxi) Utopia: the Peach Blossom Stream on Mt. Tiantai where Liu Chen 劉 晨 and Ruan Zhao 潘孝 met fairy maidens while picking herbs (sometimes confused with the Peach Blossom Fount by the poet Tao Yuanming): MZJ 508.12. Also Wulingyuan "～源, "～源.
Wuling huadong "～花洞
Wulingyuan 武陵原, "～源 (wulingyuan) See wulingxi
wuliu 吾 流 (wuliu) Our generation: MDT 248.1. Also wulhuiliu 五株柳
wuliu 五柳 (wuliu) Fig. Symbol of the unworldly and reclusive life of the poet Tao Yuanming (five willows stood before his house): YQX 855.12
wulongwei gangchuan 烏龍尾鋼槌 (wulongwei gangchuan) Black dragon-tailed iron club: WB 274.19
wulu niedie 元禄箴迭 (wuluhu mielied) See wulie niedie
wuluzi 無 慾子 (wuluzi) Wastrel; vagrant; ne'er-do-well: YQX 656.17
wumao dachong 無毛大蟲 (wumao dachong) Deceptively harmless-looking evil or dangerous thing: WB 381.17
wumeei jinglu 無媒徑路 (wumeei jinglu) Route to an official career is difficult without a patron: MZJ 311.15
wumenxia 無門下 (wumenxia) To be without connections or pull: YQX 844.6
wumingye 無 明夜, "～名～ (wumingye) Continually; night and day: WB 9.17
wuna 汝 那 (wuna) Demonstrative pronoun "this" or "that" in the accusative mood (wu serves to emphasize): YQX 338.13
wunan 吾 宅 (wunan) 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 吾牛見月 (wuniu jianyue) Fig. Ignorance; inexperience (water buffalo mistaking the moon for the rising sun): MZJ 254.6
wu'ong 吾 俸 (wu'ong) See wu'dang
wunu 五奴 (wunu) Fig. 1. Five fingers: MZJ 341.1. 2. Proprietor or male servant in a brothel (variant: "～"): YQX 1326.1.
wupen 烏 盆 (wupen) Shiny earthen basin fired with a black glaze: WB 801.19
wu'pu 吾 僕 (wu'pu) See wu'dang
wuqixie 無 责截 (wuqixie) Without rest: WB 111.18
wuqianxiang 無 採織 (wuqianxiang) 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) See wuqingbang
Wuqueeqiao 烏鹊橋 (wuqueeqiao) 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 (wuran) Still, even: DXX 91.14
wuran'de 悠然的 (wuran'de) Inda-vertently: LZY 11.2
wusansi 無三思 (wusansi) See meisansi
wushang 無 傷 (wushang) It doesn't matter: YQX 1665.5
wu'shang zhanwu 屋上瞻鸟 (wu-shahng 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 (wulshengshil) Pair of matched hanging scrolls: YYCD 126

wushi 鳥十 (wushil) “Raven ten” (dice roll of 2, 3, 5): YQX 150.15

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

wu'shang zhanwu J\[ J\[ $t »% (wu-shahng zhanwu) In times of disorder, people shelter wherever they can (crows alighting cannot tell a good roof from a bad one): MZJ 528.7

wushihen 無事喝 (wu-shihhen) See meishihen

wushisan can 五十三参 (wu-shihsan can) Budd. Fifty-three wise men: YCJ 41.6

wushui 墟誰 (wu-shui) See yishui

wusi’zhi shen 五祀之神 (wu-usihzhi sheln) Five household gods: gods of the gate, the well, the door, the hearth, and the inner rooms: MZJ 543.12

wutaqiao 劇頭 (wu-taqiaol) Fig. To put on an act; act pretentious: YQX 152.5

Wutai 無泰 (wu-tail) Nickname for the Cen-sorate (Yushitai 御史臺) in Ming times: YQX 1168.2

wutou 免頭 (wu-taoul) Excuse; pretext: MZJ 39.7

wutouchong 兔頭蟲 (wu-toucholng) Poisonous insect: MZJ 265.6

Wutou Chuwei 務頭楚尾 (wu-toul chuwei) Region of Yuzhang 豫章 at the crossroads of Jiangxi, Jiangsu, and Hubei provinces: YFG 10.5

wutoumian 鳥頭面 (wu-toulmian) See meidiaomian

wutou 鳥頭 (wu-toul) See meitou

wutouyuan 鳥頭院 (wu-touluyuhnn) Irrational, unreasonable desire:YQX 1510.15

wutouzui 免頭罪 (wu-toulzuih) Crime of murder: WB 138.18
wuye 五夜 (wuuyeh) Fifth-watch drum (3:00-5:00 a.m.): DXX 112.8
wuyi 無一 (wuuyih) Without end, everlasting: DXX 145.3
wuyishi 無一時,~ 移~ (wulyishil) See buyishi
Wu[yi]xiang 烏衣巷 (wuyixiang) Black Clothes Lane (residential street of the nobility in Nanjing 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 兀 子, 抠~ (wuhz) Small stool: SHZ c24
wuza 嘔啀 (wuza) To lick; suck: DXX 110.3. Also wuzuo ~
Wuzangshen 五 腸 神 (wuzangsheln) God of the five viscera (governs hunger and desire): DXX 66.8
wuzhe dahui 無 補 大 會 (wuzhe dahuih) Budd. Ecumenical participation in the Great Assembly: YQX 129.18
wuzhesuan 無 算 (wuzhesuan) Innumerable: LU 444
wuzhengshi 無約 (wuzhengshi) Lacking good judgment, knowledge, or experience: YCJS 413. Also meizhengshi
[Wu]zhiqi 無 宰 神 (wuzhiqil) 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 算 備 (wuzhunsheln) Lacking evidence: YYCD 128
wuzi 兀自 (wuizhi) 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 尚古~, 上古~, 尚古子, 尚故~, xiangwuzi 影~
wuzibei 無字 碑 (wuzibei) Cruel, crude, and illiterate high official who practices deceit: WB 414.13
wuzi kongping 兀自 空瓶 (wuzikongpilng) Useless thing (empty medicine bottle without a label): YQX 217.17
wuzu qizhen 兀自 全 神 (wuzuuzhen) All the various gods and spirits: YQX 1323.14
wuzuo 嘔啀 (wuzuo) See wuza 嘔啀

xi 踏 (xii) To tread, step: WB 74.7

xibao 洗剥 (xibao) To undress: YQX 252.19. See also sunbao

xibing 洗(region) See bing

xibile 懊悔 (xibile) See bie

xica 络绎 (xica) See xia

xicha 稀诧, 希, 超, 姑, 差, 总, 总 (xicha) Amazing; unusual: YQX 844.10.

xidou 夕曛 (xidou) See daidou

xidudu 喜都都 (xidudu) Pleased: YQX 321.14

xier[xuhui] 洗和會 (xiierhuhe) Custom of bathing a newborn on the third day: YQX 349.14. Also xisan ~ 三

xifu 婚婦 (xifu) Mistress of the house: WB 87.20

xiji 继妃 (xiji) Tiny flying insects: YQX 728.11

xijiangpu 洗鍋鋪 (xijiangpu) A laundry: YQX 399.11

xijuan chuantai 席捲撮拾 (xijuan chuantai) To roll a corpse in a mat and carry it suspended on a pole: YQX 644.18

xilia 稀喇喇 (xilia) Sound of wind at a paper window: MDT 151.9

xilala 稀喇喇 (xilala) Spare; sparse; cramped: YQX 111.1

xili dahong 吸利打哄, 希里 ~ ~, 稀里 ~ ~ (xili dahong) To fool around; loaf: YQX 764.13

xili hula 吸里忽喇 (xili hula) Sound of wind: YQX 106.2. See also xiliu hula.


xiliu hulao 稀里 ~ (xiliu hulao) See also xiliu hela 希留合 ~

xiliu huoluo 稀里呼落 (xiliu hulao) See xiliu hula

xiliu huolu 稀里呼 (xiliu holu) See xiliu hula

xiliu hula 稀里呼 (xiliu hula) See xiliu hula

xiliu shula 吸里呼落 (xiliu shula) See xiliu hula

xiliu shula 吸里呼落 (xiliu hula) See xiliu hula

xiliu xiliu (xiliu) To laugh: YYCD 316

xiliu 吸留, ~ (xiliu) To laugh: YYCD 316

xiliu hela 希留合 (xiliu hela) Flimsy or tender quality: YQX 107.1. See also xiliu hula

xiliu hula 吸留呼 (xiliu hula) See xiliu hula

xiliu jiliao 吸留急 (xiliu jiliao) Sound of wind, rain, or the creak of trees: YQX 1369.21
xiliu shula 吸溜疏刺 (xiliul shulah) See xiliu shula
xiliu xilie 渐溜渐冽 (xiliul xilieh) See xiliu xilie
xiliu xiling 昔留昔零，渐～渐～ (xiliul xililing) See xiliu xiling
Xiliuying 细柳营 (xiliuyingle) Military outpost in Han times (NW of Xianyang, Shaanxi); a place under strict military rule: YQX 983.21
xiluo 洗馈 (xiluol) See siluo
xiluo 侯落，渐～渐～ (xiluoh) 1. To tease, taunt: YQX 410.3. 2. To forsake, abandon: YQX 1165.15
xima 璞马 (ximaa) See shanma
ximi ganhai buloufang 细米乾柴不漏房 (ximi ganhai buloufang) Fig. To be rich and privileged (fine rice, dry firewood, and a sound roof); ZHU 226
ximian 戏面 (ximiaihna) Mask: YYCY 368
xinaoniao 细袅袅 (xinaoniao) Slanderous and graceiful: YQX 1469.18
xiqia 喜恰，渐～渐～ (xiqiah) Happy, delighted, pleased: YQX 801.8
xiqian 西钱 (xiqian) See changqian
xiqiao 璞麂 (xiqiao) Extraordinary; startling: YQX 633.5
xiqiao 璞麂 (xiqiao) To walk on stilts: LU 667
xirang hunong 希壤忽濃 (xirang hunonhng) See qiniu hunong
xisa 息霰，渐～ (xisah) Slight sound or noise: YQX 111.2. Also xisuo ~索，xica 细纱，xixi sa ~ ~ ~ ~
xisasa 稀撒撒 (xisasaasaa) Thin, fine: WB 339.9
xisan 洗Deleting (xisah) See xier(hui)
xishen 喜神 (xisheln) Portrait, likeness: YQX 1599.9
xishou xihe 喜收希和 (xishou xihel) Sound of stirring a pot of millet: YQX 792.5
[xisu]an 酸酸 (xisuan) Young scholar role-type in Song variety shows, Jin dynasty yuanden 院本, and Yuan music dramas: YANG II 176.1
xisuo 思索 (xisuoh) See xisa
xisuomian 級索麵 (xisuomianhna) Variety of vermicelli: YQX 1208.18
xitanren 級推人 (xitanren) See tan- shiren
xilen 戏文 (xilen) Southern-style variety shows and music dramas of the Song and Yuan dynasties
xixi 權遐 (xixil) Successive waves, wave after wave (of fragrance): DXX 144.10
[xi][de] 嘻嘻地 (xide) Sound of laughter: DXX 106.13. Also xi' de 吸～吸
.xixi sasa 息息颯颯 (xixil sahsah) See xisa
xixiezhou 晃解粥 (xixiezhou) See luoxiezhou
xixing 希行，稀～ (xixilng) You visit so seldom: XST 287.2
xixing 彼後，真～，後～，彼後，真～，～真 (xixingh) 1. To be frustrated; fret, worry: WB 268.20. 2. To be perplexed, baffled: WB 942.13. Also 真～，後～
.xixing 晃晃 (xixing) 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 戏丫麻 (xiyamal) Sly, cunning, treacherous person: HUJI III 14.2
xiyu 係獄 (xiyuh) To be confined in prison (xi = 縛): YQX 636.16
xiyue 细樂 (xiyueh) String music: YQX 1720.10
[xi'z] 喜子，蛛～ (xiiz) See xizhu
xizha 希唑，稀～ (xizhah) See xicha
xizhu 喜蛛 (xizhu) Spider (lucky omen): WB 313.9. Also xi' z～子。See also lingque, denghua
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>xizizi</th>
<th>253</th>
<th>xiawei</th>
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<tr>
<td>喜孜孜 (xiizizi) Elated, overjoyed: MZJ 275.12</td>
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**xia**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>xia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>下 (xiah) To stop for the night: WB 260.14</td>
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<td>匕 (xial) To put on shackles, fetters: SHZ c30; CCYD 383</td>
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<td>!xia! 哗 (xia) 1. Final (used like 咦 or 呀): DXX 86.10. 2. Ah!: YQX 37.1</td>
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<td>綏 (xia) See xiaqu</td>
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<td>xia不 (xiah) 不得, ~ ~ 的 (xiahbedel) Cannot do; cannot endure: YANG I 141.9</td>
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<td>xiachang'tou 下場頭 (xiachaangtou) Result; consequence: YQX 1503.14</td>
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<td>xiahuang 匕牀, ~ 床, 押 ~ (xiahuang) Torture rack on which prisoners were tied down with rope: YQX 641.3</td>
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<td>xiai hai'r'men 下 次 孩 子們, ~ ~ ~ 每 (xiaich hai'r'men) See xiai xiao 'de'men</td>
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<tr>
<td>xiai xiao'de'men 下 次 小 的們, ~ ~ ~ 每 (xiaich xiaoadememen) Menials, servants: YQX 411.21. Also xiai hai'r'men ～ ~ 孩 兒, ~ ~ 孩 子 每</td>
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<td>xia'de 下 得, ~ 的, 哖 ~ (xiahde) 1. To bear up: DXX 102.8. 2. To have the heart to, be hardhearted enough to: YQX 1500.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>xia'duan 下 断 (xiaiduan) To hand down a legal decision: YQX 205.13. See also duanchu 断 出</td>
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<td>xiafeng 下 風 (xiafeng) Subordinates: MDT 165.6</td>
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<td>xiagai 匕盖 (xiagai) Coffin lid: YQX 127.2</td>
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<td>xiahai 下 海 (xiahai) Chin: YQX 200.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>xiahan tiaoqu 瞌 懶 撒 槲 (xiahan tiaoqu) Ignorant man leaping a ditch: lead line of a xieyou 歌 后 語 whose punch line is 只看前面 &quot;keeps his eyes on the opposite bank,&quot; a pun on 只看面錢 &quot;it’s the money that counts&quot;: YQX 264.10</td>
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**xiahuan** 喜 虎 慶 熊 (xiahuan) 惊. Dangerous men in your employ (caged tigers and bears): LIDAI II 866.6

**Xiahuntai 起 魂 台 (xiahuntai) Budd. Terrace of Terrified Souls, the court of Hel where earthly life is evaluated: YQX 1529.4. Also Xiehuntai 恕 ~ ~, Shehuntai 攝 ~ ~

**xiahuo 下 火 (xiahuo) Budd. To light a funeral pyre: WB 959.17

**xajia 下 架 (xajia) To redeem a pawned article (reclaim it from the rack): YQX 1597.20

**xajiu 下 酒 (xajiu) See anjiu |

**xajiu 駝駄 (xajiu) See xiaqu |

**xaike 筍客 (xaike) Frequenters of brothels: YYCD 543 |

**xai'i 下 裏 (xai'li) Side; direction; aspect: WB 54.17. Also xia'xiang ~ 座 |

**xalin 匕林 (xalin) See dixia |

**xama 下 馬 (xamaa) To arrive at an official post and take up duties: WB 25.15 |

**xiaqiaoiohu 下 銀 長 (xiaqiaoiohu) See xiaqiaoju |

**xiaqiaoju 下 銀 長, ~ ~ 撮 (xiaqiaoju) 1. To attack with picks and spades: WB 308.20. 2. To malign; lay a trap for: YQX 1416.12. Also xiaqiaoiohu ～ ~ 銀, paqiaoju 排 ～ ~

**xiaqin 下 嫲 (xiaqin) To send betrothal presents: YQX 1167.6

**xiaqing 下 色 (xiaqing) To be submissive; also, soft-spoken: WB 100.18

**xiaqiv 下 情 (xiaqiv) To be submissive; also, soft-spoken: WB 100.18

**xiazu 罰 蝦 (xiazu) Shriveled shrimp!: WB 321.3. Also xia 罰, xiaju 罰駄 |

**xiashao 下 俏, ~ 略 (xiashao) 1. Result, conclusion, outcome: DXX 15.4. 2. Home, refuge: YQX 194.4

**xiatian 下 蝶 (xiatian) Scar: MZJ 355.9

**xiaweii 喜 孤 (xiaweii) To seclude oneself for uninterrupted study: YPG 136.4
xiaxia 吠吠 (xialxial) Sound of laughter: YANG I 1488.1
xia'xiang 下厢 (xianding) See xia'li
xiaxu[lian] 蝗螫螫.螫 ~ (xialxuilian) Fig. Blinds made of fine fiber (resembles shrimp antennae): YQX 1720.5
xianjieshi 下眼 (xiaxianjieshi) To regard with scorn: YANG I 200.8
xia yigou'zi 下一钩子 (xiaxiyigouzi) To extort, blackmail: DADIAN 32

xian

xian 吩 (xialn) To chatter (teeth): FANGYAN suppl. 10. Also shan 翁
xian 捕 (xian) To expose (evil deeds): YQX 845.7
xian 捕 (xialn) To harbor hatred: MZJ 281.7
xian 嗓、嗓 (xialn) To carry in the mouth (= 嘴 or 嘴): YQX 1522.9
xian 嘴、噪 (xian) Almost, nearly (= 鼻): WB 74.6
xian 贤 (xialn) You, sir: LZY 66.4. See xian[jia], xian[men]
xian-anhun 閘喧譁 (xiananhuahn) To make jokes whimsically: DXX 21.10
xianbao 跳劇 (xianbao) See sunbao
xianbei 先辈 (xianbei) Sir: DXX 10.6
xianben 陛下 (xianben) To lose capital: YQX 218.7
xiandaoshen 領道神 (xialndaoshen) God of funerals (heads funeral processions): YQX 1253.19
xiandengdeng 延駕駕 (xiandengdeng) 1. Glazed and stupified (eyes): YQX 1531.12. 2. Braun; unreasonable: YQSC IV 41. 3. Disorderly and confused: YQX 1261.5. Also xianxian dengdeng ~ ~ ~, ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
xiandi 先帝 (xiandi) First to roll the dice: FANGYAN suppl. 6
xiandianshao 閘嘰哨 (xialndianshao) To jeer; banter; tease: DXX 166.8
xiandiaoci 閘雕刺 (xialndiaoci) To talk nonsense; spread rumors: YQX 114.17
xianer 先兒 (xianer) Sir; teacher, master: WB 430.8
xianfengyue 閘風月 (xianfengyueh) Fig. Casual love affair: SQX 300.3
xiangu 顏故 (xianguh) Trace: YQX 769.6
xianguanchu 閘管處 (xiananguanchuh) To meddle in others' affairs: YANG I 202.2
xianhan 閘漢 (xianhanh) Sympathet who toadies to the rich: YQX 842.3. Also xianjia ~家, 閘家
xianhual 顏豁 (xianhual) See xianhe
xian'jia 閘家 (xianji) See xianhan
xian'[jia] 賢家 (xianji) You, sir: DXX 5.2, LZY 66.4
xianjiashou 閘嘐嘐 (xianjia) To quarrel over nothing: YQX 1006.3
xianchaoa 閘炒涮 (xianchaoah) To argue over nothing: YQX 1006.3
xianchou 閘愁 (xianchou) Ennui, boredom: WB 283.18
xianci 限次 (xiancici) Time limit; deadline: YQX 246.4
xianjin 限 盥 (xiánhijin) End of life: DXX 51.3
xianjun 續 君 (xiánhunjun) Feudal title for a wife’s mother or mother of a high official; respectful title for a woman: YQX 200.17
xianke 開 可 (xialnkee) Easy to manage; not so difficult: YQX 1657.4
xiankeya 開 嚷 (xialnkehyal) See diao-xianya
xiankou lunxianhua 開口論閑話 (xialnkuoo luhnxialnhuah) Prov. Idle mouths make idle talk: YQX 200.16
xian’ledi 献 了底 献 (xiahnledii) Matters leaked: HUJI III 105.5
xian’men 賢 門 (xialnmnen) You, gentlemen: DXX 41.9
xianmian chexu 植 糞扯絮 (xialnmiian cheexuh) To snow heavily: WB 135.1
Xianmiaoehuo 祭 廟火 (xianmiaohhuoo) Burning of the Temple of Zoroaster (by a young man thwarted in his love for a princess): WB 281.14
xiannanli 開男女 (xialnnalnniu) Worthless loafer!: DXX 107.4. See also nannii
xianpo 抜 潯 (xianpo) To throw off: YQX 845.7
xianqixi 動 氓 (xialnqihxil) Indignities, abuse: YANG I 275.7
xianqia 動 氓 (xianqia) See banqia
xianqiao 動 瞑 (xianqiaoal) To look down with contempt: WB 869.4
xianqin 動 勤 (xianqinln) To flatter; ingratiatingly: YQX 1523.10
xianqiongjiu 動 羣巢 (xianqiolngjiu) To chat idly: WB 302.7
xianqu 動 凝 (xialnquh) To look at repeatedly: DXX 142.6
xianrenjian 仙人 親 (xianrenlnjian) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (the thing shouldered by immortals): YQX 1150.21. See also yurenyao
xianshenjou 開聲 喝 (xialnshenshou) A boring play: LU 466
xianshi 動 食 (xialnshil) Idle chatter: YQX 196.14
xianshi shengmiaoyang 同 生苗 (xianhns shengmiatliol) To reap the harvest; gather the rewards: YQX 485.10
xiantaoqi 動 氓 (xialntaolqih) To be angry or irritated over nothing: YQX 1614.2. Also taoxianqi ~ ~
xianteng 掃 騰 (xiantelng) 1. To raise hell; put up stiff resistance: YQX 36.12. 2. To turn top to bottom: YQX 1396.10. Also xiangyan~揚, tengxian ~ ~
xiantideng 動 晃 (xiantrideng) 1. To raise hell; put up stiff resistance: YQX 36.12. 2. To turn top to bottom: YQX 1396.10. Also xiangyan~揚, tengxian ~ ~
xianwan 動 宦 (xianwan) To amuse or enjoy oneself: MJZ 6.3
xianxian dengdeng 動 懶 (xialnxialn dehngdehng) See xiandengdeng
xianxin 動 新 (xianxin) To be fickle; be perfidious: YK 31.14
xianxian zhe 成新 (xialnxian) To present gifts to a superior in exchange for favors: YQX 1664.2
xianxing 動 長 (xianxing) Designing; treacherous: YYCD 700
xianxu 動 些 (xianxu) Very little, a bit; also, slight: YQX 907.10
xianyang 動 柔 (xianyalng) See xianteng
xianyaoyao 動 談 (xialnyaoyao) At leisure; also, to do as one pleases: YQX 778.4. Also xianyouyou 開 晦 (xialnyouyou) See xianyaoyao

Xianyinyuan 仙 音院 (xianyinyuahn) Music academy of the Yuan dynasty where actors and musicians lived and trained: YQX 354.14. Also Yuchenyuan 儀院 ~

xiangyueyue 256  xiangsheng

xiangyueyue 閒遊約 (xiangyueyue) See xianyaoyao

xianzhan houwen 先斬後聞 (xianzhanhouwen) Authority to execute without higher approval: YQX 259.16

xianzhihuang 閒支詫 (xianzhihuang) To talk rubbish; lie: YQX 147.19

xianzhoucui 閑周次 (xianzhoucui) To engage in reckless behavior: YANG I 409.2

xianzhuo 讶作 (xianzhuo) To promote to high office: HUJI III 12.6

xiang 向 (xiang) To screen; provide improper protection: YQX 164.5

xiang 扇 (xiang) 1. Suburbs; area around city walls: YQX 462.21. 2. Inlay (= 鎖): YQX 409.15. 3. Box, chest (= 箱): YQX 776.2

