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

Dale R. Johnson
Yuan dynasty fresco of a dramatic performance, dated 1324. Preserved in the Shuishen Monastery attached to the Guangsheng Temple in Hongdong, Shanxi Province. **Source:** Yuanren zaju zhu, edited by Yang Jialuo, Taipei: Shijie shuju, 1961
A Glossary of Words and Phrases in The Oral Performing and Dramatic Literatures of the Jin, Yuan, and Ming

by

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

Acknowledgments................................................................. ix
Introduction.............................................................................. xi
User’s Guide............................................................................. xvii
The GLOSSARY........................................................................ 1
Appendix I. Code to Textual Citations........................................ 317
Appendix II. Asian Languages Bibliography............................... 321
Appendix III. Western Languages Bibliography......................... 327
Appendix IV. Index of Characters Appearing as First
Characters in Entries.......................................................... 331
Appendix V. Kangxi Radicals Table........................................... 345
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.

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INTRODUCTION

This work covers the oral performing and dramatic literatures of China written over the four hundred year period spanning 1200–1600 A.D. It contains approximately 8,000 entries based on the reading notes and glosses found in various dictionaries, thesauruses, glossaries, and editions of works that broadly include ballad medleys, comic farces, Yuan music dramas, Ming music dramas, Ming miscellaneous pieces, and the novel Shuihu zhuan. For many years this literature was considered one of the most difficult in the Chinese corpus and the Japanese scholars who dedicated themselves to it scarcely four decades ago were considered daring. During the 1930s, the first editions of Yuan dramas with reading notes and glosses were published; this process continued and accelerated over the next five decades to the point where gathering the various materials into a single work seemed the next logical step. As late as 1981, however, no comprehensive dictionary or glossary for this literature existed in any language, Asian or Western. This glossary, to this compiler’s knowledge, is the first of its kind in a Western language. With such an aid even a relative novice who has reasonable command of Chinese can read, translate, and appreciate this great body of literature with an ease undreamed of even two decades ago.

The basis for this glossary was an index begun in the early 1980s, the Chugoku kotan gikyoku goshaku sakuin, the “Osaka index,” which was finished sometime before 1970 at the Center for the Study of Chinese Language and Literature at the City University of Osaka, Japan. It is neither a dictionary nor a glossary; it contains no definitions. Rather, it is an index to thirty-four works containing glosses and annotations to the literature, including the first collections of regional colloquialisms and expressions to be published: (a) Xu Jiariu’s 1948 work Jin Yuan xiqu fangyan kao, 金元戏曲方言考 (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 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, ci, and qu 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 顧學頴 four-volume work, Yuanqu shici 元曲詩話 (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 元曲選集 (Yuanqu xuan yuanqu xuan jiaozhu 元曲選集注), an eight-volume annotated edition of the complete Yuanqu xuan 元曲選集 (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 白華 appears in the Xinhua zidian 新華字典 but it can be written variously as 百華, 白華, 威華, 威畫, 威劃, or 威劃. A textual locus is provided after each definition, except for those entries understandable to any reader of Chinese. With minor exceptions, then, words and phrases easily construed with the use of a good dictionary are excluded, as are place names and personal names.

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

| 国語辞典 | 毛 (unlisted) | 霧 ti |
| 北海 | 毛 (unlisted) | 霧 ti or ni |
| 辞源 | 毛 (unlisted) | 霧 ti |
| 大漢和辞典 | 毛 (unlisted) | 霧 di |
| HUJI II 85 n.8 | 毛 (unlisted) | 霧 ti |
| GHQ 572 n.33 | 毛 | 霧 di |
| DXX 115 n.15 | 毛 | 霧 di |

Further, the character 毛 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 毛 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.

xii
Introduction

During the period in which these genres flourished there was little orthographic standardization. There was universal agreement about how to write common words such as jade 玉, mountain 山, and dragon 龍, but the variety of written forms for words with more subtle shades of meaning could be extensive. There are at least eleven differing versions of the word aza meaning “filthy”: 腮髒, 腮髒, 腮髒, 傷髒, 傷髒, 傷髒, 傷髒, 傷髒, 傷髒, 傷髒, 傷髒. 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: 慷慜, 威懾, 慷懾, 威懾, 威懾, 慷懾, 威懾. Pronunciation choices can be highly arbitrary in these cases: 慷 may be read cao or zao; 慷, 威, and 威 all may be read bie; 跳 and 䄲 both are read zao; 慷 is read pie, while 䄲 does not appear in any standard dictionary. My designated pronunciation of biezao, while arbitrary, is premised on the fact that in the examples known to me, 慷 and 慷 are the written forms used most often and biezao is the dominant pronunciation among these variant forms.

The fact that sounds can be expressed with widely varying graphs demonstrates not only the lack of standardization in orthographic practice but also may reflect regional variation in pronunciation during this period. Writers practiced their craft in different places and communication between regions was undeveloped; free use was made of graphs without great concern for “correctness.” Consider the syllable ge. I have identified the following sixteen variants for it in the entries .geda[da], .gezhabang, .gelala, .gedengdeng, and .gezhizhi: 乞, 売, 壞, 息, 息, 息, 息, 在, 吃, 吃, 吃, 吃, 吃. 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, qi, 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:

| Character | Meaning                  |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| guo       | 吠啣刮吵                  |
| jie       | 階踏街基                  |
| lüe       | 掲裸搧掘揷                |
| qian      | 欠箏箏呑虫(Clone)         |
| qiao      | 娇妻嬌僞怯                |
| yi        | 一伊亦十一吃咿            |

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:

| Phrase        | Meaning                                |
|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| zhileng lengteng | (ABBC) the snap of breaking strings    |
| qilu qiliang   | (ABAC) choking, sobbing                |
| bidu buda      | (ABCD) angry outcry                     |
| wuwu tutu      | (AABB) tepid, lukewarm                  |
| tichou tushua  | (ABCD) rolling eye motions, looking up and down |
| qilu qili      | (ABAC) the shuffle of shoes             |
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’dahai 呆答“expressionless”; hun’laca 昏’am‘“dark, dim”; gan’cila 乾茨“openly, bluntly”; and hei’linqin 黑林“pitch-black.” This feature is so unique and so prevalent that I include here an extensive list of the variant forms:

不答 不刺 不劣 不律 擦刺 悲刺 吃扎 出律
蕊脛 刺刺 此刺 打孩 答孩 答刺 堆灰 各查
各扎 各扎 抖扎 刺扎 各支 地支 花支 古都
骨都 谷都 古取 合刺 忽刺 攘揶 和朵 和鑓
漢鑓 罴鑓 轸刺 吉力 吉利 急裏 急里 急力
吉列 急列 棘列 急律 棘律 局促 踉促 可擦
磕擦 可地 可裏 磕支 擦擦 刺又 刺又 刺答 叱煞
林侵 淋侵 臨侵 流丢 留丢 陸續 沒堆 沒騰
木藤 怠擦 忙察 七擦 忙懼 乞列 忙支 潑剌
森沙 廢禁 廢金 絲勵 兀刺 兀羅 諸羅 遮剌
支刺 支辣 支沙 支煞 支殺 支毅 卒律

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

jiqie’li 急切裏、急切里、急且裏 “under pressure or duress”
dagu’li 大古裏、大故裏 “on the whole, generally”
mimg’z’li 孽子裏、瞑子裏、冥子裏 “secretly, on the sly”
Introduction

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 临浸 in the entry si'linqin 死临浸. Wang Ying 王鍾 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 偄停 or 偄頑, 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 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 呆答孩. According to the Guan Hanqing quanj jiaozhu 貴漢卿全集校注 (GHQ 126), 'dahai, written variously as 答孩, 打孩, or 打頑, is a phonetic variant of taihai 拾孩, 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 偄倪, but he appends this almost as an afterthought. If this data in Guan Hanqing quanj jiaozhu is valid, does it also apply to 'dahai in men'dahai 悚答孩, ~ 打~, ~ 打頑 “depressed, bored”? To my knowledge there is no evidence to suggest that 'dahai in men'dahai is a variant of 打頑 or that 'linqin has its origins in 偄停 in the Shandong dialect. These are intriguing ideas but unsubstantiated. Are these suffixes vestigial links to a linguistic feature from some regional dialect in an earlier era? Might they result from influence of one of the many nonsinitic languages of Central Asia? Questions as to the origins of these fascinating two-syllable suffixes remain unresolved and await the attention of future scholars.

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

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

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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**: “I” is added as a final, but it precedes “n” in syllables ending in “n” or “ng”:
  
  | maol | diel | liulfeln | 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 | behnfehng | xihng |

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

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

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

The hyphen -

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

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

The exclamation point !

The exclamation point indicates interjections:

aiya!

The apostrophe '

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

chi’dé 吃的
shuo’zhe 說着
hu’dé 忽的
shen’má 甚麼
aqu’lao 腹臍老
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 送辧
’diepei 送配
’diekuai 送快

The period .

A period preceding an entry marks onomatopoetic words and phrases:

aque 阿鴨 (sound of a sneeze)
bibo 必剌 (patter of rain)
bidiu buda 必丟不搭 (angry yammering)
User’s Guide

The period also marks a host of descriptive words and phrases whose meanings are not related to the characters used to write them:

- qiliu elan 乞留驚濤  Slumped in a heap
- qianqian dada 欠欠答答  Crazed or addled by drink
- qidiu keta 勃騰騰  Rolling and tumbling
- dixiu diezie 滴羞躊躇  Limbs trembling

Brackets [ ]

Brackets mark optional syllables:

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

The tilde ~

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

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

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 (baa-bing)

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 饃
User’s Guide

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:

qi’de weipie          气的微撇
qian yan’li zuo        钱眼里坐
bali’zhiqu            巴里之曲

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

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

qima yishi lubei’shang shi’le yijiao
骑馬一世磕背上失了一腳

5. Abbreviations

Budd. Buddhist  Meas. measure word
Dao. Daoist  Part. particle
Jur. Jurched  Pat. syll. patter syllables,
Kitan. Kitanese  Prep. preposition
Mong. Mongolian  Suff. suffix
Uygh. Uyghur  Fig. figurative

6. Text Citation

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

SHZ c68 indicates chapter 68 of the novel Shuihu zhuan;
HUJI III 85 n.8 indicates that the term appears in note 8 on page 85 in volume III of Hu Ji’s Gudai xiquxuan zhu;
User’s Guide

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  _='~  (aqu'lao)  See qiaoqu'lao
aque  问鶴 (aqueh)  The sound of a sneeze: achoo: YQX 1602.12. Also .achi ~
ati ~, .poxi 哊 ~(pox), .ait ~ (aiti) See .aque
ashui 阿谁 (ashui)  See yishui
.ati 阿阿 (ateh)  See .aque
atu(ef) 阿秃儿, , ~笑 ~(atu) See badu(ef)
aya! 呀呀, 呀 ~(aya) See aye!
aye! 阿也 (aye)  See .aque
aye! 阿呀! 哎呀, 哎呀!  aye! ~约, aiyai! 哎呀, aiyue! 哎约
ayue! 阿约 (ayue!) See aye!
aza  陜臊 (aza)  1. Filthy, foul: YQX 1336.8. Also aozao 墜糟. 2. Low, mean; disreputable: YQX 1164.18. Also azan, anza, yanqianbing。3. Evil, ill-omened: YQX 748.9. Also azanbing 脾腺, yanqianbing 淤腺,
azabing 脾腺病 (azabingh)  Nagging illness (often love sickness): DXX 102.11. Also anzabing 脾腺, yanqianbing 淤腺,
azan  脾腺 (aza)  See aza
azhe 阿者 (ahzhee)  Jur. Mother

ai  哎 (ai)  Pat. Syll.  Often links parallel units: 大叫 ~高呼
ai, 挨 (ail)  1. To rely on: YQX 1600.3. 2. Slowly, step by step: SHZ c23
aiai 挨挨 (ailail)  See yanyan
aiai jiji 挨挨濟濟, 挨挨挤挤 (aiail jijih)  See ai ai qiang[qiang]
aiai qiang[qiang] 挨挨搶搶 (aiai qiangqiang)  To crowd together;
aiai xiangxiang

WB 937.12. Also aiji - 擠, aiai jiji 擠 擠 擠, 擠 擠 擠, aitang - 擠
aiai xiangxiang 难难享享 (aiah xiangxiaang) To be crowded; jostled: MZJ 345.12
aiai zanzan 挨挨拶拶 (aiai zanzan) see aizan
aibei 艾焙 (aiheih) Cauterization, moxabustion: WB 290.18
ai bu 挨捕 (ai bu) To search for and seize: SHZ c11. Also aina - 拿
ai[che] 換徽 (ai cheh) To get through, endure: YQX 12.14
ai chong 爱宠 (ai chong) Beloved (male's affectionate address for a lover): WB 283.20
ai chuzuo 挨差坐 (ai chuzuo) see aizu zuo
ai chuzuo 挨差坐 (ai chuzuo) To do as one likes: YQX 937.16. Also aicha zuo -
ai guo 挨过 (ailuo) To squeeze past, force one's way by: YQX 1503.6
ai he 爱河 (aihe) Budd. River of desire
ai hu 艾虎 (aihu) Talisman (artemesia leaf cut in a tiger shape or a tiger shape glued to an artemesia leaf): YQX 1099.6. Also hu-ai -
ai ji 挨挤 (ai ji) See aiai qiang [qiang]
ai jian cabel 挨肩擦背 (ai jian cabel) See yian jian dieji
ai jiao 碰叫 (ai jiao) To meddle; cause a disturbance: MZJ 563.6
ai na 挨拿 (ainal) See aibu
ai naai 挨乃 (ai naai) Boatman's or fisherman's songs of the Hunan region ( ainau 挨乃曲 is a boatman's song): YQX 710.14
ai tang 挨当 (aiai tang) See aiai qiang [qiang]
ai ya 挨呀 (ai ya) See ai ya!
ai ye 哀也 (ai ye) Expresses a sigh: MZJ 182.10. Also ai ya! 哎呀
ai yi 挨倚 (ai yi) To rely on: WB 923.14
ai yue 哎约 (ai yue) See ai yue!
aiza 挨扎, ~匠 (aiza) See aizan

aizan 挨挤 (ailaan) To squeeze together, crowd together: YQX 1246.7. Also aiza ~ 抄, ~ 帜, aiai zanzan ~ ~

an

an 按 (ahn) 1. To contain: WB 77.3. 2. To perform; to perform on musical instruments: YQX 354.20. 3. I, we (=俺)
an 擦 (aan) To wipe dry: YQX 1535.5
an-an zanzan 挨挨挤挤 (an-an zanzan) See aiai zanzan
anban 案板 按 (anban) 1. Kitchen cutting board: YQSC I 19. 2. Fat: WB 902.17. 3. Confident; also, confidently: YQX 203.18
an bo 安泊 (anbol) To secure lodging for the night (“to moor”): ZXZY 123.13
an fu 暗付 (ahn fu) see yinfu
an fu [xia] 安伏下, ~ 復 ~ (anfulxia) To settle into (lodgings): YQX 848.3
an he 按喝 (anhhe) To shout: YQX 822.20
an jiu 按酒, 愁 (an ji) Food to complement wine: WB 887.15. Also xiaj u下 ~
an mei’dai yan 安眉带眼, ~ ~ 供 ~ (anmei daiyan) Experienced, capable, sensible (brows and eyes at rest): WB 800.20. Also daiyan an mei ~ ~ ~
an na 按拿, ~ 拿 (ahn na) 1. To endure, restrain: DXX 68.4. 2. To fathom; predict: WB 293.9
an pu 俺抔, 按 ~ (anpu) See yam pu
an qi 暗气 (ahn qi) See yin qi
an ran 暗然 (ahn ran) Dark and gloomy: YQX 1511.17
am shen 瞥暗, 暗 (ahn sheen) To laugh at, snicker: YQX 632.12
an sheng xiang 暗生香 (ahn sheng xiang) Fig. Plum blossom
an xia 安下 (anxia) To go to bed; rest: YQX 1390.19. Also an shi ~止
an xiaohun 瞥消魂, 黯销 ~ 黯 ~ (ahn xiaohun) Depressed, low-spirited (often,
anyue 暗约, 黯～(ahnyue) See yinyue
anzan 暗膳 (anza) See aza
anzhe 安札, ~ 扎 (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 腹 (ang) See a

ao

ao! 喔 AIDS (aol) Ouch!
aochang 暗場 (aolchaang) To linger over an examination: MZJ 299.15

[ao]zao'tou 塞糟 (aolzaotou) Dirty pig; dirty old man: YQX 231.1
B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

baba jiiji 巴巴急急 (baba jiljil) See baba jiejie

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

'baba[ˈr] 巴巴兒 (babar) Suff. (verbal) Indicates urgency or eagerness: 急~~: YQX 1133.6; 急~~: YQX 1395.7. Also 'bobol[ˈr] 剃剃~~

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

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

babang shijia 八棒十挨, ~~夹, ~ ~括 (babahng shiljia) Clubs, pincers, etc. (used in torture): YQX 1668.11

babei 把背 (baabei) See babi

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

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

bабing 把柄, ~併 (baaabling) To have control over: YQX 377.20

babo 萃藻 (baboh) Bamboo thatch: WB 28.20

bacha 扯又, ~权 (bacha) See basha

bachui ’r 扼扼兒 (bachiulir) Club, mallet

bada [ma]xie 八答麻鞋, ~搭~~ (bada maixiel) Hemp sandals (bada = padding sound of shoes): YQX 688.21. Also badaxie 帽子~; bataxie ~;

badaxie 帽子鞋 (badaxiel) See bada [ma]xie

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

badao 巴到 (badach) To yearn for: YQX 95.8

bading 把定 (baadihng) To hold fast: DXX 105.5

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

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

badulu 八都魯 (baduluu) See badu[er]

bafa 把法 (baafal) To enforce the law
First eight of the ten commandments for the faithful

Farmer, "hayseed": YK 216.5. See also hedan 旦, helai 俟

Fierce or cruel in appearance: 91.14

Thwarted, hampered (wolf's feet tangled in its whiskers and its tail pinched): MZJ 241.12

To practice cunning and deceit: YQX 504.1

To make a living however one can; put one's hand to anything: YQX 1506.9

To hesitate, hem and haw; also, talk nonsense: YQX 115.9

To cease using makeup: YQX 1657.8

To act important, assume airs: MDT 64.5

To roam the hills: MZJ 89.12

To crawl: YQX 1711.9. Also bacha ～, pasha 爬～

To make the best thing: YQX 497.9; (with zhengru): ~ ～. . . ～ (the best thing is to)

To act appropriate to the occasion: YQX 591.1. Also baru ～ 如, bashi ～ 使

Shelter of reeds or thatch: YQX 1527.16

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 (baxiahlili) 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 把玉粳米牙兒 抵 (baidyugenmii yahrdii) Fig. To clench the teeth in anger: WB 83.18

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

bai 白 (bail) 1. Only, merely: YQSC I 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 (bail) To take office

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

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

baibuxia 拜不下 (baaibuxiah) Unable to deal with: YQX 1660.21

baibu xiangsui 必步相隨 (baaibuh xiangsuil) To stick with someone through thick and thin: YQX 194.1. Also baizong qiannui 給千～

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

baidang 擬當 (baaiddahng) Place to put things: YQX 448.14

baidengdeng 白瞪瞪 (baaidengdeng) To stare vacantly (deng = 瞪): YQX 96.6

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

baier 百二 (baairh) Two million (twice baiwan 百萬)

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

bailiangfenxing 白冷冷 (baailiangfehnxing) See fenxing bailiang

bailu 拜露 (baailuhu) See baihui

baiwa 當門 (baaihmeln) 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 (baimeln liuuseh) Courtesan. Also baimen ruoliu ～～弱～

baimen ruoliu 白門弱柳 (baimeln ruoliiu) See baimen liuse

baimian 白麪 (baimiahn) Simpleminded: YQX 1524.13

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

baipo mianpi 白破面皮 (bailpoh miahn-pil) To turn against someone: YQX 415.7

baique 白缺 (baitque) To have a hold over a person: SHZ c24. Also naque 纶～

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

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

baishen[’ma]白甚甚 (baishelama) Why?: WB 1.2

baishengsheng 白生生 (baishengsheng)

See baisensen

baishuo 摆掤，～棍 (baaishuoh) Lined up, arranged in order: DXX 40.4

bai[s][ilai] 白面賴 (baisilaih) To make false claims; obtain by fraudulent means: YQX 204.6

Baisilai 白面賴 (baaishilaih) Punning name of a comic character: WB 418.15

baittedao 白鐵刀 (baaittedao) Quick to reverse oneself or change one’s story (blade edge easily dented): LIUSHI 147.15

baitou die-xie 白頭疊屻 (baitoul dielexieh) White-haired and infirm: YQX 599.17. Also baitou die-xue ～～疊雪 (疊 = variant of 踝)

baitou die-xue 白頭疊雪 (baitoul dielexuee) See baitou die-xie

baituo 白脫 (baituo) To expose; leak out: YQX 78.9. Also bailu 白露

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

baiyi 拜揖 (bailyi) See zhiyi

baiyi 拜義 (bailyi) To swear brotherhood: DADIAN 431

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

baizhizhi 百支支，～枝枝 (baaizhizhizhizhizhizhi) In every way possible: YQX 1651.13

baizong qiansui 百縱千隨 (baaizongqiansui) See baibu xiansui

ban

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

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

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

banchai 半折 (bahnchai) See banzh

banchang 撮喝 (banchahng) See ban

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

banchou 半籌 (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 ～製，版製

banda 板搭，～答 (baanda) See banta

bandang 伴當，～ 儲 (bahn-dang) See bandeng

bandao 緩道，～ 衝 (bahn-dah) To study the Dao; practice Buddha’s law (ban sometimes erroneously 衝): YQX 733.3. Also biandao
bandeng 伴等 (bahndeeng) 1. Companion: YQX 1288.15. 2. Servant, employee: WB 29.13. Also bandang～當，～僕

bandi 撒謗，～遜 (bandih) To spread rumors; carry tales (abbreviation of banchun dise～唇～舌): YQX 506.2. Also bandie～喋

bandie 撒喋 (bandiel) See bandi

bandou 撒逗，～斗，～鬨 (bandouh) To sow discord; abet: YQX 1150.12

banfan 碑翻，～番 (bahnfan) To fall into clutches; also, be tripped up: YQX 1659.5

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

ban-gai 半垓 (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 王流 (puns on “Stupid Number Three” 三 and “Hood-lum Wang” 流) are typical names for them in Yuan dramas. Also pangge胖～

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

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

banguan 班管 (banguan) A pen (has a mottled bamboo stalk; ban = 斑).

banhe’r 半合兒 (bahnehleir) An instant, no time at all (from 沒有一會兒; 合和會 are interchangeable since Han times): YQX 244.19

banhual 撒僞 (banhuahih) To ruin by gossip or trickery

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

bankou 撒口 (bankouh) To carry tales: SHZ c16

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

bannong 撒弄，～縛 (bannongh) 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，～恰 (bahnqiah) Half a pinch (usually follows a negative): YQX 357.14. Also xianqia絞～

banshang[jia] 半醜家 (bahnshaangjia) See banxiang[jia]

banshou 班首 (bahnshouh) Head, leader of a group or class: Buddhist monk conducting the mass; also, chief courtier; also, a troupe’s star actress: YQX 7.9. Also bantou～頭

bansuan 伴酸 (bahnsuan) Sycophant clinging to the literati

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

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

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

bantou 班頭 (bantoul) See banshou

banwan 半彎 (banwan) Tiny feet: CSD 14.3

banxian xishua 半仙戲耍 (bahnxian xihshuaa) To swing (sport of wealthy women during the Season of Cold Food): PPJ 17.6
**banxiang['jia]** 半饷家，～瘠～
(bahnxiaangjia) Very long time: YQX 106.3.
Also banshang['jia]～齁～

**banxing['r]**半星兒(bahnxingr) Scintilla: YQX 252.12

**banya** 半垭，～亚(banyah) Half-open: DXX 157.1

**banyin** 扮陰(banyin) Shady spot untouched by sunlight (commonly beiyin)

**banyun** 班筠(banyun) Bamboo mottled with black spots: THS 180.1

**banzha** 半扎～札(banzha) See banzhe

**banzhang** 板障，～胀(banzhang) To hinder, obstruct; also, obstruction, hindrance (usually keeps lovers apart): YQX 193.8

**banzhe** 半折(banzhe) 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～札）

**banzhou** 半州(ban Zhou) Rich and prosperous (owns half a province): WB 71.4

**banzhu** 板桀，版～(ban Zuh) See banda

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**bang**

**bang** 邦 (bang) See banglao

**bang** 腓(bang) Shoulder (= 膝)

**bang** 傍(bang) To confront: WB 320.19

**bang** 1. Shoe uppers: WB 7.19.
   2. Near, close by: YQX 1748.4

**bangbang babangbang** 幫幫八幫幫
(bangbang babangbang) See babang bangbang

**banglao** 邦老，幫～(banglaa) Villain, thugs and robbers, always played by the jing 冷 role type (term derives from Baolao 鲍～): YQX 118.19

**bangxian [zuolan]** 帮閒鑽爛(bangxian zuolan) Loafer, sponger, also, boon companion: YQX 102.21

**bangz** 綠子，脹～，幫～(bangz) Bow tips where the string is attached: MZJ 353.11

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**bao**

**bao** 拌 (baoh) To sit on eggs, brood, hatch: WB 125.17

**bao** 暴 (baoh) Poverty, deprivation: YQX 1202.16

**bao** 爆 (baoh) To roast (= 爆): WB 275.1

**baobao** 暴暴 (baobao) To present evidence; bear witness: HUIH III 109.2

**baocutui** 拚蠡腿，～粗～(baocutui) To toady to the rich and powerful: YQX 1203.5

**baocuanxiang** 報捲箱(baocuanxiang) See yahe cuanxiang

**baoenzhu** 報恩珠(baoenzhu) Reward for a good deed (two precious pearls were found on a pond bank where an emperor removed a hook from a fish’s mouth): YQX 999.7

**baoer** 報兒(bao er) See buer

**baoer** 猷兒，保～(bao er) Procuress, madam: YQX 267.7. Also baomu 薄母.

**baoer** 保～(baomu) See bao er, madam.

**baoerchi** 寶兒赤，保～(baoserchih) See baowuchi

**baofang** 寶坊(baofang) Daoist or Buddhist temples: WB 260.15

**baofeng** 冤封(baofeng) To receive honors and title: YQX 640.9

**baofu** 報復，～覆，～伏(baofu) 1. To report to a superior: YQX 1657.2. 2. To avenge a wrong: YQX 666.5
baoge 包含 (baogee) Parcel, bundle: YQX 77.14

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

baohuo quanbei) |f'Jf^M (baaohuoh

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 (baaojiahreln) 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 ～$~ (baohjiaaochualng)

baoju -f$ ijl. (baaojuu) To verify, substantiate: YQX 638.16

baolao j£ £* (baohlaao) Clown monster with a false face, long flowing hair, and fangs that puff smoke from its mouth. Also Baoluo #, ^ (# H in Tang writings)

baolizhi $£ ^ (baohlihzhil)

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

Bao Luo 抱爐 (baohluol) See Baolao

baomu 粥母 (baolmuu) See bao'r

baonuan shengyin 飽暖生活 (baonuuan shengyin) Prov. Soft living begets decadence and wantonness: YQX 203.2

baoqin 抱禽 (baoqin) To enter into an intimate relationship: CSD 29.10

baoqin 保親 (baoqin) Go-between, marriage broker: YQX 195.3

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

bao'r 鮑兒 (bohr) See pang'r

baore 輯喏 (baohree) Ceremonial chorus of court attendants (at open sessions of court when the magistrate enters or quits the hall): YQX 1660.13. Also baoru ～侖

baoruo 報偌 (baohruoh) See baore

baoshiren 保識人 (baaoishireln) See baojianren

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

baotan & jf. tanbao ～, tanbo ～(tanbo)

baotou IJ li (baohtoul) 1. Grudge 2. Debt of retribution or gratitude: MZJ 251.9

baowu/chen 保元赤 (baowuchhi) Mong. Cook, chef: MZJ 94.12. Also baoerchi ～兒～, 寶兒～, baolihi 抱立直, boerchi 博爾, huolichi 火里～

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

baoyan 寶鶯 (baoyahn) Bridges on the stringed instrument zheng 箜: YQX 25.2

baoyuewu 隻胱 (baohyuehwu) Roan horse: WB 477.19

baozhuang 保住 (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 (baazaoh) To guard, defend: WB 495.14. Also zuobao ～

bei

bei 被, 備, 預, 無, 背 (beih) To harness a horse: YQX 203.16. Also gou 費

beibai 背白 (beihbaibai) See beiyun

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

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

beida 背搭, 被搭 (beihda) Vest or short, sleeveless jacket: YQX 989.9. Also Dabei 被帶～

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

beihé 被合 (beihel) To advise and counsel (the rhetorician’s role to persuade the ruler to act = 拾閨): YQX 274.19

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

beihui 背晦, ～悔, ～會 (beihhuih) Sente; befuddled (bei 貢): YQX 1401.17

beijian 背剪 (beihjiannah) To tie the arms behind the back: SHZ c46

beijiao[r] 杯跤兒, ～跤, ～碑, ～～, 盎～～, 柄～～ (beijiaoor) Two half-moon-shaped wood pieces (originally mussel shells) used to cast fortunes: ZXZY 83.9. Also jiao‘r ～, jiaobei ～～, ～柄, jiaotiao 笨箠, tiao箠, zhaobei 照柺

beijie 背介 (beihjie) See beiyun

beike 背科 (beikhke) See beiyun

beilai 悶賴 (beihlaih) Saucy; spiteful; perverse: YQX 1503.19. Also paiailai 派～, polai 潑～, 破～, beilai 慢～, 慢～, 简, 简

beilan 慢慢, 慢 (bailhaan) See beilai

beilao 李老 (beihlao) See bolao

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

beilunren 被論人 (beihluhrnn) The accused: YQX 844.6

beiluo 碎落 To tumble head over heels: DXX 166.11

beimang 北邙 (beiming) Grave, tomb: MZJ 352.9

beimo 被末 (beihmo) I (humble form): DXX 65.7

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

beishenger 被生兒 (beishengerl) 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

beitianyuan 悲田院, ～天, ～卑～ (beitalnyuahn) Poorhouse: a shelter for beggars, widows, orphans, and outcasts (abbreviation of 悲田養病坊): YQX 1255.4

beiting 被廼, ～聡 (beitingl) Unlucky fate: WB 88.8

beiting 碑亭 (beitingl) 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 (beihxih) Complete; also, in detail: WB 828.14

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

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

**ben 本** (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, 赢 (ben)** (To seek refuge in an emergency (usually in one’s home): WB 317.17

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

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

**bendui 本對** (beenduih) Opponent, rival: WB 805.3

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

**beng**

**bengba diaokao 鋔扒吊拷,** (~吊~、巴~、掰~~、煸~~、煽~~: (bengba diaokhao)) Method of interrogation meaning to bind (beng), strip to the waist (ba), string up by the wrists (diao) and flog (kaao): 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 ~~掰、把, bengba pengba ~~掰、煽, bengpa diaokao ~爬~, bengba diaokao ~爬~, bingba diaokao ~爬~, menba diaokao 貓~~

**bengbeng yiyi 鋔搲搢搲** (bengbeng yihyih) See bengyi

**beng[ding]** 逆定, 願~, 風~, 焼~ (beengdingling) Taut with anger (the face); flared in anger (the nostrils): YQX 1081.20

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

**bengpa diaokao 鋔爬吊拷** (bengpal diaokhao) See bengba diaokao

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

**bengyi 鋔搲** (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 (bih)** Female reproductive organs; the vagina (more commonly 尻): YQX 644.11

**bi 鬱 (bii)** See bie

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

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

**bi-ao'r qiao 鼻凹兒騎** (bilaoe r qiao) High-bridged nose: MDT 74.2

**bi-ao'shang moshatang 鼻凹上抹砂糖** (bilao shahng moshatalng) See bi-ao'r qiao

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

**.bibao 剃剃, 奔~** (bibaao) Patter of raindrops; the crackle of flames; tapping sounds: YQX 362.20. Also .bibi bubu

**.bibi bubu 翠碧卜卜, .bibi bobo 必必~~, 吱吱~~, 虢卦~~, .pipi pupu 劉劈摸, .pipi popo 劉劈霽霽** (bibihiphobobo) See .biba

**.bibi bubu 翠碧卜卜** (bibihiphobubu) See .biba
bibing 比並,~並 (bibihng) 1. To compare: WB 102.17. 2. Side by side: YQX 717.15
bibing 並,~並 (bibihng) To compel, force: WB 576.8
.bibo 制剰 (bibo) See bibao
bichai 鮮釵,銅~ (bichai) Women’s ornaments (bi = 鮮): YQX 1597.10 has huanchai 銅釵
bicheche 必 徹 (bichecheh) See bichichi
bichechi 彌徹 (bichechih) See bichichi
bichengcheng 清澄澄 (bichelngchelng) Clear and blue (sky, water): YQX 847.11
bichenglong 彗星 (bichelnglong) Elusive rainmaking sky dragon: YQX 721.15
bihanjin 鲜寒金 (bihalnjin) 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 筆尖花 (bijianhua) 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 (bilih bullah) See .bidiu buda
bilang 比量 (bilihng) To evaluate and compare: YQX 85.4
.biliao buda 必遂不搭,~ ~答 (biliialo buhda) See .bidiu buda
bilin 逼臨 (bilin) To force, compel; browbeat: YQX 1258.11. Also linbi ～, biling ～凌
bilinlin 碧澄澄,~碧澄 (bilinlinlin) Green water: WB 5.9
biling 逼凌 (biling) See bilin
.bilu bula 必溜不刺 (biluli shihlah) See .bidiu buda
biluo 比溜,~溜 (bilulu) Sound of wind: YQX 127.13
biluo 薔麓 (bilulu) To prepare food and drink: ZXZY 15.10. Also luobi ～
.biluo 薔麓 (bilulu) See buluo
biquantai 開泉臺 (bihqualntail) To be shut up in Hell: YQX 1517.2
bishachu 碧紗厨 (bihshachul) Gauzed windows (in green silk): YQX 90.14
bi’shang nipi 壁上泥皮 (bihshahng nilpil) Easy to replace as plaster on the wall (women, wives): YQX 547.6. Also qiang’shang nipi 廓～～～
bishechi 必舒赤 (bihshelchih) See bichichi
bisi 比似 (biisih) 1. If, when: DXX 130.1. 2. Since, in as much as: YQX 1520.18. Also pisi 誨～，匹～
bisuo 必索 (bishuo) To be necessary; also, should: WB 239.6
bitao huashu 碧桃花树 (bihtaol huashuh) See bitao hua’xia
bitao hua’xia 碧桃花下 (bihtaol huaxiah) Trysting place for lovers: YQX 709.11. Also bitao huashu ~ ~ ~
bitting 壁聽 (bihting) To eavesdrop: YQX 1724.21
bitou 壁頭 (bihtoul) See yibixiang
bixi wanghou 敛屍王侯 (bihxii walnghoul) To scorn the nobility (regard them as old shoes): MZJ 292.12
bixian 截限 (bixiahn) Deadline for paying taxes: YQSC 1 108
bixiang 壁扇 (bihxiang) See yibixiang
bixing 毆倹，〜行 (bihxihng) Plot, scheme; also, to deceive: YQX 1288.18
biyan chunxuan 鼻偃唇軒 (bihyan chulnixuan) Flat-nosed and harelipped: DX 39.14
biyi 壁衣 (bihyi) Curtains, wall-hangings: YQX 1656.10
biyingying 碧螾螀 (bihyiilingyilng) 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 (bihyuuhzhuuh) See baiyuzhu
biyuewu 開月馬 (bihyuewu) Prized horse: WB 63.20
biyunti 碧雲梯 (bihyuuntil) Azure skies: YQX 1659.7
bizhang 筆仗 (biizhahng) Literary prowess: MZJ 304.8
bi Zhang bi Li 比張比李 (bih zhàng bi lì) Evade with all kinds of excuses: WB 593.7

bian

bian 便 (biahn) Although, even if: YQX 593.21
bian 鞭 (bian) 1. Penis: WB 38.6. 2. Whip (military weapon): WB 46.5
bianban 便班 (biahban) Casual or ordinary dress: WB 12.5
bianbu 便不 (biahnbuh) Would it not?: DXX 65.7
biandao 辦道 (biahandao) See bandao
bianduan 匝短 (biahduaan) To be troubled by a shortage of money: YQX 517.5
bianhaadao 便好道 (biahnaadao) The proverb says it well: YQX 143.12
bianjian 鞭簡 (biahanjiaan) Four-edged metal strip (military weapon like a whip; jian = 銜); WB 46.5
bianjiao 鞭角 (biahnaaao) Border, frontier, boundary: WB 181.7. Also bianjie ~ 層
bianjie 鞭節 (biahanjia) See bianjian
bianjia 鞭架 (biahanjia) See bianjiao
bianjin 扁巾 (biahanjin) Kerchief, headscarf: THS 17.13
bianli 扁利 (biahanlih) Intelligent; perceptive: LIUSHI 223
bianmi 扁實 (biahanmii) Fig. Life of a soldier (whip and bow): THS 226.1
bianpin 扁舫 (bianpin) Flat (=扁舫): WB 8.6
bianqiao jindengxiang 鞭敲镫響 (biahnqiao jindehngxiaang) Victorious troops (whips snapping and stirrups jingling): WB 67.7

Bian Que Lu yi 扁鹊盧醫 (biaanan queh lul yi) See Lu yi

bianshan 禿衫 (biaanshan) See planshan

bianshi 便是 (biahnshih) See shi 是 (1)

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

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

bianzhai 匯窄 (biaanzhai) 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

bianzu[dao] 便做道 ～到 (biahnzuhdoaoh) See gengzu[dao]

biao #, B& , H (biao) To behead: YQX 1172.6. Also bie

biao H, # (biao) 1. With honor, with distinction: WB 920.10. 2. Prizes, rewards

3. To behead (variants: #, piao #)

4. Mistress: YQX 1109.10. 2. Actress; prostitute: YQX 268.6

biaozi 見子 (biaoozii) 1. Mistress: YQX 1109.10. 2. Actress; prostitute: YQX 268.6

biaozi >§ (biaaozih) See biaode

bie 1. Irritated, exasperated: YQX 1402.18. 2. Perverse: DXX 51.15.

Also bi 閉, pie 植

bieban 別扮 (bielbahn) To be cast in more than one dramatic role: YQX 709.21

biebie zaoao 慢懶懶 (biebhhieh zaohhzaooh) See bieao

biecao 慢慢慢 (biehcacao) See zaobao

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

biefandao 別番倒 (bielbahnfadaoh) To slip and fall: YQX 33.12

biegu 慢古 (bieghuu) 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 慢劣 (biehliieh) See bolie

bieqi 慢氣 (bieqlieh) To get angry, take offense: LZY 57.5 831.6

bie-ren 別人 (bielnrehn) I: WB 290.18
bieyao 懲拗 (bieyao) Willful, obstinate: YQX 565.11
biezao 懲拗 (biezao) 1. Hopping mad; exasperated: DXX 160.12. Variants: ~ 喘, 慘, 龐. Also biebie zaoao ～～～～～2. Fearsome: YQX 1407.6. Variants: 鷟, 喘～. Also biebie zaoao ～～～～3. To stir up trouble, vex: YQX 1065.7. Also piezao 擄毬

bin

binyun 髯雲 (binyun) Hair at the temples: WB 261.12

bing

bing 併 (bing) To be compelled (= 逼): WB 285.7
bingba diaokao 撾 扒吊拷 (bingba diaokao) See bengba diaokao
bingchan 冰蟾 (bingchan) Fig. Moon (the icy toad): MDT 98.8
bingcou 並夥 (bingcou) United; assembled: MZJ 659.9
bingdilian 並蒂蓮, 棄～～ (bingdilian) See bingtoulian
bingdian 冰簟 (bingdian) Summer mats made of plaited bamboo strips: DXX 2.1
bingge 兵革 (bingge) Shield, armor: YCJ 54.9
binghuangfu 屏荒服 (binghuangfu) To be banished 2,000-2,500 里 from the capitol: THS 25.9
bingjian chiheng 秉鏡持衡 (bingjian chiheng) Just official (holds a mirror for clarity and the scales of justice): YQX 1517.20
bingqiang 兵強 (bingqiang) See pingqiang
bingran 冰然 (bingran) Absolutely; categorically: YQX 1503.6
bingtaiheng 具台衡 (bingtaiheng) To serve as prime minister: MZJ 54.3
bingtang 菽堂 (bingtang) Magistrate’s court, local court: YQX 1378.10
bingtoulian 並蒂蓮 (bingtoulian) See bingtoulian
bingtoulian 並頭蓮 (bingtoulian) Fig. Loving couple (two water lilies growing on one stalk): YQX 1667.17. Also bingdilian ～蒂～, 並蒂～, bingtoulian 並蹄～
bingxi 兵洗 (bingxi) To raise troop morale: MDT 212.11. Also xibing ～～
bingxian 冰鈖 (bingxian) Fig. The guqin (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 具學堂 (bingxuetang) Wretched domicile of a poor student or scholar: WB 22.3
bingyanyan 病懼偃 (bingyanyan) Low in spirits: DXX 101.14
bingzang nabai 冰賊拿敗 (bingzang nabai) To catch a thief red-handed: DXX 92.2. Also bingzang nazei ～～賊, zuozei zhuobai 做賊捉賊
bingzang nazei 冰賊拿賊 (bingzang nazei) See bingzang nabai

bo

'bo 波, 嗆 (bo) 1. Part. In final position, expressing the optative or advisative mood (like 喪 or 喪): 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 貢: See 'mo. See also 'yena
bo 簾 (bol) Curtain: YQX 549.9
bobeng liuyi 波进流移 (bobehng liul-yil) To drift from place to place as a vagrant: YQX 594.7

bobing 薄饼 (bol biing) See xuanbing

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

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

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bobeqiaoqiao 潮音 (bobbo qiaaoqiaao) See boqiao

bobeqiebie 薄头 (bolbiebie) To wipe: MDT 69.2

bolan 薄蓝 (bolahn) Bamboo basket: YQX 148.20. Also boluo 材蓝, pulan 蓝篮

bolang 波浪 (bolahng) 1. Face; demeanor: YQSC I 144. 2. Pretty, handsome; winsome: YQX 532.21. 3. Doting, attentive, solicitous: YQX 479.17

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

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

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

bolie 薄劣 (bolie) 1. Mean, heartless; disagreeable: YQX 464.19. 2. Tough, intractable: YQX 940.15. Also bielie 惹, liebie 惹, bolo liebie 譜, bolo liebie 撲

boluo 撲 (boluo) See boluo

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

boma 薄摩 (bolma) See bu’r

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

bomo 傅摩 (bomol) See boluo

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

boqiao 波俏, 傅俏 (boqiaoh) Pretty, handsome; winsome; smart: YQX 888.2. Also bobo qiaoqiao 晓挑 (baba qiawqiao)
boqie [qie] 薄怯怯 (bolqieliqie) Thin; skimpish: WB 307.15. Also bobo qieqie ~ ~

boruan fencha 学院分茶 (bohuuaan fencha) Cultural pleasures (play the ruan and sip tea; bo = 拨): DXX 3.11

boshantong 博山銅 (boshehtong) Incense burner: YQX 1094.17

bosheshe 薄設設 (boshehshesh) Thin and light (clothes or bedding): WB 13.12. Also boshi ~ 渾

boshishi 薄瀟瀟 (bolshihi) See bosheshe

boshou['] 拔手兒, 撥～ (bolshoour) 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 勃騰騰 (boltetengteng) 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, 不鄙鄙, butengteng 不~, bobo tengteng ~ ~ ~, 琪琪~ ~, pudengdeng 撲登 撲, 撲鄙鄙, putengteng 撲~ ~

bowan lunqian 撥萬論千. ~ ~ 輪～ (bowahn lunqian) Wealth; prosperity: YQX 1072.3

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

Boxun 波旬 (boxun) See Tianmo

boyan 搏掙 (bolyan) See yanpu

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

bozha 波吒～咤, ~渣 (bozahah) Physical or mental anguish: YQX 756.12. Also bocha ~查, ~喳, 駢查, bota ~踏, bozhe ~折

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

bozhe 波折 (bolzhel) See bozha

bozhi 學知 (bolzhi) See bozhe 學者

bozhi 薄支辣 (bolzilah) Thin: DADIAN 812

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

bu

bubai 布擺 (buhbaai) See baibu

buchangsu 不常俗 (buhchangalsul) See buxunsu

buchensu 不塵俗 (buhchensul) See buxunsu

bucheng 不成 (buhcheling) See zhongbudao

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

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

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

bucun buji 不存不濟 (buhculn buhji) See cunji

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

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

budaljin 不打緊 (buhdaljijn) See budaqian

budaqian 不打謹 (buhdaqian) Irrelevant; unimportant, not of concern: WB 478.10. Also dashen'ma [buljin ~ 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 (buhdaiih) Reluctant, unwilling: WB 287.2
budai

補代，布袋 (buudaih) Son-in-law
(lives with his wife’s family and adopts her surname): YQX 323.7

budaitijian 不待見 (buhdaihjiahn) Can’t
bear to see: YQX 844.14

budaitoujin nanzihan 不帶頭巾男子漢,
~戴～～～～ (buhdaih toujin nainzihlahn)
Strong woman of undaunting disposition
(tough as a stalwart, but wears no turban or
head kerchief): WB 81.3. Also buguo
toujin nanzihan ~裹～～～

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

budang buzheng 不當不正 (buhdang
buhzhehng) Straight and proper (posture in
standing; bu is enclitic): YQX 872.12. Also
buduan buzheng ~端～

budang wenbian 不當穩便 (buhdang
wenbianh) Unwise; also, untimely: DXX 40.10

budao 不倒 (buhdaoh) Endless: WB 310.12.

budao‘de 不道的，～～得，～到的，
～得，～到低 (buhdaodehde) 1. Cannot;
unlikely; how is it possible?: YQX 639.8.
2. Did not expect; who would have
thought?: ZXZY 177.14. 3. To disregard;
also, no matter that: DXX 8.5. 4. Unaware:
DXX 107.4

budengdeng 不登登～鄭聲 (buh-
dengdeng) See buotengteng

budifang 不防 (buhdifalng) To take precautions:
YQX 1259.18

budie 不迭 (buhdiel) Not in time; too late:
YANG I 4393.1. See also diebude ~～得

budingjiao 不定交 (buhdihngjiahn)
1. Unceasing; never give up: YQX 1416.2.
2. Unstable; not at peace: WB 622.8

budu bufa 不毒不發 (buhduh bulhfa) Only
through hardship does one improve his lot:
YQX 880.13

budushu 不親事，～～是，～～賭時，
～賭是，～賭是 (buhduushuh) Stupid;
lacking good judgment: YQX 640.16. Also
buxiaoshi ~曉～

buduan buzheng 不端不正 (dubhuan
buhzhehng) See budang buzheng

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

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

buer 卜児 (bueri) 1. Old woman role in Yuan
drama 2. Procures, madam: YQX 1108.6.
Also baer 搋～，保～，boma 薄嫁，薄嫁
mouer 謄～ (baotan 爆炭 in Tang times)

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

bufangtou 不防頭 (buhfaangtoul) Care-
less; unpredictable: YQX 236.20

bufen 不忿，～分，～憤 (buhfehni) To be
resentful, indignant: YQX 1631.10. Also
bufenqi 不分氣，不憤氣 (buhfenqi)
See bufen

bufu‘de 不付得 (buhfuheh) See [bu]funeng

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

bufu shaomai 不伏烙埋，～服～～
(buhful shaomaib) To refuse to accept guilt,
responsibility, or punishment; also, unwilling
to heed advice: YQX 1529.14

bufuta 不甫他，～付～ (buhfuuta) See
[bufuneng

bugan 不干 (buhgan) Of no concern (abbrevi-
ation of buxianggan不相干): MZJ 197.7

buganjing 不乾凈 (buhgjganh) 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 沒～～，
wuganjing 惡～～

bugao‘de dongxi 不高的東西 (buhgao
donxh) Despicable thing!: MZJ 30.2
bugong tianchou 不共天擎 (bugohong tianchou) Enemies who cannot coexist: THS 106.13
bugou 不勾 (bugou) In no time: YQX 1002.18
bugousi 不勾思 (bugousi) Without much thought: WB 288.6
bugujie 不願藉 (buguojie) Careless; disrespectful: WUXIANG 132.4
buguayan 不掛眼 (buguayan) To treat with contempt: YQX 1657.12
buguan 不管 (buguan) Cannot; also, cannot allow: DXX 38.12
buguo toujin hanzhan 不裹頭巾男子漢 (buguo toujin hanzhan) See budai toujin hanzhan
buhai kouchen 不害口殼 (buhai kouchen) Unashamed to speak ill (not injured by grit in the mouth): YQX 866.15
buhua 不花 (buhua) Mong. Ox: YQSC III 226
buhuai 布舊, 傻 (buhuai) See baihai
buhuangzhong 不惶忡 (buhuangzhong) Unhappy, cheerless: MDT 99.3
bujie 不籍 (bujie) See bujie
bujian 不接 (bujian) No matter, regardless: WB 915.6
bujun 庸峻 (bujun) See boqiao
bujunzi 不君子 (bujunzi) Unprincipled; undignified; low-class: YQX 150.20
bukeji 不克己 (bukeji) To overrate one’s strengths or abilities; also, not to be outdone: WB 69.8
bukuhuan 不苦寒 (bukuhuan) Unhappy; without happy prospects: DXX 134.2
bukuzha 不苦乍 (bukuzha) Plain; not pretty: DXX 18.3
bukuai 不快 (bukuai) 1. Unhappy; unfortunate: YQX 729.20. 2. Physical discomfort, pain, or illness: WB 203.2
bukuang 不恆, ~ 匮 (bukuang) Unexpected; also, taken by surprise: YQX 121.1
bula! 不斜 (bula) Enough!: WB 14.2. Also bula ~ 休
'bula 不斜 (bula) 1. Pat. Syll. 2. Suff. Serves to emphasize: YQX 1041.12. Also 'bula, 'wula
.bulala 不拉拉, ~ 啉哼 (bulala) 1. Sound of horses hoofs, bird wings; clatter of many footsteps: WB 60.14. 2. Pushing or shoving action: YQX 1287.19. Also .bulala ~ ~, .bulala ~ ~ ~, .pulala 拍喇喇, .pulala ~ ~ ~, .pululu 拍碌碌
bula! 不斜 (bula) See bula!
bulan 布藍 (bulan) See buluo
bulanggu 不琅鼓 (bulanggu) Snake-skin drum used by peddlers to attract customers (it resounds bulang).
.bulanglang 不琅琅, ~ 朗朗 (bulanglang) Sound of a drum: LZY 118.7. Also langlang ~ ~
bulaoqi 不老衣 (bulaoqi) Dao. Robe: DADIAN 68
boli 不禮 (boli) To ignore, take no notice (li = 理): YANG I 4985.5
bulingcail 不良才 (bulingcail) “Heartbreaker,” cad; nemesis (a lover one can neither live with nor without): WB 300.4.
bulianghui 不良會 (buhlianghuih) To take risks without regard for danger or consequences: YQX 844.6
buliaoliang 不利量 (buhliaohliahng) Not deliberate, careless: WB 765.3
bulie fangtou 不劣方頭 (buhlieh fangtoul) See fangtou 'bulu
buling 不令 (buhlihng) Bad; insubordinate: DXX 91.6
buling 不伶 (bulili) Not nice; also, to go badly: WB 13.13
bunian 布泥 (buhniaan) See zhiyou diandeng
buuo 薄落 (buhluooh) Plain silk (worn by rustics and hermits); life in retirement: YQX 727.11. Also buuo 薄羅 (simple food; "herbs and dodder"), bulan 布懒
buna 佈衲 (buhnah) To mend; patch: YQX 642.1
bunen'die 不侒迭 (buhnehndiel) Not nice; also, to go badly: WB 13.13
bunian 布泥 (buhniaan) See zhiyou diandeng
buning [bu]nai 不寧不耐 (buhning buhnaih) Agitated; impatient: YQX 645.13
buqi 不期 (buhqil) Unexpected: YQX 350.15
buqi 步砌 (buhqihi) To walk; step; keep in step: ZXZY 209.3
buqichang 不氣長 (buhqihchalng) Lacking stamina; depressed, dejected; also, dissapointing: YQX 556.3
buqiahao 不恰好 (buhqiiahhaoo) Improper; shady: YQX 1393.11
buqiao 庸峭, 峭 (buhqiacho) See boqiao
buquiuguai 不秋拐 (buhquiuguai) See bujijuabui
buran 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 (buhshahng tailpalnde) Socially inept or inferior.
bushi 不世 (buhshih) Unusual, rare: CSD 155.9
bushichu 不是處 (buhshihchuh) See meishichu
bushiqing 不世情 (buhshihqilng) To lack consideration: MZJ 602.6
bushu 杜署 (buhshuu) Master of martial arts; principal contender in boxing or a weapons demonstration: WB 795.9
bushuo 不索 (buhshuo) Unnecessary; no need: WB 277.9. Also buxiao～消
butengteng 不騰騰 (buhelngtelng) See .botengteng
butiaotie 不調貼 (buhiaotiot) To fail to be supportive: DXX 158.1
butingdang 不停當 (buhtingdang) 1. III, not well: WB 280.13. 2. Inappropriate: YQX 86.6
buwa catou 布瓦 掐頭 (buhwa catoul) To hurl bricks at someone’s head: MZJ 334.5
buwan tiandi 布完天地 (buhwa nthiendi) To administer peace and order to the nation: WB 378.1. Also buyuan tiandi ～園～
buwang 不枉了, ～枉 (buhwanggle) Not in vain: YQX 1503.8, YQX 203.1
buwang 不枉 (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 (buhwehn qinghuangle) No matter what: THS 55.1
buwu'jian 不誤間, ～誤～悟～ (buhwu'jian) Unintentionally; without warning: LZY 153.5
buwu laoshi 不務老實 (buhwuh laaoshil) Not engage in honest toil (farming): YQX 327.4

buxi 不惜 (buxhi) See bujie

buxi 不戇, ~喜 (buhxih) In distress; miserable, unhappy: DXX 16.3

buxiaoshi 不晓事 (buhxiaoshih) See budushi

buxi yaoqun 不織腰裙 (buhxih yaoquln) Not serve as a maid (not wear an apron): WB 83.8

buxian 不限 (buhxiaan) Safe: DXX 38.13

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

buxiao 不消 (buhxiao) See busuo

buxiaoshi 不曉事 (buhxiaoshih) See budushi

buxing 不興 (buhxihng) Not customary: THS 46.13

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

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

buxinxing 不惺惺 (buhxinxing) Unable to comprehend: YQX 717.5

buxupi 不虚牌 (buhxupil) To tell the truth: MZJ 187.1

buxuan 不宣 (buhxuan) The rest is unstated (conventional close for a letter implying that much must be taken for granted): MDT 232.2. Like bujin ～ 盟

buxunsi 不尋思 (buhxunsi) Never expected that; who would have thought? (uttered in surprise): YQ 106.16

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

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

buyi 不易 (buhyih) Poor: ZXZY 57.13

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

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

buyou 不 favourable (buhyoul) Less favorable than the norm (fate or life span): CSD 30.5

buyuan tiandi 補圓天地 (buuyuan tiandi) See buwan tiandi

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

buyuehua 步月華 (buhyuehhual) To walk by moonlight: YQX 710.3

buyun 步雲 (buhyuan) 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 ～, buzhi ～止

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

buzhangjun 不斬首 (buhzhaanyaan) In the blink of an eye (zhan = 眠): DXX 38.9

buzhangjin 不老, 不為 (buhzhangjin) Worth-less, good-for-nothing: YQX 101.16. Also buzhangjun ～ 俊

buxiaoshi 不老 (buhxiaoshi) See buzhangjin

buxiaoshi 不老 (buhxiaoshi) See buzhangjin

buzhangjin 不老 (buhzhangjin) See buzhangjin

buzhangjin 不老 (buhzhangjin) See buzhangjin

buzhaodiao 不著調 (buhzhaodiao) Irregular, illegal, improper or rebellious thoughts or actions (won’t carry a tune or keep time): YANG 1138.2
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 (buhzhi) 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 不着 (buhzhuol) 1. Not present: WB 130.3. 2. To neglect: YQX 206.5. 3. Tardy: YQX 721.19
buzhuoqing 不着情 (buhzhuolqilng) Unreasonable, irrational: YQX 721.13. Also buzhuoren 不着人 (buhzhuolreln) See buzhuoqing
buzhuoren 不着人 (buhzhuolreln) See buzhuoqing
buzhuo tengre 不著疼熱 (buhzhuol tengreh) Callous; also, heedless: YQX 639.8
buzuo zhoufang 不做周方 (buhzuoh zhoufang) Unhelpful, uncordial: WB 263.
CA

Cailiao 材料、材 ~ (cailiaoh) That thing! (said of a person): LZY 63.6
Cailou zhiqiu 彩楼掷球 (cailoul zhiquq) See caiqiu
Caiqiu 彩球、球 ~ (caiqiul) Colored silk balls aimed at young men by young ladies in high towers (courtship ritual): YQX 1656.4. Also caiqiu 彩楼掷球
Cairen 人才 (cairenl) Playwrights in Song and Yuan times: WB 972.7
Caisi 財思 (caisli) To plan; gauge, estimate: YQX 144.10. Also caihua ~ 劉
Caitiao 采頭 (caitiaol) Talented: DXX 85.2
Caitou 采頭 (caitoul) Good luck omen: YQX 1108.1
Caitou' 采頭兒 (caitoulr) Riddle, puzzle: MDT 60.7
Caituan 采團 (caituahn) To attempt to explain: LZY 16.10
Caiyun 彩雲 (caiyuuln) Beautiful cloud-like tresses: MDT 45.6
Caizuo 猜做 (caizuooh) To treat as, guess to be: WB 254.1

Can 参 (can) To pay respects to a higher official: DXX 10.10
Can 慘 (caan) See dacan and zuocanke
Canbang 參榜 (canbaang) To present a calling card: DXX 162.10
Canben 參本 (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 餐椽（calchnualn）See cuansuo

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

canhai 残骸（calnhai）See cankui

canjiang wulou 殘漿勿漏（calnjng wuhlou）To leak no information (leak not a drop of sauce): YQX 653.16

cankeke 参可可, 慘～～（cankeke）See chenkeke

cankui 殘愧～～愧愧（calknkuih）
1. Wonderful! What luck!, praise be!: DXX82.1. 2. Shame, mortification: YQX 1237.18. 3. Apologetic (rare): YQX 998.19. Also canhai～脓

canli chouhong 慘緑愁紅（canlith choulholng）Fig. The scene strikes melancholy in the heart (to regret the withering of the greens and reds): YQX 145.15

canma 参馬（canmaa）See chanma

canman 殘慢（calnmahn）Indolent; careless: MDT 173.5

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

cansong danbo 餐松咄柏（cansong danbol）See cansong shibo

cansong shibo 餐松咄柏（cansong shibol）
1. Reduced to eating in the wild (pine nuts and cypress berries) 2. Food of immortals (eating pine nuts grows several inches of hair on their bodies, enables them to fly and overtake a stampeding horse; eating cypress grows new teeth once they are lost): PJP 121.12. Also cansong danbo～咄～

cantou xinzhe 參頭行者（cantoul xingzhee）Budd. Monk holding an administrative post in a temple or monastery: DXX 47.5

canzhi zhengshi 參知政事（canzhi zhehngshih）Vice prime minister (officer of the second rank in both the Zhongshu sheng and the Zhongshu xingsheng): YQX 1511.18

cangfu 倖夫,～父（cangfu）See cangtou
canggou 藏狗（calnggou）See cangjiu

canghu 蒼鴿（canghul）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 参軍 comedy skit): YQX 94.17

canghuang 倖皇نتج黃（canghuang）Careless; in disorder or disarray (huang 黃 = 愜): YQX 1377.18

cangjiu 倖九（calnjiu）Game to guess something hidden in the hand: YQX 5.15. Also canggou～狗

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

cangtou 倖頭（cangtoul）Outcast; low-class person: YQX 1292.6. Also cangfu～父,～夫, laocang～老～
cangxiaomiir 倖小米兒（cangxiaomiir）Old rice; remnants of stored rice: YQX 224.12

cangyan 藏演（calngyan）
1. To conceal, hide 2. Conjuring tricks: DADIAN 821

cao

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

caobao 操暴,～抱（caobao）See zaobao
cao bene r 草本兒（caobenn）Brief span of time (a plant lasts only one season): DADIAN 397

caocho 朝朝（caocao）Mountain fortress; rebel court or stronghold: MDT 223.1

cadou 草敦（cadoun）Straw mat (dun = 墩): WB 117.6
caofu caichang 草腹菜腸 (caofuhu  caichaanchang) Crude and unlettered (humble): YQX 1237.18

caoke’r 草科兒 (caokeker) Undergrowth, weeds, brush (ke = 草): WB 112.7

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

cao’li fan-gan 草裏兼竿 (caollili fangang) 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

camao 草茅 (caomao) Rural, rustic background: MZJ 120.11

caoqiaodian 草橋店 (caoaqiaoldian) Village inn: WB 309.17

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

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

caojia 林司 (caolsi) Constable; jail keeper: YQX 495.19

caojia jian 十司翻舊案 (caolsi fan jiuahnhn) "The constable overturns an old case," Song-Yuan xiehouyu 歌後語 whose punch line is “xiuxiang”休想 (Don't bet on it): YQX 856.7

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

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

cao’tou 槽頭 (caoltou) A stable: LZY 147.7

caotou dawang 草頭大王 (caotou dahwalng) See Caotou tianzi

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

caotou wangzi 草頭王子 (caotou walngzi) See caotou tianzi

caotuanpiao 草團袍 (caotualnpiao) See caotuanpiao

caotuanpiao 草團瓢 (caotualnpiao) Round thatched hut or shed: YQX 1521.4. Also caotuanbao ~ 稚, caotuanbao ~ 樃, tuanbao ~ 稚, tuanbao ~ 樃

caotun'[r] 草團兒 (caotuelnr) See caozhun'[r]

caoxieqian 草鞋錢 (caoxieqlqian) Exorted money, bribes, payoffs (straw-sandal money): YQX 49.13

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

caozhou'ru 草帚兒 (caozhounr) See caozhun'[r]

caozhun'[r] 草帚兒 (caozhuunr) Sheaf of grass or straw (hung from a bamboo pole to advertise a tavern): YQX 1518.7. Also caotun'[r] ~ 稚, caozhou'[r] ~ 帥. See also caoshua'[r] ~ 稚

ce

cebiebie 側懐懐 (cebiebie) See zhai-biebie窄懷懐

cebiebie 側懐懐 (cebiehbieh) See zhai-biebie

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

cejiao 側脚 (cehjiao) See ceshou

cejin 側近 (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 偏撇 (cehpiepie) Cramped; narrow: WB 902.21
ceshou 偏首, 手 (cehshouou) Adjacent: DADIAN 337. Also celiao 腿
cezuo 偏坐 (cehzuooh) 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 踌躇 (cengdeng) To fail to achieve a goal: MZJ 302.13

cha

cha 又, 掃 (cha) 1. To push, push back or over (variant: 掃); 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! 嗯 (cha) Exclamation uttered during a meaningful pause: WB 348.3

cha 掃 (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 915.2

cha 足, 初, 跳 (chaah) 1. To tread on; walk through: YQX 1556.12. Also cuo 踏

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

cha 糰 (cha) Small boat: THS 66.10

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

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

chacha 茶茶 (chalchali) Jur. Woman: YQX 414.20

chacha 撮撮 (chalchali) Sound of footsteps: WB 13.18

chacha hulu hulu 嚕嚕胡胡, 嘻嘻忽忽, 踏踏忽忽 (chalchao hulhul) See chahu

chacha huahua 插插花花 (chacha huahua) To use flattering or exaggerated speech: YQX 870.3

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

chachi 差遣; 池 (chalchil) 1. To err, deviate: WB 53.9. 2. Unexpected: YQX 1692.13

chacuan 踏翻 (chalcauhan) To perform the cuan, a comic farce dating to the Song dynasty; also, an alternate name for the yuanben 院本 or a variety of it

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

chadian 踏演 (chaldeh) Distinction, difference: HUJI III 69.12

chading 插定 (chaldehing) See chachai

chae 差訕 (chalchae) To err; also an error: YQX 12.12

chaeer 茶兒 (chalchear) Young girl: YQX 1260.7

chafan 茶飯 (chalfrahn) Banquet: YQX 46.1

chafang 茶房, 茶坊 (chalfrang) Teahouse: WB 77.11. Also chaju'z ~ 局子 and chapu'r ~ 廠兒
chagoushi 查狗屎 (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 (chaloguo) Baggage; bundles: ZXZY 34.8
chahexiang 查核相 (chahelxiahang) See chahu
chahu 查, 嘻, 嘻呼 (chalhul) To put on a false front: WB 15.16. Also chachahuhu ~ ~ ~ ~ ~, 嘻嘻忽忽, 诙诙忽忽, chahushi ~ ~ ~, chahexiang ~ 核相, chahuxiang ~ ~ 相
chahushi 查, 嘻 (chalhulshih) See chahu
chahuxiang 查胡相 (chahulxiahang) See chahu
chahui mofen 搭灰抹粉 (chalhui mohen) See motu chahui
chahui motu 搭灰抹土 (chalhui mohu) See motu chahui
chahun jiu’r 茶, 洒酒儿 (chahuln jiur) Banquet: YQX 45.16
chajian 插肩 (chaljian) To keep a Chinese football (or shuttlecock) in play by bouncing it off the shoulder: LAN 28
chajian 踩践 (chaljianh) See chata
chajin piqi 插盒披绮 (chaljin piqui) To dress lavishly: MZJ 272.4
chaju’z 茶局子 (chaljuz) See chafang
chake 插科 (chalke) To jest, joke; also comic acts: PPJ 1.10. Also chake dahun ~ ~ 打譏, dahun fake 打譏發 ~, dahun shiqi 打譏使動, fake dahun 發 ~ 打譏, kefan ~ 萬, pieke 撒 ~, sake dahun 撒 ~ 打譏
chake dahun 插科打譏 (chalke daahuhn) See chake
chakuo 取括 (chalkoh) To demand; extort: YQX 896.17
chali 查黎, ~利, ~梨, 檸梨, 檸梨 (challili) 1. Hawberry (fruit with an astrin- gent flavor): YQX 1435.5. 2. To stumble along; also unsure steps (= 超超): WB 84.3. See also maichali
chalixiang 查梨相 (chalilxiahang) Insincere manner; also, frivolous, capricious: YQX 147.4
cha-nü 妾女 (chahnu) Dao. Mercury (used in alchemy): YQX 729.3
chapan 查盤 (chalpalm) To take stock, take inventory: MZJ 287.13
chapr’r 茶鋪兒 (chalpurn) See chafang
chauj 走去 (chalq) To go astray: WB 55.20
chauq 插趣 (chalqi) To flirt with another’s girlfriend: YQX 1430.19
chasan luosi 叉三羅四 (chasan luosih) To make animated gestures: DADIAN 50
chasha 查沙, 腦髷 (chalsha) 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 zhasa 扎煞, 麥, 汶 ~, 鰲 ~
chashi 茶食 (chalshih) Sweets to go with tea or wine: DXX 64.10
chashou 叉手, 押 (chalshou) 1. Budd. To clasps hands in prayer 2. To raise the hands to the chest in bowing, one hand cupped in the other: YQX 812.2. See also chaoshou 抄 ~
chata 踩踏 (chalata) To trample underfoot: YQX 844.10. Also chaitian ~ 踩, jiancha 踩 ~, and cuota 踩 ~
chatou 茶頭 (chalto) Three main players on a Chinese football team: LAN 29
chatuo’z renqing 茶托子人情 (chaltoz renqing) To arrange an engagement or wedding; serve as go-between (arrange a match by presenting tea on a saucer to prevent the cup from overturning, an unlucky omen): YQX 303.7
chawa 查哇 (chalwa) Stupid, foolish: DADIAN 391
chayi 妻子 (chalyi) Mistake, a slip: WB 85.2
cha yijian[’r] 插一簡兒, ~ ~ 簡 ~ (cha yijianam) Budd. To perform good deeds
chayin

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

chayin 茶引 (chalyin) Tax clearance certifi-
cate on tea: YQX 196.16

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

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

chazheng 查征 (chaizheng) See zhengcha

chazhuma 查 竹馬. 踏 ~ ~ (chazhuilmaa)
See shanma

chazhuang 插状 (chazhuahng) To file a
lawsuit, accuse in court: YQX 491.17

chaidingxiangjie 查丁香街 (chaibai daozi)
Riddle (describes a Chinese character by
naming its parts 女 边着子 = 好):
YQX 193.7. Also chaipai daozi ~ 帖 ~,
chaizi daobai ~ ~ ~

chaiduo 查多 (chaiduo) To dispatch:
YQX 1302.12

chaiduo daozi 查多字 (chaibai daozi)
Riddle (describes a Chinese character by
naming its parts 女 边着子 = 好):
YQX 193.7. Also chaipai daozi ~ 帖 ~,
chaizi daobai ~ ~ ~

chaiduusu 查都سع (chaiduusu) In fear
and trembling: YQX 1023.10. Also
chanduosuo 查多梭

chan 割 (chalyin) Sharp or piercing (voice):
YCJ 83.4

chan 喂 (chalyin) See qian

chan 捡 (chalyin) To snatch, grab: WB 274.21

chanchi 剪翅 (chanchih) Cicada wings
hairstyle: YQX 711.14

chanchou 剪翅 (chanchou) See chan-
zhou

chanchu 剪翅 (chanchu) Moon: YQX
336.14

chanduo 查多 (chanduo) To besiege;
take by force: YQX 603.11

chanduosuo 查多梭 (chanduosuo) See
chandususu

chandususu 還多梭 (chandususu) In fear
and trembling: YQX 1023.10. Also
chanduosuo 查多梭

chanfang 剪房 (chanfang) Budd. Zen
meditation chamber

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

chanhang duoshi 揮行奪市 (chanhang
duosu) To appropriate another’s business:
DADIAN 659
chanhezi 禅和子 (chalnhelzii) Budd.
Zen monk: YQX 1063.12

chanjiao 禅敎,~機 (chalnhjiao) To involve in difficulties; annoy, pester: YQX 336.6. Also chanre ～愁

chankou'r 切口兒 (chaankoour) To talk at random; say whatever comes to mind: MDT 261.8

chanma 剪馬,鞍～,鞍～ (chahnmaa) 1. To ride bareback: YQX 1183.12. 2. Horse without bridle and saddle. Also canma 參～, chanqi ～騾

chanmatou xumawei & X3 % (chalnmalweei) To speak of one thing while implying another; point at Tom and accuse Harry: YQX 559.3

chanqi 剪騎 (chahnqi) See chanma

chanqinqin 鎮欽欽 (chahnqinqin) In fear and trembling: YQX 177.10

chanqiong suanlai ^ 疾 (chalnqiolng suanlaih) Miserable wretch (scurrilous term for an impoverished scholar): WB 287.18

chanrei 剪蕊 (chalnree) See chanjiao

chan'tou 鏗頭 (chalnhtou) Token gifts given to courtesans: CSD 73.13

chantou guonao 摯頭裹腦 (chalntoul guonaoa) Tangled and confused

chantou hongjin 摯頭錦錦 (chalntoul holngjiin) Colored ribbons given to courtesans to bind their hair.

chantou zhijin 鰲頭掲錦 (chalntoul zhijin) To throw tips to courtesans and sing-song girls: THS 18.13. See also chan'tou ～～, chan'tou hongjin ～～錦

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

chanxin 剪新 (chalnxin) Brand new: WB 972.7

chanzhang 顫杖 (chahnzhahng) Drum beater: THS 80.4

chanzhang 震杖,～陣 (chahnzhahng) Entangled, encumbered; involved: WB 9.14

chanzhou 倒懲 (chahnzhohou) 1. Distress, torment; also, distressed, sad, afflicted: YQX 6.21. 2. To tease, embarrass; hold at the mercy of; manipulate: YQX 153.18. Also chanchou ～懲

chanzi 剪自 (chahnzih) See chan'def'li

chanzhau 顫鈅 (chahnzhau) See chanjiao

chanzhun 顫筋 (chahnzhun) Eternal youth wine (= changchun bulao ～～不老): WB 68.2

chang 賴 (chahng) 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 臉便 常～ (chahnbiayn) Sound course of action; good plan or method: WB 273.8

changchanchan 長撫 攬 (chahnghchan) Intricately intertwined and inseparable: YQX 1667.17

changche 暢啾 (chahngche) Extreme; severe; excessive (che = abbreviation of 啾): DXX 144.11

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

chang[cijhua'de 唱詞話 (chahngh-cihhuade) Storytellers who combine narration and song: YQX 201.11

changdao[shi] 暢道是. 唱～～, 常～～ (chahnghdaoshih) Truly, really, especially: WB 550.1. Also shengdao[shi] 剩～～, 腦～～

changdu 腸肚 (chahnghduh) Close relationship: DXX 122.9

changdu yingqian 腸肚榮幸 (chahnghduh yingqian) Anxious, concerned for: YQX 642.5

changfeng fasha 常風 發傻 (chahngh-feng fashaa) Mad; deluded: DADIAN 588
changgère 唱個喏 (chahnggere) See changre
changguan 長關 (chalngguan) Door bolt: DXX 41.5
changhao[dao] 暢好道, 常~~, 唱~~ (chahnghaadaoah) 1. Luckily, as it happens; just in time; just right; truly: YQX 415.6. 2. Very: DXX 67.14. Also changshi ~ 是, changaohasi ~ 是
changhaoshi 暢好是 (chahnghaaoshih) See changhao[dao]
changhe! 唱呵 (chahnghe) Wonderful!: DXX 70.3
changhu 場戶 (chahnghuuh) 1. Actor 2. Chinese football field: YYCD 289
changhua 長話 (chahnghuah) Good news: DXX 123.9
changhua 唱話 (chahnghuah) See chang[ci]hua'de
changhuang fure 腹腫腹熱 (chahnghuang fuhreh) See fure changhuang
changjia 長家 (chahngjia) Heavy cangue worn by prisoner under the death sentence: YQX 635.19
changjiao 唱叫 (chahngjiaoh) To call out, shout: YQX 1651.11
changjiao yangji 唱叫揚疾, 暢~~ (chahngjiaoah yalngji) To yell in a loud and unseemly manner: WB 139.10. Also chaonao yangji 炒開~~, yangyang jiji 快快~~
changjie 長街 (chahngjie) Main street of a city: WB 129.10
chang jiegei 長節概 (chahngjialgaih) To enhance someone's prestige: YQX 935.15
changjiezi 長解子 (chahngjieezii) Official escort for a prisoner transported great distances: THS 242.3
changjin 長進 (chahngjihn) See changjun
chengjin-gu 常居一 (chahngjin) Resolute; unswerving: WB 275.20
changjun 常俊 (chahngjuhn) Advancement, success (in character or studies; it means “hopeless” after 不): WB 303.14. Also changjin ~進
chang'li chulai chang'li re 暢裏出來 腸裏熱 (chahnglii chulail changlii reh) Prov. No love like a mother’s love: WB 51.15
changlifan 常離飯 (chahnglilfan) See changxiufan
changli yinliang 常俐 銀 (chahnglih yinhaa) Salary bonus: MDT 108.16
changlou 長漏 (chahnglouh) Long night: MZJ 503.4
changmen 唱門 (chahngmen) To announce a guest’s arrival: MDT 16.7
changmengong 長門宮 (chahngmenong) To dwell in loneliness (palace where the Han Emperor Wu’s queen was confined after she fell from favor): THS 115.9
changnian 常年 (chahngniahn) Boatman, sailor: LIUSHI 214
changnian’jia lunsai 常年輪務 (chahngniahn lulnsaih) To rotate duty on an annual basis: MZJ 542.2
changqian 長錢, 常 (chahngqiahn) One hundred metal coins strung on a cord (duanbai 短百 or duanqian 短錢 = fewer than one hundred; dongqian 東錢 = eighty coins, and xiqian 西錢 = seventy coins): YQX 1518.14
changre 唱偌, 常, ~偌, ~喏, ~諾 (chahngree) To greet respectfully: YQX 463.20; respectful assent to a superior: WB 267.4. Also chang'gere ~個, shengre 聲, yingre 應~
changshi 暢是 (chahngshih) See changhao[dao]
changsu 常俗 (chahngsu) See xunsu
changtiao yeye 唱條冶葉 (chahntiaol yeeyeh) Sing-song girl, prostitute: DADIAN 524
chao

chao 抄 (chao) 1. To ladle with a spoon: YQX 641.14. 2. Virtuoso kick in Chinese football: LAN 32

chao 粥 (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

chaoban 朝班 (chaoban) Assemblage of officials by rank: YQX 808.20

chaobo 嘲軼 (chaobo) To provoke, tease, ridicule: YQX 147.17

chaochaoqiqi 吵吵嚷嚷, 吵吵七七 (chaochaoqiqi) See chaoqi

chaochao yingying 超超影影 (chaochao yingying) To dodge, evade: MZJ 343.11

chaoqi 炒刺 (chaoqi) See chaoqi

chaoqi (chaoqi) Suddenly, unexpectedly: WB 8.12

chaodingshou 抄定手 (chaodingshou) See chaodingshou

chaodo 超垛 (chaodo) To tarry, linger: YQX 1416.8

chaogua 吹刮 (chaogua) Satirical songs and verses of farmers and ferryboatmen (usually sung by the jing 演 role): YQX 284.6

chaosheng 政 (chaosheng) Government office: MZJ 115.10

chaoshou 抄手 (chaoshou) To tuck hands into sleeves: WB 61.19. See also chashou ～

chaotianjin 朝天進 (chaotianjin) See chaotianjin

chaotianjin 朝天進 (chaotianjin) See chaotianjin

chaotianjin 朝天進 (chaotianjin) See chaotianjin

chaoxian 嘲笑 (chaoxian) Frivolous; uncouth: WB 15.15. Also zhuxian 抓～

chaoyuan 朝元 (chaoyuan) Dao. To worship immortals: YQX 728.14
chaozhen

chaozhen 朝真 (chaozhen) *Dao.* Audience with the Divines: WB 515.7

che

che 微 (cheh) 1. To the utmost, thorough: YQX 1665.7. 2. Very: GHQ 765.8. 3. To end, conclude: DADIAN 273
che 掇, 卒, 坐 (chee) 1. To tug, pull; drag: WB 294.13. 2. To dodge out of sight: YQSC I 248. 3. Rash, unfounded talk: YQSC I 1248
chedan 微瞻 (chedaan) To act boldly or courageously: WB 783.13
chefang 微放 (chefahng) To loosen, untie; relax: DXX 47.13
che gu duoji (cheda) See duoqi chengu
chejia z 扯架子 (cheejiaz) See cheye r
chejin nianxiu 车金辇绣 (chejin nianxiu) To transport precious metals and silks by carriage: MZJ 375.3
chelun liushui 车轮流水 (chelun liulshui) “Streams” of carriages: PPJ 15.3
chesao xu wu (chesao xu wu) 枝梢虚雾 (cheshao xuwu) Extremely false or deceptive: WB 90.1
cheye r 扯载体 (cheeye r) To put on airs: DADIAN 247. Also chejia z ~架子
chezhang 车仗 (chezhang) Freight wagons: ZXZ 42.3
chezhe 嘿嘿 (chezhel) 1. Excessive; also, terribly: DXX 130.2. 2. Savage, cruel; clamorous; frightening: YQX 695.13. See also shezhe 喜悦

chen

chen 拾 (chen) See tian
chen 磋, 磟, 嗷 (cheen) 1. Ugly, unseemly; cursed, vile: YQSC I 251. 2. Very, extremely: DADIAN 744. (呶 is an erroneous variant)
chenshuixiang 沈水香 (chenshuixiang)
Garu wood (aromatic wood, lignum aloes): MDT 46.5

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

chenxi 沈细 (chenxih)
Weak (pulse): DXX 102.12

chenxie 沈屑 (chenxieh)
Lingering fragrance: DXX 144.10

Chenxing 辰星 (chenxing)
See Chen-gou

chenyi 沈疑 (chenyi)
To hesitate: WB 58.16

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

chenyouhua 砂油花 (chenyouhua)
Crafty person: MZJ 299.1

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

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

chenzhu 趁逐 (chenzhuh)
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 陈凑 (chenzouh)
To report to a superior: HJU III 99.10

chenzuisheng 陈罪生 (chenzuisheng)
To enumerate faults and crimes: CSD 136.9

chenshuixiang 沈水香 (chenshuixiang)
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cheng bian 迭徧 (chengbiahnh) To comply with another's wishes: YQX 1263.8

chengbuqi 稀不起 (chengbuhqii)
Unable to hold straight: WB 281.21

chengchegai 承車蓋 (chengchegaih)
To receive a visitor: MDT 188.8

chengchuan 乘傳 (chengchuanh)
To travel using the facilities of the government post stations: WB 577.14

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

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

cheng[da] 拥遠, 搭 ~ (cheng[da])
1. Beautiful, handsome: YQX 351.11
2. Generous, open-minded, enlightened: PPJ 139.10
3. Content, joyous: WB 294
Also zeng 撰, 埭, 埋

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

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

chengfu 承伏 (chengful)
To agree, consent; also, be servile: YQX 96.16
See also zhangcheng

chenggoudading 招狗打釘 (chenggoudading)
To confound right and wrong (use a hook as a nail): HJU III 11.10

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

chenghe 成合 (chenghel)
1. To arrange a betrothal: YANG I 201
2. To reconcile estranged lovers: YQX 1262.2
Also hecheng ~, chengjiu ~

chengji 成計 (chengjih)
To marry and begin a career: YQX 506.3
Also chengjia liji ~家立 ~, liji chengjia 立 ~ 家

chengjia liji 成家立計 (chengjia lihjih)
See chengji
chengjian 乘建 (chengjiaan) Bad luck: LIDAI II 566.1
chengjia 成就 (chengjiu) See chenghe
chengle tou 承了頭 (chingle toul) To find a way out of an awkward situation: WB 901.21
chengluanke 順驚客 (chelngluankkeh) Son-in-law living with his wife’s family: MZJ 454.11
chengmalang 遠慶浪 (cheengmalahng) See chengmolang
chengmolang 逃慶浪 (chenglmgolahng) To behave strangely: YQX 1644.6. Also chengmalang ～慶～
chengqi 程期 (chengqi) See qicheng
chengqitang 承氣湯 (chengqihtang) Herbal broth to cure fevers: WB 10.4
chengshou 成收 (chengshou) Autumn harvest: YQX 1021.2
chengsuan 成算 (chengsuanh) To decide on a plan: WB 628.2
chengta 承塌 (chengta) See chengda
chengtou 承頭 (chelntoul) To take responsibility: YQX 1180.17
chengtupan 程途盼 (chelngtpahn) See panchengtu
chengxian 程限 (chengxiaan) Grace period; leave of absence: WB 166.4
chengxiang 程向 (chengxiahng) To accept responsibility: YQX 1381.11
chengxie 承謝 (chengxieh) To be grateful: WB 70.7
chengxuan 承宣 (chengxuan) To receive orders: YQX 338.1
chengyu 承與 (chengyul) Throne; also, emperor: MZJ 522.3
chengyu boqian 承與播遷 (chelngyu bohqian) Emperor driven into exile by turmoil: YANG I 868.10
chengyujiia 程玉畦 (chengyujiiaa) To raise a jade cup: THS 264.4

chifan jiahuo 吃飯家活，～～伙 (chifahn jiahuol) Head (the “eating part”): LU 425

chifang jiahuo 头慶家活 (chifang jiahuo) Head

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chengzhang 乘張 (chengzhang) Obstinate: THS 172.12
chengzha 承招 (chengzhao) See zhao[cheng]
chengzhi 承旨 (chengzhih) To receive an imperial decree: MZJ 365.4
chengzhi 承旨 (chengzhil) To entertain: HUI III 82.10

chi

chi 赤 (chih) Jur. You: YQX 417.14
chi 眉 (chih) Tear duct secretion: YQX 1526.15
chicha 吃查 (chicha) See .keca
chichang puteng 吃場撲騰 (chichaang puteng) To suffer a setback, take a fall; lose face: YQX 1259.18
chichich [chii] 赤赤赤, 哔咿呀 (chichich) Fst.: WB 73.13. Also hehe chichich 赫赫赤赤
chichichi 擾摃摃, 擾摃摃, 哔咿呀, 哔咿呀 (chichichichii) 1. Sound of paper or cloth tearing: YQX 719.5; the rustle of paper (also .chi‘de); sound made by honing an axe: YQX 833.15. 2. Sounds of pulling or dragging. 3. Sound of a fart: WB 417.4. See also .chi‘de 吃地. 吃地 4. Motion of yanking the hair: WB 130.11.
chida 打搭 (chida) See .gedada
chidan-ge 喁擔閣, ~耽閣 (chidanangel) To suffer; also, ill treatment: DXX 84.14
chi‘de 吃地, 赤, 嘈, 嘈, 撲~ (chide) 1. To whistle: DXX 108.6. 2. To hail: YQX 241.3. 3. To answer back; echo: YQX 241.4
chi‘de 吃地, 赤, 嘈, 嘈, 撲~ (chide) Sound of laughter: DXX 108.8. Also he‘de 吸~. xi‘de 吸~. See also .chichich
chidie 吃跌 (chidie) See chijiao
chigouzhi 吃狗脂 (chigouzhi) Meat-eater (against Buddhist precepts): LU 159

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

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

chijiancai 吃剑才 (chijiancai) One deserving death; “sword bait”: YQX 549.7. Also chijian'tou ~ ~ 头, chijianzei ~ ~ 歹.

chijianzei 吃剑贼 (chijianzei) See chijiancai

chijiang gua'r 吃瓜儿 (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 ~ 坠.

chijiang guanggun 赤脚光棍 (chijiangguanggun) Penniless vagrant: HUJI III 14.19

chijin 赤 Jin (chijin) See chizheng

chijin'de 赤紧的.~~地, 吃~~, 吃尽~. 尺~ (chijinde) 1. Really, truly: YQX 346.17. 2. As it turns out; it just happens that; the crux of the matter is: YQX 358.4. Also qijin'de 吉~~

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

.chilili 赤力力.~歷歷 (chijihli) 1. Sound of wind: YQX 1512.10. 2. Fluttering or shaking: WB 60.11. 3. Flashes of light: YQX 310.1. Also .xili 吸~~. 吸哩哩, .xilinlin 吸淋淋, .chiliili ~ 律律. See also .cutuli

.chiliu chulü 赤留出律 (chiliuchulü) See .qiliu qili

.chiliu qiliang 赤留乞良 (chiliuqiliang) See .qiliu qiliang

.chiliu shula 赤留束剌 (chiliushula) See .shiliu shula

.chiliu wula 赤留兀剌, 淌~ (chiliuwula) See .qiliu qili

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

.chiliü 赤律律 (chiliü) See .chili

.chipipi 吃丕丕 (chipipi) See .kepu

.chipopo 赤潑潑 (chipopo) See chitiao-tiao

.chiqiao 吃啸 (chiqiao) See chijiao

.chiqiaocai 喝敲材. 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 ~ 歹.

.chiqiaozei 喝敲贼 (chiqiaozei) See chiqiaocai

.chisheng huayuan 驰声畫苑 (chishenghuayuan) To be famous among painters: THS 182.7

.chitiao-tiao 赤條條 (chitiaotiao) 1. Stark naked: DXX 103.9. 2. Penniless (variant: chipopo ~ 潑潑): SHZ c15

.chitou 赤头 (chitou) Spoon: YQX 195.20

.chituitui 吃忒忒 (chituitui) See .kepu

.chiwufan eheishi 喝烏飯黑屎 (chiwufaneheishi) 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 wuseshhil) See shibaochi
chixi 吃喜～戲, 喜～ (chixii) See kexi
chi xijiaoshui 喊洗腳水 (chi xijiaoshuhi) To fall into a trap; take the bait: LIUSHI 166
chixian baixian 赤間白開 (chihxiaibaihiai) At leisure: WB 475.21
chiyan 持言 (chilyaun) To bear a message: YANG I 205.9
chizheng 星頭 (chizhiheng) Stunned, nonplussed; also, terrified, panic-stricken: YQX 1549.7. Also chi'jin 劇
chizhisha 赤支沙 (chihzhisha) See chi'zhisai
chizizi 赤質子 (chihzizi) Shiny quality of gold: YQX 550.3

chong

chong 抉 (chongong) To flee, escape: CHUANQI 72.10
chong 春 (chong) To be clubbed (punishment in Hell): MDT 118.10
chong[chong]'r 特虫兒 (chongchonger) Darling, “Honey”: YYCD 306
chongdong 柔動 (chongdohng) To fall for someone: YQX 200.8
chongjun 充軍 (chongjun) To sentence to military labor at the border: YQX 253.5
chongkoushi 充口食 (chongkoushil) Hand-to-mouth existence: YANG I 2248.13
chongluomian 重羅麪 (chongluomian) Fine noodles (flour is sifted several times): YQX 642.17
chongmo 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 = 衝): YANG I 281.5
chongxing 重省 (chongxing) To reflect on: MZJ 502.1
chongyi[bi] 蟲蟻～蟲 (chongyiir) General term for birds and insects in Song-Yuan times: DXX 16.4
chongzhia 聲州 (chongzhia) See zhuangfuu
chongzhou zhuangfu 江州撞府 (chongzhou zhuangfuu) See zhuangfu
chongzhou 江州 (chongzhou) Comic role in Yuan music dramas taken by servants, guards, and yamen clerks (subcategory of the jing 洛 role): YQX 1511.17
chou 巫 (chou) Comic role in Yuan music dramas taken by servants, guards, and yamen clerks (subcategory of the jing 洛 role): YQX 1511.17
chou 酔 (chou) To look after; notice, pay attention to (= SR): YQX 1501.20
chou 擱 (chou) See zhou
chou 醉, 視 (chou) To strain liquids: WB 312.12
chou 彈 (chou) To strain liquids: YQX 1520.9
chou 醜 (chou) Embarrassed, ashamed; disgraced: YQX 1502.7
chou 慴, 睨 (chou) To look askance; glare at: WB 275.17
choubie[bie] 慴懨懨 (choubiebie) Restrained, rigid; formal: DXX 63.10
choubudai 慴布袋 (choubudai) Sack of sadness; Pandora’s box: YQX 1485.7
choucai 慴彩 (choucai) 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)
chouchari 慴塌, 摹 UM 摹 (chouchara) Abnormal: grotesque: YQX 506.17
chouchu

1. To deliberate; hesitate: MZJ 190.10.
2. Anxious, distressed; disconsolate, melancholy: YQX 636.11

choucu

See chouqiqi

chouhe

To respond to a verse with one in the same rhyme scheme: WB 272.11

chouhua

Melancholy pangs of love: YQX 5.12

choujue

To explain clearly: MDT 171.5

choumou

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

chouqiqi

Sad, depressed: YQX 1573.4. Also choucu, chouqieqie

chouqieqie

See chouqiqi

chouqinni

Stinking dummy!: YQX 584.13

chouqun

Mace, cudgel: WB 6.8

chouren

To have concern for, take an interest in: WB 109.11. Also qiwen, qiuwen, qiaowen, wenqiu

chouwuna

Sad, inconsolable: MZJ 33.8

chouxie

Manacles, shackles: YQX 51.4

chouzeisheng

See xiezeisheng

chouzha

Pregnant: MZJ 613.2

chou

1. When (like .bmp):
2. Part. Final (like J& or j&):
3. Scene in the chuanqi drama: THS 5.3
4. To emerge from a meditative state: YCJ 77.14
5. A command: WB 341.20

chugongpai

Pass allowing an examination candidate toilet privileges: MDT 28.8

Chuguan [Qinlou]

Brothels, pleasure quarters: MZJ 61.13. Also xieguan, Qinlou

chuhuai

Pregnant: MZJ 613.2
chuhuo 出 蓋 (chuhuo) Promise, prospects, future: SHZ c38

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

.chuliu chulü 出 留 出 律 (chuliul chulū) See .qiliu qili

.chuliu shula 出 流 來 刺 (chuliul shuhlah) See shiliu shula

chulu 出 路 (chulu) To set out on a journey: PPJ 189.7

chuluo 出 羅 (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 摩 (chulmoo) To dismiss; eradicate, expunge: YQX 1262.12

chu neifucai 出 内府 財 (chu neihfuucail) Expenditures of the Imperial household: DXX 5.6

chuni 出 亟 (chunil) To attain prestige and power: LZY 2.3

Chu sanlii 楚 三 閣 (chuu sanlttl) Poet Qu Yuan: YCJ 63.24 (he once held the position of Sanlii daifu 三閻大夫 in Chu)

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

chusheng 畜 生 (chusheng) See chousheng

Chutai 楚 壹 (chutail) Temple where King Huai of Chu made love with a goddess: MDT 120.7. See also Chuyangtai

chutiao 出 跳 (chutiaoh) Radiant (beauty or mood): DXX 119.8

chutou 出 頭 (chutoul) To contend with: YQX 1569.12

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

chuxu 儲 脿 (chulxu) Defense perimeter: CSD 157.7

chuyangshen 出 陽 神 (chuyalngsheln) In a daze: MZJ 336.

Chuyantai 楚 楊 臺 (chuyyalngtail) Lovers' trysting place: WB 39.10

Chuyun Xiangshui 楚 雲 湘 水 (chuyunli xiangshuii) Fig. Life of a prostitute; also, pleasure quarters: YQX 896.16

chui chuijia (chuai) 1. To conceal in the bosom (= 搂): 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 chuaihshenti 6. To foal. See also chuaiju

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

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

chuijia (chuih) Greedy: MZJ 544.14

chuijia (chuih) To trample (= 踏; modern forms = 踏 or 踏): YQX 278.7

chuijia (chuaiba) 1. Careless, sloppy 2. Gluttony: YQX 232.3

chuijia (chuaichuai) Uneasy (of mind): MZJ 435.9

.chui[chuaichuai] 揶 揾 揶 (chuaichuaiai) Uneasy (of mind): MZJ 435.9

.chui[chuaichuai] 揪 揪 揪 (chuaichuaiai) Uneasy (of mind): MZJ 435.9

.chui[chuaichuai] 揪 揪 揪 (chuaichuaiai) Sound or motion of using a whip: YQX 1185.5

chuijia (chuiju) To foal; be pregnant with a foal: YQX 203.15

chuijia (chuihshenti) 揈 揈 揈 (chuaishentii) To gauge the strength of one's body: WB 306.11

chuijia (chuaithiaoban) 揆 跳 板 (chualthiaohban) To cross the gang plank; also, take action: YQX 1659.7

chuijia (chuaiai) (chuaiai) 搦 咬 (chuaiai) To foal. See shanwai nieguai

chuijia (chuaiai) (chuaiai) 搦 咬 (chuaiai) To foal. See shanwai nieguai
chuan

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

chuancaobing 傾槽病 (chuahinaolbihng) Fig. To undermine true love between a prostitute and her customer: YQX 1261.17

chuancha 穿插 (chuancha) Attire: YQX 695.7

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

chuanfeng 偏粉 (chuahnee) Vain young man (after He An 何, who powdered his face to enhance his looks): DXX 141.2

chuanhenglanduan 船横缆断 (chuahnihlenglahnduahn) Fig. Utter defeat (the ship listing, its hawser broken): YQX 1662.5

chuanhuan 穿换, 串 ~ (chuahnuahn) To exchange: YQX 796.19

chuanliantou 穿联透 (chuahliahtouh) To collude: YQX 44.2

chuangi 傷奇 (chuahngqi) 1. Tang dynasty short stories 2. Southern dramas of the Song and Yuan periods 3. Northern zaju 戲劇 dramas of the Jin/Yuan periods 4. Southern dramas of the Ming dynasty (also kunqu 喜曲)

chuanxini 傷信 (chuahnxini) To communicate (sometimes in writing): WB 119.20

chuanzhang 串張 (chuahnzhangh) Attire: CLS 243.1. Also chuanzhuo 穿着 (chuahnzhuol) See chuanzhang

chuanzhuo 穿着 (chuahnzhuol) See chuanzhang

chuan
chuang 悪 (chuahng) To rebuke, blame (= 擱白).

.chuangchuang 嘯嘯 (chuahngchuahng) Gurgle of water; also, the whistle of an arrow: YQX 363.16

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

chuangjin 捲入 (chuahngjineh) To inlay with gold: FANGYAN 24

chuang’lao 拂老 (chuahnglaao) Camel: DXX 150.3

chuangnong 搞血 (chuangnhongng daxoxie) To gobble up; guzzle: YQX 365.19

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

chuang’s ’wai tie 窗外鐵 (chuangswaih tiee) Metal wind chimes: YCJ 67.1

chuangru 捲入 (chuangruh) To rush in: (chuang = 嬰): WB 382.1

chuangxiang 床相 (chuahngxiahng) Appearance, manner (chuang = 嬰): WB 353.18

chui
chuichu 捲楚 (chuichu) To flog: MZJ 191.5

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

chuichuang daozen 椎床倒枕 (chuichuang daozen) See daozen chuichuang

chuidie 捲跌, 捲 ~ (chuidieh) To beat the breast, stamp the foot (abbreviation of chuixiong diejiao ~ 胸 ~ 腿): YQX 1662.1

chuijia 椎 犬 (chuifenniul) To slaughter an ox (chui 毁, a taboo word in on happy occasions): GHQ 314 n.10

chuimaokuai 吹毛快 (chuimaokuaih) Sharp as a blade capable of severing a hair blown against it: YANG I 162.10
chuiming 直命 (chuimihng) To die: WB 288.3
chuishou 垂手 (chuishhoun) Tang dynasty dance (two styles: dachuishou 大垂手 and xiaochuishou 小垂手): YQSC I 298
chuitong 吹筒 (chuitolng) Bamboo whistle (to lure birds): YQX 695.13
chuiwan 搖丸 (chuiwahn) Chinese polo: YQX 1432.1
chuixiao 拊小 (chuixiaoh) To become immortal (after the myth about Xiaoshij和 Nongyu 弄玉): DXX 112.10. See also shangsong
chuizhen daochuang 喜真道教 (chuizheen daochualng) See daozhen chuang

chun

chunbang 春榜 (chunbaang) Honor roll in the spring imperial examinations: YQX 1499.10. Also chunchang ～場, chunwei ～慣, chunxuan ～選
chunchang 春場 (chunchaang) See chunbang
chuncong 春葱 (chuncong) See chunxian
chundong 蠟動 (chuundohng) Insect world: YQX 636.3
chunfeng 春風 (chunfeng) To attain the highest ranking jinshi 进士 degree: MDT 65.5
chunfeng men'xiake 春風門下客 (chunfeng menxiahkeh) Son-in-law: YQX 1170.4
chunghuan 春官 (chunghuan) 1. Civil service examination system 2. Board of Rites (Libu 禮部 which administered the examination system): YQX 1718.13. Also chunqing ～卿
chunlei 春雷 (chunleil) Fig. Auspicious omen (springtime thunder, the call to sit for the imperial examinations): WB 306.2
chunlei diyisheng 春雷第一聲 (chunlei dihyisheng) Fig. Announcement of winners in the imperial examinations: WB 306.2
chunqiang shejian 舌劍 (chunqiang shejiahn) See shejian chunqiang
chunqing 春卿 (chunqing) See Chunghuan
Chunse 春色 (chunseh) 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 danr) See chunsheng dan’z
chunsheng dan’z 春盛擔子 (chunsheng danz) Delicacies for a spring picnic or grave sacrifices in spring: YQX 1717.12. Also chunsheng dan’r ～～兒, chunsheng hedan ～～盒～
chunsheng hedan 春盛盒擔 (chunsheng hedan) See chunsheng dan’z
chunwei 春閨 (chunweil) See chunbang
chunxian 春纖 (chunxian) Woman’s beautiful fingers: MZJ 15.10. Also chuncong ～葱
chunxiaoxi 春消息 (chunxiaoxi) Pregnancy: DADIAN 393
chunxuan 春選 (chunxuaan) See chunbang
chunyiwei 酋一味 (chunyiweih) See zhunyiwei

chuo

chuobao’r 戳包兒 (chuobao’r) See shuobao’r
chuo’de 瘋的 (chuo’de) Suddenly, without warning: WB 8.12
chuogouwei 喂狗尾 (chuohouweei) See tagouwei
chuohong 喂哄 (chuohong) To deceive, hoodwink: YQX 886.12
chuojian 瘋見 (chuojiahn) To look at, see: YQX 940.12
chuopi 糟皮 (chuohpil) 1. Disreputable
2. Scoundrel: YANG I 276.4. Also chaopi 酥～酥脾
churenzei 趾人賤 (chuohrelnzeil)
Sycophant, sponger: MZJ 225.1
chusao 糟掃 (chuohsao) To sweep,
clean up: YQQ 365.11
chuxie 糟楔 (chuohxie) Insignia or sign
on a door: LZY 18.9. Also chuxue 坊楔
chuxuan 糟煥 (chuohxuahn) To pick up
a wine-heating vessel: YQQ 690.15
chuxue 坊楔, 坊～ (chuohxueh) See
chuxie
chuzuan 糟賺 (chuohzuahn) To trick,
deceive: WB 312.18. Also duozuan ~, zhizuan 知～, 智～, zuanchuo～
ci 置 (cih) To raise, brandish: DADIAN 305
.cici 雛雛 (cici) Sound made by cracking
crockery: YQQ 1400.4
cidan 解煥 (cildahn) To dread going forward:
WB 292.7
cidi 次第 (cidihih) 1. Situation 2. Outcome,
result: WB 288.18
cif(hua) 詞話 (cihuah) 13–16th century
narrative genre in doggerel verse, or more
commonly, in alternating prose and verse
passages: YQQ 201.11. Also cizhuan～傳, civen～文
clama 調馬 (clhman) See muli
cliven 詞文 (cliven) See cif(hua)
ciyin 詞因 (cilyin) Circumstances, facts of
a case; also, a deposition: YQQ 1382.11,
WB 76.7
cizhu 瓷注 (cilzuhuh) Porcelain teapot
THS 60.3
cizhuan 詞傳 (cilzhuhahn) See cihua

cong 憂 (cohng) To flee: YANG I 6683.7
conggui 從姑 (conggui) Paternal aunt (mar-
rried): YANG I 236.4
congtou 從頭 (congtoul) All; also, in
every case: WB 14.16
cu 結 (cul) To die: WEI 208
cu 結 (cui) To step, walk (～蹴): YQQ 333.17
cuben[ben] 粗盆 (cubenbehn) Stupid,
clumsy; crude: YQQ 644.18
cuao 粗懊～撻 (cuoah) Boorish; also,
insolent (～ and 耻 = variants of 粗): YQ 7.2. Also cuao ~ 躲
cudiao'or 簋吊兒 (cudiaoahr) Hanging
scroll: DXX 67.2
cuding 簋定 (cudihng) See zhuding
cugungun 粗濤 (cugungun) Thick
and round: YQQ 400.11
cuhe[sha] 簋合沙 (cuhehsa) To
come together; surround: YQQ 358.3
cuju 簋鞠～鞠 (cujuh) Chinese football:
YQQ 264.3
.culii jilii 足律即留 (culii jilii)
Howling, churning, swirling (wind):
YQQ 889.9
.culii 足律即卒～卒～卒～
(culiihliluh) Sound of violent winds or fires:
YQQ 1512.10; also, flash of lightning:
YQQ 1630.19. Also zulii 足～～
cumei 促眉 (cumei) To frown (cu ～
覈): YQQ 66.17
cupen 簋捧 (cupheeng) To crowd to-
gether: press on: YQQ 1665.13
cuqia 促槍～恰 (cuqja) Rash; harsh,
unkind: YQQ 1057.7
cuqiuqian 跳秋千, 足靴鞋 (cuqiuqian) To use a swing (qiujian originally qianqiu): WB 83.12

cuxin 燕新 (cuxin) Brand new: WB 812.13

cuzao 龟躁 (cuzao) See cucao

cuzhi 粗直 (cuzhi) Frank, candid: YQX 720.5

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

cuan 衼 (cuan) Song and dance performance coming before the main dramatic piece in Song entertainments

cuan[che] 掸些 (cuancheh) To throw from, throw over: YQX 644.10

cuanchuan 掸操 (cuanchuan) See cuansuo

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

cuanduan 掸断 (cuanduan) See cuanduo

cuanduan’de shang’legan 掸断的上了竿 (cuanduanhue shang’legan) To make a fool of (egged on to climb a pole then taunted when the ladder is removed): YQX 1658.15, WB 290.2. See also duoti’r zhuoyankan

cuandun 掸顿 (cuandun) See cuanduo

cuanduo 掸捣 (cuanduo) 1. To egg on; dupe: YQX 1512.10. 2. To hasten; urge onward: DXX 47.14. 3. To entertain a guest: YQX 1026.17. 4. To cast: YQX 1705.6. 5. A performance, vocal or instrumental: WB 977.16. Also cuanduan 掸断, cuantiao 掸调, cuandun 掸顿
cuansuo 掸梭 (cuansuo) Flurry of movement back and forth or in and out (like a shuttle): YQX 564.5. Also cuanchuan 掸操, canchuans 掸操. See also sanjiao

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

cuantiao 掸调 (cuantiao) See cuanduo

cuanxiyu 衼下餘 (cuanchiyu) Charred remains: MZJ 252.7

cuanxiang 掸廊 (cuanchang) See cuanyao
cuanyao 掸廊 (cuanyao) See cuoyao

cui 啜 (cui) Expresses surprise: YQX 177.4; expresses an abusive attitude: YQX 1029.21

cuibing 催並～併 (cuibing) To urge, egg on: YQX 598.14

cuicuo 催挫～鉰 (cuicuo) 1. To have regrets: DXX 62.7. 2. To be despondent or frustrated: WB 282.4

cuidai 翠黛 (cuidai) Makup: HUJI III 82.1

cuihongxiang 翠紅鄉 (cuihongxiang) Pleasure district; also, a life of pleasure: CSD 124.2. Also fenxiangcong 掸行丛

cuihuadian 翠花釦 (cuihuadian) Ornamental hairpin: WB 261.11

cuihansi 翠髮絲 (cuihansi) Weeping willow branches: YQX 361.13

cuipan 翠盤 (cuipan) A stage: YQX 361.17

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

cuiweivei 翠巍巍 (cuiveiwei) High and blue (distant mountains): HUANG 129
cuiwo[r'] 翠渴爾～～ (cuihwor) Dimple: MZJ 492.8

cuiye 翠靥 (cuhyeh) Facial beauty spot: YQX 337.15

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

cuizan 催趱～償 (cuiezaa) To press, urge on; hasten: WB 595.13

**cui**

cun 村 (cun) 1. Ugly: DXX 20.9. 2. Crass, unsophisticated; stupid: WB 270.10. 3. To ruin, spoil: YQX1664.7. 4. To soil: YQX 1664.6

cunbing 村兵 (cunbing) Small dagger: MZJ 446.3

cunbo 村泊 (cunbol) Village: LZY 117.2

cuncai 村材 (cuncail) See cunsi

cunchen 村忱 (cunchen) Niggardly; ungenerous: HUJI III 16.3

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

cuncun shishi 村村勢勢 (cuncun shihshih) See cunsha [yangshi]
cungeluo 村落落 (cuneloh) Rustic place (geluo = 古落): ZXZ 69.8

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

cunji 存及 (cunji) To survive; sustain onself (usually follows 不, 無 or 難): DXX 141.3; YQX 548.18. Also cunsha～礼

cunjiu[wu] 村酒務 (cunjiuwuh) See cun[wuljwu]
cunlai 村侶 (cunlai) See cunsi

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

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

**cunnan**

cunnan chi-nü 卅男尺女 (cunnan chiinuu) 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～胄,～糇, zhoucun 糇～
cun'shashi 村沙勢 (cunshashii) See cun'sha [yangshi]
cun'sha [yangshi] 村沙勢 (cunsha yangshi) Crude behavior: YQX 1524.15. Also cun'shashi～～, cunshi'sha～～然, cuncun shishi～～～
cunshi'sha 村勢然 (cunshihshai) See cun'sha [yangshi]
cunshiwu 村事物 (cunshihwu) Ignoramus: YQX 627.16. Also shiwi～～, wushi～～
cunsi 村厮 (cunsi) Country bumpkin; also, crude, rustic: DXX 167.2. Also cuncai～村, cunlai～俚

cunwu 村務 (cunwu) Village tavern: MZJ 186.3

cun[wu]jiu 村務酒 (cunwujiuwu) Country wine: YQX 199.1. Also cunjwujiu

cunxuejiu 村學究 (cunxuejiu) Village school teacher; a student: YQX 1431.17. Also wuxuejiu～～
cunzha 存札 (cunzhal) See cunji

cunzhe 卅殠 (cunzhe) Slow death by slicing: THS 208.11

cunzhou 村tfoot,～胄 (cunzhouh) See cunsha

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

**cuo**

cuo 結 (cuol) Setting sun: MDT 134.6

cuo 結 (cuo) See cha 結 (1)
cuo 鹽 (cuol) Salt, brine (=縦): CHUANQI 70.13
cuobu 椿補，～哺 (cuohbnu) 1. To assist; accompany: YQX 1124.1. 2. To grasp tightly

cuoguo 拴過，讒～，謊～ (cuohguoh) To miss a chance: DADIAN 505

cuojiangting'z 椿角亭子 (cuohjiangtingzi) Pavilion with upturned eaves: YQX 636.1

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

cuokou'ru 錯口兒 (cuohkour) To speak up: DXX 93.1

cuolu 錯落 (cuohluoh) Wine vessel: SQX 198.16

cuorul 娃塙 (cuorul) Short and puny (ru = 孺): DXX 50.7

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

cuoshi 錯十 (cuoshil) To roll “tens” (one, four, and five on the dice): YQX 150.12

cuota 錯踏 (cuotah) See chata

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

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

cuoyao 椿藥 (cuoyah) To mix a prescription: YQX 1488.2. Also cuanyao 椿～

cuo'zhila 揣支刺，錯～ (cuohzhilah) Stupified; confused and dazed: WB 281.12
D

da

da 大 (dah) See also dai
da-alao 打阿老 (daalao) See dahelao
da-ao 打熬,~ 经 (daaol) 1. To endure: YQX 199.8. 2. To train, exercise: WB 275.19
dabang 打绑 (daabang) To sound a drum; summon: MZJ 459.8
dabao 大報 (daabao) See daibao
dabao 搭包 (daabo) See dabo
da bei 搭背 (daibeih) See beida
da beia 打悲阿 (dabeia) See dabeike
da beige 打悲歌 (daabeige) See dabeike
da beika 打悲科 (daabeike) To pantomime sadness: YQX 639.20. Also dabeige

da beia ~ ~ 阿

da beiluo 大 破落 (daabeluoh) Fig. To fall head over heels: DXX 166.11
da bei-niu 搭鼻鈔 (daabilnuu) To blow the nose
da beishi 打 首殖; ~ 石 (daabishih) Khit. Dicing casting deer or dog bones on the ground: WB 46.2

da bing 打 便; ～ 运 (daabihng) 1. To clean, tidy up: YQX 1261.12. 2. To make arrangements (bing = 拼): SHZ c18

da bing 達兵 (daabing) Mongol soldiers (da = 銜); YJ 11.23

da bao 搭包,搭; ~ ~ 槓 (dabao) Band or sash used as a money pouch: YQX 1519.5. Also dabao 搭包, dalian 搭連, 答連, 搭連

da boji de xunchen 打簸箕的尋趁 (daabobijide xunchehn) To search thoroughly (to use a winnowing basket): YQX 763.18

da cai 大采 (daacai) Great stroke of luck: YQX 1592.2

da can 打 殡 (daacan) Dazed; panic-stricken: DXX 84.7

da can 打 慘 (daacanh) See dachan
da chan 打撳 (daachan) To interrupt: YQX 772.14. Also dacan ~ 撼

da cheng 打整 (daacheng) See dacheng
da choushi 打 柴拾 (daachoushi) Kicking technique in football: WB 842.11

da chun 打春 (daachun) To celebrate spring. See nüchunniu

Dada 連達 (dadal) Mongols, Tartars (= 鞑靼): YQX 1008.12
.dada laillai 打打侏侏 (daadalaai laillalai) Jur. Call to summon domestic animals: WB 54.19

da daige 打 pubb (daage) Hawker's street call: WB 351.7

da dohi 打高歌 (daadaige) See nuchunniu

Dadao 大 備 (dahdahn) Female lead role-type in Yuan drama. See also dan
da dang 打 常 (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

da dao 打道 (daadao) To clear the way for an important official: YQX 170.3. Also hedao 呼~ 嗨 指導

da daoeshi 大道是 (daadoeshi) See dai

da dao

da dian 打 哨 (daadi) To apply a (makeup) base: YQX 153.3

da dian 打 音 (daadian) 1. To make preparations: MJ 250.10. 2. To smooth the way with bribes: YQX 1115.13

da die 打 戴 (daadiel) 1. To put away; put things in order: DXX 74.6. 2. To set aside (feelings, emotions): YQX 850.4

da dumo 打獨摩 (daadulnoh) See dumo

da duo 打 堆 (daaduoh) To feign stupidity or ignorance: PPJ 176.9. Also piedai 撒呆

da-an 打耳暗 (daaerahn) To whisper in the ear: YQX 28.7
dafa guotie 打發過鐵 (daafa guohtriee)  
To behead: HUJI III 105.3

dafangxuan 打方旋 (daafangxuan)  
To hesitate; also, irresolute: MZI 59.10

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

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

dafeng ji 打鳳凰 (dafengji)  
To exhibit superhuman abilities: QYSQ 1372.2

dafeng laolong 打鳳龍 (dafeng laolong)  
1. To catch, seize: WB 65.21.  
2. To punish, make one suffer: YQX 800.9.  
3. To engage in sexual intercourse: YQX 1228.4.  
4. To engage in extramarital adventures (trap phoenixes and catch dragons): YQX 1505.8.  
5. To search for the ideal person: YQX 829.3. Also laolong ～
dafuling 搭扶定～伏 (dafufuling)  
To pillow the head on the arm: YQX 1512.8

da ganjing [qiu'r] 打乾淨揹兒 (daganjing qiu'er)  
To avoid involvement, “keep the hands clean”: YQX 1523.2

dagang'lai 大岡來,～剛～,～網～ (dahganglai) See dagui'li

dagang'za 大剛咱 (dahgangza) See dagu'li

dagang'zan 大剛咱 (dahgangzan) See dagui'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'li cai 大古來味 (dahguulail cai)  
See dagui'li cai

dagui'li 大古裏 (dahguulii)  
1. For the most part, generally: YQX 1113.20. Also dagang'lai～剛來,～剛來,～網來, daiang'lai～待,剛來,～網來, dagang'za～剛咱, dagang'zan～剛咱, taigui'li 太～  
2. Purposely, particularly, especially (variant: ～故～): WB 16.15. Also daigui'li待～, tegui 特～

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

dahuan 打換 (daahuahn)  
To pantomime calling or summoning: WB 7.3

dahuigai 大會垓 (dahuuigai)  
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 打渾 (dahuhn)  
See dalinghun

dahun fake 打渾發科 (daahuhn fake)  
See chake

dahun shiqi 打渾使砌 (daahuhn shiqi)  
See chake
dahuo 打火 (daahuoo) To stop to eat: ZXZY 173.13

dahuo 搭褐 (dauhoh) Mong. Ankle-length cape: YQX 1728.2. Also dahu～褐～

dahuodian 打火店 (daahuodian) Roadside inn: YQX 777.8. Also denghuodian 灯～～

daji 搭伋 (dajil) See dasa

daji'de kunqi 白脊的髡囚 (daajide kunqiul) Bald jailbird who deserves a flogging (a monk): DXX 40.11

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

daji wangliang 打脊魁 (daajii wangliaang) See daji pifu

dali 打 apprent (daajhuhn) To take a careful sidelong glance: YQX 375.15

daketou 打额头 (daahtoul) Fig. To cheat with a short measure of grain (leave room for a roosting hen): YQX 35.5

daju zuo 斧头作～～座 (daajuuzzuoh) Tips for the tavern sing-song girls: DADIAN 155. Also zhake

daju 被 (daaju) See dalasu

dalai 搭莱 (dahlail) See daodailai

daleitai 打擂台 (daaleitai) To compete in feats of daring on stage: YQX 690.7

dalian 搭連 (dalialn) See dabo

da Lianhualao 打莲花落 (daa lianhualoah) To become a beggar (“Lianhualao“ is a beggar’s chant): YQX 195.4

daliao zhang 打料帐 (daaliaohzahng) To make a shopping list

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

dalinghun 打令簿 (daalihnghuhn) To make obscene jokes, play tricks: WB 971.15. Also da-nao～闹， dahun～～， daqi～～， shiqi使吵
dalu 远虑 (dalltu) Term of contempt for Jurchen soldiers of the Jin dynasty: YCI 56 n.12

daluo 打落 (daaluo) To scoff, taunt: YQX 1453.10

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

dama 打麻 (daama) See dashuangliu

damangtou 打芒头 (daamalntoul) See momangtou

damaosao 打毛臊 (daamaohsaoh) To drown disappointment in food and drink: MDT 257.7

damie 搭米 (dalmieh) To get rid of: WB 75.6

damo 搭摩 (dalmol) Plan, method: DXX 122.11

damulang motif (daamulyahng zhuahng) To create a mock-up or likeness: YQX 1383.4

damu[yang] zhuang 牽模樣 (daamulang) To show off (as a baby does): WB 518.6

da-nao 打闹 (daanaoh) See dalinghun

danengneng 打能 (daanengneng) To show off (as a baby does): WB 518.6

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

dapai 打拍 (daapai) 1. To rouse spirits, muster inner resources: YQX 1254.13. 2. To beat time with the Chinese woodblocks: DXX 1.6
dahei 搭配 (dahei) To match: YQX 90.4

da pengpeng 打嘭嘭 (dapengpengleng) To knock “tap tap”: YQX 1713.5. Some editions have dapengzha 打嘭嘭

daqi 打砌 (daaqqh) See dalinghun

daqiangbei 打枪背 (daaqiangbeih) To turn a backwards somersault: YQX 1295.7

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

daqu 大曲 (dahquu) Music, song, and dance (popular during the Tang and Song dynasties involving numerous performers in costumes of varied colors; made up of three sections: sanxu 散序, instrumental music; zhongxu 中序, music and text in slow tempo; po 破, words, music, and dance in accelerating tempo): YQX 1252.13

daqu 打曲 (daqu) See taqu

daqu 鬪曲 (dahquu) Mongol songs: MZJ 89.4

daqu yiqian'ge haotipen 打取一千個好 лиш (daaqu yiqianghe haotipen) Nothing to sneeze at (ti = 嘳): WB 83.1

daque'r 打雀兒 (daqeuer) Boy's game

darou 打揉 (daaroul) To scratch, claw: YQX 1261.2

dasa 搭薩 (dassah) 1. Drooping, trailing, hanging down: YQX 1399.15. 2. Tattered. Also dari ~ 挫

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

dasanshi 打三十 (dasanshil) 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 (daahshellesheh) Huge: YQX 795.20

dashen bujin 打甚不緊 (daasheln buhjiin) See budqian

dashen'ma [bujjin 打甚甚不緊 (daashelnma buhjiin) See budqian

dashi 大勢 (dahshii) Large (scale or quantity): WB 60.7

dashi 搭氏 (dahshi) To make acquaintance: YQX 1109.10

dashi'ma bujin 打甚甚不緊 (daashihma buhjiin) See bu[dai]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 ~ 鴻

dashuangliu 打雙陸 (daashuangliuh) See dashuangliu

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

dasibing 大廝併, ~ 併 (dahsibihng) See dasiba

dasijia 大廝家 (dasijia) See dasiba

dasiti 大四體 (dahshiltii) See dasiba

dasizhi 大四至 (dahshizhih) See dasiba

datao 打桃 (daaool) Competitive game of the Liao and Jin people, played during the fifth month with a ball resembling a peach: DXX 161.13

datu 打哈 (daathi) To sneeze (ti = 嘤)
datiao 打調 (daatiaal) To incite, provoke: YQX 558.13

datouzhuang 打頭撞 (daatoulzhuahng) To meet face to face

datumo 打突摩 (daatumoh) See .dumo
datui 打腿 (daatuii) To kneel

Dawan 大宛 (dahwaan) Kingdom of Ferghana
dawangba 大王八 (dahwlangba) Tortoise: MZJ 596.6
dawei 打圍 (daaweil) To go hunting: WB 111.12
daweng dunpen 打老墩盆 (daawehtung dunpen) To smash things in a fit of temper
daxi 打細 (daaxih) To make a careful enquiry: WB 532.1
daxiao[da] 大大小小 (dahxiaodah)  So much, so greatly; how very much: LZY 6.8; DXX 18.14

daxue 打字 (daaxuel)  1. Itinerant  2. To go from place to place: YQX 1254.12

daxuemo 打字磨 (daaxuelmoh) See .dumo

daya 打牙 (daayal) To gossip: DXX 166.8

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

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

daye a'र 打 阿兒,~野~ (daanye ar) To join in the fun: WB 85.14. Also daye huоор ～野火～
da yehuo'r 打野火兒 (daa yeehuoor) See daye a're

dayibang kuaigiu'z 打 槐賓快崽子 (daayibahng kuaihqiulz) Fig. Handle a matter with dispatch (football term = "hit a fast ball"): YQX 202.12

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

dazan 打製 (daazahn) To sharpen; sharpen to a point: DXX 38.12

dazhen chuichuang 打 噪 ninguna (daa-zheen chuilchualng) See daozhen chuichuang

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

dazunsan 達尊三 (daalzunsan) Three hallmarks of a respected man: rank, jue 爵; age, chi 齡; and moral character, de 德: MZJ 301.4

dazuo 打坐 (daazuoh) See dacan

dai 大 (dah) About to; also, to intend to; want to: WB 272.5

daibai 帶白 (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～ (daihaoh) Condemned prisoner (sentenced and awaiting authorization for execution): YQX 1377.7. Also bao- qiu 暴囚, baoquangju 抱官囚,～宮囚
daibuteng 呆不勝 (daibuhteng) Stupid looking: YQX243.18. Also dai[di] dengdeng ～呆崩
daichan 呆混沌 (daichaln) Riddle, conundrum: WB 387.17

daidda 呆答大 (daidda) See dai'dahai

daiddahai 呆答孩,~打~,~打頭 (dai'dahail) Expressionless; in a state of suspended animation; in a daze: YQX 394.18. Also daidda～～
daiddai(dai) dengdeng 呆呆呆 (dai'dahai dehngdehng) See dai'buneng

daiddaoshi 待道, 大～ (dai'dahao- shih) Could it be?; also, probably: YANG I 206.11

daiddiao 呆 尴,～(daiddiao) Stupid prick: YQX 480.21. Also shadiao 傻 尴

daiddou 歪鬱 (daiddouh) 1. Cruel, sinister, devilish: YQX 267.12. 2. To get angry; fight, struggle: YQX 1181.3 (dai sometimes erroneously夕)
daifa hanya 戴髮含牙 (daifah halnyal) Real person, true person (with hair and teeth)
daigang[lai] 場 大來,～鋼～(daiganglai) See dagu[l]
daigui[l] 場 古 (daiguild) See dagu[l]
daijiejie 呆姐姐 (daaijiejiee) Naughty girl! (affectionate); YQX 195.8

dailao 呆傻 (dailal) 1. Simpleton! fool!: WB 270.8 2. To look dumbfounded
daili [saljian] 条里撒奸,～里～（daili sajian）To feign stupidity in order to deceive: WB 291.8

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

daima zhizhang 带麻执杖 （daimal zhizhang) In mourning garb: PPJ 140.1

daiman 慢延 （daimahn) To delay, procrastinate: WB 49.21

dai[mao]yan 维宴 （daihmaoylan) Sumptuous banquet: WB 65.19. Also daiyan～

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

daipai zouma 马匹走馬 （daihpail zoumaa) Mounted imperial agent with tally of office: YQX 1512.4

daisi 帝厮（daisi) See shajiao

daition 带 蟾 （daiting) Belt: YQX 398.12

daiyi 琵琶 （daiyi) See dai[mao]yan
daiyan 琵琶, 琵宴 （daiylan) See daimao[yan]
daiyan anmei 带眼安眉 （daiyuan anmei) See anmei daiyan

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

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

daizhu 带住 （daihzhuh) To grasp, restrain: WB 550.2

Dan

dan 旦 (dahn) Female role category in Yuan dramas. Subcategories include zhengdan 正～, principal female; fudan 副～, secondary female; chadan 搀～, supplementary female; tiedan 贴～, added female (usually a maid); waidan 外～, supporting female; sedan 色～, women of bad character; huadan 花～, painted woman; laodan 老～, old woman; xiaodan 小～, young girl (frequently played by young boys); hundan 魂～, female ghosts and spirits; guimendan 貴門～, unmarried young ladies; wudan 妇～, female warrior Also danse ～色, 旦 is a Song dynasty abbreviation of 但

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

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

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

dan 嬲（daan) See han

dan 弹 (dahn) 1. Tow rope for a boat: YQX 250.18. Variant: 筏. Also suo索 2. Eggs of birds: YQX 197.19. 3. Round, ball-shaped objects: ZXZY 13.5. 4. To weigh: YQX 35.17

dan'ula 娃不刺 （danhbuhlah) Bland: YQX 973.18

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

dan daibuqu 擔不去 （dan daibuhquh) 1.Unable to endure: DXX 101.14. 2. Unable to refuse responsibility.