'xiang 扇 (xiang) Side; also, direction (外扇 = 外扇, 外扇): YQX 680.18

xiang 咫 (xiang) To kiss; cuddle: DXX 110.3

xiangbo 扇博 (xiangbo) See zhengjiao

xiangcaca 響擦 (xiangcaca) Sound of footsteps: YQX 1739.14

xiangchao 響鍾 (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

xiangchuanhuang 嘘噓 (xiangchuanhuang) Sound of arrows piercing (= 嘘噓噓): YQX 973.2

xiangci 相次 (xiangci) In order; one by one: YQX 635.5

xiangdang 向黨 (xiangdang) Hometown or village: WB 102.10

xiangdingding 嘘丁丁, 響～～ (xiangdingding) Sharp, crisp sounds: YQX 13.2. Also xianglingling ~冷冷, 響冷冷

xiang[gong] 相公 (xianggong) 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 象和 (xianghuo) See xianhe

xianghuoyuan 香火院 (xianghuoyuan) See zhushou daoyuan

xiangji[chu] 香積 (xiangji[chu]) Budd. Temple kitchen: WB 264.3

xiangjiu 香酒 (xiangjiu) Friends and acquaintances in the hometown: YCJ 4.11

xianglilnglilng 響玲玲 (xianglilnglilng) See xiangdingding

xiangpao 項帕 (xiangpao) Ascot: HUJI II 55.4

xiangpai 項牌 (xiangpai) Ornament worn at the neck: MZJ 52.12

xiangpu 項蒲 (xiangpu) See zhengjiao

xiangqiang 項槍 (xiangqiang) To rebuke: DXX 92.11

xiangzhongsheng 叩鈴聲 (xiangzhongsheng) Easy and rewarding job (coffers are overflowing): YQX 442.7. Also hebao'li sheng'ze 荷包裡聲囑 ~ ~

xiangsanlao 領三老 (xiangsanlao) Village official: YFG 91.1

xiangshang (xiangshang) 向上, 项 ~ (xiangshang) 1. To advance, progress: YQX 809.12. 2. Less than, not quite: WB 10.3. 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 (xiangshuihalng) See xiangshui hundang

xiangshui hundang 香水混堂 (xiangshuui hulntang) Bathhouse: YQX 1711.14. Also xiangshuihang ～ 行

xiangshun 向順 (xiahngshuhn) To be biased; give improper protection; screen: YQX 632.11

xiangtai 像 態,～ 胎 (xiangtaialn) Manner; attitude; appearance: WB 19.5

xiangtang shi'z 響糖 獅子 (xiangtalng shiz) Lion-shaped candied fruit: YQX 214.10

xiangting 相 陣 (xiangting) Well-suited, well-matched: YQX 1008.21

xiangwai 在 (xiangwai) In addition to (like yiwan 以外): YQX 1503.19

xiangwei ～ 放 (xiangweih) To look after each other’s interests: YQX 639.18

xiangwuzi 在 (xiangwuzi) In addition (like yiwan ～): YQX 1503.19

xiangyun 香雲 (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 廠長 (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 (xiaangzui) To boast: YQX 865.21

xiao

xiao bang 小邦 (xiao bang) Young hug, hoodlum: BKCD 244

xiao bude 消不的,～ 得 (xiaobuhdel) 1. You might at least; don’t you consider me worthy?: YQX 846.9. 2. Cannot be at ease; cannot enjoy: YQX 1168.16

xiao chi 笑 赤,～ 赤 (xiao chihui) To laugh at; ridicule: YANG I 141.1

xiao dage 小大 (xiaodahge) Address to a son (one’s own or another’s): YQX 1016.14

xiao dan 小旦 (xiaodahn) Young girl role-type in Yuan dramas: WB 579.12. See also dan

xiao de 消 得,～ 的 (xiaodel) 1. To be lucky to enjoy: YQX 847.20. 2. To be worthy of: SQX 50.1


xiao ge 小 二 哥 (xiaoge) See dian xiao ge

xiao fa 小 夫 人 (xiaofureln) Concubine: WB 83.10

xiao fuyuan 孝婦 寶 (xiaofuyuan) Dou E in Guan Hanqing’s drama Dou E yuan 窮新娘 (YQX No. 86): HUJI II 30.5

xiao guo 小 孤 振 (xiaoguco) Young daughter: YQX 1642.7

xiao ha ha 笑 哈 哈 (xiao ha ha) See xiao jia jia

xiao hou r 小 猴 兒 (xiaohour) See xiao hou ’z

xiao hou ’z 小 猴 子 (xiaohoulz) Young boy: SHZ c15. Also xiaohour ～ ～ 兄, xiaohousun ～ ～ 兄, xiaohousun ～ ～ 猴

xiao hou ’z 小 猴 子 (xiaohoulz) Young boy: SHZ c15. Also xiaohour ～ ～ 兄, xiaohousun ～ ～ 兄, xiaohousun ～ ～ 猴

xiao hou su o 小 胡 妞 (xiaohulsuo) Little precious one (a child): WB 720.16
xiaohuangmen 小黄门 (xiaohuangmen) Eunuch: YQX 4.2
xiaohui 囚回 (xiaohui) To hurry back: YANG I 1833.2
xiaojia 小嫁 (xiaojia) Young monarch: WB 459.16
xiaojiaer 小家儿 (xiaojiaer) One from a poor peasant background: YQX 20.5, YQX 18.8. Also xiaojiazi ~ ~ 子, xiaoke ~
.xiaojiajia 笑呷呷,~ 加加,~ 呷呷 (xiaojiajia) Sound of laughter: YQX 16.2. Also .xiaohaha ~哈哈
xiaojiazi 小家子 (xiaojiazi) See xiaojiaer
xiaojie 小姐 (xiaojie) 1. Young unmarried woman: YQX 19.12. 2. Wife of an official or person of high standing
xiaojin 鎖金錦蓋頭 (xiaojin) Silk veil embroidered with gold thread (bride’s head covering at weddings): YANG I 133.5
xiaojun 小軍 (xiaojun) See xiaoxiao
xiaoke 小可 (xiaoke) 1. Easy; ordinary; a trifle: WB 63.16. 2. Humble self-reference before superiors; humble origin or ability: YQX 118.16. Also xiaode’men ~ 的本, ~得們. See also xiaojiaer ~ 家兒
xiaokeke 小可可 (xiaokeke) Dainty and delicate: DXX 13.7
xiaokeru 小可如 (xiaokeru) 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: YCJ 71.9
xiao’li 章戴 (xiaoli) Treacherous smile: YQX 374.8
xiaoliang 小量 (xiaoliang) To look down on, consider inferior: WB 422.18
xiaolu'r 小留心頭 (xiaolu’r) See xiaolu’r xintouzhuan
xialao’r 小留心頭 (xiaolu’r) See xiaolu’r xintouzhuan
xiaolu’r xintouzhuan 小留心頭 (xiaolu’r xintouzhuan) Abounding heart like a frightened stag: YQX 9.19. Also xiaolu’r xin’toutiao ~ ~ ~ ~ 跳
Xiaomanyao 小蛮腰 (xiaomanyao) Slender waist (like Bo Juyi’s servant Xiaomao): MZJ 616.13
xiaomo 小末 (xiaomo) 1. Unimportant; ordinary; also, person of humble origins: WB 709.4. 2. Young male role type in Yuan dramas: YQX 131.19. Also xiaomoni ~
xiaomoni 小末尼 (xiaomoni) See xiaomo (2)
xiaomu 小目 (xiaomu) Minor; unimportant; a trifle: YQX 412.9
xiaonizhi 小妮子 (xiaonizhi) 1. Unmarried girl. 2. Young married woman: YQX 1503.19
xiaonian 蕭娘 (xiaonian) 1. General term for women; also, her: YQX 271.5. 2. Prostitute: YQX 1255.9
xiaonieyuan 小孽冤 (xiaonieyuan) See xiaoyeyuan
xiaoniezhoong 小孽種 (xiaoniezhoong) See xiaoyeyuan
xiaopa’tou 小扒頭 (xiaopa’tou) Unlicensed prostitute: YQX 1008.19
xiaoqi 剎器 (xiaoqi) See xiaoxi’r
Xiaoming 小命 (xiaoming) See Shuang Jian
xiaoniang 小奈 (xiaoniang) To look down on, despise: WB 549.3
xiaou 小覷 (xiaou) To look down on, despise: WB 636.12
xiaouchuchu 小去處 (xiaouchuchu) Small, local place: YQX 636.12
xiao’r 小兒 (xiao’r) Contemptuous reference to fate or destiny: YQX 579.21
xiaoren 小人 (xiaoren) See xiaode’men
xiaoren 清任,~ 悠 (xiaoren) To enjoy to one’s heart’s content: WB 868.10. Also renxia ~, xiaoyan ~ 淹
xiaosa 瀟酒,~ 汝,~ 飄,消,~ 消酒 (xiaosa) Lonely; desolate; dreary; sorrowful;

xiaoshaolai  259  xie

DXX 119.2. Also xiaoxiao sasa ～～～，sasa xiaoxiao ～～～～
xiaoshaolai 小桳傘 (xiaoshaollail) Fool; simpletton: YQX 486.16
xiaosheren小舍人 (xiaoshehreln) Young gentleman (address to sons of officials and the rich): WB 8114
xiaosheng 小生 (xiaosheng) 1. Young scholar. 2. I: YQX 1500.1
xiaoshou 小手 (xiaoshouo) Stingy: YQX 122.2
xiaoshou 消受 (xiaoshouh) To endure patiently: YQX 199.9
xiaosier 小厮 (xiaosierl) 1. Young son; young boy. 2. House boy, servant 3. Riffraff: MZJ 245.9. Also sier ～～
xiaotao 哗噪 (xiaotaoi) 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 小宛 (xiaowaln) Polite reference to a son (one’s own or another’s): WB 202.14
xiaoxian 小賢 (xiaoxialn) Young idlers who run errands for prostitutes and their playboy customers (addressed as jiujiu 遠先生); perhaps derived from the phrase 潘 駝 邑 小賢, meaning the five attributes effective in seducing women: pan 潘, good looks (for the handsome Pan An 潘安); lü 駝, (a donkey-sized organ); deng 駝, money (Deng Tong 駝通 owned a mint); xiao 小, (attentiveness to small things); xian 駝, (time on the hands): YQX 200.4 (see RENDITIONS 49, p. 28)
xiaoxian 小賢 ～鬭 (xiaoxialn) Young idlers who run errands for prostitutes and their playboy customers (addressed as jiujiu 遠先生); perhaps derived from the phrase 潘 駝 邑 小賢, meaning the five attributes effective in seducing women: pan 潘, good looks (for the handsome Pan An 潘安); lü 駝, (a donkey-sized organ); deng 駝, money (Deng Tong 駝通 owned a mint); xiao 小, (attentiveness to small things); xian 駝, (time on the hands): YQX 200.4 (see RENDITIONS 49, p. 28)
xiaoxia 汞是 (xiaoxiaoioh) Soldier: YQX 1529.7. Also xiaojun ～軍
.xiaoxiao 漂落 (xiaoxiao) Rustle of leaves or bamboo in the wind: WB 284.9
xiaoxiao 萧萧, 漂落 (xiaoxiao) 1. Simple; also, a few: YRZJ 105.1. 2. Soft; pale (moon-light): SQX 76.2
xiaoxiao sasa 漂落 漂落 (xiaoxiao saasa) See xiaosa
xiaoxinyin 笑欣欣 (xiaoxinixin) See xiaoyinyn
xiaoxing'ze 小行者 (xiaoxingzhee) Budd. Acolytes (with unshaved heads): MZJ 181.4. Also toutuo 头陀
xiaoxu 鬼虚 (xiaoxu) See xuxiao
xiaoyan 消淹 (xiaoyan) See yanxiao
xiaoyang[']r 小樣兒 (xiaoyahngrr) Petty; limited; unimpressive: YQX 380.19
xiaoyeyuan 小業冤 (xiaoyeyhuan) Little brats, little devils (expresses both love and exasperation): YQX 846.2. Also xiaoniezhong ～眾, xiaonieyuan ～～ ～眾, yezhong ～種, xiaoyezhong ～～種
xiaoyezhong 小業種 (xiaoyehzhong) See xiaoyeyuan
xiaoyiinyin 笑吟吟 (xiaoyihnyiln) With broad smiles (= xiaoyingying ～盈盈): MZJ 275.12. Also xiaoxiyinyn ～欣欣
xiaozai 小哉 (xiaozai) 1. Person of humble origins or abilities: WB 226.11. 2. Trifling matter: WB 162.15

xie

xie 些, 他 (xie) 1. When (like the time): DXX 158.5. 2. This: YQSC IV 94. 3. Low (voice or sound): YQSC IV 94.

xie 我 (zieh) See zao 直

xie 歌 (zie) 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 (zieh) 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
zieheli  260  xindi

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

ziehi'li 斧削刷 (xiechili) Along the edge of the road: MZJ 282.7

die'de 歌的；地 (xiede) Suddenly; without warning: WB 88.4

zie'de 6, 34 (xiede) Suddenly；without warning: WB 88.4

zie'de chachai  (xieldiixiah chachail) See ledi'xia chachai ziwen

zie'dianku 解典库 (xiehiankuh) Pawnshop: YQX 227.9.  Also xiedianpu ～～ 铅�

zie'dianpu 解典铺, ～～铺 (xiehianpuh) See xiedianku

zieguan 謝館 (xieguaan) See Chuguan [Qinlou]

ziehe 叶和, 協～歌～ (xielhel) To harmonize; come together: YQX 170.4

Xiehunlai 歌魂壇 (xiehulnail) See Xiahunlai

ziehuo 歌鴻 (xiehuoh) See xianhe

Xiejialou 謝家樓 (xiehialoul) Famous Tang dynasty brothel: YQX 1520.8.  Also Xiejia tingyuan ～～庭院

Xiejia tingyuan 謝家庭院 (xiehjia tingyuyuahn) See Xiejialou

zieli yinyang 畢理陰陽 (xiehlii yinyang) To regulate proper governance in the empire (pun on the arts of love-making): YQX 147.10

zienlou 渲瀾 (xiehluoh) See louxie

zieluo sizuan 協羅紳鑑 (xieulou sizuan) Closely bound (having worn each other’s clothes): YQX 115.14

xieniang 些娘 (xieniang) See niang

ziepi 斜背,～僻 (xiepih) To turn aside to avoid contact: WB 15.16

ziepilian 斜皮臉 (xiepilliaan) Thick-skinned; shameless: YQX 1253.16

xieqian'zhe zuo 斷簽著坐 (xielqianzhe zuoh) To be seated on the side: WB 305.2

xieqin 斷優 (xielqin) To raise slightly: HUJI I 10.1

xieqinjiu 謝親酒 (xiehquinjiu) 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 (xier) 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 (xierz) See xie'r

xieran 寫染 (xieeraan) To write poetry or essays: ZXZY 77.3

xieyie 些些 (xieyie) 1. Little bit; somewhat 2. Light, fine (rain): DXX 143.10

xie'y 些子, 歌～ (xiey) See xie'r

xie'z 些子, 歌～ (xiez) See xie'y

xie'z 楔子 (xiez) Semi-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 賞花時, but sometimes Duanzhenghao 端正好, both of which may be repeated

xiezhi 膀支 (xielzhi) Funny bone: YQX 210.18

xin

xinben 心全,～笨,～憣 (xinbenh) Stupid: YQX 23.15

xinbie 心別 (xinbiel) Strong resolve: WB 67.18

xincao 心曹,～嘈 (xincaol) To be ill at ease: YQX 1063.16

xin[chang]jiu 心腸趣 (xinchaangjiu) Fickle: DXX 144.6

xindao 信道 (xinhdaoh) 1. As expected; of course: DXX 17.10.  2. To foresee; expect.

xindi 信地 (xihndiih) Military outpost: YQX 834.9.  Also xundi 汧～

xindou 心兜 (xindou) To have a firm plan: MZJ 89.2
xinduan haimenchao 信斷海門潮 (xinduanh haimenchao) Menstrual cycle is stopped: MZJ 614.4
xinji 新籍 (xinji) Courtesan newly registered into the profession: MZJ 475.2
xinjie 新戒 (xinjie) budd. To be initiated into monkhood: PPJ 191.1
xin’lai 新來 (xinlai) See jinxin[lai]
xinlao [yi]rang 心勞意攘 (xinlaoyihaang) 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
xinpai 心牌 (xinpai) Sweetheart; darling: YYCD 175. Also xinpi ~牌
xinpi 心牌 (xinpi) See xinpai
xinqi 心期 (xinqi) State of mind; thoughts: MDT 89.11
xinqiepie 心切切 (xinqiepie) Uneasy, anxious: YQX 329.17
xinrangrang 心攘攘 (xinrangrang) Impatient; short-tempered: MZJ 30.10
xinru fengguaxu 心如風刮絮 (xinru fengguaxu) Unstable; unanchored (willow catkins in wind): YANG I 139.10
xin’shangyou 心上有 (xinshangyou) See you
xinshu 心舒 (xinshu) See shuxin
xintuotuo 信拖拖 (xintuotuo) Irritatingly slow or sluggish: YQX 343.15
xin’xiayou 心下有 (xinxiayou) See you
xinxing 行行 (xinxing) Honorable conduct: WB 279.6
xin’zhongyou 心中有 (xinzhongyou) See you
xinhui 心兜 (xinhui) 261

xing 幸倖 See boxing
xing 星 (xing) Ounce (measure for silver): DXX 12.2
xingbenba 行本把 (xingbenbaha) Pending lawsuits are a mere handful (due to exemplary administration, criminal cases are few): DXX 164.8
xingchang 行纜 (xingchang) Leggings: DXX 40.4
xingchu 行廚 (xingchu) Portable stove: YQX 1357.17
xingchu 行處 (xingchu) 1. Conduct; movement: DXX 8.9. 2. Everywhere; wherever: YQX 1520.7
xincs 行祠 (xingci) Coffin’s temporary resting place: WB 286.14
xingcong 行從 (xingcong) To follow; comply with: WB 273.11
xingda 行達~打 (xingda) See xingta
xingdao 行道 (xingdao) See xingta
xingdong 行動 (xingdong) To hurry, get a move on: YQX 1643.8
xingduan 行短,幸~ (xingduan) See duanxing
Xinger 興器 (xinger) General name for a servant: YQX 246.1
xinggan maiqiao 行乾耍俏 (xinggan maiqiao) To act clever; show off: MZJ 128.13. Also xingjian maiqiao ~奸~
xinghua 行化 (xinghua) budd. To beg for food: YYCD 65 344
xinghuangqi 杏黃旗 (xinghuangqi) Banner of an army on imperial military campaign: WB 622.16
xinghui 省會 (xinghui) 1. Orders, instructions; also, to instruct; inform: YQX 180.13.
xingjia 262  xing'zhe

2. To be aware: YQX 491.20. 3. Meeting, encounter: YYCD 640

xingjia 行枷 (xingjia) Small cangue placed on prisoners for travel: YQX 635.18

xingjian maiqiao 行監坐守 (xingjian maiqiao) See xinggan maiqiao

xingjian zuoshou 行監坐守 (xingjian zuoshou) To keep watch over every move: WB 301.20

xingjiao[seng] 行腳僧 (xingjiao[seng]) See xing'zhe

xingjium 行究 (xingjiu) To find out, ascertain: WB 937.5

xingkong 惺恐 (xingkong) 1. To be ashamed: YQX 1042.5. 2. Irascible: YQX 1534.6

xingkong guansuo 星空貫索 (xingkong guansuo) To halt the passage of time (tether the stars): HUJI III 99.12

xingmian lidun 行眠立盹 (xingmian lidun) Utter exhaustion (asleep on one's feet): YQX 725.5. Also lidun xingmian ~

xingmo 行募 (xingmo) To walk stealthily: HUJI III 3.9

xingmu 醒木, ~目 (xingmu) See jiefang

xingnaao 腥衲毆 (xingnaao) See he-naao

xingqian 行鈔 (xingqian) Fig. Servant; right-hand man: WB 1008.4

xingquan 行拳 (xingquan) To play mora (finger-guessing drinking game): DADIAN 214

xingran[shi] 幸然是 (xingran[shi]) All along; as it always has been: YQX 725.7. Also xingshi ~, xingzi ~ 自, xingyou ~

xingshi 幸是 (xingshi) See xingran[shi]

xingshi shirou 行屍視肉 (xingshi shirou) Boring; lifeless: MZJ 270.13

xingshihui 醒睡 (xingshihui) See jiefang

xingtai 行臺 (xingtai) Field headquarters: MZJ 359.11

xingtong 行童, ~僮 (xingtong) Bud. Novice: YQX 1041.11

xingwo 行窩 (xingwo) Abode away from home: WB 683.10

xingyou 幸有 (xingyou) See xingran[shi]

xingyuan 行院 (xingyuan) Military High Command (abbreviation of xingshu miyuan ~): WB 25.17

xirong 行童 (xingrung) Eunuch: HUJI III 21.3

xinyuan 行院 (xingyuan) Apricot garden of Tang times where graduates were banqueted: MDT 220.8

xinyun 行雲 (xinyun) Fig. A lover (yun = 雲雨): WB 263.2

xingzai 行在 (xingzai) Abode of the emperor: WB 405.2

xing'zhe 行者 (xing'zhe) Bud. I. Itinerant monk: DXX 7.2. Also xingjiao[seng]
xingzhen buxian 263

~脚僧 2. Devotee who has not shaved his head to be a monk 3. Performer of odd jobs at a monastery

xingzhen buxian 行脚行僧 (xingzhen buxian) See buxian xingzhen

xingzi 幸自 (xingzzi) See xingran[shi]

xingzou 行走 (xingzou) See xingta

xingzuojian 行坐間 (xingzuojian) Always by one’s side: YANG I 201.15

xiong

xionggu 胸箍 (xionggu) Instrument of torture (headband that can be drawn tight): YQX 635.3

xiongmen 胸門 (xiongmen) Skull: YQX 931.16

xiongwan 兇頑 (xiongwan) To do evil; do wrong: YQX 205.1

xiongyn 凶音 (xiongyn) Announcement of death: CSD 153.10

xiu

xiu 休 (xiu) Let it be!: WB 281.7. Also xiu'ye ~, 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 羞惭 (xiucan) See xiulan

xiuchunfeng 袖春風 (xiuchunfeng) To suffer disappointment in love: YQX 335.4

xiudada 羞答答~搭搭 (xiudada) To be humiliated: WB 298.11. Also xiuhuhua ~ 化化

xiuhe 修合 (xiuhe) To concoct (drugs, medicines): YQX 1517.13

xiuhuahua 羞化化 (xiuhuahua) See xiudada

xiulan 羞憤 (xiulan) Shame: DXX 93.1. Also xuan ~ 慣

xiu'lao 嗚老 (xiulao) Nose: YYCD 934

xiuli 休離 (xiul) To divorce: YQX 555.3

xiuliangdang 修雨擔 (xiuliangdang) Embroidered vest: MJZ 354.2

xiulou 鷹樓 (xiulou) Owl (its cry is 休留): YFG 33.4

xiulan 鐵 (xiulan) See qiuolou

xiunao 羞帽 (xiunao) Cap worn by graduates and examination officials when parading the streets: ZXZY 135.11

xiupiang 休張 (xiupiang) Don’t put up fallacious arguments: YQX 554.14

xiushe 袖蛇 (xiushe) Fig. Dagger (青蛇) concealed in the sleeve (sleeved serpent): MJZ 476.2

xiushoujin 袖手巾 (xiushoujin) Embroidered silk handkerchief (groom’s traditional wedding gift): YQX 1665.2. Also choushoujin 袖手巾

xiuta 袖闊 (xiuta) Embroidered door hanging: YQX 1501.14

xiutun 袖套 (xiutun) To conceal in the sleeve: YQX 1666.9

xu

xu 讲 (xu) 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 唯 (xu) See luxu

xuchuo 虛噓 (xuchuo) See xuzhuan

xu’dé’ge 棄的個 (xu’dé’ge) Long-winded; also, to speak in tedious detail: LIDAI II 640.5

xudi’li 捨弃- (xudili) See xuxu’dé

xuduanxian 縱斷弦 (xuduanxian) Fig.

xu’de’ge 長的個 (xu’de’ge) Long-winded; also, to speak in tedious detail: LIDAI II 640.5.

xu’de’ge 惡魂 (xu’de’ge) See xu’de

xu Feiqiong 許飛瓊 (xu feiqiong) Immortal maid: YQX 1705.20

xuhua 虚花 (xuhua) To talk rubbish; act senselessly; fool around: MINGQING 61.8

xuke’r 虚科儿 (xuke’r) Actions on stage which the audience knows to be insincere or designed to hoodwink another character: YQX 202.9

xuhua 虚花 (xuhua) To talk rubbish; act senselessly; fool around: MINGQING 61.8

xuhua 虚花 (xuhua) To talk rubbish; act senselessly; fool around: MINGQING 61.8

xuhua 虚花 (xuhua) To chatter; be loquacious 2. To say over and over: WB 294.9. Also xuxu daodao 窈窕, xuxu guoguo 窈窕

xuxu daodao 窈窕 (xuxu daodao) See xuxu daodao

xuxu dada 窈窕答答 (xuxu dada) 1. To chatter; be loquacious 2. To say over and over: WB 294.9. Also xuxu daodao ~ ~ 妙, xuxu guoguo ~ ~ 腻

xuxu daodao 窈窕 (xuxu daodao) See xuxu daodao

xuxu guoguo 窈窕gli (xuxu guoguo) See xuxu dada

xuyong 窈用 (xuyong) Government employ-ment (xu = 窈); 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

xuzhuan 虚达示 (xuzhuan) To cheat, trick: YQX 911.2

xuan 米 (xuan) To heat wine (= 煲): SHZ c5

xuan 米 (xuan) To wash: YYCD 909

xuan 米 (xuan) Shoe or boot last: YQSC IV 132. Also xuan’ tou 控頭, 控頭

xuanbao 遙串, 旋剝 (xuanbao) See sunbao

xuanbing 旋餅 (xuanbing) Paper-thin crepe: YQX 455.5. Also bobing 薄米

xuanbing 旋餅 (xuanbing) Paper-thin crepe: YQX 455.5. Also bobing 薄米

xuanchang 遠場 (xuanchang) Civil service examination compound: YQX 141.3
xuanfang 游房 (xuahnfaing) Inn, teahouse: YQX 1343.12
xuanfeng 旋风 (xuahnfeng) Bad news: YQX 589.17
xuanju'or 纷锅兒 (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 惆口(xuankou) Words scarcely spoken (still on the lips): YQX 1251.8. Also juekou 絕～
xuanlan'q 旋闌兒.~欄~(xuanlnalnr) Robe with a round collar and big sleeves: DXX 103.3
xuannayu 懸麻雨 (xuanlnmalyuu) To rain in torrents: YQX 1369.13
xuannai 祝牌 (xuanpai) Official credentials: WB 334.13
xuanpao luoxiu 控袍捲袖 (xuanpaol luoxiu) See xuanquan luoxiu
xuannin 祝覲 (xuannin) Polite form of address for mother: YFG 51.15
xuanning 碧穹 (xuanniqing) Sky: PPJ 90.10
xuanquan luoxiu 控捲捲袖,~~裸 ~, ~裸~ ~, ~捲 ~ (xuanquann luoxiu) To roll up sleeves and put up fists: YQX 46.18. Also luoxiu xuanquan ~~~, 裸 ~裸~ ~裸~, 捲 ~, 捲 ~, 捲 ~, 捲 ~, xuanpao luoxiu ~捲~, liuxiu xuanquan 掠~~ ~, luoxiu xuanyi裸 ~ ~衣
xuanshuang 玄霜 (xuanshuang) Drug of immortality: YFG 60.8
Xuantai 玄臺 (xuahnntai) Dwelling of the Queen Mother of the West (Xiwangmu or Jinmu 金母): MZJ 1.1. Also Guitai 龜～
xuantou 拳頭,~ (xuanhtou) See xuan
xuanwei 选服 (xuanwei) Civil service examination compound: DXX 125.11
Xuanyu 祥魚 (xuanyu) See Zhenwu
xuanshang 禀狀 (xuanshang) To expose the head of a criminal: CSD 196.14
xuannxun 祥鱷 (xuannxun) Type of ancient red and black textile: YRZJ 100.2
xuanyu 懸魚 (xuanyul) Fish-shaped girdle pendant worn by high officials to show their rank: YQX 1656.4
xuanyuan 选元 (xuanyuan) First place in the civil service examinations: YCT 19.8

xue

xue 削 (xueh) See zao
xue 削 (xueh) To crouch down in hiding: WB 69.15.
xue 削 (xuel) To sweep (wind): WB 308.4
xue 學 (xuel) To recount, report: LZY 117.3
xuean 雪案 (xueanh) To study by moonlight reflected on snow (after the ingenuity of Sun Kang 孫康): YQX 85.6
xuegua 蛞刮,~瓜 (xuehua) To squeeze for money: YQX 896.18
xuehai 血海 (xuehhaai) Matter of life and death: YQX 2.1
xuehai 血海 (xuehhaai) Matter of life and death: YQX 2.1
xuehougen 鉗根 (xuehougen) Fig. Eldest son (boot heel; a riddle on ihangzi 拼音 "heel" which is a pun on 泰子 "eldest son"): YQX 647.10
xuehu linla 血糊淋剌,~胡~~,~忽~~(xuehul linlah) 1. Dripping with blood:
YQX 1749.13. Fig. Sad and disappointed: YQX 897.4

**xuehutong** 血糊糊 (xuehutongh) 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 (xueshi) To sacrifice an ox, sheep, and pig: WB 457.13

**xueshi’z** 雪獵者 (xueshi) Leopard of snow (melts when the sun shines): MZJ 541.6

**xuexue momo** 雪雪磨磨 (xuexuemomo) To extend the arms and drum the feet: YQX 981.12

**Xueyi** 雪衣 (xueyi) Yang Guifei’s pet parrot: CSD 175.10

**xuezhi** 靴子 (xuezhi) Pouch or compartment in the leg of a boot: YQX 103.15

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**xun**

**xun** 擒 (xun) 1. To grab, grasp: HUJI III 40.5. 2. To pluck hairs: YQX 1727.13

**xun-aijiao** 尋竃叫 (xun-aijiao) To find an excuse: LU 427

**xunbu** 追步 (xunbu) See xunjiao

**xunche** 撞 (xunche) To tear apart: CSD 204.8

**xun’chen** 尋趁 (xun’chen) To hunt; look for: YQX 931.11

**xunchuo** 追绰, 追～ (xunchuo) On inspection, on patrol: WB 491.18. Also *xunluo～ 追～*

**xundai’tou** 尋歹頭 (xundai’tou) To find fault: WB 78.5

**xundi** 池地 (xundi) See xindi

**xungen bashu** 尋根拔樹 (xungen bashu) Fig. To make a thorough investigation: YQX 851.15

**xunhiso** 擒索 (xunhiso) To exaggerate, boast; show off: WB 798.17

**xunjiao** 尋叫 (xunjiao) To stroll randomly at leisure: YQX 1447.21. Also *xunbu～步*

**xunkou** 戀口 (xunkou) To answer without thinking, say whatever comes to mind: CLS 243.6

**xunluo** 追逐 (xunluo) See xunchuo

**xunpu** 追捕 (xunpu) Sentry station where guards are housed: YQX 107.18

**Xunshan shi’zhe** 巡山使者 (xunshan shi’zhe) Mountain spirit: MDT 183.8

**xunsu** 尋俗 (xunsu) Common, ordinary: YQX 1719.9. Also *changsu～*

**xunyan** 追院, 追～ (xunyan) Office responsible for prosecuting legal cases, making arrests, and fighting fires: YQX 127.14

**xunzhi** 追指 (xunzhi) In an instant, in a finger snap: YQX 1677.6

**xunzhi’jian** 追指間, 追～ (xunzhi’jian) In no time, in the time it takes to count on the fingers: YQX 1338.7. Also *sunzhi’jian～～*
ya  (ya) Type of military weapon: YRZJ 83.11
ya  (yah) To slip away, sneak off: DXX 43.14
ya  (yah) Oh! ah! (functions like 阿): LU 226
ya  (yah) To shut: DXX 7.4
ya  (yaa) To dupe: DXX 107.4
ya  (yaa) Sound of a door opening or closing; sound of moaning: DXX 17.6
yaba fulou 壟蘖扶持 (yabah fullou) To drive a carriage: LU 613
yabei de yin'z 壟被的銀子 (yabeihe yilnz) Money scrimped and saved: YQX 198.16
yabing 鴇兵 (yabing) Guerilla forces: WB 48.1
yabu 牙不, 牙步, 亞不, 嗎～, 嗤歩 (yalbuh) Mong. To go, leave, depart: WB 426.4, 935.15, 1021.15; Also yabu yuuerchí ~约而赤, yabu yuerzhí ~約兒只, ~约而只, yabu yalachi 嘀～喫刺赤, yebu 钷步, abu 阿卜, yebu 耶歩, yuerchí 約而赤, yuerzhí 約兒只
ya'bula 牙不剌 (yabulah) Teeth: YQX 942.6
yabu yalachi 嘀不喫剌赤 (yalbah) See yabu
yabu yuuerchí 牙不約而赤 (yalbuh yuerlchih) See yabu
yabu yuerzhí 牙不約兒只, ~约而 ~ (yalbuh yuerzhùi) See yabu
yachuang 抑衆 (yachuang) See xiachuang
yachui 牙揣, ~揣, ~推 (yalchuil) See yatui (3)
yade 壟的 (yade) See yan'de

yading 丫定 (yadihng) To sieze tightly: WB 346.14
yaer 鴇兒 (yaerl) Cuckold; bastard, son of a cuckold: SHZ c25. Also yahuanger ~黄~
yafu qingbei fanshouyang 哑婦領杯 反受殃 (yaafuh 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 迓鼓, 歎~ 古 (yahguu) Drum with a laquered body and sheepskin head (used in village celebrations): YQSCIV 152
yagushi 鴇鴱石 (yagushil) Uygh. Precious stone: YQX 1456.7
yaguqian 壟卦錢 (yaguiqian) Gratuity given a fortuneteller: WB 40.17
yahe 哑喝 (yahe) See yaohe
yahu fanxiqiong 抑虎樊熊 (yahuu fanxiqiong) To harbor dangerous persons: MINGQING 69.14
yahuanger 鴇黃兒 (yahuangerl) See yaer
yajian diebei 壟肩疊背, 亞~ ~ (yajian diebehi) See yajian dieji
yajian dieji 壟肩疊背, (yajian dieji) To be squeezed and jostled in a crowd: WB 189.5. Also aijian cabei 搗 ~ 擦背, yajian diebei ～ ~背, 亞 ~ ~ 背
yake 牙嘻 (yalke) See keya
yakunlun 哑崑崙 (yaakunlun) Fig. Horses (slaves that cannot speak: Kunlun people were regarded as slaves by Han people): YPG 156.10
yalalai 喪來來 (yalalail) See alailai
yanai 衔內 (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 yai
yapanri 腊 盘日 (yalpalnrih) Day for offering sacrifices: ZXZY 56.9
yaqian 牙钱 (yalqaln) Broker's fee; commission: SQX 146.7
yaqing 雅青 (yaqing) See yaqing [liaochao]
yaren zuomeng 哥人作夢 (yaarenl zuohmehng) See yazi tuomeng
yatengzhou 牙疼咒 (yaltenzhoughou) Charm or spell to ward off trouble: YQX 700.19. Also yatongshi ~ 痛誓
yatongshi 牙痛誓 (yaltohngshih) See yatengzhou
yatui 牙推 (yaltui) 1. Official (ranked below a judge; ya = 衙): YK 69.7. 2. Physician: YQX 547.5. 3. Fortuneteller: LZY 17.2. Also yachui ~ 推, ~ 推, ~ 推
yaxi 牙戏 (yalxih) To mock, jeer, ridicule: DADIAN 93
yaxiang 微相 (yalxiahng) Elegant, refined, tasteful: YQX 568.11
yaya 屋屋 屋屋 (yalal) See yanyan
yaya 押衙 (yalal) Jailor: YQX 700.7
yayi 压一 (yayi) Best of all, number one: YYCD 287. Also yayi ~ 逆
yayi 压喚 (yayih) See yanyu
yayidao 压 衣刀 (yalidao) Small knife concealable on the person: YQX 126.11
yayuan 衙院 (yaluanh) Local seat of government; yamen: WB 48.16. Also yazhai ~ 賢
yai manchang zhuantuan 雅人帳撰 (yaai mahnchau gzhuaantuaan) Hacks and hams; crudely trained and inexperienced actors and performers (sometimes erroneously 治): ZJK 325
yancuo 眼 角 (yancuo) From the corner of the eye: WB 264.11
yandah 眼大 (yandah) Unobservant; also, can't see for looking: YQX 1637.12
yande 压的 压的 (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，豗～黯～ (yanhduahun) Variety of Jin dynasty yuanben 院本 (but shorter and simpler in content and structure)
yanduo shangxing 言多傷幸，～～行 (yanldudo shangxilng) Persistent talk can bring bad fortune: WB 345.10
yan-e 嚴惡 (yalndeh) Strict, stern: YQX 477.3
yaner 燕爾～尔，宴尔 (yanneer) Happy, content: WB 83.5
yanfan 颜範 (yalnfahn) Face, appearance: YQX 143.9
yanfu [shijie] 闇浮世界 (yalnful shih-jieh) Budd. Human world (Jambudvipa 南闇浮提, one of the four continents south of Mt. Meru): YQX 590.21
yan-gao 眼高 (yaangao) Haughty, stuck-up: YQX 875.5
yanhaoyudi 言高語低 (yalngao yuudi) To speak tactlessly: WB 194.5
yanhe 眼IllegalAccessException (yanheh) To order, be ordered: YQX 1255.18
yan Han 炎漢 (yaln hahn) Han dynasty (in the succession of the wuxing 五行, its phase was fire): WB 548.10
yanhe 眼IllegalAccessException (yanheh) Eyes flashing anger: XINJIJAO 117.5
yanhuabu 烟花簿 (yanhuabuh) Official registry of prostitutes: YQX 1261.11
yanjia 嚴假 (yanjiah) Strict time limit beyond which punishment is meted out: YQ 943.9
yanjian 滿煎，～漸，～尖，屢漸，～漸 (yanjian) To suffer illness: DXX 164.1. Also yanjian ～漸，yanchan ～漸，yanyan ～延，yanyan jianjian ～漸漸
yanjin 眼斤 (yanjin) Eyes: DXX 165.10
yanju tungan 煙苦吐甘 (yanhkuu tuungan) See yanku tungan
yanju tungan 煙苦吞甘 (yanhkuu tun- gan) To experience the bitter and the sweet in life: YQX 643.7. Also yanku tungan ～～吐～
yanlao 烏老，奄～ (yanlaao) Stomach: YQSC IV 163. See also 'lao
Yanluodian 閻羅殿 (yanluoldiahn) Palace of Yama, King of Hell: MZJ 298.9. Also Senluodian 森～
yanlu yingchou 燕侣鶯俦 (yanluu yingchoul) Fig. Happily married couple (swallows and orioles in pairs): YQX 1503.11. Also yingchou yanlu ～～～～
yanma’r 蘭馬兒 (yalnmaar) See tiema[r], yuma[r]
yannan 眼闖，～慢 (yanmahnahm) Tired eyes: DXX 119.9
yanmei 魔魅～昧 (yalnmeih) 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 堅梅 (yalnmei) Fig. Art of fine governing (proper blending of salty and sour): WB 528.4
yanmeideng 眼没瞪 (yanmeidehng) To gaze at, stare: MZJ 14.2
yanmotian 聖魔天～魔～焰魔～ (yanmoltian) 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 (yanannaor) Eyes: DXX 39.7 (‘nao is a variant of ’lao 老)
yanning 嚴凝 (yanhniling) Extreme cold: YQX 217.19
yan-ou 煙偶 (yanouou) See ouyan
yanpitiao 煙皮挑 (yanpitiaoh) Twitching eyelids (bad omen): DADIAN 593
yanpu 煙哺 (yanpu) To risk, gamble: WB 276.1. Also boyan 博～，yanpu 倫～，puyan ～～～
yanqian 海潜 (yanqialn) See asa and yan-jian
yanqianbing 淹滑病 (yanqianbihng) See azabing
yanqian suosai 眼 嵴 縮 腿 (yanqiahsuosai) Pale, gaunt: WB 801.10
yanqin 演禽 (yanqinh) See qinyan
yanqin 燕 塌 (yanqinjiin) 1. Place to rest or sleep quietly: YFG 83.4. 2. To take a short nap; rest: YQX 1150.12
yanqiong 砧窮 (yalnqiolng) See qiongjiu
yan Qionglin 宵 瓊 林 (yahnqionglin) See Qionglinyan
yanqu honglai 燕去鴻來 (yanquholnglail) Fig. Rapid passage of the seasons (the swallows and wild geese come and go in their migratory patterns): YQX 728.9
yanquantu 業 泉 途 (yanquantultu) To be buried in the dirt: MZJ 254.8
yanran 盎然 (yanraln) Still, yet: YQX 713.15
yanrang 魅扐 (yanralng To cry out fearfully in sleep: WB 110.12
yanrun 湮 濃 (yanrun) 1. Generous; attentive; kind, gentle: YQX 1428.13. 2. Free time, leisure: WB 81.17
yan'sa 演撒 (yanassa) To arouse sexually; entice; toy with emotions: WB 264.17
yansan yusi 言三語四 (yalnsanyusih) To talk nonsense: YQX 599.5
yanshai 浯殺鶴, 溘～ (yanshael) Very depressed: MZJ 584.1
yanshe 言隙 (yalnshe) To request purchase on credit: YQX 1663.15
yanshen 沿身 (yalnshen) Entire body: WB 815.7
yansheng 眼生 (yanshengh) Not used to, unfamiliar, apprehensive (horse that doesn't know his rider and does not follow commands): YQX 717.11
Yanshi jiuren 漫士 九人 (yahlshihjiuren) Famous drinker Jing Ke 荊軻: CHUANQI 116.18
yanyan 貳蛾 (yanyan) 1. Fading, setting (sun): YQX 41.6. 2. Flow of water: YQX 26.8
yanyan 汝亜 (yanyaan) Blinders, eye-shades: YQX 527.9
yanyan 厭願 (yanyahnh) Heavy (dew): YQX 710.11
yanyan jianjian 漫漸漸 (yahlshihjianjian) See yanjian
yanyin 阴引, 僾～ (yalnyiin) License to transport salt: YQX 213.10
yanyou yingqi 燕友鷺 (yahnshihyingqi) Fig. Romantic trysts (swallows and orioles form pairs): YCJ 80.12
yanyu 貞願 ～ (yalnyu) To eat to the full, be sated: YQX 46.2. Also yayi 扈恿

yanshi wangjiu 言十妄九 (yalnsihwangjiu) Ninety-percent nonsense: YQX 1293.12
yantengteng 營騰騰 (yalntingtelng) Flaming, blazing: YQX 1398.6
yantingting 燕亭亭 (yalntingting) Beautiful, captivating: YQX 1460.9
.yantushua 眼 薄 剃 (yahnshushua) See .tichou tushua
yanwu guardian 言無關典 (yalnwuguanjdian) To speak without basis; wander off the subject: YQX 326.15
yanxi 燕喜 (yalnxii) Happy, pleased, delighted: YQX 1384.10
yanxia 煙霞 (yanxia) 1. Mist and clouds (lofty aims, exhausted status): DXX 138.3. 2. Abode of a recluse (high in the mist-wrapped hills): YQX 724.6
yanxiao 漫消 (yanxiao) To live day by day: YQX 1055.16. Also xiaoyan ～～
yanxiang 漫延 (yanxiahng) See yanjian
yanxiang 漫消 (yanxiahng) 1. Fading, setting (sun): YQX 41.6. 2. Flow of water: YQX 26.8
yanxiang 拢眼 (yanxiahng) Blinders, eye-shades: YQX 527.9
yanxiang 厭願 (yanyahnh) Heavy (dew): YQX 710.11
yanxiang jianjian 漫漸漸 (yahlshihjianjian) See yanjian
yanxiang 阴引, 僾～ (yalnyiin) License to transport salt: YQX 213.10
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yanxiang 阴引, 僾～ (yalnyiin) License to transport salt: YQX 213.10
yanyue 271 yang'lacha

yanyue  烟月, 煙～ (yanyueh) Prostitute; also, the prostitution trade: YQX 883.8
yanyuefu  烟月符, 煙～ (yanyueful) Fig. Prostitution license: MZJ 456.2
yanyueshou  烟月手 (yanyuehshou) Fig. Art of being a prostitute: YQX 199.12
yanzhamao 眼札毛, ~ 扎～ (yaanzhahmaol) Eyelashes: YQX 1260.2
yanzha meishan 眼札眉苦 (yaanzhahmeishahn) To frown: YQX 1534.8
yanzhang dimian 烟陳地面, 煙瘴～ (yanzhang dimiahn)  Malaria-ridden place (popular place for banishment): YQX 1517.13
yanzi 雁字 (yaanzhih) Fig. Character “one” formed by a column of geese: YCJ 51.1
yanzuo 嘿作 (yaanzuoh) To sing: YQSC IV 171

yang

yang  快 (yahng) To force, coerce: WB 9.18
yang 漾飈 (yahng) To cast off, throw away: WB 266.1, 112.18.
yangbucai  伴不采, ~采 (yalngbuhcaai) To pretend not to know: LZY 113.6
yang bu'lacha  仰不刺叉 (yaang bu'lacha) See yang'lacha
yangchang  伴常 (yangchang) Without concern or care: YQX 636.4
yangche  羊車 (yangcheh) Fig. Emperor (goat cart: he rode one inside the palace): YQX 1459.6
yangchen wudao  扬塵舞蹈 (yangchenh wudadoh) Kneeling and bowing (when presented to the emperor): MZJ 234.12
yangdao  陽道 (yalngdaoh) Male authority: TIAN 435
yanggao  央告 (yanggaoh) See yang[ji]

yanggaojiu  羊羔酒 (yalnggaojiuu) Fine wine (rice wine flavored with mutton): YQX 1203.19
yanggaoli  羊羔利 (yalnggaolih) Fig. To make exorbitant profits (harsh financial practice during the Yuan to double the amount of loans unpaid after a year): YQX 194.20
yang're wa'r kong'li zen'shengzhu 漬個瓦兒空裏怎生住 (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 摸～～～～
yanghua 揚花 (yalnghua) Fleeting; unpredictable (willow catkins in the wind): YCJ 71.22
yang[ji] 央及, 快～ (yalngjiji) 1. To beg, entreat: YQX 713.19. 2. To trouble someone; involve someone (yang = 快): YQX 9.20. 3. To holler, yell; cause a ruckus (perhaps = 嘹喨): YQX 505.21. Also yanggao ~ 告, yangmei ~ 亮, yingji 映～
yangji 揚疾 (yalngjih) See changjiao yang-ji
yangjia'de ren 善家的人 (yalngjiade reh) Wife: YQX 849.10
yangjiade ren 善家的人 (yalngjiade reh) Wife: YQX 849.10
yangjiaoba羊角把 (yalngjiabaobah) 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 (yalngjiu duanphii) Lamb, wine (betrothdal feast), and bolts of cloth (sections and bolts) as bride price (duan = 段): YQX 1506.8
yang'laca  仰刺擦 (yalnglahca) See yang-lacha
yang'lacha  仰刺叉養～～ (yalnglahchaa) To topple backward: YQX 1122.2. Also yang'lacha～～擦, yang bu'lacha～～
yasliuxi 楊柳細 (yalngliuxih) Fig.
Woman’s slender waist: YQX 47.6

yanglu 陽祿 (yalngluh) Long life: MDT 122.9

yangmei 央泥 (yangmeei) See yangjii

yangniang 養娘 (yangnialng) Servant, maid: ZHU 355

yangponiang 養婆娘 (yangpolnialng) To keep a mistress: SDJ 112.14

yangrenhou 殃人貨 (yangrenhuoh) Villainous scoundrel: WB 720.10

yangrentou sigun 風人頭廝旋 (yangrenloul sigun) See yangrentou si-shuai

yangrentou sishuai 潮人頭廝摔 (yangrenloul sishuai) Heads tumble from shoulders like rippling streams: YQX 1254.4. Also yangrentou sigun 風人頭廝流, tirentou sishuai 提～～～

yangruru 疑如如, 瘋～～ (yangrulrul) Indecisive: MZJ 275.12

yangsha 砧然 (yangsha) To be the death of someone; harry someone to death: YQX 893.16

yangtai 陽臺, ~ 台 (yangtail) Lovers’ trysting place: YQX 1159.20

yangtui 傢推 (yangtui) To pretend; use as excuse: YQX 201.12

yang[xia] 深下 (yangxia) To toss, throw: YQX 892.12. 2. To wave, flutter; fly up, rise up (=揚): WB 684.19

yangyang jiji 跃跃疾疾 (yangyngyahng jijil) See changjiao yangjii

yangye 養爺 (yangyel) Old household servant who raises a child after the master has fallen on hard times: YQX 512.3

yang’zhe bie’ge’dé 養着別個的 (yangzhe bielgede) To keep a lover: WB 84.1

yao 咬 (yao) To bark: WB 943.16

yao 敘 (yao) Jagged; rough of surface (usually means “difficult, arduous”): DXX 40.7

yaobian 審變 (yaolbiahn) To change in feelings or affections (as glazes change color in firing): MZJ 65.6

yaochi 搖車 (yaolche) Cradle: YQX 369.20

yaochui 搖搧, 搖夔, 搖槌, 搖錘 (yaolchui) To wield a drum-beater (with songs or street calls; often describes a beggar): YQX 213.6

yao’dao 臂道 (yaodaoh) Waist: DXX 64.14

yaoe 清訛 (yaolel) Error, mistake: HUJI III 99.2

yaoer zhuhmao wula 咬兒不毛 (yaolhahnde shilzhuol) To move someone to a firm decision: YANG I 294.8

yaohan’dé shizhuo 搖撼的實著 (yaolhahnde shizhuol) To move someone to a firm decision: YANG I 294.8

yaohu 叫喝, 么~ 吖~ (yaohu) To yell, shout: YQX 1527.6. Also yaohu 么呼, ~呼, yahe 歡呼~

yaohu cuanxiang 呼喝攘扇, ~~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 litigators may place complaints. Also cuanxiang ~~, ~箱, hecuanxiang ~~, ~箱, baocuanxiang ~