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

daner 旦儿（danerl) same as xiaodan 小旦. See also dan

dan-ganji 擔千紀 （danganjih) See dangganxi

dan-ganxi 擔千繝, 耽～, 支～ （dangganxi) Serious consequences; also, to take on heavy responsibility: YQX 944.10. Also danganji 擔～紀

danhan 碧寒 （danhanl) Chilled due to thin clothing: LZY 3.4

danhu 旦魂 （danhuln) Stage role of a dead woman’s ghost: YQX 1512.8
danhuolun 烟火輪 (danhuoolun)  To twirl weapons rapidly: WB 946.16

danlai 旦侶 (dahnlaih) Girl role, usually a maid: WB 259.13

danlai 單侶, ～ ～ ～ 繽 (danlaih)
1. Blockhead, simpleton
2. Ruffian, hoodlum, bully: WB 891.6. Also laidan 徒侶

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

danpai 單牌 (danpai) Highway mileposts: ZXZY 33.9

danrao 股 頭 (danraol) To forgive, pardon: YQX 666.13

dansan 髮 髮 (dahnsan) Long hair streaming down: WB 501.18. Also dansan
        敘 番, lansan 番 (for lansan see YQSC II 309)

danse 旦色 (dahseh) See dan and sedan

danshan 敘 番 (danshan) See lansan

dansi 淡席 (dahsi) See dandiao

danxiao 丹霄 (danxiao) The heavens: YQX 361.7

danyi 丹底 (danyii) Movable red screen used by nobility: WB 36.5

danyou 拔有 (dahnyoou) All: DADIAN 279

danzhong 丹衷 (danzhong) Honest, sincere: MZJ 144.8

danzhu 暗注, ～ 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 當 (dang) 1. Suff. Verbal (functions like modern 著): WB 11.7. See qu’dang,
        wen’dang, jin’dang, ji’dang 2. Suff. Pronoun (after I). See .wu’dang

dang 色 (dahng) See tang

dangcha 色中 (dahngcha) Trident: SHZ c17, c49. Also tangcha 鐮

dangcuben 當粗盆 (dangcubehn) To do heavy, unskilled work: YQX 300.14

dangdao juekeng 當道扼吭 (dangdaoh juelkeng) To stand ground at the risk of one’s life: YQX 691.2

dangdu 當堵, 當賭, 當 見 (dangduu) See dudang

dangfeng 盪風, 湯 (dahngfeng) See tangfeng 湯

dangfeng yangfen 當風揚簸 (dangfeng yangfeng) To air “dirty linen” in public: LU 491

danggai 當該 (danggai) Person on duty: YQX 1377.2

[dang]hang’jia 當行家 (danghangjia) 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 (dangjaierl) 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 當門户 (dangmenhu) Head of household: YQX 640.1

danian 當面 (daniian) Kneel and face the law court: WB 49.2

dangshen[’ma] 當甚麼 (dangshenma) How can that be?: what matter that?
        WB 281.21. Also dangshi’ma ~ ～

dangshi’ma 當甚麼 (dangshima) See dashen[’ma]

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

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

dangyi 當意 (dangihih) As you like it: YQX 848.12
dao

**dao 倒 (daoh)** 1. To exchange: WB 197.19. See also dao 道 (daoh) (11). 2. To move residence or a location: YQX 1032.10. See also dao 道. 3. To stop, end (like dao到 or liao了): WB 310.12

**dao 道 (daoh)** 1. To be: DXX 134.5. Variant: 就 2. To reach, arrive at (like 到): YQX 564.21. 3. On the contrary, but: YQX 1658.19. Variants: 到, 就 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 (= 到) 8. To exchange (= 到换) 9. To speak, say (usually introduces an adage or proverb) 10. Luck (See also dedao):

**dao-a dao-a 嘢阿哈 阿 (daooa daaoa)** Peck-peck-pecking: YQX 1519.19

**daoba 島八 (daoba) Shaman, wizard (ba = suffix for a profession): YYCD 45. See also tumu'ba, zheng'ba**

**daoban 道扮 (daobahn)** Costumed as a Daoist nun or priest: YQX 854.4

**daoben 道本 (daobeen)** Essence of the Dao; the true practice of the Dao: YQX 1323.12

**daobude 道不得, ~~, 的, 倒 ~~~ (daohbude) 1. As the old saying goes; is it not said?: WB 321.17. 2. Don’t mention, don’t say: YQX 1378.8. 3. How can?: YQSC I 426

**daobuli 道不離 (daohbulili)** One must say: YQX 752.20

**daoda 倒大 (daodah)** See daoda["lai]**

**daoda["lai]** 倒大来, 道 ~~, 到 ~~~ (daodahailai)** Is so very much; as it turns out: DXX 67.10. Also dalai ~~~ See also daxiaoda

**daodan 道得 nali 到得那裏 (daohdel naali)** Insignificant, amounts to little: YQX 1044.12

**daoduan 倒斷 (daohduahn)** See wudaoduan

**daofeng dianluan 倒風 燕鷲 (daofehng dianluan)** Sexual congress: WB 302.1

**daofu 刀付 (daoful)** Blade used in a crime: WB 76.7

**daogan 倒 敢 (daohgaan)** Do you mean to say?; can it be that?: WB 118.15

**daojiaoai 搗椒泥 (daojiaoai)** Red-pepper paste (for staining plaster walls): DXX 6.12

**daola 偵喇 (daolaa)** Mong. To sing: MDT 230.2

**daole 道路 (daoluhu)** Crooked ways of doing business or making a living: YQX 215.15

**daolu[si] 道路司 (daoluhuosi)** Dao. Official, overseer of acolytes: MDT 157.2

**daoma' r 刀麻兒, ~馬 (daomaarl)** Legs: MZJ 335.10

**daopei 道陪, ~~, 貼 (daopeihai)** 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 daoteie ~

**daopei jiamen 道陪家門 (daopeih jiameln)** Bride’s family assumes the costs of dowry and wedding: YQX 203.4. Also daotie lianfang ~ 貼 套 房, daopei yuanfang ~ 綠 房, ~ 贠 房

**daopei yuanfang 例陪綠房, ~ 贠 ~~ (daopeiy yuanfang)** (daopeiy yuahnfalng)** See daopei jiamen

**daopo 道破 (daopoh)** To reveal, disclose; explain: LZY 116.3. Also daoshe ~ 著

**daor 道兒 (daohr)** Scheme, trap, trick: YQX 202.11

**daosao 切騷 (daosao)** See diaosao

**daotilu 例締麓 (daotilul)** Every possible position, every which way. Also tike 拆樁
daotie 倒贴 (daotie) See daopei
daotie lianfang 倒贴脸房 (daotie lianfang) See daopei jiaman
daotou zhiwei 倒头致尾 (daotou zhiwei) See titou zhiwei

daotou zhiwei 道头致尾 (daotou zhiwei) See titou zhiwei
daouxi 按虚、捣 (daouxi) To attack a weak spot: WB 175.4
daoye 懒 (daoye) Business, profession: ZXZY 41.11
daozhaiji 搬家记 (daozhaiji) To move lodgings to avoid discovery: WB 351.21
daozhen chuichuang 除非挫床 (daozhen chuichuang) Anger and exasperation (beat the pillow and pound the bed): WB 86.6. Also chuichuang dazhen ～～， chuizhen daochuang ～～～， daozen zhaochuang ～～ 掌～， zhen chuichuang 打～～
daozhen zhaochuang 倒枕着床 (daozhen zhaochuang) See daozhen chuichuang
daozhi 倒指 (daozhi) To count on the fingers: DXX 125.12
daozhuochu 道著處 (daozhuochu) Everywhere: YQX 1258.6
daodzi 道字 (daodzi) See chaibai daozi
dedao 得道 (dedao) To be lucky or successful: WB 24.11
dede 得得 (dede) All right!, All right! (you win, but I’ll be back to even the score): LZY 8.6
dedi 得第．～地 (dedi) To be awarded a degree or official position: YQX 853.12
deguoshi qie zisui yuanguo 得過時且自隨緣過 (deguoshi qie zisui yuanguo) To accept what fate decrees: YQX 856.13
deming 得命 (deming) Bad luck; one’s lot in life: YQX 12.14
'dena 的那 (denna) Pat. Syll. Can interrupt a compound word (那的那差): YQSC I 428. Also 'demy～也， ‘deze～道
derenzeng 得人憎 (derenzeng) See kerenzeng
desheng hulu 得勝葫蘆 (desheng hulu) Verbal victory: YQX 203.19
Dexing 德星 (dexing) See Jingxing
de yan gong mao 德言工貌 (de yan gong mao) Virtue; proper speech, industry, and appearance (desirable female character traits): WB 266.11
'deye 得也 (deye) See 'dena
deyema 得也末 (deymea) 1. ‘That’s all!; that’s enough!: WB 418.15. 2. OK; I understand: WB 943.3
dezhe 道也 (dezh) See 'dena
deng 懶 (deng) 1. Manner, kind (這～，那～); also, what manner? what kind? (contraction of 何等) 2. Steelyard (= 1%): YQX 1261.13. 3. To permit, allow: YQX 1510.17.
deng 鄧 (deng) To tease, trifle with (affections): DXX 66.6
dengcheng 等程 (dengcheng) Scale, balance: WB 347.17
dengdeng 澈澄 (dengdeng) Clear and bright: YQX 710.11
denghua[r] 燈花兒 (denghua) 1. Eyebrow makeup (lampblack): MZJ 22.6. 2. Flare of a candle, a spark (good luck omen): YQX 713.20
denghuodian 燈火店 (denghuodian) See dahuodian
Dengjiangjun 鄧將軍 (dengjiangjun) Sun god: DXX 89.11
dengliu lundun 鄧旅淪敦 (dengliu lundun) Rotund, spherical: DXX 44.9
dengshentu 等身圖 (deengshentul) True-to-life portrait: YQX 1385.17

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

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

dengyouqian 壓優錢 (deengyouqian) "Squeeze" for lenient treatment (exacted from a prisoner’s family by jailors): YQX 641.19. Also dileiqian
deng’z xing’r 等子星兒 (deengz xingr) Calibration mark for an ounce on a steelyard (deng = 戮): MDT 243.6

di

dicao 地曹 (dihcaol) The grave; afterlife: MZJ 716.7
dichang qianzhen 低唱淺斟 (dihchang qianzhen) To softly chant poetry and sip wine: YQX 1663.11
dida 低搭~答 (dida) Worthless; useless.
didang 的當~抵 (dihdang) See tindang
didao 避難,抵~ (dihdao) To hand off stolen goods; smuggle: YQX 1479.4

didi dengdeng 滴滴登登~～駱駝 (didi dehngdehng) Stumbling in a dazed or drunken state: WB 896.10

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

didou’r di 低兜兒低 (dihdour di) Lower than low

diduoshaao 低多少 (dihdosshaao) 1. Superior to: YQX 376.5. 2. Is comparable to: WB 549.10. 3. (Rhetorical negative) how can ... compare to?: YQX 844.21
dige 地閣 (dihgel) Fig. The chin: WB 24.6
dijijr’ 鬕鬢兒~鬨~~ (dijijhr) Hairpiece with ornaments: WB 300.3

dijiao 地角 (dihjiao) Ends of the earth: YQX 1631.10
dijiao 底脚 (dihjiao) Place of residence: SHZ c8
dilao 底老 (dilao) Wife: DADIAN 352
dileiqian 滴块钱 (dileiqian) See dengyouqian

dili 帝里 (dilii) Capitol: DXX 126.12

diliu 逸流 (diliiu) To transport a criminal under escort to a distant place: YQX 6.8. Also liudi ~ ~ liuzhu ~ 速

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

diliuliul 滴溜溜, ~~流流 (diliuliul) Spinning in the air: DXX 42.9

diliuliul pupu 滴溜溜撲撲 (diliuliul pupu) See .diliupu

diliupu 滴溜撲~~留~~留~ (diliupu) Falling: WB 292.16. Also .diliuliul pupu

diliulzha 滴溜著 (diliulzhe) See diliu’[de]

dilu 地盧 (diliiu) Name of Liu Bei’s horse

dinan 帝辇 (dinhnai) Capitol: MZJ 98.11
dipu 地鋪 (dihpu) Territory, domain: YQX 603.11

diqian 低錢 (diciqian) Small change: YQX 1315.2

diqie 低趟 (diquie) Slumped over in a drunken stupor: DXX 72.3

diqing quyi 低倩曲意 (diquing quyih) Tactfully reticent to speak: WB 68.15

dish [li] 抵死裏 (dilisi) 1. To persevere, persist: WB 811.7. 2. Persistently, steadfastly:
dianduzhi

YQX 892.20. 3. Eventually; in the end; actually: YQX 884.18

disibian 迪丝鞭 (dihsibian) To become engaged (hand the silk whip): YQX 1550.17

disongfu 递送夫 (dihsohngfu) See diyunfu

ditou 敲頭 (ditoul) See toudi

dixia 地匣 (dihxial) Pit; place of torture: DXX 164.9. Also xialin ~林

dixian 地仙 (dihxian) Happy-go-lucky person, “earthly immortal”: YFG 29.4

dixiu 殉妻 (dihxiu) See .dixiu diexie

dixiu diexie 殉妻殉地 (dixiu diexie) See .dixiu diexie

dixiu tixie 殉夫殉地 (dixiu tixie) See .dixiu diexie

dixiu tixue 殉夫殉度 (dixiu tixue) See .dixiu diexie

dixiu dusu 殉夫殉度 (dixiu dusu) See .dixiu diexie

dizu 抵足 (dizul) Good friends sharing the same bed: DXX 156.2

dian

dian 向 向 (diahn) Outskirts of town: WB 117.20

dian 喝 (dian) 1. To speak of, mention: DADIAN 591. 2. To make fun, joke: DXX 123.7. See also qian ～

dian 擦, 擦 (dian) 1. On tiptoe (=Jε): YQX 232.7. 2. To break, penetrate by striking: YQX 1413.21. See also dianzhe

dianzhe 4. To tear, ridicule: YQSC 1455

dian 點 (dian) To send, dispatch: YQX 202.11

dian 擔 (dian) 1. Toumble, fall: SQX 138. 2. To stamp the foot; strike: DXX 128.10. 3. To toss, throw. See also dianzhu

dianbao 保 (diahnbao) See dian xiaober[ge]
dianbei 墳背 (diahnbeih) 1. Offering for the dead (coins placed in the coffin under the corpse): YQX 1606.16. 2. To sacrifice oneself for others: YQX 1218.21

dian'bula 驚 (dianbhlah) 1.Dashing, stunning, captivating: DXX3.6. 2. Confounded, bewildered: CSD 170.8

diancha 點茶 (diancha) To steep tea: DXX 17.9. Also chadian ～
dianchun guachi ～ (dianchu gauahchi) To have loose lips and tongue: YQX 471.20

diandao 哇道 (diahndaoh) See dianti

diandao 類道 (diahndao) 1. Contrary to all reason or expectation 2. Things turned topsy-turvy, upside-down; also, to do a flip-flop: WB 287.21, YQX 1396.2

dianduzhi 店主 (diahnduzhi) Shopkeeper, tavern keeper, innkeeper: DXX 5.2. See also duzhi ～
dianfan mianpi 顰面皮 (dianfan mianpin) To avert the eyes (to avoid acknowledging a person): MZJ 258.12
dianhou 善侯 (dianhou) Rear guard: WB 70.4
dian'jia 店家 (dianjia) See dian xiaoer[ge]
dianjiao shuyao 括腳舒腰 (dianjiao shuyao) To bow from the waist: YQX 510.1
dianlai 擔傘 (dianlai) See shanlai
dianqi 點砌 (dianqi) Comic act (erroneously dianqiu 點砌): CLS 232.7
dianran 點然 (dianran) To disgrace, bring discredit on: YQX 1147.5
diantang 點湯 (diantang) To send a guest on his way, end a party (serve soup); dismiss an officer from a court ceremony: YQX 448.16
dianti 嘟題, 嘟捉, 頜題 (dianti) 1. To mention 2. To mull things over: YQX 138.10. 3. To move the lips soundlessly: WB 1.4. Also zhandi 卓侍, diandao 拼道, dianyue 拼月 ~道, dianyue ~約
dianwo 細窩 (dianwo) Decorative applique on a woman’s cheek, beauty spot: DXX 122.9
dianwo 點窩 (dianwo) To defame, defile: YQX 151.9
dianwu 點污 (dianwu) 1. To ruin, stain: WB 300.15. 2. Stain, defect: YQX 540.18
dianxian 攤詳, 嘻 (dianxian) To ponder, weigh: YQX 341.8
dianxiao 嘻笑 (dianxiao) To banter; poke fun at.
dian xiaoer[ge] 店小二哥 (dianxiaoerge) 1. Shopkeeper. Also diaobao ~保, dianduzhi ~都知, duzhi 都知, dian'jia ~家 2. Inn or tavern boy: WB 129.10. Also xiaoer[ge] ~ peque

dianxie 撄屑 (dianxie) See dianyin
dianyi dianer 點一點二 (dianyi dianer) One of the most, one of the best: YQX 207.11
dianyin 撑客, 嘻, 嘻嘻 (dianyin) To stamp the foot in frustration or distress (= duzu yingqi 頷足嘆氣): WB 281.17

Also dianxie ~屑, diexin 㷾屑, 跌屑, diexin 嘻, diexin 跌屑, diexin 嘻屑, yu屑, nendixijie屑, mendixijie屑

dianyue 嘻約 (dianyue) See diandao
dianzha 點柵 (dianzha) To investigate: YQX 1751.17
dianzhao 點照 (dianzhao) 1. Budd. To conduct prayers: YQX 58.16. 2. To light a lamp: DADIAN 409
dianzhe 搶折 (dianzhe) 1. To break: YQX 931.16. Also nianzhe 拆 ~ 2. To suffer financial loss: YQX 1417.11
dianzhi huazi 紙筆畫字, 指 ~ (dianzhi huazhi) See dianzhi[jie]
dianzhi[jie] 紙筆畫字 (dianzhi[jie]) To affix a signature or fingerprint: WB 54.10. Also dianzhi huazi ~畫字, ~指畫字
dianzhu 撃竹 (dianzhu) To draw lots in gambling: YQX 801.12

diao
diao 吊 (diao) 1. To lose, leave behind. 2. To drop, fall (coins) (= 撈): WB 102.1. 3. To tie someone up on stage: YQX 21.5
diao 撈 (diao) Elegant, pretty: DXX 18.1
diao 傾, 傾, 傾 (diao) 1. Penis: WB 683.9; prick: WB 293.11. 2. Goddamned, fucking, cursed: WB 295.19. See also tui 推, 推, jfe
diao-aoke 鈞鷺客 (diaoaokaolkeh) Genius, a bold man of high aspirations; a valedictorian appointed to high office: YQX 555.14. Also diao-aoren ~人, diao-aoshou ~手, diaoju-ao ~巨

diao-aoren 鈞鷺人 (diaoaolren) See diao-aoke
diao-aoshou 鈞鷺手 (diaoaolshou) See diao-aoke
diaoing 銥病 (diaoing) That damned disease!: WB 295.19
diaochang 吊場, 吊 ~ (diaochang) To conclude a scene with verse or dialogue (may introduce a scene to follow): MZJ 231.10
diaoci 雕刺, 調～(diaochih) 1. To practice treachery, cunning; implicate others: YQX 114.17. 2. To brand the face of a criminal: YQX 253.12. See also wenmian

diaodeng 刁鑲～蹬～鉦 (diaodehng) To create a disturbance: YQX 36.11

diaofa 翡發 (diaohfa) To assign; dispatch: MZJ 104.8. Also diaofan ～犯

diaofan 翡犯 (diaohfan) See diaofa

diaofeng guaiyue 刁風拐月 (diaofeng guaaiyueh) Fig. To seduce women: YQX 342.2

diaogua 吊掛 (diaohgua) Decorative wall hanging: YQX 411.3

diaoguai 刁拐 (diaoguai) 1. To kidnap: MZJ 108.1. 2. To seduce: YQX 342.2

diaogui 調鬼, 調～ (diaohguii) To play tricks, make mischief: WB 117.3

diaohou 掉喉 (diaohhou) See diashbe

diaohuang 調誑～ (diaohhuang) To lie: YQX 1203.5

diaojian 調蹇 (diaohjian) Stupid: YQX 887.15

diaojian 鈙巨鰔 (diaohjuahaoh) See diaojian

diaojue 刁厭～黙～決～ (diaojuel) 1. Fierce, defiant, bold: DXX 39.4. 2. Rude: YQX 1665.6

diaokan 調侃 (diaohkaan) See tiaofan and tiaokan

diaokao bengba 吊拷縛扒 (diaohkaakao benga) See bengba diaokao

diaokao bengpa 吊拷縛爬 (diaohkaakao bengpal) See bengpa diaokao

diaokao pengba 吊拷縛扒 (diaohkaakao pengba) See pengba diaokao

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

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

diaonong 吊 Nombre (diaohnohn) To scheme; also, tricky: YQX 1407.7

diaopi 吊皮,調～調牌 (diaohchip) -Devious, cunning: YQX 876.12

diaoponian 吊皮娘 (diaohpionian) Fucking bitch!: SHZ c50

diaoping 銀青 (diaoping) Tattoo; also, to tattoo: DADIAN 816

diaosa 吊撒 (diaohsa) In suspense: LIDAI II 450.6

diaosao 刁撮, ~騷, 離騷 (diaosao) Sparse, disheveled hair: WB 786.12. Also diaosou 離跳, 巷跳, diaoxiao ～, 蕭, diaoshu 烏搔, daosao 切騷

diaoshigou 釣詩釣 (diaohshigou) Fig. Wine (barb to catch verse): YQX 26.5

diaoshu 烏搔 (diaoshu) See diaosao

diaoshudai 調書袋, ～書, 掉～ (diaoshudahh) To show off erudition: YQX 88.20

diaosou 離跳, 彷～ (diaosou) See diaosou

diaotian jouedi 刁天疾地, ～～Cases, ～～決～ (diaotian jouedi) Mean, fierce; cunning: WB 601.5

diao’tou (diaohhtou) Inking, clue; sign of a trend: YQX 1416.8

diaoxianya 吊開牙 (diaohxianyal) To engage in idle chatter, gossip: WB 294.11. Also xiankeya ～嗑牙

diaoxiao 刁蕭 (diaoxiao) See diaosou

diaoxin yanzhao 蕭心鷹爪, ～～鷹～ (diaoxin yahnzhao) Rapacious (dove-hearted but eagle-clawed): YQX 1.7

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

diaoyan’z 調眼子, 掉～ (diaohyanz) To deceive, dupe, make a fool of: YQX 27.5

diaoyao sakua 吊調撒跨 (diaohyao sakua) Lazy, indolent; also, to loaf on the job: WB 909.1

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

diaozui 掉嘴 (diaozui) See diaoshe

die  迭 (diel)  1. To be equal to, be as much as: LZY 14.1.  2. Equivalent to 'de or 'di: WB 13.2.
'die  迭 (diel) Meaningless prefix preceding certain words: YQX 229.3. See 'dieban
'diebei  迭配, 'diepeii  迭配, 'diekuai  迭快
die  爷 (die) Servant's address to the master: YQX 842.6
'dieban  迭, 4 -  (dieban)  1. To arrange, manage: YQX 354.14.  2. To raise funds: YQX 1253.9
'die is a meaningless prefix)
diebude  迭不得, ～的 (diebuhde)
To lack the time; also, too late to (like 来不及): WB 339.13
'dieda  跌打, ～大 (diedaa) To fight with the fists: YQX 840.10
'diefa  僵癱 (diefa) To issue a document to transfer a person under armed escort: YQX 1513.15
diejiao  跌脚, ～ (diejiao) To stamp the feet: WB 944.10. Also diedu ～足
'diekeui  迭快 (diekeui) To do something to the point of satisfaction: YQX 166.6
(die is a meaningless prefix)
'diele  dan' de banju 跌了弹的斑鸠 (diele dahnde banju) No outcome, no fruition (a pigeon whose eggs have broken; dan = 蛋): YQX 197.19
'diepeii  迭配 (diepeii) To transfer a prisoner under escort: YQX 1518.3
(die is a meaningless prefix)
diepu  堆描 (diepu) To apply facial powder or makeup: YQX 540.5 .
diexiexie  选屑屑, 跌～, 跌蹂蹂 (diexiexie) See .diuxiu diexie
diexin  选喉, 跌～ (diexin) See dianyin
dieyin  跌窨, 跌窨 (dieyin) See dianyin
diezuo  跌足 (diezuo) See diejiao

ding 定 (ding) 1. Betrothal gifts: DXX 123.11. Also ding[wu] 物  2. Suff. 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 定常 (dingdang) Troublesome, vexatious: WB 130.6. See also tingdang
.dingding  dingdang  丁丁当当, 丁丁当当, 丁丁当当 (dingding dangdang)
Pure and unsullied (woman's strong, sterling character, after the ring of metal struck): YQX 241.18

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

dinghai 定害 (dinghai) To bother, disturb, impose on someone: YQX 375.17.
Also dingnii ～虐 and dingjiao ～撼

dingji  pumou 定計 計謀 (dingji pumou) See pumou dingji

dingjiao  定焦 (dingjiao) See dinghai

dingkao 定老 (dingkao) 1. Prostitute, sing-song girl: PJJ 110.2.  2. Male servant in a brothel: YQSC 1486

dingmen 定門 (dingmen) See dingkao

dingni 定擬 (dingni) See niding
dingning 吭 咬 (dingning) 1. Attentive, solicitous  2. Hard-working, industrious: DADIAN 126

dingnii 定 Namespace (dingnii) See dinghai

dingque 頂缺 (dingque) See dinggang
**dingtai** 鼎台 (diingtai) Chief minister of state, prime minister: HUJI III 19.10

**ding[wu]** 定物 (diingwu) See ding (1)

**dingxue** 釘鞋 (diingxue) Hobnailed shoes to prevent slipping in wet weather: YQX 200.4

**dingyi maor** 丁卯 (dingyi maor) True and accurate: YQX 115.9. Also dingyi queer ~ ~ (dingyi queer) See dingyi maor

**dingyi queer** 丁卯 (dingyi queer) True and accurate: YQX 115.9. Also dingyi queer ~ ~ (dingyi queer) See dingyi maor

**dong'zhe shitoujin zou** 頂着屎頭巾走 (diingzhe shitoujin zou) Cuckold (go out wearing a shitty headcovering: YQX 230.21

**dongzhen xumal** 頂針織麻～縷～ ~ ~ ~ ~ (dongzhen xumal) Literary game of linking lines of verse, in which each line begins with a repeat of the last character of the preceding line: YQX 126.0.15. Also. xumal ~ ~, xumal dongzhen ~ ~ ~ ~

**dongzhuang tou** 頂著頭 (dongzhuang tou) To defend oneself blow for blow; stand one's ground: YQX 866.5

**diu**

diu 丢 (diu) To strike: WB 897.4

diu 毅 (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** 丢頭抹腳 (diudiu momo) See diumoo

**diufan** 丢番 (diufan) To miss a chance: WB 294.10

**diufeng** 毅風 (diufeng) Love-crazed: WB 351.11

**diujuez** 失措 (diujuez) To kick (of animals: jue = 跳): YQX 47.6

**diuliu** 丢流 (diuliu) Quick turn of the eyes: DADIAN 226

**diulun chepaol** 丢輪扯炮 (diulun chepaol) Fig. To lie; boast, brag, show off: WB 117.3

**diumo** 丢抹. ~ ~ (diumo) 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 ~ ~, ~ ~, diu diudo momo ~ ~ ~ ~, momo diudo ~ ~ ~ ~, ~ ~ ~ ~

**dong**

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

dongbobo 凜剎剎 (dongbobo) Chilled to the bone: YK 49.15

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

dongce 動側 (dongce) To move: YQX 351.11

dongcici 凜剎剎 (dohngcici) See dongqinqin

dongdan 動彈 (dongdan) To move, stir (dan = 弹): WB 73.4

dongdong (dondong) See tontong

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

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

**Donghuan** 東皇 (donghuan) See Dounjun

**dongjiing 動靜 (dongjiing) 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: YQX 249.2

**Dongjun** 東君 (dongjun) God of spring: YQX 852.12. Also Donghuang ~ 鼎.
**Dongli**

Dongli 洞裏 (dohnglii) *Dao*. Dwelling place of gods and immortals: WB 68.2

**Douzhuan Shenheng**

Douzhuan Shenheng 61

**douchengguai** 陡成乖 (douuchengguaii)
To become abruptly obstinate: CSD 23.2

**douda** 兮搭～答 (douda)
1. Winding, twisting (road): YQX 898.10.
2. Obstinate, difficult to deal with: YQX 211.19.
Also doudou dada ～～～

**dou[de] 兮地～底～的,斗～ (doudede)
Suddenly, abruptly (dou=陡): WB 83.7.
Also doudun陡頓

**doudou dada** 兮兮搭搭 (doudoudada)
See douda

**doudun** 陡頓 (doudun)
See dou[de]

**douguan** 陡管 (douguan)
See douguan

**douliu** 倦 (douliu)
Irretrievable: YQX 1257.16

**douliu** 冼污污 (doungluhluh) See doungqin

**douling** 冼 (douling)
Ice; icicles: YQX 484.15

**dongtian xingzheng** 冼行症 (dohngtian xingzheng)
See tianxing

**dongtian xingzhenghou** 冼行症候 (dohngtian xingzhenghou)
See tianxing

**dongting chunse** 洗庭春色 (dohngting chunse)
See Chunse

**dongwen** 動問 (dohngwen)
1. To pay respects.
2. (Polite) may I trouble to ask?: WB 984.21

**dongxing zhenhou** 冼行症候 (dohngxing zhenhou)
See tianxing

**dongzi** 杜司 (dongzi)
Privy: ZXZY 55.8

**dongqian** 杜錢 (dongqian)
Shivering from numbing cold: WB 117.19.
Also dongcici～～～

**dongqiu** 冼秋 (doungqiu)
See dongqian

**dongqinhin** 冼秋 (dohngqinhin)
Shivering from numbing cold: WB 117.19.
Also dongsi～～

**dongsi** 洗司 (doungsi)
Privy: ZXZY 55.8

**dongtian xingbingzheng** 冼天行病證 (dohngtian xingbingzheng)
See tianxing

**dongtian xingzhenghou** 冼天行症候 (dohngtian xingzhenghou)
See tianxing

**dongzhi** 動止 (dohngzhi)
To conduct normal activities: YQX 253.20

**dou**

**dou** 唛 (dou)
Expresses contempt or anger:
YQX 1664.9

**dou** 馨 (dou)
All (=都): WB 83.14

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

**doubao** 鬥百草 (doubaobao)
See doubao

**doucao** 鬥草, 閣～ (doucao)
Competitive game with plants and grasses which young girls play at the Duanwu festival: WB 83.15.
Also doubao～百～

**dousou** 抓, 抓, 抓～ (dousou)
1. To arouse, stimulate, excite: WB 5.13.
2. To display; perform: WB 251.7.
3. To shake, tremble: YQX 1344.8.

**doushao** 三 (doushao)
Three stars that form the Big Dipper’s handle: HUJI III 19.3

**doushua** 闔 (doushua)
To jest, joke: YQX 231.20

**doushou** 闔 (doushou)
To tempt, beguile (dou=偽): WB 285.18

**doushou** 闔 (doushou)
To tempt, beguile (dou=偽): WB 285.18

**douyi** 闔 (douyi)
“Hair-of-the-dog”: YQX 103.9

**douyi** 闔 (douyi)
To tempt, beguile (dou=偽): WB 285.18

**Douzhuan Shenheng 斗轉參横**
(Douzhuan Shenheng) Late in the night
when the Big Dipper handle tilts toward the constellation Shen: CSD 63.8

**Douzhuan tianhui** 斗轉天回 (doouzhuan tianhui) Fig. Tumultuous changes (usually with haifei shanyao 海沸山摇): HUJI III 5.10

douzi 斗子 (doouzii) Granary clerks: YQX 35.4
douzui 拚嘴 (doouzuuii) See liaozui

**du**

du 度 (duh) To transmit sound: YQX 1225.9
du 肚 (duu) Stomach (= 肚): YQX 1505.2
duab[er] 都把兒 (duaabarer) See baduer
dubie 赌騾, ～彆 (duubie) To become enraged: YQX 887.13
duce 都廁 (duuchar) See dukeng
dudang 逃當, 赌～ (duudanang) To ward off; impede; confront: DXX 40.6. Also dangdu ～～, ～～～
dudie xiongqiao, yabu exing 胸illacerge 行 (duubiel xiongqiao yabu exing) To waddle along in a pretentious fashion: YQX 217.20
dudou 赌斗 (duudouu) To contend with, fight with: YQX 514.1
dudu momo 紛紛靡靡～～末末～～抹抹, ～～霧霧, 獨獨靡靡, 獨獨靡靡, 都～～ (dudu moolmol) See .dumo
.dudu nannan 紛紛喃喃 (duudunannan) Ceaseless jabber, chatter: YQX 259.14. Also .nannan nana ～～喃喃, .nannan dudu ～～～～, .nangnang tutu 袋袋突突
duguan 都管 (duguaan) A factotum: YQX 156.7
duiaoguiz 獨脚鬼 (duiliaoguiz) See shanxiao

**Du Kang 杜康 (duh kang) Wine (which Du Kang is said to have invented): YQX 730.3

dukeng 都坑 (dukeeng) Privy, night soil-pit: ZXZY 178.12. Also duce ～廁
dukongmu 都孔目 (duoongmu) See kongmu
duli 鬆黎 (dulili) See shi'zhe
.dulu 都熟 (duuhl) See .dulu
.duma 獨馬 (duma) See .dumo
.dumo 紛紛, ～末, ～抹, ～霧, 獨～, 獨霧, 都～ (dumol) To dilly-dally; pace back and forth: YQX 441.16, DXX 66.5. Also dadumo 打獨馬, da-xue 打雪, .dudu momo (in all possible variant writings), duma ～～, tumo 突～

Du Sheng 都省 (dusheeng) See Dutang, Sheng
dushi 睹足, 賭～ (duushi) See [bu]dushi

.dusu 積速 (duusuh) Sound of horses’ hooves: DADIAN 420

.dususu 紛速速, ～絮絮, 都～～ (duusuusuh) Shivering, shaking: WB 930.20
dutang 都堂 (dutaln) Office of the prime minister (shangshusheng 尚書省, the highest executive department in the land): YQX 146.14
duzhan 紛戰 (duuzhahn) To do battle: YQX: 661.19
duzhi 都知 (duzhii) See dianduzhi
duzi 都子 (duzii) Beggar: YQX 373.19

duan

duanbai 短陌 (duaanbaai) See changqian
duan bu'ju cuu 短不過短促促 (duaan buhjuju cuhu) See duan'guu

duanchang 斷場 (duahnchaang) Hunting grounds: YQX 405.10

duanchu 斷出 (duahnchu) To deliver the final speech, poem, or couplet at the close of a drama. See also xiaduan 下～
duandao'r 短道兒 (duaanbohar) Sly scheme, trap: YQX 536.16

duande 端的, ～得 (duande) 1. Really, truly: YQX 1501.20. 2. The facts, the actual situation: YQX 4.20. Also duanshi ～實
duan’dezuo  端的左 (duandezuoo) Truly not right: DXX 86.4

duan’guqü  短古取 (duanguuqüu) Very short, brief: YQX 889.4. Also duan’nüzlü ～卒律, duan’juec～局促, ～搁促, duan bu’juju cucuc～不搁促促

duanhe  断合 (duanheel) Ordered by law (versus by choice): YQX I 264.6

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

duanjie  断接 (duanjielje) To fight at close quarters (abbreviation of duanbing xiangjie 4a4j): THS 231.5

duan’jucu  短局促, ～搁 (duaanjul-cuh) See duan’guqu

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

duanmai  短买 (duanmaai) See maiduan

duanmo  短陌 (duanmoh) See changqian

duanqian  短钱 (duaanqialn) See chang-qian

duanqian  断遣 (duahnqiaan) To transfer; banish: YQX 776.5

duanqing  短情 (duaanqilng) Short-legged oil-lamp stand: WB 269.3

duanshi  端室 (duanshil) See duan’de

duansong  断送 (duansohng) 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  断头香 (duanhtoulxiang) Budh. Ill-omened offering (brings ill fortune in a future life): YQX 1254.21

duanwen  断纹 (duanwenl) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (refers to the pattern of cracks in the lacquer finish): WB 183.14

duanxiang  断想, ～相 (duanxialng) 1. To consider carefully, be cautious: YQX 86.19. 2. Dignified, sedate, prudent: WB 264.8. See also diantian 拽～

duanxing  短幸, ～律, ～行 (duan-xilng) Immoral; evil; also, improper behavior: MZJ 641.9. Also xingduan ～～, 行～

duanyu  断语 (duanyuuu) Concluding speech of a drama: MZJ 81.12

duan’z  段子 (duanhn) Cotton fabric for clothing: WB 812.16

duan’nüzlü  短卒律 (duananzullüh) See duan’guqu

dui  对

dui’dang  对当 (duihdang) To reply, respond to: YQX 1165.18. See also kan’dang

duidie  推跌 (duidiel) To beat the breast and stamp the feet in anguish (die= 折): YANG I 210, 5020

duidie  对垒 (duihdiel) See duiyuan

duihuan  对还 (duihhuailn) To repay double the amount owed: YQX 1499.9

duihuangrang  推黄壤 (duihualngraang) To bury in the earth: HUJI III 29.n.2

duimen  对门 (duihmeln) 1. A match; a mate: WB 82.18. 2. Equal in status: YQX 1030.15

duiming  对命 (duihmihng) To pay with one’s life: LAN 74

duiqingci  对情词 (duihqilngcil) To accuse in court: YQX 634.1

duitou  对头 (duhtoul) See toudi

duixiao  对脱 (duixiao) To expose, lay bare: YQX 1284.16

duxiang  对向 (duixialng) A mate, a match: MDT 156.1

duiya  堆雅 (duiya) Jet-black tresses: YQX 710.6

duiyu  堆圆 (duiyuailn) Two armies arrayed for battle: WB 527.9. Also duidie ～垒

duizi  雄嘴 (duizhuii) A rice-husking pestle: MZJ 722.9
**dun**

**dun** 

1. To strike forcefully: WB 49.9.  
2. To throw forcefully to the ground; stomp on the ground (= *tou*): YQX 645.12.  
3. To gobble up, gulp down (= *tun*): WB 117.5

**dun** (dun) 

To simmer (slang for sexual excitement; = *jil*): GHQ 299 n56. See also *honglu, zhitangping*

**dunbukai** (dunbuhkai) 

Cannot force open (a furrowed brow, a frown): DXX 93.9

**dunhulu shuaimashao** (dunhulu shuaimasshaol) 

To smash things in a rage (a gourd dipper and a wooden ladle; household items): YQX 547.13

**dunsa** (dunsa) 

To toss and turn: MZJ 78.12

**dunshuai** (dunshuaai) 

To beat, smash: DXX 96.n.43. Also *dunshuo ~ 捅*

**dunshuo** (dunshuh) See *dunshuai*

**dunta** (dunhta) See *tunta*

**dunzuoz** (dunzuoh) 

A pratfall: YQX 77.16

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**duo**

**duo** (duoo) 

To withdraw (= *多*): WB 281.10

**duo** (duoo) 

1. To lay bare: WB 261.8.  
2. To hang down: DXX 13.5

**duobo** (duobo) See *baotan*

**duocai[jun]** (duocailjun) 

Darling! (intimate, to a boyfriend): YQX 336.7  

Also *junduocai ~ ～ ～ ～*

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**duoceng[jing]** (duocelingjing) 

多曾經 (duocelngjing) 

In the past: YANG I 199

**duodaxiao** (duodahxiaao) 

(Rhetorical) how, how very: DXX 88.7

**duofen** (duofen) See *duoguan*

**duoguan** 

多管 (duoguan)  

Most likely, probably: WB 124.8. Also *duofen ~ 分, duogan ~ 敢, duoyi ~ 因, duoying ~ 應, duozan ~ ～, douze ~ ～, douguan 都 ~ duojian 抹肩 (duojian) Shoulders heaving: DXX 14.8

**duoji *~ 敢** (duoji)  

1. Pretty girl  
2. Darling! (man’s intimate address for a beloved): WB 190.1

**duolu** (duoluo) 

Clever, smart (from Sanskrit tara meaning “eyes”): YQX 35.5.  

2. Careless, thoughtless, negligent: YQX 171.6

**duolu** (duolu) 

To hold up, delay, impede: WB 21.14

**duoqi chegu** (duoqi cheguu) 

To win a victory: YRZJ 75.10. Also *chezu duoqi 擊～～～

**duoshao shihao** (duoshao shihhaoo) 

How wonderful!: CLS 221.8

**duosuo** (duosuo) 

How wonderful!: CLS 221.8

**duotir zhuoyankan** (duotir zhuolyaankahn) 

See *cuanduan’dede shang’le gan*

**duoyin** (duoyin) See *duoguan*

**duoying** (duoyihng) See *duoguan*

**duozan** (duozaln) See *duoguan*

**duoze** (duozel) See *duoguan*

**duozhang** (duozhang) 

Loquacious: CHUANQI 70.19

**duozuan** (duolzuahn) See *chuozuan*
e! 哦 (el) Expresses sudden realization or understanding.
.e 嗯 (eh) Sound of a creaking door: DXX 17.6.
e 翻 (eh) Graduate; person of talent: YQX 825.18.

ebao 阿保 (ebao) Nanny: WB 460.11.
ebi 拿臂 (ebih) Bracelet: YYCD 404.
echa 恶蛇. ~又. ~蛇 (echnah) Grotesque; cruel: WB 652.1. Also ezha ~ 吖. ~ 喲. echacha ~ 又又. ezha~za ~札札.

echa bailai 恶又白赖. ~茶 ~ (echalh bailalaih) 1. Shameless, wanton behavior: YQX 785.12. 2. To create a disturbance YQX 1261.16. Also stji bailai 死及~. slqi bailai 死乞白赖.

echacha 恶又又 (echchalchal) See echa.

edian 稠点 (edliaan) To be successful in the civil service examinations (after a graduate who dreamed that he was chosen for success by a mark drawn on his forehead): YCJ 45.8.

ee yanyan 俄俄延延 (elal yalnyaln) See eyan.

egengen 恶喝喝 (ehgelngeln) See ehenhen.
ehenhen 恶狠狠 (ehheenheen) Heartless and cruel; bold and powerful: WB 48.16. Also egengen ~ 喝喝. eyinyin ~喊 喊. exinxin ~喊 喊. ~嚎 嚎.

ehuang 颀黄 (elhuahng) Beauty mark made with yellow makeup (used by Tang courtiers): MZJ 279.6.
elou 額隆 (elloul) See elu.
elu 頰 颜 (ellul) Forehead: WB 278.19. Also elou ~樓.

epilian 齼皮脸 (ehpilliaan) Nothing but skin and bone: YQX 196.7.

epu dengrui 嫣燭燭 (elpu dengruii) Fig. To be responsible for one’s own demise (a moth flying into a candle flame).

eshi 阿屎 (ehshii) To defecate; YQX 391.19.
etang 恶儸 (ehtaang) To handle in an ill-intentioned or underhanded manner: WB 11.8.
etou’r 恶頭兒 (ehtoulr) Odious task: YQX 941.2.

ehai 阿~ (ehwai) See ewei.

ewei 警未 (elweih) Hello! (greeting or call to attract attention): ZXZY 13.3. Also ewai 阿~.

ewen 恶軰 ~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 鶚溪 蠼. ~~ 赌 (exijiaan) Originally a kind of silk, juan 绢, used for calligraphy and painting, and later for paper: YQX 707.14.

exinxin 恶饮饮.恶吼吼 (ehinxin) See ehenhen.

eyan 億延~延 (elyaln) 1. To put off, procrastinate: YQX 641.11. 2. Slowly. Also ee yanyan ~ ~.

eyan 訕言 (elyaln) See huyan hanyu.

eyan huangyu 訕言謊語 (elyaln huangyuu) See huyan hanyu.

eyan keyu 訕言課語 (elyaln kehyuu) See huyan hanyu.

eyinyin 恶喚喚 (ehinyin) See ehenhen.

Eyunge 遇雲歌 (ehyulnge) Songs of the Eyun Society (Eyunshe ~ ~ 社, a singing society during Song times): MZJ 9.2.

ezangpi 恶貽皮 (ehzangpil) Bully, hoodlum: YQX 34.12.

ezao 恶躁 (ehzaoh) Hateful, loathsome: YQX 787.19.
ezha 恶咤, 恶咤 (ehzhah) See echa
ezhaza 恶札札 (ehzhalzhai) See echa
ezhi 恶志 (ehzhii) To give offense, insult: YQX 1523.17
e'zhisha 恶支沙, ～～煞, ～～毅 (ehzhisha) Stern, fierce appearance: YQX 1403.16. See also 'zhisha ～～
ezi duozhu 恶紫奪朱 (ehzii duolzhu) Prov. Evil triumphs over good: WB 321.2

en
enguan 恩官 (enguan) See Entai
enlin 恩臨 (enlin) See ennian
ennian 恩念 (enniahn) Kindness, favor, grace: YQX 405.17. Also enlin ～臨
entai 恩臺 (entai) Polite address for an official: MDT 227.16. Also enguan ～官 or enxiang ～相
enxiang 恩相 (enxiang) See entai
enyin 恩陰 (enyihn) Imperial patronage to assist the progeny of high officials to prepare for the civil service examinations: THS 205.1

er
er 兇 (erl) Woman' s reference to herself: WB 14.8. Also er'jia ～家
erbei 耳背 (erbeih) See erbi
erbi 耳閉 (eerbih) Deaf: YQX 466.3. Also erbei ～背
erfu 兒夫 (erlfu) Your father; my husband: YQX 1666.11. Also er'jia fuqu ～家 ～壻
erge 二哥 (erhge) Employee or assistant in a shop or tavern (like dianxiaoer 店小二): DXX 5.2
ergen qingjing 耳根清淨 (eergen qingjihng) Oblivious to noise or gossip: YQX 12.14
ergen shaoyun 耳根燒雲 (eergen shaoyun) Mortified, embarrassed: WB 81.6
erhui'z 二會子 (erhhuizh) Dark arts; heterodox practices: YQX 1329.15
er'jia 兒家 (erljia) I: YQX 404.2. See also er
er'jia fuqu 兒家夫壻 (erljia fixuh) See erfu
erjing 二淨 (erhijn) Subcategory of the comic-cum-villain jing 浃 role type (male or female) in Yuan dramas. See also jing
ermao 二毛 (erhmaol) Hair turned grey: YFG 212.12
ernan 兒男 (erlinaln) A male child: PPJ 190.2
ernen 耳僧 (ernchn) See eryin
ernii fuqi 兒女夫妻 (ernii fuchih) Couple betrothed as children: YQX 164.8
erre [shaolun]耳熟燒輪 (eerreh shaolun) Ears burning with criticism or a curse (erlun refers to the rim of the ear): MZJ 210.9. See also erre yantiao
erre yantiao 耳熱眼跳 (eerreh yanttiao) Ears burning and eyelids twitching
ersan 二三 (erhsan) Irresolute, vacillating: DADIAN 14
ersi 二四 (erhshi) To act or speak rashly without forethought or consideration: DXX 89.3
erxiao erxi 耳消耳息 (eerxiao eerxil) To hear news: YQX 168.11
eryan' r dangbude humao 耳邊兒 捲不的帽 (eryahn dangbuhdel hulmaoh) Prov. Small things have limited use (ear muffs are less warm than a felt hat)
erinyin 耳噫 (eryihn) To whisper: WB 820.11. Also ernen ～憋, eryu ～語
eryu 耳語 (eryuuyu) See eryin
fa

fa 罰 (fal) To issue (= 发): YQX 1510.15
fabei 發背 (fabeih) To have boils on the back: YQX 1598.2
faben 法本 (faabeen) Budd. Head priest: WB 271.15
face 發策 (faceh) Examination paper: DXX 125.15
facun 發村 (facun) To act boorish; lose one’s temper: YQX 1254.9
fafu 發付 (fafuh) 1. To happen to; also, manage (get along): WB 268.16. 2. To deal with (an offender): YQX 1661.19. 3. To flare up; also, vent (anger): YQX 91.16
faji 發跡，迹，積 (faji) To rise from humble position to power and fortune: MDT 3.9. Also falu 累
fajia 法籍 (faajiah) Imperial standard bearers: CSD 157.2
fajiu 法酒 (fajiuh) 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 發科打诨 (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 發路 (faluh) See faji
faman 發幔 (famanh) 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

fan

fan 翻 (fan) 1. To stitch with thread: YQX 197.8. 2. On the contrary: LZY 2.5
Fanbu 剃部 (fanbuh) Military units made up of tribes of Western Shanxi: DXX 38.4
fanchang 反常 (fanchalng) Usual, ordinary: YYCD 466
fanchu 反楚 (fanchuh) To worry, be anxious (isu = 憂): WB 110.9
fandui 反對 (fanduih) To challenge as opponent; also, an adversary: DADIAN 171
fanfuyin 反復陰複吟 (fanfuyin) See fan[yin] fuyin
fanhunxiang 返魂香 (fanhunxiang) Ointment made from the fanhun tree, which revives the dead: CSD 123.13. Also fanjingxiang 返精香
fanjiangji 反將計 (fanjiangjih) Strategy of sowing discord and distrust among enemies: YQX 1172.6
fanjingxiang 返精香 (fanjingxiang) See fanjingxiang
fanshou shiyu, heshou shiyun 翻手是雨合乎是雲 (fanshou shiyu heshou shiyun) Everchanging (human affections)
fansu jiamen 番宿家門 (fansuh jiameln) Families of the imperial bodyguard: YQX 407.13
fanteng 翻騰, 翻 (fantong) 1. To perform innovatively: CLS 227.11 2. To change form, transform: DADIAN 825

fanxu 烦絮 See xufan

fan[yin] fuyin 反陰復陰, 陰 ~ ~, 陰 ~ (fan[yin] fuyin) Unfavorable prognostication (usually for marriages): WB 89.15. Also fanyinyao ~ fuyin, fanyinyao ~ ~, 返覆陰

fanyinyao 反陰文 (fanyinyao) See fan[yin] fuyin

fanyou[bang] 犯由榜 (fanyou[bang]) See fanyou[pai]

fanyou[pai] 犯由牌 (fanyou[pai]) Plaque hung around a prisoner’s neck stating his crime: YQX 635.8. Also fanyou[bang] ~ 榜

fan‘z 远子 (fan‘z) See xiaoxiao[ r]

fanzhang 贩掌 (fanzhang) A thing easily done: WB 324.9

fanzuo 奉做 (fanzuo) To be the opposite of the normally expected: MZJ 199.4

fang

fang-ai 妨礙 (fangai) Calamity, disaster: YQX 646.3

fangben 方本 (fangben) Medical prescription; a book of medical prescriptions: DXX 17.3

fangcan 放參 (fangcan) To meet officially with subordinates or guests: WB 362.20

fangdai 放代 (fangdai) To be up to no good; also, fool around with women: YQX 1133.21

fangdiang 放 黰 (fangdiang) To show disrespect to elders or superiors (dang = 黰): YQX 99.7

fangdui 放 dri (fangdui) See pipai dingdui

fangersi 放四 (fangersi) To act recklessly or impulsively: DXX 1.5

fangfeng 放風 (fangfeng) See jianfeng

fanggao[pai] 放告牌 (fanggao[pai]) To proclaim the court open for hearing grievances: YQX 568.2

fangguai 放乖 (fangguai) 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

fangjie 放解 (fangjie) To allow redemption of a pawned item: YQX 1597.10. Also fangshu ~

fangjingshen 放精神 (fangjingshen) To rouse oneself: YQX 1506.4

fanglian 房儷 (fanglian) Dowry, trousseau: WB 273.18. Also lianfang ~

fanglie 放樁 (fanglie) To solicit, petition: MZJ 113.3

fangliepie 放劣樁 (fangliepie) To be irritable; also, short-tempered

fangmengzheng 放 傲 (fangmengzheng) To act headstrong or willful: YQX 565.11

fangmian 放 maps (fangmian) To absolve of guilt and release from custody: YQX 643.7. Also fangshe ~

fangmian 放免 (fangmian) To absolve of guilt and release from custody: YQX 643.7. Also fangshe ~

fangmin 房敏 (fangmin) Rent (coins on a cord, a general expression for money): DXX 11.11

fangmo 房模型 (fangmo) Model examination essay: THS 190.14

fangpo 放潰 (fangpo) To be unreasonable; also, make a scene: YQX 1027.14

fangqing 芳卿 (fangqing) My darling!: WB 288.2

fangqiux 防秋 (fangqiux) Period in autumn for defending the borders from barbarian invasions (when horses were in the best condition): THS 131.8

fangsha 妨殺 (fangsha) To kill, cause a death: YQX 581.15

fangshe 放棄 (fangshe) See fangmian
fangsheng 方胜 八 (fangshehng) Paper (letters, poems) folded in an interlocking water chestnut shape: WB 288.7

fangshi 放矢 (fangshih) To defecate (矢 is a euphemism for 尿): WB 801.9

fangshu 放水 (fangshuu) To release a prisoner for toilet privileges: YQX 643.4

fangsong 防送 (fangsong) To transport a prisoner under armed escort: WB 349.5

fangtou 房頭 (fangtou) Household; also, branch of a family: WB 753.10

fangtou'buli 方頭不劣 (fangtou buhli) See fangtou'bulii

fangtou'bulii 方頭不律 (fangtoubulii) Stubborn; belligerent: YQX 43.19. Also fangtou'bulie ~ ~ ~ / bulie fangtou ~ ~ ~

fangxian 放閒, ~ 閑 (fangxialn) To forget: YQX 1658.14

fangxiang 方響 (fangxiang) Sixteen-stone chimes: CSD 61.2

fangxiong 方兄 (fangxiong) See kongfangxiong

fangxu 方醋 (fangxu) Fine wine: LIDAI I 562

fangyuan 方園 (fangyualn) Coin (round with a central square hole): YQX 890.8

fangzhang 方丈 (fangzhang) Budd. Monastery; living quarters of the abbot: WB 267.3

fangzheng 方正, 坊 ~ (fangzheng) Local constable or sheriff: YQX 564.13

Fangzhou 方州 (fangzhou) Earth (versus Heaven): YFG 50.13

fei (fei) 匪妓 (feijih) Prostitute: YQX 151.21

feijie 飛捷 (feijiel) Swift report of a military victory

feilingqi 非令器 (feilingqi) Good-for-nothing

feima qingqiu 肥馬輕裘 (feimaa qingqiu) Life in comfort and luxury: YQX 203.4

feiqing 飛慶 (feiqing) Fig. Successful graduate (the carp): YCJ 30.23

feirao hongliang 飛繞虹梁 (feirao hongliang) Resonance of melodious music: CSD 72.6

feiwei 匪帷 (feiwei) 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 贊推敲 (feituiqiao) Worthy of consideration or deliberation: THS 77.6

feiwan 飛丸 (feiwaln) Sun or moon: YCJ 26.24

feiwei 匪為 (feiweii) Unprincipled acts: YQX 402.11. Also huwei 胡 ~

feiyi 菲藝 (feiyih) Common or inferior in quality: WB 68.2

feiying zouquan 飛鷹走犬 (feiying 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

fencham 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 (fendaiweih) Brothel: THS 17.11
fendian 粉甸 (feendiahn) Snowy landscape: YQSC 1573
fending 分定 (feendihng) Lot in life, destiny: WB 292.11
fenfang 粉房 (feenfaling) 1. Gristmill: YQX 300.1. 2. House of prostitution: YQX 200.3
fenfu 分付 (fenfu1) 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 (fenlang) Handsome man: DADIAN 546
fenling[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 (fenlihqiuln) 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 氛霾 (fenmail) Atmosphere; environment: MZJ 548.7
fenpai 分派 (fenpai) To explain: MDT 199.10
fensu 分訴 (fensuh) See fenxi
fentou[’r] 粉頭兒 (feentoulr) Actress; prostitute; woman of loose morals: YQX 1256.6
fentuaner 粉團兒 (feentualnerl) Woman; also, prostitute
fentuan’r 粉團兒 (feentualnr) Blossom, flower: DADIAN 546
fenxi 分細 (fenxih) To explain: YQX 1388.1. Also fensu ~訴
fenxiancong 粉香叢 (feenxiangcolng) See cuihongxiang
fenxing boliang 分星標兩，～～百～ (fenxing bailiang) To analyze in minute detail; be concerned with minutiae or trivia: YQX 1385.17. Also bailiang fenxing ～～～～，fenxing boliang ～～～～，piliang fenxing 劃～～～
fenxing boliang 分星標兩 (fenxing boliang) See fenxing baliang
fenyan 分顔 (fenyaln) To become hostile; break off a friendship: YQX 1658.2
fenyoutou 粉油頭 (feenyoutoul) Young girl: MDT 120.6
fenzhang 分張 (fenzhang) To separate; be separated: YQX 1553.13
fenzhe 分折 (fenzhel) To speak; explain (zhe =折): LZY 20.9
fenzui 粉嘴 (fenzuii) Clever, artful tongue: DADIAN 546

feng

defbiao 奉表 (fehngbiaao) To present a memorial to the throne: MZJ 330.12
defbiao 風標, 丰～ (fengbiao) 1. Refined and elegant character or bearing: YQX 362.14. 2. Superior talent: WB 508.4
defbu 風卜 (fehngbuu) Diviner who determines a couple’s suitability for marriage: PPJ 113.8
defcheng 鳳城 (fehngchelng) Capitol: YQX 118.13
defchi 鳳池 (fehngchil) 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 鳳額 (fehngel) Woman’s head ornament: HUJI III 89.14
.fengfeng 逢逢 (fehngfeng) See tongtong
feng[fe]ng mo[mo] 風風魔魔 (feng-feng molmol) Crazed; bewitched: DXX 8.7
Fengge Luantai 鳳閣鸞臺 (fenggel lualntail) 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 xueyueh) Love affairs, romance: YQX 28.11
fenghuangchi 鳳凰池 (fenghuangchih) Fig. Success or high social standing (originally an imperial garden pond, but since the Wei-Jin period a reference to the Grand Imperial Secretariat Zhongshusheng 中書省): WB 92.10. Also fengchi ~ ~
fenghuangji 鳳凰集 (fenghuajil) 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 半鰲風 (fengjijian) Physiognomy: WB 809.12
fengjian tou 鳳尖頭 (fengjian tou) See fengtoujian
fengke 風珂 (fengke) Tinkling jade pendants on a horse’s bridle: DXX 61.14
fenglei 風雷 (fengleih) Spells of good or bad fortune: YQX 594.10
fengleixin 風雷信 (fengleixin) Meteoric career advancement: YQX 724.6
feng’li yangsi 風裏飄絲 (fenglii yalngsi) Light, mincing gait of a prostitute (swaying strands of the weeping willow in the wind): YQX 142.6
Fenglinzhou 鳳麟洲 (fengllinzhou) See Linfengzhou
fengliuce風流策 (fengliulceh) Love letter: WB 288.19
fengliu shiguo 風流事過 (fengliul shiguoh) See fengliu zui[guo]
fengliu tiaofa 風流調法 (fengliul tiaofaa) The arts of love: WB 295.7
fengliu zuifan 風流罪犯 (fengliul zuifahn) See fengliu zhi[guo]
fengliu zui[guo] 風流罪過 (fengliul zuiguoh) 1. Flaw; spot; error 2. Frivolous or insignificant charges: YQX 48.7. Also fengliu zuifa ~ ~ 犯, fengliu shiguo ~ ~ 事
fenglian 鳳鸞 (fengluan) Fig. Husband and wife: YCJ 1.5
fengmo jiubai 風魔九佰 ~ ~ 白 (fengmol jiubai) To lose one’s senses, be out of one’s mind: DXX 107.4. (Possibly pronounced bai)
fengmo jiumo 風魔九陌 (fengmol jiumo) See fengmo jiubai
fengpeii 風旆 (fengpeih) Pennant flown above a tavern: DXX 129.10
fengqian 風欠,~ 欠 (fengqian) Crazy-acting, demented; maddening; unpredictable: WB 13.2
fengqing 丰情 (fengqilng) Manner, air, bearing: MZJ 497.1
fengse 風色 (fengseh) See fengxin
fengtoujian 鳳頭尖 (fengtoujian) Ornamental shoes for bound feet (toes shaped like a phoenix head): MZJ 352.11. Also fengtoujian ~ ~
fengtuankuai 風團快 (fengtuankuaih) Keenly sharp (of swords): YQX 1530.3
fengtuan[‘r] 風團兒 (fengtuanlar) Speed or force of a whirlwind: WB 38.7
fengxian 風憲 (fengxiahn) Rule, regulation: MDT 257.8
fengxin 風信 (fengxihun) Information, news; rumor: YQX 873.13. Also fengse ~ 色
fengxu 風岫 (fengxuh) Son-in-law: MDT 220.14
fengxue jiidiantian 風雪酒店天 (fengxuee jiuidiahntian) Bad weather keeps one in the tavern: YQX 457.1
fengyi longqi 風臆龍髻 (fengyih llongqil) Fig. A splendid horse (heart of a phoenix, mane of a dragon): PPJ 58.5
fengying fuyan 風影敷衍 (fengyiing fuyan) To implicate another falsely: THS 25.2
fengyu 奉御 (fengyuh) Imperial guards: YQX 726.15
fengyue mingke 風月囍珂 (fengyueh mlingke) To live the gay life in the pleasure quarters (minke refers to the tinkle of jade ornaments on the horses’ bridle announcing the arrival of pleasure-seeking young men): YQX 855.16. See also mingke[xiang]
fengyun 奉雲 (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 (fengzhhi) Imperial mandate: THS 159.9
fengzhou 風味 (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

fou
fouyun 浮雲 (foulyun) Fig. Change; instability: YQX 852.13
fouzao 浮藻 (foouzaaoo) Frivolous (zao = 蹈): YQX 885.6
fu
fubei 扶碑 (fulbei) To exhibit great strength: YQX 834.4
fubushang 敷不上 (fulbuhsahng) Cannot begin to relate; also, too much to fully recount: YQX 886.12
fuce 扶策 (fulceh) 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
fuchenjui 掛塵酒 (fulcheljuiju) Welcoming banquet for a traveler: YQX 810.6
fuchun 复純 (fulchuln) See hunchun
fuchuo 掛綢 (fulcuoh) To wipe clean, brush off: YQX 398.18
fucuo 扶操 (fulcuoh) To help, assist: MZJ 567.12
fudan 副旦 (fuldahn) Secondary female role type in Yuan drama: YQX 1644.4. See also dan
Fude xingjun 福德星君 (fuldelxingjun) God of wealth: THS 263.7
fudi [zuoxiaio] 伏低做小 (fuldi zuoxhiaao) To bow down and act servile: YQX 93.11. Also zuoxiao [fudi] ~ ~ ~
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] 數數演, ~ ~ 衍衍 (fulu 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 (fuhel) To look after, care for: YQX 1415.18

fuhua langrui 浮花浪蕊 (fulhua lahng-ruii) Fig. Prostitutes: YYCD 784

fujing 副淨 ~ 靖, 付 ~ (fuhjihng) 1. Principal actor in the Jin dynasty yuanben 院本 face (outgrowth of the adjutant face caniuxi 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 淨

fulisou 扶犁叟 (fullisou) Elderly farmer: WB 61.18

fumo 副末,付 ~ (fumoh) Male role type in Yuan drama, secondary to the mo 正末 or zhengmo 正末 (developed from the comic role of the Tang dynasty canghu 點頭 comic skit player): YQX 1500.20. See also mo

fumodi 副末底 (fumohdii) Servant: DADIAN 582

fumo kaichang 副末開場 (fumoh kai-chaang) See binaumu

fumu[guan] 父母官 (fuhnumguan) 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 bujfuneng

funeng mingye 甫能明夜 (fumeng mingye) Wee hours just before dawn

fupan 府判 (fupahn) Assistant to a magistrate: YQX 717.2

fupen buzhao taiyanghui 武弁照太陽晖 (fupeln buzhao taiyanghui) Prov. Justice cannot be found in a corrupt court (sunlight cannot shine under an overturned basin): YQX 1508.6

fupiao 甫俏 (fupjiao) See boqiao

fure changhuang 腹熱腸荒,~ ~ ~ 慌 (fureh chalanghuang) Anxious; in a panic: YQX 341.7. Also changhuang fure ~ ~ ~

furonqen 芙蓉刃 (fulrongrehnn) Fig. Knife (the blade is like a lotus just risen from the water): MZJ 436.9

fusan 復三 (fushan) Rite for the dead (enter the dead man’s room with his clothes and summon the soul three times facing north): YQX 1016.9

fushageng 浮沙羹 (fulshageng) Gruel of rice and meat: WB 275.2

fushi 伏事 (fulshih) To serve, wait on: YQX 149.10

fushoupai 伏歌牌 (fulshuhpaipai) Shield (decorated with a frightening image to terrify an opponent or a wild animal): WB 59.11

fushu 扶疏 (fushu) Swaying, dancing: WB 89.1

futan 鬱炭,浮 ~,腐 ~ (futahn) Charcoal: YQX 1521.4

futi 扶梯 (futi) See huti

futong 扶同 (futong) Uniform, of a piece: YQX 1128.11

futong niehe 扶同捏合 (futong nie-hel) See futong yingzhen

futong yingzhen 扶同硬證 (futong yingzhehng) Collusion to trump up charges: YQX 1128.11. Also futong niehe ~ ~捏合

futou 帽頭 (futou) Cap worn by officials of old: YQX 251.11. Also putou 捲 ~

futou[jiu] 帽頭酒 (futouliiu) 1. Easily intoxicated: YQX 804.4. 2. Wine that easily intoxicates