yaohu 么呼, 么~ (yaohu) See yaohu

yaohuapu 瑤華圃 (yaohualpnu) Abode of an immortal: DXX 112.5
yaojie 腰 裁.～節 (yaojiel) Back; backbone: YQX 1664.20
yaojin zishou 腰 金 紫 绾 (yaojin zishou) Official robes (gold belt and purple gown): MZJ 585.7
yaolan 遏欄 (yaolalan) To block, obstruct: YANG I 200.1
yaomai 遏買 (yaomai) To pander to; curry favor: WB 171.11. Also jiaomai 徵～
yromo 么,末,～麼 (yromoh) 1. Pose, attitude: YQSC IV 183. 2. Yuan music dramas: WB 980.4. Also yaoyao 么～
Yaoziaozhong (yaoziaozhong) Fabulous horse that can travel 10,000 里 in a day: WB 149.1
yaopor 持 (yaop) Next highest tier in the stands of a theater: YK 137.12. See also shenlou
yaopian 幂篇 (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[pian] 換頭～～
yapo 娑婆 (yapol) See houyaopo
yaqi 溯峙 (yaqil) See qiaoqi
yaquan 腰拳 (yaquanl) Bent at the waist; stooped: MZJ 352.7
yaquon 腰裙 (yaquonl) Skirt made like an apron: WB 83.8. Also qunyao 幾～兒
yaoren gou'r buluchi 咬狗兒不露齒 (yaoren gou'r buluchi) Prov. Treachery is not always self-evident (a dog that bites doesn’t always show its teeth): YQX 1579.10
Yaoshifo 藥師佛 (yaoshifol) Buddha of medicine (cures all diseases including ignorance): YQX 592.2
yaoshuian 腰 椅 (yaoshuan) Beam to bar a door from the inside: LU 498
yaoxian 腰線 (yaoxian) Sash at the waist: LZY 69.2
yaoyao 么么 (yaoyao) See yaomo (2)
yaozhi 咬指 (yaaozhii) To bite the thumb (expresses doubts): THS 240.1
yaozhi kong'zhong yanzuogeng 搖指空中雁做鷗 (yaolzhii kongzhong yahn-zuogeng) 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 (yaozhuh) To detain, hinder: YQX 811.17
yaozhuang 搖裝,搖格 (yeolzhuang) Mock departure (to select an auspicious day for travel and pretend to leave by a boat which safely returns): YQX 8.21.Also shuan-zhuang 拴～

ye

'ye 也 (yee) 1. Part.Final (like 了): YQX 1510.11. 2. A vocative: YQX 1501.10
ye 喘 (yee) 1. To gasp: DXX 100.11. 2. To render speechless (by rudeness or embarrassment): TIAN 439
yebo 也波 (yebo) See 'yena
yeboge 也波哥 (yeboge) See 'yemoge
yebotian 也波天 (yebotian) See 'ye-motion!
'yebu 也步 (yebuh) See 'yena
yebu 邪步 (yebuh) See yabu
yebushou 夜不收 (yebushou) Military spy: YQX 1294.21
yecaili 也猜 (yecaili) Alas!: DXX 13.10. Also yemosha! ～羨, yemocha! ～羨
yechi 腰翅 (yechii) Wings (to obtain and fly): WB 288.3
yechu 腰畜 (yechiu) Cursed beast!: YQX 1630.5
yedaquan 拾大拳 (yehdahqualn) To waste or be extravagant with money: YQX 888.4
yefang 野方 (yeefang) Maid; concubine: XZXY 189.8
yefu 夜府 (yehfu) The grave: PPJ 229.2
yeguanman 源罐满, ~~~, ~全~ (yehguahnmaan) Retribution is at hand: YK 294.10. Also nieguanman ~, ye-
guanying ~全 盛
yeguanying 源貫盛 (yehguahnnyling) See yaguanman
yehuxian 野销战 (yeehualxian) 1. Honey-
ed words: YQX 1410.12. 2. To have a cunning desire for
yeji 哺餓 (yeji) To satisfy hunger: YQX 642.14
yejiang 諸漁 (yehjiang) To beg or ask for water (after a Tang story about Cui Hu 崔寛): DXX 2.14
yela 野喇 (yehla) 1. Kitan. Soldier, military courier: YQX 413.7. 2. Yamen runner (variant: 拽~): WB 902.15. Also yeluohe ~落河
ye'lai'[ge] 野來簡 (yehlailge) Yesterday; last night: LZY 16.4. Also yewan'lai ~晚 ~
yelao 獵老 (yellaao) See yila
yeluxin 野鹿心 (yeehluhxin) Wild, untamed: MZJ 377.9
'yeluo 野羅~落 (yehluohel) Pat. Syll. Like tra-la in songs (sometimes expresses "alas!"): DXX 73.2.
yeluohi 野落河 (yehluohhi) See yela
yemao'z 夜貓子 (yehmaoz) See yemo'z
'yemo 也末 (yeemoh) See 'yena
'yemo 也麼 (yemo) See 'yena
ymochal 藉也修 (yemochal) See yecai!
'yemoge 也咱哥, ~歌, ~末 (yee-
mo~go) Pat. Syll.: YQX 1509.18. Also 'ye-
boge ~波~
yeye 哭噎 (yeye) Sound of sobbing: YQX 466.5
'yemo haihai 也麼恰恰 (yeemo haihai) Pat. Syll. Like tra-la-tra-la: DXX 44.10
yemoshai 也麼沙 (yeemoshai) See yecai!
yemothian 也麼天 (yeemothian) Oh, merci-
ciful heaven! (used in situations involving killing and suffering): YQX 643.18. Also 'yebotian! ~波 ~
yemo'z 夜魔子 (yehmolz) Owl: MZJ 722.6. Also yema'o'z ~猫~
'yena 野 (yeenah) 1. Pat. 5yll. Found in-
ternally or at the end of a phrase: YQX 410.12. 2. Part. Final, indicates a rhetorical question: DXX 100.12. Also 'yemo ~末, ~末, 'yebu ~波, 'yebu ~不
yepen'r 夜盆兒 (yehpelnrr) Chamber pot: YQX 1398.13
yeren 野人 (yeeherln) Gentleman in retire-
ment or seclusion: YQX 852.20. Also yinjun 惱君
yeren 業人 (yehreln) Villain, evildoer: YQX 1139.17
yeshenqu 業身軀 (yehshenqu) Person with bad karma: YQX 253.20
yewan'lai 夜間來 (yehwaanlail) See ye-
lai'[ge]
yeweier 味味兒 (yeeweierl) Rich wastrel; brothel playboy: YQX 265.12
yewei nitu 野尾泥塗 (yehweii niltul) Fig. Scholar in retirement or seclusion (to drag one’s tail through the mud): MZJ 249.10
yexiang 弱相 (yehxiang) See niexiang
yexiang luojie 拾巷掟街, ~~囉~, ~~遛~ (yehxiang luoljie) To yell and holler in the streets: YQX 484.15. Also lu-
jie yexiang ~, ~, 羅 ~
yeyan 業眼 (yehyaan) Fateful eyes (fated by bad karma): YANG 1130.10. Also nieyan 煌 ~
.yeye 嘀噎 (yeye) Sound of sobbing: YQX 466.5.
yeyuan

(yeyhuan) Nemesis; bane of my life; (pejorative term used affectionately): WB 261.6

yezao cunyao

(yeezaao cunyao) Coarse, unrefined fare: MZJ 435.3

yehyuan

(yehyuan) Nemesis; bane of my life; (pejorative term used affectionately): WB 261.6

yezhong

(yehzhong) See xiaoyezhong

yezhuan

(yehzhuanh) Indian texts written on palm leaves

yibinglian

(yibingliaan) Face (bing = zhang 张): YQX 1405.17

yibing

(yibo) Budd. Cassock and begging bowl: YQX 1064.11

yibudi

(yibuhdih) All together; in the same place: DXX 62.9

yicao

(yicao) 1. Time, turn: YQX 234.17. Also yizao ~ 追 2. Tune; stanza of a song: MZJ 119.7

yicai fumu

(yicaao fuhmuh) Fig. To act the sycophant or parasite (creepers on trees): YQX 1524.7

yichan

(yichahn) 1. Persistently, over and over: YQX 345.7. Also yishan ~ 超 2. The whole; one and all without exception: YQX 1654.8. Also yichuang ~ 超 3. The whole area, the entire region: YQX 1256.20

yichao

(yichao) Handful; a few lumps of: YQX 1520.4

yichuan

(yichuan) Meas. For open spaces: YQSC IV 204

yichuang

(yichuang) See yichan

yichuishi

(yichuishil) Time needed to cook a meal: YQX 633.14

yicu

(yicuhcuh) See yicuan

yicuan

(yicualncualn) Crowded together; in groups; also, in clumps: YQX 872.10. Also yicu ~ 簇簇

yicui

(yicuih) Romantic: DXX 1.8
yida'li 一搭裹. 答 ~ (yidalii)  See yida'[r]
yidaqiang 一搭墙 (yidalqiang) Wall (= yiduqiang 一堵墙): LZY 55.5.
yida'[r] 一搭儿 (yidalr) 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 ~ ~ 裹. ~ 答裹, yita'[r] ~ 搭 ~
yideng 忙蹬 (yihdeng) 1. Suddenly, without warning: CCYD 357. 2. To sway, rock side-ways: MZJ 66.13
.yidengdeng 忙蹬蹬 ~ 鄧鄧. 忙蹬蹬 (yidengdeheng) See .gedengdeng
yidi'[de] 一地的 (yidhide) See yidi'[li]
yidi'[li] 一地裹. ~ 里 (yidhiili) 1. Everywhere; all around: YQX 931.11. 2. Entirely; also, the whole, all: DXX 21.10. Also yidi'de ~ 的
yidi'[li] 一遮裹 (yidhiili) A spell of, an onset of, a fit of: YQX 111.5
yidiyi 一遮一 (yidiyi) To act by turns: YQX 202.2
yidi yisheng 一遮一聲 (yidiyisheng) With every pass of the (wine cup), a sigh: WB 305.21
yidng 已定 (yidhidng) See niding
yidui 一丢 (yidui) See yibiao
yidou 一丢 (yidouh) To tempt, entice: YQX 153.10
yiduo 一垛 (yiduoh) A heap, pile: WB 281.20
yiduori 渁气 (yiduoriq) See yituoqi
yier 疑咫 (yiler) To wonder: DXX 5.12
yiersan 一二三 (yierson) Fig. In every way; in many ways: DXX 149.1
yifam 一发 ~ 法 (yifam) 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 衣饭 (yifahn) Livelihood; walk of life; trade: YQX 1253.11. Also yishi ~ 食
yifang yiw0 一房一队 (yifang yiw0h) Complete trousseau 房 and nuptial bedding 韵: YQX 210.14
yifen ren'jia 一分人家 (yifen renjia) A person: YQX 1393.11
yifu 姻夫 (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 (yiguna) Right away; quickly: WB 281.7
yigushou 一鼓收 (yigushou) To win a battle: WB 177.20
yiguo'[r] 一塌兒 (yiguo) Area, space, patch: YQX 1600.13. Also yituoq[r] ~ 塌 ~ 鐆 ~ ~
yihang 行 (yihang) She: CSD 32.3
yihangren 一行人 (yihangren) Group of people: YQX 205.12
yihao 邑號 (yihao) Village elders: LZY 2.4
yihexiang 一相 (yihexheng) Buddha. To share the same destiny; have the same phys- iognomy: WB 674.3
yihong 一红 (yihong) Thundering roar of mighty waters: DXX 4.3
yihongdou 一紅豆 (yihongdouh) Fig. To weep (red beans = tears): YCJ 4.16
yihukou 一虎口 (yihukou) Distance between the thumb and index finger: DADIAN 8
yihu tian[di] 一壶天地 (yihul tiandih) Dao. The world in a jug: YQX 1364.3
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yiliao 一 了 (yiliaao) 1. All along, always; usually: YQX 172.17.2. No matter that; regardless: WB 718.8

yiliaoshuo 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

yiliu 一溜 (yiliu) Quick glance: YQX 1271.11

yiliu wula 一留兀剌, ~ 潘, ~ 潘 (yiliu wuhlah) See yili wulu

yiliu wulu 壹留兀渌 (yiliu wuhluh) See yili wulu

yilou 遺漏 (yilouh) Accident; fire: YQX 127.10

yilliqing 倚釀情 (yililqilng) Mother’s longing for her children to return: YQX 818.13

yiluzhun 正赴 (yiluzhuun) Authorised for an official post: MZJ 211.8

yiluohe (yihluohel) See yila

yiluo yiba 一抷一把 (yiluo yiba) To wipe tears: YQX 642.6

yima 驿馬 (yimaa) See puma

yima bukua shuang-an一馬不跨雙鞍 (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 ~ 雙鞍伴 See yima bukua shuang-an

yima nanjiang liang-anbei 一馬難將兩鞍掛 (yimaa nanjiang lianganbeih) See yima bukua shuang-an

yima yian 一馬一鞍 (yimaa yian) To have only one husband: DADIAN 11

yimai 一齋 (yimaih) Meas. For portions of food: YYCD 7

yime‘li 一昧裏 (yimeihlii) See yim‘de

yimen 一門 (yihmeln) To pay a visit: MZJ 2.14

yim‘de 一 謎地 ~ 見 的 (yimilde) 1. Persistently; stubbornly: YQX 1070.8. 2. One and all; without exception; totally: DXX 6.7. Also yim‘li ~ ~ ~ 盈, ~ ~ 迷, ~ 迷里, ~ 里, ~ 迷裏, yim‘li ~ 里見

yim‘li 一謎裏, ~ ~ 迷, ~ 迷里, ~ 迷, ~ 迷, ~ 里, ~ 見 [(yimilllii) See yim‘de

yimixing 一滅行 (yilehxihng) To be headstrong; act single-mindedly: WB 87.15

yimo 一募 (yimoh) One great stride: YQX 783.1

yimo'r 一抹兒 (yimoor) Meas. Swath, patch (sunlight or mist): YQX 87.7

yimo'r 陌兒 (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 一納頭 (yinahtoul) To hide the head: WB 287.6

yinai 嫂奶 (yinaaai) Female servants: DXX 18.10

yinaner 男兒 (yinanerl) Good daddy (prostitute’s pet name for her lover): WB 935.14

yinan 一捻 (yinaan) Tiny bit: DXX 13.5

yinan chunjin yinianchun 一年多春 一多春 (yinian chunjihn yinianchun) Years pass one by one (first line of the beggar’s song “Lianhualuo” 蓮花落): YQX 269.20

yinianhong 一捻紅 (yinianholng) Red peony: YQX 14.7

yinong'li 一弄裏 (yinonglii) See yinong'[r]

yinuo — 一 括 (yinuoh) Meas. Armful: WB 300.2

yipeidou — 马 兜 (yipeihdou) To give a horse free rein: YQX 317.7

yipiaoyin yidanshi — 豚 饮 — 赤 (yipiaolyiin yidanshil) Humble, meagre life (drink from a gourd, eat from a ladle): YQX 634.14

yipu congzifang — 梳 著 然 (yipu congzifaang) Whiskery face: MZJ 205.1

yiquan — 棋 (yiquan) Meas. For a source of (income or livelihood): YQX 391.20; for a grasp of administrative or political power (variant: ~ ~): WB 87.6; also, a mere handful: WB 955.9

yishan — 山 (yishan) See yichan

yishang — 狂 (yishang) 1. A while, period of time: DXX 83.8. 2. Long while: YQX 428.14. Also yixiang ~ 韓

yishe — 舍 (yishe) Distance traveled by an arrow: YQX 1664.19

yisen — 舍 (yisen) Emperor (versus the people, wanmin)

yiren — 人 (yireln) 1. To tolerate, allow; be unconcerned about: YQX 115.15. 2. To place all responsibility on: WB 296.7

yiri — 汝 (yirih) In future: YQX 1499.17

yirou qisha — 凄 姿 (yiroul qiisha) Out of control (hands and feet): YQX 642.8

yitou — 直 (yitoul) Straightaway, directly: WB 49.19

yityao — 塔 (yitoul) Calamity, disaster: YQX 1282.20

yitoucuo — 直 頭 (yitoulcuo) Calamity, disaster: YQX 1282.20
yitou'de 一頭地，~~地，~~投~ (yitoude) 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 liudang 依頭縫當 (yitoul iudang) To consider carefully from beginning to end: YQX 1385.17

yitou...yitou 一体~一体~ (yitou...yitou) On the one hand...on the other hand: WB 403.15. Also yixia'li...yixia'li— 一体...一体 (yixia'li...yixia'li) See yitou...yitou

yituo 職托 (yituo) Ceiling: WB 28.20

yituoqi 一托氣，~脫~ (yituoqi) In no time at all; in one breath: WB 53.2. Also yiduoqi ~ 拖 始 (yiduoqi) In no time at all; in one breath: WB 53.2. Also yixia'li...yixia'li— 一体...一体 (yixia'li...yixia'li) See yitou...yitou

yituo'r 一坨兒，~陀~ (yituo'r) See yiquo[r]

yituo'r 一坨兒 (yituo'r) Together in the same place (is not found in dictionaries): MZJ 48.12

yituo'xi 一体頭 (yituo'xi) All: DXX 66.14

yiwang 望 (yiwang) Range of vision: YQX 1269.12

Yiwang 眠王 (yiwalng) Fig. The guqin (Yiyang produced the finest pawlonia wood used for constructing this instrument)

Yiyang 嶼陽 (yiyalng) Fig. The guqin (Yiyang produced the finest pawlonia wood used for constructing this instrument)

yiyangsheng 陽生 (yiyangsheng) As the force of yang begins to ascend (after the winter solstice): MZJ 602.10

yiyi 一介 (yiyi) Painfulness (= 恨惜): 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

yixiang 望 (yixiang) See yishang

yixiang yifu 伐馬 (yixiang yifu) To break a horse: CCYD 22

yizao 嘔 酒 (yizao) See yicao

yizha 一 => (yizha) 1. Span (the distance between the thumb and index fingers; zha = 折) 2. To split, cut (zha = 折 or 枝): YQX 1530.4

yizhajiao 一腳 (yizhajiao) To get a foot in; get a toehold: YQX 983.14

yizhao masi huangjinjin 一朝馬死黃金盡 (yizhao masi huangjinjin) See masi huangjinjin

yizhen nanke 一枕 concentrations (yizhen nanke) See nankemeng

yizhi 一 (yizhi) Meas. For distance of journey or road: YQX 1399.6

yixing qiyou 儀形器宇 (yixing qiyou) Impressive in form and figure: MZJ 281.11

yixingxing 一星~一惺 (yixingxing) Everything, every item; the whole lot: YQX 610.15

yixiongdi 義兄弟 (yixiongdi) Adopted or sworn brother: YANG I 457.1

yixue 一呼 (yixue) To exhale: YFG 132.2

yiyang 嶼陽 (yiyalng) Fig. The guqin (Yiyang produced the finest pawlonia wood used for constructing this instrument)
yizhi 指滞 (yizhih) To be hesitant, irresolute, or indecisive: MZJ 276.2
yizhong 一终 (yizhong) Period of twelve years: WB 383.7
yizhoujin 衣 畫錦 (yizhoujin) To display success (dress by day in embroidered robes): WB 311.13
yizhu 一住, 注 (yizhu) Meas. For money: YQX 107.15
yizhuang buxie 已裝不卸 (yizhuang buxie) It is too late to reverse course: DXX 122.10
yizhuang'r 一格兒, 庄 (yizhuangr) Meas. For affairs or events: YQX 120.11. Also yizhuangzhuang 庄庄庄
yizhuangzhuang 一格格, ~庄庄庄庄 (yizhuangzhuang) See yizhuang'r
yizhun 一准 (yizhun) For sure; certainly: YQX 1369.1
yiziwang 一字王 (yiziwang) Imperial prince; hereditary prince of the first rank: YQX 10.3
yizizi 意 改 改 (yizizi) To think of continually: YQX 55.19

yin

yin 引 (yin) Unit of weight in the Yuan period (a short yin = eighty pounds; a long yin = one hundred twenty pounds): YQX 886.4
yin 睡 (yin) Mattress: WB 272.3
yin 寄 (yin) To hide: FANGYAN suppl. 22
yin 隱 (yin) See wen (1)
yinban'r 印版兒 (yinbanr) See jingban'r
yinbian 印鞭 (yinbian) To chant poetry on horseback: MZJ 197.1
Yincao [difu] 陰曹地府 (yincaodifu) See Yinsi
yinchau 銀壘 (yinchau) Moon: CSD 44.1
yin'de 啞的 (yinde) See ren (2)
yiner 因而 (yiner) Careless, negligent; perfunctory; also, indiscrete; rash: WB 288.16
yinfang 淫坊 (yinfang) Brothel: YYCD 851
yinfu 寄付, 附, 附, 嘱付, 嘱附, 附, ~ (yinfu) To ponder, consider, think over: YQX 72.10. Also anfu 諮, yingfu 〜
yinhao 銀毫 (yinhao) Chinese brush: THS 155.12
yinhe 印合 (yinhe) Mold: YQX 99.10
yinhu 銀術 (yinhu) Silver pitcher timepiece (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 (yinjian) Calibrated arrow in a clepsydra for measuring time: WB 5.10. See also yinhu 銀術
yinjiao 嫚嬌 (yinjiao) Beautiful women: YQX 3.21
yinjuan 嫚眷 (yinjuan) Husband and wife: MZJ 271.3
yinjun 陰君 (yinjun) See yeren
yinkaoao 銀栲栳 (yinkaoao) Rich bride-price (willow casket filled with silver): MZJ 78.7
yinkong 引控 (yinkong) To lead, guide; command: YQX 5.6
yin'lao 銀老 (yinlao) See gen'lao
yinlou 銀漏 (yinlou) See yinhu
yinpa 銀葩 (yinpa) Moon: PPJ 159.3
yinpeng shuiguan 銀盆水缽 (yinpeng shuiguan) See shuiguan yinpeng
yinpeng 銀瓶 (yinpeng) Fig. Hopeless; useless (a silver dipper used in a well is easily smashed): YFG 60.12
yinqi 宾気，暗～，暗～，饮～，痛～（yinqih）To bottle up emotions; suppress opinions: DXX 84.1. Also anqi 暗～

Yinque 銀闕（yinqueh）Dwelling place of immortals; PPJ 159.5

yinren 陰人（yinren）Female; woman: YQX 1625.4

Yinshan 陰山（yinshan）Hell for the ghosts of the guilty (dark, dank, and without food): YQX 1513.16

yinshen 陰喝（yinshen）To sneer: DXX 150.4

yinshi'zhi ren 飲食之人（yinshi'zhi ren）Leech (eats and drinks but is otherwise useless): THS 70.2

Yinsi 陰司（yinsi）1. Yama, King of Hell 2. Hell: WB 56.15. Also Yinjian 陰間, Yincao [difu] 陰曹地府

Yinsi shidian 陰司十殿（yinsi shidian）Budd. Ten Tribunals of Hell: MDT 123 n.1. Also shidi ～地, shiwang ～王

yintang 印堂（yintang）Center of the forehead (used by physiognomists): WB 24.6

yintiao 引釁（yintiao）To provoke: DXX 15.1

yinxiajiu 飲酒（yinxiajiu）To serve wine: YQX 1259.8

yinxi 隱秀（yinxi）1. Hidden talent. 2. To keep something secret: WB 301.11. See also wenxiu

yinxi 隱袖，～秀（yinxiu）See wenxiu

yinyang laiqiangtou 銀樣鐵槍頭（yinyang laiqiangtou）See laiqiangtou

yinyi 因依，～宜（yinyi）The story; the reasons; details: LZY 11.10

yinyu'jian 因語間（yinyu'jian）While speaking: YANGI 199.11

yinyuan 黃線（yinyuan）Destiny or karmic influences which bring a couple together (=姻～): ZXZY 81.6

Yinyuanbu 姻緣簿（yinyuanbu）Man in the Moon’s ledger which records names of couples destined to marry: YQX 194.6

yinyue 音約，暗～（yinyue）To consider; turn over in the mind, ponder: DXX 119.8. Also anyue 暗～，暗～，nenyue 暗～

yinyue 隱約（yinyue）To approximate, guess; also, nearly, almost (used like 約): LZY 55.5

yinz’li quiyue 寶子裏秋月（yinz’li quiyue）No such thing (view an eclipse of the autumn moon in a dark pantry), the lead line of a xiehouyu 歇後語 whose punch line is buzengjian zhedengshi 不曾見這等食，“who ever heard of eating like this?” (食 is a pun on 蝕 “to eat the moon”): YQX 196.8

yinzhi 陰詛，～詛（yinzhih）Acts of kindness done in secret: YQX 1038.9

yinzi fengqi 陰子封妻（yinzi fengqi）To bestow a feudal title on the wife and an official post on the son of a distinguished citizen: WB 85.19

ying

ying 嘿，應（ying）To answer, reply; agree, promise: WB 452.5

ying! 嘿，應（ying）Expresses sorrow or regret: WB 7.16.

ying 笠（ying）Bamboo measure holding four dou (= 斗): WB 91.12

ying’ang 應昂（ying’ang）To respond, reply; also, agree: YQX 147.3

yingbie 瘡癤（yingbie）Sore at heart (=硬癤): LZY 11.2

yingbu 應捕（yingbu）Police officer: CCYD 455

yingchou yanlì 雲驕燕侶（yingchou yanlì）See yanlì yingchou
yingchuai 硬挾 (yihngchuauai) To cling stubbornly to an idea: WB 320.17
yingchuang 蠄窗 (yihngchuang) Fig. Poor student undaunted in ambition (studies by the light of fireflies): YQX 85.6
yingdaai 硬打捏 (yihngdaaiil) To use force: WB 317.14
yinger 迪儿 (yilngerl) Common name for maids: SHZ c45
yingfengbo[boji] 迪風簸箕 (yihng-feng bohbohji) Weather vane for an ill wind: YQX 1028.6
yingfu 應付 (yihngfuh) See yinfu
yingfu'z 蠄扮子 (yihngfulz) See zhufu'z
yinggou 營勾,～營,～ (yihnggou) 1. To seduce; take advantage of (sometimes erroneously leigou 营勾): YQX 337.19. 2. To deceive: YQX 506.4
yinghuadui 颱花隊 (yinghuaduih) See yinghuazhai
yinghuazhai 颱花寨 (yinghuazhaih) Place where fashionable courtesans and prostitutes gather; brothel: TH 17.11. Also yinghua- dui 0.
yingji 映及 (yihngjil) See yang[ji]
ingji 萬繫 (yihngjih) Concerns, worries: YQX 847.15
yingjia 縉珈 (yihngjiah) Jewelry adorning figures of the Buddha: MZJ 287.3
yingjian maiqiao 影占 (yingjian maiqiao) To engage in illicit sexual relations: YQX 337.20
yingkou 應口 (yihngkouil) 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～
inglou 影樓 (yihngloul) Mausoleum: WB 587.17.  Also yingshen lou' r～神～兒
yingning 慶寧 (yihngnilng) Calm and unperturbed: YFG 183.1
yinger 應応 (yihngree) Worries, cares: WB 12.19
yinger 應応 (yihngree) See changre
yingshanzi 影山紫 (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 影神樓兒 (yingsheln louilr) See yinglou
yingshen tu' r 影身圖兒 (yingsheln tulr) Likeness, portrait: YQX 976.15
Yingshi 瀛水 (yihngshui) Mythical isle of immortals (more commonly Yingzhou 瀛洲): YCJ 109.17
yingwuzhan 鴻鵠盤 (yihngwuzhun) Conch shell wine cup (has a tip like a parrot’s beak): YQX 1665.14
yingxinlai 迎新來 (yihngxinlai) Recently, of late: YQX 333.7
Yingxing 星星 (yihngxing) God of the Martial Star: MZJ 521.1
yingying 影影 (yihngyingyi) To be worried and concerned: YRZJ 106.13
yingyu 影余 (yihngyu) To circle around: MZJ 192.10
yingyun shengli 影雲生 武 (yihngyun shenglii) To do business: YQX 639.2
yingzhan 影占 (yihngzhan) To conceal, hide from view: YQX 933.7
yingzhengzheng 影爭爭 (yihngzhengzheng) Brand new and proper looking: YQX 47.15
Yingzhoulu 影州路 (yihngzhouluh) Administrative district (路) of Yingzhou: LZY 2.9
yongbiejiu 永别酒 (yongbiejiuju) 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 有 (you) To be attracted to; be in love with: YQX 249.17
youbeiyingwubei 有備應無備 (youbeih yihngwulbeih) To take someone by surprise; catch off guard: YQX 1662.2
Youcheng 幽城 (youchelng) Hell: CSD 122.12
youcheng’nei zhuaqian 貪婪 (youlchengneih zhuaqialn) Greedy; also, to risk all for enrichment (grab coins from a boiling cauldron of oil): YK 86.2. Also youhuo’nei naqian
youchiyu'r youxianxing 貪婪 (youhchiyulr youhxialnxing) Never satisfied (complain of the odor while eating fish): LU 31
youchuo 貪婪 (youchuo) Mournful, distressed, grieved: MZJ 379.6
youdan[shi] 油單紙 (youldanzhi) Waterproof oil paper: YQX 1370.11
youde 有, ~得, ~底 (youde) Inexhaustible amount; also, fully, completely: YQX 1136.2
youdiji 油髪簪, ~髪 (youdilijih) Prostitute (after the custom of oiling the hair): WB 710.20
youfa luogui’zhe 有發落歸著, ~,~ ~ (youfa luoguizhe) When things turn out as they should or are returned to their proper place: WB 288.16
youfen 有分 (youfefe) To be destined for: LZY 17.2

youwen'li zhuonianyu 油文里捉魻魚 (youwenglil zhuonialnyul) To expend effort without result (grasp a sheet fish in an oil crock): YQX 580.5
youwuzi 猪兀自. 由～～. 尤～～ (you-lwuzaizhe) See youzi

youxian[ke] 猪闭可. 由～～. 閒～～ (youxialnkee) Of no importance; also, a trifling matter; also, it’s all right (youxian = abbreviation of youzi dengxian 猪自等閒): WB 310.14

youyang 游揚 (youyalng) To spread one’s reputation far and wide: YQX 825.8

youyi 游艺 (youlyih) To travel in search of learning and experience: WB 260.4

youyi 猪夷, ~疑 (youlyil) Hesitant, irresolute: LIDAI II 609.1

youyi 愁悢 (youyiib) To be anxious: XST 311.13

youyou 尤尤 (youyououl) To walk slowly: DXX 128.13

youyou yuyu ~ ~ ~ (youyououl yuhyuh) See youyu

youyu 愁忼 (youyul) Cares; anxiety; also, to be anxious: MZJ 250.9

youyun tiyu 尤雲儂雨, 儂 ~ ~ ~ (youyunl tiyu) To engage in passionate lovemaking: DXX 3.5. Also tiyu youyun ~ ~ ~ ~

youzhahausun 油爆蝴蝶 (youzhalhul-sun) Fat-fried monkey!: WB 320.1

youzi 猪自, 由～. 由于 (youlzhizhi) Still; as usual: LZY 120.10. Also youguzi ~ 古 ~ ~ 骨 ~. youwuzi ~ 兀 ~. 尤 兀 ~

yu

yu (yul) See also wu

yu 與 (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: ZXZY 165.2. 6. To agree, approve: DXX 70.2

yubange 玉伴哥 (yuhbahnge) Willful, stubborn young girl: YQX 1260.8

yubinhuans 玉鬓环 (yuhbinnhaln) Beautiful face: YANG I 198.5

yuchaf 漁柵 (yulchul) Fishing boat: DXX 129.10

yuchanghou 魚腸纒 (yulchaanghou) Short sword: MZJ 441.12

Yuchenxuan 玉宸俊 (yulchelnyuhuh) See Xianyinyuan

yucoung 漁䍀 (yuhcoungh) Piebald horse: WB 304.12

yu'dang 余雷 (yuldang) I; we (used by kings and emperors): LZY 147.2

yudie tianhuan 玉牒天潢 (yudiel tanhualn) Descendants of the imperial family: MZJ 527.6

yudongxi 玉東西 (yulchongxi) Fig. Wine cup: YYCD 189

yufei 子飛 (yufei) To fly away together; also, joy of sexual congress: DXX 83.12. Also yugui ~ 鳳

yufeng 梅封 (yulfeng) Letter; written message (hidden in a fish’s belly): WB 16.4. Also yuxin ~ 信, yushu ~ 書, yuhong ~ 洪

Yufodan 浴佛誕 (yulfoldahn) See Longhuahui 龍華會

yufu 吞呼 (yuful) To discuss; comment; talk: HUJI III 25.5

yufu 於伏 (yuful) See wufu

yufu 羽服 (yufuful) Dao. Robe: YCJ 37.11

yugeng 氏營 (yuhgeng) Fig. White teeth: WB 261.13

yugu 惕鼓. 魚. 漁 (yulgul) Percussion instrument used by Daoist priests (bamboo tube with a fishskin or snakeskin head): YQX 855.5

yugui 子歸 (yugui) See yufei

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<td>yushang 玉觴  (yuhshang)</td>
<td>Two-handled wine cup: MZJ 692.5</td>
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<td>yusheng 玉聲 (yuhsheng)</td>
<td>Mournful musical tone: MZJ 443.1</td>
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<td>Yushitai 御史臺 (yuhshitaai)</td>
<td>The Censorate: SHIH II 229.n.921 Also Tai ～</td>
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<td>yushu 素書 (yushuln)</td>
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<td>yushulan 玉樹蘭  (yuhshuhlan)</td>
<td>Fig. Talented son or young man: MDT 16.2</td>
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<td>yushuizhi huan 素水之歡  (yuhshuizhi huan)</td>
<td>Joy of sexual congress: YCJ 71.3</td>
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<td>yusun 素笋  (yuhsunl)</td>
<td>Fig. Lady’s beautiful hand (jade bamboo shoot): YQX 89.</td>
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<td>yusuo 素鎖  (yuhsudo)</td>
<td>See jinjia yusuo</td>
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Yutang Jinma sanxueshi 玉堂金馬 三學士 (yuhtang jinmaa sanxueshishih)

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 relnwuh) 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 玉兔姑 (yuhtuhguu) See tuhu

yutuhu 玉兔胡 (yuhtuhhuu) See tuhu

yuwei 鱼尾 (yuweei) Fig. Crow’s s-feet (fish tail lines) around the eyes: WB 23.20

yuweiwei 鱼尾巍 (yuweeiwei) Glorious and imposing: YQX 1460.11

yuwen 鱼文 (yuweln) Coda form in Ming chuanqi: CHUANQI 140.19

yuxia 玉匣 (yuhxial) Casket, coffin: YQX 360.2

yuxian 玉仙 (yuhsxian) Fig. Slender, beautiful fingers: YQX 1665.14

yuxie yunshou 鱼歇雲收 (yuuxie yunshou) Fig. End of a love affair (rains cease and clouds disperse): YQX 1256.11

yuxin 鱼信 (yuuxihn) See yufeng

yuyejiang 玉液漿 (yuhyehjiang) Fine wine: THS 38.7

yuye jinzhi 玉葉金枝 (yuhyeh jinzhi) Fig. Member of the imperial clan; noble persons (jade leaves, golden branches: YQX 634.1

yuyi 于役 (yuhyih) Away on distant travels: YFG 8.1

yuyi 玉衣 (yuhyih) ~ Fig. Throne (screen behind the throne): MZJ 235.2

yuyiqu 羽衣曲 (yuuyiqu) See nishang yuyi

yuyue longmen 魚躍龍門 (yuuyeh longmeln) Fig. To achieve high office (fish leaps Dragon Gate): YQX 712.1

yuyue yangqi 羽雲期 (yuuyue yulnqil) Fig. Intimate meeting of lovers: YQX 1661.19

yuyunxiang 羽雲相 (yuuyunxihng) Fig. Brothel: YQX 1323.12

yuzi 軍子 (yuzhi) See laozi

yuzha 御賜 (yuzhal) Imperial will or command: MZJ 668.3

yuzhen 御珍 (yuzheen) Fig. The guqin (jade bridges which support the strings): MZJ 120.5

yuzhi 俞旨 (yuzhii) Imperial will: MZJ 530.6

yuzhu 御璽 (yuzhul) Fig. His jadelike brilliance (the emperor): THS 105.8

yuzhu 玉璽 (yuzhul) Jade-handled deer-tail whisk (erroneously玉節): YQX 723.18

yuan

yuanban 竇班 (yuanban) 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驚驚行

yuanben 院本 (yuanbeen) 1. Variety show of the Northern Song: YQX 901.5. Also called yaju 戲劇 2. Short comic skits (farce and slapstick) intended to preface the Yuan four-act music dramas

yuanchang 悠暢 (yuanchang) ~恠 (yuanchahan) To bear a grudge; feel animosity or resentment (chang = 恺): WB 11.8

yuanchong 圓成 (yuancheling) 1. To bring
yuanchuchu

2. To unite a couple in marriage: YQX 1656.9. Also yuanjiu ～就,員就

yuanchuchu 夺楚楚 (yuanchuuchuu)
Serious grievance or grudge: YQX 1404.20

yuanda zhouzao 速打周遭 (yuandaazhouzao) To broach a subject indirectly: YQX 211.19

yuanding 密丁 (yuanding) See yuanong

yuandui 扈射 (yuanduih) Enemy, opponent: THS 163.12

yuandi 夢迷 (yuandih) Godforsaken place: YQX 1129.8

yuangong 圖公 (yuangong) Gardener: MDT 23.3. Also yuanzi ~子, yuanu ~丁

yuangong 極公 (yuangong) Loyal elderly family servant: SHZ c2

yuanguang 極光 (yuanguang) Halo: DXX 20.2

yuanshanmei 遷山眉 (yuanshanmei) Fig. Beautiful eyebrows (Zhuo Wenjun’s brows were said to resemble distant hills): YQX 359.6

yuansui biandeng 意隮便鈎 (yuansuibiandeng) To be willing to serve as attendant: MZJ 94.10

yuanyangwa 極瓦 (yuanyangwa) See yuanyang

yuanyangke 極禽客 (yuanyangke) Two guests sharing a table: YQX 4.10. Also yuanwe ～

yuanyang zhejing 極禽折頸 (yuanyang zhejing) Fig. Divorce (Mandarin duck with broken neck): CHUANQI 150.5
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| yuanye 冤业 (yuanye) Retribution for evil acts committed in a former life: YQX 295.3. Also yuanzhang 鬼。
| yuanye 命业 (yuanye) Fate, destiny; affinity: DXX 130.1 |
| yuanzi 残业 (yuanyih) Unredressed grievance, a wrong unrighted: HUJI III 100.3 |
| yuanzhang 残业 (yuanye) See yuanye |
| yuanzhang 残业 (yuanye) Marital bed: YQX 1505.6 |

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<td>yue 约 (yue) To hold, hold up (hem of a garment): DXX 90.1</td>
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<td>yuean 欢宴 (yuanye) Roster of courtesans and entertainers in official service: YQX 154.7. Also li-an 獵</td>
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<td>yuechuang 欢床 (yuuechuan) Bench on stage for actresses: WB 972.15</td>
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<td>yueerchi 約兒 赤,~ 而~ (yueerchi) See yabu</td>
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<td>yueerzhi 約兒 只,~ 而~ (yueerzhi) See yabu</td>
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<td>yuegao 月高 (yuegao) Deep in the night: THS 219.9</td>
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<td>yuegouxing 月句星 (yuegouxing) Lunar eclipse: MDT 143.12</td>
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<td>yuegu 越瓜 (yuegu) See shaogua</td>
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| yueji 越寂寂 (yuueji) Still, silent (yue = 鬼): YQX 763.19 |
| yueming 欢名 (yuemei) Stage name: WB 976.3 |
| yuemore 約末,~ 而~,~ 模 (yuemo) Approximately; in general; probably: DXX 157.12 |
| yuepu 月埔 (yuueurp) Moon: YQX 1665.19 |
| yueren 欢人 (yueren) Entertainer; prostitute: YQX 142.3 |
| yuetai 欢台 (yuetai) Theater stage: WB 976.2 |
| yuetan 欢壇 (yuetan) Yamen official in charge of monks, nuns, priests, and entertainers: YQX 1324.2 |
| yueyuan 月圆 (yueyuan) Reunion of lovers: YQX 888.5 |
| yueyue′de 越越的,~ 地 (yueyuedeh) 1. Even more so: DXX 132.2. 2. Uncontrollably: DXX 129.13. See also xuxu′de |
| yuezhuangianzai 月值年災 (yuezelianzai) Calamity is at hand (within a month): MZJ 227.14 |
| yuezi 月姊 (yuezi) Moon: MZJ 478.11 |

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<td>yun 均 (yun) To apply makeup: YQX 200.19</td>
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<td>yun 運 (yun) Fig. To indulge in the sex act (brass handle that “turns” the grindstone): YQX 1254.20. See also tongmoge, wanshi</td>
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<td>yun 绝 (yun) See wen</td>
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<td>yun-ao 雲璈 (yun-ao) Thirteen small brass bells on a wooden rack: YQX 190.5</td>
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<td>yunban 雲板 (yunbaan) 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 陽,~. yunpai 牌</td>
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yunchuang 云窗 (yunchuang) Library: MZJ 113.5
yun'de 氛的，地，夏，～～～～～ (yunde) Suddenly, immediately: WB 272.10
yun'uchi 云都赤，～～～～ (yun'duichi) See wenduchi
yunji pumou 運計鋪謀 (yunjih pumoul) See pumou dingji
yunlu 運路 (yunluh) 1. Stratosphere 2. Fig. Fame and success (path in the clouds): WB 260.6
yunmeng xianqing 運夢闡情 (yunmehng xiangqing) King Xiang’s dream of love with the goddess of Witch Mountain in the Yangzi gorges: MZJ 435.9
yunna 云那 (yunnah) See wuna
yunna 雲衲 (yunnah) Budd. Mendicant monk’s robe: DXX 47.8
yunniang 醉娘 (yunniahng) To brew; concoct: WB 2.15
yunpai 雲牌 (yunpail) See yunban
yunping 運屏 (yunpiling) Folding screen: YQX 362.14
yunqu 雲衢 (yunqu) Sky: YQX 1665.19
yunshui zhi shen 雲水之身 (yunshui zhi shen) Dao. Itinerant priest: YQX 729.6
yunshui zhi pumou 運水之身 (yunshui zhi pumoul) See pumou dingji
yun'tongshi 運通時 (yunhtongshi) Period of luck: YQX 1659.20
yunxian 運限 (yunhxiahn) Fate, destiny: ZXZY 15.4
yunxiao guike 雲霄貴客 (yunxiao guikeh) One destined for a brilliant career: YQX 1264.8
yunxin shuixin 雲心水心 (yunxin shuixin) Budd. A monk’s quiet state of mind: HUJI III 54.5
yunyangban 雲陽板 (yunyangbaan) See yunban
yunyang(shi) 雲陽市 (yunyangshih) Execution ground: YQX 1380.17. Also naoshi 非, naoshi yunyang 非～～～
.yun youyou 鈴悠悠 (yun youyou) Sound of a bugle call: WB 13.12
yunyu 雲腴 (yunyu) Variety of tea: YQX 950.17
yunyu wue 雲雨巫娥 (yunyu wuel) Prostitute: YQX 855.17
yunzhang 運掌 (yunzhaang) With great ease: MZJ 143.11
yunzhi 運智 (yunzhih) Talent, ability: ZXZY 41.2
yunzhi pumou 運智鋪謀 (yunzhi pumoul) See pumou dingji
'za 居 (zal) Suffix. With the pronouns 我, 俺, 他, 你: DXX 104.13. See also 'zan
za 擊 (zah) To strike; rap: MZJ 336.9
zabasu 靠八速 (zalbasuh) See tabasi
zadang 雜當 (zaldang) Minor bit parts in Yuan music dramas (cohorts or servants): WB 91.6.
zadi 至地 (zaldeh) Everywhere: THS 80.9
zafan 雜犯 (zalfahn) Crimes deserving lesser penalties than death: WEI 77.13
zaju 雜劇 (zaljuh) See yuanben
zalan 雜瀾 (zalaan) To bother, disturb: FANGYAN 49
zaqing 雜情 (zalqing) Unsteady or unreliable affection: YQSC IV 320
zaren 同人 (zaleh) Such men!: WB 448.10
zasan 雜糁 (zalaan) Variety of noodle soup (noodles are made by forcing dough through a sieve): WB 275.2
zasou 雜嗽 (zalsouh) To curse, revile: YQSC IV 317
zazha 紛紛 (zazhah) To deceive, trick.--

zai

zai 在 (zaih) Suffix. Verbal, expresses continuing action or a result (used like 為 or 了): DXX 107.14
zaicheng 在城 (zaihcheng) Local; also, locally, in this town: YQX 1500.12
zaipai 載排 (zaipail) See caipai
zaipai’xia 載排下 (zaipailxia) Under a clump of trees: YQX 363.10
zairi 在日 (zairih) Living: WB 202.2
zaishi 在時 (zaihshih) At present, at this time: YQSC IV 321
zaitun 災迭 (zaitun) Disaster, calamity: MZJ 639.7
zaiwuniu 宰烏牛 (zaiwuniul) See sha-baima zaiwuniu
zaixia’de ke 裁下的科 (zaihxiade ke) To plant seeds of disaster: YQX 1515.1
zaizhang 障障 (zaihzheng) Obstacles, insurmountable barriers: WB 265.10

zai!

'zan 唔, 喂 (zahn) Alas! YQSC IV 325
'zan 唔, 喂 (zahn) Part. Final, expresses the optative or advisative mood (like 當 or 波): YQX 1499.18.
zan 唔, 喂 (zahn) I; we; us: WB 275.5; you: YQX 1273.8
zan 捎 (zahn) To grasp, clutch: YQX 554.3
zan 趕 (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 繉典 (zandaian) Official in charge of granaries: YQX 18.36
zang’ge 咱各 (zalngeh) You and I, we: YQX 353.6. Also zanbi’ge ～彼～
zankou’r 碲口兒 (zankaour) Particles of silver: YQX 1121.9
zanshe 拣折 (zaanshel) To have fingers broken in a finger press: HUJI III 22.8. See also zanzhe 拣折
zanshen 管绅 (zanshen) Official; degree holder: MZJ 66.5
zan'z 拾子, 拾 (zaanz) Finger press: YQX 635.3. Also zan'zhi ~ 拾 (zaanzhii) See zanzhe
zanzan 管绅 (zanzan) Dignified, stately: YQX 443.16
zanzhe 管折 (zanzhel) See zanshe
zanzhi 拾指 (zaanzhii) See zan'z

zang
zangmai 藏埋 (zangmail) To implicate falsely; frame someone: YQX 1113.10
zangtou 藏头 (zangtoul) Penis: WB 660.20
zangwu 藏污, 污 (zangwul) See zhuangwu
zangzhang 藏仗, 质 (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 戴 (zaol) To rap on the head with the knuckles: WB 433.16. Also xie, xue 削
zaobai 皂白 (zaobail) To make things clear and understandable: YQX 645.17
zaobao 皂宝 (zaobao) Cruel; hot-tempered, easily provoked: YQX 29.20. Also caobao 操, 操抱, bieciao 懶懶 (See YK 149.1)
zaochen 幸 (zaocheln) Early in life: YFG 8.3
zaodiao[qi] 皂雕旗, 皂旗, 皂鵰 (zaodiaoqil) Military banner bearing a black eagle: WB 862.8
zaodou 皂豆 (zaodouh) Cleansing powder: YQX 153.2
zaogai 皂盖, 伞 ~ 盖 (zaogaih) Black parasol (used by officials out on business): YQX 869.20
zaohua 造化 (zaohuah) See zaowu
zaolai 早来 (zaolail) See zaoshii
zaomen 軍門 (zaomenl) Ceremony for a general receiving orders to go into battle: YCJ 8.2
zaonandao 早難道, 早 ~ (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
zaopii 熬 displeasure, 皮 (zaopiih) Happy, content: THS 70.6
zaosiejie[li] 早切莫仗 (zaosiejiehlii) Very early; long since: YQX 232.12
zaosie shendie 累丘深寐 (zaosie shendi) Dead drunk; passed out from drink: MZJ 229.9
zaorangjin 皂穀金 (zaorangjin) High quality gold: YQX 586.1
zaoshii 早是, 早 ~ (zaoshiih) 1. Fortunately, luckily: YQX 820.20. 2. Already; long since: YQX 209.18. Also zaolai ~ 來, zeshi 趁 ~
zaotou 糟頭 (zaotoul) See jiuzao'tou
zaotou 宗頭 (zaotoul) Master (vs. servant): YQX 49.15
zaotoujin 皂頭巾 (zaotouljin) Black kerchief worn by common people: YQX 1433.21
zaowu 污 (zaowul) Black parasol (used by officials out on business): YQX 153.2
zaowei 竄尾 (zaohweei) Servant: YQX 49.15. See also zaotou
zaowo 竄窩 (zaohwo) Kitchen: YQX 251.4
zaowu 造物 (zaohwuh) Luck; fate: WB 25.10. Also zahoua ~ 化
zaoxiayang 竄下養 (zaohxiahyan) Servant: YFG 102.2
zaoya 早衙，蚤~ (zaaoyal) Early morning session of court (evening session = wanyia 晚衙; sometimes both are referred to as zaowanyia ~ 晚衙): YQX 635.16
zaiza 遭雜 (zaozal) Flaw, blemish: YQX 811.2
zaoze 早則 (zaa zeal) 1. Already; good while ago: YQX 19.7. 2. Fortunately, luckily: WB 490.21. 3. Even if: WB 710.6. Also zaozi ~ 子, 自 See zaoze
zaozi 早子, 自 See zaoze