Futujiao 浮屠教 (fultjiao) Buddhism (futu = 佛陀): DXX 5.6

fuwo 浮涴 (fulwoh) See fuwu

fuwu 浮污 (fulwu) Particles of dust or powder: WB 280.18. Also fuwo ~涴

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 赴选 (fuhxuaan) To compete in the civil service examinations: MZJ 120.11
fuyi 挥衣 (fuli) To go into seclusion or retirement
fuyou 蛛蚵 (fulyou) Fig. The fleeting quality of life (ephemera): MZJ 443.4
fuyun saoyang 浮雲瘙癢 (fulyun saoyaang) Insignificant (a floating cloud or a pesky itch; sao = 搔): WB 743.2
fuzhai 赴齋 (fuhzhai) To attend a vegetarian banquet: WB 260.18
fuzhuang 伏状 (fulzhuahng) To confess; also, confession: YQX 1508
fuzuo 補祚 (fuuzuoh) To assist, aid: WB 36.3
gai

gai 赃 (gai) To owe: DADIAN 349
gaibo 该拥 (gaibo) Fated, destined: YQX 5.16
gaifang 贡房 (gaifang) In charge; on (yamen) duty: YQX 1379.15
gailao 袧老 (gailao) See Gulao
gaimo 贡抹, 改 (gaimo) To alter; erase: WB 298.15
gaifian 增前 (gaifian) In the front lines of battle: DXX 46.3
gaixin 壮心 (gaixin) 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 乾拜, 干 (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
ganboboo 乾剥剥, 甘 (ganboboo)  1. Plain and simple, straightforward; blunt: YQX 37.3. 2. Dry, withered, wizened: YQX 322.16. Also ganbaba ~ 巴巴
ganbude 甘不的 (ganbude) See gan bu-guo

ganbuguo 甘不过 (ganbuguo) Unbearable: WB 100.19. Also ganbude ~ ~
ganchaihuo 乾柴火 (ganbailhuoo) Fig. Desire, lust: MDT 162.1
ganchen 趵趁 (ganchehn) To pursue a trade; earn a living: YQX 1255.4
ganchun'sha 乾村沙 (ganchun'sha) Crude and vulgar (with a haggard appearance): YQX 972.3
gandai 敢待 (gandai) Probably; also, likely to: YQX 1499.5
gandui 乾堆 (gandui) Lecher: DXX 167.4
ganfa tu'r 趵乏兔儿 (ganfa tu'r) To attack a defenseless person: WB 739.8
ganfaxu 乾发虚 (ganfaxu) To make a futile effort: THS 116.4
ganfen 甘分 (ganfen) Willing: YQX 1399.6
gangang 鬱病 (gangang) Love sickness: MDT 91.3
gangan 乾 (gangan) See ganggang
gangan 鬱 (gangan) Meaning uncertain: WB 349.1

gangang'de chi 乾乾的吃 (gangangde chi) To eat contentedly: WB 44.11
gangu'zhi zi 干叟之子 (gangu'zhi zi) Son following his father's profession: YFG 110.16

gan'hela 乾合剥干 ~ ~ (gan'hela) See gan'cila
gan'hula 乾忽刺,干~ (ganbulah) See gan'cila

ganjayuan 幹家緣 (ganhjayuahn) To keep house: YQX 1510.6

Ganjiang 幹將 (ganjiahng) Famous sword (or swordsmith): MZJ 147.1. See also Moye

ganjing 乾凈 (ganjihng) 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 乾凈梳兒 (ganjihng qiulr) To stay uninvolved: YQX 1523.2

ganlu 甘露 (ganluh) Elixir of eternal life, ambrosia: YQX 1505.17

ganqian 乾虔 (ganqialn) Morally or intellectually unenlightened: LZY 123.6

ganqiao 乾隆 (ganqiao1) 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 趕食 (gaanshil) See chenshu

ganshu 趕熟 (gaanshul) See chenshu

gansidian 乾席啞 (gansidian) To tease or banter pointlessly: YQX 123.7

ganxingzhi 乾刑治 (ganxilngzhii) Cruel behavior: YQX 634.10

ganze 甘蔗 (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 ～兒

gan’zhila 乾支刺,干～ (ganzhilah) See gan’cila

ganzhizhi 乾支支 (ganzhizhi) See gan’cila

ganzui 趕嘴 (gaanzuui) To show up for a free meal: YQX 99.3

gayang gongzi 高陽公子 (gaoyang gongzii) Drunkard (Gaoyang = a variety of wine): YQX 1518.7. Also Gaoyang jiutu ～酒徒. See also Gaoyangshi

gan'hula 乾忽刺,干～ (ganbulah) See gan'cila

ganjayuan 幹家緣 (ganhjayuahn) To keep house: YQX 1510.6

Ganjiang 幹將 (ganjiahng) Famous sword (or swordsmith): MZJ 147.1. See also Moye

ganjing 乾凈 (ganjihng) 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 乾凈梳兒 (ganjihng qiulr) To stay uninvolved: YQX 1523.2

ganlu 甘露 (ganluh) Elixir of eternal life, ambrosia: YQX 1505.17

ganqian 乾虔 (ganqialn) Morally or intellectually unenlightened: LZY 123.6

ganqiao 乾隆 (ganqiao1) 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

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gang

gangfu gangce 剛扶剛策 (gangful gangceh) To need assistance and support: YQX 44.11

ganggang 剛剛 (ganggang) 1. Only, merely: YQX 1516.10. Also gangan 乾乾
2. Hardily; also, to the full extent: YQX 642.15. 3. Slowly, carefully, deliberately: WB 736.3

gangxing gangmo 剛行剛慕 (gangxilng gangmoh) To force oneself to walk: YQX 131.14

gao

gaohan 高岸 (gaoahn) Haughty, arrogant: MZJ 525.6

gaudanrao 告斬縊 (gaohdanraol) To beg forgiveness.

gaoke 告科 (gaohke) To pantomime a request: WB 84.15

gaulun 告論 (gaohluhn) See lun[gao]

gaoxia 告職 (gaohxiaoh) 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

gaoai mingjing 高抬明鏡 (gaotail mingjiing) To discern guilt or innocence (to raise high the bright mirror): YQX 1507.15

gautuo xima 高頭細馬 (gaotuo xih-ma) To burn a paper horse in sacrifice

gaoxianghuo 告響銃 (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 gongzii) Drunkard (Gaoyang = a variety of wine): YQX 1518.7. Also Gaoyang jiutu ～酒徒. See also Gaoyangshi
Gaoyang jiutu

Gaoyang jiutu 高阳酒徒 (gaoyalng jiutuu) See Gaoyang gongzi

Gaoyangshi 高阳市 (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 黄雨 (gaoyuu) Much needed rain: MDT 33.2

gaozheng 告病 (gaozhheeng) To accuse, file a complaint: YQX 39.12

gaozhuyu 告玉珠 (gaozhhuuyuh) To request a scholar to recite from his verse: YQX 939.11

ge

ge 偎% (geh) 1. Suff. Like 家 or 賣 (for example 日～，從來～，無～事): YQX 84.21; YQX 1331.16

ge 格 (gel) Rest for a writing brush: PPJ 201.6

ge 割 (gec) To set out food: LU 419

ge 門 (gel) To hold in the mouth or vision (= 摂): PPJ 41.6

gebai shiren 各白世人 (gehbai shih-reln) Stranger; a casual acquaintance: YQX 434.6. Also gebi shiren～別～，gexing tuoren～姓他～

gebi cuanchuan 隔壁撰揵 (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 (gelbuhzuhuh) Cannot control or restrain (ge = 摄): DXX 84.1. Also gebuding～～定

gedan cha'r 疾痘茶兒 (gedaan chaurl) Tea made from cheap leaves: YQX 872.6

gedengdeng 坑登登，登登坑～～，坑登登 (gedehngdehng) 1. Sound of horses’ hoofs: YQX 411.11. 2. Chatter of teeth: YQSC 1624. Also jidengdeng 吉～～，吉登登，kudengdeng 砾～～，qidengdeng 忌～～，yidengdeng 屹登登，屹登登，屹登登

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 扯扯 (gege) Chatter of teeth: YQX 387.20

gegge 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 625. 3. Servant’s address to his young master: YQX 569.3. 4. Put. Syll. 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 jiahjun) Commander Ge, stock villain in Yuan-Ming dramas: YQX 41.10

gelie jiajie 格裁架解 (geljiel jiahjiee) See jiajia [zhejie]

gelu 疐痘 (geju) Cloth button; latchet: LIDAIII714.2

.gelachha 拿喇察 (gelahchal) Sound or motion of a turtle crawling

.gelala 各刺咧 (gelalahlah) Beat of the clapper; sound of a pulley or windlass; sound of a shifting roof tile; rumble of a cart; footsteps; sound of horses’ hoofs; sound of silk tearing: YQX 1731.12. Also ,helala 碰 ~ ~, helala 合 ~ ~, ,yilala 山刺咧

.gelanlang 各郎郎 (gelhlanglang) Pounding sound of rice being hulled with a mortar and pestle: YQX 388.13

gelangpi 爬娘皮 (gelhlangpil) Looks can deceive (the dung beetle’ s shiny exterior hides a hideous nature): YQX 195.13. Also geliangpi ~ 蟲 ~, jielangpi 蟲 ~ ~. See also qianglang

geliangpi 爬娘皮 (gelhiaangpil) See gelangpi

geluo 関落 (geluoh) Nook, corner; remote out-of-the-way place (like 角子裏 “in the corner” which conveys secrecy): YQX 95.16. See also heigeluo

gemo 蕞沒 (gehmoh) Well then, so then (like 那麼): HUII III 87.6

.gepupu 扑撲 (gelpupu) See kepupu

geqi 開氣 (gelqih) See heqi

geshe 割捨 (geshee) 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 坜塔,死 ~ (getaa) See .geda[da]

.getabang 花塔幫 (getaabaang) See .geda[da]

geta’dé 坜塔的 (getaade) Suddenly, without warning: WB 61.2

gewu cuanchuan 隔屋捲捲 (gelwuu cuanchualn) The impossible (hurl a rafter into the next room): YQX 972.18. Also gebi cuanchuan ~ 墻 ~

gexi 花戲 (gelxih) See kexi

gexie['li] 隔斜裏 (gelxielii) See jie-xiel['li]

gexing tuoren 各姓他人 (gelxing tuo-reln) See gebai shiren

.gezha 花乍, ~ 接 (gezhaa) See .keca

.gezhahang 扎扎幫, 各 ~ 邦, 割 ~邦 (gezhahhang) Kerplunk!; sound of something flipping (the turn of a lock) or tipping over; flopping down or falling; the motion of knitting the brows: WB 292.12. Also geduibanbang 古堆 ~, gedabang ~ 搭邦. See also geda[da]

.gezhe 歌者 (gelzheh) Prostitute: YQX 193.2

.gezhengzheng 拼揷摻 (gelzhehngzhehng) See ,gezhizi

'gezhi 各支 (gelzhhi) Pat. Syll. Meaningless (like 'bula 不刺)

.gezhi 胳肢 (gelzhhi) See .keca

.gezhi gecha 胳肢胳察 (gelzhhi gechal) See ,keca

.gezhizhi 格支支, 各 ~ ~, 扎 ~ ~, 革 ~ ~, 革 (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 .gezheng- zheng 拼揷摻, qizhizhi 捏 ~ ~

.gezhong 個中, 縮 ~ (gelzhong) Theater; also, brothel: 802.1

.gezhongren 個中人 (gelzhongreln) 1. Prostitute: YQX 1117.2. 2. Insider, person in the know: WB 368.2
gezhou 疾 （gezhouh）To form an impediment (from hezhou zaiyichu 合 在 一 处, “to mass together”): DXX 121.6

gen

gen 喝（geln）See hen

gen 跟（gen）To be located at (like 在): YQX 143.1

gencha 吃差（genchah）To err, make a mistake: MZJ 104.11

genchuan pianwa 根据片瓦（genchuan pianwa）Living in poverty (one roof beam and one roof tile): YQX 127.16. Also pianwa genchuan

gendadi 根底地（gendalih）Background or basis of a situation: MZJ 47.9

gendi 根底（gendi）In front of, facing someone: DXX 84.2

genjiao 根脚（genjiaoa）1. Roots: YQSC I 635. 2. Background, breeding: WB 316.5. 3. Branch of a family or clan: WB 14.8

gen'lao 良老（genlaao）Silver (= 銀老): LAN 92

genxun 根尋（genxulin）1. To pay a visit; look up (a person): YQX 345.2. 2. To look for, search: YQX 270.21. Also genyou 跟由

genya 良牙（genyal）To set the teeth on edge; also, cringe: YQX 300.4

genya 根芽（genyal）1. Origin, cause, reason: YQX 1274.14. 2. Descendants, progeny: YQX 126.4

genyou 根由（genyoul）See genxun

geng

gengchou 更筹（gengchoul）Clepsydra: WB 6.2

gengda'zhe 更待着（gengdaaazhee）Even more so, how much more so: YQX 361.10.

gengdai ganba 更待干罢, ~ ~ 乾 ~（gengdai ganba）How can I forgive and forget?: how can I take this lying down? (geng = qi 罪): YQX 1261.20. Also gengdai ganxiu

gengdai ganxiu 更待干休（gengdai ganxiu）See gengdai ganba

genghe'zhe 更合着, ~ 和 ~（genghelzhe）See gengda'zhe

gengjia'zhe 更夹着, ~ 加 ~（gengjiazhhe）See gengda'zhe

gengnakan 更那堪（gengnakan）See nakani[geng]
gengya'zhe 更压着（gengyaazhee）To rival; also, excel: WB 372.12

gengze[dao] 更到, ~ ~ 道 （gengzedao）See gengzu[dao]
gengzu[dao] 更做到, ~ ~ 道 （gengzuohdaoh）1. Even though: YQX 633.19. 2. In addition, at the same time: YQX 201.11. Also gengze[dao] ~ 到, ~ 則 道, bianze[dao] 便則道, bianzuo[dao] 便 ~, 便 ~ 道

gong

gongan 公案（gongan）1. Lawsuit 2. An affair, matter: YQX 1658.19. 3. Court bench: YQX 50.16

gongan bing 公警（gongan）Confession: YG 69.19

gong'ba 公巴 (gongba) Public official, public servant: YYCD 45. See also 'ba

gongbing 弓兵（gongbing）Military police: YQX 1275.7

gongcao 功曹（gongcaol）Low-level official: LDT 117.7

gongchuan 供床（gongchuang）Temple altar-table: ZZXZ 54.15. Also gongchou 卓

gong  宫 領（gongel）Forehead: YQX 337.15
gongfa 功名 (gongfalu) Plaques of honor posted in doorways: THS 168.8

gongfen 宫粉 (gongfen) Palace-style makeup or costuming: YQX 154.10. Also gongyang 姨妆, 姨妆: YQX 154.10.
gongfenqu 供奉曲 (gongfenqu) Music at the Tang imperial court: YFG 197.6

gongguqian 工匠钱 (gongguqian) Laborer’s wages: ZXZY 173.5

gongguo 功过 (gongguo) See gongguo

gonghua 花 (gonghua) Flower worn on the hats of new graduates at the palace celebratory feast: WB 25.7

gongkedi 公科地 (gongkedih) Open public land: WB 979.8

gongqiawang 犯墙贼, 囚 - ~ (gongqiawang) Thief that tunnels through walls: YQX 1261.15

gongren 人民 (gongren) 1. An official: WB 70.5. 2. Yamen runner: YQX 1509.2

gongsha 宫纱 (gongsha) Light and fine woven goods; also, light and fine: THS 180.1

gongshi 公事 (gongshi) 1. Lawsuit: YQX 634.16. 2. Love affair; also, wedding: YQX 198.7. See also gongan

gongtai 公台 (gongtai) High office in the Han period (three ranks of the sangong 三公: dasima 大司马, dasin 大司徒, and dasikong 大司空; three ranks of santai 三台: zhongtai 中台, xiantai 隔台, and waitai 外台): YFG 41.15

gongtu 公徒 (gongtu) Penal code, punishment: YQX 636.15

gongweishi 宫帷事 (gongweishi) Matter between the emperor and a palace concubine: CSD 23.5

gongxiang 公相 (gongxiang) See xiang [gong]

gongxie 公廨 (gongxie) Government offices: YQX 882.3

gongya 宫鸦 (gongya) Eye blacking worn by palace women: YQX 711.14

gongyang 宫样 (gongyang) See gongfen

gongying 供应 (gongying) To carry out duties: YQX 1263.12

gongzhu 贡主 (gongzhu) Chief of the civil service examinations: YQX 1720.18. Also gongguan 官

gongzhuang 贡装 (gongzhuang) Hair style of a palace maid or concubine: THS 170.8

gongzhou 贡主 (gongzhou) See gongfen

gongzhuo 供卓 (gongzhuo) See gongchuan

gongzhu fuwu 公主事务 (gongzhu fuwu) Term of address for a local official: THS 269.5

gou

gou 匹 (gou) 1. To conscript for military duty or labor: YQX 543.16. See also gouqian; summon for duty: YQX 1262.9. 2. To take, grasp: YQX 27.4. 3. To cancel, rescind: YQX 198.3. 4. Plot, trap: YQX 164.1. See also Jigou 5. Enough, sufficient (= 够): YQX 327.15

gou 抛 (gou) See bei

gouchu 抛除 (gouchu) To dismiss: CSD 147.10

gouchuang 抛窗 (gouchuang) Latticed windows: DXX 15.14

gouda 抛打, 套 (gouda) See gou[ ] da[da]
gouda yinxiao 套大引小 (gouda yinxiao) To seduce the old and entice the young: YQX 342.3

gouda yusai 抛搭魚腮 (gouda yusai) Fig. To have inexpressible feelings or thoughts (fish with a hook caught in its mouth): YQX 1257.2. See also jianchuan yankou

goudang 抛当, 拨 - (goudang) 1. To work, carry out duties: WB 345.8. 2. Bus-
gouer 狗儿 (gouerl) Trusted menial: YQX 416.9

gougu'tou 狗哺头 (gougu'tou) See gougou'

gougu'tou 狗哺头 (gougu'tou) To summon to court; subpoena: YQX 683.6

gouhuan 勾唤 (gouhuan) Stage for performing musical and dramatic entertainments: YQX 1283.12. Also gouluo ~

gouluo 勾禄 (gouluo) To tempt, lure: YQX 533.16

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 狗烹前夫 (goupeng qifu) Fig. To execute a loyal official (boil a faithful dog, zouyou 走狗 in a pot): MJZ 249.10

gouqi 捕起 (gouqi) To build, create: HUJ 111.9

gouqian 勾遷 (gouqian) To recruit or transfer troops: YQX 756.2. See also gou勾, 柱

gouqinge 狗憎歌 (gouqinge) Malicious description of bad singing (dog wretching): YQX 972.9

gouqi shisang 溝渠嗜 Sang (gouqi shisang) See shisang gouqu

gouzi 勾思 (gouzi) To puzzle over; ponder: DXX 87.9

gouzi 勾思,匆~ (gouzi) See goulan

goutapi 狗塌皮 (goutapi) Lazy; feckless: DADIAN 332

goutantang 狗探探 (goutantang) To be given a perilous test (dog extends a paw into boiling water): YQX 148.16

gouti 勾提 (gouti) See gouzhui

goutou 勾頭 (goutou) Arrest warrant: YQX 1143.1. Also jutou ~

goutouquan 狗頭圈 (goutouquan) See liuquan'

gouxing 勾星,enen~ (gouxing) See chengou

gouzhang 狗中,ino~ (gouzhong) Trap; also, in someone’s clutches (within arrow range): WB 66.3

gouzhong duan 狗中斷 (gouzhong duan) To die in a ditch (unburied and unmourned): MJZ 252.7

gouzhong shoukun 狗中看 (gouzhong shoukun) To wage a life-and-death struggle: YQX 732.6

gouzhong duan 狗中斷 (gouzhong duan) To die in a ditch (unburied and unmourned): MJZ 252.7

gouzhuai 勾拽 (gouzhuai) See gouhu

gouzhui 勾置 (gouzhui) To arrest, apprehend: YQX 948.1. Also goutou ~ 捕, gouti ~ 捕
gouzhuo 勾捉 (gouzhuo) See gouzhui

gu 孤 (gu) Dramatic role of a lowly official (usually venal) in Yuan dramas: YQX 1507.4

gu 鸟 (gu) See also hu

gu-aiai 骨捸捱 (gu-aiai) See guyaiyai

gubie 古慨 (gubie) See heihouhou

ines, matters, affairs: WB 265.2. Behavior, attitude; also, an act: YQX 1371.8

914

914
guchen 孤辰 (gucheln) Unlucky, ill-fated (unlucky star): YQX 1580.11

guchen hezhu 孤辰合注 (gucheln helzhuh) Fated for lifelong bachelorhood: MZJ 506.4


guchen[‘r]骨覓兒 (guuchechn) See huchen[‘r]
gucuo 孤搟 (gucuo) Infant, child: YQX 1642.7. Also huocuo 活�～
guda 孤答 (gudal) Patron of brothels: YQSC I 661. See also Gulao

gudao 古道 (guadaoh) See guimendao
Gudingdao 古定刀 (guidihngdao) Famous sword forged in Guding: DXX 39.14

.gudu 骨都 (guldu) Twitter of birds: YQX 19.9

.gudu 骨都 (guldu) Welt, swelling: WB 909.12

gudu 汨都 (guuddu) Flow of water: WEI 206.22

.gududu 骨都都 古～～, 古噜噜 (guuddu) Fog rolling in; blood oozing or gushing; the swirl of snowflakes; undulation of waves: YQX 691.3; sound of loose roof tiles. Also gedudu 古突突, 鼓凸凸
gudui 孤堆, 骨～ (gudui) Insignificant, worthless (a dirt pile): YQX 1524.15

.guduiban 孤堆翻 (guduiban) See guduiber

guduo 骨朵, - 鎏 (guduoo) Ancient lance with a bulb-shaped tip (ritual object of the ruler; originally 孤突): YQX 874.6. Also guduotou ~ 頭

guduo‘r 骨朵兒 (guduoor) Round and bulging; also, a lump: WB 888.16

guduo‘tou 骨朵頭 (guudduotou) See guuduo

guge 鼓猾 (guugel) To fly: MZJ 139.4

gugu 妃姑 (gugu) Buddhist or Daoist nun or abbess: YQX 1672.14. Also guzi 子

gugu 孤姑, 固姑, 顧姑 (guuguu) Mong. Woman's high headress: YQSC I 668. Also guagu 括～

.guguai 孤拐 (guguaai) Ankle bone: YQX 955.18. See also gugui‘r

guguan laihao 龔觀來耗 (guuguan laihao) Anxiously awaiting news (like the alert stance of the snow goose)

.guhan 骨漢 (guhan) Unprincipled behavior; also, to fool around: YQX 599.12

.gulala 骨刺刺 古～ (guulahlah) 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 gulala 怒～～, 怒喇喇

gulao 姑老, 姑～ (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 古裏姪姪 (gulii guaxuh) Chattering, locquacious

.gululu 骨碌碌 古碌碌 古碌噜 (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 (guumelndao) See guimen[dao]
gumo huangqian 古陌荒阡 (gumo huangqian) Old roads through the wilds: YQX 1511.2

gunao zhengtou 鼓脤爭頭 (gunao zhengtoul) To vie in plotting; jockey for precedence: WB 53.6. Also zhengtou gunao ~～ ~, zhengtou huonao ~～～活～
gupan 領盼 (gupanh) See pan[gu]
gupin 孤貧 (gupin) See guqiong

gupu 孤蒲 (gupu) Variety of water plant: YQX 710.7
guqiong 孤窮 (guqiong) 1. In weakened or destitute circumstances: YQX 405.19.
guqiu 83  guai

Also gupin ~ 贫 2. Inexperienced in scholarship: WB 445.20

guqiu 故丘 (guqiu) Hometown: YCJ 4.10
gusheng 鼓聲 (guosheng) The nightwatch drum: YQX 337.10
gushu 故疏 (guoshu) Close and distant; also, new and old; friends and family: WB 111.4
gutian roujing 骨甜肉凈 (guitian roujing) Fair of form: WB 88.19

gututu 古突突, 鼓凸凸 (gututu) See gedudu
guyaiyai 骨崖崖 (guyaiyai) Skinny (bones protruding): YQX 992.2. Also gu-alai
~ 根根, guyanyan ~ 彈躍 (guyanyan) See guyaiyai

guzha 古查 (guzha) Twitter of orioles: YQX 17.2
guzhang 古張 (guzhang) Scoundrel!; no-good!: DXX 164.5
guzhi 古植 (guzhi) Bones of the dead: YQX 426.12

guzhuangzhuang 孤單 (guzhuangzhuang) Solitary, lone: YQX 782.17

guzhuangzhuang 孤獨 (guzhuangzhuang) Stumbling or staggering along
guzi 古自 (guzi) See guizi

guizi 古子 (guizi) See gugu

guagu 杜古 (guagu) See gugu

.guagua 喊喊 (guagua) Sounds of shouting: WB 638.11

.guagua 嘶嘶 (guagua) To study diligently (scrape barnacles from a sea turtle’s shell): MDT 3.1

guajiu 杜酒 (guajiu) To drink wine without side dishes: THS 264.11

guajin 結 (guajin) To speak of, mention: YQX 150.10. Also guachi ~ 約

guama 耕馬 (guama) Galloping horse

guamour 耕犧 (guamour) To be stripped of everything (scraped clean down to the soil): YQX 100.4

guayin 無姻 (guayin) To be without a husband: HUJI III 52.8

guazao 砂暴 (guazao) See guozao

guachi 竣齋 (guachi) See guakou

Guada 掛搭 (guadu) To stay for a short time (hang up one’s things): SHZ c5. Also guata ~ 搭

Guagou moguang 供垢磨光 (guagou moguang) To work hard and achieve brilliance (scrape away grime and polish to a brilliance): WB 260.2

Guai 棒 (guai) 1. Clever, smart: YQX 1594.12.

2. Brave: YQX 1175.17
guai-er 拐兌 (guai'erl) 1. Swindler, imposer: PPJ 148.1

guaijian 拐賣 (guaijianan) Unexpected trouble; hitch: MZJ 643.8

guailie 拐劣 (guailieh) 1. Stubborn, eccentric, unreasonable: WB 53.6. 2. Cruel, abusive, perverse: LZY 55.4. 3. Wild (of horses): SHZ c33

guailong 拐龍 (guailong) Thunderclap: YQX 1183.16

guair 拐兌 (guaier) 1. The ankle. See guai 2. A staff (=杖): DADIAN 306

guaiyi 拐字 (guaiyih) Incorrect Chinese character: WB 100.1

guan 管 (guan) 1. Is certain: LZY 113.8. 2. Is likely; perhaps: DXX 8.9

guan 慣 (guan) 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

guanaixuan 棺材槨 (guanaixuahn) Fig. Corpse (coffin last; xuan = 槨): WB 427.10

guanchan 觀塘 (guanchan) To enjoy the moon: MZJ 19.9

guanchang 官場 (guanchang) Method of kicking in Chinese football: PPJ 17.1

guanchang 觀場 (guanchang) To sit for local civil service examinations: MDT 13.3

guandao 關刀 (guandao) See santingdao

guandian 關典 (guandian) Basis in fact; also, in accord with reason: YQX 326.15

guandingfen 官定粉 (guandihngfeen) Face powder used by officials: YQX 95.4

guainer 冠兌 (guainerl) Adult male: MDT 17.8

guanfang 官方, -房 (guanfalng) Lawsuit: DXX 159.2

guan-geren 館闇人 (guaangelreln) Imperial academicians and executives (the various guan and ge).
guang 館穀 (guanguu) Food and lodging for a guest: MZJ 119.3

guanjiao 官交 (guanjiaoh) To be sure to: DXX 107.10

guanjie 關節 (guanjiel) 1. Influence, favors, connections; also, collusion: WB 48.13. 2. Scheme

guanjing 慣經 (guanjinj) Skilled, experienced: WB 279.7. Also jingguan ~
guanjue 親絶 (guanjue) To examine fully: WB 12.15. Also qujue 角 ~
guan'z 關子, -子 (guanlihz) 1. Mechanism, lever, device: WB 700.4. 2. Key to a situation, crux of a matter

guanliao sise 官了私和 (guanliao sihel) Legal or private settlement: MDT 162.7

guanliaoyao 官料藥 (guanliaohaoh) Licensed drugs; legal drugs: YQX 1516.8

guanmu 關目 (guanmuh) 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

guanyun 官親 (guanyin) To care about blood relations, feel empathy: YQX 1254.15

guanyu 管情, 管請 (guanyueling) See guanqu
guanqu 管取 (guanqu) To assure, guarantee: DXX 147.10. Also guaqing 情 - 請

guan’r bei’z 冠兒被子 (guanbei’z) See bei’z [guan’r]

guanshan [pei’z] 官衫被子 (guanshan peihz) Official entertaining robes of a courtesan: YQX 1251.16

guanshen 官身 (guanshen) Courtesan registered for official service: YQX 1251.16

guanshen zhihou 官身祇候 (guanshen zhihou) Insignia of a courtesan in official service mounted on her headress or cap: WB 352.9. Also guanyuan zhihou 員 ~

guantang 官塘 (guantang) Reservoir for public use: MZJ 245.11

guanting 官亭 (guanting) Pavilion for greeting or sending off officials: MDT 33.9

guanshen 官文 (guanshen) String of one thousand cash: ZXZY 143.2

guanshen 關文 (guanshen) Official files: YQX 844.18

Guanxi han 關西漢 (guanxi hahn) Impetuous, rough-and-ready heros from the regions of Shanxi and Shaanxi: WB 902.15. See also Zhaoguanxi 贊

guanshan 棺函 (guanshan) Coffin: YQX 497.8

guanxiu 官休 (guanxiu) Court settlement: YQX 1375.11

guanyinliu 觀音柳 (guanyinliu) Tamarisk tree: YFG 62.7

guanyin zui’r 觀音嘴兒 (guanyin zui’r) Street corner

guanyuan zhihou 官員祇候 (guanyuan zhihou) See guanshen zhihou

guan’z 關子 (guan’z) 1. Official document; also, proxy, power of attorney: YQX 257.2. 2. Key points, particulars; also, crux of a drama plot: YK 67.7

Guangzelong 廣澤龍 (guangzelong) Dragon god of rain: MZJ 153.8

guanzhen 官箴 (guanzhen) Admonitions of an official: MZJ 342.9

guanzhi 閣主 (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 广

guangbupi 廣捕批 (guangbupi) Court order to search widely: YQX 1515.12

Guangchang sizhi 廣長四至 (guangchang sizhi) See dasiba

guang’chulu 光出律 (guang’chulu) Bare, smooth: YQX 1122.2. Also guangtata 堕塌, guangtata 着, guangyou-you 油油

guangguang dangdang 光光蕩蕩 (guangguang dangdang) Nothing left; empty, deserted: YQX 130.3

guangtata 光光蹣 (guangtata) See guang’chulu

Guangli shenwang 廣利神王 (guangli shenwang) Dragon king of the oceans: MDT 107.5

Guangtata 光塌塌 (Guangtata) See guang’chulu

Guangtou jingmian 光頭淨面 (Guangtou jingmian) A beauty (washed, combed, and made up): YQX 882.21

Guangyin 光陰 (guangyin) Human condition: DXX 6.14

Guangyinyin 光陰 光陰 (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 光泽光泽 (guangzhengzheng) Shiny, glossy: WB 277.21

guangzi 光子 (guangzi) Country bumpkin: WB 918.14

gui

Gui 鬼 (gui) Constellation name: MDT 117.13

guibalou 鬼靶口 (guibaikou) To speak recklessly without thinking (have a devil put words into one’s mouth): WB 193.3

guibing 鬼病 (guibing) Love sickness: DXX 106.8

guicucu 鬼促促 (guicucu) Sneaky, furtive: YQX 1036.17

guidou 主鬼 (guidou) Humble dwelling (gue-shaped hole in the wall for a window): DXX 125.15

guijiang 鬼降 (guijiang) Refined term for birthday.

guigu Figure (guigu) Fig. Moon: MDT 99.12

guili 鬼力 (guili) Underling in the spirit world: YQX 1344.5

guimen[dao] 鬼门道 (guimen[dao]) Entrance and exit to theater stages: WB 274.11. Also guimen[dao] 古门, gudao 古道

guinieqing 鬼捏青 (guinieqing) Welts or bruises acquired when asleep or drunk (believed inflicted by demons): YQX 1261.16

guinutai 鬼奴胎 (guinutai) Devil!, demon!: MDT 188.3

guisuxie 鬼随邪 (guisuxie) Demi-act in old musical entertainments or local operas (like the xiez in Yuan dramas): WU XIXIANG 2 n.1

Guitai 鬼壹 (guitai) See Xuantai

guitoufeng 鬼头风 (guitoufeng) Unpredictable; uncanny (like a wind caused by demons): ZXZY 132.6

guixian 鬼线 (guixian) To go into retirement: YCJ 2.1

guizhuo 鬼著 (guizhuo) Source; also, outcome: WB 50.19

gun

gunjing 鬼精 (gunjing) Ruffian; also, rowdy: LU 439

guo

guo 鬼 (guo) 1. To clap hands: WB 61.21. 2. To stamp: YQX 645.11. 3. To beat, strike

guochang 鬼常 (guochang) Demi-act (like the xiez in Yuan dramas): WU XIXIANG 2 n.1

guochao 鬼吵 (guochao) See guozao

guocheng 鬼成 (guocheng) To care for, look after

guocong 鬼从 (guocong) To accommodate; go along with: YQX 339.8. Also guozong 統

guoda 捶打 (guoda) 1. To hit, punch, slap (pronounced guai according to YQSC I 675): YQX 1427.7 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 被費 (guofofeih) See guozu

guofu chongzhou 過府沖州 (guohfuu chohngzhohu) See zhuangfu chongzhou

guoguo 溝溲 (guoguool) Sound of sipping or drinking: FANGYAN Suppl. 29

guoguo jiaojiao 聿詬焦焦 (guoguo jiaojiao) See guozao

guoguo zaozao 聿詬喓喓 (guoguo zaozao) See guozao

guohuo 過活 (guohhuohuol) 1. Livelihood; also, to spend one’s days: YQX 855.17. 2. Property, inheritance: YQX 274.4

guoji 被記 (guoojih) Fig. Useless (meat dumpling filling without the dough wrapper): YQX 217.18

guojia xiangrui 過家祥瑞 (guoljia xialngruih) Fig. Snow (after the adage “snow means a bounteous year”): SHZ c14

guojiao 被角 (guoojiaoao) Corner, bend: YQX 945.8

guojiu 果酒 (guoojiuu) To drink wine without side dishes (guo = gua 寡): MDT 243.12

guojun 國均 (guojhun) The state: WB 508.12

guo'lewu 過了午 (guolhewu) To eat lunch: MZJ 360.14

guoli 過禮 (guohlhii) To marry: LZY 19.2

guoliusheng 過留聲 (guohliulsheeng) Fig. Sadness of separation (mournful cry of the wild goose in flight): YQX 12.18

guoji 聿起, -七 (guooqi) To start babbling, chattering; set off a hubbub: DXX 20.13. See also chaoqi

guoqi 聿氣 (guooqi) To be naughty or mischievous: YQX 1007.4

guoqian 過遣 (guoqhiaan) To pass the days, get by, live, make a living: YQX 887.6

guo’r 塌兒 (guor) Place, area: YQX 388.1

guo renjia 聿人家 (guoh relnjia) For a girl to marry: MDT 120.8

guo’shaduo 聿耗剣 (guohshaduooh) Past, over: FANGYAN 39

guoshou 搀手 (guolahshou) To clap the hands: WB 61.21

.guosuo 郭索 (guosuooh) See huosuo

.quotai 過臺 (guohitail) For a prostitute to encourage a guest to drink: LU 509

.quotouzhang 過頭杖 (guohitoulzhahng) 1. Long rod or staff (higher than the head): YQX 617.5. 2. Idea that goes beyond the limits; promise unlikely to be kept: WB 895.8

guowo 過我 (guowhuoo) To pay me a visit: HUJI III 97.4

guoxi 聿喜 (guoolxi) See paixi

guozao 聿噪 (guozaoh) To create a disturbance, disturb or bother; babble in an annoying manner: YQX 973.5. Also huazao 哗-, guazao 割噪, guochao -吵, -炒, chaoho 嗦-, guoguo zaozao - - -, guoguo jiaojiao - -焦焦

guozhan 過贗 (guohzhahaan) To drink a toast: YQX 474.10

guozhuo 果桌, -卓 (guozechhuooh) Banquet table: YQX 794.3

guozong 過宗 (guozechhuong) See guocong

guozu 聿足, 足 (guozul) Travel expenses: ZXZY 3.13. Also guofei -費
haba gou'r yaogezao

ha

haba gou'r yaogezao 哈巴狗儿叫蝎蛋 (haaba goour yaogehzao) Prov. Success purely by chance (Pekingese dog gnaws at fleas): YQX 1020.5

hada 哈答 (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 (halachih) See wulachi

hala[er] 哈喇儿.～刺～ (halaerl) Mong. To execute, decapitate: YQX 11.5 Also alan 阿蘭

.halala 哈剌剌 (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
da (haidi) See haihouer

haidongqing 海東青 (haaidongqing) Fierce seahawk: WB 346.15

haier 孩兒 (haierl) 1. I: YQX 159.17. 2. Dear one (intimacy or fondness): DXX 14.13

haierjiin 孩兒錦 (hailjerijn) Rare variety of silk cloth: WB 106.5

haifei shanyao 海沸山搖 (haifeih 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.

'huihai 哈哈 (haihai) See 'taitai

haihai'z 害孩子 (haaihailz) To be pregnant: MZJ 341.4

hainan yipin 海南艺术品 (haainaln yihpiin) Pendant on a (sandalwood) fan: THS 39.4

haihouer 海猴兒 (haaihouerl) See haihouer

hailang 海郎 (haailalng) Heavily flavored wine: YQX 951.11. Also haihao 底～底～

haihui 海會 (haihuih) Budd. Great assembly of saints: YQX 592.2

haikouchen 害口珍 (haihouerl) See haihouer

haihoulerg 海猴兒 (haaihouerl) Affectionate term for a dear one; DXX 100.8. Also haiheer 底～底～

haihouer 海猴兒 (haaihouerl) See haihouer

haihouer 海猴兒 (haaihouerl) See haihouer

haihui 海會 (haihuih) Budd. Great assembly of saints: YQX 592.2

hailang 海郎 (haailalng) Heavily flavored wine: YQX 951.11. Also haihao 海老

hailao 海老 (haihao) See hailang

hailin'de 海玲的 (haihlinnde) Disease-ridden: MDT 28.10

hainan yipin 海南艺术品 (haainaln yihpiin) Pendant on a (sandalwood) fan: THS 39.4

haihouer 海猴兒 (haaihouerl) See haihouer

haipoluo 海嘩囉 (haapohluol) See poluo
haisha 害杀 (haisha) To die of worry:  YQX 711.6
hai'shangcha 海上槎 (haishangchachal)  To climb to official position: MDT 109.7
hai'shangfang 海上方 (haishangfangfang)  Longevity potion for sailors: YQX 1602.2
haiwubo 海無波 (haiwubolu) Divine or auspicious omen (halcyon seas): THS 1.8
haixin 海西頷 (haixin) Western frontier: MDT 166.5
haiyang 海洋 (haiyang) Perturbed:  YQX 730.7
hai'zhongzhen 海中針 (haizhongzhen) Something difficult to find (needle in the sea):  HUJI III 103.16

han

han 吩 (han) See qian 閲
han 哗 (haan) Call to summon a servant: ZXZY 32.3
hancancan 寒惨惨 (hancancan) See hang
han dan 菡萏 (han dan) Name for the lotus: YQX 333.3
handiao 含島 (handiao) Cocksucker!: SHZ c24, c42
hangong 寒宮 (hangong) Fig. Moon: MDT 200.2
Hangongfei 漢宮妃 (hangongfei) Famous imperial concubine Wang Zhaojun 王昭君
hanjinjin 漢津津 (hanjinjin) See hanrongrong
hanjun 阻軍 (hanjun) Infantry: WB 67.11
hanlulu 汗漉漉 (hanlulu) Drenched in sweat: MZJ 191.10
hannianzhang 擒面杖 (hannianzhang) Face-flattening club (han = 撈): DXX 39.8
hanniao 含鳥 (hanniao) See handiao

hanpiao 寒曆 (hanpiao) Chilled rice wine: MZJ 536.6
hanrongrong 汗溶溶 (hanrongrong) Dripping with sweat: YQX 710.6. Also hanjinjin ~ 津
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
hansersen 寒森森 (hansersen) Severe cold: WB 118.6. Also hanshenshen 湮, hancancan ~ 慘
hanshenshen 寒潸潸 (hanshenshen) See hanseren
hanta 汗塌 (hanta) See hanti
hantai 含胎 (hantai) To preserve one’s chastity: MDT 189.6
hanti 汗替 (hanti) Undershirt: YQX 904.13. Also hanta ~ 塌
hantu 含茶 (hantu) To harbor regret: MZJ 528.1
hanwenxu 寒温序 (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 汗血名駟 (hanxue mingju) Famous horses of Ferghana that sweat blood and could travel one thousand 里 per day: YFG 52.6
Hanyangjiang 漢陽江 (han yangjiang) Yangtze River: WB 65.18
hanzhen 寒砧 (han zhen) Stone on which clothes are pounded (homesick sound to a traveler): YCJ 89.2
hanzi 漢子 (hanzi) Man, guy; husband, lover; also, a lout: YQX 345.4

hang

hang 斧 (hang) 1. To strike with force
hang

2. Force of anger: YQX 554.2.  
3. Strong in value (劵 = hard currency)

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 (halnghuoh) Goods, things: YQX 125.5

hanglang 弃浪 (hanglahng) Surging waves: LZY 7.8

hangshou 行首 (halngshaohou) Courtesan, prostitute of the highest class; chief courtesan: YQX 1251.16

hangtang 行唐 (halngtang) To dally, delay, hesitate: YQX 1723.10

hangti 行 提 (halngti) See tishan hanghai

hangtie 行 提 (halngtie) Stupid, slow: DADIAN 157

hangwan 行完, 行完 (halngwan) See hangyuan

hangxuan 行斬 (halngxuan) See hangyuan

hangyuan 行院, 行院, 行院, 行院 (hanglyuan) 1. Courtesan, prostitute: YQX 971.15.  
2. Brothel: CLS 245.2.  
3. Theater for zaju 雜劇 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 ~, 行完, hangz 術子, hangxuan ~ 術院, hangz 術子, hangxuan ~ 術院. See also xingyuan 行院

haochi suanhuangcai 好吃酸黃菜 (haochi suanhuangcaih) To delight in being poor (a determined student): YQX 971.4

haoda 好打 (haodaai) See hao[gong]dai

haodai 好待 (haodaaih) Soon; also, on the verge of: YQX 1047.4

haodai 号带 (haodaih) Bugle strap: WB 621.7

haodaidai 好歹待 (haodaaidoou) Vicarious person: YQX 115.6

haodaor 好道兒 (haodaor) Bad motives, schemes, and plots: YQX 202.6

haodeshi 好的是 (haodeshih) So, as it turns out; of course: YANG 1.136.6

haogang haoxiu 好乾好羞 (haogang haoxiu) Good food and drink: DXX 41.10

haogege 好哥哥 (haogege) You cad!, you good-for-nothing! (originally haogela 好哥拉): WB 84.10

haogongdai 好共歹 (haogongdai) Come what may: YQX 642.15. Also hao- (he)r ~ 和弱, haoda ~ 打

haoguang 光 (haoguang) Light that emanates from the Buddha’s head: WB 264.18

haoheliuoh 虧 (haoheliuoh) See hao[gong]dai

haojiangxii 好將息 (haojiangxii) Take good care of yourself (conventional phrase in parting): DXX 74.5

haojiaojia 好加加 (haojiaojia) Fierce; terrible; menacing: DXX 44.3

haoling 号令 (haohlihng) To make public: WB 74.17

haomeisheng 好没生 (haomeisheng) Baseless, pointless; also, for no good reason: YQX 625.14

haomo 毛末 (haomoh) Brush tip: MDT 138.10

haonao 人恼 (haonaoh) To annoy, bother; PPJ 190.9

haobuduo 好不多 (haobuduo) Great many: WEI 212
haopo 皓魄 (haopoh) Moonlight: MZJ 596.13
haoqiao 好喬 (haoqiao) Devious, crafty: YQX 1324.18
haoqu 好去 (haoqu) May you have a safe journey (parting words to a traveler): YQSC II 14
haoqu 好觑 (haoqu) Take good care of, serve well
haosharen 好煞人～煞～ (haoosharehun) To be overcome by joy or pleasure: WB 279.8
haoshe 好奢 (haoshe) Extravagance, opulence: WB 12.11
haoshi 好事 (haoshi) 1. Funeral rites (reciting religious scripture): YQX 854.2. 2. Wedding, the happy day: WB 269.9
haoshi 好是 (haoshi) Really, extremely; how very much: MDT 59.9, YQX 708.5
haoshu 好疏 (haoshu) Reckless conduct and speech: MZJ 218.2
haoxie ta choushi 好鞋踏臭屎 (haoxiel tah choushii) 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: HUJimi 7.3
he 和 (hel) See also huo
he 何 (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 (hebao’lii dongxi) A thing readily at hand (in one’s purse): YQX 779.15
hebao’li sheng’zhe 荷包裏盛著 (hebao’lii sheling’zhe) See xiangr li sheling’zhe
hebu chaofu 鶴補朝服 (hebuu 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 (helchang) To sing or respond in chorus: YQX 1666.19
hecheng 合成 (helcheng) See chenghe
hechou 褐袖 (hechou) See hexiu
hechou duan’r 褐袖段兒 (hechou duahn’r) Coarse wool fabric: YQX 201.7
hechuo 喝啜 (hechou) See heduow
hecuanxiang 喝罐箱 (hecuanxiang) See yaohe cuanxiang
hedan 禾旦 (hehdahhn) Farm-woman role type in Yuan dramas: WB 840.14. See also bahe
he[dang] 何當, 合～ (hehdang) Ought, should: WB 932.4
hedao 唱道喝～喝導 (hedahoh) See hedian
he’dе 统的 (hedeh) See .chi’de
hedian 唱殿 (hehdiahn) Clear the way!: CSD 55.5. Also hedao～道喝道喝導
heduo 和鐸,～釘 (heduo) See heduow
heduo 喝渡 (heduhoh) To shout at, cry out at: YQX 941.17. Also hechuo～喚, hmhe 喊～
hefaxian 鶴髮仙 (hefaxhian) White-haired elder: MDT 7.2
hefu 合伏 (hefhuh) See apu
hefu 合伏 (hefhuh) See apu
hehao tiling 喝號提鈴 (hehaoh tiling) 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 (hehe chihchih) See .chichichih
hehe[fan] 和和飯 (hehefhahn) Coarse gruel made of flour from odd plants: WB 910.2
heheshen 和合神 (hehesheln) 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 万回哥哥 in Song times): MZJ 539.1

hehe yangyang 赫赫扬扬 (heheheh yangleyang) "Brightly shining all around" (opening phrase of spells and chants; describes the sun’s rising rays): MDT 91.7

he[hong] 和 哼, ~ 閘 (helhoong) To take in, swindle: YQX 299.18

hehou 合後 (helhouh) Backup, reinforcement: YQX 1181.18

hehun 和昏 (helhun) Dusk: DXX 65.7

hejia 禾稼 (heljiah) Farming operations, crop growing: WB 306.21

hekou 合口 (helkoou) 1. To squabble, quarrel: XST 295.4. See also heqi. 2. Palatable: WB 890.4

helala 合剌剌 (hellalah) See helal

helai 禾俵 (hellail) Farm boy: WB 840.11. See also bahe

helao 合酪 (hellaoch) See hele

hele 合酪, 鍋餈 (helleh) Dumplings made by pressing buckwheat dough through a colander into boiling water: YQX 680.1. Also helou['] ~ 落耳朵, helou'z 河漏子

he'lì hai'er an'shangniang 河裏孩兒岸上娘 (helii hahir ahnsnangniang) Family members separated and in peril: YQX 775.2

helolou 喝嘳嘳 (helouloul) See hellohouhu

helou'z 河漏子 (helouh) See hele

heluo['] 合落兒 (heluohr) See hele

hemai 和買 (helmaai) To buy at a low price (a steal): YQX 338.1

hemen haiou 河門海口 (helmen hai-koou) Fig. To brag, boast

he-naao 褐衲衲 (helnaaao) Red robe of coarse wool worn by the heroes of Liangshanbo 梁山泊: WB 9.2. Also hongnaao 紅 ~, xingnaao 色 ~

'hene 呵呢 (hene) Part. Final interrogative (like 呵 or 呢): YANG I 213.6

hepu 合撲 (helpu) See apu

heqi 合氣 (helqi) To argue or quarrel: YQX 1255.19. Also geqi 閤~, 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, ~ 煞 (helsha) To one’s liking; suitable: YK 201.11

heshan-guai 合扇拐 (helsnshahnguauai) Style of kicking in Chinese football: LAN 107

heshangzai boyuzai 和尚在 (helsangzai boyulzai) Fig. All is complete and ready to succeed: YQX 786.3

hesheng 合笙, ~ 生 (helsheng) To play literary games of riddle guessing, verse making according to certain prescriptions or other games that challenge one’s knowledge of poetry and literature (in earlier times a wider range of games included song, dance, clowning, and making jokes): YQX 1260.16

heta 呵塔 (hetaa) See keta

hetiao 和調 (heltiaol) To take care of, nurture: YQX 1154.19

hexia 合下 (helxiah) At the time: DXX 74.3

hexia 和下 (helxia) Exeunt (stage direction): YANG I 151.6

hexiao 合消 (helxiao) Ought to enjoy: WB 340.13

hexing'de 合行的 (helxingde) Proper procedure; also, in a fitting manner: YQX 1661.4

hexiu 褔袖 (helxiuh) Cloak or cape of coarse woolen fabric: YQX 642.2 Also hechou ~ 袍

hezao 合噪, ~ 造, ~ 造, ~ 造, ~ 吩 (helzaoh) To make a fuss, cause an uproar: DXX 160.13

hezhou 合獰 (hezhouh) See qizhou

heziqian 合子錢 (helziqian) Investment plus interest: YQX 213.19

hezou 呵嘮 (hezou) To chat casually: YQSC II 18
hei

heibai xuzheng yizhuoxian 黑白须争
着先 (heibai xuzheng yizhuoxian) To pattern military strategy based on moves in weiqi 圈棋 (moves of the black and white tiles): THS 26.3

heigeluo 黑阁落 (heigeluo) In private, in secret; in a dark corner (geluo = corner): WB 282.7. See geluo

heihe qingzhong 黑河青塚 (heihe qingzhong) Evergreen grave of Wang Zhaojun 王昭君 (on the desert banks of the Hei): MZJ 89.12

heiheide huanghuangde bolpiahnr 黑黑的黄黄的薄片儿 (heiheide huanghuangde bolpiahnr) Betelnut (chewed to aid digestion): CSD 20.12

heilouz 异凛 (heilouz) Clandestine brothel: MZJ 201.10

heipenyuan 黑盆冤 (heipenyuan) Fig. Miscarriage of justice (overturned basin under which daylight never shines): THS 25.2

Heisha 黑煞, 殴 (heisha) Fearful demon (usually mentioned with the demon Tianpeng 天蓬): DXX 52.2

he'i'taku 黑塔窟 (he'i'taku) Dark: MZJ 182.3

heitianmong 黑甜浓 (heitianmong) See heitian[tian]

heitian[tian] 黑甜甜 (heitian[tian]) See heitian[tian]

heitianxiang 黑甜乡 (heitianxiang) See heitian[tian]

heitouchong 黑头虫 (heitouchong) Turncoat, disloyal person (black-headed insect thought to eat its parents): YQX 1484.12

heitougong 黑头公 (heitougong) Official in the prime of life: MDT 260.13

heitutu 黑突突 (heitutu) Pitch-black

hen

hen 吼 (hen) Cruel, unfeeling (= 狠): WB 83.2

henbuhen 吠不忛 (henbuhen) To have a strong desire: WB 332.5

henbuhen 吠不忛 (henbuhen) Very fierce, angry: YQX 1635.3

henlie _peer (henlie) Cruel, evil: WB 346.3

henlouluo 擎喽喽 (henlouluo) Clever and daring: YQX 675.2

henqie 擎其 (henqie) Extremely cruel, malicious.

heng

heng 呼 (heng) See [ji]heng

heng'ke 合 (hengke) See hong'ke

hengli 侾 (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 (hengsiiyaan) One with the mark of death in his eye: YQX 1417.14

hengzhi[‘r] 横枝兒 (hengzhir) 1. Unexpected problems, side issues cropping up: YQX 911.1.
2. Without cause or reason: YQX 147.6.
3. Peripheral to a situation; also, extraneous person; outsider: YQX 725.7

hengzhi’r zhuojin 横枝兒著緊, ~ ~著 ~ (hengzhir zhuooljin) Gratuitous acts; also, to act when not involved: WB 274.2

hm

hmhe 喊喝 (hmhe) See hедuo

hong

hong 汹 (hong) Deep: YCJ 45.12
hongbiaobiao 紅彪彪 (holngbiaobiao) See hongdiudiu
hong’dé 轟, 哄 ~ 烧 ~ 烧地 (honghde) Suddenly: YQX 389.7. Also heng’dé
hongding 紅定 (holngding) Man’s betrothal gift of red silk to the girl’s family: YQX 64.19

Hongding 開丁 (hongding) Spring and autumn sacrifices to Confucius (held on dinger丁日, the first days of the second and eighth lunar months): THS 22 (see title of act)
hongdiudiu 紅丢丢, ~ 彫飄 (holngdiudiu) Bright red: DXX 44.11. Also hongbiaobiao ~ 彫飄, hongliuli ~ 溜溜, hongzhuozhuo ~ 焦
hongfan 喊犯 (hongfahn) To cheat, swindle: DADIAN 403
hongfufu 紅絮絮 (holngfuufuh) Streaky or blotchy red: YQX 992.1. Also hongsusu ~絮絮
honghong huohuo 轟轟 (honghong huohhuoh) Loud commotion: CSD 171.13

Hongjin 紅巾 (holngjin) Red Turbans, a band of farmers in revolt at the end of the Han dynasty: HUJI III 5.6
hongju 哄局 (holngjul) Band of robbers who waylay and rob travelers: PPJ 148.6
honglei 紅潰 (holngleih) Bitter tears (tears of blood): WB 306.8
hongliuli 红溜溜 (holngliuliul) See hongdiudiu
honglu 红爐 ~ 爐 (holngluul) Fig. Brothel patron (hot stove): YQX 1254.19
honglù 紅綠 (holngliuli) Finely minced meat: CSD 34.4