ze

ze 則 (zel) 1. Only: YANG I 272.5. 2. Although, but: YQX 198.13. 3. Just, simply: YQX 1501.13. Also 'zhi 只, zi 子, 自
zebu 則不 (zelbuh) See buze
zecong 則從 (zelcolng) From, since (= 自從): YQX 215.8
'zege 則個，~箇 (zelge) 1. Part. Final, expressing an advisative or exhortative mood (like 業者，或 嘛): YQX 1499.15. 2. Pat. Syll.: YQSC IV 350. Also 'zhige 只~，之~，'zige 子~
zege 則故 (zelgoh) Just keep on; the only concern is (~ 只顧, 只管): YQX 45.21
zeguanli 則管裏，~里，~哩 (zel-guanli) Just keep on; the only concern is: YANG I 469.1. Also zhiguanli 只~，只~里，zhigu't 只古~，zigu'anli 子~
zeju 則劇 (zeljoh) Toys; amusements: ZXZY 34.11. Also zuoju 作~
zezhouci 費口詞 (zelkoocil) To make a statement of accusation: YQX 1667.13
zeke 即則 (zelma) Interpret as 'zeng ma 怎麼 or zooshen ma 追甚麼: WB 265.1. Also zemo ~ 揀, ~ 擔, ~未, zima 子, zimo 子末
zemo 則擇, ~未 (zelmo) See zemo
zeren 質認 (zelrheh) To blame; hold responsible: HUJI III 39.12
zesheng 則聲 (zesheng) To make a sound; say a word: YQX 394.3. Also zisheng 子~
zeshi 則是 (zeshii) See zaoshi
zesuo 則索 (zelsuo) Had better; can only; have no other alternative: WB 359.7. Also zhisuo 只~，zisuo 子~
zeyidiu 則一丢 (zeyidiu) Only a short time: MZJ 464.7

zei

zechousheng 賊醜生, ~丑~ (zeil-choosheng) Hideous scoundrel: YQX 113.5. Also chouzeisheng ~
zen

dewo 哲地我 (zeendewoo) What are you going to do about it (to me)?: YQX 1504.12
zenxia'de 哲下的 (zeenxiahde) How can one bear to?: YQX 359.6

zha

zha 哇(zhah) 1. To stand on end out of fright (hair); bristle (whiskers): YQX 358.4. See also chasha 竄沙, 鬢鬍 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 294


zhaba 札八 (zhalba) See jiba

zha'de 札的, ~地 (zhade) Unexpectedly; suddenly: WB 790.1

zhakan 闘看 (zhalkahn) To search into, investigate: SHZ c30

zhake 札客, 箭 (zhalk) See dajizuo

zhaliu 詐柳, 搀 (zhalliu) See sheliu

zhasa 扎撒 (zhasa) Mong. Rules and regulations: YQCD 111

zhasha 滋沙~, 口, 亱, 札煞 (zhasha) See chazha

zhasheng 乍生 (zhassheng) 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 札手舞脚 (zhashou wujiao) To swing the arms and tap the feet: LU 140. Also zhashoufeng 〜風

zhashu 詐熟, 乍 (zhashul) To pretend to be well-acquainted: WB 844.20

zhayan 眨眼, 乍, ~, ~ (zhayan) To wink, blink: YQX 1661.9. Also shyian 雲~ 熱~ zhanyan 花~ 晴~ 蘭~

zhazha 嘰嘰 (zhazha) 1. Chirp of birds: WB 339.12. 2. Calling out loudly: YQX 166.16

zhazha hahu 查查胡胡 (zhashah hahu) To make an empty show; also, all bluff and bluster: WB 15.16

zhazheng 札掙, 札 (zhazheng) See zhengchui

zhazuo 扎作 (zhazuoh) To wear; clothe (legs): MZJ 347.10

zhai 294

zhaibuyer 寧懲懲, ~驚驚, 侧〜 〜 (zhaibuyer) Tiny and cramped: WB 82.1. Also zhaihai biebie 〜别 〜, cebiebie 侧〜 〜

zhaichen 賓親 (zhaichein) Budd. Alms donated to a priest: SHZ c45

zhaifu 債負 (zhaifuh) Debt, obligation: YQX 1145.10

zhaijeng 資供 (zhaijeng) Budd. Donations for conducting religious services: DXX 124.12

zhaijingjeng 宓弓弓 (zhaijingjeng) Tight-fitting (stockings): DXX 110.7

zhaili 摘離~槓 (zhaili) See lizhai

zhaiqi 費七 (zhaiq) To hold services for the dead every seven days after a death: YQX 1142.4

zhair 寮兒 (zhair) Living quarters of a brothel: WB 792.19

zhaisuo 寮索 (zhaisuo) Tiny, dainty: CCYD 758

zhaiyan 摘眼 (zhaiyahn) To be reluctant to leave a party: YQX 1671.4

zhaihai biebie 寮宮別別 (zhaihai biebie) See zhaibiebie

zhaihong 寮鍾 (zhaihong) Budd. Bell to call monks to meals: DXX 39.8

zhan 294

zhan 占 (zhan) To have, possess: HUII III 55.15

zhan 展 (zhaan) 1. To wipe, rub (=擦): FANGYAN 25. 2. To get by, manage (to survive, sustain existence): YCJS 480; PPJ 39.6

zhan 詳, 誌, 展, 鮮 (zhan) To mock, taunt, ridicule: WB 709.9

zhan 詳 (zhan) See qian
zhan 飛, 展 (zhaan) 1. To ripple in the wind: YQX 171.21. To wrestle: WB 804.14
2. To keep a steady prostitute: YQX 1576.10. Also shanbiao 當 - 時 暗, zhanao'rb 獸 兒
zhancanbang 展 参 榜 (zhaancanbaang) To leave a calling card: DXX 162.10
zhanchang'r 占 場 兒 (zhanlongtou) First place: WB 104.10. Also zhanpaichang 當 排 佔 排
zhanche 當 車 (zhanche) Felt-canopied carriage used by a Uyghur concubine in Tang times: YQX 10.17
zhandi 佔 侍 (zhaandih) See dianti
zhanding jietie 新 釘 截 軌 (zhaandihng jietie) Feats of skill in variety shows (cleaving nails and severing iron): WB 275.20
zhandeludu 戰 篤 詩 (zhaanmei) To wink; make eyes: WB 85.11
zhanchang'rb 占 場 兒 (zhanlongtou) See zhan-aotou
zhannelqiang 當 車 (liuchenqiang) To pass the lips; speak of: WB 63.6
zhannao'r 當 呆 (zhanao'r) See zhanbiao
zhannian 當 年 (zhannian) 1. To be attached to; be caught up in. 2. To be infected by: YQSC IV 369. Also zhanzhan 占 捕 佔 捕
zhansusu 當 捕 佔 (zhansusu) See zhandusu
zhansu 當 捕 (zhanzhan) To be related: YQX 704.2
zhantao 當 招 (zhantao) To make war: WB 59.17
zhansheng tuomaol 時 上 擦 毛 (zhansheng tuomaol) See mao'li tuozhan
zhansusu 當 擊, 擊 (zhanzhan) To be related: YQX 704.2
zhantao 當 招 (zhantao) To make war: WB 59.17
zhanshu 當 捕 佔 (zhanzhan) To be related: YQX 704.2
zhanshu 當 捕 佔 (zhanzhan) To be related: YQX 704.2
zhantao 當 招 (zhantao) To make war: WB 59.17
zhanshu 當 捕 佔 (zhanzhan) To be related: YQX 704.2
zhanwu 沾污, 污～, 污汙 (zhaanwu) To defile, contaminate: YQX 1658.4. Also zhan-wo 污汚
zhanxinxin 戰欣欣 (zhahnxinxin) See zhanqinqin
zhanyan 談眼 (zhaanyaan) Dazzling: MDT 118.7
zhanyan 談眼, 瞪, 暗～ (zhaanyaan) See zhayan
zhanyan shumei 展眼舒眉 (zhaanyaan shumei) To wear a pleased expression: YQX 821.8
zhanzhan 占粘, 沾～ (zhanzhan) See zhannian
zhanyan 戰驃 (zhahnyaan) Military bay horse with a white belly: DXX 45.12

zhang

zhang 张 (zhang) To look out for, watch over (= 盯): WB 286.3
zhang 掌 (zhaang) To light (lamp, fire): YQX 1512.4
Zhang Biegu 張懷古 (zhang biehguu) See biegu
zhangduan 枝斷 (zhahngduahn) To punish with a caning: YQX 1609.5
zhanghuang 張荒 (zhanghuang) See zhangkuang
zhangji 掌記 (zhaangjih) Drama script: CLS 231.7
zhangjiegai 長節概 (zhaangjiegaih) To increase prestige: YQX 935.15
zhangke 掌客 (zhaangkeh) See zhuke
zhangkuang 張狂, 獨～, 喧～ (zhangkuang) Panic-stricken; out of control: YQX 341.7. Also huangzhang 荒獐, 慌獐, 慌～, zhanghuang 荒獐, 慌～, zhangzhang kuangkuang ～～～,獐獐～～～

zhangluo 張羅 (zhaangluol) 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 zengluo 争～, 挝～

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 (zhaangshahng guanwen) Easy; easily done; plain to see (lines in the palm): WB 96.17
zhangsilun 掌絲綸 (zhaangsiluhn) 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 (zhangtailuh) See Zhangtaijie
Zhangtai lubangliu 章臺路傍柳 (zhangtai luhbangliuu) Prostitute (after a Tang story about a Miss Liu of the Zhangtai district: YQX 1258.8
zhangtuo 仗托 (zhaangtuo) To rely on; trust to: ZXZY 134.5
zhangxian 枝限 (zhaangxiahn) Strict time limit, which results in a beating for anyone who exceeds it: SHZ c3
zhangya maizui 張牙齊嘴 (zhangyal mahzuii) To boast: LU 386
zhang'zou 杖子頭, 帽～～ (zhaang'zoul) Chief, head: WB 782.1
zhangzhang kuangkuang 張張狂狂, 獨獨～～ (zhangzhang kualngkuang) See zhangkuang
zhangzhi 張志, ～致, ～智 (zhangzhih) To display erudition; impress: YQX 1044.17
zhangzhu 張主 (zhaangzhuu) To resolve to do a thing; decide on an action: YQX 897.17

zhao

zhao 早 (zhao) 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 beijiao

zhaochen mushi 趁朝暮食 (zhaochehn muhsil) 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, zhaohuang ~状, chengzhao ~, chengfu ~状, zhaozui ~罪, zhaoxiang ~详

Zhao Da Wang Er 趙大王二 (zhao da waling erh) See Zhao Er

zhaoanjing 照膽鏡 (zhaohdanjiing) Mirror of the first emperor of Qin that could reflect a man’s internal organs: MDT 275.4

zhaoao'r 着道兒 (zaohdaor) To fall into a trap; fall into someone’s clutches: YQX 937.12

zhao[dui] 招對 (zhaodui) 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 waling dah) See Zhao Er

zhao[ling] 招領 (zhaoeling) To cause trouble: MDT 29.2

zhaofu[zhuang] 招伏狀 (zhaoful-zhuahng) See zhaocheng

Zhao Gao songdengtai 趙果送燈台, ~藁~~~ (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, ~藁~~~ (zhao gao songzengai) Confusion of an old Sichuan folk tale. See Zhao Gao songdengtai

zhao Guanxi 糾關西 (zhao guanxi) Lackeys of Guanxi (regions of Shanxi and Shaanxi): YK 2.11. See also Guanxihan

zhao[haun] 着昏 (zhaohaun) To feel dizzy, dazed, stunned: YQX 405.6

zhao[laor]~ (zhaoalaor) Hand: YQX 481.3. See also 'lao

zhao[mu] 照目 (zhaoimu) See Zhaoz

zhao[nao] 着腰 (zhaoanao) To get angry: YQX 1295.17

zhaoqu 照 quatre, ~凃 (zhaoquhu) To look after, care for: DXX 132.14

zhao[shang]dahuodian 招商打火店 (zhao[shang] dahuoodiahn) See zhaoshangshe

zhao[shang]dian 招商店 (zhao[shang]diahn) See zhaoshangshe

zhao[shang]she 招商舍 (zhao[shang]sheh) Inn, lodge: WB 195.7. Also zhaoshangdian ~店, zhaoshang dahuodian ~打火店

zhao[taile] 照臺 (zhaohtai) Mirror: DXX 88.1

zhao[tai] 招討 (zhao[taile]) Best, most outstanding (derives from an old official title duzhao taoshi du): DXX 21.12


zhao[tou] 剛頭 (zhao[tou]) To behead: YANG 1 151.5

zhao[xiang] 招詳 (zhao[xiang]) See Zhao[cheng]

zhao[qu] 照虜 (zhao[qu]) To hunt; look for: YQX 234.21

zhao[ye] 爲言 (zhao[ye]) Fig. Sexual congress: YQX 1656.18

zhao[ze] 招子 (zhao[ze]) Theater bill, notices, advertisements: CLS 137.4. Also zhaomu ~目, huazhao'r 花~兒
zhaozi 窝子 (zhaozii) 1. Simpleton, dimwit 2. Servant, lackey: WB 903.20
zhaozhan 招栈(~展,~選) (zhaozhaan) To flutter in the wind: WB 115.10. Also zhaozhe ~折
zhaozhao momo 招摩摩 (zhaozhao molmol) To linger: YQX 170.18
zhaozhe 招折 (zhaozhel) See zhaozhan
zhaozheng 照証 (zhaozhenghng) Proof, evidence: a document, contract; also, a witness; also, to serve as witness: YQX 203.21
zhaozhuang 招狀 (zhaozhuahng) See zhao [cheng]
zhaozhuo 招著 (~著) (zhaozhuol) To select, recruit: WB 37.2
zhaozui 招罪 (zhaozuih) See zhao[cheng]

zhe

zhe 折 (zhel) An act in Yuan dramas. See also banzhe
zhe 者 (zhée) This (old form of 遠): YQX 892.15.
'zhe 者 (zhée) 1. Suff. For numbers when enumerating: YQX 705.7; with verbs to denote the present progressive tense (= 着): WB 43.9. 2. Part. Final, expressing the imperative or hortatory: YQX 137.11
'zhe 遠 (zhēh) Pat. Syl.: YQX 151.16
zhebi[']r 這壁兒 (zhebihhr) See yibixiang
zhebian 折辨 (zhebianh) See zhezheng
zhedil'遠地兒 (zheidhir) This place, here: MZJ 48.3
zhecuo 折挫,~剌 (zhecuoh) 1. To torment, mistreat; insult: LZY 59.4, 121.1. 2. Dejected, dispirited; frustrated: YQSC IV 407 (3,4)
zheda[']l遠搭裏 (zhedaulii) See zheda[']r
zheda[']r 遠搭~,~打~,~答~ (zhehder) Here, in this place: YQX 587.11.

Also zheta[']r ~塌~,~塌~; zheda[']li~ ~裹; zhetu[']r ~蛇~
zhedang 折當 (zhedanghng) To compensate for; give as equivalent: YQX 324.5
zhedang 遠當 (zhedang) To obstruct, ward off (dang = 擋): DXX 20.13
zhedao 折倒,~到 (zhedaoh) To suffer physical or mental anguish; be wrecked or devastated: MZJ 66.15; WB 296.2; YANG I 275.6
zhe'de 遠的 (zhehde) This, here (= 這個): YQX 1379.1
zhe'die 遠迭 (zhediel) To fend, ward off (die = 的): LZY 56.1
zhedui 折對 (zheduih) See zhezheng
zhefa 折罰,~乏 (zhelfal) To punish: YQX 127.19
zhegan 折敢 (zhelgaan) To dare to: LZY 18.7
zhegou 折勾 (zhegou) See zhesun
“Zhegu” 鵝鵝 (zhegu) See Zhelagu
zheguban 鵝鵝班,~班 (zheguban) Spice added to tea: YQX 353.21
zhegui panguo 折桂攀高 (zheguih panguo) To graduate and become prominent: WB 86.3
zheguo'r 近鴛鴦 (zheguor) See yiguo'r
zhehao 折耗 (zhehaoh) See zhesun
zhejian 哲劍 (zhejiahn) Sword of knowledge and intelligence: YQX 580.3
zhejie jiage 遠裁架隔 (zhejiel jiahgel) See jiage [zhejie]
zhejie jiajie (zhejiel jiahjiee) See jiage [zhejie]
zhedj'un 折準 (zhedjuun) To compensate for: WB 333.15
zhela 遠刺,~者 (zhelah) 1. To make a fool of: YQX 942.19. 2. To involve, implicate: WB 910.11
“Zhelagu” 者刺古,～～骨 (zheelaahu) Aria title in Yuan music dramas: YQX 1375.1. Also Zhegu 烏鴒, Lagu ～～
zhelan 遮攔 (zheeln) To restrain; obstruct; fence in: YQX 1657.21; also, restraint: WB 290.5
zhe'e banchou 折了半籌 (zhele baun-chou) To lose; draw a short lot: WB 62.14
zhe'e qifen 折了氣分 (zhele qihfehn) To lose one’s honor: WB 272.8
zheliang 談量 (zheilliahng) To estimate; imagine: MZJ49.11
zhema 折磨者～ (zhema) See zhemo
zhemo 遮莫, 折～, 折末, 者～, 者末, 者摩, 折摩, 者麼 (zemoh) 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 (zhelpialnyil) See lupiliany
zheqijian 這其間 (zheqijian) See qijian
zheshi 折殺 (zhelsah) To shorten a child’s life by overindulgence: YQX 413.15
zhesi 這厮 (zhesi) See si
zhesuan 折算 (zhelsuahn) 1. To plot to harm another: WB 713.18. 2. From one system of measurement to another
zhesun 折損 (zhelsuun) To lose; sacrifice (lives in battle): WB 743.6. Also zhegou 折損, zhehao 折損
zheta'r 這塌兒,～塌～,～塔～ (zhehtar) See zheda'r
zhetuo'r 這坨兒 (zhetuoer) See zheda'r
zhexie 這些 (zhehexie) Here (like 這裏): 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, zhedian ～辯, zhizheng 質～, 裁～, zhidui 質對
zheshangjin 折巾 (zhelzhongjin) See putou
zheshun 映衬 (zhelzhuun) 折准 See zhun('he)
zhenn 足 (zhen) Immortal being: YQX 723.9
zhenchang 鎮常 (zhehchialng) Often, frequently: YQX 702.16
zhenguan'li touming 針關裏透命 (zhehnguanlii toumihngh) See zhenguan'li touming
zhenguan'li touming 針關裏透命 (zhenguanlii touming) To narrowly escape death, as through the eye of a needle: LZY 8.4. Also zhenguan'li touming ～～～～透～
zhenn'jia 真家,～加 (zhenjia) Truly (=真個): WB 85.15
zhennla 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
zhennliang 料量 (zhenniang) To consider; deliberate: YQX 634.6
zhenna 陣馬 (zhennmaa) Fig. Male spectators at a show or theater: CLS 228.4
zhennri'jia 鎮日家 (zhennrihjia) Every day; after day: DXX 142.14
zhense 摸色 (zhehnsheh) To flush with anger: YQX 711.10
Zhenwu 真武 (zhenwuu) 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～
zhennzen 時 瞳 (zhehnzheen) With fixed and staring eyes: YQX 658.2
zhenn[zen]zhi 真 致 (zhenzhennh) Delicate: MZJ488.11
zheng

zheng 争 (zheng) To differ: WB 14.3
zheng 峰, 持, 墩 (zheng) See cheng[da]
'zheng 持, 持, 墩 (zhehng) Meas. For pictures, paintings: WB 972.12
zheng! 持 (zhehng) Ah! YQSC IV 435 (5)
zheng 持 (zheng) 1. To polish; rub, wipe (to beautify): DXX 64.13. 2. To engage by eating (= 鋪): WB 246.16. Variant: 持
3. To get free from: YQX 651.19. 4. In a daze: See also lizheng, zheng' ma
zheng 持 (zheng) To earn through effort: YQX 1.12.
zheng 持, 持 (zheng) To open up: YQX 256.4
zheng 鋪 (zheng) To sharpen: WB 508.6. Pronounced cehng in YQSC IV 434
zheng 持, 持 (zhehng) To hold up: MDT 69.6
zheng'ba 正八 (zhengba) Dao. Priest: CCYD 201. See also ’ba
zhengban 整扮 (zhengbahn) In full regalia, in full costume: WB 122.13
zhengce 持侧 (zhengceh) See zhengchuai
zhengcha 持差, 他又 (zhengcha) To be at odds; be at variance: YQX 357.14, MDT 29.3. Also chazheng ~
zhengcha 睅察 (zhengchal) To stare: DXX 45.13
zhengcha daxiao 瞪察大 小 (zhengchal daxxiaao) To look over the situation: DXX 42.7
zhengchi 持 瞪 (zhehngchil) To be in a daze, be in a stupor: YQX 127.10. Also zhengzheng chichi ~ ~ ~ ~
zhengchuai 持 搴 (zhehngchuaih) 1. To obtain by struggle; make an effort (variants: ~ 面, 面): YQX 44.11, YQX 1374.2. 2. To struggle against, resist (variants: ~ 面, 面, zhengcuo ~ 捔, zhengce ~ 侧): 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 ~, 扎~
zhengchuo 整 操, ~ 织 (zhehngchuoh) See zhengshuo
zhengcong 琴 琴, ~ (zhengcong) Sound of playing a musical instrument. Also zheng- zong ~
zhengcuo 持 持 (zhengcuoh) See zhengchuai
zhengdan 正 六 (zhehngdahn) Principle female lead in a Yuan music drama. See also dan
zhengdang 纛 (zhengdahng) Rotation process of the five phases, wuxing 五行: YFG 31.6
zhengdaotou jingdaowei 祟到 头 竞 到尾 (zhengdaotoul jihngdaowweei) To fight to the finish: YQX 1508.13
zhengdian 釘 紅 (zhengdiaan) To sign a personal mark or a signature: YQX 208.17
zhengdian beihua 紅 背畫 (zhengdian beihua) To paint a back: YQ 208.13
zhengdun 整度 (zhengduhn) In full measure; also, long and hard (look): YQX 92.18
zhengfeng 紅 風 (zhengfeng) At sword’s point (over a woman): YQX 228.5
zhengjiao 争 長 (zhengjiao) To wrestle: WB 796.6. Also xiangbo 相搏, xiangpu 相撲, sipu 廳撲
zhengjing 争 競 (zhengjing) 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 (zhehngjunhuh) Military recruit: YQX 543.14
zheng'leben 正了本. 挟～, 誠～. 徵～ (zhehngleben) To make good on a commitment; insure one gets one’s money’s worth: YQX 203.6
zhengli 整理 (zhehnglii) To repair: YQX 842.10
zhengluo 争罗, 挟～ (zhehngluol) See zhengluo
zheng'ma 挟麼 (zhengma) See zhehngma
zhengmengshi 挟盟师 (zhehngmengshi) See zhengmengshi
zhengming 正名 (zhehngmilng) See timu zhengming
zhengmingshi 正名师, ~明. 誠明～ (zhehngmingshi) Witness, eyewitness: YQX 116.15. Also zhengmengshi 誠盟～
zhengmo 正末 (zhehngmol) Principal male role-type in Yuan music dramas. See also mo zhengna 争那 (zhengnah) See zhengnuo
zhengnai 争奈 (zhengnaih) But; also, unfortunately: YQX 1499.7. Also zhengnuo ～那
zhengnuo 正那 (zhehngnuoh) See nuo 那, zhengnai
zhengqian 正钱 (zhehngqialn) Fair price: YQX 1593.19
zhengqiangqian 正腔钱 (zhehngqiangqialn) Tips to a courtesan or entertainer: YQX 266.19
zhengrong 正荣 (zhehngrong) To show merit, achieve fame: YQX 152.18
zhengru 争如 (zhehngru) How can...compare with? (zheng = 争): YQX 723.10.
zhengshou 正授 (zhehngshouh) Formal appointment to office: YQX 635.15
zhengshu 正束 (zhehngshuh) See zhengshuo
zhengshuo 正捆 (zhehngshuoh) To make militarily ready: YQX 408.21. Also zhengshu
~束, zhengshuo ～描. ～奴, zhengzhuo ～捉, zhengsuo ～肅
zhengsu 正素 (zhehngsuh) See zhengshuo
zhengtiaohua 正条划 (zhehngtiaolhuah) Legal statutes: YQX 413.13
zhengtou gu-nao 爭頭鼓腦 (zhengtoul guunaao) To contend for the limelight: YQX 958.1. Also gunao zhengtou ～～~, zhengtou huonao ～～活～
zhengtou huonao 爭頭活腦 (zhengtoul huulnaao) See zhengtou gunao
zhengtou niaoz 正頭娘子 (zhengtoul nialngzi) Legal wife: LZY 154.8
zhengxi[ge] 争些个 (zhengxiye) See zhengxi[re]
zhengxi[re] 争些兒 (zhengxiyer) Nearly, almost: YQX 716.4. Also zhengxi[ge] ～～個
zhengyan shanmei 睜眼苫眉 (zhengyan shanmeil) To put on an act: YQX 917.4
zhengyan tiaohuanghe 睜眼跳黃河 (zhengyan tiaohhuanghel) To have no way out; be caught in a dilemma (to leap into the Yellow River with open eyes): YQX 1417.9
Zhengyangmen 正陽門 (zhengyangmen) Imperial palace gate at Bianliang 悖 in Song times: YQX 4.5
zhengzaohong 摹畫紅 (zhehngzaohong) Reddish-brown: WB 65.15
zheng'zheyan 睜着眼 (zhengzheyan) With open eyes; also, aware of the consequences: YQX 1417.9
zheng'zheyan zuo he'zheyan shou 睜着眼 做合着眼 受 (zhengzheyan zuoh helzheyan shouh) Prov. As you sow, so shall you reap; you get what you deserve: YQX 754.21
zhengzheng chichi 摹摹癱癱 (zhengzheng chichi) See zhengchi
zhengzheng kexie 蒸蒸克諧 (zhengzheng kexiel) Harmonious feelings in abundance: MZJ 384.15

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zhengzhi 争知 (zhengzhi) Who knows?; (I'd) like to know: YQX 710.1
zhengzhuo 整捉 (zheengzhuo) See zhengshuo
zhengzong 祯聪 (zhengzong) See zhengcong

zhi

'zhi 只 (zhii) 1. Suf: Verbal (functions like 着): YQX 1217.15. 2. Substitute for 這: YQX 1531.8. See also ze
zhí 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
zhī 祇 (zhiih) Crease, wrinkle: YQX 1651.15, DXX 142.5
zhī 贅 (zhil) To conceal, hide: WB 69.15
zhībei'z 紙褙子 (zhiheibeihs) Sleeveless purple long dress worn by courtesans in official service (紙 is 紙 in YANG I 192.3): YQX 1263.8.
'zhībo 只波 (zhibobo) See zhī 只
zhībo 支捫 (zhibobo) To allocate or dispatch troops: WB 115.2
zhícêfang 置側房 (zhihecfalhng) To take a courtesan as mistress
zhǐchí luanyu 罰羨與 (zhichil launyu) To disobey the emperor: YQX 95.16. Also luanyu zhǐchí 罰與 ～ 羨 it, yancun zhuaantuaan
zhícông 执從 (zhiconghng) Attendant in the yamen or upperclass household: WB 1013.3
zhícun zhuaantuan 治村韓幢 (zhicun zhuaantuan) See yancun zhuaantuan
zhídai 執袋 (zhidaih) Cloth bag used by Daoist and Buddhist priests: YQX 1100.17
zhídang 支當 (zhidang) To bear up under; withstand: YQX 1110.16
zhídang 直當 (zhidang) Certainly, surely: WB 131.13
zhídang bu'de 值當不的 (zhidang buhde) Not worth: THS 162.14
zhídào 址道 (zhidaoh) See sedao
zhídiao 支調 (zhidaoh) To send; order: YQX 916.9
zhídiao queding 直釣缺丁 (zhidaoh quehding) See zhigou queding
zhídong 直東 (zhidong) Toward the north: DXX 5.11
zhídú 制度 (zhidu) To make, manufacture: HUJI III 13.1
zhídui 支對 (zhihdu) 1. To answer, reply, respond: YQX 1507.16. 2. To cope with, deal with; handle: YQX 740.6
zhídū 質對 (zhidu) See zhezheng
zhífa 支髪 (zhifah) Hair standing on end: MZJ 289.2. Also zhishengsheng ～ 生生, zhizhengzheng 直爭爭
zhífang 執方 (zhifah) Obstinate, stubborn: MDT 90.10
zhìfen 支分 (zhifah) (All sources disagree about the meaning) To order around; cope or deal with: YQSC IV 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
zhífú 指腹 (zhifuh) Old custom of betrothing children while still in the womb: YCJ 1.1
'zhíge 只个之～ (zhige) See 'zege
zhígongju 知貢舉 (zhigongju) Official in charge of examinations and recommendations: MZJ 298.11
zhígonglou 至公樓 (zhigongloul) Hall where examinations were held: WB 74.17. Also Zhigongtang ～ 焉
Zhígongtang 至公堂 (zhigongtalng) See Zhigonglou
zhígou queding 直勾缺丁 (zhigou quehding) To demonstrate strength (straighten...
metal hooks and bend nails): YQX 691.2.

zhigu’li 只古裏 (zhiguulii) See zeguan’li
zhiguan 知觀 (zhiguan) Dao. Abbess of a convent: MDT 83.3
zhigu’an’li 只管裏.～里 (zhiguanaalii) See zeguan’li
zhihou gongren 祇候公人 (zhihou gongreln) See zhihou[ren]
zhihou[ren] 祇候人 (zhihouhreln) 1. Attending officer to a high yamen official: YQX 1507.4. Also Paizi 義子 2. Chief steward in an upper-class household: SDJ 196 n.2. Also zhihou gongren ～ 公 ～. See also zhicong

zhihuqiao 紙糊鍛 (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 支劃 (zhihuai) 1. To arrange; plan 2. To meddle in affairs; manipulate: YQX 784.3
zhihui 知會 (zhihui) 1. To know, understand: WB 926.18. 2. To inform; communicate: WB 435.7
zhihuo 紙火 (zhihuo) Paper items (money, houses, animals) burned in sacrifice to the dead: CCYD 482. Also zhizha ～ 刺
zhijia’z 支架子 (zhijiahz) To strike an imposing stance on stage: YQX 517.10
zhijian’z 紙宴子.～宴 (zhijianhz) Foot-kicked shuttlecock (a hackysack made of paper): YQX 580.4
zhijiao 直脚 (zhijiao) Simply; straightforwardly: HUJI II 78.12
zhijiao fuqi 指腳夫妻 (zhijiao fuqi) Betrothed at a young age or at birth (betrothed by the feet). After the legend of Wei Gu 懋 因 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 志節 (zhijiejie) Chastity; purity: YQX 1665.7
zhijiu 置就 (zhijiju) To acquire and secure: YQX 1503.13
zhijue’r 指決兒 (zhijueer) Where the archer’s finger pulls the bow string: MZJ 353.13
‘zhila 支剌 (zhila) Suff: Meaningless word suffix. See also ‘wula, ‘getuo, and ‘zhisha
zhilala 支剌剌 (zhilalala) Spilling out (brains; zhi = 江): YQX 750.19
zhilan 芝蘭 (zhilan) Fig. Son; talented young man: MDT 18 n5

zhileng[leng] 支楞楞 (zhilengleng) 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 lengleng ～～～.zhileng lenglengzheng ～～～～.zhileng lengleng ～～～～.zhileng lenglengteleng (zhilenglengteleng) See .zhileng[leng]

zhileng lengleng 支楞楞 (zhilengleng) See .zhileng[leng]
zhileng lenglengzheng 支楞楞爭 (zhilenglengzheng) See .zhileng[leng]
zhileng zhileng 支楞楞 (zhilengzhileng) See .zhileng[leng]

zhili 賛禮 (zhili) Ceremony upon meeting: HUJI III 12.10
zhiliang 智量, 志 (zhiliangh) Intelligence; acumen; resourcefulness: YQX 513.17
zhiliao 賛料 (zhiliao) To supervise, manage; attend to things: YQX 1500.8
zhiliu zhila 直留支剌, 只～～ (zhiliulzhila) Cacophony of a shrewish tongue: YQX 559.11
zhilu 紙爐, 烏～ (zhilul) Incinerator where sacred paper and paper bearing writing is burned: ZXZY 58.4. Also jiaopen 焚盆, huochi 火池

zhima 紙馬 (zhiimaa) Spirit paper imprinted with a god’s image, burned in sacrifice to the dead: YQX 1740.20
zhimi 指迷 (zhiimil) To point out paths of delusion in life: YQX 720.11
zhimo 知末 (zhiimoh) Minor official title: YQX 888.11
zhinan 直南 (zhinahn) To the south: DXX 28.n.93
zhiniangzei 南 (zhinialngzeil) See runiang’dé
zhipan 結 (zhiipan) To implicate; involve: YQX 1488.3
zhipiao 肥 (zhipiao) Fat: YQX 992.2
Zhiqi 繼 (zhiqil) See [Wu]zhiqi
zhiqing’dé 禮 (zhihqingde) At the very least: WB 8.2
zhique 鳥 (zhiqueh) Variety of bird: MZJ 598.15
zhiran 直然 (zhirlarn) Already: WB 73.2
zhiru 至如 (zhirul) If, though: YQX 1207.2
zhise 於色 (zihishe) Appropriate or essential items: CCYD 297, SHZ c72
zhise 撒色 (zihiseh) To roll dice: THS 39.13
‘zhisha 支殺, ~煞, ~沙 (zhishha) Suf. For verbs and adjectives: YQX 784.20, YQX 1403.16. See e’zhisha 惡支沙, 惡支煞, 惡支~
zhisha’dé 支殺的 (zhishade) Harshly, roughly: YQX 1618.4
zhishanmaimo 指山賣磨 (zhishan maimol) To mislead; practice deception (point to a mountain to sell a millstone): YQX 491.7. Also zhishan shuomo ~ ~説～
zhishan shuomo 指山說磨 (zhishan shuomoh) See zhishan maimo
zhishao 枝稍 (zhishao) Details: YQX 572.16

zhishen 只甚 (zhihsheln) Doing what?: YQX 854.20
zhishen 致身 (zihshen) To the end of life: HUJI III 28.9
zhishen’má tui 直甚磨類 (zhishelhina tui) See zhishentui
zhishentui 直甚類 (zhishelntui) What the fuck do I care?, isn’t worth a damn: YQX 194.12. Also zhishen’má tui ~ ~麼～
zhishengsheng 支生生 (zhishengsheng) See zhifa
zhishi 知識, 智 (shishil) 1. Friend: YQX 1288.18. 2. Wise, experienced, and brave man: WB 617.4. 3. Knowledge; experience; skill, know-how: WB 525.4
zhiuso 只索 (zhisuo) See zesusuo
zhitangping 紙湯瓶 (zhiitangpilng) Fig. Prostitute (a “paper-thin jar”: it heats up easily): YQX 1254.19
zhititiao 紙提條 (zhihitiaol) Strips of paper: YQX 1617.18
zhit’ou 直頭 (zhiltou) Truly, really: HUJI III 80.6
zhitougan 枝頭乾 (zhitoulgan) Variety of water plant: YQX 1435.11
zhitou 大頭 (zhitou) To tire the fingers (in foreplay): WB 294.3
zhiwei 知委 (shiweii) To know clearly: YRZJ 85.6
zhiwu 支吾,枝 (zhiwul) 1. To withstand: YQX 356.6. 2. To resist; refuse: DXX 165.14; make excuses: YQX 1382.15. 3. To obstruct, impede; drive away: YQX 341.8
zhixi 支擊 (zhixih) Robe: DXX 142.7
zhixia’dé 直下,~得 (zhixiahde) To act without regret or hesitation: YQX 1500.6
zhixinhu 知心書 (zhixinhu) Love letter: YANG I 289.10
zhiyan weigeng 指雁為羹 (zhiyahn weigeng) See zhi yun’zhongyan zuogeng
zhìyè 枝葉 (zhìyé) Relatives, relations: WB 14.8
zhìyì 祈禱, 於 (zhìyì) I pay my respects (polite greeting while bowing): YQX 885.13. Also bàiyì 拜, 作, 做
zhìyōu diàndéng bùniàn 脂油點燈 (zhìyōu diàndéng bùniàn) To burn fat for lamplight requires a wick (a twist of cloth); a xìehouyu 歇後語 from a comic routine, as follows: “What horse shall he ride?” “Burn fat for lamplight!” “What does that mean?” “A twist of cloth!” (bùniàn 布捻 is a pun on bùniàn, “to go by car number eleven,” i.e., “to go on foot”): YQX 809.20
zhìyu 治魚 (zhìyu) To clean a fish: YQX 1666.3. Also chìyu 持
zhìyuán 祇園 (zhìyuán) Bud. Jetavana Gardens, given to the Buddha by Anathapindaka: YQSCIV 467
zhìyüe 指約, 止 (zhìyüe) To restrain: DXX 49.7
zhī yùn’zhòngyānzúogēng 指雲中雁做羹 (zhī yùn’zhòngyān zuògēng) 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 zhīyān weigēng ～為～
zhīzī hǎier 孺子孩兒 (zhīzī hǎier) See dízī hǎier
zhízhā 塵鰈 (zhízhā) See zhíhuō
zhízhàng 指撐 (zhízhàng) To prop up, support (zhì = 支): YRZJ 95.12
zhízhāo 質照 (zhízhāo) Proof, evidence: YQX 1750.5
zhízhēng 質證, 耿 (zhízhēng) See zhezhēng
zhízhēng yījiàodì 只爭一腳地 (zhízhēng yījiàodì) In the nick of time: DXX 164.2
zhízhēngzhēng 直爭爭 (zhízhēngzhēng) See zhīfa
zhīzhī 郭 (zhīzhī) Chief of the Xiongnu tribes: MZJ 537.8
zhīzhī[zhī] 支支支, 攻攻攻 (zhīzhīzhī) Sounds of grumbling stomachs; sound of mumbling; sound of weeping: YQX 1044.18
zhīzhòng 知重 (zhīzhòng) To love, value, appreciate: YQX 1657.16
zhī[zhuan] 支轉 (zhīzhuan) To send away; find a pretext to induce someone to leave: YQX 1507.16
zhīzuan 知算, 智 (zhīzuan) See chuozuan
zhòng 中 (zhòng) 1. In the heart: YANG I 147.10. 2. Fitting, suitable: WB 991.1. 3. To be effective: YQX 198.17
zhōngbūchēng 終不成 (zhōngbūchēng) See zhōngbudao
zhōngbudào 終不道 (zhōngbudào) Do you mean to say?; is it possible that?: WB 39.2. Also būchēng ～成, būrán ～然, zhōngbūrán ～然, zhōngbūchēng ～～成
zhōngbudào 終不然 (zhōngbudào) See zhōngbudào
zhōngchàngshì 中常侍 (zhōngchàngshì) Official of the inner palace: MZJ 366.11
zhōngding 鐘鼎 (zhōngding) See shānlǐn zhōngding
zhōnggōng 中宮 (zhōnggōng) Inner palace (residence of the empress); empress: YQX 358.9
Zhōngguī 鍾鼓司 (zhōngguī) Bureau of Music and Entertainment: WB 938.15
zhōngguó shōuyīn 種果收因 (zhōngguó shōuyīn) To commit acts that will have consequences in the next incarnation: YQX 298.6
zhōngge 和 (zhōngge) All respond in chorus: MZJ 213.5
zhōnghuò 種火 (zhōnghuò) To kindle a fire: YQX 565.6
zhōnghuó 種火 (zhōnghuó) Sounds of grumbling stomachs; sound of mumbling; sound of weeping: YQX 1044.18
zhongqiu 重囚 (zhohngqiul) One accused of serious crimes: HUJI III 97.7
zhongqiu 鍾球 (zhongqiu) 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 仲人 (zhongreln) Prostitute; courtesan: YQX 1393.11
Zhongshan [qianriji] 中山千日酒 (zhongshan qianriji) Wine that intoxicates for one thousand days: YCJ 64.1
Zhongshantu 中山兔 (zhongshantu) See Zhongshan yutuhao
Zhongshan yutuhao 中山玉兔毫 (zhongshan yuhuhao) Fine writing brush (made of Zhongshan rabbit hair): YQX 707.14. Also tuhao ~ ~, Zhongshantu ~ ~ ~
zhongshi 仲使 (zhohngshii) 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 (zhongtaohua kanzhuzhi) 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 種五穀 (zhongwusu) 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 種養 (zhongyangaang) To earn a livelihood (plant crops and raise silkworms): LZY 142.3
zhongyao 中腰 (zhongyao) Midpoint; also, midway: LZY 1.3
zhongyi 中衣 (zhongyi) Underwear: MZJ 347.1
zhongzhu muyang 中注模樣,~柱~ ~, ~珠~~ (zhongzhu muyang) Age, face, and figure: YQX 89.8
zhoubie[bie] 仲愧懼,仲~ (zhoubiebie) 1. Headstrong, obstinate; perversive: YQX 416.17. 2. Formal; majestic, dignified: DXX 63.10. 3. Fierce, cruel. Also zhoubiepie 仲做做
zhoucun 敷村 (zhoucun) See cunsha
zhoufang 周方 (zhouhfang) Kind treatment; consideration: WB 263.1
zhoujia 仲結 (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 中面 (zhouhmian) On first meeting: YQX 812.7
zhoupiepie 仲做做 (zhoupiepie) See zhoubie[bie]
Zhouqiao 周~ (zhouqiao) 1. Bridge in the Song capital of Bianliang 毗梁

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Zhouqiao 周~ (zhouqiao) 1. Bridge in the Song capital of Bianliang 毗梁
2. Bridges, in general, in Yuan music dramas: WB 189.11

zhouquan 周全, 隻 (~ (zhouquan) 1. To treat well: WB 971.16. 2. To help someone achieve a goal: YQX 1263.7

zhourao 纠缠 (zhouraao) Trouble, bother; discomfort: YQX 1396.3

zhoushui shufu 兌氷書符 (zhoushuishufu) Dao. Incantation to cure disease or ward off evil spirits (spitting water and writing the character 符 in vermilion ink): YQX 95.10

zhoutang 周堂 (zhoutaang) Auspicious day for a wedding: MDT 279.1

zhoutou'r simo'zte 軸頭兒厮抹着 (zhoutour simoozhe) Chance encounter (two carts’ axels touching in a narrow road; used as a threat with xiu 做: “make sure we never meet again”): YQX 145.12

zhoutang 周堂 (zhoutaang) Auspicious day for a wedding: MDT 279.1

zhoudao host at a dinner: THS 60.8

zhuding 逢 (zhuding) To follow closely:

zhufuren 竹夫人 (zhufureln) See qingnu

zhufu'z 住拂子 (zhufu) Fly whisk: WB 839.12. Also yingfu'z 蟲 —

zhugan 竹竿 (zhugan) Fig. Cultivated gentleman: YQX 144.16

zhugan'z 竹竿子 (zhuganze) Master of ceremonies; head of a dance troupe or troupe of entertainers in the Song dynasty: CCYD 323

zhugongdiao 諸宮調 (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 竹冠兒 (zhuguaner) Headdress adorned with pearls: YQX 1665.12

zhuhua husong 竹花好 （zhuhual husong) To shout “longlife”: MZJ 471.3


zhujian 主管 (zhujian) To manage, take care of: SHZ c57

zhujin mobian 主親安 (zhujin mohbien) Prov. Red turns black when in contact with ink: MZJ 477.7

zhuke 主客 (zhuke) 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 308 zhua'lao'r

pagoda casts no shadow): YQX 11.13. Also Zhuyingsi～影～

zhuliu 主留 (zhuliiul) 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 當馬 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 daoyuan 祝壽道院 (zhushou daoyuan) Dao. Temple maintained by contributions in exchange for ancestral blessings or accumulation of personal merit: YQX 1658.10. Also xianghuoyuan 象和院

zhusi[kaojuan] 主司考卷 (zhusiki kaojuan) Chief of imperial examinations: YQX 250.11

zhutian 諸天 (zhutian) Budd. All the Devas, all the gods of Heaven: WB 490.8

zhutuo 諸脫 (zhutuo) To get rid of, cast off: YQX 681.19

zhutuo 嘴托 (zhutuo) To plead: LZY 116.8

zhuei cuirao 珠圍翠繞 (zhuei cuih-raao) Surrounded by beautiful women in attendance: WB 44.5

Zhuxi liuyi 竹溪六逸 (zhuxi liuyi) Li Bai, one of the Six Recluses of Bamboo Creek: YQX 29.2

zhuxian 朱縣 (zhuxian) Strings on the guqin 古琴: HUJI III 51.11

zhuxuan 逐旋 (zhuxuan) Continuous; over and over: CCYD 719

zhuyanzu 朱顏子 (zhuyanzu) Ruddy-cheeked youth: WB 977.9

zhuyao 朱藻, (zhuyao) Waist: CCYD 267

zhuye 朱葉 (zhuye) Variety of wine: DXX 2.3

zhuyi 主依 (zhuyi) To rely on, depend on: WB 126.16

zhuyi 朱衣 (zhuyi) 1. Robes of attendants of officials: WB 16.21. 2. Red-robed one, a sign that one will pass the examinations (after Ouyang Xiu 欧陽修, who noticed a red-robed one nodding in approval of his essay): MZJ 304.10

Zhuyingsi 竹影寺 (zhuyingsi) See Zhulin

zhuang 朱郎, 朱郎 (zhuangyang) All ways, in every manner; also, all kinds: WB 5.14

zhu'z )小 (zhuz) Small wine bottle: SHZ c24

zhu'z )小 (zhuz) Small wine bottle: SHZ c24

zhuaguai 抓緊 (zhuaguai) To grasp the key (solution) to a problem: THS 72.12

zhu'a'alao'r 爪老兒 (zhu'a'alao'r) Hand: WEI 247.10. See also 'lao

zhua

zhua (zhua) To obtain by any means: YQX 2.1

zhuada 抓打 (zhuada) See guoda

zhuaer fengmo 抓耳風魔 (zhuaer fengmol) To be drunk and disoriented: HUJI III 85.11

zhuaguai 抓乘 (zhuaguai) To grasp the key (solution) to the a problem: THS 72.12

zhua'a'alao'r 爪老兒 (zhu'a'alao'r) Hand: WEI 247.10. See also 'lao
zhuaxian 抓掀 (zhuaxian) See chaoxian

zhuai

zhuaibu pima 揽布披麻 (zhuaibuhu pimal) See zhuaibu tuoma

zhuaibu tuoma 揽布拖麻 (zhuaibuhu tualma) To dress in mourning (cotton and hemp); YQX 127.3. Also zhuaibu pima

zhuaidaquan 擊大拳, ~ ~ 禪 (zhuaidahuqian) 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 zhuaiaquian

zhuaiaquian 擊權 (zhuaiaquian) See zhuaidaquan (3)

zhuaita 擊塌 (zhuaita) To overturn, topple; YQX 127.18

zhuaizha 擊打, ~ 扎 (zhuaizhazha) 1. To pull up, hitch up (clothing); YQX 833.14. 2. To tie up: YQSC IV 499

zhuaizha mianpi 擊面皮 (zhuaizhaimianpi) To show disappointment or disapproval (by facial expressions); WB 287.15

zhuan

zhuan 擊 (zhuan) To lure; YQX 1501.1

zhuanbing 揾 鈿 (zhuanbing) See huangzhuanbing

zhuanpeng 轶鈿 (zhuanpeng) Revolving lantern with cutout figures (silhouettes of horses) on the shade: SHZ c64; CCYD 509

zhuanqian 擊遷 (zhuanqian) To be promoted: HUIJII 20.9

zhuanren 擊身 (zhuanren) 1. To remarry: YQX 1429.11. 2. To take a new (male) lover: CCYD 509

zhuanting 擊廃 (zhuanting) To leave the yamen hall (officials); YQX 1001.3

zhuantuan xuncun 擊壚尋村 (zhuantuan xuncun) To go from village to village: LZY 8.9

zhuanzhan 角 於 (zhuanzhan) Curling wisps of smoke that resemble seal-style characters: WB 271.20
zhuanggu 壮孤

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 壮喝

To shout acclaim and applaud: WB 977.18

zhuanghun 壮溷

See zhuangtun

zhuang’jia 莠家

Farmer: YQX 550.11

zhuangjiu zhongxi 撰酒中席

(zhuangjiu zhongxi) See zhuangxi 壮喜

zhuangke 莠科, 庄~ (zhuangke) Land;
also, a farm: MZJ 570.8

zhuanglanzhuangdai 壮傴壯呆

(zhuanglanzhuangdai) To act, or pretend to be, stupid; CCYD 352. Also zhuangdai 壮呆 ~ ~休, ~ ~ ~娑

zhuanglang 壮浪

(zhuanglang) Strong and healthy: SHZ c20

zhuangliang 壮亮

(zhuangliang) To commit theft in broad daylight: LU 562

zhuangmenhong 撰門紅

Tips for musicians and chair bearers taking a new bride to her husband’s home: MDT 270.15

zhuangmenyang 撰門羊

(bzhuangmenyang) Betrothal gifts sent to the bride: YQX 532.15. See also badingwu 把定物

zhuangqiao 装跷

(zhuangqiao) See zhuangyao 壮霄

zhuangru 壮乳

(zhuangru) Heavy and clumsy (shoes): YQX 486.1

zhuang Taisui 撰太歲

(zhuang Taisui) To attach oneself to persons of power and influence (Taisui is the planet Jupiter); MDT 13.7

zhuangting 撹挺

(zhuangting) To affront, stand up against; offend: YQX 1260.4

zhuang’tou 壮頭

(zhuang’tou) Informant; accuser: YQX 164.11

zhuangtuan yanmen 撹憧沿門

(zhuangtuan yanmen) To peddle door to door: MZJ 209.1

zhuangwu 壮诬

(zhuangwu) To frame someone; falsely implicate: YQX 570.6. Also zangwu 賤 ~ 贓污

zhuangxi 壮喜

(zhuangxi) To crash a party; attend a banquet without an invitation: YQX 1205.7. Also zhuangjiu zhongxi 撹酒中~

zhuangxuan 壮豫, ~ 慘 (zhuangxuan)

To pretend to go along with; play a part; act coy: YQX 201.17

zhuangyan 壯嚴 (zhuangyan) To clothe lavishly; adorn: YQX 1384.9

zhuangyaomo 壯么麼 (zhuangyaomo) To strike a pose or assume an attitude; put on an act: YQSC IV 183

zhuangyao 壯幺, 装~ ~天, ~腰 (zhuangyao) To put on airs, act conceited: YQX 30.9. Also zhuangqiao 装跷

zhuangyuan 莠院 (zhuangyuan) See zhuanghu

zhuangyuanhong 莠元紅 (zhuangyuanhong) Name for the peony: WB 97.2

zhuang’z 壯子 (zhuang’z) See zhuangben

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zhui

zhui 鋒 (zhui) Type of awl (written 鋒 in Yuan times, later changed to 鍐): YRZJ 83.11