Hongluan[xing] 紅鸞星 (holngluahnxing) Lucky star over weddings: YQX 1504.20
hongmiantao 紅綿套 (holngmialtaoh) Heavy rope cast to snare the enemy: WB 67.10. See also jiugusuo
hongnnao 紅衲頭 (holngnahaao) See henao
hongqianjin 紅茜巾 (holngqiahhjin) See qianhongjin
hongqulian 紅曲連 (holngqulianl) The sun (曲連 = a folk fanqie spelling of 圜): YQSC II 40
hongquanpiao 紅園票 (holngquanpiaoh) Arrest warrant: THS 269.9. Also liutouqian 綠頭籤
hongqun ma'shang 紅裙馬上 (holngquhnaashahng) Women taken captive: MZJ 453.7
hongsan 烧散 (hongsahn) To use up; squander: YQX 147.13
hongsusu 紅絮絮 (holngsuhsuh) See hongfufu
hongya 紅牙 (holngyal) Sandalwood clappers (mark musical time in performance): CSD 51.14
hongyong 洪蛹 (hongyong) To stir up; egg on: HUII 78.5
hongyu 紅雨 (hongyu) Fig. Falling petals: WB 310.3
hongzhuzhuo 紅灼灼 (hongzhuzhuo) See hongdiudiu

hou 后 (hou) Sometimes mistaken for 丘, a simplification of 贴, meaning 贴旦, an extra female role type in Yuan dramas: ZXZY 137.7
hou! 後, 后 (houh) Like 可 or 呀: DXX 5.8.
hou 叽 (hou) Name for the (wooden-) puppet theater: YYCD 887
houan 候案 (houhan) To await the ranking (in the civil service examinations): MDT 263.15
houcao 后槽 (houcaol) 1. Horse stable: YQX 1722.10. 2. Groom: WB 149.20
houcheng 後程 (houcheng) Future; future prospects; hope: WB 33.7
houhe qianyang 後合前仰 (houhel qianyang) See qianhe houyan
houhou 騒鶴 (houhou) See heihouhou
houlaozi 後老子 (houlaozi) Second husband; stepfather
houloulou 騒婆婆,~嘍嘍 (houlouloul) See .heihouhou
houqi 候騎 (houqil) Mounted spy: YFG 90.14
hou'bing 呼聲 (houbing) Asthma: MDT 13.1
houtang gongsuo 呼洞公所 (houtang gongsuoo) Living quarters for functionaries at the local yamen: MDT 8.15
houtaopo 呼答婆 (houtaopo) See houtaopo
houtaopo 呼答婆 (houtaopo) Secondary wife; stepmother (usually evil): YQX 639.15. Also houtaopo～桃～, yaopo～～
hou'z 售子 (houz) 1. Watchtower for observing enemy movements 2. Milepost along a roadway: YQX 251.21
houzhe 後撮 (houzhe) Behind (location): MDT 271.2

hu 呼 (hu) A quiver: YQX 1185.21
hu-ai 呼艾 (huaiai) See aihu
Hubao 虎豹頭 (hubaoutoul) Tiger-or leopard-headed one, Zhang Fei 张飞: WB 5.1
hubi 護臂 (hubi) Armed escort; bodyguard: YQX 120.5
hubopei 蝴蝶 (hubopei) Amber-colored wine: YQX 818.4
huchai 虎差 (huchai) To talk nonsense (chai = 扬): PPI 60.12
huchuang 虎床 (huchuang) Folding chair with a backrest: YQX 842.13. Also jiaochuang 交床, jiaoyi 交椅.校椅
hucuonong 虎攫弄 (hucuonong) To make a fool of
hudarang 虎打喫 (hudarang) To rant and rave: WB 498.9
hudonghong (hudonghong) Mount Spy: YFG 90.14
hudie 呼的 (hudie) Sound of a door closing: WB 87.1
hude 呼的 (hude) See hu[la]de
hudebo 呼的波 (hudebo) See hu[la]de
hudiaoci 虎雕刻 (hudiaoci) To brand, like a criminal's, the face of an innocent person: YQX 253.12
hudie 虎 戚 (hudie) Tiger-skin belt: YANG 1 6690.3
huduo 護鐙 (huduo) See huoduo
huerchi 虎儿赤～而～(huerlichih)
Mong. Musician; guqin 古琴 master: YQX 910.12
hugugu 胡姑姑 (hugugu) Unrelated woman addressed or treated as a relative: YQX 1641.15. Also jiajiai 假姨姨, hugu jiajiai～假姨
hugu 胡姑 (hugugu) See hugugu
hugua 胡瓜 (hugua) See shaogua
huhu'de 忽忽的 (huhude) Confused, dis-oriented: WB 9.16.
huhuhu 忽忽忽 (huhuhu) See huhun
huhu 胡乎 (huhuu) 胡虎乎謢 (huhuu huhuh) Dead and gone; also, all hope lost: WB 428.19.
.huhulu 忽忽鲁鲁, 忽忽噜噜 (huhu huhulu) See huhu
huijie 虎节 (huuijie) Military tally denoting rank and authority
hukan 胡侃 (hukkan) See langkan
hukenao 胡磕腦 (hukenaao) See kenao
hukou huanzhuzhen 虎口換珠珍 (hukou huanzhuzhen) To risk danger for profit
hukun longzhi 虎困龍峙 (hukun langzhil) Fig. Young literati awaiting public office (tigers and dragons are metaphors for undiscovered talent): WB 12.8.
.hula 胡拉, 胡拉 (hulah) See 'bula, 'wula
hulaba 忽刺 入～喇叭, ～～巴, 虎拉巴, 虎辣～(hulalaba) Mong. Unexpectedly; without warning: YQX 1100.13
hulabian 忽刺鞭 (hulabian) Tartar riding whips: WB 54.19.
.hula'de 忽刺的, ～～地 (hulade) Unexpectedly, suddenly: DXX 46.10. Also hu'debo ～波
hulahai 虎刺孩, 忽～忽～海～, (hulalahai) Mong. Robber, thief: YQX 37.16. Also wulahai 寸～海
.hulala 忽刺剌, ～喇喇 (hulalah) See gulalal
hulai 胡賴 (hullaih) To deny, disavow: WB 189.9
hulan 胡蘭 (hullan) See huhun
Hulangdu 虎狼都 (hulangdu) Scurrilous nickname for Xianyang 咸陽, Qin dynasty capitol
Hulidahai 忽里打海 (hulidahai) Jur. Clan name: YQX 413.19
huling 胡伶, 鶴～鶴鶴 (huling) 1. Bright-eyed, sharp-eyed: WB 264.10. See also huling lu‘lao 蘎～六老 2. Quick, sharp, intelligent: YQSC II 50. Also wuling 兀～
.huling liu‘lao 鶴伶六老 (huling liuhlao) See huling liulao
huling lu‘lao 鶴伶六老 (huling liulao) Bright, intelligent eyes (huling 伶俐; lu‘lao 靚老): DXX 8.6.
huliu 忽流 (huliu) Unexpectedly, suddenly
.houloulou 忽哩哩 (houloulou) See heihouhou
hulu 呼鹿 (hulul) Gambling game with dice
.hulu 胡鹿 (hulul) Clever tongue; also, verbose: YQX 203.19
hulli 忽律, 忽律 (hulli) Crocodile; alligator: SHZ c 19, c23
.hululu 忽魯 (hululu) Sound of wind: YQX 362.6. Also hulu lulu ～～噜噜.
huhu 呼呼～～～～～～～
huluti 胡盧提, 胡盧～～題, 胡盧題, ～～啼, ～～踹, 鴉鴉啼 (hulutili) Muddled, addled, confused; also, confusion: YQX 1510.5, WB 320.5. Also huta 幽途
huluan 胡亂 (huluan) 1. Casually, as you please, without special care or effort: ZXZY 56.1. 2. In confusion and disorder: YQX 1513.6
hulun 呼倫 (hulun) 1. Whole, entire; also, to consider whole: YQX 894.7 2. Roundly, soundly (sleep): YYCD 423. Also hulan 胡亂, hunun 滗論
hulunke 胡倫課 (hullunkeh) Whole silver ingot (ke = 銃): YQX 894.7
hulunzou 胡倫敹 (hullunzou) Blundering, muddle-headed: SHZ c4; YYCD 423
hulunzhu 胡倫竹 (hulunzhu) Fig. Dense, stupid person (bamboo before the joints are removed): SHZ c4; DADIAN 387
huluore 胡羅惹 (huluoer) To implicate an innocent person; frame someone: WB 337.11
humei 狐媚魅 (humei) See mome
Humeiren 狐魅人 (humeiren) Harpy creature from another world who bewitches men in the form of a beautiful woman: YQX 196.13
huna 胡拿 (hunal) 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 壺山 (hushan) Dwelling place of immortals: MZJ 486.14
hushan 壺山 (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 xiongxinzhai 虎ayıxiongxinzhai (hushou xiongxinzhai) Appearances can deceive (an emaciated tiger is still ferocious): YQX 883.3
hushuazui 撢刷嘴 (hushuazui) To talk utter nonsense
husihong 胡嘶哄 (husihong) See husihong
husirang 胡嘶嚷 (husirang) See husihong
husiying 胡嘶迎 (husiying) Well-matched (a couple): WB 87.10
huti 胡梯 (huti) Stairs, steps with a railing: YQX 214.17. Also futi 扶～
hutideng 胡踢蹬 (hutideng) To make a racket: SQX 113.13
hutou'ai 胡頭牌 (hutou'ai) 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'r 胡頭兒 (hutou'er) Whiskers: WEI 198.8
hutou yanhan 虎頭燕鶯 (hutou yanhan) Fierce, militant appearance
hutu 鴻突 (hutu) See hulut
huwei 户尉 (huwei) Palace-door sentinel: WB 5.4
huwei 户尉 (huwei) See feiwei
huxi 鴻膝 (huxi) Method of keeping the shuttlecock aloft by bouncing it off the knee: LAN 111
huxiaoya 虎虓 (huxiaoya) Ferocity of a tiger
huxuanwu 虎旋舞 (huxuanwu) Whirling Tartar dance: WB 42.12
huya 虎牙 (huya) Fig. Military banners with serrated edges (like tiger teeth)
huyan 虎養 (huyan) To loaf, be indolent; act stupid or dopy: WB 275.10. Also shuoyan 说～, 推～, 推駝, 擔～, suben 塑金
huyan 虎養 (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 说～, eyan huangyu 說～, 说～, eyan keyu 說～課～, keyan eyu 說～課～, keyu eyan 說～課～
hu'zhela 胡遮剌 (huzhelah) To twist facts; also, resist by unreasonable means: YQX 1070.10

huzhi[dui] 胡支對 (huzhiduui) To make reckless promises; make excuses; also, nonsensical responses: YQX 1507.18

hu*'zhela 98 huahua taisui

huachun 花唇 (huachuln) Clever talk, deceptive flattery: WB 551.8

huadan 花旦 (huadahn) Prostitute: DADIAN 243. See also dan

huadehua 花的花 (huadehua) Sound of flowing water: DADIAN 244

huafuzhuang 愚伏狀 (huafuzhuang) To make one’s personal mark or affix a seal (to acknowledge a document’s authenticity)

huagaoban 花糕般 (huagaoban) Young, tender lamb: YQX 1520.8

huagen benyan 花根本髡 (huagen beencyahn) Fig. Aristocratic families produce aristocrats (a flower’s beauty springs from its roots): YQX 1645.8

huagu 花姑 (huagu) Prostitute: SHZ 51. Also huanu ~ 奴, huaniang ~ 娘. See also huanainai ~ 奶奶

huagu (huahguu) 畢鼓 See huaqianggu

huahong [caili] 花紅財禮 (huahong cailii) Presents of money to the bride’s family (from an ancient custom at celebrations to decorate with gold flowers and red coverings, times when servants were given tips): YQX 1506.9

huahongding 花紅定 (huahongding) Betrothal presents: MZJ 202.4. See also huahong [caili]

huahudong 花胡洞 (huahudong) See huahutong

huahutong 花胡同 (huahutong) Pleasure districts, red-light districts: YQX 479.12. Also huahudong 花胡洞

huahua 花花 (huahua) Pretty: YQX 1123.10

huahua caocao 花花草草 (huahua caocao) See hucao

huahua gongzi 花花公子 (huahua gongzi) See huahua taisui

huahua taisui 花花太歲 (huahua taih-suih) Young rakes, dandies, playboys (huahua = pleasure-loving young men; Taisui = the planet Jupiter, symbol of doom and ill
fortune: YQX 1661.17. Also huahua gongzi ～～公子. See also langzi sangmen

huajiao 葬角 (huahjiaco) See jiao

huajiao' 葬角兒 (huahjiaco) Military bugle (engraved with a design): DXX 40.5

huajie liumo 花街柳陌 (huajie liuumoh) See huamen [liuhu]

huajie liuxiang 花街柳巷 (huajie liuxiang) See huamen [liuhu]

huajieyu 花解語 (huajieyu) Fig. Beautiful woman (a flower graced with speech): WB 266.15

Huakui [niang'z] 花魁娘子 (huakui nialngz) Famous prostitute; prostitute: SHZ c2

hua'laca 花腦擦 (hualahca) See hua'lacha

hua'lacha 花腦擦 (hualahchal) Eyesight dim and bleary: WB 910.4. Also hua'laca ～～擦

.hualala 堆啦啦 (hualalah) Clamor of an army in motion: BKCD 220. Also .wailala 歪剌剌

hualang 花郎 (hualang) Flower peddler: THS 51.5

hualiuchu 花六出 (hualiuuchu) Fig Snowflake: MZJ 293.2

hualiyuting 花柳亭 (hualiyuting) See hualiuyuting

hualiuyting 花柳營 (hualiyuyting) House of pleasure: YQX 480.10. Also hualiuyting ～～亭. liuhuataing ～～亭

hualiucha 椒柳塲 (hualichal) Falsehood and libel (hualiua 椒柳): MDT 276.13

huiamao 案卯 (huiamao) To sign a roster or register when reporting for duty or leaving a post: YQX 727.12

huamen [liuhu] 花門柳戶 (huamelni liuhuhu) Brothel districts: MZJ 217.3. Also huajie liumo 花街柳陌, huajie liuxiang ～街～巷. See also liumo huajie

huamugua 花木瓜 (huamugua) Good to look at but inedible or useless (the flowerling quince): WB 294.12

hua-nainai 花奶奶 (huanaainaai) Form of address to a reformed prostitute: YQX 1641.20

huanian 花娘 (huanian) See huagu

huan 花妖 (huanul) See huagu

huapai 花牌 (huapai) Roster of prostitutes: DADIAN 243

huapan 花判 (huapan) To render a legal decision in ornate antithetical couplets and humorous style: YQX 1452.10

huapilian 花皮臉 (huapilian) 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 花錢 (huaqian) Money spent on prostitutes: YQX 193.1

huqianggu 花腔鼓 (huqianggu) Military drums with designs painted on the barrel and the head: WB 59.11. Also huagu 畫～

hualang 花郎 (hualang) Street of brothels: MZJ 220.15

hua'r 話兒 (hauhr) 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 (huashu) See shuhua

huatai 花臺 (huatai) House of prostitution: YQX 193.2

hua'tou 話頭 (huataou) See huar

huatui 花圖 (huatui) Idlers, rowdies who do the shady business of the rich and powerful (“tattooed thighs” were fashionable among such men): YQX 842.3

huawaliang 化瓦糧 (huawaliang) Dao. /Budd. To beg for alms or food (priests): YQX 1350.15
huawanshi 100

huawanshi 化顽石 (huahwanshil)
Transformed into a senseless stone (after the faithful wife thus transformed while watching for her husband’s return): YQX 1505.12.
Also huaxiequ 化血躯

huaxia 猖黠 (huaxial) Cunning, crafty:
YQX 350.14

huaxing 花星 (huaxing) 1. Fortune telling method in matters of love and marriage: YQX 848.19. 2. To have a way with women: YQX 193.1

huaxiequ 化血躯 (huahxieequ) See huawanshi

huaya maoyandi 花壓帽檐低 (huayamaoyandi) Lucky in love (when flowers deck one’s hat): YQX 93.4

huaye busun miguiqiu 花葉不損禦歸秋 (huayeh busuansun miguiqiu) To return home safe and sound: YQX 199.14

Huayi 华夷 (huayiy) The Chinese race and its numerous ethnic minorities: WB 7.10

huaying jinzheng 花營錦陣 (huayilng jinzhehn) Brothel districts: YQX 1412.17. Also jinying huazel 華錦

huayue 華闕 (huayueh) Noble rank: PPJ 81.3

hua’z 花子 (huaz) Makeup: WB 12.18.

huazao 哈齟 (huazaozh) See guozao

huaze 滑仄 (huazheh) See huac[ca]

huazhao’s 花招兒 (huazhaor) See zhao’z

huazi 花子 (huazii) Beggar: THS 76.10

huai 化 (huaih) To spend; waste money: SHZ c39

huaihuai 化描 (huailhuaih) To take to heart: THS 240.15

huaidan 化胎 (huaildan) To be pregnant: YQX 1498.2

huai[hua]huang 槐花黃 (huailhuahuang) Season for the civil service examinations (autumn when the locust blossoms are yellow): YQX 777.7

huakong 懷空 (huakong) To seize the opportunity: YQX 368.9

huaimecao 懷夢草 (huailmeccao) Magic plant eaten for the wonderful dreams it produces: CSD 200.10

huaineizi 懷內子 (huainelihzhii) Youngest son: WB 201.5

huan

huan 返 (huailn) 1. But, on the contrary: YQX 198.8. 2. Already: DXX 111.12. 3. If: DXX 100.1

huaibao 返報 (huailbaoh) 1. To retaliate: YQX 1120.6. 2. Retribution.

huandan 返丹 (huaildan) Dao. Pill of immortality (cinnabar was changed into mercury, which when stored returned to its original state as cinnabar): YQX 728.13

huange 懷哥 (huangel) Lover: MDT 160.11

huanhui 灼鋦 (huailhuih) Earrings: WB 8.5

Huanlong 棒龍 (huailngolng) The mythical dragon-nurturing god: THS 60.1

huanmai jiaoyang 换脈交陽 (huailmai jiaoyalng) Illness taking a turn: WB 11.10

huanqia 歡恰, 返活 (huainqiah) To be overjoyed; be happy together: DXX 1.2

huantou yao[pian] 换頭幺篇 (huailntou yao[pian]) See yao[pian]

huaxi yuanjia 歡喜冤家 (huailxii yuanjia) “Darling nuisance,” affectionate address for a lover or one’s children: YQX 1275.14

huanxing 换星 (huailxing) To recover, come to: DADIAN 514

huanze 换则 (huaintzel) See huanzuo
huanzi 患子 (huahnzii) Sick person: YQSC II 79
huanzuo 善做 (huahnzuoh) To presume, assume: DXX 147.2. Also huanze 善则

huang

huang 患 (huang) Strong, fierce: YQX 336.6
huangbulao 喜不老 (huangleuhlalaao) Wild vegetable: SQX 145.12
huangcai 黄菜 (huanglecaih) Pickled vegetables: YQX 883.13
huangche shaoxu 誉微梢虚 (huanglecheh shaoxu) To tell barefaced lies: YQX 193.6. Also huangche xiaoju ～～虚～
huangche xiaoju 誐微梢虚 (huanglecheh xiaoju) See huangche shaoxu
huangchuan[bing] 黄串饼 (huanglechuanbing) See huangzhuan[bing]
huangcu 患促 (huanglecu) To convey a state of urgency; agitated: YQX 355.6
huangduusu 患笃速 (huangleduusuh) See huangsu
huangfei yuanzai 黄扉主宰 (huanglefei yuanzaazi) Reference to a Prime Minister of the Tang dynasty (his audience hall doors were yellow): PPJ 81.3. Also huangge ~聞
huangfeng[tou] 黄封頭 (huanglefengtou) 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,～紺紺,～乾乾 (huanglegangangangangang) Sallow, jaundiced complexion: YQX 633.14
huangge 黄閣 (huanglegc) See Huangfei yuanzai
Huanggu 黄姑 (huanglegu) Name for the Oxherd Star: DXX 10.4
huanghu 患惚 (huanglehu) Flustered, confused, garbled (speech): WB 84.3
huang[huang] susu 患慌速速 (huanglehuangsusuh) See huangsu
huangji 黄芥 (huangleji) Pickled vegetable (fare of poor scholars): DXX 64.11
huang’jilie 患急列 (huanglejiileh) See jing-jilie
huangjinshou 黄金歌 (huanglejinshouh) Gilded animal figures on roof beams and eaves: WB 5.10
huangkankong 患恐,～ (huanglekoong) Exasperating, disturbing, embarrassing: YQX 1019.5. Also huangkui ~愧
huangkouchen 黃口鴻 (huanglekoouchen) Naive young man fleeced by a prostitute: QYSC 690.8
huangkouchu 黃口鴻 (huanglekoouchul) Suckling child: MZJ 378.2
huangkui 患愧 (huanglekui) See huangkankong
huangliangfan 黃梁飯 (huangleliangfan) 黄粱饭 (huangleliangfan) 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 (huangleloulke) Tricky, lying, cheating wench (huanglelou is related to words like huangliu ～ (huangleliu) meaning a deceitful person; liu 留, and lou 楼 are often used interchangeably; ke'z 科子 is an old scurrilous term for a whore): WB 280.21
huangpao 黃袍 (huanglepao) Emperor: THS 242.5
huangpo meipin 黃婆媒聘 (huanglepomailphin) Lead and mercury (catalysts in perfecting immortality pills and drugs): MZJ 602.10
huangrangrang 黃穰穰 (huanglerangrang) Boundless; also, without order or consistency (like shifting sands): YQX 1727.2
huangrongrong 患眾眾 (huanglerongrong) Extremely flustered or confused: YQX 668.15
huangsu 荒速, 慌 ~ 聊 ~ (huangsu) Flurried, flustered; confused; alarmed: DXX 22.5. Also huang[huang] susu 慌慌 ~~, huangdusu 慌驚 ~

huangtang 荒唐 (huangtang) Confused, flustered, nervous: YQX 1211.17

huangtang 黃堂 (huangtang) Fig. The court of Judge Bao Longtu: YQX 640.15. Also, used in the Han dynasty for magistrate or prefect (the audience hall was painted ochre to ward off bad luck). See also Bao Longtu

huangya 黃芽 (huangya) Dao. Lead (used in concocting immortality pills): YQX 1703.2

huangzahu 諾唬 (huangzahu) To lie, deceive: YQX 861.15

huangzhang 荒璋, 慌 (huangzhang) See zhangkuang

huangzhi 黃紙 (huangzhi) Imperial decree: CSD 69.8

huangzhuang[bing] 黃裳餅 (huangzhuangbing) Biscuit-shaped cake of incense: YQX 11.13. Also huangchuan[bing] ~ 串 ~, zhuangbing ~ 串, xiangchuanbing 香串 ~

huangzi 誣子 (huangzi) Burns, hoodlums: YQX 498.12

hui 回 (hui) To buy or sell: YQX 1273.2

hui 續, 圍 (hui) See quanhui

hui 爛 (hui) To stew, simmer (=爛): YQX 1664.6

huibuda 灰不答 (huibuda) Rustic, countrified: YQX 922.5

huichan 徽蟄 (huichan) 1. To bind up, tie. 2. Tether for criminals.

huichen[r] 灰殼兒, ~殼 (huichenr) Coffin: YQX 1143.12. Also guichen[r] 骨 ~

huidao 回倒 (huidao) To exchange, swap: YQX 162.1

huigai 會垓 (huigai) To meet in battle (most likely refers to the battle of Gaixia 基下): YQX 1175.8

huigan jiushi 回乾就濕 (huigan jui-shi) See weigan jiushi

Huigu 回鸞 (huigu) Alternate name for the Uyghur tribes (usually Huige 回纥)

huiguan[r] 灰罐兒, ~罐 (huiguanr) Ink pot: WB 26.4

huihe 回和 (huihel) To beg for mercy; seek peace: YQX 791.20

huihuan 日徨 (huihuang) To vacillate, be indecisive: LZY 62.4

Huihuilian 回回卵 (huihuiyan) Lineage of the Islamic Turks.

huiji 惠濟 (huiji) See jihui

huijia 會家 (huijia) Expert, professional: WB 297.10

huijin 會金 (huijin) Metal stop on the guqin 古琴

huiju 會舉 (huijiu) Civil service examinations

huiqi 悔氣 (huiqi) Bad luck, misfortune (hu = 悔): YQX 853.2

huirong tumao 灰容土貌 (huirong tumao) See huitou tumian

huisheng 會聖 (huisheng) Magic powers; a miracle: DXX 48.10

huitou caomian 灰頭草面 (huitou caomian) See huitou tumian

huitou tumian 灰頭土面 (huitou tumian) Plain appearance without makeup: WB 635.5. Also huirong tumao ~ 容 ~貌, huitou caomian ~ 貌

huixi 回席 (huixi) To bow in return: YQX 92.11

Huiyanfeng 回雁峰 (huilyahnfeng) One of the seventy-two peaks on Mt. Heng (where migrant geese turn back north): SDJ 693

huixe 迴野 (huixye) Distant wilds
hui'z 1. Note, letter: DXX 107.1. 2. Money draft

hun

hun 混 (huhn) To dirty (of sexual intercourse): GHQ 299  See also tiejianpan, qingyou

hunbie 混别 (hunbiel) Completely different; not at all the same: WB 12.12

hunbushi 混不是 (hunbushih) Mong. Long-necked stringed instrument like the pipa: CSD 78.1. Also hunbushi 混拨四, hunboshi 混拨四, huobushi 火混

hunbusi 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 (huncanaaen) See hun'canla

hun'canla 昏惨刺 (huncaanaah) Dark, dim: YQX 362.1. Also hun'cala 混擦, hun'zhila 混支, huncancan 混荣

hunchen 昏沉, 昏沉 (hunchenl) Blurry, indistinct vision and dizziness: YQX 1503.2. Also hun teng 混騰, hundengdeng 混暗, ~ 混瞪, ~ 混瞪, hunhun chenchen ~ ~ ~ ~ 混沉

huncheng 混成 (hunchelng) See hunhun

hunchun 混纯 (hunchuln) All heads or tails in a toss of six coins, or all points the same on six dice: YQX 236.20. Also huncheng 混成, fuchun 混复

hundan 灵단 (hulndahn) See dan

hundengdeng 昏暗暗, ~ 混瞪, ~ 混瞪 (hundngdnheng) Dark, murky, (weather, sky or sea): YQX 1631.8. Also hun tenggeng 混騰騰

hun'gudu 混古都, ~骨, 稻谷 ~ (hulngudu) Turbid, muddy (稻 is not in dictionaries): YQSC II 92

hunhao 混耗 (hunhaozh) To disturb, bother: DXX 40.12

hunhun chenchen 昏昏忱忱, ~ ~ 混混 (hunhun chelncheln) See hunhun

hun'jia 混家 (hunjia) 1. Entire family: YQX 1499.7. 2. One’s own wife: WB 273.21. Also hunshe 混舍

hunjian 混贱 (hunjiahn) 1. To bother, disturb: YQX 580.20. 2. To make a mess: YQX 1553.19

hunjie 謹介 (hunjieh) See hunke

hunke 混科,混 (hunke) To make comic gestures or crack jokes, often raffish or obscene: WB 683.2, MZJ 222.9. Also hunjie 混介, hunqi 混介

hunlai 混赖 (hunlaih) To take unjust possession of another’s property: DXX 16 6.4

hunlenghe 混龙蛇 (hunlengshe) To fail to distinguish between wise and foolish, good and bad: SQX 285.n.6

hunlun 混论 (hulnluhn) See hulun

hunmao 混冒 (hunmaoh) Senile: YQX 353.12

hunpa 魂怕 (hunphah) Head covering worn by an actor playing a ghost: CSD 164.6

hunqi 魂气 (hunqih) See hunke

hunshe 混舍 (hunshelah) See hunjia

hunshen 渾身 (hunshen) Substitute; scapegoat: PPJ 61.15.

hunte 混腾 (huntehng) See hunchen

hunteqeng 混騰騰 (hunteqehng) See hundengdeng

hunwang 混忘, 潢 (hunwanghe) See wanghun

hun'zhila 混支刺 (hunzhilah) See hun-'canla
huo 火 (huo) Comrade; also, a group (=伙 or 羣): YQX 729.16
huo 和 (huoh) To cheat, trick, deceive: WB 282.7. Also huohong ~ 哄
huo 火 (huoh) Rapid movement: CSD 69.9
huo 火 (huoh) Popular form for huo 火 in Yuan times.
huo 鬼 (huoh) To get rid of: YQX 411.1
huobu 卜 (huobu) Fortune teller: MZJ 638.11
huobudeng 火不登 (huobudeng) Suddenly, quickly: YQX 458.6. Also huobuteng ~ 蹦
huobusí 火不思 (huobusí) See hunbusí
huobuteng 火不腾 (huobuteng) See huobudeng
huochi 池 (huochi) See zhilu
huocuan 潜 (huocuan) See cuan 潛 (1)
uo 擇 (huo) Young progeny, children: DXX 133.4. Also gueuo 孤 ~
huo'de 閣的.~地 (huo'de) Quickly, suddenly (= 鬼): YQX 1174.6
huoduo 魔多 (huoduo) 1. Noise, commotion, hubbub (variant of huo 赫嘈, 喧嘩): DXX 21.14. 2. To cause a commotion
 Variant: 和 ~, 和戛 Also hudoó 訥 ~
huohong 和烘 (huohong) 1. To join in frivolity: YYCD 552. 2. To take in, deceive, cheat: WB 282.7. See also huo和
huohulu 烏葫蘆 (huohulu) Gourd-shaped explosive device filled with gun powder: WB 733.21
huokeng 烏坑 (huokeng) See huoyuan
huokou jieshe 鬱口截舌 (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 bo-wuchi
huolu 活路 (huolu) Trick, scheme; a means of surviving, a way out: YQX 204.9
huoputeng 火摺騰 (huoputeng) See huobudeng
huosa 火燥 (huosa) See yihuosa
huo'sensha 活森沙 (huo'sensha) Full of life; vividly: MDT 187.9
huo'shang dengdongling 火上等冬凌 (huo'shang dengdongling) See huo'shang nongdongling
huo'shang nongdongling 火上弄冬凌, ~ ~ ~ 凌 (huo'shang nongdongling) Fig. To cause something to come to naught (destroy ice by putting it in fire): WB 87.6. Also nongdongling ~ ~ ~, huo'shang dengdongling ~ ~ ~ 等 ~ ~
huosuo 燝索, 漫, ~, ~, 嘿 ~ (huosuo) To open up (the heart); also, ease (sorrows, troubles): ZXZY 189.12. Also jueuo 戒 ~
.huosuo 道索 (huosuo) Scuttling sound of a crab: WB 360.15. Also guosuo 固 ~
huotao‘tou 捲套頭 (huotao‘tou) Adjustable noose, loop, or lasso: YQX 243.20
huoyuan 火院 (huoyuan) Brothel entertainment 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 火匝匝 ~ 雜雜 (huozaza) Frenetic or energetic movement: YQX 1116.6
huozao 火蕉 (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 活支利 (huo'zhila) 1. Living, alive: MDT 28.14. 2. Cruelly; brazenly, roughly: YQX 847.8. Also huo'zhisha ~ ~ 沙, ~ ~ 煅
huo'zhisha 活支沙, ~ ~ 煅 (huo'zhisha) See huo'zhila
ji

**ji!** (jil) Expresses disdain, contempt: WB 349.11

ji 記 (jih) 1. To suffer, endure (= 吃): YK 450.15. 2. To dwell, be lodged (= 居): YCJS 194

ji 幾 (jii) How?, how can?: YQX 808.20

ji 雞 (ji) Fig. A prostitute: MZJ 257.5

jiba 雞巴～疤 (jiba) Penis: YQX 1398.14. Also zhaba 札八

jiba dianwei 濟拔顴危 (jihbal dianwei) To aid someone in danger: WB 68.9

jiban'lai 幾般來 (jibanlailai) 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, jija ～寡

jibian 即便, 疑～（jilibian）At once, immediately: YQX 853.14. Also jidang～當, libian 立～, lidang 立當

jibiao gebang 急彪各邦 (jilibiao gelbang) See jibing gebang

jibing 計稟 (jibiiing) To deduce (計 is a miswriting of tao 討): WB 297.3

jibing gebang 急彪各邦 (jilibhing gelbang) Heavy pounding, thumping, or breaking sounds: WB 841.4. Also jichou ge-zha～樁格扎, jibing gebang ～彪～～

jibu'a 既不呵,～阿 (jihbuha) See jibusha

jibude 留不得 (jibuhdel) See bujie

jibuij 疾不疾 (jibuhjil) Fast, quick: WB 841.14

jibusha 既不不,～～嘔 (jibuhushiha) If that were not the case (= 既不是): YQX 3.16. Also jibusuo～～索, ji bushi’a ～～是呵, jibu’a ～～呵, ～～阿

ji bushi’a 既不不呵 (jibuhushiha) See jibusha

jibusuo 既不索 (jibuhuoso) See jibusha

jicao luansha 嘲嘈亂殺,～～煞 (jicola luansha) Extremely chaotic and disorderly: MZJ 287.11

jichanchan 急顫顫 (jichahnchahn) See jijianjian

jichang shefu 雞腸蛇腹 (jichang shiefuh) Fig. Villainous; cunning: LU 655

jichi 矬持 (jichii) To deliver: MZJ 666.2

jichou 機籌 (jichoul) Scheme, plot: MZJ 86.10

jichou ge-zha 急稽格扎 (jichoul gezhaha) See jibing gebang

jichu 慶楚 (jichuu) Fine, in good order; beautiful, handsome: YQX 1260.19. Also ji chu chu～～

jichuang 雞窗 (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

jiday 即當 (jidang) See jibian

ji'dang 記當 (jihdang) To remember, recall: YYCD 264

jidangdang 渤쳅ignty (jidangdang) See jidingding

jidengdeng 吉疊疊 (jidengdeng) See jidingding

jidi 及地 (jildih) Everywhere

jidian 計點 (jidiaan) To examine, check: WB 25.14

jidian 訓繕 (jidiaan) To think of; long for, miss: DADIAN 81 184. Also jinian ～念, jigu～掛

jidingdang 吉丁當,～叮叮, 叽叮鈴, 結鈴鈴 (jidingdang) See jidingding

jiding 叮叮, 吉丁 (jiding) Ringing sound of metal struck: DXX 42.13. See also jidingding

jidingding 吉丁丁,～叮叮 (jidingding) Sound of metal ringing: WB 284.8;
jiding dingdang 106  jijiao

sound of a mirror (YQX 717.21) or a jade article shattering: MZJ 55.10. Also jiding dingdang ~ 当 / 玲玲 / 唧嗡 / 琅琅 / jidangding dingding ~ 呲 / 咻 / jiding dingding ~ 当 / 玲玲 / 唧嗡 / 琅琅 / jiding dingdang ~ 呲 / 咻

jiding dingdang 吉丁丁噹 (jiding dingdang) See jiding dingding

jiding gedan 吉丁疙瘩 (jiding gedaan) Uneven, bumpy; bouncy: YQX 1390.8. Also jidu gedan ~ 丢 ~ jiliao gutu ~ 赶 古 史

jidiudi 赶跑赶 (jidiudi) Quick-moving (walking): SQX 313.9

jidiu gedan 吉丢疙瘩 (jidiu gedaan) See jiding gedan

jidiu gudui 吉丢古堆 ~ 赶 ~ (jidiu gudui) Surging waters, crashing waves: YQX 1369.19

jidou'z 雞豆子 (jidouhz) See jitou[z]

jifa 資發資 ~ 資 ~ (jifa) 1. To assist financially: YQX 1252.7. 2. To hasten; urge: WB 851.10. 3. To bestow gifts, rewards: WB 414.7. (資 = 資)

jifan[jia] 幾番家 (jifanjia) Several times; many instances: YQX 198.10

jifen 觀粉 (jifen) See niancheng jifen

jifeng 機鋒 (jifeng) Budd. Riddle, conundrum (used among priests in the quest for enlightenment): THS 40.10

jigang 纪綱 (jigang) Astute, wise; gifted; resourceful; (in politics and military affairs): YQX 1174.19

jigou 窮鰥 (jigou) Plot, trap: YQX 1258.7. See also jiguan, gou

jigou 咕呱 (jigou) See jiji huahua

jigou 鵝掛 (jigouh) See jidian

jiguan 機關 (jiguan) 1. Scheme, trap, conspiracy: YQX 1659.10. See also jigou. 2. A secret: WB 533.6

[jiheng 咕鴻 (jiheng) To trick, cheat: DX 75.2. See also xixing 後恆

jihua 咕話 (jihual) To jeer, deride: SHZ c8

jihui 濟惠 (jihuihui) To aid the needy: WB 818.14. Also huij ~

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

jiji chuchu 濟濟楚楚 (jijih chuchuu) See jichu

jiji huahua 咕咕呱呱 (jiji huahhuah) Sounds of muttering: MZJ 515.3. Also jigu ~ 嘎

jiji jianjian 急急煎煎 (jijil jianjian) See jijianjian

jiji qiangqiang 濟濟強強 ~ 猛猛 (jijih qiangqiang) Dignified; imposing: PPJ 91.3

jiji ru luling 急急如律令 (jijil ru lul翎) 1. To handle with dispatch (phrase routinely appended at the close of an official directive). 2. Do. Also used at the close of invocations to Laozi: YQX 1515.17

jiji shishi 即即世世 (jijil shihshih) See jishi

jijia 幾家 (jijia) See jiban'r

jijian 機見 (jijiahn) Designs, intentions; schemes, strategies: WB 215.12. Also jianj ~

jijian'de 即急的, 積 ~, 疾 ~ (jiljiahnde) See jijian[li]

jijianjian 急急煎煎 (jijil jianjian) 1. Hurried; without delay: YQX 125.2. 2. Anxious, nervous: YQX 1501.15. Also jiji jianjian ~ ~, jichanchan 顫顫

jijian[li] 急急裏, 積 ~ (jijiahnlii) Gradually: YQX 24.10. Also jijian'de ~, 積~的, 疾~的, jili jianli 里 ~ 里, 積里 ~ 里

jijiao 計較 (jihjiao) 1. To work things out, come to an agreement: YQX 546.4. 2. Deliberation, consultation, agreement: YQX 1375.8. 3. To fight, argue, contend: WB 975.2. 4. Reproach, censure: YQX 1576.18. 5. A plan, idea: YQX 1176.17. See also jijie

jijiao 戟角, 矛 ~ (jijijiao) Animal horns: YQX 1253.10
**jijiao[ˈz]** 急脚子 (jijiaoz) Quick-footed messenger: WB 719.12. Also jizu ~足

**jijie** 計結 (jijiel) A plan, idea (= 計較): ZXZY 177.15. Also jijiao 計較

**jijie** 基也 (jijiei) See jiejie

**jijie[ˈli]** 急節裹 (jijielii) See jiqie[ˈli]

**ji’jinglie** 急驚列 (jijinglieh) See jingjie

**jike’z** 急科子,吉～ (jihkez) Changeable; unpredictable: DADIAN 418

**jili jianli** 即里渐里,积里~里 (jilijianlii) See jiqie[ˈli]

**jili shashang yehuakai** 假上文章 (jilishashang yeehuakai) A rare occurrence; undeveloped talent (wild flowers blooming where seeds were cast on sand): YQX 485.3

**jiliao gutu** 吉炤古突 (jilialgutu) See jiding gedan

**jiliu** 即流 (jiliu) 1. Handsome, good-looking; fit. Variants: 流, 嘿, 嘿。2. Fragile, delicate, thin: DXX 149.12. Variants: 嘿, 嘿, 流, 嘿

**jiliu** 射柳 (jiliuu) See sheliu

**jililu gela** 急留圪刺 (jililuguahela) Natural, unrefined state: WB 890.18

**jililu gudu** 急流骨都 (jililugudu) See jililu gudu

**jililu gulu** 急留骨碌,~古闺 (jililuguluh) Rolling, tumbling (coins): YQX 236.19; (a human head): YQX 1294.8. Also jililu gulu ~流~都

**jimang zuolu** 蹲忙作碌 (jimalng zuolu) To rush, hurry: HUJI III 86.18

**jimen** 階門 (jiimmel) Gentry household: CSD 27.9

**jimou** 機謀 (jimou) Resourceful: MZJ 141.1

**jimu** 即目 (jimu) At present: DXX 3.2

**jinao** 激怒,急 ~ (jinao) See niaoji

**jinian** 記念 (jinianh) See jidian

**jinian** 積年 (jinianl) Old-timer, veteran: YQX 1263.12

**jimu** 即目 (jimu) To take flight: YQX 1186.6

**jili shashang yehuakai** 假上文章 (jilishashang yeehuakai) A rare occurrence; undeveloped talent (wild flowers blooming where seeds were cast on sand): YQX 485.3

**jiriangrang** 急穰穰~穰~嚷嚷 (jirangrang) In distress, anguish: YQX 55.16

**jishe** 雞舌 (jishe) Lilac: YCJ 52.11

**jishe** 即世 (jisheh) 1. Experienced in worldly ways; shrewd, wily: DXX 69.9. 2. Flattery, honeyed words: YQSC II 109. Also qishi 七, jishi shishi ~ ~ ~

**jisousou** 聒縐 (jisousou) See jisusu

**jisusu** 聒縐 (jisusu) Sound of driving wind and rain: YQX 255.7. Also jisousou ~ 聒縐

**jitang** 街巷 (jitang) The envoi which closes each scene in the drama Mudanting 丹亭 (four lines of verse, each excerpted from a different Tang verse): HUJI III 41.6

**jitengteng** 急騰騰 (jitengteng) See jixuanxuan

**jitou[mi]** 齒頭米 (jitoumi) Seed pods of the water lily: YQX 1665.15. Also jidou'z ~豆子

**jixi** 潮恤 (jixi) Hunger and cold (xí = 憔): LZY 4.2
jia

jia 家 (jia) Suff. Noun or pronoun (pronounced 'ga'; 我 ~, 子弟 ~, 女孩儿 ~): WB 302.10. Variant: jie (pronounced jie) in words of time (一会 ~, 晚夜 ~, 每日 ~): WB 796.8. Variants: 假, 介, 伪, 假; for words of measure, used like 阿 (四五斗 ~, 六文 ~, 钱绫 ~): YQX 578.20;

adverbial, used like 般, 然, or 样: WB 73.18

jiabangzhong 加重 (jiabangzhong) Intimidating skill at “squeeze” or extortion: YQX 1428.8

jiachai 夹柴 (jiachai) To interfere, interrupt: DXX 68.5. Also jiachai ~ 权

jiacheng 侪程 (jiacheng) Narrow path between two walls: DXX 166.6

jiage [zhejie] [zhejie] 见地 (jiage [zhejie]) To fend off, take a defensive stand: DXX 43.2. Also gejie jiajie ~ ~ ~ 解, jiajie zhelan ~ ~ ~ 解, zhejie jiage ~ ~ ~ 隔

jiagangfu 加耕夫 (jiagangfu) Sharp axe: MZJ 200.4

jiaguoji 架国 (jiaguoji) See jiage [zhejie]

jiaguai 假乖 (jiaguai) To behave in an unreasonable manner; also, eccentric: YQX 566.7

jiabai zijinliang (jiabai zijinliang) To bridge two worlds with peace (bridge the sea with a span of gold): YQX 9.18

jiahaoh 假號 (jiahaoh) To be placed in the cangue: YQX 555.19

jiahuah 家畫 (jiahuah) Stocks (instrument of torture): DXX 164.9

jiahuo 家活, 火 ~, 伙 (jiahuo) 1. Household items, furnishings: WB 330.20. 2. Inheritance, property: YQX 1076.17

jiaji 家計 (jiaji) 1. Means of livelihood; family property: YQX 127.21. See also jia-yuan jiaji 2. Friend: YQX 274.7

jiajie’de 伽伽地 (jiajie’de) Reverently, solemnly: DXX 13.12

jiage 架格 (jiage) See jiage [zhejie]

jiagangfu 加耕夫 (jiagangfu) Sharp axe: MZJ 200.4

jiaguoji 架国 (jiaguoji) See jiage [zhejie]
jiajun 家君 (jiajun) See jiazhang
jiakeji 家克記 (jiakejih) Household matters; the proper way to run a family: YQX 1505.7
jialan 伽蓝. 伽 (jialan) See senglan
jiamen yin'z 家門引子 (miamein yinzh) See biaomu
jiamen zhongshi 家門終始 (jiamen zhongshi) See biaomu
jiamo 駕末 (jiammenoh) Actor in the role of king: YK 1.9
jia-nao[feng] 夾腦風 (jiaanaofeng) Imbecile; crazy person: YQX 916.9
jianie 假捏 (jianiene) To be deceitful: YQX 555.17
jia-nü 假奴 (jiaannui) Adopted daughter: THS 15.5
jiapitiao 甲皮條 (jiapitiiao) Leather thongs on armor: MZJ 684.6
jiapieqian 假掰欠 (jiapieqianh) See jiapiqian
jiapiqian 假毆欠 (jiapiqianh) See jiapiqian
jiapieqing 假撇清 (jiapiqieqinh) To feign innocence or purity: YQX 241.19. Also jiapiqian ~ ~欠
jiaqi 炳七 (jiaqi) "Tight seven" (dice roll of 2, 3, 2): YQX 150.12
jia'r-shang 架兒上 (jiahr shahng) On one’s person: YQX 1505.11
jiarao 假牢 (jiaraoh) 1. If: YQX 377.1. 2. Although, even though; granted that: DXX 158.7
jiasanying 加四硬 (jiasanyihng) Arduous task: YQX 272.14
jiashao 搶梢. 撐梢 (jiashao) Cangue: YQX 271.14
jiasheng'de 家生的 (jiashengde) Children of household slaves: WB 317.16
jiashengqiao 家生俏 (jiashengqiaoh) See jiasheng shaoer
jiasheng shaoer 家生俏兒 (jiasheng shaoerl) Ingrates and scoundrels (degenerate offspring of household servants and slaves): YQX 1375. 4. Also jiashengqiao ~ ~俏.
jia'zhongshao 家中 ~ (jiazhongshao) See jia'zhongshao
jia'zhongshao ~ 中 ~ (jia'zhongshiao ~ 中) jiasheng xiaoer ~ ~俏.
jiasheng xiaoer 家生俏兒 (jiasheng xiaoer) See jiasheng shaoer
jiashou 甲首 (jiashou) Head of a group of twenty households in Yuan times: YQX 406.10
jiashou 家手 (jiashu) Family lineage: MDT 16.14
jiashui 假睡 (jiashuih) To lie down fully dressed: YQX 1159.5
jiasi 假似 (jiasi) Supposing, if: YQX 690.14
jiatie 駕帖 (jiahtie) Imperial command: MDT 271.4
jiatou 甲頭 (jiahtou) Officer in charge of coolies or prisoners indentured to a monastery or temple: ZXZY 55.4
jia'[xia] 駕下 (jiaxiah) Your majesty, his majesty: YQX 1.8
jiaxian 假限 (jiaxianh) Leave of absence: WB 134.18
jiaxiong 家兄 (jiaxiongh) Fig. Money: YQX 298.10
jiayi 假姨 (jiayiyi) See hugugu
jiayuan jiaji 家緣家計 (jiayuann jiajih) Family wealth and property: YQX 127.21. See also jiaji
jiayue 假弱 (jiayueh) Sing-song girl kept by a private household: YQX 796.9
jia'z 架子 (jiazh) See yijia'z
jiayi 假姨 (jiayi) See hugugu
jiayuan jiaji 家緣家計 (jiayuann jiajih) Family wealth and property: YQX 127.21. See also jiaji
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jiayuan 家緣 (jiayuann) See hugugu
jiayuan 家緣 (jiayuann) See hugugu
jiayuan 家緣 (jiayuann) See hugugu
jiayuan 家緣 (jiayuann) See hugugu
jian

jian 尖 (jian) See qian
jian 粽 (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 漆 (jian) To pour on the ground (libation to the dead): YQX 1510.4
jianbie 兼并 (jianbiel) 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
jianbuchang 見不長 (jiahnbuhchalng) Insufficient knowledge or experience; also, shortsighted: YQX 1380.15
jiancha 踐踏 (jiahnchaa) See chata
jiancha 監察 (jianchal) To make distinctions (jia = 鑑): YQX 1081.14
jianchuan yankou 箭穿雁口 (jiahnchuan yahnkoou) Fig. Unable to speak of thoughts or feelings (goose with an arrow through its beak): YQX 1257.2. Also jianchuan yanzui ~ ~ ~ ~嘴. See also goua yankou
jianchuan yanzui 箭穿雁嘴 (jianhchuan yahnzui) See jianchuan yankou
jiandan liangtoutuo 尖擔兩頭脫 (jiandahn liaangtoltuo) 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 riyue 肩擔日月 (jiandahn rib-yueh) To shoulder the nation’s burdens: CSD 41.12
jiandizi 貧子弟 (jiandihzii) Worthless slut: YQX 50.4
jiandie 間諜,~迭,~疊 (jiandieh) To obstruct; sow discord: DXX 93.12
jianda 到 (jianfah) To become a nun (shave the hair): YQX 899.12
jianfeng 見風 (jianfeng) To ask for toilet privileges (prisoner): YQX 1123.15. Also fangfeng 放～
jian-gan 箭幹,~杆 (jiahngan) Fig. Heavy downpour (raining arrow shafts): YQX 255.19
jianhebao 剪荷包 (jianhehobao) Pickpocket, cutpurse: MZJ 677.14
jianji 見機 (jianji) 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
jianji 兼加 (jianji) See jialia
jianji 截肢 (jianji) Reeds, rushes: YQX 710.17
jianjiang 賤降 (jianhjiahng) (Humble) birthday (one’s own or a relative’s): WB 103.1
jianjie 刑界 (jianjihjeh) Precious sword’s song as it strikes the death blow: WB 69.3
jianjiepu 截裁鋪 (jianjielhpuh) Fabric shop: YQX 399.8
jianke 剣客 (jiankekheh) Skilled sword maker: MZJ 436.3
jianke 截裁 (jiankheh) Skilled sword maker: MZJ 436.3
jiankou’r 捎口兒 (jiankooko) Something delectable: YQX 800.19
jiankuo 間隔 (jiankuoh) Separated by a long distance: WB 282.3
jianlie 間列 (jianlieh) To intermingle: DXX 6.13
jianmo 肩糜 (jianmoh) Shoulders shaking, trembling: DXX 62.7
jianmudan weiniu 截牡丹喂牛 (jianmudan weihniul) To waste a precious thing, misuse something of value (cut a peony to feed an ox): YQX 1343.4
jiannan 見年 (jiannhiahn) This current year: YQX 413.19
jianpu 監鋪 (jianpoo) Jail cell: HUJI III 105.1
jianqie 僭竊 (jiahnqieh) Ill-gotten fame or position: WB 59.14
jianqu 見觀 (jiahnquh) Opinions, insight, judgment: MZJ 88.9
jian’r 简兒 (jiaanr) See jiantie’r
jianshen’li 間深裏 (jianshenlii) Over a span of time; also, critical juncture: YQX 494.3
jianshi 見識 (jiahnshih) 1. Views, opinions; understanding, knowledge: YQX 1505.8. 2. Plans, methods, tricks: WB 55.7. 3. Martial arts skills: WB 754.15
jianshi 檢屍 (jiaanshi) To perform an autopsy: YQX 675.11
jianshi 監寺 (jianshi) Budd. Abbot of a monastery: YYCD 734
jiantang 建湯 (jiahnntang) Variety of tea: WB 77.21
jiantie’r 簡帖兒 (jiantie’r) Letter (usually a love letter): written document: WB 289.8. Also jian’z ～子, jian’r ～～
jiantou 剪頭 (jiancountou) At the start; from the beginning: ZXZY 178.4
jiantou zhiwei 見頭知尾 (jiancountou zhiwei) See titou zhiwei
jiantu’r yangyingzhan 見兔兒颱鷹鶉 (jiancountu’r yahngyingzhan) See jiantu’r yangzhuan
jiantu’r yangzhuan 見兔兒漾磯 (jiancountu’r yangzhuan) Fig. To make the most of an opportunity; fleece a naive brothel patron (to hurl bricks at a rabbit): YQX 887.5. Also jiantu’r yangyingzhan ～～～颱鷹鶉
jianweng fanpen 演鶯瘡盆 (jianweng fanpeln) Fig. Heavy downpour (overturned crocks and upended basins)
jianxi 見喜 (jianxii) Wedding night: MZJ 205.11
jianyu 見詛 (jianyuh) Instructions, advice (from a superior): YQX 144.7
jian’z 雞子 (jianzh) Shuttlecock kicked between players (leather- or cloth-wrapped coin with a feather through the central round hole; jian = 雞): YQX 580.4
jian’z 簡子 (jianzh) See jiantie’r
jianzao 見造 (jianzhaoh) My humble birth (zao = the eight horary characters marking one’s birth): YQX 721.6
jianzhen 見陣 (jianzhuhn) To array for battle: LZY 147.9
jianzhong buda genggu liantong 見鐘不打去煉銅 (jianzhong buhdaa gehngguh liantolng) Prov. To give up a bird in hand for one in the bush; reject ready opportunity for a more distant goal (not ring a bell at hand but cast a new one): YQX 887.20. Also jianzhong buda zhuzhongqiao ～～～鑄中斬
jianzhong buda zhuzhongqiao 見鐘不打鑄中斬 (jianzhong buhdaa zhuzhongqiao) See jianzhong buda genggu liantong
jianzhuan 滅粒 ~ 殘 (jianzhuan) Lady’s dressing case: DADIAN 623

jiang 强 (jiangh) Obstinate, defiant: WB 265.3
jiangbang 將傍 (jiangbahng) To have concern for; aid, support: WB 10.14
jiangjiu 講究 (jiangjiu) To discuss; criticize: WB 412.11
jiangjunzhu 將軍柱 (jiangjunzhuh) Pillory post for tying up criminals for punishment: YQX 1496.2
jiangli daitao 將李大桃 (jiangli daih-taol) Fig. To shift the blame (substitute peaches for pears)
jiangluo shenhu 經羅深護 (jiangluo shenhuh) Fig. Cloistered recesses of the women’s quarters: PPJ 47.2
jiangmei zuoyou 將沒做有 (jiangmei zuoyouh) To lie: WB 301.15
jiangshou 糟手 (jiangshouh) Nuisance, bother (sticks to the hand): YANG I 277.2
jiangshuifan 江水饭 (jiangshuifahn) Rice gruel: YQX 1510.4
jiangtai 竹台 (jiahtaitai) Candlestick: WB 289.2
jiangxi 将息 (jiangxi) 1. To rest, recuperate; also, care for: YQX 1371.19. 2. To live, pass the days: YQX 1660.6. 3. Take care of yourself (polite phrase in parting): WB 96.19
jiangxi 將惜 (jiangxi) See paixi
jiangyao 江瑶 (jiangyaol) Oysters, mussels: THS 38.6
jiangzun linbei 降尊臨卑 (jiangzun 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 (=把 or 叫): LZY 114.3
jiao 角 (jiao) 1. Trumpet of leather, wood or bamboo, sounded in military manoeuvres (called huajiao 胡角 when decorated): DXX 40.5. Also pronounced jue 2. Means. 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 攻杯. 校 (jiaobei) See bei-jiao[‘r]
jiaobie 焦懶 (jiaobie) 1. Restless with anxiety; impatient: WB 189.5. 2. Depressed: WB 946.21. Also jiaojia biebie ～～～, jiaopie ～懶
jiaocai 嬌才 (jiaocai) See qiaocai 嬌才.
jiaochacha 叫喳喳 (jiaochacha) See jiao-yaya

jiaochan 納纓 (jiaochahn) Household expenses: DADIAN 820
jiaochang yangji 叫唱揚疾 (jiaochahn yangjih) To utter a loud shout: MZJ 258.14. Also jiaode changche ～得暢嘯
jiaochuang 交床 (jiaochualng) See huchuang
jiaoda'zhe naoshao'z 腳打著腦梢子.～搭～～～ (jiaodaazhe naoshaoalz) To act quickly, hurriedly (run so hard as to kick the back of the head): YQX 194.14. Also jiaota'zhe naoshao ～踏～～
jiaoda 教道 (jiaodaoh) To instruct, train: YQX 1256.7
jiao'de changche 叫得暢嘯 (jiaodehne changcheh) See jiaochang yangji
jiaodu quchang 搖肚姐腸 (jiaoduquchahng) See jiaquoba
Jiaofangsi 教坊司 (jiaofalsngsi) Entertainment Bureau: YQX 882.6
jiaogan 焦乾 (jiaogan) Short of cash, hard up: YQX 209.14
jiaogao budi 腳高步低 (jiaogao budi) To walk with unsteady steps (drunk): YQX 1644.18
Jiaogong 蚊宮 (jiaogong) Underwater palace of the Water Dragon: MZJ 530.7
jiaoguan 嫖慣 (jiaoguahn) See jiaoqun
jiao[hao] 紮好 (jiaohahao) To recover; heal (=痊): WB 10.5. Also jiaoke ～可
jiaohua 叫化, 敎 (jiaohhua) To beg in the streets: YQX 121.4
jiaohua'tou 叫化頭, 敎花 (jiaohhua'tou) Beggar: YQX 1111.10. Also jiaohuazi ～子
jiaohuazi 叫化子 (jiaohuazii) See jiaohua'tou
jiaojia 交加 (jiaojia) 1. Jumbled, confused; all mixed up: WB 14.19. Also jiaoza ～雜, ～雜, jianjia ～兼. 2. Fierce, intimidating: DXX 44.3. Variant: 驕～
jiao jiao biebie: 惊慌失措 (jiao jiao biebie). See jiao biebie.

jiaojie 叫街 (jiaojie) To beg in the streets: YQX 130.15

jiao jie 矣 (jiaojie) Unsociable and eccentric: HUIH III 67.13

jiaok e 脍可 (jiaok e) See jiao [hao]

jiaoke 觉可 (jiaokee) Rather good, O.K.

jiaoli 异果 (jiaoli) Exotic fruit of immortality: CSD 71.14

jiaoling 胜翎 (jiaoling) Feathers on an arrow: MZJ 353.13

jiaoma 大马 (jiaoma) To fight on horseback: ZXZY 150.4

jiaomai 脚迈 (jiaomai) See yaomai

jiaomener 教门儿 (jiaomener) A type or kind of person: YQX 1259.16

jiaonainai 娇女 (jiaonainai) Lady living a life of comfort and luxury: ZXZY 3.1

jiaopen 脚盆 (jiaopen) See zhilu

jiaopie 脚撇 (jiaopie) See jiaobie

jiaqi 交契 (jiaqi) Friendship: WB 5.14

jiaqiaopi 脚俏皮 (jiaqiaopi) Errand runner. Also jiaoshao ~ 橘~

jiaqie 娇怯, 橘, ~ (jiaqie) See qiaqie

jiaqieqie 娇怯怯 (jiaqieqie) See qiaqie

jiaqu 交觑 (jiaqu) To examine and diagnose: WB 9.21

jiaqu 口 (jiaqu) Reckless talk, nonsense: DADIAN 829

jiaquban 拐伴 (jiaquban) Vile, wicked woman: YQX 1123.14. Also jiaodu qu-chang ~ 肚 ~ 睫, quba ~ ~

jiaor 玖儿 (jiaor) See bei jiao['r']

jiaose 脚色 (jiaose) 1. Education, training; curriculum vitae: YQX 273.6. 2. Entertainer, actor: ZXZY 4.3

jiaoshao 脚梢 (jiaoshao) Toes: WB 29.5

jiaoshaopa 鮨飾物 (jiaoshaopa) Finely woven silk kerchief: MZJ 460.1

jiaoshaopi 脚梢皮 (jiaoshaopi) See jiaoshao

jiaosaotian 脚梢天 (jiaosaotian) To be knocked for a loop (feet in the air): YQX 1291.2

jiaoshi 教師 (jiaoshi) Martial arts master; master of entertainment arts including theater and music: YQX 1577.6. Also jiaoshou ~ 手, ~ 首, Jiao' tou ~ 頭

jiaoshou 教手, ~ 首 (jiaoshou) See jiaoshi

jiaosuo 教唆 (jiaosuo) To incite to evil: YQX 80.7

jiaota'zhe naoshao 脚踏着腦杓 (jiaota'zhe naoshao) See jiaoda'zhe naoshao

jiaotang 脚湯 (jiaotang) Footbath: SHZ c57

jiaoti 娃cola (jiaoti) To act the coquette; act the spoiled child: CSD 34.3

jiaotiao 脚挑 (jiaotiao) See bei jiao['r']

jiao tou 角頭 (jiaotou) Place: YQX 607.7

jiao tou 角頭 (jiaotou) See Jiaoshi

jiao tou 脚頭 (jiaotou) Tracks; footprints (where one has been): YQX 200.3

jiaotouqi 脚頭妻 (jiaotouqi) First wife: YK 125.10

jiaotou zhangfu 脚頭丈夫 (jiaotou zhangfu) See jiejiao['xu']

jiaotu 植園, 脚, ~ 梳 (jiaotu) Mythical animals painted on the doors of officials in ancient times: WB 322.9. Also bajiaotu 八~

jiaowei 娃尾 (jiaowei) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (a famous music aficionado put his instrument on the fire after he observed its special wood being used for kindling): MZJ 4.4
### jiaowu 114 jieji

**jiaowu** (jiaowu) See qiaowu

**jiaowu** 清消 (jiaowu) To eliminate, get rid of: YQX 804.10

**jiaowu** 做醜, 做, 作, 做 (jiaowu) Deceitful; crafty, cunning: WB 344.4

**jiaowu** 做出 (jiaowu) To call out, shout: YQX 127.15. Also jiaochacha -

**jiaowu** 做音 (jiaowu) Sound of the xiao flute: MZJ 78.10.

**jiaowu** 交阳 (jiaowu) Illness taking a turn for the better: WB 11.10. See also jiaowu ～

**jiaowu** 交椅, 交 (jiaowu) See huchuang

**jiaowu** 交形 (jiaowu) See jiaowu

**jiaowu** jinghe 膠因勢折 (jiaowu jinghe) The strong can be undermined (sufficient strength can break the glue on a bow): MZJ 477.6

**jiaowu** 郊原 (jiaowu) Wild, uninhabited regions: MZJ 136.14

**jiaowu** 內子 (jiaowu) Room: YQX 392.21

**jiaowu** 內子 (jiaowu) In a (dark) corner, in secret; also, secretly.

**jiaowu** 交旨 (jiaowu) See jiaowu

**jiaowu** 角枕 (jiaowu) Pillow fashioned of ox horn: MZJ 279.10

**jiaowu** zhisha 腳支沙 (jiaowu) Slippery underfoot: MDT 34.9

**jiaowu** jiaozong 竣縱 (jiaowu) To pamper, indulge: YQX 919.18. Also jiaoguan ～

#### jie

**jie** 介 (jie) 1. To pantomime gestures, actions or expressions in the Ming chuanqi dramas (ke in Yuan dramas): YQX 1657.20. 2. See jia 家 (2)

**jie** 解 (jie) Also pronounced xie

**jie** 解 (jie) 1. To resist with a counter military tactic: YQX 644.19. 2. Dao. Death: YQX 644.19

**jie** 解 (jie) 1. To pawn: PPJ 117.12.  2. To send under escort: YQX 253.16. Also pronounced xie

**jie** 解 (jie) Buddhist priest role in dramas: WB 272.17

**jie** 劫巴, 綁巴 (jieba) See bajie

**jie** 借不 得, ～～得, 借～～ (jiebi) See bajie

**jie** 增 nécessaire (jiaowu xiaozai) See jieji

**jie** 健妙 (jiaowu) To serve the state (plan and administrate): THS 101.5

**jie** 增除 (jiaowu) See jieji

**jie** jiedang 僚當 (jiaowu) To pawn: PPJ 73.8

**jie** jieding 僉定 (jiaowu) To be fated, be destined: DADIAN 472

**jie** jiedushi 僉度使 (jiaowu) Regional high commissioner: WB 42.13

**jie** jieduan 僉斷 (jiaowu) To decide a case, reach a verdict: YQX 1608.16

**jie** jiefang 借場 (jiaowu) Woodblocks struck to attract spectators: YQX 1650.15. Also xingshui 醒木, 睡, xingshui 醒睡

**jie** jiegai 增給 (jiaowu) See jieji

**jie** jiegai 僉給 (jiaowu) Prestige, respect: YQX 935.15

**jie** jiegai 增給 (jiaowu) See jieji

**jie** jiegai 僉給 (jiaowu) To collude with, be in league with: YQX 165.11

**jie** jiegai 借鼓 (jiaowu) Drum struck at dawn to open the market: MZJ 275.10

**jie** jieguo 借果 (jiaowu) 1. To bring to a conclusion, resolve a situation: YQX 1092.10.  2. To kill, murder: YQX 242.16

**jie** jiehe 介和 (jiaowu) To intervene, mediate; also, be reconciled: ZXZY 206.4

**jie** jiehen 傑層 (jiaowu) See jieji

**jie** jieji 假機 (jiaowu) 1. Lieutenant (= 童結): YQX 1402.6.  2. Comic, jesting role
jieji  115  jiezhu

jieji 童级 (jieljil)  Lieutenant: LZY 72.8.
    See also jieji 捷基、機基
jiejiao 種腳 (jiejiaao)  Second husband or
    wife: YQSC II 175.  Also jiaotou zhangfu
    ～頭丈夫
jiejie 劫劫 (jieljiel)  Busy, energetic: SQX 169
jiejie baba 结結巴巴 (jieljiel baba)  See
    baba jiejie
jiejuie 結絕 (jieljuel)  1. To reach a verdict,
    wind up a case: YQX 676.1.  2. To conclude:
    DXX21.13.  Also jiezhi～結
jiejuan 結糾 (jieljuan)  To deal with, under-
    take: WB 14.17
jiejiang 漢郎, 傑～ (jieljiang)  Budd. Monk
    ("buldy"): WB 264.17
jiejiangpi 蟴蝨皮 (jieljiangpil)  See ge-
    langpi
jie'le guo’r’di 接了鍋兒低 (jiele guo’rdii)  Down and out,
    nothing in the pot: YQX 196.8
jielei 解利 (jieliei)  Dysentery (= 滅痢): WB 10.3
jieiu 霞柳 (jielu)  See sheliu
jieman 揭慢 (jieman)  To lift the stage
    door curtain at the play's end: MZJ 81.12
jiemeng 揭夢 (jiemeng)  See yuanmeng
jiemo 結末, ～抹, ～磨 (jielmoh)  1. To
    end up: LZY 120.2.  2. To finish, bring to a
    conclusion: LZY 117.1
jieniu 結扭, ～妞 (jielniu)  To seize, hold,
    clutch: YQX 1115.18.  Also jiezhao～住,
    jiezao～着
jieqi  115  jiezhu
jieqi 階砌 (jielqihu)  See jieji
jierang 解讓我 (jiereang)  To neutralize a
    curse by performing certain rituals: YQX 1017.1
jieri 刑日 (jieli)  On the same day; at
    once: YQX 540.10
jieshi 戒師 (jielshi)  Budd. Monks or nuns:
    WB 572.11
jieshuo 節朔 (jielshuo)  New Year period:
    YQX 1262.11
jiesheng 接線 (jielsheng)  See jieji
jie'erang ～ (jielshang)  To neutralize a
    curse by performing certain rituals: YQX 1017.1
jie'er 媳女 (jielri)  On the same day; at
    once: YQX 540.10
jieshi 聽事 (jielshi)  See jiejuie
jie'shao 接肖 (jielshao)  See jiejuie
jie'sheng ～ (jielsheng)  See jiejuie
jiezhai 結財 (jielzhai)  To clear up debts:
    YQX 197.15
jiezhao 結唆 (jielzhao)  To wed (drink the
    nuptial toast: MDT 188.1
jiezhao ～ (jielzhao)  See jieniu
jiezheng 結證 (jielzheng)  See jiejuie
jiezhengu ～ (jielzhengu)  See jiejuie
jiezhuzhao ～ (jielzhuzhao)  See jiejuie
jiezhui 結住 (jielzhui)  See jiejuie
jiezhui ～ (jielzhui)  See jiejuie
jiezi
jiezi 解 子 (jiehzi) Prisoner’s escort: YQX 636.19

jin
jinban 禁 班 (jinhban) Ranks of officials at a palace audience: YCJ 31.12
jinbangbang 禁 邦 邦 (jiinbangbang) Bound tightly (bangbang = 邦邦): YQX 1618.6. Also jinbengbeng ~ 绑 绑
jinbengbeng 禁 绑 绑 (jiinbengbeng) See jinbangbang
jinbian zhilu 鞠 全 (jiinbian zhiluh) May you guide me safely to my destination (prayer to a god or spirit): MZJ 198.7. See also shengshou zhelan
jinbu’d e gua’r roumbao 近不的瓜 兒 援 馬 包 (jinhuhde guar roumbaabo) 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 (jinhbuhjiin) Fast, urgent: WB 260.10
jinchaike 金 鈴 客 (jinhchaikhe) Prostitute: YQX 844.13
jinchang’r 盡 場 兒 (jiinchaangr) 1. Completely 2. In the end; to the end; as a result: YQX 431.21
jincheng 金 頎 (jincheng) Elegant teacup: WB 77.18
jinchuan 金 船 (jinchuulan) Fig. Capacious wine vessel: MZJ 692.5
jinchuang 金 長 (jinchuang) 1. Emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties; 2. The palace (Ming): YQX 158.6
jinchuangyao 金 長 藥 (jinchuangyao) Balm for healing a wound: SHZ 86o. Also jinqianguangyao ~ 藥 ~
jindang 禁 唐 (jindang) To suffer, endure (usually prefaced by 無): WB 585.9. Also jinnai 無 jinshou 受
jindi 盛 古 (jindii) All, entirely, completely
jindou 筋 功 , 功 功, 准 功, 功 功, 金, 准, 巬 ~ (jindou) To turn a somersault: WB 659.7
Jindou fang’li 激 徒 房 裏 (jindou falng-lii) Acrobatics studio (division of the Jiao-fangsi 教坊司 Entertainment Bureau in Ming times): MZJ 722.4
jinlu 金 駕 (jinlu) Ox harnessed (to pull a cart): PPJ 19.7
jinsong 津 直 (jinsong) See jinsong
jinshou 金 粉 (jinshou) Woman’s makeup made with white lead: THS 138.1
jinfeng 金 風 (jinfeng) Autumn wind: DXX 2.3
jin-gou 金 駕 (jingou) Palace aqueduct: PPJ 84.3
jingu 今 古 (jinguu) Story, tale, history (古今 is sometimes reversed to accommodate rhyme): YQX 640.17
jingu 鼓 (jinguu) Drum in the palace for marking time: MZJ 31.1
Jinguyuan 金 盆 園 (jinguyualn) Name of a famous garden; exquisite garden: YQX 845.7
jingua 金 礼 (jingua) Ceremonial weapon carried in processions by imperial bodyguards: YQX 539.13
jinguan’li 禁 經 (jinguanlii) In crisis; also, an important juncture; YQX 208.3
jinhai 禁 海 (jinhaih) To mistreat; also, be at the mercy of others: WB 300.4
jinhe 金 鏡 (jinhel) Metal candleholder shaped like a lily pad: WB 289.2
jinhudong 錦胡洞 (jinhuludong) See jinhutong

jinhutong 錦胡同，～街～ (jinhultong) Place of enchantment and romance: YQX 1095.1. Also jinhudong ~ ~洞

jinhuaqiao 金花橋 (jinhuaqiao) See wuhua gongqiao

jinhuan'tou 錦園頭 (jinhualntoul) See jintao'tou

jinhui 金徽 (jinhui) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (its elegantly carved bridges): MZJ 599.1

Jinji 金雞 (jinji) 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 (jinjilie) See jing'jilie

jinjia 金甲 (jinjia) Honor roll for third degree jinshi 进士 graduates (names were written on gold paper): DXX 157.14

jinjia 櫛架，～飾，～加 (jinjah) To resist, oppose: PPJ 177.1

jinjia yusuo 金枷玉鎖 (jinjia yuhsuo) Fig. Sons and daughters as burdens (gold shackles and jade fetters): WB 977.13

jinjie 金界 (jinjie) Buddha. Lecture hall in a temple: WB 298.20

jinjie 顙齟 (jinjie) To gnash the teeth in anger: MZJ 540.12

jin'lai 今來 (jinlai) Recently: WB 456.3

jinlu 禁錶 (jinlul) Incense brazier: YQX 336.14

Jinmamen 金馬門 (jinmaamen) Gate in the Han palace for scholars and degree holders (later associated with the Hanlin Academy): YQX 1656.4. Also Jinmen ~ ~

Jinmen 金門 (jinmen) See Jinmamen

jinmamen 金馬門 (jinmaamen) Palace doors, gates (=宮禁門): MZJ 365.3

Jinnu 金奴 (jinnu) Xiwangmu 西王母, Queen Mother of the West: DXX 112.4

jinnue 禁虧 (jinnueh) To worry, annoy: CSD 195.9

jinpai 金牌 (jinpai) See hutoupai, and shijian jinpai

jinpaitiangjun 盤盤將軍 (jinpaitiangjun) Glutton: YQX 101.10. Also jingshan jiangjun 淨～～

jinpian 錦片 (jinpian) 1. Felicitous (marriage): YQX 1146.9. 2. Prosperous (personal or family fortunes)

jinpingren 錦屏人 (jinpingren) Woman secluded in the women's apartments: MDT 45.12

jinpingsi 錦屏司 (jinpingsi) House of prostitution

jinpux 金浦 (jinpux) Plectrum for the guqin 古琴: DXX 133.2

jinqiangyao jiqiangyao (jinqiangyao) See jinchuangyao

jinqiangyao (jinqiangyao) See jinchuangyao

jinqie 緊切 (jinqie) Urgent: LZY 145.4

jinde 金雀 (jinque) Bird-shaped gold hair ornament: DXX 10.4

jinsong 今送 (jinsong) Funeral expenses: SHZ c11. Also jinfa ~ ~

jinshen 金神 (jinshen) Personally: YQX 366.10

Jinshen qisha 金神七殺 (jinshenqisha) Demon god

jin[sheng] 噙聲，禁～ (jinsheng) To remain silent, shut up: WB 38.9

jinsong 津送 (jinsong) Funeral expenses: SHZ c11. Also jinfa ~ ~

jinshen qisha 金神七殺 (jinshenqisha) Demon god

jin[shou] 禁受 (jinshou) See jin'dang

jinsheng 津送 (jinsong) Funeral expenses: SHZ c11. Also jinfa ~ ~

jinsheng 津送 (jinsong) Funeral expenses: SHZ c11. Also jinfa ~ ~

jintang 金堂 (jintang) Bridal suite: HUII III 59.15

jintao'r 錦套兒 (jintao'r) See jintao'tou
**jing**

**jing** (jihng) 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* 裝.

**jingban** 淨辨 (jihngbiahn) See *jingban* 1. Good method, plan: YQX 1461.16. 2. Quiet, peaceful: YQX 1500.14. Also *jingbian* ~辨.

**jingbian** 維板兒 (jingbaanr) *Budd.* Woodblocks from which sutras are printed (contains a roster of all the Buddhas): YQX 451.9. Also *yinbian* 印 ~.

**jingbian** 淨辨 (jihngbiahn) See *jingban* 1. Good method, plan: YQX 1461.16. 2. Quiet, peaceful: YQX 1500.14. Also *jingbian* 印 ~.

**jingban** 靜鈔 (jihngbiahn) See *jingban* 1. Good method, plan: YQX 1461.16. 2. Quiet, peaceful: YQX 1500.14. Also *jingbian* 印 ~.

**jingbian** 木板兒 (jingbaanr) *Budd.* Woodblocks from which sutras are printed (contains a roster of all the Buddhas): YQX 451.9. Also *yinbian* 印 ~.

**jingbian** 潔辨 (jihngbiahn) See *jingban* 1. Good method, plan: YQX 1461.16. 2. Quiet, peaceful: YQX 1500.14. Also *jingbian* 印 ~.

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**jingbian** 木板兒 (jingbaanr) *Budd.* Woodblocks from which sutras are printed (contains a roster of all the Buddhas): YQX 451.9. Also *yinbian* 印 ~.
jingjiren 驚人，景～(jiingjireln) One under house arrest for robbery: YQX 20.21
jingjieqi 旅節旗 (jingjelqi) Flags and banners carried before a general: MZJ 233.1
jingju 驚驚 (jingjju) Startled, alarmed: MZJ 501.9
jingjunsuo 沖所 (jiingjunsuo) Detention place for eunuchs: CSD 34.6
jingling 精令 (jingling) Spirit: WB 347.6
jingluozai diaotong’li 落在吊桶裏 (jiingluohzai diaohtongli) Impossible; contradictory (well lowered into a well bucket): YQX 1003.1
jinglü 腻蠅 (jinglü) You utter ass!: YQX 1168.11
jinguu 鏡模 (jiingmul) Example, model: MDT 17.1
jingpan jiangjun 潤盤將軍 (jiingpan jiangjun) See jinpan jiangjun
jingqi 士妻 (jingqi) Fig. Lowly wife (wears bramble hairpins): SHZ c7. Also jingfu ~婦
jingqian 經錢 (jingqian) Money paid a Daoist or Buddhist priest to chant sutras: YQX 854.4
jingsi 敬思 (jingsi) Romantically devoted (originally 煦思): WB 288.8
jing’ tou 境頭.景～(jiingjto) Hallucinatory state or trance: YQX 1673.3
jingtzu zhengsang 境土爭桑 (jiingtzu zhengsang) To squabble over land or property: YQX 1378.1
jingwan 晶丸 (jiingwaln) White meat of the lichee: CSD 71.14
jingxi 精細 (jingxih) 1. To be alert, be in control of one’s senses: YQX 1646.17. 2. Smart, clever: YQX 365.10. 3. Highly skilled, careful, painstaking: WB 940.10. 4. Sharp (tongued): WB 348.16
jingxing 景星 (jiingxing) Lucky Star (shines only for an enlightened government): THS I.7. Also Dexing 德～
jingyi 旌異 (jingyih) Distinctive talent: MZJ 623.5
jingyunxian 景雲現 (jiingyunxian) See qingyunxian
jiu 鐐百，～伯，～陌，久白 (jiuubai) Daft, out of one’s mind; also, to lose one’s senses: DXX 20.10
jiubadai 酒布袋 (jiubadai) Cloth wine sack: YQX 725.4
jiucai 氓采 (jiucai) Wilderness: JQX 645.2
jiuchong tongfengque 業重龍鳳閣 (jiuchong tongfengque) See juchong[tian]
jiuchong[tian] 九重天 (jiuchong[tian]) Deep recesses of the palace (emperor’s dwelling place): WB 67.18. Also jiuchong tongfengque ～龍鳳閣
jiuchuan 酒船 (jiuchuan) Fig. Wine cup: YQX 883.12
jiuconglong 慶從龍 (jiuconglong) Loyal old official serving the emperor: YFG 1.12
jiudhi 就地里 (jiudhili) See jiu’di
jiufan qihan 九返七還 (jiufan qihan) Loyal official serving the emperor: YFG 1.12
jiugai 九垓 (jiugai) Highest reaches of heaven: YQX 1707.21
jiugusuo 九股索 (jiuguussuoo) Heavy cable of leather and hemp fiber cast to snare the enemy; WB 67.10. See also hongmiantao

jiuhuandan 九還丹 (jiuhuanandan) Dao. Immortality pill: MZJ 24.12. Also jiuhuandan 道. See also jiuhuan

jiuhuan qifan 九還七返 (jiuhuahnqifaan) See qifan jiuhuan

jiuhun 九闕 (jiuhun) Palace gates: THS 264.4

jiuji sanhuai 九棟三槐 (jiuji sanhuai) Ranks of court officials: MZJ 303.7

jiujie sanshi 九級三市 (jiujie sanshi) Streets of the capitol: MDT 257.8

jiujiutou 酒浸頭 (jiujiuhntoul) See jiuzaotou

jiujing 九京 (jiuujing) Netherworld: THS 91.1. Also Jiuyou 九幽

jiujing popi 九景破皮 (jiuujing popil) Troublemaker (always in trouble with the law): WB 73.9

jiujiu 九九 (jiujiu) Valient, proud (=*L^L): WB 116.9

jiujiu 九九 (jiujiu) See xiaoxian

jiukutou 酒客 (jiukuh) Tavern: ZXZY 205.13

jiu'li 就裏 (jiu'lii) 1. The inside; details, inside story: YQX 195.18. 2. Inwardly; down inside: YQX 201.18. Also jiu'li 'li ~ 地 ~, jiu'r 'li ~ 兒 ~, jiu'zhong ~ 中

jiule sanzhen 九烈三貞 (jiuulieh sanczen) See sanzhen

jiuliudiu 舊流去, ~ 留 ~ (jiuuliudiu) Old: YQSC II 211

jiulu 酒垆 (jiulu) Tavern: DXX 2.8

jiumiao 九廈 (jiumiao) Imperial clan temple: CSD 139.15

jiuno 九陌 (jiunoh) City streets and boulevards: YQX 1269.18. See also jiubai

jiumotou 酒魔頭 (jiuoltoul) See jiuzaotou

jiupie 撤撤 (jiupie) To give up, abandon: YQX 484.3

jiuin 就親 (jiuqin) To marry; hold a wedding: WB 38.8

jiuqu 救取 (jiuqu) To save: LZY 147.4

jiuqu [tianxian] 九曲天險 (jiuqu tianxian) Yellow River: THS 239.6

jiu'li 就裏 (jiuhrlii) See jiulili

jiushiri 九十九 (jiu'zhiri) Three-month period: DXX 1.10

jiusou rouchaui 酒醜肉㦺 (jiusui rouchauh) To enjoy food and drink: MZJ 231.4

jiuwu'r 酒務兒 (jiuwuhoulr) Tavern, wine-shop: YQX 1121.2. Also wu'r ～

jiuyao 九耀 (jiuyao) Nine planetary gods: YQX 1708.3

jiuyou 九幽 (jiuyou) Netherworld: MZJ 623.13. Also Jiujing 九京

jiuyouhua 酒遊花 (jiuyouhua) Connoisseur of women and wine: YQX 898.19

jiuyuan 九院 (jiuyuan) The ranks or the profession of courtesans in Nanjing: THS 15.4

jiuyun 九澚 (jiuyun) Highly refined wine: YQX 818.4

jiuzaozou 酒糟頭 (jiuzaozoulr) Sot, a drunk: YQX 458.14. Also jiuzaiou ~ 浸 ~, jiuziatou ~ 魔 ~, zaotou ～～

jiu'zhong 就中 (jiu'zhong) See jiu'li

jiuzhuandan 九轉丹 (jiuzhuaandan) See jiuhuandan

jiuzuo 扯碎 (jiuzulo) To seize, clutch: YQX 640.11

ju 竹 (ju) See bolao

ju 超 (ju) See qie 超
**juban** 拘絆（jubahn）To restrain, restrict: MZJ 25.9

**jubao** 舉保（juubaao）To recommend: YQX 577.6

**judai yishi** 指帶衣食（judaiah yishil）To rely on a woman for sustenance

**jude** 矩度（juuduh）Manners, customs: YCJ 115.6

**judu** 巨毒（juhdiul）Long military sword: YQX 937.18

**juduan'r** 局段兒（judyuanhr）To show effect: WB 610.5

**ju'fa** 舉發（juufa）To try for a big fish: HUJI III 82.2

**juhan binke** 侶見賓客（juhjiahn binkeh）Rude, arrogant treatment of a guest: MZJ 270.6

**jujude** 拘拘的（jjudeh）Beating, palpitating (heart): DXX 43.9

**jujuan** 拘倦（jujuahn）See Juqian

**jukou** 舉口（juukoou）To speak: XST 280.3

**julin chuigou** 巨輪攫牛（juliln chuigou）To try for a big fish: HUJI III 82.2

**Juling[shen]** 巨靈神（jurlingshelnh）Budd. River god (he separated Mt. Hua and Mt. Shouyang): MZJ 722.12

**juma jinniu** 拘馬襟牛（jumaa jinniul）Fig. Stranger to one's own culture and history (animal in human dress): YCJ 78.10

**juqian** 拘禁, ~鉗, ~鈴, ~拴, ~縛 (juqialn) To control, restrict, discipline: YQX 706.3. Also jujuan ~

**jushe** 拘攝（jushuh）See Jushua

**jushou** 拘收（jushou）To seize, take control: WB 58.9

**jushua** 拘刷（jushuah）To take into custody, arrest: YQX 1482.15. Also jushe ~

**jusi** 拘肆（jusih）Officer in charge of licensed courtesans: YQX 1649.15

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**jutou** 拘頭（jutoul）See Goutou

**juwan** 鈍萬（juhvahn）Many tens of thousands: WB 68.14

**juzhongzhongde** 館中地中（juzhongzhongde）To walk straight and proper: DXX 68.1

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**juan**

**juanhui** 圓圍（juahnhuil）A snare, trap: DXX 104.5. Also juankui ~ 構, ~ 統, juanwei ~ 圖

**juanjian** 掳煎（juanjian）Fried pastry: WB 246.15

**juankui** 圓積, 圓續（juahnkuil）See Juanhui

**juanwei** 圓圍（juahnweil）See Juanhui

**juan'z** 卷子（juahnz）Variety of pasta

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**jue**

**jue** 決（juel）1. To scold (= 揮): WB 572.1; chaste sternly: YQX 341.20. 2. To beat (= 接): WB 106.6.

**jue** 揮（juel）1. Stubborn, unyielding: DADIAN 799. 2. To pull up (boat anchor or tethering stake): YQX 1659.7. 3. To go as far as: YQX 640.17

**jue** 鰲（juel）To pull a long face: YQX 540.5

**jue** 扳（juel）1. To break off, sever: WB 873.3. 2. To stroke, pull on (ears): DXX 144.3

**jue** 覺（juel）See also Jiao

**jue** 晃（juel）See also Jiao

**jue** 快（juel）See also Jiao

**jue budaishi** 決不待時（juel budaishihil）To execute without delay (in ancient times executions were held only in autumn): YQX 1654.6

**jueding** 揳丁, 挝～, 慾～（jueding）Pimp; male in charge of a brothel: YQSC II 220. Also Juelai ~ 俊

**jueer naosai** 擡耳撫腮（jueer naolsai）Nervous and flustered: YQX 633.9. Also
### juer xiansai

- **rousai** juer 拢～～，naosai juer ～～～～，jueer xiansai ～～握～
- **jueer xiansai** 揣耳揺腮 (jueer xialnsai)
  See jueer naosai

### juehou 絕後 (juehouh)
To fail to make contingency plans or allow for unforeseen circumstances: YQX 1291.20

### jueji 角妓 (jueljih)
Talented prostitute: YQX 980.2

### jueke 決科 (juelke)
To determine examination winners: DXX 125.15

### juekou 絕口 (juelkou)
See xuankou

### juelai 插偽 (juellail)
See jueding

### juesa 決撒，決～，擱～～ (juelsa)
1. To lay bare, expose; aso, the secret’s out!; that does it!: YQX 1550.12.
2. To fall through; also, finish: YQX 481.7

### juesuo 結索 (juelsuoo)
See huosuo

### jueweibian 絕幸編 (juelweibian)
Hard, diligent study (wear out the rawhide that tied together the bamboo slips on which were written the earliest books): MZJ 116.1

### jueying'le kou 決應了口 (jueyingle kou)
To accept, agree to: WB 64.6

### juezi 嘆咨 (juezi)
To sigh with regret and complaint: YQX 635.2

### juezisi 绝子嗣 (juelziisih)
To end the family’s male line: WB 89.14

### jun

### junban kunyanju 峻坂困鹽駒 (juhn ban kuhnyalnju)
Fig. Intelligent man misusing his assets (have a warhorse pull a salt wagon up a steep slope): MZJ 128.1

### junbo 郎伯 (juhnbol)
Alternate name for a prefect (zhifu 知府): YFG 185.2

### junbujun 俊不窘 (junbujun)
In distress: YQX 808.13

### junchen jihui 君臣際會 (juncheln jihhuih)
See longhu fengyunhui

### jundao 俊釁 (juhndaoh)
Joyous, elated: SQX 285.3

### junduocai 俊多才 (juhnduocail)
See duo-cailjun

### junjian 軍健 (junjiahn)
Soldiers, troops: YQX 409.2

### junlai 俊侶 (juhnlaih)
Dashing, handsome young men: YQX 883.1

### junma jiabian 駿馬加鞭 (juhnmaa jia-bian) Fig. Human life speeds by like a fast horse (whip applied to a fine horse): WB 68.5

### junpang'r 俊鹿兒 (junpalng)r
Pretty face: MZJ 57.11

### Juntian 銜天 (juntian)
Dwelling place of the emperor (central spot in the heavens): MZJ 81.8

### juntiandiao 銜天調 (juntiandiao)
Songs and dances performed in the imperial residence: YCJ 92.2

### junwo 駿駒 (juhnwoh)
Fine horse: YQX 1174.12
kaibo 

kaibo  開創 (kaibo) To cut open: WB 133.17

kaichu  開除 (kaichu) 1. To get rid of, expel: YQX 1121.8. 2. To kill, put to death: YQX 1495.21

kai[e]  開阿 (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, ~ 唱, ~ 呼, kai[ke] ~ 科

kaifeng  開風 (kaifeng) To urinate or defecate: DADIAN 88

kaifengzi  開封字 (kaifengzi) To open a letter: YCJ 106.12

kai ganlumen  開甘露門 (kai ganluhmen)  
Budd. Ceremony to feed hungry ghosts (cast water aloft which changes into dew drops): PPJ 187.9

kaiguangming  開光明 (kaiguangmilng)  
To add eyes to a portrait or statue: YQX 1599.11

kai[he]  開呵, ~ 和, ~ 唱 (kaihe) See kai[e]

kaiheng  開哼 (kaiheng) See siheng

kaihuangkan  開荒劍 (kaihuangjiahn)  
1. Sword which has taken its first life: YQX 49.7. 2. Fig. Treacherous sweet talk of a prostitute: YQX 1534.7

kaihun  開荤 (kaihun) See kaitu

kaijiao  開交 (kaijiao) To part; also, be separated: YQX 782.3

kai[ke]  開科 (kaike) See kai[e]

kai luujungong  開六鈎弓 (kai luujungong)  
To show extraordinary strength (pull a 180 lb. bow; one 釣 = thirty lbs.): DXX 60.3

kaimen qijianshi  開門七件事 (kaimen qijianshi) Basic household necessities: firewood, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar, and tea: YQX 1323.20

kaimo  指摩 (kaimol) To regulate, control: WB 522.21

kaiqi  開啓 (kaiqi)  
Budd. To commence a ceremony: WB 269.12

kaqiie  劉切 (kaqiieh)  
Honest, sincere: HUJI III 22.6

kaiqu  開取 (kaiqu) To open: ZXZY 55.12

kaishanzhi  開山紙 (kaishanzhi)  
Yellow paper money burned at a gravesite: MDT 183.10

kaitu  開屠 (kaitu)  
Budd. To break vows against meat or alcohol consumption: YQX 224.9. Also kaihun  ~

kai’zheyuan zuo, he’zheyuan shou  開着眼 做合着眼受 (kai’zheyuan zuoh, he’zheyuan shouh)  
Prov. Whatsoever a man sowed, 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  (kaan)  
1. To cross examine: YQX 637.19.  
2. To chop, split (= 構): WB 275.16

kan  眼, 瞅, 睚 (kahn) To spy on, watch: YQX 1283.7

kancheng  看成, ~ 承, ~ (kanchelng)  
To treat; look upon: YQX 1534.7

kan’duang  看當 (kan’duang) See qu’dang

kandui  看對 (kanduih) Destined, predetermined: YQX 894.1

kanguan  看官 (kanguan)  
Dear audience: WB 972.12

kangju  看酒 (kanjiu)  
To serve (see to) wine: YQX 883.11
kankan 看看 (kahnkahn) Just about to, on the verge of: YQX 843.13
kanlengnuan 看冷暖 (kahnleengnuaan) 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 (kahnqiainnu) Miser, slave to money: YQX 367.1
kanqu 看顧 (kanquh) To watch over, take care of: YQX 1499.18
kansheng jianzhang 看生養 (kahnsheng jiahnzhaang) To raise, nurture: YQX 1019.1
kanshengpo 看生婆 (kahnshengpo) Midwife: ZXZY 160.4
kansi 看伺 (kahnshi) To spy on, peep: YQX 142.12
kang 嘤 (kang) To peck or preen (birds): FANGYAN 42
ke 科 (ke) 1. To act out; also, pantomime; also, any stage business, action or expression (jie in Ming dramas): YQX 1499.14. 2. Plot; source of trouble: YQX 1640.9. 3. Meas. For trees: YQX 1077.4; for clumps of grass or bushes: WB 112.7. 4. 独 (ke) Jade ornament on a horse’s bridle: DXX 61.14. Also read qia
kebian 何便 (keebiahn) 1. Can?, how can? (introduces a rhetorical question and used like 能): YQX 215.14. 2. Pat. Syll.: YQX 547.7. Also keyebian ~ ~
kebianren 客邊人 (kebianreln) Stranger, traveler: YCJ 52.19
kebubu 可捕 (keebubuu) See apu
kebudao 可不道 (keebuadoh) 1. Isn’t it said? (introduces a proverb or maxim): YQX 202.5. 2. Isn’t it the case?: YQX 685.11. 3. How is it possible?; is it possible that? (used like qineng or zenneng): WB 728.17
kebu’de 可不的 (keebuhde) Would it not?; will it not? (used rhetorically like gibu shi 不是): YQX 1388.2
keca 磕擦, 可 (kecal) Sound of impact: kerchop! also, a blow; chopping: YQX 1725.17. Also kecha ~ 又, 可又, 可搓, 賴又, 搓, kechacha ~ 又, 又, gecha 花插, 花查, gechacha 花查, gezha 花咋, 花楂, gezhi 花肢, gezhi gecha 花肢花查, chicha 吃查, qichou gecha 乞抽花叉
.kecaca 可擦擦. 磨～ (kecalcai) Sound of things rubbing, scraping, dragging; feet shuffling: YQX 1631.2; horse hoofs clip-clopping; also, motion of hoisting a cart: YQX 1492.2. Also .kecaca ~ 磨 ~.qi-chacha 忙察察 (忙 mistaken as ke)

.kecha 磨 又 搓 又 可 ~ 可 搓 ~ (kecha) See .keca

.kechacha 磨 又 搓 又 可 (kechacha) See .keca

.kechai 科差 (kechai) Compulsory taxes; also, corvee labor: YQX 175.1. Also chaie ~

.kechen 可珍 (kechen) Unsightly, disgraceful; terrifying: WB 975.12

.keda 磨搭 ~ 答 ~ 可答 ~ (keda) See .keta

.kedapu 可答 搽 克 ~ (kedalpu)
1. Sound of a door closing; sound of impact: MZJ 181.10.
2. To fall to the knees: MZJ 123.7. Also .kepu 磨 ~

.kedil 可地 (kedih) Performance arena for entertainment or theater: WB 979.8

.keding 克定 (kediheng) Predestined, fixed: ZXZY 215.3

.keduans 科段 (keduahn) Clever ploy, trick: DXX 107.4

.kefan 科范 (kefahn) See chake

.kefan 科范 ~ 泛 ~ 泛 (kefahn) 1. Stage routine, a skit: WB 295.19.
2. A plot, trap: YQSC II 237

.keguan 客官 (keguan) See kezhang

.kehua 儒化 (kehuaah) Edible, digestible: YQX 1168.17

.kehuo 客火 (kehhuoo) Roadside inn or tavern: YQX 201.8

.kejia 客家 (kejia) Dealer in goods, peddler: ZXZY 41.4

.kekan 可堪 (kekan) How can? (used like 何堪, 怎堪, or 堪): YQX 270.10

.keke 可 可 (kekeee) 1. By chance, luckily: YQX 846.15. See also ke 可 (6).
2. Casual; careless; also, come what may: YQX 45.3.
3. Fitting, as it should be: YQSC II 256

.kekeca 可磕磕 (kekeca) See .kecaca

.keke xixi 可可喜喜 (kekeoe xixi) See kexi

.kelada 可刺答 (keelada) Hanging down: YQX 1070.16

.kelala 磨刺刺 (kelala) See .gelala

.kelai 可来 (kelai) Certainly, truly: DXX 66.9

.keluo 割落, 落 ~ (keluooh) To deduct and confiscate: YQX 35.8

.kenai 可奈 ~ 耐 (kenaih) But; alas, unfortunately: YQX 1504.8. See also ponai

.kenao 肯難, 難 ~ (kenao) Kind of headgear (perhaps made of animal skins): WB 52.1. Also.kenen anzuo 可能安坐 (kenaono) How can one sit idly by and do nothing?: HUJI III 100.6

.kepan 棋盤 (kepan) See wopan

.kepita 可足塔 (kepita) See .keta

.kepipi 可侶 (kepipi) See .kepu

.kepu 可撲 (kepu) See apu

.kepu 磨撲 (kepu) See .kedapu, .kepu

.kepu kepu 可撲可撲 (kepu kepu)
Sound of knocking

.kepulu 可撲魯 (kepulu) To push and jostle: YQX 1382.7

.kepulu 可撲鲁 (kepuluu) To push and jostle: YQX 1382.7

.kepulu 可撲鲁 (kepuluu) To push and jostle: YQX 1382.7

.kepupu 可撲扣 (kepu) See apu

.kepupu 可撈扣 (kepu) See .kepu

.kepupu 可撈扣 (kepu) See .kepu

.keqi xiucuo 剛期休挫 (keqi xiucuoh)
To strike when the time is ripe; avoid missed opportunity: HUJI III 102.14

.keren 客人 (keren) Brothel patron: YQX 194.13

.kerenlian 可人 擧 (kerenlian) To give joy or pleasure: WB 261.15
kerenzeng 人（keerenzeng）See kezengcai
kesha 可煞，～敏～熟（keshah）Extremely; completely; truly: DXX 92.2
keshen‘de 可甚的（keshelnnde）See keshen‘ma
keshen‘ma 可甚麼（keshelnma）What use?; what does it matter?: YQX 147.12. Also keshen‘de～的. keshen‘ma～是～，keshen‘ma～是末
keshi 事（keshih）Trifling matter; also, easy: SCQ 81
keshi‘ma 可事（keshima）See keshen‘ma
keshi‘no 可末（keshihno）See keshen‘ma
keshui 苦睡，熟～睡～（keshuhi）To close the eyes pretending sleep: YANG I 2624.5
.keta 塔（keta）1. Describes rapid movement or action: YQX 1652.18. Also kepita 可宅～. keta 呵～．See also .geda[da] 2. Sound of a lock: YQX 1632.11. Also .keda～搭～答～可搭～可答
ketou 空頭（ketoul）Interest earned by usury: YQX 1568.21
ketou zhuangnao 空頭撞腦（ketoul zhuahngnao）To meet with, encounter: YQX 220.2
kewu‘de 可兀的（keewuhi）1. Pat. Sylt.: YQX 180.7. 2. To be certain to: YQX 1389.17. 3. Absolutely, really: YQX 411.14
kexi 可喜，～嬉，～戲（kexii）Delightful, loveable, pleasing: YQX 842.7. Also keke xixi～～～，chixi 吃～，喫～，喫戲，gexi 快戲，qixi 快戲，quixi 快戲
kexiniang 可喜娘，～嬉～（kexiniang）Lovely lady: WB 261.7. Also kexizhong～～種，kexiniang～意～，keyizhong～意種，qizhong 快戲種
kexizhong 可喜種（kexizhong）See kexiniang
kexiaying 副下瘤（kexiying）Detestable thing (throat goiter or tumor): YQX 38.17
kexing 客星（kexing）Fig. Honored guest from afar (star from another constellation): MZJ 435.2
keya 咬牙，～呀，磕～（keyal）To chew the fat, pass the time of day: WB 294.11. Also yake～磕，keya liaozui～～料嘴，～～嘅嘴，qiaoya [liaozui] 敲～料嘴，shanyan xianke 詆～開～
keya liaozui 嚷牙料嘴，～～嘅～（keyal liaozui）See keya
keyan eyu 說言訛語（keyal elyu）See huyan hanyu
keyebian 可也便（keyeebiahn）See kebian
keyiniang 可意娘（keyiniang）See kexiniang
keyizhong 可意種（keyizhong）See kexiniang
keyin 調銀（keyin）Ingots of silver (ke = 銀): YQX 1380.3
keyoulai 可又来，～由～（keyoulai）Isn’t it the truth?!: YQX 1119.14
keyu eyan 說語言訛（keyyu eyan）See huyan hanyu
.keyaza 克乱臣（keyaza）Sound of mixing mud and ashes with water: YQX 1398.6
kezeng 可憎（kezeng）1. Alluring, loveable: DXX 7.14. Also jizeng 疾～，qizeng 忙～ 2. Infuriating, crazy-driving: WB 267.13
kezengcai 可憎才（kezengcai）Loveable cad, heartbreaking darling: WB 263.2. Also kerenzeng～人～，kezengren～人，derenzeng～人
kezeng‘de bie 可憎的別（kezeng‘de bie）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 (kehzhhaang) Polite address to a traveler or patron: ZXZY 42.4. Also keguan 官
kezhidao 可知道 (keezhidao)  1. Of course!: YQX 1506.18.  2. No wonder!
kezi 科子, 猴 ~ (kezii) Sing-song girl: YQX 200.2; MZJ 128.9

ken

ken 啃 (keen) To gnaw bones (= 嚼): YQX 266.6
kenfen 肯分 (keenfehn) Luckily, by chance: YQX 87.19
kenjiu 肯酒 (keenjuu) 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 領  2. To swindle of goods or money: YQX 270.14
Kensan guniang 坑三姑娘 (kensan gunialng) See Zigu sanniang
kengxian 坑陷 (kengxiahn) To entrap: WB 666.17

kong

kongbian 空便 (kohngbiahn) Chance, opportunity: YQX 748.12
kongchi 抱持, 拥 (kohngchi)  1. To control, dominate, command: YQX 1454.18.  2. Punishment under law: XST 308.10
kongfang 空房 (kongfang) See kongwang
kongfangxiong 孔方兄 (koongfangxiong) Brass coin (with a square hole in the center): YQX 298.11. Also fangxiong ～
kongjiashi 挟甲士 (kohngjiashih) Mounted archer in armor: YQX 5.6

kongjinsuo 控金索 (kohngjinsuo) To secure a lock: HUJI III 95.7
kongmeiluan 空沒亂 (kongmeilluahn) See kongmeiluan
kongmen 空門 (kongmen) Budd. Monastery or temple (gate of emptiness): DXX 11.11. Also shamen 沙～. See also sangmen
kongmeiluan 空闇亂 (kongmeiluahn) To be beside oneself with anguish or misery: YQX 645.11. Also kongmeiluan ～沒～
kongmu 孔目 (koongmuh) Clerk in charge of court documents: YQX 843.21. Also dukongmu ～
kongpi-nang 空皮囊 (kongpilnahn) Fig. Human body: SQX 54.1
kongsanchu 空桑出 (kongsanxuu) 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 (kongwalngh) Inauspicious, unlucky: YQX 86.18. Also kongfang ～房
kong’zhe 控着 (kohngzhe) To turn wrong-side out: WB 29.3

kou

kouchen 口砳 (koucheen) See buhai kouchen
kouchi 叩齿 (kouhchii) Dao. To chatter the teeth (in reverent prayer): YQX 1695.2
kouchuo 口嚼 (kouchuhoo) Mouth: DXX 148.13
koudahe 口啞 (koudahe) Speechless: YQX 1285.3
kouhanqian 口含銼 (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 kouxiangqian ～啞～～銼～
kouhao 口號 (kouhaoah) Doggerel, a jingle: YQX 23.18
koujia 口枌 (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) Koushun (kooushuhn) To use a nickname: YQX 842.11. Also shunkou —
kousi wuliangdou 口似無梁斗 (koousih wullialngdoou) Groundless talk, unreliable talk (mouth like a handleless dipper): YQX 1521.17
kousong xinwei (koousohng xinweil) Kousong xinwei (koousohng xinweil) To recite orally will fix it in the memory: MZJ 303.11
kouting 扣刑. 叩 (koouting) To sentence to punishment: YQX 926.14
kouxianqian 口刑欠 (koouxianqian) Kouxianqian (koouxianqian) See kouhanqian
kouying 口硬 (koouyiing) 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 (kuconoong) Kucong (kuconoong) Troubles difficult to speak of: DXX 114.3
.kudengdeng 砂登登 (kudengdeng) See .gedengdeng
kudidi 苦滴滴 (kuudidi) Miserable, suffering: YQX 744.1
kuhanting 酎寒亭 (kuhhalnting) Place for the cold, hungry, and homeless
Kuhanting 酎寒亭 (kuhhalnting) Title of a Yuan drama (YQX #58): YQX 217.21
kuhui 苦會 (kuuhuih) Highly skilled at: ZXZY 1.3

kuku zizi 苦苦孜孜 (kuukuu zizi) See kuzizi
kulei 酤累 (kuleihih) Kulei (kuleihih) Fritter made with dough and greens: WB 910.3
ku'li bashe 窋里拔蛇 (kuuli balshel) Ku'li bashe (kuuli balshel) Fig. Reluctant and uncooperative (a snake pulled from its hole): YQX 1525.20
kulong 窟窿 (kulongh) 1. Cave, cavity: YQX 298.12. 2. Flawed, full of holes; without substance, empty: YQX 1380.1
kumutang 枯木堂 (kumuhtalng) Kumutang (kumuhtalng) Budd. Monastery meditation chamber (hall of dead trees after the rigid posture of meditating monks): WB 264.3
ku-naoqian 苦懟錢 (kuunaaoqianh) Ku-naoqian (kuunaaoqianh) Extortion and bribes squeezed from prisoners by jailors: YQX 699.1. Also yuankuqian 宥—, 年kuqian 蓋—
ku'li'li xiuaizhuo youtui 懶兒裏休猜有腿 (kuharii xiucaizhuo youtui) Woman of formidable will (mannish but lacking a penis; 腿 is a euphemism for 類): YQX 196.13
kusi 苦司 (kuusi) Kusi (kuusi) Strong; desperate: YQX 888.5
kusi 庫司 (kuhsi) 1. Budd. Monk in charge of the treasury: DXX 124.2. 2. Keeper of stores: YQX 675.8
kutai 苦胎 (kuetail) Kutai (kuetail) Miserable wretch: ZXZY 68.7
kuyanyan 苦淹淹 (kuuyanyan) Kuyanyan (kuuyanyan) 1. In very low spirits: YQX 46.16. 2. Wretched, miserable: WB 67.6
kuzhengzheng 砂綁絆 (kuzhengzheng) Firm and unyielding: LIDAII 789.11
kuzizi 苦孜孜 (kuzizi) Kuzizi (kuzizi) Suffering, anguish: YQX 634.18. Also kuku zizi — — —

kua

kuaguan 詛官 (kuaguan) Kuaguan (kuaguan) To be paraded through the streets for three days after
kuahu

kuahu 誠虎 (kuahhu) To subdue a tiger (after the filial son Yang Xiang who saved his father from a tiger): WB 31.18

kuai

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 诀 (kuaidfold) Be quick, get a move on! (= 快点): YQX 1666.9

kuaihuosan 快活三 (kuaihuolsan) Fat person: YQX 1063.2.

Kuaihuosan 快活三 (kuaihuolsan) Aria title in Yuan music dramas

kuaijia 快家 (kuaijiad) To return home (kuai = 回): YQX 405.10

kuaili 块 地 碑 (kuaili) Grieveance: CSD 57.3

kuainian 快 拨 (kuainian) To hurry in pursuit (nian = 捕): YQX 1184.8

kuaihuoshou 快手 (kuaihuoshou) See kuai’z

kuainiu 快 鳖 (kuainiu) Yamen runner: ZXZY 134.7. Also kuaihuoshou ~ 手

kuai'z 块子 (kuaihz) Meas. For horses: YQX 585.14

kuai'z 块子 (kuaihz) Meet kuantu ~ 手

kuang

kuang 宽 (kuang) But, how; what can one do? (used like 好): WB 431.17

kuangjiao 宽 胫 (kuangjiaao) Bowlegged (kuang = 撩): DXX 151.1

kuangke 狂 客 (kuangkeb) Wild, reckless fellow: YQX 338.5
| kuangzhang | kuopianfen |
|------------|------------|
| 狂擲 (kuangzhang) | 疯癲 (kuopianfen) |
| Madness; frenetic behavior: DXX 42.10 | See kuangzhang |

**kui**

| kui | kunwai |
|-----|--------|
| 橫 (kuih) | 闖外 (kuunwaih) |
| See quanhui | China's border regions: WB 253.16 |

**kuiguang**

| kuiguang | kunxian |
|----------|--------|
| 奪光 (kuilguang) | 琵琶 (kunxian) |
| Examinee's premonition that he will pass: MZJ 301.7 | Pipa (strings were made of wild hen tendons): CSD 34.14 |

**kuilong**

| kuilong | kunyanyan |
|---------|-----------|
| 魚龍 (kuillolng) | 疯癲 (kuhnanyan) |
| Fig. To pass examinations (fish turning into dragon): MDT 254.1 | See kuntengteng |

**kuitu**

| kuitu | kuoduanchi |
|-------|------------|
| 虧圖 (kuitul) | 觀端赤 (kuohduanchih) |
| To lay devious plots and schemes: YQX 205.10. Also suotu | See wenduchi |
| 所～, 虧～ | ～～ |

**kun**

| kun | kuolala |
|-----|--------|
| 祂 (kun) | 括刺刺 (kuohlahlah) |
| Underpants (= 祂): YQX 51.12 | To set up a howl, make a fuss: WB 910.14 |

**kunqian**

| kunqian | kuopianfen |
|---------|------------|
| 兒鉗 (kunjialn) | 閏片粉 (kuohpianfeen) |
| Budd. To shave the head and become a monk: YCJ 16.4 | See kuanpianfen |
lababa 刺巴巴, ~把把 (lahbabu) To poop (child language): WB 563.10
labu 刺步 (lahbuh) To walk (lift the feet): WB 935.12
lachaibi 鐵釘綫 (lahchaibih) 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 liideng 剌登哩登 (laldeng liideng) Pat. Syll. Tra-la-tra-la: WB 129.18
lagu 刺古 (lahguu) See Zhelagu
laguo 剌塌 (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
lalang 鐵浪 (lahlahng) Reckless, heedless: DXX 99.11
laqiangtou 蠟塗頭, 鐵 ~ ~ ~ (lah-qiangtou) Fig. Shiny but useless (tin-tipped spear): YQX 1522.3. Also yinyang laqiangtou 銀樣 ~ ~ ~
'lasha 刺煞 (lahsha) Suff. For verbs and adjectives
lata 遲遲, 剌塌, 剌間, 剌搭 (laltah) 1. Slovenly, dirty: MZJ 613.13. Also lala tata 剌刺塌塌 2. To shuffle along (= 歇拉): YQX 1356.2
latazui 剌塌醉 (lahlahzuih) Rotten drunk: LU 282
latan 剌塌 (lahtaa) See lazha
lazha 剌渣 (lahzha) Sickly waxen complex

lai

'la'i 來 (lai) 1. Part. Final optative (like 吧): YQX 1508.9. 2. Pat. Syll.: YQX 9.14. Also written 來, 喜 3. As...as (describes size, depth, extent, etc.): WB 282.15. 4. Approximately, or so (after numerals or quantities): YQX 1518.4
lai 倜 (lai) 1. Child role, male or female: WB 301.7. Also laier ~兒, 徑兒, laiz 径子, lairen ~人 2. Pat. Syll. See 'lai 來 (2)
laicai 賬財 (laichai) To welch on a debt: YQX 1516.12
laidan 徑擔 (laidan) See danlai
lai'de 來的, ~得 (laidede) See laisa'de
lai'de sa'de 來的撒的 (laidede sade) See laisa'de
laier 径兒, 徑 ~ (laiir) See lai 來
laigu wanpi 賴骨頑皮, 撒 ~ ~ ~ (lahguu wanpil) Stubborn, recalcitrant: YQX 638.10. Also lairou wanpi ~ 撒 ~, laipi laigu ~ ~ ~ ~
lai'ai lai'ai (laillai) Young male role or player: MZJ 122.4
laipi laigu 賴皮髒骨 (lahpil laihguu) See laigu wanpi
lairen 徑人 (lairelan) See lai
lairou wanpi 賴肉頑皮 (lahrouh wanpil) See laigu wanpi
laisa'de 來撒的, ~得 (laisade) More nimble; more skilled; stronger; YQX 233.9. Also lai'de ~ ~, ~得, lai'de sa'de ~ ~ ~ ~
laizi 徑子 (lailzi) See lai 來
Ian lanyancai

Ian 傻, 俏, 娇, 喃 (lahn) Stupid, foolish: WB 297.2
Ian 蘭 (laan) To roast: WB 275.1
Ian 繁 (lahn) 1. To cable together: WB 260.10. 2. To moor (boat): YQX 1663.18
Ianbaolou 濁包嬌 (lahnbaooul) See langbaolou
Ianbieshe 懶別設 (laanbielsheh) See lanbieshe
Iange 蘭閣 (lahngel) Ladies quarters: YQX 1712.16
Iangua 嬬瓜 (lahngua) Fig. Poetic name for wine (overripe melon): YQX 1391.13
Ianguan 撐關, 撐 (lahnguan) 1. Arms: YQX 400.13. 2. Arms of incredible strength: YQX 238.4
Ianguan wuli 濁官污吏 (lahnguan wulih) See Ianguan[yuan]
Ianguan[yuan] 濁官員 (lahnguanyulan) Venal official. Also Ianguan wuli ~ ~污吏: YQX 1665.7
Ianhuanjii 撐黃鶴, 濁 ~ ~ (lahnhuanjii) Fig. Scholarly bookworm ("rotten pickled leeks"; smells bad and is a rotten lover): YQX 1256.6. Also Ianyancai ~ 醜菜
Ianjian 撐檯 (lahnjiahn) Railing on a balcony: WB 13.10
Ianjun 撐軍 (lahnjun) Pillory, stocks: DXX 164.9
Ianlao 撐寮 (lahnlao) Rambling, incoherent speech (= 嚷嘩): WB 142.17. Also Iaolan ~ ~
Ianlou 撐樓 (lahnloul) Ragged garments (= 檔樓): WB 24.1
Ianmen 撐門 (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 Ianmenzhong
Ianmenzhong 撐門鍾 (lahnmelnzhong) Toasts drunk at the time of lanmen (See also lanmen): YQX 916.8. Some say “host’s toast to departing guests”
Ianming[‘r] 濁名兒 (lahnmilng) Sullied reputation: WB 12.21
Ianao 撐燒, 撐 (lahnao) Fig. Boat (orchid oars): HUJI III 60.4
Ianpao 藍袍 (lahnpaol) Gown of an official: MDT 254.5
Lanqiaoshuiyan 藍橋水淹 (lahnqiashuiyan) Fig. To die keeping a promise (after the tale of a young man who drowned under Lan bridge keeping his promise to meet his lover): YQX 1536.14
Lanqiaoyi 藍橋寓 (lahnqiolyih) Love trysting site (after the Lan bridge post-station where Pei Hang 裝 航 encountered the immortal maid Yun Ying 晏瀛): WB 39.10
Lansan 嫵散 (laamsahn) See Ianshan
Lansan 嫵散 (laamsahn) To part, separate; leave abruptly: YQX 1256.12
Lansan 藍 殺 (lahnsan) See dansan and YQSC II 309
Lanshan 藍珊, ～殺, ～山, 瀚～ (lahnshahn) 1. In decline, withered, decayed: WB 130.9. 2. Indolent; flagging; languid: WB 673.10. Also Iansan 嫵散
Lansheshe 嫵設設 (laamshehseh) Indolent, lazy: YQX 915.11. Also Iambieshe ~ 別 ~, Lanshuoshe ~ 說 ~
Lanshi 擢事 (laanshih) Busybody, trouble-maker: WB 923.15
Lanshuoshe 懶說設 (laamshuosheh) See Lansheshe
Lantai 藍臺 (lahntail) Magnificent building: WB 24.6
Lantou 擋頭 (lahntoul) Head on; direct: WB 86.9
Lantun 喔咄 (lahntuun) Plump: DADIAN 595
Lanyancai 嫵醜菜 (lahnyancaih) See lanhuangjii
lanyangtou 烏陽頭 (lahnyaalgntoul) To beat to a pulp: WB 130.12
lanyou 蘭友 (lahnyouou) Good and intimate friend: THS 142.5
lanzong 棄縱 (lahnzohng) To obstruct, stop: WB 285.13

**lang**

langban 棄板 (lahngbaan) Board used to startle fish into the net when struck: YQX 1704.19. Also minglang[ban] 鸚鵡板

langbaolou 棄包裏, ~ ~ 據 (lahngbaoloou) Slut, woman of low moral character: YQX 1070.5. Also lanbaolou 龜

langchi pu'tou 狼呂 幟 (lahngchi pultou) Fig. Helpless in a difficult situation (kercchef stuck in a wolf’s throat: it cannot neither swallow it nor cough it up): YQX 985.20

langchong 狼蟲 (lahngcholng) Tiger: YRZJ 81.2

langdang 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 來當 (lahngdang) Carriage trappings: MZJ 480.4

langdang qiankun 浪蕩乾坤 (lahng-dahng qialnkun) Out in the open, in broad daylight: YQX 1504.3

langgan 燃矸 (lahnggan) Bamboo: DXX143.13

langgu 朗孤 (laanggu) 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 郎郎 (lahnglaang) See bu-langlang

langmiao 麟廟 (lahngmiaoh) Royal court: MZJ 330.8

langpu 狼僕 (lahngpul) Henchman, lackey, thug: YQX 555.13

langyabang 狼牙棒 (lahngyalbahng) See langya zaoshuo

langyangun 狼牙棍 (lahngyalguhn) See langya zaoshuo

langya zaoshuo 狼牙喪門 (lahngyal zaoshuoh) Long lance with nails protruding along one edge (wolf-toothed datewood lance): YQX 1177.7. Also langyabang ~ ~ 棒, langyangun ~ ~ 棍

langzi sangmen 浪子喪門 (lahngzii saahngmeln) 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 老 (laao) Suff. Nominal, used with parts of the body (e.g., ting’laao, hu’laao): WB 317.17

lao 落 (laoh) To be on the take, get an underhanded share: WB 821.1

laoamu 老阿母 (laaoamuu) See laoazhe

laoazhe 老阿者 (laaoazhee) Jur. Grandmother: WB 123.10. Also laoamu ~ ~ 母

laobaixiang 老白相 (laobailxiahng) Pleasure seeker, one who knows how to enjoy himself: THS 60.13

laobao 老撲 (laobaobao) See bao’r

laobehui 老背晦, ~ ~ 懶 (laobeihhuii) Muddle-headed old fool: YQX 442.3

laocang 老倄 (laocang) See cangtou
laocheng 笼诚 (laochelng) Penal colony: YQX 229.3
laocheng 劳承 ~ 成, 笼成, 笼诚 (laochelng) 1. Darling; sweetheart: YQX 1411.3. 2. Cad; heartbreaker: YQSC II 320. 3. Attentive; solicitous: MDT 187.7
laodaer 老大儿 (laodaherl) Old man, old fellow: WB 445.4
laodaxiao 老大小 (laodahxiaao) Much; many: WB 1015.6
laodan 老丹 (laaodaherl) Elderly woman role type in Yuan dramas: MDT 7.7. See also dan
laodie 老爹 (laaodie) Servant’s address to a master; underling’s address to a superior: YQX 1572.3
laoder 老儿 (laaoerl) 1. Old man: YQX 1735.15. 2. Old one (address between husband and wife): SHZ c39
laogong 老公 (laaogong) Husband (polite address): YQX 1502.13
laogongzu 老公祖 (laaogongzuu) Your Honor (polite address to a local official): THS 83.12
laohezhong 老和重 (laohelzhohng) See laotaizhong
laolan 老蓝 (laolahn) See lanlao
laolang 老郎 (laoolang) Teacher, elder, master (term of respect): YQX 1434.12
.laolao 喃喃 (laolalo) Dog’s bark: YQX 1727.1
laolao 劳落 (laolao) To toil (= 劳碌): XST 278.3
laolao rangrang 劳劳攘攘 (laolaoal raingralng) See laorang
laolong 劳龙, 劳 ~ 劳 (laololng) To confine, restrict, restrain, control: YQX 149.9
laolong 劳龙, 劳 ~ 劳 (laololng) See dafeng
laolü 老麄 (laoolü) Old ass (scurrilous term for an old man): YQX 632.18
laoluo 劳落 (laoluo) Lonely, isolated: YQX 891.1
[laomifan] niesha buchengtuan 老米饭捏殺不成团 (laomifahn niesha buchelngtuualn) Prov. Unity cannot be forced (overcooked rice will not stick together to form a ball): YQX 558.18. Also [laomifan] nuosha buchentuan ~ ~ 抹 ~ ~
[laomifan] nuosha buchentuan 老米饭捏殺不成团 (laomifahn niesha buchelngtuualn) See [laomifan] niesha buchentuan
laopeitang 老陪堂 (laopeiltalng) Cronies, boorish sidekicks: THS 108.13
laqian 劳钱 (laolqiian) Coins, money (Suzhou local dialect): HUJI III 106.8
laqianpo 劳钱婆 (laolqiianpol) Greedy old hag (brothel madam): YQX 205.13
laorang 劳攘, 抿 ~ ~ (laolraang) 1. Goings and comings, struggles and strivings, the vicissitudes of life, deeds of a lifetime: DXX 139.10, DXX 140.1, WB 352.8. 2. Turbulence and confusion: YQX 1711.5. Also laorangrang ~ 抿 ~, laolao rangrang ~ ~
laorangrang 劳攘攘 (laolraingralng) See laorang
laoshiou 老實頭 ~ 石 ~ (laolashilitou) Honest, upright, and trustworthy person: YQX 198.14
laoshu 老叔 (laoshul) Polite address to a servant: YQX 246.6
laotaihou 老太候 (laoltaihou) See lao- [tal]zhong
lao[tai]zhong 老重 (laoltaizhung) I’m sorry to trouble you; I beg your pardon: WB 744.20. Also laohelzhong ~ 合 ~, laotaihou ~ ~ 候, laozungzhong ~ 草 ~
laoxian 老先 (laaxian) Impolite address to an older man (common for the chou 斗 and jing 汕 roles in Yuan dramas): LIDA II 855.14
laoxiao 勳校 (laolxiao) Military rank: YQX 413.20
laoye shenqu 老役身躯 (laaoyeh shenqu) This hopeless old body (humble; ye = 職): YQX 640.1
laozhong 勳重 (laolzhohng) Sorry to bother you, excuse me: WEI 208.6
laozi 老子 (laaolzii) Prison attendant: WB 86.16
laozunzhong 老尊重 (laaozunzhohng) See lao[tau]zhong

le

ledi'xia chachai ziwen 肋底下插柴 自慰 (lehdixiah chachail zihween) Endure the pain with strength and forbearance (punch line of a xiehouyu 歇後語 whose lead line is “When poked in the ribs with a stick”): YQX 202.3. Also xiedi’xia chachai ziwen = ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Variants for wen: 隱 and 忍
lekai 勒開 (lehkai) To insist on leaving someone: YQX 875.6
leken 勒揷 (lehkeen) Niggardly and hard-nosed: YQX 1597.9
leyuan 樂院 (lehuayahn) Brothel: YQX 238.1
lezheng 勒掙 (lezheng) To make an effort; struggle: MDT 205.5

lei

leichen 素臣 (leilcheln) Official under arrest: CSD 18.2
leigou 勝勾 (leigou) See yinggou
leiguang shihuo 雷光石火 (leilguang shihhuuo) Fig. Fleeting quality of human life (brief as a flash of lightning or a flint spark): CSD 124.2
leijia[n] 饒家漢 (leiljiahahn) Master of pugilistic or martial arts: WB 801.14
leilang 磁浪 浩 (leeilangh) Strong, imposing stature: DXX 20.2
leilangan 浪欄干 (leilanglan) Tear-stained cheeks (like a railing): WB 290.8
leimu 條木 條 (leilmuh) Logs rolled from a high place to thwart an enemy: WB 739.11
leqi 累七ovan (leeqi) Sacrifice for the dead (held every seventh day for seven weeks): YQX 645.17
leisi batui 液似扒推 (leishisih batui) Tears gushing forth: MZJ 226.11
leixie 綠細 (leihxieh) To put in bonds: WB 25.17
leiyi 液易 (leihyeh) Scar near a tearduct (foretells a bitter fate): WB 89.15

leng

leng 櫳, 縱 (leling) Unyielding; merciless: WB 78.17
lengbi-ao 冷鼻凹 (leengbilao) 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 (leengjilding) Without warning, suddenly: LU 190
lengjiao 極極 (lelngjiaao) Ability, capability: WB 798.16
lenglian['r] 冷臉兒 (leengliaan) 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 (leenglilqin) Chilling, icy: MDT 238.15
lengpu 冷舖 (leengpuh) Courier station: YQX 762.11
lengsheng 晩生 (lehungsheng) Emaciated, shrunken (leng = 懈): MDT 98.13
lengzhengzheng 冷丁丁 (leengzhengzheng) Cold; cold and expressionless: YQX 528.12

li 劫, 利, 配, 刚 (lii) To cut, score: WB 64.3
'li 裏, 里, 哀, 理, 處 (liii) 1. Part. Final durative, expresses a continuing state or action (like 呢): YQX 1253.14. 2. While, while (like 而): YQX 1089.1
li-an 禮案 (liiahn) See yuean
libao 拔暴, 拔暴 (lihbaoh) To punch someone’s head leaving a chestnut-sized bruise: WB 433.16
libimu 耆木 (lihibilmuh) Dao. Staff thought to ward off evil spirits (some say a datewood staff which has been struck by lightning): YQX 630.1
libian 立便 (lihbiahn) See jibian
lichunyuan 麗春園. ~院 (lilchunyuain) Brothel: YQX 1255.14
lidang 立當 (lihdang) See jibian
ldao 吏道 (lihdaoh) Profession of government service: YANG 1459.3
li'de 立得 (lihde) 1. Immediately: YQX 1157.4. 2. To stand, wait: DXX 8.1
lidian 吏典 (lihdaian) Low ranking yamen official: YQX 1512.3
lidou 禮斗 (liidoou) See baidou
lidun xingmian 立盹行眠 (lilhduan xiling-yaan) See xingmian lidun
lihentian 靜恨天 (lihentian) Frustrations of love are paramount (of the Heavens, the thirty-third level is highest): YQX 141.12
lihui 理會 (lihuih) 1. To manage, take charge of: LZY 13.4. 2. To get even: LZY 57.9 3. I understand: YQX 32.11.
lihunshe 禮魂舍 (lihunsheh) Fig. Physical human body (abode of the soul): MDT 68.14

liji chengjia 立計成家 (lihijh chengjia) See chengji
li'jia 廢家. 利~ (lihija) 1. Amateur
2. Amateur actors and entertainers (vs. practioners among the literary elite)
lijingjing 立競競 (lihijingjihng) See li-qinqin
lijinglang 聽駒唱 (lijuchahng) Song of parting: MZJ 368.2
liao 裏老 (liilaao) See lizheng
.liililin 離唸連 (liilililin) See .liiluou
.liilian luoloulian 唱唸囒囒 (liilain luolouliain) See .liiluou
lilie machi 里列馬赤 (liilieh maachih) Mong. Translator: WB 1021.18
liliushi 理六時 (liiliiishhi) Budd. Daily rituals and devotions (divided into six periods: chen 辰, rizhong 日中, rimo 日没, chu ye 初夜, zhongye 中夜, houye 後夜): YCJ 14.24

.liiluol 唱囒 (liiluol) Pat. Syll. Like tra-la: ZXZY 68.7. Also .liililian 唱喲, .liiluoli ~~, .liiyu luoli ~, .liyuluo ~, .liyu luoli ~ 聲, .luoli lielu ~, .luoluo lili ~ ~ ~

.liiluoli 唱囒囒 (liiluollii) See .liiluou
liqi 力齊 (lihqil) With uniform force; all together: ZXZY 4.3
liqiao 麗橋 (liqqiao) Tower over a city gate: MDT 217.9
liqinqin 立欽欽 (lihijingqin) To stand frozen with fear: YQX 243.12. Also lijingjing ～競競
lishi 利市 (lihshih) 1. To make a good profit: YQX 228.1. 2. Good luck; also, lucky: YQX 1740.20
lishu 里數 (liishuh) Lines, wrinkles; cracks fissures: WB 89.15
Li Si 李四 (lii sih) See Li Wan
Li Wan 李萬 (lii wahn) Tom, Dick, or Harry (used like Zhang Qian 張千, Zhang San 張千)
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 liyeluol 呸也波哩也囉 (liyeebo liyeluol) Cuddle and coo (what lovers do in private): WB 291.14

liyi 還易 (liyi) See yili

.liyuluo 喔喚啄 (liyuhluol) See .liu. 