Zhuifengma 追風馬 (zhuiwfengmaa) See Zhuifengqi

Zhuifengpiao 追風骠 (zhuiwfengpiaoh) See Zhuifengqi

Zhuifengqi 追風騏 (zhuiwfengqili) Fine, fast horse (Zhuifeng was the name of the horse of the first emperor of the Qin dynasty): WB 60.14. Also Zhuifengma ~ 马, Zhuifengpiao ~ ~騏

zhuihou (zhuihou) To detain for interrogation or trial: LZY 143.9

zhuifengqi 追風馬 (zhuiwfengmaa) See Zhuifengqi

zhuihuan maixiao (zhuihuanmaixiaoh) To visit prostitutes: CCYD 654

zhuijian (zhuijianh) To sacrifice to release the souls of the dead: YQX 194.1

zhuijia (zhuijiah) To stay at home, be at home: YQX 1260.4

zhuike (zhuike) To make an effort: WB 274.2

zhunzhuan 追遠 (zhunzhuan) Situations of hardship and deprivation: YQX 641.11

zhunzhe 追折 (zhunzhe) 1. To forgive a debt. 2. To give an offset; give a discount: YQX 1499.4. Also zhunshu ~ 赎, zhezhun ~ ~

zhunzhun 追遠 (zhunzhun) Slowly: CCYD 392

zhun

zhun 衛 (zhun) True; pure: YQX 144.10

zhuncheng 准程, ~ 成, 準成, 準誠 (zhunzheng) Sure thing; something one can depend on: YQX 779.15

zhunfu 准伏 (zhunfu) 1. To sign an admission of guilt: YQX 1409.4. 2. To allow a complaint to be filed

zhunshu 准贓 (zhunshual) See zhun[zhe]

zhunyiwei 衛一味 (zhunyiweih) Purely, completely, uniformly: WB 263.14. Also chunyiweih 醇 ~ ~

zhunzai 追災 (zhunzai) Disaster: ZXZY 157.6

zhuo 着 (zhuo) 1. According to; considering: DXX 122.4. 2. Alright, yes: HUJI III 37.11. 3. To take, use; act, do: WB 51.3. 4. To have; exist: YQX 1296.14. 5. To be affected by: DXX 156.8

zhuo'ai 捉敗 (zhuo'aih) To take a trick (a thief): DXX 92.2

zhuo'an 捉絆 (zhuo'anh) To be plagued by difficulties: YQX 243.1

zhuo'chan 捉騙 (zhuo'chahn) To be deceived by tricks or trembles: SHZ c2

zhuo'dao 游道 (zhuodaoh) To be deceived by a trick, be fooled: YQX 1165.11

zhuo'dui'r 游對兒 (zhuoduir) In pairs: YQX 1455.6. Also zuodui'r 作 ~ ~

zhuo'ge tou'r 捕個頭兒 (zhuoge tou) To take a cut of winnings; seek undue advantage: YCJ 72.23

zhuo'hua 捕花 (zhuo'huh) To accept a marriage proposal: DXX 146.9

zhuo'hua'jia 捕家 (zhuo'huijia) To stay at home, be at home: YQX 1260.4

zhuo'hua'jin 捕家 (zhuo'huijin) To make an effort: WB 274.2

zhuo'mei 着魅 (zhuo'meih) Bewitched: MDT 91.5

zhuo'mian 卓面 (zhuo'mianh) Banquet fare, dishes: YQX 1314.10

zhuo'omo 着莫, 著, ~ 著, 著抹, ~ 末 (zhuo'moh) 1. To fathom, ascertain; grasp,
zhuoqiqi

comprehend: WB 282.12. 2. To vex, irritate: WB 349.15. 3. Assurance, certainty; results, outcome: WB 352.8

zhuoqiqi 咬七七 (zhuolqiqi) See chaoqi

zhuorou yifu 着肉衣服 (zhuolrouh yifu) Underwear: YQX 126.13

zhuosao 喋噪 (zhuolsaoh) Chirp of birds: YQX 1125.7

zhuoshi 着實 (zhuolshil) Suitable; reliable: YQSC IV 520

zhuoshida 着實打 (zhuolshildaa) To beat severely: YQX 640.15

zhuosho 着數 (zhuolshuh) Correct; just (legal decisions made according to heavenly ordained destiny): YQX 640.15

zhuowu 卓午 (zhuowuu) Noon: WB 222.20

zhuoyi 着意 (zhuolyi) See zhuoshi

zhuozao 喋噪 (zhuolzaoh) See zhuosao

zhuozhi 着志 (zhuolzhiih) To be attentive or diligent; heed, pay attention: YQX 263.8. Also zhuoyi 意

zi

zi 子 (zii) 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 (zih) See ze

ziciucao 自推挫 (zihciucoh) To repent and redress one’s errors: DXX 62.7

zidai 子待 (zidadai) = zhidai 只待

zidao 自道 (zhidaoh) = zhidao 只道

zidai 子弟 (zidih) 1. Brothel patrons; playboys: YQX 886.7. 2. Singer; actor: YQSC IV 525. 3. Young man: YQSC IV 526

zidian zitui 自推自推 (zhdian zihzhtui) To wrack the brains; consider from every angle: YQX 643.17. Also zitui zidian ~ ~ ~ ~

zidun zishuai 自尊自摔 (zhindun zishhuai) To stamp the foot and rage (dun = 頓): YQX 645.12. Also zidun zishuo 自尊自摔, zidun zisun 自尊自摔

zidun zishuo 自尊自摔 (zhindun zishhuoh) See zidun zishuai

zidun zisun (zhindun zishuoh) 自尊自滑
See zidun zishuai

zi'ge 子個 (ziige) See 'zege

Zigu sanniang 紫姑三娘 (ziigu san-nialng) Goddess of the privy: MZJ 543.4. Also Kengsan guniang 坑 ~ ~ ~

ziguan'li 子管裏 (ziiguanaanlii) See zeguan'li

zijiao'li 子腳裏 (ziijiaaolii) In one vigorous effort: DXX 146.9

zijinchui 紫金錠 (ziijnchui) Gold mace (given officials by the emperor to certify their authority): YQX 47.4

zijinliang 紫金梁 (ziijinliaang) Fig. Model of strength and power: noblemen in positions of power (“bridgebeam or ridgepole of finest gold”; usually appears with baiyuzhu 白玉柱 or biyuzhu 碧玉柱): YQX 1297.6.

zijinyu 紫金魚 (ziijinyl) Golden fish, emblem of high office (worn by officials above the third grade, sanpin 三品 during Tang times, and later changed to a golden tortoise): MZJ 315.13

zili 絲翎 (zilii) Muttonchop whiskers: YQX 1522.13

ziluolan 紫羅欄 (ziluolahn) Silk gown worn by the literati: WB 549.17

zima 子麻 (ziima) See zema

zimei 子妹 (ziimeih) Younger sister; sisters (zi =姊): WB 584.7

zimo 子末 (ziimoh) See zema

zimo 紫陌 (ziimoh) Streets of the capitol: YJC 31.22

zipa 子怕 (zipah) = zhipa 只怕

zisaiyan 紫塞烟 (ziisaihyan) Invasions of foreigners across Chinese borders: THS 172.5
zishen 自身 (zihshen) Woman’s reference to herself: YQX 193.4
zisheng 子声 (zihsheng) See zhesheng
zishi 哗示 (zihshib) Notice: WB 313.20
zisuo 子索 (zisuo) See zesuo
zitancao 紫檀槽 (ziitalncaol) Name for the pipa 琵琶: MZJ 78.10
zitong 子童, 子 (ziitolng) 1. Maid of honor to the emperor: YQX 1356.13.
2. Queen Mother Wangmu 王母 (mythical)
zitui zidian 自推自撰 (zihtui zihdian) See zidian zitui
zituo 紫驼.~驼 (ziituo) Exotic, expensive foods: YQX 118.13. Also tuofeng ~驼
zixi 子息 (ziixi) Sons and daughters: WB 719.20
zixin yinfu 自心寓腹 (zihxin yihnhufu) To ponder deep in the heart: DXX 41.9
ziyan 子眼 (ziyaan) Root, origin, basis: Y CJ 20.18
ziyu 子月 (ziyueh) Eleventh month: HUII II 111.18
ziyunche 紫雲車 (ziyulnche) Carriage for Xiawangmu 西王母 Queen Mother of the West: MDT 169.11
zizhu 取進 (zihzhu) Boastful, arrogant: WB 803.16
zizi 子子 (zizi) 1. Intensely; carefully (before verbs of seeing and looking): DXX 84.7.
'zizi (zizi) 子女 姿姿 Suff. Intensifies words like 美, 笑, 喜, 苦: YQX 1666.13
.zizi 子子 (zizi) Sound of paper tearing: YQSC IV 522 (4)

zong

'zong 宗 (zong) Meas. For documents, items, or files: YQX 399.11
zongcheng 總成,~承 (zongcheng) To render help, help to accomplish a goal: YQX 35.10. Also zuocheng 作 ~
zongjiao' r fuqi 總角兒夫妻 (zongjiao' r fuqi) See wanjiao' r fuqi
zongli 總歷 (zongli) Account books, records: YQX 305.3
zongpu 總鋪 (zongpu) Night watchman’s station (established in Song times when soldiers patrolled neighborhoods to watch for fire and thieves): YQX 1706.21
zongrao 總繞 (zongrao) Although, even though: WB 67.4
zongxin'r 總心兒 (zongxin'r) To put one’s heart into; also, as much as one likes: YQX 370.21
zongxu 總序 (zongxuh) Traces, clues, vestiges (xu = 蹤): LZY 65.1

zou

zou 喂 (?zou) To fabricate, make up: YQX 876.13
zougun 走浪, ~蔽, ~侖 (zougun) To have unexpected changes: YQSC IV 533
zounian xianghui 頭面相會 (zounian xianghui) To meet for the first time: YQX 812.7
zounan liaobei 走南料北 (zounan liaobei) To go in all directions: YQX 1333.2
zoushou 郵瘦 (zoushou) See chousou
zousou 郵索 (zousou) See chousou
zouti 走踢 (zouti) To kick (martial arts): LZY 8.5
zoutou 走透 (zoutou) To leak news or secrets: WB 756.21
zouzha 話札, ~札, ~吒 (zouzhal) See chousha

zu
zu! 嗟 (zul) Expresses rebuke: HUJI III 68 n.7
zuobian xianzhu 祖鞭先著 (zuobian xianzhee) Ahead of the pack or in the vanguard (said of Zu Ti 祖逖, a Jin dynasty warrior): MZJ 521.7
zuodiu meiluan 足丢沒亂 (zuodiu meilluahn) Feet frozen in panic and fear: YQX 642.8
zuguan 祖貫 (zuuguahn) Native place: YQX 1499.7
zuol jila 卒溜急刺 (zuoljiliah) Razor-sharpness of a sword: MZJ 245.1
zuoli jiliu 足律即留 (zuoli jilliu) See zuoli jiliu
zuoliili 卒律律,草~ (zuoliili) See zuoliili
zuozhang 祖帳 (zuozhanghng) 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
zu
zuobaba 嘴巴巴 (zuobaba) Sharp-tongued: YFG 178.2
zuobula 嘴不刺 (zuobulah) To chatter incessantly: WB 869.2
zuogubang 嘴骨邦,~ 孤槪, ~ 古 ~ (zuogubang) See zuiludu
zuogudu 嘴骨都,~ 古 ~ ~ 孤獨 (zuogudu) See zuiludu
zuoguleng 嘴古楞,~ 骨楞 (zuoguleng) Garrulous, irritating chatter: WB 74.2
zuogunong 嘴骨弄 (zuogunong) See zuiludu
zuohou zaotaiyang 醉後早撲羊 (zuohou zaotaiyang) To be assisted home drunk after a party: MZJ 145.4
zuolian 嘴臉 (zuolian) Nerve, audacity; also, to have the cheek to: YQX 650.3
zuiludu 嘴碌都, ~ 盧 ~ (zuiludu) Mouth puckered and cheeks puffed out in unhappiness or depression: YQX 19.9. Also zuiludu ~ 盧, zuigunong ~ 骨弄, zuigudu ~ 骨 ~ ~ 古 ~ ~ 孤獨, zuigubang ~ 骨邦, ~ 孤槪, ~ 古邦
zuiludu 嘴盧突 (zuiludu) See zuiludu
zuimo' r 嘴抹兒 (zuimoor) Gift of gab: WB 575.13

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 Zhuogaoshi
zuogong'de 做公的 (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
zuohaosh i 作耗 (zuohhaosh) To rebel; cause destruction: SHZ c39
zuohaosh i 做好事 (zuohhaosh i) See zuomianpi
zuohaoshi 做好事 (zuohhaoshi) 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, zuozhong ~中
zuojian 坐暨 (zuohjian) 1. To bully; harass; mistreat; hurt: YQX 46.19. See also zuota ~ 足 2. To commit vile acts; defile, foul a place: YQX 391.12
zuolai 坐來 (zuohlai) See zuojian
zuomei 做美 (zuohmei) To bring about a happy outcome (engagements, marriages); do a favor; perform good deeds: YQX 98.6
zuomianpi 做面皮 (zuohmianpi) To do a favor: SHZ c44. Also zuohaosh i 做好事
zuopai 作排 (zuohpai) To arrange a banquet: DXX 65.11
zuopaichang 做排场（zuohpailchaang）
See zuochang
zuopo 坐婆（zuohpol）Midwife: CCYD 438
zuopo dashoujiao 做破手脚（zuohpoh dahshoujiaao）To do something drastic; be involved in a sexual scandal: YQSC III 66
zuoping 坐请（zuohqiing）To achieve effortlessly (invited to accept a graduate degree while sitting): YQX 592.18
zuoshen zuogui 做神做鬼（zuohsheln zuohguii）To do something by hook or by crook: SHZ c9
zuoshi 左使（zuoshshii）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（zuohshou）Skill, craft; method: YQX 1178.18
zuosi 作死（zuohsii）To tempt fate, toy unwittingly with potentially fatal circumstances: YQX 845.17
zuosong 作诵（zuohsoshong）See zuonian
zuota 作塌, 坏塌（zuohtaah）To spoil, waste, fritter away: YQX 1003.18
zuotou 座头（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 buhzhao）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['laai]
zuoxia['laai] 做下来（zuohxiahlaai）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'i 做下了（zuohxiahle）See zuoxia['laai]
zuoxianwang 左賢王（zuooxialnwalng）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]
zuoyan 作眼（zuohyaan）1. To spy; keep eyes and ears open: SHZ c18, c59. 2. To witness: CCYD 447
zuoyi 作揖（zuohyi）See zhiyi
zuoyi'r 做意兒（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 坐中（zuohzhong）See zuojian
zuozhui 坐贼（zuohzhuih）To become a son-in-law (zhui = 贼): LZY 73.4
zuozidi 做子弟（zuohziidih）To live the life of a playboy; frequent brothels: YQX 1428.1

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Appendix I

CODE TO TEXTUAL CITATIONS

Full reference to these works can be found in the Asian Languages Bibliography and the Western Languages Bibliography.

BKCD Yuanqu baike cidian 元曲百科辞典 Yuan Shiyan 袁世砚, ed.

CHUANQI Ming Qing chuanqi xuan 明清传奇选 Zhao Jingshen 趙景深 et al., eds. and annots.

CLS Huanmen zidi cuolishen 官門子弟錯立身

CRUMP Songs From Xanadu: Studies in Mongol-Dynasty Song-Poetry (san-ch'ü) Crump, James I.

CSD Changshengdian 長生殿 Hong Sheng 洪昇

DADIAN Shi ci qu Xiaoshuo yuci dadian 詩詞曲小說語詞大典 Wang Guiyuan 王貴元, et al., comps.

DXX Dong Jieyuan Xixiangji 董解元西廂記 Ling Jingyan 凌景埏, annot.

FANGYAN Jin Yuan xiqu fanyan kao 金元戲曲方言考 Xu Jiarui 徐嘉瑞

GHQ Guan Hanqing quanji jiaozhu 關漢卿全集較注 Wang Xueqi 王學奇 et al., annots.

HUANG Jin Yuan beiqu yuhui zhi yanjiu 金元北曲語匯之研究 Huang Lizhen 黃麗貞

HUJI Gudai xiquxuan zhu 古代戲曲選注 Hu Ji 胡忌, annot.

IDEMA Chinese Theater 1100-1450: A Source Book Idema, Wilt, and Stephen West

JZJ Da xijujia Guan Hanqing jiezuo ji 大戲劇家關漢卿傑作集 Guan Hanqing 關漢卿

LAN Guan Hanqing xiqu cidian 關漢卿戲曲辭典 Lan Liming 藍立義, comp.

LIDAI Zhongguo lidai xiqu xuan 中國歷代戲曲選 Fu Ao 傅傲, ed.

LIU Yuanqu shici dier ce shiwu pingshu 元曲釋詞第二冊失誤評述 Liu Ruiming 劉瑞明

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LIUSHI  
Nanju liushi zhong qu qingjie suqu yanyufangyan yanjiu
南劇六十種情節俗曲謔語方言研究
Huang Lizhen  黃麗貞

LU  
Xiqu ciyu huishi 戲曲詞語匯釋
Lu Dan-an 陸澹安, annot.

LZY  
Liu Zhiyuan zhugongdiao jiaozhu 刘知遠諸宮調校
Lan Liming 藍立榮, annot.

MDT  
Muodanting 牡丹停
Tang Xianzu 湯顯祖

MINGQING  
Ming Qing chuanqi 明清傳奇
Zhao Jingshen 趙景深 et al., eds. and annots.

MZJ  
Ming ren zaju xuan 明人雜劇選
Zhou Yibai 周贻白, ed. and annot.

PPJ  
Yuan ben 'Pipa ji' 元本琵琶記
Gao Ming 高明

QYSQ  
Quan Yuan sanqu 全元散曲
Sui Shusen 隋樹森

SCQ  
Shi ci qu yuci huishi 詩詞曲語辭匯釋
Zhang Xiang 張相

SDJ  
Yuanqu si da jia mingju xuan 元曲四大家明劇選
Xu Qinjun 徐沁君 et al., annots.

SHANGXI  
Yuandai zaju shangxi 元代雜劇賞析
Chen Junshan 陳俊山, annot.

SHIH I  
Golden Age of Chinese Drama: Yuan Tsa-chü Shih, Chung-wen

SHIH II  
‘Injustice To Tou O’ (Tou O yuan), A Study and Translation Shih, Chung-wen

SQX  
Yuan ren sanqu xuan 元人散曲選
Yang Chunqiu 羊春秋, comp. and annot.

THS  
Taohuashan 桃花扇
Kong Shangren 孔尚任

TIAN  
Zhongguo huaben xiaoshuo suyu cidian 中國話本小說俗語辭典
Tian Zongyao 田宗堯, comp.

TONG  
Yuanqu 元曲
Tong Fei 童斐, comp. and annot.

WANG XIXIANG  
Xixiangji 西廂記 by Wang Shifu 王實甫
Wang Jisi 王季思, annot.
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Appendix II

ASIAN LANGUAGES BIBLIOGRAPHY


Appendix II


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Appendix II


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Wei Fu 魏芾, comp. *Yuan Ming Qing xiqu xuan* 元明清戲曲選 (Anthology of Yuan, Ming, and Qing music dramas). Jilin: Renmin chubanshe, 1981.


Zhao Jingshen 趙景深 et al., eds. and annots. Ming Qing chuanqi 明清傳奇 (Ming and Qing music dramas). Shanghai: Chunming chubanshe, 1955.

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Appendix III

WESTERN LANGUAGES BIBLIOGRAPHY


Appendix III

Glossary for the Shui-Hu Chuan. Taipei: Taiwan National University, Inter-University Program for Chinese Language Studies. n.d.


Ning, Cynthia, trans. A Marriage Quilt Misdelivered at Yuqing Convent, Acts I and II. Unpublished manuscript.

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### Appendix IV

**INDEX OF CHARACTERS APPEARING AS FIRST CHARACTERS IN ENTRIES**

Arranged in sequence according to radicals:

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ca  擦
cai 合咏 彩 才 探 猜 睱 绢 裁 采
can 参 慨 慨 慨 餐 饕
cang 倉 儒 蒼 藏
cao 操 曹 草 槽
ce  側 著
cen 参
ceg  聘
cha 又 嚐 啞 纏 纏 坪 插 搭 查 植 植 庵 極 茶 鼎 跟 鬱
chai 差 赭 弹 萎
chan 偶 剃 剃 剃 嚴 泠 逻 篇 榨 篇 頭 釵 頭
chang 嘗 唱 場 常 慶 腸 長
chao 召 嘘 抄 部 朝 輕 起 韓
che 嘿 徹 扯 攀 車
chen 塹 宦 拱 沉 段 磷 襲 祯 趨 陳 陳
cheng 乘 成 承 撐 踀 作 程 程 遊
chi 匙 吃 呭 嘴 嘴 拾 拄 始 椽 随 仙 仙 赤 仙
chong 充 冲 冲 冲 春 虫 蟲 重
chou 丑 炒 侶 倦 娓 援 攫 攫 瞳 瞳 侍 侍 絲 絲 侍 絲 紫 酊 醉
酬 醉
chu 埋 出 初 搞 梨 楚 富 處 除 酗
chuai 嘿 揪 搽 搀
chuan 串 傳 穿 船
chuang 嘿 唏 嘛 乘 搽 乘 乘 桐 乗 窗 戒
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chun 唇 春 肢 陳
chuo 啞 嗦 趙
ci 刺 次 傑 詞 醉 雹
cong 從 悼
cu 促 趣 趣 結 梳 結 粗 足 足 蹦 蹦
cu二 擛 攀 窓
cui 催 啞 翠
cun 存寸村
cuo 挫措撮挫鞠鞠错错

da 咋大搭搭答答達達
daia 大带待怠戴呆歹玳
dan 丹但单喨弹担旦淡耽唤轰薰薰
dang 當檔撸湯盤蕩
dao 倒刀到咱島切搗挐道
de 得德的
deng 澄燈登等蹬蹬

di 低地嫡帝底弟抵敵懶滴的遮髪鬃鬃

dian 佃咕囗站墳店惦掂擔殿甸踏細顔點

diao 刮刁吊屌屌吊彪掉調釣雕雕

die 爹蝶疊跌站迭

ding 丁叮定叮釘頂鼎

diu 丢彪

dong 冬凍動洞洞

dou 兜咪抖抖都酗徒鬥闖闖

du 堆度杜独踏篗篗肚赌赌都闖

duan 断段短端

dui 堆對堆

dun 墩墩敦顿

duo 哆彈墜多奪桿趚趚

e 俄峨啝扼峨訝過阿額餌鵝鶴

en 恩

er 二兒耳

fa 法發罰髮
fan 反反煩犯番翻翻返
fang 妨房方放芳訪访
fei 匪肥肥肺菲費非飛
fen 分氛粉
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ni 你
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niang 娘
niao 鸟
nie 孽
nin 恋
ning 凝
niu 牛
nong 嗷
nou 摩
nu 努
nü 女
nuan 暖
nuo 挪
ou 偶
pa 怕
pai 拍
pan 扑
pang 庞
pao 抱
pei 陪
pen 喷
peng 棒
pi 不
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piao 抛
pie 撤
pin 品
ping 凭
Appendix IV

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### Appendix IV

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sui 塞
sun 孙
suo 嗓

tan 拖
tang 桃
tao 桃
te 特
teng 藤
ti 刺

tian 天
tiao 挑
tie 贴
ting 停
tong 通
tou 投
tu 吐
tuan 捆
tui 推
tun 深
 tuo 拖

wa 哇
wai 外
wan 连
wang 亡
wei 位
wen 吻
weng 哪
wo 我

wu 五元務勿吾矣�铱鳴鴉屋佰恉於抗武烏熠
無物舞誤逗霧
	xi 係侯塗塗秖 <<=毫坐席rique西點 verz
xiang 像向吪啣相箱鄉象響項香
xiao 肇哮孝小消瀟笑蕭紈嚚
xie 些佐協叶寫屑斜楔歌泄變骨解謝
xin 信心新
xing 僚刑幸惺星杏省腥興行醒
xiong 兇凶胸
xiu 休修喚喚繡編羞袖鵝
xu 嘻斂繒繒虛許瞞須髦
xuan 宣懸掛振織玄燦纏軒藻鋇
xue 剖李學锰血楚雪靴芻
xun 尋巡蜉江薰訊漫巡巡

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yai 崖
yan 臧壓鳴言讀岩勻懶黃幷溢淹演炎畑
煙焰燻燕嘆眼研磨駭色言聞燕顏驚驚鹽
yang 仰佯央快揚揚樣永久生腫病羊陽奉養
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yong 永
Appendix IV

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