.liyu luoli 喔譽囉哩 (liiyul luoli) See .liu.

liyun 梨雲 (lilyuln) Dark clouds before a snowstorm (li = color): SQX 127.1

lizha 立扎 (lihzhahng) To stand firmly: YQX 1122.1

lizhai 離枝 (lilzhai) To escape from; be separated from: YQX 1708.8. Also zhaili

lizhang 里長 (lilzhahng) See lizheng

lizhang’z 立帳子 (lilzhahngz) To take inventory of goods or property: YQX 210.19

lizheng 立埕 (lilzheng) To be dumb-founded, dazed, transfixed: DXX 20.10

lizheng 里正 (lilzheng) Village head: YQX 656.11. Also lizhang 里長, lilao 老

lizong 褲褶 (lilzolng) First growth of feathers on a bird: YFG 103.10

lizha 立扎 (lihzhahng) See lizheng

lizhang 里長 (lilzhahng) See lizheng

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lizong 褲褶 (lilzolng) First growth of feathers on a bird: YFG 103.10

lian

lian 銑 (liahn) A kind of chain (military weapon; written 簡 in Yuan times, later altered to 鍊): YRZJ 83.11

lianbulian 連不連 (liahnbuliiahn) Continuous: YQX 139.3

lian’dao’r 脸道兒 (liaandaohhr) See lian’nao

lian’nao 脸納 (liaanahhr) Face (和, 道 and 腦 are suffixes for names of parts of the body): YQX 692.10. Also lian’dao’r ～道兒

lianren 臨刃 (liahnrehn) Leg; the calf (ren = 腳): YQX 580.4

lianxian 霞児 (liahnxiahn) Light rainshower: DXX 15.13

lianxing 聲興 (liahnxilng) Meditation posture: YQX 855.15

lian’nao 脸軍 (liaannah) 1. Rippling waters: MZJ 604.12. 2. Reflected light on water: YQX 710.13

lianjunzhan 靈雲仙 (liahnjulnzhahn) Wooden staircase or walkway along a cliff

lianzhai 聲枝 (liahnzhi) See lianzhi[shu]

lianzhai daiye 聲枝帶葉 (liahnzhai daih-yeh) Fig. Family’s roots and branches; also, wholly and completely: YANG I 460.2

lianzhai[shu] 聲枝樹 (liahnzhishuh) Fig. Marital bliss (after a myth about trees with interlacing branches): YQX 1657.20. Also lianlizhí ～理

lianzhia 聲仔 (liahnzhiah) My darling child (liahnzii is a pun on 態子 or 母子): WB 349.10

lianliang 連登 (liahnldeng) To pass successive examinations: MZJ 300.11

lianer 聲兒 (liahnahhr) Maid, female servant: YQX 865.13. See also paner

lianfang 聲房 (liahnfahng) See fangliang

liang 聲 (liahn) Clavicle, collarbone: YQX 413.14

lianlizhí 聲理枝 (liahnliiizhi) See lianzhi[shu]

lianlong 聲樓 (liahnlohn) Room, chamber: HUJI III 51.12

liannatou xinweawe 聲麻頭縵麻尾 (liahnmalouli xuhmalweei) Continuous: WB 894.4

lianjiao 疊角 (liahnhualao) Beggar’s song: YQX 1255.5

lianglihuo 連理湖 (liahnulhuhuo) See lianglihuo [shu]

liangzhi 聲枝 (liahnzhii) See lianzhi[shu]

liangzhi daiye 聲枝帶葉 (liahnzhii daih-yeh) Fig. Family’s roots and branches; also, wholly and completely: YANG I 460.2

liangzhishuh 聲枝樹 (liahnzhishuh) Fig. Marital bliss (after a myth about trees with interlacing branches): YQX 1657.20. Also lianlizhí ～理
liang

liangbaitian 青白变 (liangbaititian) In broad daylight: YQX 691.1

liangbang 充 (liangbaang) Two examinations (the xiangshi 郎試 for the second degree, junren 萬人 for the third degree, jinshi 进士): THS 40.6

liangchongqin 充 (liaangcholngqin) Marriage between first cousins: MZJ 57.5. Also qintu jiaqin ～土加～

liangdao sanke 充 (liaangdaoh sanke) To use every possible means to persuade: YQX 856.10

liangge 充 (liaanggel) Wooden partition between rooms with lattice openings at the top: YANG I 324.1

lianggui 充 (liaanggui) Good plan, strategy: MZJ 522.4

liangjian 充 (liaangjiahn) Household members (those related by blood as well as servants or slaves): WB 16.20

liangjiang 充 (liaangjiang) Leftover food: YQX 1510.7

liangjue 充 (liaangjuel) To sentence a criminal: YANG I 165.5

lianglai'z 充 (liaanglaihz) Two-faced; also, to work both sides in secret: YQX 1283.8

liangmo 充 (liaangmoo) To look down on, show contempt for: YANG 11940.2

liangqi 充 (liaangqi) See lingqi

liang[q]iche 车起车 (liahnqiiiche) To ready a carriage: WB 305.21

liangsanke 充 (liaangsanke) To repeat a stage movement several times: WB 8.9. Also sanke ～～. See also ke

liangshanshan 充 (liaangshanshan) See liangshenshen

liangshenshen 充 (liaangshenshen) Fresh and cool: WB 903.3. Also liangshanshan ～珊珊

liangshi'jia 青事家 (liaangshihjia) Opponent, enemy: YQX 940.19

liangtou baimian 充 (liaangtoul bailmiahn) To cater to both sides; also, two-faced: YQX 1524.13

liangtou sanmian 充 (liaangtoul sanmiahn) To hide true feelings; say one thing but think another; also, two-faced: YQX 643.11. Also santou liangmian ～～～

liangtoushe 充 (liaangtoulshel) Evil omen (forecasts death): SHZ c49

liangxing'zhi hao 充 (liaang-xihngzhi hao) Wedding: YQX 711.8

Liangyuan 梁园 (liaangyualn) Famous prince’s gardens in Kaifeng: YQX 137.20

liangyuanpeng 梁园棚 (liaangyualnpeing) Theater: WB 971.7

liaoting

liao 充 (liaoh) 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 充 (liaoh) Just for the moment: WB 288.3

liao 充 (liaoh) Crude, coarse, rough: YQX 893.18

liaochoa 充 (liaohchaoh) See yaqing [liao]-chao

liaochoi 充 (liaohchil) 1. To prepare, arrange: WB 260.17. 2. To settle with, deal with, cope: WB 671.21

liaochou 充 (liaochuh) Outcome, result; issue: SQX 61.3

liaochoukou 充 (liaohchoukou) Sagging lower lip: YQX 991.16. Also luechoukou 留～～

liaoding 充 (liaolding) Money; odd change: ZXZY 119.3
| Word       | Meaning                                                                 | Page   |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| liaodou    | To provoke, incite, stir up: WB 63.6                                     |        |
| liaofeng bomang | 斧鋤搗鎚 (liaofeng bomang) See liaofeng tixie |        |
| liaofeng tixie | 斧鋤別竭,~~~蠟 (liaofeng tixie) Fig. To stir up or invite trouble: WB 175.20. Also tixie liaofeng ~ ~ |        |
| liaojiang[pao] | 燃漿泡.潦~~,料~~ (liaojiangpao) A blister: YQX 1711.10 |        |
| liaokou 料口 (liaokou) See liaozui | |        |
| liaona 了那 (liaona) Pat. Syll.: WB 884.2 | |        |
| lia'or 了兒 (liaor) Metal buttons, fasteners: SHZ c61 | |        |
| lia'or 睡兒,寨~ (liaorl) See liaoz | |        |
| liaoxie 血血 (liaoxie) Blubber and blood (carnage): DXX 52.4 | |        |
| liaoying 料應 (liaoying) To consider, reckon: XST 266.12 | |        |
| liaoyun boyu 擦雲撥雨 (liaoyun boyu) Fig. To flirt: LU 560 | |        |
| liao'z 睡子,傑~，寨~ (liaoz) Penis (euphemism for diaoz 屁子): CLS 222.6. Also liao' or ~兒，寨児 | |        |
| 'liaozhe 了者 (liaozhe) Part. Final, expressing the advisable or demand mood (used like 了吧): YQX 305.14 | |        |
| liaozui 料嘴 (liaozui) To bicker, squabble: WB 101.8. Also liaokou ~口, douzui 抟~ | |        |

**lie**

| Word       | Meaning                                                                 | Page   |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| lie 劃 (lieh) To miss notes, sing wrong notes: YQX 9.4 | |        |
| lie 烊 (lieh) Unsteady in motion; also, to move out of control: YQX 341.13 | |        |
| liebie 劃獭 (liebie) See bole | |        |
| liece 劃側 (lieceh) See liechi | |        |
| liechi 列超 (liechih) To stagger with unsure footing: YQX 934.8. Also liece 劃側, lieqie ~~ 劃超. 劃怯 | |        |
| liechu 烊桔 (liechu) See liezh[iqian] | |        |
| liefeng 劃風 (liefeng) Madness: YQX 1245.17 | |        |
| liejue 角~ (liejue) See lieque | |        |
| liejue 劃起,列~，劣怯 (liejue) 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，~獗 | |        |
| lieyuan'jia 劃冤家 (lieyuanjia) See qiaoyuan'jia | |        |
| liezhi[qian] 烊紙錢 (liezhiiqian) To burn money or paper images in sacrifice to the dead: YQX 402.9. Also liechu ~桔 | |        |

**lin**

| Word       | Meaning                                                                 | Page   |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| lin 嘻. (lit) 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 臨桔 (linchu) At this writing: YQX 888.13 | |        |
| Linfengzhou 麟鳳洲 (Linfengzhou) Mythical island in the Western Sea: CSD 205.11. Also Fenglinzhou ~~~ | |        |
| linhong 蝃鶏 (linhong) Fig. Letter, news (in legends sent in the belly of fishes; wild | |        |
geese are metaphors for carriers of news: 
YQX 1151.16

linjia 140 lingyi

linjia 輕甲 (linjiaa) Fig. Snowflakes: WB 22.7

linlang 林浪~琅~郎~郞~嚕 (linlalng) Forest: YQX 764.3. Also linluo ~落

linlang 林琅~流 (linlalng) Dripping water: WB 685.6

linlin! 啾啾 (linlin) Dao. All hail! (used in incantations): YQX 1035.19

linluo 林落 (linluoh) See linlang

ling

lingbing 凌迸 (lingbihng) Harsh or shameful treatment: LIDAI II 858.1

lingchi 凌遲~持 (lingchil) To execute by multiple slices: WB 462.15

lingchi 凌持~遇 (lingchil) 1. To force, coerce: LZY 20.8. 2. To insult, humiliate: YQX 1218.5

lingduo 領掇 (lingduoh) 1. To govern, manage: YQX 603.9. 2. To lay hold of: YQX 78.19

linghua[jing] 菱花鏡 (lihnghuajihng) Mirror (embossed in ancient times with water chestnut designs): YQX 5.21. Also lingjing ~

lingjian 凌幾 (lingjian) To bully, humiliate: YQX 46.17

lingjing 凌兢 (lingjihng) Sickly, skinny: WEI 208.13

lingjing 菱鏡 (lingjihng) See linghua[jing]

lingli 令吏 (linglil) Yamen clerk, yamen runner: YQX 1004.10. Also lingshi ~史~使

lingli 伶俐,伶~伶俐 (linglil) 1. Precocious, smart, clever: LZY 118.4. 2. Smoothly done, "slick as a whistle": YQX 1524.18. 3. Morally clean (relationships)

lingli 凌錄~錄 (linglil) To oppress; ride roughshod over (= 凌錄): WB 594.13

lingling 冷冷 (lingilig) Sound of the guqin 古琴: DXX 83.14

lingling 凌凌 (lingilig) Trembling with fear: YRZJ 52.12

linglong titou 玲瓏剔透 (linglongti-tou) Cleverness; also, skills, smart tricks: YQX 199.15

linglu 鑲鑲 (lingluh) See luxu

linglun 伶侶 (lingluhn) Musician; actor, entertainer: YQX 1340.9

lingmo 領抹 (lingmoo) See lingxi 領系, ~ 戲

lingqi 令器 (lihngqih) Good character: YQX 52.14. Also liangqi 長~

lingque 靈鵲 (lingqueh) Lucky magpie (foretells auspicious events): WB 313.9. See also xizhu

lingren 伶人 (lihngreln) Servant, yamen runner: YQX 32.11.

lingshi 令史~使 (lihngshii) See lingli 令吏

lingti 凌替 (lingtih) To bully, humiliate: MZJ 207.9

lingweiwei 另為巍 (lihngweiwei) 1. High, unique, imposing: YQX 392.16. 2. Sole, unique: YQX 351.19. 3. Bits and pieces, odds and ends: YQX 674.14

lingxi 領系~戲 (lingxingh) Draw strings at the collar: YQX 195.20. Also lingmo 時

lingxi 靈犀 (lingxi) 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 (lingyanyhel) See Lingyan[ge]

Lingyan[ge] 凌煙閣,陵~~ (lingyan-gel) 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 (lingyil) To perish, die: LIDAI II 800.3
liu 流 (liul) See tuliu chizhang
liu 流 (liul) To escape, slip away (= 淘): YQX 628.19
Liuan 六案 (liuhahn) See Liufang
liuan [du]kongmu 六案都孔目 (liuhan dukoongmuh) Clerk at one of the six local government offices: YQX 843.11. See also liufang
Liuchao 劉朝 (liulchao) Han dynasty (founder was surnamed Liu): WB 59.14
liuchenqiang 六沉槍 (liuhchnqiag) Lance with a dark green bamboo shaft: WB 67.10. Also luchenqiang 綠～～, zhanluiqiang 華～～
liuchu [bing]hua 六出冰花 (liuahu binghua) See liuhua
liu-ao dao 湖刀刃, ~ 刀刃 (liuadoaodao) To give sidelong or shifty glances: DXX 18.3
liu-ao lunhui 六道輪回 (liuado lubi) Budd. Samsara, the endless cycle of birth, suffering, death, and rebirth: WB 85.2
Liudao Zhi 柳盜跖 (liuado zhi) Zhi, the robber (here given the surname Liu): MZJ 45.7
liudi 六地 (liuhdih) Everywhere, in all directions (= 六合): LZY 117.9
liudi 流逝 (liuhdih) See diliu
liudingshen 六丁神 (liuhdingsheln) Dao. Popular deities: Dingchou 丁丑, Dingsao 丁卯, Dingsi 丁巳, Ding ‘mo 丁未, Dingyou 丁酉, Dinghai 丁亥: WB 60.12
Liudu 留都 (liultud) Nanjing (after the capital was moved to Peking): THS 24.5
Liuer 六耳, 淆 (liuhuer) Jur. Common name for servant boy (counterpart of 梅香): WB 83.12
liuerqian 流二千 (liuernqian) Banished two thousand 里: YQX 845.8
liu-ang 六房 (liuhfang) The Six Boards at the local level—civil li 史, ritual li 禮, revenue hu 戶, war bing 兵, judicial xing 刑, works gong 工): YQX 1512.3. Also liuan ～案
liufang lidian 六房吏典 (liuhfang lihdian) Clerks and secretaries at the Six Boards offices: YQX 1512.3
liugong 六宫 (liuhgong) Six Palaces (residences of the consort and wives of ancient emperors): MZJ 369.8
liuhu huamen 柳户花門 (liuhuhuamen) See huamen [liuhu]
liuhua 六花 (liuhhua) Fig. Snowflakes: SQX 64.9. Also liuchu [bing]hua～出～
liuhuating 柳花亭 (liuhuaiting) See huaiuying
Liujiang 六甲神 (liuhjiasheln) Powerful god of hailstorms: CSD 199.8
liujie [sanshi] 六街三市 (liujie sanshi) Grandeur of a major city (usually the capital): YQX 633.9. Also sanshi liujie～～～～
luiiu’r 劉九兒 (liuiuaur) Boggar: YQX 373.19
liuliao 六料 (liuhliao) See lu’tlao[l’r]
liuliijing 琉璃井 (liuliijing) Fig. Dangerous place (crystal well): YQX 36.20
liuliao 六料 (liuhliao) Six cereal grains (rice, millet, wheat, panicled rice, sorghum, and wild rice; often mistaken as liuke～科): YQX 32.3
liumian 柳綿 (liumialn) Willow catkins: THS 160.4
liumo huajie 柳陌花街 (liumo hua- jie) Brothel district: YQX 194.15. Also liumo huaqu～～街, liumo huaxiang 柳陌花巷 huajie liumo～～～～, huajie liuxiang～～～～
liumo huaqu 柳陌花街 (liumo hua- qu) See liumo huajie
liumo huaxiang 柳陌花巷 (liumo hua- xiang) See liumo huajie
liuqiao 六橋 (liuqiao) Six famous bridges of Hangzhou: YCJ 31.23
Liuqing (liuqing) Brothel madam, procuress (a famous Tang dynasty courtesan): WB 347.11
liuqiu 溜袁 (liuqiu) Hurriedly, slapdash: WB 73.21. See also qiulou
liuquan’r 柳圈兒 (liuquanr) Child’s head-garland of willow strands worn for the Qingming festival: THS 41.8. Also goutouquan 狗頭
liushang qushui 流觴曲水 (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 溜手兒 (liushou) Deft, nimble hands: LU 569
liutayiliu 造 (liutai) To make fun of someone: YQX 815.9
liuwen 留文 (liuwen) On everyone’s lips (verse, song): YQX 201.11
liuxia 流霞 (liuxia) Ambrosia, wine of immortals: DXX 67.2
liuxin 留心 (liuxin) To make an effort: YQX 195.2
liuxing shibadie 流星十八跌 (liuxing shibadie) Martial arts offensive attack: YQX 1291.17
liuyang huishou 六陽會首 (liuyang huishou) Human head: YQX 1524.9. Also liuyang shouji ～～級, liuyang kuishou ～～魁～
liuyang kuishou 六陽魁首 (liuyang kuishou) See liuyang huishou
liuyang shouji 六陽首級 (liuyang shouji) See liuyang huishou
liuying 溜營 (liuying) Firefly: YQX 363.21
liuyuan 六院 (liuyuan) 1. General reference to local government offices: HUJI III 109.4. 2. Brothel: DADIAN 122
liuzhou 六軸 (liuzhou) See lu’lao[’r]
liuzhu 流逐 (liuzhu) See dilu
liuzhu 留住 (liuzhui) Popular name in Yuan dramas for young men living in towns: YQX 1015.5
liuzhuyi 六錦衣 (liuzhuyi) Robe of an immortal: MZJ 601.12

long (long) Fig. Sword (dragon): WB 59.1
longbin 龍賓 (longbin) 1. Fig. Ink (after the tale of an emperor who fancied he saw a Daoist priest walking through his ink): PPJ 201.5. 2. God of ink
longcong 龍荀,~蔘 (longcong) Green-onion green: YQX 1359.9 Also longhu ～荀
longdou yushang 龍 DOES (longdou yushang) Fig. When great powers collide, innocent citizens suffer: WB 9.14
Longgong 龍宮 (longgong) See Haicang
longhao 龍耗 (longhao) News of the emperor: MZJ 282.3
longhu 龍虎 (longhu) 1. Winners in the imperial examinations: YQX 338.10. 2. Dao. The elements shui 水 and huo 火 corresponding to lead and mercury (used in refining the elixir of life): YQX 731.9
longhu 龍惚 (longhu) See longcong
longhu fen yunhui 龍虎風雲會 (longhu fen yunhui) Fig. The ruler and his ministers at the pinnacle of power (clouds follow the dragon and wind follows the tiger): YQX 593.6. Also junchen jihui 凱臣會～
longhuahui 龍華會 (longhuahui) Budd. Feast for the holiday of Bathing the Buddha (eighth day of the fourth month): MZJ 280.2. Also Yufodan 浴佛誕
longhuashu 龍華樹 (longhuashu) Budd. Tree where the Maitreya Buddha sat: YCJ 39.5
Longhuang 龍華 (lónghuá) Lands in the far northern reaches of the empire: MZJ 377.6

longlin 龍麟 (lónglín) Graduate: MDT 258.1

longlú báma 龍蟠把馬 (lónglú báma) See lúqian máhou

longměi 龍媒 (lóngméi) Fine horse: MZJ 239.12

longmén 龍門 (lóngmén) Door, doorway: WB 261.21

longqí 龍壹 (lóngqí) See fēngyǐ lóngqí

Longquan 龍泉 (lóngquán) Fig. Famous sword; sword (dragon spring): WB 58.1

longshé 龍蛇 (lóngshé) 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

longsūn dízi 龍孫帝子 (lóngsūn làngzhǐ) Sons and grandsons of the imperial clan: YQX 634.2

longtāo 龍糟 (lóngtāo) One of six military manoeuvres: MZJ 521.13

Longtu 龍圖 (lóngtu) See Bao Longtu

longxiú jiàomín 龍袖嬪民 (lóngxiǔ jiàomín) Worthy subjects of his majesty: YQX 646.7

longzhù 龍住 (lóngzhù) To catch: YQX 47.8

lú

lúbái 露白 (lúbái) To reveal that one is carrying silver ingots: YQX 401.15

lùdì 漏地 (lùdì) To walk unsurely or ploddingly: MDT 64.5. See also lúti

lújī dàcái 漏瀉搭菜 (lújī dàcái) To give oneself away, spill the beans: YQX 783.18

lúkē 儂科 (lúkē) Vixen: WB 280.21

lúluó 儂羅 (lúluó) 1. Clever, smart; also, to show off: WB 281.21. 2. Rank and file of bandits: DXX 47.14

lúmìaize 漏面賊 (lúmìaize) Criminal with a face brand (faces were tattooed, branded, or scarred to indicate a criminal background): YQX 1508.12

lúqí 漏惜 (lúqí) To omit; miss; let fall through: YQX 126.9

lùrén 儂人 (lùrén) Untrustworthy or unreliable person: WB 297.4

lúsou 婆搜 (lúsou) Swarthy; whiskery: MDT 118.14

lùtí 漏蹄 (lùtí) Hoofbound (animals of burden): YQX 203.16. See also lùdí

lùxíe 漏泄, 露 ~ (lùxíe) To disclose a secret, leak information: YQX 1085.18. Also xiéluo ~

lùxíngtāng 漏星堂 (lùxíngtāng) Tumbledown shack (stars shine through the roof): WB 29.1

lúzéyuàn 漏澤園 (lúzéyuàn) Public cemetery: MDT 102.2

lù

lù 露 (lù) Also pronounced lù

Lu Bian 罷扁 (lù biān) See Lu yì

lùdú 罷垛 (lùdú) See lùzhōu[^1]

lùdú 罷都, 磚 ~ (lùdú) Gurgle in the throat: YQX 197.19. Also .dulu ~

lúfúgān 罷脯乾 (lùfúgān) Dried venison: WB 1020.19

lùjiá 罷角 (lùjiá) Defense perimeter of tree limbs with sharpened branches surrounding military encampments: WB 45.6

lúlào’r 漏老兒, 瞜 ~ ~, 瞌 ~ ~ (lúlào’r) Eyes: DXX 70.3. Also lùlào’r 瞌 ~ ~, lùlào’r 六 ~, lù‘z 六子

lúling 醜醜 (lúling) See lùxu
lulu [qianghua] 路柳墙花 (luhliiu qianghua) Fig. Sing-song girls of easy virtue (like roadside willows, easily plucked): YQX 197.19

lulu bobo 砂砾波波 (luhluh bobo) See bobo lulu

lupei 醉醺 (luhpei) See luxu

luqi[ren] 路歧人 (luqireln) Itinerant entertainers: WB 977.7. Also qilu～～

lusu 琉菽 (luhsuh) Hanging down, dangling: YQX 1095.14. Also lusu 琉～, lusu 堆～, luosuo 琉索～～

lutai 當台 (luhtai) Bare open space for practicing the martial arts: WB 1025.13

lutian 路天 (luhtian) Under the open sky: YQX 1380.1

luxu 醒酥 (luhxuu) Fine wine: LZY 6.4. Also lupei～醉, lupei 醒酔, lusu 琉～, luling 琉～, luosi 琉索～～

luya 鹿牙 (luhylai) Fawn (ya is a diminutive suffix like zaiz 悦子= puppy): YANG I 277.2

Lu yi 路易 (luh yi) Famous Warring States period physician Bian Que of Lu: DXX 106.12. Also Lu Bian～扁

Lu Yigu 路義姑 (luh yihgu) Ancient female paragon of virtue: WB 547.12

luyin 路引 (luhyiin) Travel document or permit: MFT 122.12

luzhou[‘r] 輔轴兒 (luhzhoulr) Heavy stone roller; also, heavy as a stone roller: DXX 148.14. Also ludu 辅礦

luzhou tuipi 輔軸退皮 (luhzhoul tuhipi) Impossible event (stone roller sheds its skin): YQX 1725.16

luchen 旅艱 (luhchehn) To lodge a coffin temporarily while awaiting burial: WB 259.8

lüchenqiàng 結沉槍 (luhcheinqiang) See liuchenqiàng

ludang 縫當 (luhdang) To relate in detail: YQX 1385.17

lídou pi‘r qingtui 縫豆皮兒青退 (luhdouh pi‘r qingtuih) Please retreat; please excuse; the lead line of this xiehouyu 歌後語 about greenbean pods is answered by the punch line “the green comes off,” a pun on qingtui請退: YQX 1680.3

lufenqi 驟粪毆 (luhfehnqiul) Fig. Looks can be deceiving (donkey droppings are shiny but smell bad when broken open): YANG I 2631.10

lüjiao 勸僞 (luhjiaao) To win by a fluke: YQX 1180.5

lü‘lao 縫老 (luhlao) See lu’lao[‘r]

límu qiuyu 縫毛求魚 (luhmuh qiulyul) Fig. To go about it in the wrong way (seek fish in the woods): WEI 201.5

lípao 縫袍 (luhpao) Robes for new jinshi graduates: DXX 138.8

lupei 縫碚 (luhpei) See luxu

líqi 縫琦 (luhqi) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (green silk bag): MZJ 19.7

líqian mahou 驟前馬後 (luhqiain mahhou) Role of a servant: YQX 1727.13. Also mahou líqian～～～, suli bama 隨～把～, longlii bama 龍～把～

líshenyuan 驟深淵 (luhshenyuan) Paralyzed with fear (walking over a deep ravine): YANG I 461.10

lísheng jijiao wengshenggen 驟生栽角竟生根 (luhsheng jijiaoo wehngshenggen) Fig. Impossible (asses growing horns and cows sprouting roots): YQX 1253.10

lísu 縫簌 (luhsuh) See lusu

Lü [Tai]hou yan[xi] 吕太后筵席 (luh taihhouh yalnxil) Queen Lü’s ill-fated
lütí lanzhao

banquet (a guest who declined to drink was beheaded): YQX 1555.4

lütí lanzhao 驴蹄 猾爪 (lütíl tanzhao) Filthy hands (ass hoofs and filthy claws): YQX 845.13

lütouqian 緣頭 籤 (lütouqian) See hong-quanpiao

lùxi 緣細 (lùxì) Gist; real story: DXX 49.4

lùxu 緣酢 (lùxú) See luxu

lùyne ninnong 緣葉 濃 (lùyne ninnong) Fig. Married lady with children (green leaves having darkened in color): MZJ 28.10

lùyi 緣燭 (lùyì) Green-colored wine: MZJ 145.1

luan

luandawai 亂打歪 (luandawai) To flee in all directions: WEI 199.n.4

luanguan shang 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 鳳鴻 (luanjiao) Fig. The glue of love (phoenix glue): YQX 343.1

luanjiao fengyou 鳳交 鳳友 (luanjiaofengyou) Marital relations: YANG 1199.8

luan jiaoyuan 鳳膠 鴻弦 (luanjiaoyuanxian) Fig. Prov. The glue of love can mend a broken relationship: YQX 1710.14

luanjing 鳳鏡 (luanjing) Hand mirror (frequently embossed with bird designs): WB 16.4

luanliren 亂離人 (luanliren) Man in troubled times: THS 264.3

luanling 鳳鈴 (luanling) Carriage bells: YCJ 92.1

luanquan 鳳鈴 (luanquan) To curl up: YQX 149.11

luansongsong 亂 松 松 (luansongsong) Dishevelled (hair): YQX 359.6

luantai 鳳台 (luantai) See fengge luantai

luanxue 亂絃, ～絃 (luanxue) To rush this way and that: WB 308.4

luanyu zhichi 鳳與指斥 (luanyu zhichi) See zhichi luanyu

lue

lùè 掃 (lùè) To throw down, cast aside: THS 156.4

lùèchuokou 略絃口 (lùè chuokou) See liao chuokou

lùënайд (lùënaid) 掃鬨 (lùënaid) To harass, molest; cause trouble: DXX 63.1

lùètou 掃頭 (lùètou) Comb; hairbrush: YQX 1254.12

lùèxiu xuanquan 掃袖 拔拳 (lùèxiu xuanquan) See xuanquan luoxiu

lùèxue 掃削 (lùèxue) To comb the hair: CSD 14.13

lun

lùn (lùn) 1. Concerning, as regards: WB 178.21. 2. To make charges, to accuse: WB 133.18

lùndun 榈敦 (lùndun) Bulging, round: DXX 44.9. See also denghu lun dun 鄧勳

lùnguang shuhei 鳳黃 黑 (lùnguang shuhei) To haggle, dispute, argue: YQX 809.1. Also shuhei lùn huang 鄧勳

lun[ga]o 論告 (lùn gaoh) To accuse, charge: LZY 142.1. Also gaolun ~ ~

lùnhuang shuhei 論黃 黑 (lùnhuang shuhei) To haggle, dispute, argue: YQX 809.1. Also shuhei lùn huang ~ ~ ~ ~

lùnlun qiaqia 論論 掐掐 (lùnlun qiaqia) To count on the fingers: YQX 1022.9

lùnmo 拉摩, ~磨 (lùnmol) To parry; brandish (the sword): DXX 50.6
lunping 論評 (luhpilng) See pinguin

luo 落 (luoh) See also lao

luol 起 (luol) Final interjection used like 呵: YQX 1500.2

'luo 羅 (luol) 1. Part. Final optative (like 吧): YQX 1500.17. 2. Pat. Syll.: WB 265.1

luobao 落保 (luohbaao) To be a guarantor, take responsibility: YQX 29.19

luobi 避避 (luolbi) See biluo

Luobojing 萝卜精 (luolbolicjng) Turnip demon, an evil spirit: YQX 1500.17. 2. Pat. Syll.: WB 265.1

luobude 落不得, ～ 的 (luohbuhdel) Unable to get or keep: WB 62.16

Luocha[nü] 罗刹女 (luohchahnilu) Budd. Cannibalistic female demon: YQX 1500.17. 2. Pat. Syll.: WB 265.1

luocho 落钞 (luohchao) To be on the take; embezzle: YQX 365.21

Luochuanshen 洛川神 (luohchuansheln) Goddess of the Luo (reference to Yang Guifei 杨贵妃): CSD 145.12

luochun baotu 罗裙包土 (luohchun baotuu) Self-sacrificing loyalty (after the tale of Zhao Zhennu 赵贞女 who carried earth to build her husband' s parents' tomb): YQX 259.2

luo'de 落得, ～ 的 (luode) To result in, end up: YQX 635.8. Also luolai'de ～ 来, luqu ～ 取

luogou 落穫 (luohgouch) To fall into a snare: MZJ 294.1

luohe 羅和 (luolhel) Miller: YQX 202.3

luohou 落后 (luohhou) 1. To lose; forget: WB 587.3. 2. To remain, linger behind: WB 302.9

luohua liushui 落花流水 (luohhua liulshuici) Fig. Fleeting nature of youth and beauty, shortness of life (blossoms adrift on the current): WB 68.5

luohua meiren 落花媒人 (luohhua meilenren) Go-between for a divorced or widowed woman; arranger of adulterous liasons: YQX 1664.21

luohuang 落荒 (luohhuang) To leave established road and go into the wilds; flee battle into the wilds: YQX 1500.2

luoji guiliang 落籍歸良 (luohjil guiviliang) To turn from the degradation of prostitution to respectability: MZJ 481.11

luojie yexiang 羅街拽巷, 揪～～ (luohjilie yehxiahang) See yexiang luojie

luokebian 落可便 (luohkeebiahn) Ah, well then: YQX 946.15. Also luokiye ～ 也

luokebian 落可便 (luohkeebian) See luokebian

Luola yanjing'li 落拉眼睛裏 (luohla yaanjinglii) To come to one' s attention or notice: HUJI III 77.6

luolai'de 落來得 (luohlaide) See luo'de

luolan 羅欄 (luolalin) Scholar' s robe (of three colors: purple, dark red, and green, commensurate with rank): YQX 355.18

luo'laxie 落了鞋 (luohlexiel) To lose one's life: YQX 645.7

luol 落裏 (luoli) Where? (= 哪裏 in Suzhou dialect): HUJI III 90.9

luoli liruo 嘿哩嘿羅 (luoliliruo) See liruo

luol 落在 (luolie) To place in order, rank: YQX 663.16

luol 落在 (luoluo) All the various; numerous: YQX 579.17

luoluo liruo 嘿哩嘿羅 (luoluiliruo) See liruo

luol 落在 (luolie) To place in order, rank: YQX 663.16

luoluo 落在 (luohluo) All the various; numerous: YQX 579.17

luoluo liruo 嘿哩嘿羅 (luoluiliruo) See liruo

luomangtou 落毛頭 (luohmaingtoul) See momangtou

luomu 落木 (luohmuh) Leafless trees: HUJI III 57.5
luopao 罗袍 (luopao) Robe of civil officers: WB 59.1
luopianyi 落便宜 (luopianyi) To suffer loss, get the short end of a bargain: DXX 45.9. Also zhepianyi 折～～
luoqu 落取 (luoqu) See luo’de
luore 罗惹, 倦, 邃～ (luore) 1. To provoke; incur: YQX 111.14. 2. To concoct, trump up; frame: YQX 147.6
luosheng 落生 (luosheng) To shoot a bird: SHZ c61
luosu 罗絮 (luosu) See lusu
luosuo 罗索, 落～ (luosuo) See lusu
luoxia 落下 (luoxia) To be on the take: CSD 184.11
luoxiu lian’r 持下臉兒 (luoxiu lian-r) To put on a sober face: DXX 67.5
luoxie 落解 (luoxie) Thin, watery (xie = 瀉): YQX 45.14
luoxiezhuo 落解粥 (luoxiezhuo) Thin, watery gruel (xie = 瀉): YQX 45.14. Also xixiezhuo 稀～～
luoxiu xuanquan 落袖 扯拳 摔～～, 摔～～, 持～～～ (luoxiu xuanquan) See xuanquan luoxiu
luoxiu xuanyi 落袖 扯衣 (luoxiu xuanyi) See xuanquan luoxiu
luoxu feihua 落絮 飛花 (luoxu feihua) Cast adrift to wander (willow catkins in the wind): YQX 711.14
luo’zdai 罗子黛 (luo’zdai) Black eye-brow makeup: HUJI III 37.4
luozao 嘟嘈, 罗～, 罗唑 (luozao) To chatter, babble: YQX 260.19. Also luozhi 罗執
luozhi 罗执 (luozhi) 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 麻 (ma) See 'mo

mabaliu 马 八 六 (maabaliuh) Pimp: ZXZY 190.11. Also mabaliu ~百~ mabo-liu. ~泊~
mabaliu 马百六 (maabaliuh) See mabaliu

mabao 马包 (maobao) Puffball: WB 191.6. Also mabo ~勃

mabian 马扁 (mabiaan) To cheat (=骗, example of an orthographic game where a character is dissected into parts): YQX 209.9

mabo 马勃 (mabol) See mabao

mabolui 马泊六, 伯 (maaboluih) See mabaliu

machui  麻槌, 捌 (malhuai) 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 媪儿 (maerl) A madam, procuress: YQX 193.3

maer 媺儿 (maerl) Address for a middle-aged woman: YANG 1216.12.

magan'r 麻杆儿, 支 (maganr) See magan'r

maheluo 麻合羅 (maheluol) See maheluo

mahou liqian 马后離前 (maouhou liqian) See liqian mahou

mahoupao 马後砲, 砲 (maouhou-pao) Strategy in chess: YANG II 1792.6

mahuang dingzhuh luhuanjiao 蚂蟥钉住 揖絮脚 (maahualng diingzhuh luhuanjiao) Fig. To cling stubbornly (horsefly on a bird’s leg): LU 364

mahuang ju`z 马黄掏子 (maahualng ju`z) Metal rivet used to mend broken pottery (ju = 鍾): MZJ 561.11

mala 麻辣 (malla) Numb: YQX 232.13

malian`z 马莲子 (malianz) Astor plant: WB 431.20

maliao 马 膜 (maliaol) Horse penis: CSD 66.15

mama 媽妈 (mama) Wetnurse; head housekeeper: YQX 1722.21

Mamingwang 马明王 (maamilingwalng) Silk worm goddess (has a horse’s head): CLS 244.11

maniang 麻娘 (manialng) See nianq

maniu jinju 马牛襟裙 (maanliu jinju) Having no better manners than a beast (horse or ox in human dress): YQX 552.10. Also niuma jinju ~

mapao 麻袍 (mapaol) Plain linen robe of common people: WB 61.19. Also mayi ~衣

maqideng 马骑灯 (maaqildeng) Lamp with shadow pictures of horses on a pivoting shade: YYCD 93

maqianjian 马前剑 (maaqianjian) 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 II 413

masa 麻撒 (maasa) Numb: HUANG 119

masi huangjinjin 马死黄金盡 (maasi huangjinjin) Prov. At a man’s death, his family falls into ruin: YQX 1413.3. Also yizhao masi huangjinjin 朝

matai 马台 (matail) A mounting step for a horseman: WB 97.9

maxiandao 麻线道 (maxiandao) Road to the netherworld (mourners wore hemp garments to escort the coffin to the grave): WB 86.17
mai

mai 道 (maih)  See mo'de
mai chali 贱倉, ～利, ～黎, ～vale, ～ (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
mайдing 買定 (maaideihng)  See maiduan
maidu 罷妒 (maiduh)  To be jealous, envious: PPJ 198.11
maiduan 買斷 (maiduahn)  To make a deposit to purchase; buy a woman out of prostitution: YQX 1255.14. Also mайдing ～定, duanmai ～
maifuqian 買服錢 (maaifulqialn)  To accept a bribe: YQX 500.5
maigan shuzhu 埋杆豊柱 (mailgan 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
maigeng qianzhang 埋根千丈 (maaigeng 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 fortune-teller: YQX 896.7
mai huqian 買花錢 (maaihuqialn)  Cost of a prostitute for the night: YQX 1264.3
maikongxu 買空虛 (maaikongxu)  To fool, deceive: YQX 204.9. Also maixupai ～牌
maikou 買口 (maikouou)  To boast; WB 967.3
maikuai 買快 (maikuaih)  Gambling: YQX 1432.1

man

man 謂, 漫 (mahn)  Listless, dispirited: WB 288.4
man 幕 (mahnn)  “Tails” in a coin flip
manbie 講懶, 漫～ (manbiebie)  Depressed, melancholy: YQX 342.20
manchang 慢怅 (mahnchahng)  See man-zhang

mavi 149 manchang
mazha 蝲蜚, ～炸, 螞炸, 螞～ (mazhal)  Variety of locust: WB 801.19
ma'a'z 馬子 (maaz)  Chamber pot, slop bucket: WB 943.4
mai chang 麻衣 (malyi)  See mapao
ma'z 馬子 (maaz)  Chamber pot, slop bucket: WB 943.4
mazha 蝲蜚, ～炸, 螞炸, 螞～ (mazhal)  Variety of locust: WB 801.19
| Character | Pinyin       | Meaning                                                                 | YQX  | WB   |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| man-eyan  | 150 maomaomao | Shame, shame, shame on you!                                             | 1019.5 |      |
| manjian   | 'U^U. (mahnallyaln) | Slowly                                                                  | 145.16 | 261.21 |
| mankao    | §| J| (malnjian) | Stationery made in Sichuan: YQX 145.16. Also shujian 記 | 145.16 | 261.21 |
| manjian   | 甘 | | A term bestowing on someone who is easily satisfied, YQX 228.20 | 228.20 |      |
| manjian   | 甘 | |_more popular than manlian 魔 in ordinary speech | | 228.20 |
| manjian   | 甘 | | ‘Malan (mahnalan) | A derogatory term for a male | 892.20 |
| mansheng liaoqi | §| $• | Derogatory reference to southern speech: YQX 893.18 | 893.18 |      |
| mantiankou | 慶 | | Mouth full of lies: YQX 1291.10 | 1291.10 |      |
| mantou    | 慢 | | Head: WB 67.10 | 67.10 |      |
| mantouhua tuodijin | 慢 | | Wedding attire (head decked in flowers, trailing brocade robes): WB 297.18 | 297.18 |      |
| manzhang  | 慢 | | No good, useless: YQX 1025.4. Also manchang 慢 (unhurried) | 1025.4 | YQSC II 429 |
| manzi     | 慢 | | Barbarian! (derogatory term for a male): YQX 892.20 | 892.20 |      |
| mang      | 五 | | To move about, be active: YQX 582.18 | 582.18 |      |
| mangbingsha | 五 | | To rush about madly: YQX 15.13 | 15.13 |      |
| mangdao' r | 慢 | | Head: WB 57.10 | 57.10 |      |
| manggudai | 魔 | | Minor-ranking military officer: WB 52.17 | 52.17 |      |
| mangjiejie | 慢 | | Very busy; in a hurry: YQX 284.9. Also mangjie | 284.9 |      |
| mangjiejie | 慢 | | mongjie | 284.9 |      |
| mang' r | 五 | | See pang' r | |      |
| mang' r | 五 | | See pang' | |      |
| mangqieqie | 慢 | | (malngjiekjiehieh) | See mangjie | |      |
| mangtiao | 慢 | | To move about, be active: YQX 582.18 | 582.18 |      |
| mangtou | 目 | | Mettle, courage; wits: YQX 1023.11 | 1023.11 |      |
| mangzhuang | 慢 | | Impetuous, rash; also, crude: WB 264.21 | 264.21 |      |

**mao**

| Character | Pinyin       | Meaning                                                                 | YQX  | WB   |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| mao       | (mao) | See maomao[mao] | |      |
| maoban    | (maolbaan) | Plank for beating (instrument of torture): YQX 926.5 | 926.5 |      |
| maochai   | 茅 | | Strong, bitter liquor: YQX 1591.10 | 1591.10 |      |
| maodu     | 冒 | | See maotu | |      |
| maogu suruan | 毛 | | Absolutely terrified: HUII III 80.8. Also maokai guosong ~ | 80.8 |      |
| maokai guosong | 毛 | | See maogu suruan | |      |
| maokeng   | 毛 | | Latrine, privacy: DXX 148.13 | 148.13 |      |
| maolli tuozhan | 毛 | | Difficult to make forward progress (tread a carpet against the pile): YQX 1262.16. Also zhan'shang tuomao ～ | 1262.16 |      |
| maomao[mao] | 毛 | | Shame, shame, shame on you!: YQX 1019.5 | 1019.5 |      |
mao'r guangguang 帽兒光光 (mao'r guangguang) To dress as a bridegroom (neat and tidy attire): YQX 1248.4
maotaö 酗酗 (maoitaö) Dead drunk: YFG 71.6
maotu 冒突 (maotu) To insult rudely, rashly offend: YQX 355.9. Also maodu ~ 淋
maotuan 毛團 (maotuan) See pomotaun
maoeya gonghua 帽壓宮花 (maoeya gonghua) To be graduated a jushi 進士 (graduates wore hats decked with flowers to the Qinglin 瑚林宴 celebratory banquet): YFG 127.9
maoyao niaopao 貓咬尿泡 (maoyao niaopao) Fig. Deflated spirits (cat bites a urine bubble): LU 602
maoyou 卯酉 (maoyou) See Shen Chen maoyou
maozi 冒支 (maozi) To obtain by fraudulent means, embezzle: WB 845.1

mei

'mei 每 (mei) Variant of 们 and 他. See also 'men, 'mo
meibabei 没把背 (meibabei) See meibabi
meibabi 沒把背, ~避, ~避, ~把, ~包壁, ~把壁 (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 ~, 無 ~壁, 無 ~背, meibabi ~把背, meibabi ~把背: WB 845.1
meiba meibi 沒巴沒背 (meiba meibi) See meibabi
meicha meili 沒查沒利 (meicha meili) See maichai
meichu 美除 (meichu) To receive a favorable appointment: YQX 406.6
meichuai 沒揣 (meichuai) Unexpectedly, unawares; by chance; before one realizes it: WB 562.9
meidai qingpin 眉黛青眉 (meidai qingpin) Beautiful eyes: WB 271.13
meidaoduan 没倒断 (meidaoduan) See wudaoduan
meid[i]'lil 没地裏, ～的 (meid[i]'lil) Is it that?; could it be?; do you mean?: TIAN 468
meidian meidao 沒類沒倒 (meidian meidao) All topsy-turvy; all confused: WB 270.10. Also wudian wudao 無 ~無 ~, wudiandao 無 ~
meidiansan 没擔三, 當 ~ (meidiansan) Flighty, careless; also, to act without thinking: WB 275.20
meidiaodang 沒雕當 (meidiaodang) Heedless, thoughtless, without care or reason: TIAN 473. Also meitoudang 無頭 ~, wutoudang 無頭 ~
meidongjun 美東君 (meidongjun) Son-in-law: MZJ 502.3
meidupi lanxieyao 沒肚皮攪瀉藥 (meidupi lanxieyao) 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, scatteredbrained: TIAN 247
meifu 妹夫 (meifu) Prostitute's address to the boyfriend of a younger "sister": YQX 193.16
meiganjing 沒乾淨 (meiganjing) See buganjing
meihuazhuang 梅花粧 (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 没口胡蘆 (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 meiliangdou

See meiliangtong
meiliangtong 没 梁 桶 (meiliangtoong) Don’t mention it, don’t bring it up (“bucket without a handle,” lead line of a xiehouyu 歇後語 whose punch line is xiai 休 提 "can’t pick it up," a pun on 休 题): YQX 1521.17. Also meiliangdou 梁斗, wuliangdou 無斗, wullangtong 無～～
meiliaoluán 没 捱 亂 (meilialoluahn) See meilaoluán
meiliu meiliuán 没 留 没 亂 (meililui meililuan) At one’s wit’s end, at a loss about what to do; in emotional turmoil: DXX 69.14. Also miliu meiliuan 迷留～～, 迷溜～～, miliu meiliuan 留～～, miliu meiliuan 迷留悶～, miliu moluan ～～撲～
meiliu meiliuan 沒 留 没 亂 (meililui meililuan) See meiliu meiliuan
meiluan huangzhang 沒 拘 慌 張, ～～慌～ (meiliuahuanhuangzhang) Alarmed; flustered, bewildered, confused: WB 8.1
meiluanke 沒 亂 科 (meiluanke) To pantomime panic (stage direction): WB 8.9
meiluan[sha] 沒 拘 遭 (meiliuahuansha) 1. Upset and confused, in an emotional turmoil, at one’s wit’s end: DXX 14.11. 2. In physical distress. Also meiliaoluán ～撲～, meiluanśni ～～死
meiluanśni 沒 拘 死 (meililuanhsi) See meiluan[sha]
meilun huozao 眉輪 火 燃 (meiliuhuozao) Anxious, irritated: HUJII III 85.11
meimianpi 没面皮 (meimianhpi) To turn hostile; have a falling out: YQX 173.3. Also pomianpi 破～～
meimuxi 美 目 眼 (meimuxih) Bright, lively eyes: YQX 846.14
meinan mianbei 眉南 面 背 (meinlnan mianhbebei) To be at odds, be in opposition; have strained relations: YQX 1661.11. Also mianbei meinan ～～～
meinan 每 年 (meinlnan) In former years: YQX 462.10, YCJS 279
mei niang 没 娘 (meinlialng) See niang
meiqilu 没 气 路 (meiqihluh) To fight for breath, gasp: YQX 638.2
meiqian 梅 钱 (meiqijan) Plum blossom petals: THS 16.4
meiqujiu 没 去 就 (meiqiqujiuh) To be at a loss, be at one’s wit’s end: YQX 1256.11
Meirangong 美 萃 公 (meerangong) Lord Splendid Beard (Han general Guan Yu 關羽): DXX 46.8
meiri 每日 (meirih) In former days: YQX 1491.11, YCJS 279
meiri zhuzhao 每日 逐 朝 (meirih zhuzhao) See rizhu
meisansi 没 三 思 (meisansi) To be hasty, be careless (not give a second thought): WB 287.6. Also wusansi 無～～
meishan 眉 山 (meishan) Eyebrows: CSD 107.2
meishi 没 事 (meilshih) Groundlessly, for no reason: PPI 73.1
meishichu 没 處 事～ 事～ (meilshichu) 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 烦, ～是, ～～ 狠 (meilshihen) To make trouble out of nothing; also, groundless enmity: WB 81.9. Also wushihen 無～～, 無～狠, 無是 狠
meitasha 没 傻 俏, ～ 捞 銀 (meitasha) Feckless; unpromising: CSD 184.8
meitoudang 没 头 目 (meitouldang) See meidiaodang
meitoue 没 头 鵝 (meitouel) To be at wit’s end (flock of migrating geese that lose the lead goose): YQX 846.15. Also wutoue 無～～
meitou sixizhe 没 头 善 疤 疮 (meitou sixizhe) To frown, knit the brows: DXX 86.4
meixi dianwu 梅 禪 坐 (meixi dianwu) To deflower, defile (sexually): DXX 113.11
meixiang 梅 香 (meixiang) Name for all young maids and servant girls in Yuan music dramas: YQX 55.21
Meixianglou Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou.

meixing 没兴, ~幸 (meiixhng) Unlucky: WB 78.13

meixingqi 没性気 (meilxihngqih) Spineless: DXX 107.4

meiyi'r 没意兒 (meiilyihr) See meiyi'tou

meiyi'tou 没意頭 (meiilyitou) Foolhardy; also, to act without forethought or caution: DXX 41.6. Also meiyi'r ~ ～兒

mei'zeluo 没則羅 (meilzelluol) To lack, not have: WB 265.1

meizhengjing 没正經 (meilzhehngjing) Improper; foolish; abnormal: TIAN 250

meizhengshi 没政事 (meilzhehngshih) See wuzhengshi

meizibei 没則菲 (meilzihbei) All outward appearance without substance: DADIAN 296

meizui hulu 没嘴葫蘆 (meilzuii hullul) See see meikou hulu

men 每 (meln) 1. Suffix. Pluralizing (used like 們): YQX 1501.20. Variants: 門、們、憑; for singular personal nouns or pronouns (e.g., 小的 ~): YQX 459.10. Variant: 門 2. Type, kind, class (used like 樣、般): DXX 39.11. Variants: 門、們

menba diaokao 門扒吊拷 (melnba diaokhao) See bengba diaokao

Mencheng 門丞 (melcheling) Door god on right-hand door panel: JZJ 188. See also menshen [huwei]

mencheng 門程 (melcheling) See menting

men'dahai 問答孩, ~打, ~ 打頑 (melndhalhail) Depressed; also, bored stiff: DXX 16.6

mengong'r 惑弓兒 (mehngongr) Mystery, puzzle; something baffling or perplexing: YQX 719.3

menguang [xiansheng] 門香先生 (melnguan xiansheng) Private tutor: MZJ 462.6

mengu 惑棍 (mehnguhn) Cudgel: YQX 148.20

menhu 門戶 (melnhu) Brothel: MDT 257.3

menhu chaibo 門戶差撥 (melnhu chaibo) Pressure on brothel patrons for money and gifts: YQX 1428.9

menhulu 惑葫蘆 (melnhullul) 1. Mystery, puzzle: YQX 1492.11. See also mengong'r 2. Child's toy: YQX 1371.6

menhu [renjia] 門戶人家 (melnhu renjia) Prostitute: YQX 1254.1

menhuaji'r 門畫雞兒 (melnhuahjir) Superstition of painting a chicken on a door to ward off evil: YQX 1577.16

menlida 門裏大 (melnlidah) Cowardly bully (tough while safely on his own turf): YQX 651.1

men'lien 門裏人 (melnlireln) See mensi

menneiren 門內人 (melneihreln) Wife: YANG I 301.3

men'shangren 門上人 (melnshahngreln) See mensi

menshen [huwei] 門神戶尉 (melnsheln huwei) Door gods on the left-mencheng 門丞 and right-hand huwei 戶尉 door panels to ward off evil spirits: YQX 1512.11

mensi 門司 (melnsi) Gatekeeper, doorman: WB 816.6. Also menzi ～子, men'liren ～裏人, men'shengren ～上人

menting 門程 (melnting) Doorsill, threshold: YQX 834.2. Also mencheng ～程

menting guoma 門庭過馬 (melnting guohumaa) To fall in love (after the plot of the drama Qiangtou mashang 壙頭馬上 (YQX #20) by Bai Renpu 白仁浦: YQX 710.2

men 門 (meln) 1. Suffix. Pluralizing (used like 們): YQX 1501.20. Variants: 門、們、憑; for singular personal nouns or pronouns (e.g., 小的 ~): YQX 459.10. Variant: 門 2. Type, kind, class (used like 樣、般): DXX 39.11. Variants: 門、們

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menxiasheng 門下省 (melnxiashheeng)
One of the three principal branches of government. See sansheng

menyanyan 悼厭風 (menhnyanyan) Very sad, depressed: YQX 1632.4

menzi 門子 (melnzii) See mensi

meng

meng’bula 懶不剌 (meenghuhlah) Foolish, stupid, muddle-headed: CSD 170.8

mengchong 夢銘 (meengchohng) To sleep and dream: MDT 99.3

meng’dili 猛地裏 (meengdihlii) See meng’keli

mengdong 懶懂, 鬱～, 慘～ (meeng-doong) 1. Unclear, indistinct; confused, muddled: WB 142.8. 2. In a (drunken) stupor: YQX 1666.8. Also mengzheng 懶擱, qingchong 情慵. See also yi’zheng 寓擱

mengfu 盟府 (melngfuu) Official in charge of treaties and alliances: MZJ 665.7

meng’kedi 猛可地 (meengkedih) See meng’keli

meng’keli 猛可裏 (meengkeelii) Suddenly, unexpectedly: YQX 1371.8. Also meng’kedi～地, meng’dili～地～

menglang 猛浪 (meenglahng) Big and strong: DXX 39.7

mengrong 懶霊 (meengrolng) Disorder, disarray: MDT 197.1

mengsa 夢撒. 懶～, 孟～, 猛～ (meeng-saa) To be lacking, out of: YQX 270.7. Also mengsha ～殺

mengsha 孟殺, 猛～ (meengshaa) See mengsa

mengteng 懶騰 (meengtelng) Confused; also, unsure: MDT 187.11

mengzheng 懶擱 (meengzheng) See mengdong

mibo 密婊～烽 (mihbo) Honeypot (very sweet): YQX 856.11

mi butongfeng 密不通風 (mih buh-tongfeng) Airtight, sealed tight: YQX 1485.17

midiu dadu 迷吾答都 (mildiu dadu) To ask for clarification in a state of puzzlement and confusion: YQX 1582.18

midiu modeng 迷吾沒嬈, ～殞模登 (mildiu mohldeng) Confused; also, to be at a loss: YQX 405.2. Also midiu moteng ～殞～騰

midiu moteng 迷吾沒騰 (mildiu mohlteng) See midiu modeng

miha 米哈, ～蝦 (mihaa) See mihan

mihan 米罕 (mihaan) Mong. Meat: WB 42.1. Also miha ～哈, mixia ～蝦

mihanzhai 迷魂寨 (mihaanzhaih) Realm of oblivion: YQX 646.13

mihanzhen 迷魂陣 (mihaanzhehn) A trap of enticement or delusion: YQX 200.10

milou 迷留 (miloul) See Meixianglou

mimei 谜寐 (milmeih) To catnap; also, lie down fully dressed: LIDAIII 647.11

mineng meng 密蒙 (mihmengmelng) Light snowfall: YQX 107.1

miwang 猛望 (milwang) To gaze intently: MZJ 531.5

mixi 迷希, ～稀, ～烯, ～異 (milxi) 1. Indistinct, unclear (to the eye); also, dizzy, lightheaded: YQX 893.21. 2. To cause infatuation, obsession: WB 387.9

mixi 眺瞑 (mixi) Eyes open just a slit: DXX 22.1

mixia 米蝦 (miixia) See mihan
mixiang 155  miexiang

mixiang 消耗 (mixiaang) To squander military provisions: THS 173.4
miyan miyu 誠言誠語 tom (milyain milyuu) To speak a secret language or talk without making sense: YQX 1525.17
mizaza 密匝 (mihzalzal) Close, tight, densely crowded together: YQX 519.11. Also mizhazha ～札
mizhazha 密札 (mihzhalzhal) See mizaza
mizhenzheng 密臻臻 (mihzhenzheng) Close, dense, thick: YQX 1651.

mian

mian 椅 (mialn) Eaves: CSD 205.12
mianbei meinan 面北眉南 (mianbei meinan) See meinan mianbei
mianboluo 面波羅 (mianboluo) See mianboluo
miancan 免參 (miancan) To be excused from meeting with a superior: YQX 1512.2
miandiao jinyin 面盯 (mianldiao jinyih) See wenmian
mianfen 面分 (mianfehn) Reputation, face: YQX 1292.8. Also mian'shang ～上
mianhupen 面糊盆, 面～ (mianhupen) Bumbling ninny (lacks common sense): YQX 205.15. Also mianhutong 面～桶
mianhupen'li zhuangmojing 面糊盆裏塗裝鏡 (mianhupenlilizhuangmojing) Prov. To make a big mess even worse (try to polish a paste pot bottom to a mirror surface): YQX 38.10
mianhutong 面糊桶 (mianhutong) See mianhupen
mianhua'r 面花兒 (mianhuar) Beauty mark: YQSC II 462. Also mianhua'z ～子
mianhua'z 面花子 (mianhuaz) See mianhua'r
miankuqian 免苦錢 (miankuqian) See ku-naoqian
mianlizhen 維裏針 (mianlizhen) Danger in unexpected places (needle in cloth): YQX 267.13. Also mian'zhongci ～中刺
mianman 維蠱 (mianman) General reference to bird language: MZJ 15.5
mianmoluo 面沒羅, 同, ～魔 (mianmoluo) Look of annoyance; also, out of sorts: DXX 70.1. Also ～波～
mianqing 面情 (mianqiing) Feelings; affection; consideration: YQX 950.10
mian'shang 面上 (mianshang) See mianfen
miantian 面天, 悯懸, 端継, 眺～ (miantian) SHy: WB 261.12
miantie 免貼 (miantie) Document authorizing a furlough: YQX 1379.7
mianxuan 眼眩, 盲～ (mianxuan) Dizziness, effect of strong drugs or anesthesia: YQX 1619.3
mianxuan(yao) 眼眩藥, 盲～～ (mianxuan) Anesthesia, narcotics: YQX 713.10
mian'zhongci 維中刺 (mian'zhongci) See mianlizhen

miao

miaobi'r 描筆兒 (miaobiir) Ornamented writing brush: WB 290.2
miaodai 描黛 (miaodai) To apply eyebrow makeup: THS 47.1
miaolang 廟廊 (miaolang) Palace ceremonial and audience hall: WB 622.9
miaoshi 瞑視 (miaoshi) To scorn, look down on: WB 24.1
miaozhu 描硯, ～朱 (miaozhu) To practice calligraphy (trace the red model characters): YQX 579.19

mie

miexiang 減相 (miehxiang) 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

ming

min’z’li 閔子裏 (miinzlii) See ming’z’li

ming

mingbian 嘉鞭 (milngbian) See jingbian
mingbiaobiao 明 彝 (milngbiaobiao) See mingdiudiu
mingbiao yanta 名標雁塔 (milngbiao yahntaa) 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 (milngdeng huangjiaa) To be posted a winner (names of the jinshi 賞士 examination winners were posted on yellow paper): HUJI III 11.3
mingdiudiu 明昭時 (milngdiudiu) Shiny bright: YQX 357.10
mingdiliu 明滴溜 (milngdiliul) Round and bright and bright (moon): WB 549.14
mingfan guchen 命犯孤辰 (milngfahn gucheln) Inauspicious forecast for a marriage (bride and groom destined to separate and live alone): YFG 31.13
mingfen 明分 (milngfen) Clearly, obviously: ZXZY 137.5
mingfu 命夫 (milngfu) Government officials who serve at the imperial pleasure: MDT 213.11
mingfu 明辅. ～府 (milngfuu) Witness: YQX 318.18
minghong xiyumao 咄鴻宿羽毛 (milngholng 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 (milnghuuo) To light a torch or flare; hold a lantern: HUJI III 96.19

mingjiang 明 降 (milngjianghng) Just (clear) legal decision: YQX 1381.9

mingjing 明 玲 (milngjing) To strike the night watch: HUJI III 95.7

mingkai 明開 (milngkai) To explain clearly: YQX 600.15

mingke[xiang] 嘚河巖 (milngkexiahng) 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 (milngkuaih) Good luck: ZXZY 42.14

minglang[ban] 喧譁板 (milnglalng-baan) See langban

mingliang 明亮 (milngliang) Enlightened ruler; loyal official: YQX 724.21

mingliangge 明亮隔 (milnglianggel) Window: YQX 782.17

mingmeng 明朦 (milngmeng) Blurred, indistinct vision: MDT 184.10

mingshi jianyue 明時簡閱 (milngshil jiaanyueh) To sit for the examinations during the reign of an enlightened ruler: DXX 71.2

mingshi jinjie 明侍巾節 (milngshih jinjiel) To properly fulfill wifely duties: DXX 145.6

mingtiao 嘚蜩 (milngtiaoal) Cicada: YCJmingtiao 36.20

mingtong 名通. 命～ (milngtong) To be known in the world: YANG I 130.6; JZJ 5.2

mingwen 明聞 (milngwen) To make intentions or ideas clearly known to others: YQX 202.3

mingxuan sanchizu 命嫌三尺組 (milngxuanaan sanchiizu) Suicide by hanging: CSD 148.6

mingyan huangshi 命 掃黃石 (milngyaan huangshil) To die (life
enveloped in the Yellow Stone, i.e., the Yellow Springs: YANG 144.10

mingyao 命天 (mihningyao) To die young: YQX 361.7

mingye 明夜 (milngyeh) 1. Latter half of the night; hours before dawn: DXX 144.13. 2. Day or night: WB 70.8

mingyu qiangjin 鳴玉鎧金 (milngyuh qiangjin) Fig. Various civil (玉) and military (金) officials (the sound of their jade pendants and metal shields as they walk): YFG 144.8

Mingyuanlou 明遠樓 (milngyuanloul) Prominent tower in the Examination Compound: MZJ 298.8

Mingyue 明月 (milngyueh) Common name for acolytes of a sage: YQX 634.7. See also qingfeng

ming'z'Ii 秘子裏, 秘 (milngzlii) 1. Secretly, on the sly; quietly: YQX 359.13. 2. Suddenly, unexpectedly: YQX 105.21. Also min'z'li 蘊

mingzhang'ru 盲杖 (milngzhahngr) Blindman’s cane: WB 430.21

moda 扶搭, 時的 (mooda) To blunder; neglect; be careless, be remiss: YQX 712.5. Also mola ~ 刺, mota ~ 揍

mo'de 莫得 (mohde) 1. To cross; pass through, by, or around: YQX 1500.16. Also moguo'de ~ 過, mai 邂 2. Suddenly, unexpectedly: YQX 198.9. Also mohu'de 默忽, 没忽

mode 莫得 (mohdel) Don’t: YQX 355.4

modiu 披去, 氤 (mohdiu) See diumo

moe 披領 (mool) Headband: WB 340.15

mogaijlou 摩伎羅 (mogaijlool) See mohelu

mogan'r 磨杆兒 (molganr) Engage in sexual intercourse (杆 = the penis; 磨 = the undulation of a millstone): YQSCI 487; LIU 63. Also magan'r 磨

moguo'de 磨過的 (moguohde) See mo'de (1)

mohailuo 摩孩羅 (molhailluol) See mohelu

mohelu 魔合羅 (molhelu) See mohelu

moheluo 魔合羅, 摩 ~, 亦, 摩 (molheluol) 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 摩吼, ~ 侯, maelu 摩 ~, mohelu 磨扼, mogaijlou 摩伎, mohailuo 摩孩, ~ 2. Adjective for someone dearly loved or someone good-looking: WB 81.14

mohouluo 魔吼, 摩吼, 摩眯 (molhouluo) See mohelu

mohu'de 默的, 没 (mohu'de) See mo'de

mola 披刺 (mohlah) See moda

molang 木浪 (molahang) Crude; rash: YQX 1644.6

molin 披林 (molilin) Mong. Horse: WB 42.1. Also mulin 母林, 母麟
momangtou 抹芒頭 (moomangtoul) To dampen zeal; demoralize: YQX 1023.11. Also damangtou 打～, huomangtou 落～
momei 抹媚, 魔～ (moomeih) Bewitched, entranced: WB 287.6. Also humei 狐～, 狐魅
momie 摧滅, 末～ (moomieh) 1. Mistreatment, oppression: YQX 1666.13. 2. To be weakened, destroyed: LZY 18.1. 3. To temper oneself through struggle: YQX 1676.11
momo 烏筋, 瘦筋 (molmol) Steamed bread: YQX 791.5. Also bobo 波波, 餓骸, 倭婆
momo diudiu 抹抹, 吐, 吐,～～飈飈 (mohmoh diudiu) See diumo
moni 末尼,～泥 (mohnil) Troop leader in early variety shows; lead male singer in the zhugongdiao 話宮調 and precursor of the mo 末 in Yuan dramas: WB 972.14. See also mo
moniang 末娘, 没～ (mohnialng) See nian
monong 摩弄 (molnohng) 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 摩旗, 摩～ (molqil) 1. To wave a flag: YQX 1511.8. 2. Fig. Heavy blizzard (flying whetstones): YQX 103.21. Also qimo ～～
moru 蓋入 (mohruh) To enter, step inside: YQX 198.9
mosa 摩挲 (molsa) See masa
moshan zhuishou 磨扇筆手 (molshahn zhuishshoou) To be saddled with a heavy burden (a millstone on one’s arm): YQX 210.17
moshou 墨ossip (mohshouh) Black belt on which official seals were worn: YQX 1656.4
mota 摩撚 (mohtah) See moda
motie 摩貼 (mootie) To beguile, charm (with words): YQSC II 482
motu chahui 抹土搽灰 (mootuu chalu-hui) To apply stage makeup; take up the entertainment profession: CLS 244.8. Also chahui motu ～～～, 茶～～, chahui mofen ～～～粉
motuo 魔陀, ～佗, ～陀, 摩陀, ～駝 (moltool) To be in a state of idleness, dawdle, spend time leisurely: YQX 856.16
mowei sanshao 末尾三梢 (mowhei sanshao) See sanshao mowei
moxiao 摩肖 (moxiaoh) To portray, copy: CHUANQI 96.12
Moye 穆邪 (moyleh) Name of a famous sword: MZJ 148 n.50. See also Ganjiang
moyouzui 抹油嘴 (moyoulzui) To sponge off others: WB 699.17.
mozhang 魔障 (molzhang) 1. Trials and tribulations; harassment: YQX 729.12. 2. To tempt, beguile: YQX 458.14

mou

mouer 謀兒 (moueler) See buer
mohan xingdian 瞄含星電 (moulhan xingdiahn) Charismatic look in the eye (military hero): YCI 45.10
mou’jia 茶家 (mou[jia]) See mou[‘yi]
mouwang tuba 謀王圖霸 (moulwang tulbah) To plot to take the empire by military might: MZJ 238.5
mou[‘yi] 茶也 (mouyyee) See mou[‘yi]
mou[‘yi] 茶矣,～以 (mouyyii) I, me: YQX 1476.2. Also mou‘ye ～也, mou’jia ～家

mu

mu 幕 (muh) Also pronounced man
mubange 木伴哥 mubahnge) Doll: YQX 866.19
mucha 木柺 (muchalh) Fig. Idiot, stupid (block of wood): WB 599.21
mucun malu shijin 木寸馬戶戶巾 (muhcuhn maalul shijin) Dumb donkey prick! (riddle made by taking apart the three characters 村, 駱, and 户; mu is a simplification of 駱): WB 317.5
muda 木大 (muhdah) See daimuda

mudachong 母大蟲 (muudahcholang) Female tiger: MDT 197.12

mudan hua'xia guifengliu 牡丹花下鬼風流 (mudan huaxia guiifengliul) Prov. In the face of death, one might be better off making love among the peonies: YQX 1710.13

mugu 慕古, ～願暮～木～ (muuguu) Foolish, rash; obtuse: DXX 84.6

muguai 木柺～柺 (muhguaai) Cane, staff: MZJ 548.13

muhusi 木笏司 (muhuhsi) Befuddled official: YQX 769.15

muke 木客 (muhkeh) 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 (muhlialnseng) Mu Lian the monk who rescues his mother from Hell, folk hero of many popular operas: CHUANQI 156.10

mulin 母麟 (muuliln) See molin

mulü 木驢 (muhlul) “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

mumaor'木貌児 (muhmaor) Rattrap: YQSC II 494

mumaor'木貌兒 (muhmaor) Prostitute: YQSC II 491

mu' 母兒 (muur) Talent, skill, ability: YQX 479.7

murubing 木乳餅 (muhruubiing) 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
nai

nai 邻 (naai) You (= 你): HUJI III 87 n.5
naihe 奈何,耐 ~ (naihel) To deal with, cope with, handle: YQX 493.10
Naihe 奈何,奈~",奈何 (naihel) Chinese River Styx (damned souls can never cross it but are condemned to suffer its waters): YQX 1344.2
nainai 姥,奶奶,姆姆 (naainai) 1. Mother: YQX 100.15. 2. Wet nurse: YQX 1119.14. Also nai'z ~子 3. Man’s term of
nakuan 拿款 (nalkuan) See naban['r]
na'mei 邻每 (nahmeil) See na'men
na'men 邻每 (nahmen) They (= 他們): DXX 64.8
nanie 拿捏 (nahnie) See naban['r]
naqijian 邻其間 (nahqijian) See qijian
naqiao 拿挾 (nahqiao) See naban['r]
naqie 拿截,~插 (nalqiel) To catch, apprehend: DXX 44.1
naque 拿却 (nahque) See baique
nashayin 挟殺因 (nahshayin) See sayin
nata'r 塌然,~塌 ~ (nahtar) See nada['r]
natang 拿糖 (naltaing) See naban['r]
natou 拿頭 (nahou) To bow, lower the head: LZY 153.1
nauto'r 塌然,~陀,~陀 ~ (nauto['r]) See nada['r]
naxie 邻些 (nahxie) There; also, where? (=那裏): WB 73.1
nayan 奈頜 (nahyain) Mong. An official: YQSC II 507
nayunshou 奈雲手 (nalyunshoou) To wield political power; also, reach for the stars: WB 61.19
na'z 拿子 (nahz) An ornament, a trinket: WB 84.16

N

na 邻 (nah) Also pronounced nuo
na 納 (nah) To repress (= 捓): LZY 121.2
naba 拿把 (nalbaa) See naban['r]
naban['r] 拿班兒,~板 ~ (nalbanr) To put on airs, act aloof: YQX 1658.15. Also naba  把, nada ~ 大, nanie ~ 插, naqiao ~ 裒, nakuan ~ 款, natang ~ 糖
nabei mengtou 拿被蒙頭 (nahbeih melingtoul) To curl up in a quilt and sleep: WB 61.21
nabixiang 邻壁厢 (nahbhixiang) That; there: YQX 196.7
nabo 拿捱 (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 邻搭,~答,~答 ~ (nah达尔) 1. That; in that place 2. Where?: YQX 253.21. Also naguo'r ~ 搭 ~, nata'r ~ 搭 ~, natuo'r ~ 搭 ~, natuo'r ~ 搭 ~, nadah ~ 搭, natang ~ 搭
na'de 邻的 (nahde) That (=那個)
nageng 邻更 (nahgehng) See nakan[geng]
nagoon'r 邻場 (nahguor) See nada['r]
Nahao 邻號 (nahhaoh) Regional name in a feudal lord’s title (i.e. Yangzhou in the title Lord of Yangzhou): DXX 147.5
nahe 納合 (nahhel) To frown: WB 281.15
nahuah 邻話 (nahhuah) “That word” ( euphemism for penis): DXX 46.13
najia 納甲 (nahjiia) Robe: YQX 989.9
nakn[geng] 邻堪 更 ~ 看 ~ (naknak- gehng) Furthermore, even more, in addition: WB 268.9. Also gengnakn 更 ~
nakua nuoyoao 納脹搖腦 (nahkuah nuoyaoao) To bluster, swagger: YQX 1526.5. Also nakua zhuangyao ~ 頭 ~
nakua zhuangyao 納脹搖腦 (nahkuah zhuangyao) See nakua nuoyoao
naitang 乃堂 (naitalng) Your mother; an elderly woman: WB 266.6
naishou 奈守 (naishhou) To be patient: CLS 252.5
nai’z 姨子 (naai) See nainai
nan
nanbing 難並 (nalinbihng) Incomparable: YQX 89.18
nandang[dang] 難當當 (naldangdang) 1. To play tricks, joke: YQX 905.10. 2. Hard to endure: YQSC II 525. 3. Without equal: WB 353.10
nandingfen 南定粉 (naldnfhfen) Fragrant body powder: YQX 153.3
nanjin 難禁 (naljin) Difficult to endure, hard to take: WB 401.5
nankemeng 南柯夢 (nalkemehng) Dreams, illusions (after the Tang story of Li Gongzuo  who achieved fame and fortune only to awaken and discover it was all a dream): YQX 849.11
nanna 難那 (nalnah) See nua 那
.nannan 問喲 (nalanln) Twitter of birds: SQX 168.1 .nannan dudu 問喲築築 (nalanln duudu) See .dudu nannan .nannan nana 問喲呥呥 (nalnlnah) See .dudu nannan
nannü 男女 (nalnnü) 1. We servants (term used by male servants when addressing the master); we men and women who serve: WB 135.19. 2. A servant
nannuo 難那 (nalnuh) See nua 那
Nanpu 南浦 (nalnpuuh) General term for the Southland: DXX 2.5
nantuntu 難呷吐 (nalntnttu) Speechless: YQX 638.1
nanxi 南戲 (nalnxi) 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 (nalnyal) 1. Seat of government (in Song times, Nanya or Nanfu 索府 referred to Kaifeng, and the Emperor was called Kaifeng fu 在府): YQX 940.10. 2. Powerful persons in high places
nanyou jiujun 男女九郡 (nalnyoul jiujuhn) Men are philanderers: YQX 342.15
nanzhuomo 難著莫 (nalnzhumoh) Difficult to grasp or understand (=難捉摸): WB 282.12
nang
nang 困 (nang) Inferior: YQX 448.21
nangchuai 困揣 (nalnghuaí) To offer no resistance; be easily intimidated: WB 321.3. Also nongtuan 蹙圅, rangruan 僵軟, rangzhui 僵惴
nangnang tutu 困囊突突 (nalngahng tutu) See .dudu nannan
nai
nai
nao 松, 㖧 (nao) To scratch (=掲): YQX 1373.21
naoaiai 關埃埃 (nalhiai) See naogaigai
naobeihou 腦背後 (nalobeihou) To turn the face aside: WB 303.10
naogaigai 關該 (nalhgaigai) Sight and sounds of excitement or commotion: WB 127.12. Also naoaiai ~ 喘咳, naoaiai ~ 喘埃
naogan[r] 關竿兒, ~桿 (nalghanr) Bamboo frame on which a toy-peddler’s wares are hung: YQSC II 531
naoge guchui 鏡歌鼓吹 (nalogle guuchui) Martial music: MZJ 151.10
naogu 脑箍 (naogu) Torture with a rope tied around the head and cinched tight with a wooden wedge: YQX 635.3

naoguo 毓掴, 惡 ~ (naoguo) Anger, rage: YQX 793.1

naohaihai 闖咳咳 (naohaihai) See naogaigai

naohuanghuang 闖荒荒 (naohuanghuang) Uprising, upheaval, chaotic conditions: YQX 359.5. Also naorongrong ~ 荒

naohuoduo 闖鈴鐸 ~ 和 ~ ~ 和朵, ~ 徹 ~ ~ 幫 ~ (naohuoduo) To make a clamorous din: YQX 856.9

naoji 傷激 (naoji) To provoke, cause indignation: WB 815.16 Also jinao ~ ~,急 ~

naojiujujiu 闖啾啾 (naojiujujiu) To wrangle: YQX 1643.17

naonaoh hehe 闖閡和和 (naonaoh helhel) To be noisy: YQX 1078.11

nao'er 撒兒, 佬 ~ (nao'er) Prostitute: YQX 143.15. See also dizi

naorjiu 脳兒酒 (naorjiu) See tounaojiu

naorongrong 闖茸茸 (naorongrong) See naohuanghuang

naosalsai jueer 掳腮捲耳 (naosalsai jueer) See jueer naosalsai

naoshi 闖市 (naoshi) See yunyang[shi]

naoshi yunyang 闖市雲陽 (naoshi yunyang[shi]) See yunyang[shi]

naozao 傷惱 (naozao) Vexation; also, to be vexed: YQX 1503.15

naozhuang 腳, ~ 腳 (naozhuang) To adorn a belt, saddle, or bridle with gems and precious metals: WB 1026.18

naozhuang'z 腳格子 (naozhuang'z) To fall headfirst from a high place: LU 498

ne

Nezha 那吒 (neizha) Budd. Eldest son of the god Vaisravana: YQX 846.15

nezhashe 那吒舍 (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

neijia 内家 (neijia) 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) Eunuch: LU 78. Also neiguan ~

neizhi 内職 (neizhi) Positions held by imperial concubines: CSD 4.2

nen

nen 怅 (nen) See also ren

nenban 怅般 (nenban) See ren (3)

nen'de 怅的, ~地 (nen'de) See ren (3)

nen'di 怅底 (nen'di) See dianyin

nen'die 怅迭 (nen'die) See dianyin

nendou 怅徒 (nendou) See dounen[de]

nen-ehuang 嫌鵝黃 (nen-ehuang) Variety of yellow wine: YQX 353.21

nen-gechu 嫌鵝鴛 (nen-gechu) Callow youth: YQX 479.14

renhua-nii 嫌花女 (renhua-nii) Virgin: SHANGXI61.n.47

nen'ma 怅麼 (nen'ma) See ren'mo

nen'mo 怅末 (nen'mo) See ren'mo

nenyue 怅約 (nenyue) See yinyue

neng

neng 能 (neng) 1. To prefer; also, would rather: WB 460.13. 2. Very, extremely, the
most: YQX 1239.10. 3. In this way, in that way; in such a way: DXX 50.1. See also ren (3). 4. How can?: YQX 655.9. 5. Evil (power); heterodox (forces): YQSCI1 11 538 (9)

nengke 能可 (nelngkee) Would rather: YQX 1481.21

nengneng 能 能 (nelngnelng) See danengneng

nengxing zenli'de ying 能行志離得影 (nelngxing zeenlidel ying) Prov. Smart but unable to avoid fate (able to walk but unable to leave behind one’s shadow): WB 86.13

nengya 能牙 (nelngyal) To talk glibly: YQX 1081.18

ni

nicai 你才 (niicail) You wretch!: LZY 8.7

niding 撰定 (niidihng) Certain, without doubt: WB 317.21. Also diŋ̣ ni ～, yiding 己～

nihaier 泥孩兒 (nihaierl) See nixifu

nihuala 泥滑喇 (niihuallah) 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’lixian 泥裹 陷 (niiliixiahn) To be enmired in troubles, disasters: YQX 232.2. Also ni’zhongxian ～中～

niang 你娘 (niingialng) See niang

niqiu huanyanjing 泥 毛 捡眼睛 (nqiu huanyanqng) To be unperceptive (mudballs for eyes): YQX 217.13

nirenjiao 妮人嬌 (niirelnjiao) To use seductive charms: LIDAIII 646.7

nishang yuyiwu 角裳羽衣舞 (nisshang yuyiywu) 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

nijujiu 泥頭酒 (nijujiu) Wine bottled with a clay stopper: YQX 914.11

nixifu 泥 媽 娘 (nixilfuh) Child’s clay doll: YQX 1371.6. Also nihaier ～孩兒

nixie zhaiwa 泥鞋窄襪 (nilxiel zhaiwah) Low-ranking government official (ni = 汝: they wore black shoes): YQX 1609.18

ni’zhongci 泥中刺 (niizhongcih) Danger in unexpected places: YQX 472.1

ni’zhongxian 泥 中 陷 (niizhongxiahn) See ni’ilxian

nizi 妮子 (nizi) 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 挈 (niann) 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 掸 (niian) 1. To beat (a drum): LZY 118.7. 2. To drive out, oust: YQX 227.21

nianbaer 掸 被 儿 (niianbaerl) Peddler of used goods: YQX 390.14

niancheng jifen 掸 成 粉 (niaancheng jifen) To twist into pulp and powder: YQX 1481.5

nianduo 拨 摸 (nianduoh) To test with the fingers for thickness: YQX 342.21

nian-gan 粘竿 (niaanggan) Bamboo pole smeared with a sticky substance to catch dragonflies, cicadas, etc.: YQX 695.13

Nianhan 粘漢 (niainhahn) Han Chinese: MZJ 92.6

nianhe 念合 (niannahel) Thick and fast (relationships): YQX 1415.15

nianjia 年甲 (nianjiaa) Age (in years): LZY 6.8
nianni 捏腻 (niannah) Indigestion: DXX 148.5
niannian nini 捏捏腻腻 (niannahniiahiph) Elegant; dainty: DXX 70.3. Also
niannuo 捏搭 (niannuh) See niannian nini
niannuanruan 捏糯脑袋 (niannahnnuanruaan) Saturated with mud: WB 7.17 (ex., which = 救, is not in dictionaries, according to GHQ 78 n.18)
nianse 捏色 (nianseh) Good looks: YQX 336.8. Also rese 稀～
nianshe 捏舌 (niansheli) To trick, humbug; also, spread rumors: WB 896.6
nianshi 年时 (nianshhil) In that year; in years past: DXX 149.4
niansu 捏塑 (niansuh) To model, mold: DXX 73.11
niansuan 捏酸 (niansuan) To be jealous, be envious: YQSC II 543
nianxiang 捏相 (nianxiang) To observe, scrutinize: DXX 65.1
nianxiao 捏销 (nianxiao) Fig. To toy with a lady’s affections; attempt to seduce (twist the silk handkerchief, a token of a lover’s affection): WB 84.20
nianzhe 捏折 (nianzhel) See dianzhe
nianzhenzhi 捏针指 (nianzhenzhil) To do needlework: WB 287.2

niang

niang 娘 (niang) 1. Damn it; to hell with; (expletive like tama’dad J$| J$ in modern Chinese): YQX 101.12. Also ma
niang 娘～, moniang 没～, 末～, niniang 你～, shenmiang 甚～, shen’moniang 甚末～, shen’muniang 甚麼～, taniang 他～, qieshiniang 且是～, xieniang 些～
2. Very, unusually: YQSC II 546

niangdan 吞旦 (niangdahn) To dally with prostitutes: YQSC II 547

nie

nie 捏 (nieh) To tread, walk lightly (= 驥: WB 13.18
nieguai paike 捏怪排科 (nieguai pailke) See shanwai nieguai
nieguanman 擀罐滿 (nieguanman) See yeguanman
niesha buchengtuan 拽沙不成圓, ～殺～～ (niesha buhchelngtualn) See nuosha buchengtuan
nieshe’tou 捏舌頭, 捏～～ (nieshe’tou) To spread gossip: YQX 166.21
niexian 擀相 (niexian) Cursed, doomed: DXX 73.11. Also yexiang 業～
niyan 擀眼 (niyan) See yeyan
niyuan 擀冤 (niyuan) Person one is fated to encounter (usually a lover): WB 261.6

niezi 擀子 (niezi) Son of a concubine or harlot: THS 71.3
niezong 擀踪 (niezong) Small, dainty steps: THS 183.5
niezu qianzong 擀足滑踪, ～～踪, 捏～～ (niezu qianzong) To step lightly, walk on tiptoe: LZY 64.1
nin

nin 您您 (niln) You (familiar form in Yuan dramas): YQX 346.8. See also ren 您

niner 您兒 (nilner) I (abbreviation of nin-nai'er 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] 家住 (nilngjiazhuzho) To return home to a routine life: YQX 1120.15. Also ningjia zhuzuo 坐

ningjia zhuzuo 家住坐 (nilngjia zhuzuo) See ningjia[zhu]

ningnai 宁耐，～耐，～耐 (nilngnaih) To be patient, bide one’s time: YQX 52.1

ningzhu 凝注 (nilngzhu) 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

niubiz 牛鼻子 (niulbiz) Dao. Fig. Priest (cow’s nose, referring to their bald heads): YQX 1044.16

Niu Biao 牛表 (niul biaao) Name for a village bully: WB 840.19

Niu Jin 牛劲，～筋，～肌 (niul jin) Name for a village bully: WB 840.19

niujiu 牛酒 (niuljiu) Beef and wine (for gifts and sacrifices): YQX 1203.14

niuma jinju 牛馬襟裾 (niulmaa jinju) See maniu jinju

niunie 拘捏，～捏 (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 (nongdongling) See huo’shang nongdongling

nonggui boshan 弄鬼摟沙 (nongguii bolsha) Fig. Futile efforts come to naught: LIDAI II 526.4

nongliu nianhua 弄柳拈花 (nongliu nianhua) To visit prostitutes: YQX 1588.1

nongnong nannan 弄嚷喃喃 (nongnong nannan) To mutter, mutter: YYCD 635

nongtuan 膾圁 (nongtuan) See nangchuai

nongwu 弄舞 (nongwu) To play tricks, joke: YQSCII 554

nongxuezhai 弄学斋 (nongxuezhai) To be punished by flogging: YQX 646.11

nongzui’r 弄嘴儿 (nongzui’r) To make up things; brag, talk big: YQX 1663.6

nou

nou 捧 (nou) To make love (possible euphemism for 蹶): YQX 1258.3

nu

nuchai 奴催 (nuchai) See mutai

nuchichi 怒嗤嗤 (nuchichi) To be hopping mad: YQX 1303.4

nudu huachih 笟杜花遲 (nuldu huachih) Mong. Boxing master: BKCD 159

nuge 奴哥 (nulge) Dearest sister (endearing address to a woman): DXX 72.13

nuhonghong 怒烘烘 (nuhonghong) To be hopping mad: YQX 177.11

nuhouhou 怒齁齁 (nuhouhou) To snort with anger: YQX 1643.21
nuji tongcao 骈驥同槽 (nujih tonggeaol) Nag and thoroughbred sharing a stable: YFG 70.6

nuliu 奴流 (nulliu) Of the slave class: MZJ 474.8

numen 膝門 (nullmein) Mong. A bow: WB 42.1

numoumou 怒咄咄 (nuhmeumou) Angry aspect: LIDAII 834.10

nutai 奴態，台 (nullatay) Slave!; slattern!: YQX 27.17. Also nuchai～僕

nuwu 怒怒 (nulluwe) Rage: LZY 147.1

nuya tuzui 與牙突嘴 (nuhyatuzuii) To yell and curse; give a tongue-lashing: YQX 196.2

nuyan shanmei 努眼苦眉 (nuhyan shanmei) See shanmei numu

nuzui pengchun 般嘴脅唇 (nuhzuii pelngchuln) Puckered lips and sour face: LZY 17.8

nuzhi 挚 (nuhzhi) Tartars or Jurchen peoples (=女真), founders of the Jin dynasty: YQX 1103.8

nüzi biangan 女字邁干 (nuhzhi biangan) Cunning, deceitful (a riddle for the character jian 妓): WB 291.19

nuo 奶 (nuoh) Expresses wonder, dismay, shock: YQX 445.21

nuo 奶 (nuoh) Part. Final, like 奶: YQX 449.13

nuo 奶 (nuol) To move, shift (=拖): YQX 1162.17

nuo 奶 (nuoh) Equal to 奶, as in 奶何, 難奈, 無奈, 争奈: YQSC II 559

nuo 搏 (nuoh) To seize, grasp, take hold of: DXX 42.10

nuo 搏 (nuoh) See yinuo

nuoding 搏定 (nuohding) To clench (a fist): LZY 7.5

nuoding 動 (nuohdong) 1. To move (feet): YQX 1182.12. 2. To turn (=拖): YQX 516.5

nuonian 搏 (nuohniaan) To move or manipulate with the fingers (nuo=拖): YQX 905.3

nuosha 搏沙, 搏～ (nuohsha) Intangible, ungraspable (holding on to sand); unstable:
nuosha buchengtuan 167  nuoyu

WB 619.13. Also tuansha 捏～，捏殺

nuosha buchengtuan 捏沙不成團 (nuohsha buhchelngtuah) Prov. You can knead sand but it will not form a ball: YQX 1642.1.

Also niesha buchengtuan 捏～～～，～殺～～～

nuoyu 捏揄 (nuolyul) To make fun of, ridicule: YQX 580.1
O

ou (ou) Crooked and protruding (a nose): YQX 991.16

oudou 偶斗, - (oudoou) To billow up (clouds or dust): YQX 309.18

oudou 甴兜, 甴 - (oudou) Deep set, recessed (eyes, facial features; ou = 甴): DXX 39.7. Also ouhou 嘯呪, oukou 甴捂, ouyan 甴掩, aoudou 口 -

ouhou 嘯呪 (ouhhouh) See oudou

oukou 甴捂, 甴 - (oukou) See oudou

oumakeng 湖麻坑 (ouhmalkeng) Rural life: "hempsoaking pit" (hemp fibers were used in weaving): YQX 594.12. Sometimes contrasted with fenghuangchi

ousi'[r] 藜絲兒 (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 (pahbuhdaih) 1. To be unwilling or reluctant: WB 305.19. See also YCJS 303. 2. Although, even though (often followed by pianbuhui 偏不會): YQX 232.19. Also pabuda ~ 大

**pahou** 后 (pahhou) See qiehou

**pasha** 扒沙 (paasha) See basha

**pasheshhe** 扒設設 (pahshehsheh) Terrified: YQX 1730.17

**patui** 扒推爬 ~ (patuai) See batui

**pazepa** 怕則怕 (pahzeptah) The fear is that...: YQX 1509.16

**pai**

**paiansi** 排岸司 (pailahnsi) River patrolman: YQX 246.5

**paichang** 排場 (pailchaang) 1. Entertainment place, theater: ZJK 314. 2. Profession, calling: YQX 898.21.

**paichou** 扒塞 (paichaou) To be burdened by sadness or worries: DXX 100.6

**paifa** 派發 (pailfa) To dispatch under official authorization: YQX 1513.15

**paifang** 排房 (pailfang) Rank among siblings by order of birth: LZY 12.5

**paifang lidian** 排房吏典 (pailfang lhdian) Yamen clerks: YQX 638.4

**pailuan** 排喚 (pailuang) To make overture; convey (feelings, ideas): DXX 84.14

**paijun** 排軍, 紙 ~ (pailjun) Military unit equivalent to a militia (ten men form a pai; the leader is the pai tou ~ 紙): YQX 834.8

**pailala** 拍喇叭 (pailallal) See bulala

**pailai** 派來 (paillahih) See beilai

**paimen** 排門 (pailmeln) To go from door to door: YQX 641.6

**painie** 捨捏 (pailnie) To exaggerate; slander: YQX 1428.17. Also paishuo ~ 說

**paitiao** 捨調 (pailtiao) To seek diversion from loneliness or boredom: MZJ 536.3

**paixi** 排息 (pailxi) To touch tenderly: DXX 110.3. Also jiangxi 將息, guoxi 息

**paizi** 離子 (pailzi) Yamen runner; policeman: YQX 1753.7. See also zhihou[ren] (1)

**pan**

**pan** 判 (pahm) 1. To deliberate, cogitate: YANG I 275.8. 2. To risk: YQX 355.4. Variants: 挫, 挈; also qi 揹

**pan** 盼 (pahm) To hope or expect: YQX 1600.6

**panban** 攀絆 (panbahn) To involve: DXX 101.13

**panbin** 潘賓 (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** 盤纜 (palschaln) 1. Daily expenses: YQX 1118.1. 2. To get by, make ends meet: YQX 932.10. Also panjiao ~ 繩
panchan zhegui

panchan zhegui 攀蟾折桂 (panchahn zheguih) To pass the civil service examinations: WB 3.9

pan Chengou 星辰句 (panchelngou) Dim hopes (the star Chengou is seldom visible): YQX 896.7

panchengtu 星程途 (panchelngtul) To be on one’s way, hurry along: WB 443.9. Also pantucheng ～～, chengtupan ～～

pan'de 握的 (pahnde) To provide, furnish: YQX 1503.16

pan[gu] 盼顔 (pahnguuh) To look after, care for: YQX 623.12. Also gupan ～～

panhua 畫話 (panhuuah) To chat; also, a casual conversation: YQX 1656.3

panjiao 盤纏 (panjiaao) See panchan

panjin langu 盤鏡 (panjin laanguu) To draw far-fetched conclusions (by indiscriminately relating old and new events): WB 68.18

panlan 攀欄 (panlaln) Cowardly act to avoid risking one’s life (after Zhu Yun who climbed a palace railing to avoid execution; he was pardoned after the rail broke): YQX 6.9

panling 盤鈴 (panlilng) Dancers’ handbells: MZJ 546.13

panlong 盤龍 (panlolng) Female hair style (topknot coiled like a dragon): MZJ 478.8

paner 媳婦 (pahnder) Maid, servant girl: YQX 865.13. See also lianer

panshen[gu] 盘途 (pahnshehngtul) See panchengtu

panxiongdai 盤子帶 (panxiongdaih) Tight undershirt or body band used to bind or conceal a woman’s breasts: YQX 200.20

panxue 盤曳 (panxuel) Turning, churning: MZJ 376.11

pan’ztou 盤子頭 (panztoul) Robber chieftain (according to FANGYAN and YYCD 827, but YQSC III 14 is uncertain): YQX 649.21

pang

panggaoli 胖高麗 (pahnggaoli) Name for a Korean female servant or slave (prized by upper classes in Yuan times): YQX 1008.19

pangge 胖哥 (pahngge) See bange

pangguer 胖姑兒 (pahngguerl) See bangguer

pangmei 魍眉 (pahngmeil) Brows hoary with age: YQX 1194.18

pangpai 柏牌 (pahngpail) Shield: WB 487.16

pang’r 魍兒 (pahngr) Face: YQX 1157.7. Also bao’r 貌 ～, mang’r 霸 ～, 脅 ～, mangdao’r 霸道 ～. See also lian’nao

pangzhi 旁枝 (pahngzhi) Second wife or concubine: PPJ 202.4

pangzhouli 偏洲例 (pahngzhoulih) Legal precedent (based on a ruling in another district): YQX 1508.3

pao

paoduo 抛躲, ～趣, ～譁 (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 penglolng) See penglong paofeng

paogua 饒瓜 (paoguua) Failure (useless as a bottle gourd): YQX 15.6

paolong pengfeng 炮龍烹鳳 (paohlolng pengfehng) See penglong paofeng

paopie 抛撇 (paopie) See paoshan[sha]

paosa 抛撒 (paosa) To squander, waste: YQX 1587.4

paoshan[sha] 抛閃殺 (paoshansha) To abandon: YQX 133.16. Also paopie ～撒

pei

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 存話 (peihuah) 1. To ask a favor: YQX 44.8. 2. To apologize (pei = 赦): WB 779.16

peikou 陪同 (peikou) To apologize: YQX 562.15

peipei 嘔哺 (peipei) See .pipi

peiqianhuo 存錢 貨 (peiqianhuo) Things sold at a loss (daughters of marriageable age require a dowry): YQX 791.10

peiqiang 嘔 蹦 (peiqiang) To reprove someone to his or her face: YQX 445.20

peisui 嘔 (peisui) To spread wings: MZJ 453.13. Pronunciation according to MZJ 439 n.25

pen 嘔 (pen) 1. To shoot off the mouth: WB 317.9. 2. To blandish: YQX 202.9

pendiao 盆吊 (pendiaoh) Form of execution (a prisoner, with all his orifices stopped up, is bound, rolled up in a rush mat and propped upside down against a wall after being fed two bowls of steamed millet and salted fish; death is said to occur within an hour): YQX 643.5.

pensa 嘔 (pensa) To fume and snort in anger: YQX 270.4. Also sapen ～～

penyou 盆 (penyou) Shielded from the sun (covered by an overturned basin): MZJ 476.13

peng 柔 (peng) 1. To take by the arm with both hands: YQX 1204.7

Pengdao 蓬島 (pengdaao) Isle of fairies and immortals: HUJI III 83.6. Also Penghu ～壚. Penglang ～関

peng-e 鹫鷹 (penge) Fig. Persons of great ability (the roc and the osprey, fabulous birds of enormous size): YQX 807.12

Penggong 蓬宮 (penggong) Fairyland palace in Penglai: DXX 110.10

Penghu 蓬壠 (penghul) See Pengdao

peng[lan] 兜欄,～欄 (peng[lan]) Street theaters (originally tents and awning-covered arenas): ZXZY 123.12

penglang 蓬閭 (penglang) See Pengdao

penglong paofeng 烹龍袍鳳 (penglong paofeng) To prepare delicacies: WB 284.1. Also penglong zhufeng ～～烹～，paofeng penglong ～～～～，paolong pengfeng ～～～～

penglong zhufeng 烹龍煮鳳 (penglong zhufeng) See penglong paofeng

pengpai 彭排 (pengpai) Military shield made of cane: MZJ 540.2. Also tengpai 筆牌

pengpeng 存排 (pengpeng) See .tongtong

pengpu 愣渾 (pengpu) See pingbo

pi 存 (pih) To bridle and saddle a mule or horse: YQX 203.16

piban tingfen 劈半停分 (piban tingfen) See tingfen

pibangxié 皮靴鞋 (pibangxié) Leather thong-sandals: LZY 18.9

pibie 皮鞋 存 (pibie) To seethe with anger: LZY 17.9

pibing 披帛 (pibing) High officials or gods in Yuan dramas (they wore robes and held rank boards, an abbreviation of pipao binghu 披袍秉笏): YANG I 6151.3

pichuo 存繋 (pichuo) See bichuo

pidai 皮袋 (pidai) 1. Stomach: YQX 510.4. 2. Budd. Human body: WB 132.11. Also pinang ～囊

pidenglong 皮燈龍 (pidenglong) See pidengqiu

pidengqiu 皮燈存 (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
.pi'diu puda 匹丢 搇答. 劃～ 搇. (pi'diu puda) See .pi'diu buda
.pi'diu puda ～～ 搇. ～～ 搇答. 劃～ 搇. (pi'diu puda) See .pi'diu buda
.pi'diu pudong 劍丢 搇體 (pi'diu pudong) Sound of falling into water: YQX 1632.2
.pi'diu putong 劍鳴 搇桶 (pi'diu putong) See .pi'diu buda

pifeng moyue 批風抹月 (pifeng moyue) Fig. To write poetry (to write about the wind and moon): BKC 161

pi'fu 匹夫 (pi'fu) 1. A common man; WB 3.11. 2. You old son of a bitch: YQX 1487.1
.pige 皮格 (pige) See pigu
.pigu 皮故 (pigu) Bones and skin: YQX 213.13. Also pigu ～格

pihuai 劍怀 (pihuai) See baihuai

pipai dingdui 劉排定對 (pipai dingdui) To prepare to fight; meet in physical combat: WB 804.7. Also dingdui ～～, fangdui 放～
.pipi 丕丕, 箸紙 (pipi) Sound of a frightened pounding heart: YQX 710.9; sound of footsteps: YQX 387.20. Also .peipei 壓壓, .pupu 搙挲

pinang 皮囊 (pinang) See pidai

pipai buda 劍比 木達 (pipai buda) See .pipai dingdui

piran 撒然. 無～, 匹～ (piran) All of a sudden: YQX 1318.20. Also pipai 撒～

piruxian 匹如閏. 應～ (piruxian) See pisixian

piruan 罷軟 (piruan) To be weak; lack views and opinions. (pi = 疲); YQX 1116.2. Also baruan 罷軟

pisi 警似. 匹～ (pisi) See bisi

pisixian 匹似閏. 警～ (pisixian) Trivial, unimportant: DXX 21.10. Also piruxian 應～, 警如～

pisong 皮松 (pisong) Lazy; LU 150

pitou 匹頭 (pitou) Hair arranged in mourning: LZY 20.4

pitou'li 匹頭'理 (pitou'li) See pixian'li

pitou'li 匹頭'理 (pitou'li) Directly ahead (pi = 匹): SQX 114.1

pitou['] 匹頭' (pitou[']) See pixian'li

piwei 匹味 (piwei) To savor, appreciate: DXX 159.14
pixian'li 助先裏. 足～ (pixianlii) To begin, start: YQX 147.13. Also pitou'[r] ～頭兒, 匹頂兒, pitou'里足頭～

.pizhizhi 尼支支 (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 談 (pianan) To boast, show off: WB 99.21
pianbude 偏不的 (pianbudhe) No wonder; it merits that: YQX 233.8
piandai '[r] 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 (pianlianlzii) Pampered, spoiled child: YQX 828.17
pianma 騾馬, 蹂～ (pianmama) To ride horseback: YQX 366.17.  2. To take advantage of a woman: WB 294.18
pianqian 偏錢 (pianqian) Extra income; a rake-off: YQX 1427.18. Also pianshou ～手
pianshan 偏衫 (pianshan) Budd. Priest's or nun's robe that bares one shoulder: YQX 1238.10. Also bianshan 捌～
pianshi 偏室 (pianshi) Concubine: LZY 154.9
pianshou 偏手 (pianshou) See pianqian
pianwa genchuan 片瓦根鞍 (piahnowaa genchualn) See genchuan pianwa
pianyi 偏宜 (pianyil) Advantage; stroke of good luck: LZY 123.2
pianyun zheding 偏雲遮頂 (piahyun zheding) To have one's life protected or spared: YQX 121.20
pie'ge wa'r kong'li zenzhu 撒個瓦兒
空裏怎住 (piege waar konglii zeenzhuh)
See yang'ge wa'r kong'lii zenzhuh

piehwa 撒花 (piehua) To sweet-talk; deceive artfully: LU 564

piejia 撒假 (piejiaa) To put on an act: WB 296.5

pieke 撒科 (pieke) See chake

pielan 撒蘭 (pielan) 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 撒末 (piemoh) To act, perform on stage: CLS 244.1

pieqian 撒錢 (pieqiahn) 1. To pretend, play act 2. To act in a drama: WB 345.11

pieqing 撒清 (pieqing) To pretend innocence: YQX 88.21

pieran 撒然 (pieran) See piran

pieyan 撒演 (pieyaan) To perform: YYCD 963

pieyang 撒洋,~樣 (pieyangh) To throw down (see YCJS 308); WB 10.8

piezao 撒皂 (piezaoh) To write in black ink: YQX 1065.7. See also biezao (3)

pie'zhezuo 撒着坐 (piezhezuoh) To turn away in avoidance while sitting: YANG I 277.2

pin 品 (piin) To play a wind instrument: WB 88.16

-pinpang 聘胖 (pinphangh) Sound of a thing dropping: YQSC III 49. Also -pinpeng 品胖

-pinpeng 品胖 (pin phangh) See -pinpang

pinpo 餅婆,頌 (pinpol) Apple: WB 3.16

pintai 貧胎 (pintai) Miserable wretch!: ZXZY 67.12

pinwang feichang 品望非常 (pinwahng feichalng) Sterling character and reputation: HUJI III 97.9

pin

pingba 評跋,~跋 (pingbal) See pingbo

pingbai[de] 平白的,~地 (pingbai-de) Groundlessly: YQX 1507.19

pingbo 評泊,~薄,~駭 (pingbol) To deliberate, consider, think over: WB 4.4. Also pingba ~跋,~跋, pengpu 悩溥

pingbu 平步 (pingbuh) With easy steps: YQX 340.6

pingchen zanzhe 瓶沉簪折 (pingcheln zanzhel) See pingzhul zanzhe

pingcuo 平碰 (pingcuo) To put down (rebels), quell rebellion: DXX 62.5

pingdi'shang qigudui 平地上起孤堆,~骨 (pingdi'shahng qigudui) Fig. To bring up a troublesome matter: YQX 1524.15

pingdi'xia qiaojue 平地下敲掘,~ (pingdi'xiah qiaojuel) To harm someone for no reason: YQX 469.2

pingdu 平度 (pingduh) To consider: DXX 72.10

pingfu 平伏 (pingful) To vanquish; suppress: YQX 516.19

pinggu 平姑 (pingjul) Public inquiry: HUJI III 98.3

Pingkang[li] 平康里 (pingkanglii) Famous brothel district in Changan: WB 357.2. Also Pingkangxiang ~巷

Pingkangxiang 平康巷 (pingkang-xiahng) See Pingkang[li]

pingliang 平梁 (pingliahng) Ancient flat-topped cap: MDT 231.12

pinglun 評論,平 ~ (pingluhn) 1. To talk over, discuss: YQX 875.16. 2. To think over, consider: YQX 433.13. Also lumping ~

pingmai 憑眼,凭 ~ (pingmahl) To take the pulse: YQX 369.1

-pinping 河抨 (pinpingl) See tongtong

pingqiang 屏牆,~墙 (pingqiahl) Screening wall just inside or outside the main gate of
pingren 175 poque

the yamen (posting board for public announcements about criminal cases): YQX 636.17. Also hingqiang

pingren 平人 (pingren) Good person, faultless person: YQX 1381.8

pingshandi 平善底 (pingshandi) Gentleman, fine person: LZY 57.8

pingshen 平身 (pingshen) To straighten up after bowing: WB 50.1

pingzhuijing 瓶 堃 井 (pingzhuijing) See pingzhui zanzhe

pingzhui zanzhe 瓶 堃 狀 折 (pingzhui zanzhe) Fig. Once parted never to meet again (a sunken vase cannot be retrieved; a broken jade hairpin cannot be repaired): WB 308.16. Also pingchen zanzhe 瓶 沉 堃 折. pingzhuijing 瓶 堃 井

po 破 (poh) Suffix. After some verbs it indicates (a) action completed (like 了): DXX 119.10; (b) the present progressive tense (like 着): DXX 47.13

po 破 (poh) 1. To expose, bring to light: WB 335.15. 2. To arrange for: WB 301.5. 3. Musical movement of the Tang dynasty daqu 大曲 song suite: YQSC III 68

po 滥 (poh) 1. Damn!: YQX 1133.18. 2. Poor and wretched: YQX 222.16. 3. Malicious, spiteful (nature or speech): WB 421.21

pobaolou 漏包女 (pobaolou) Malicious bitch!: MZJ 50.2

pobu 破步 (pobu) To step forward: YQX 846.3

po'bula 破不剌 (po'bulah) Torn; broken: YQX 922.7. See also 'bula

pocansheng 潑癲生 (pocansheng) Wretch with one foot in the grave: YQX 283.19

pochan 潟殼 (pochan) Broken jar (=破罐): DXX 148.13

podongxi 潟 西 (podongxi) Obstinate fellow: MZJ 205.6

pofu 破腹 (pofu) Dysentery: YQX 391.11

pogongfu 破工夫 (pogongfu) To waste time; loaf around: YQX 845.2

poguan'z 破罐子 (poguan'z) ~罐子 (poguan'z) Fig. To lose virginity: YQX 1528.10

pogui'tou 潟鬼頭 (pogui'tou) Malicious hag: WB 390.12

pohouyao 破後要 (pohouyao) Impregnable: DXX 40.7

pojiasi 潟家私 (pojiasi) Family ruined by extravagance: YQX 845.7

pojianer 潟兇兒 (pojianer) Harlot, trollop: YQX 252.21

polai 破賴 (polai) See beilai

po'luxu 破陸續 (po'luxu) Torn, tattered: YYCD 722

poluo 巨羅 (poluo) Wide-mouthed wine vessel: YQSC III 63

poluo 哆囉 (poluo) Conch shell (blown to rouse troops): MZJ 103.11. Also haipoluo 海～

pomianpi 破面皮 (pomianpi) See meimianpi

ponai 時耐 (ponai) 1. Abominable, hateful: YQX 1707.8. Variants: 風〜, 火〜, ~奈, ~奈, ~奈, ~奈 See kenai. 2. Toughs, rowdies: YQSC III 65. Variant 個〜. 3. Misfortune; twists and turns: WB 864.17. Variant: 頭奈. 4. What can be done about?: YQX 298.20. Variant 頭奈

popan 破盤 (popan) To eat and drink sacrificial offerings at the close of a graveside ceremony: YQX 99.19

popi 潟皮 (popi) Rogue, villain: YQX 924.3. Also powanpi ~頭 ~, powutu ~無徒

popo'r 頭腳 (popo) 1. Very; rather: YQX 263.3. 2. Quite well.

poqin 破親 (poqin) To break up a loving couple; ruin a marriage: YQX 201.17

poqinshou 潟禽獸 (poqinshou) Vile beast!: YQX 145.1

poque 破缺 (poque) Useless junk: YQX 876.16
poshasha 破殺殺, ~煞煞 (pohshasha)
See posheshe

poshan 潑码 (poshan) Sharp-edged, razor-sharp (tongue): YQX 1536.11

posheshe 破殺殺, ~殺殺 (poshesheh)
Torn, tattered: DXX 38.3. Also poshasha ~殺殺, ~煞煞, poshishi ~漟漟

poshengfan 潑剩飯, ~漟 (poshengfan)
Leftover scraps: YQX 641.7

poshishi 破漟漟 (poshishi)
See posheshe

poshuo 潟説 (poshuo) To speak in order to provoke or rouse: MZJ 674.11

posuo 娶娶 (posuo) To dance and sway (willow branches): YQX 855.12

posuo mosuo 娶娶没索 (posuo mosuo)
Stroking or rubbing action (mosuo = 摩挲): YQX 792.6. Also suopo suopo

potian 潟天 (potian)
Vast, boundless skies (occurs in Yuan dramas in a set phrase describing great wealth or property: potian yesi jiasi 潟天也似家私): YQX 137.18

potuba 潟兔巴 (potuba)
Mangy rabbit fur: YQSC III 60

powanpi 潟頑皮 (powanpipi)
See popi

powutu 潟無徒 See popi

.poxi 嘔息, 呕啞 (poxi)
See .aque

poyanhua 潟煙花, ~烟 (poyanhua)
Slut, whore: YQX 275.19

pozhan 破漟 (pozhanhahn)
Disfigurement: YQX 3.19; flaw: YQX 16.11. Also pozhuang ~漟

pozhenglong bouchengqi 破蒸籠不盛氣 (pozhenglong bouchengqi)
Prov. Useless, unreliable (broken steamer lid won’t hold in steam)

pozhuan 破漟 (pozhuahahn)
See pozhan

pozuo 潟做 (pozuo)
To act recklessly without regard to proper procedures: YANG I 428.2

pou 剐 (pou)
To lay bare: WB 306.6

pu

pu 撲 (pu)
To gamble (= 博): WB 83.9. See YCJS 19

pubin 鋪兵 (pubin)
To arrange temple hair flat and smooth along the cheeks (bin = 髭): YQX 200.20

pubing 鋪兵 (pubing)
Street patrolman: MZJ 655.2

puchen 鋪陳 (puchen)
1. Furnishings; utensils: WB 82.1, DXX 22.5. 2. Bedding: YQX 1537.6. Also pucheng ~呈, ~呈

pucheng 鋪呈, ~呈 (pucheng)
See puchen

puchi 鋪持, ~逐, ~尺 (puchi)
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, 鋪 ~ (pude)
Sounds of striking, thumping: YANG I 2739.7; sound of blowing out a lamp: WB 87.1

pu'de 撲的, ~地, 鋪 ~ (pude)
All of a sudden: YQX 902.2

pudengdeng 撲登登, ~陛陛 (pudengdeng)
See .botengteng

pudi 撲地 (pudi)
Everywhere: YQX 1066.3

.pudongdong 撲冬冬, ~咚咚, ~咚, 捲 ~ (pudongdong)
Sound of drums: WB 122.18. Also .pupu tongtong ~通通

pudui'zhe 撲堆着, 鋪 ~ (pudui'zhe)
To reveal, show (facial emotion): WB 268.9. Also erroneously puwei'zhe 撲堆 ~

pudun 撲墩 (pudun)
Crock cover of plaited rushes: YQX 1524.2. Also pugai ~蓋

pufan 撲番 (pufan)
To flop down (to rest): LZY 61.1
pugai 蒲盖 (puagua) See pudun
.pulala 撲刺刺 (pulalah) See .bulala
.pulailai 撲籁籁 (pulalahai) See .pususu
.pulan 蒲蓝 (pullahn) See bolan
.puli 僕吏 (puli) Servants: LZY 114.8
.pululu 撲鲁鲁, ~碌碌, 普碌碌 (puluululu) See .bulala
.pulun 蒲翰 (pulluhn) Carriage wheels wrapped with rush (sign of a sagacious or worthy rider): YQX 998.2
.puma 鍑馬 (puhmaa) Post-station horse: YQSC III 80. Also yima 驿~
.pumai 鍑買 (pumai) To purchase: YQX 1569.11
.pumei mengyan 鍑眉蒙眼 (puhmeil melngyaan) See shanyan pumei 蒲眉
.pumei shanyan 鍑眉苦眼 (puhmeil shanyaan) See shanyan pumei 苦眼
.pumou 鍑眸, ~模 (pumoul) To look orderly: YQX 1371.5
.pumou dingji 鍑眸定計 (pumoul dihngjih) To conceive a plan: WB 52.12. Also dingji pumou ～～～, yunji pumou 遲～～, yunzhi pumou 遲智～～
.pupu 撲撲 (pupu) See .pipi
.pupu tongtong 撲撲通通 (puotongtong) See .pudongdong
.puqi 撲旗, ~旗 (puqil) Song dynasty dance with flags or streamers: YQSC III 74
.puran 撲然 (pullan) All of a sudden: DXX 148.6
.pusa 撲撒 (pusa) To dispel, disperse: DXX 87.1
.pusa 鍑撤 (pusa To unloose, release: WB 86.21
.pushan 鍑晻 (pushan) To be pretentious or affectatious: YQSC III 76.
.pushao 鍑梢 (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 撲絮絮, ~速速 (pususuh) 1. Rustle of wind: YQX 351.7. 2. Trickling down (tears): YQX 1.4. Also .pushushu ~疏疏, .pusuo ~絮, .pulailai ~絮絮
.pusuo 撲索 (pusuoo) See .pususu
.putangtang 撲唐唐 (putalngtalng) Sticky; slippery: WB 701.21
.putengteng 撲騰騰 (putelngtalng) 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 撲巾
.putou pemian 撲頭撲面 (putoul pemian) To be taken by surprise: YQX 846.17
.puwei'zhe 侯維着 (puweizhe) See pudui'zhe
.puxi 鍥席 (puhexi) A shop: YQX 1577.16
.puyan 撲掩, ~掩 (puyaan) See yanpu
qi

qi 起 (qii) Meas. For a single instance or a case; for a group, a batch: YQX 1512.5
qi 接 (qi?) See pan 判 (2)
qi-an mosheng 駿鞍募勝 (qilan mosheng) To cross a husband’s threshold on a saddle (bridal custom): WEI 245.17
qi-an yama 駿鞍屋馬 (qilan 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 qiqibaba
qiba xia’li 七八下裏 (qiba xialii) All ways or aspects; also, numerous: YQX 1661.4
qibiao 奇標 (qilbiao) Especially wonderful: WB 998.7
qibobo 氣勃勃 (qihbobol) See qipipi
.qica 七擦 (qica) Sound of falling down: YQX 1718.2
.qichacha 忙察察 (qihecalchla) See ke-ca
.qicheng 其程 (qicheleng) Span of time: YQX 1662.16. Also chengqi ~ 期
.qichou 乞惆 (qichoul) See qizhou
.qichou gecha 乞抽花叉 (qichou gecha) See ke-ca
.qicuan 齊撰 (qicualn) To come together, join forces: YQX 444.18
.qide weipei 氣的微撤 (qide weilpie) To be filled with anger: DXX 157.1
.qidengdeng 忙登登 (qihdengdeng) See gedengdeng
.qidiu keta 乞途磕塔 (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 氣嗖嗖 (qihdoudou) To pant and puff: MZJ 182.1
qier 妻兒 (qierl) Wife: LZY 65.2
qifan jiu huan 七返九還 (qifan jiu-huan) Dao. Pill of immortality: YQX 1703.2. Also jiu huan qifan ~ ～
qifen 氣分 (qifehn) Moral integrity: YQX 120.2
qifu 氣夫 (qifu) Husband and wife (夫妻) is reversed in order to rhyme: DXX 93.2
qigai 氣概 (qigaih) Charm, charisma: YQX 338.2
qigao 氣高 (qihgao) Proud and stubborn: YQX 1255.7
qigongju 起工局 (qigongju) To appraise goods and property: YQX 210.19
qigu 氣鼓 (qihguu) Dropsy: MZJ 219.2
qihang 氣拋 (qihhang) Anger welling up: WB 85.21
.qihe 契合 (qihhel) Close friendship or relationship: YQX 1658.2
qihua 忿化 (qihhuah) Dao/Budd. To beg for alms or food as a priest: YQX 1711.18
qijimen 楝戸門 (qijimmen) Households of the rich and honored: HUJI III 15.8
qijian 我員 (qijian) To ascend to Heaven after death on the tail of the stars Ji and Wei: MZJ 536.6
qijian'r 七件兒 (qijianhr) See qi'jianshi
"qijianshi 七件事 (qijianshii) 1. Seven essentials: fuel, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar, and tea: YQX 1323.20. 2. Five internal organs, plus the heart and liver: YQX 884.19. Also qi'shi'r ~ ~ 兒, qishi'jia ~ ~ 家, qishi'z ~ ~ 子, qijian'r ~ ~ 兒
qijiao bajiao 七角八 尾（qijiaobajiao）
Fixed and glaring angry eyes: DXX 43.9

qijin[‘de] 乞急地（qijininde）See chijin‘de

qijingling 七禁令（qijingling）Seven military infractions: qing 轻, disrespect; man 慢, carelessness; dao 盗, robbery; qi 欺, deception; bei 背, disloyalty; luan 乱, rebellion; wu 惹, negligence: YQX 478.16

qiju 器具（qiju）Skill, ability; method: YQX 852.18

qiliang 乞两, 乞俩, 乞理, 乞俩（qiliang）To feel sad, depressed: YQX 784.7

qiliang qulii 乞量曲律（qiliangqulii）See quli

qilinlin 七林林, 齐林林, 締～～（qilinlin）1. Quietly, stealthily; carefully: YQX 1287.12. 2. Action of rubbing or brushing against: YQX 1391.3. Also qilinquin～～侵, 淋侵. See also .qilu qili

qilinqu 七林侵～淋～（qilinqu）See .qilinlin

qiliu dinglang 乞留盯琅（qiliudindlang）Sharp, clear echo: YYCD 82

qiliu elan 乞留恶滥（qiliuehlahn）Slumped over in a heap (to rest): YQX 792.5

qiliu qili 七留七力（qiliuqili）Shuffle of shoes: YQX 151.4. Also qiliu qiliin～～～林, chilu chuili 赤～出律, chilu wula 赤～凹, chilu chuili 出～出律

qiliu qiliang 乞留乞良（qiliuqiliang）1. Sound of choking, sobbing: YQX 851.20. 2. Sound of incessant talk, babble: YQX 937.6. Also chilu qiliang 赤～～～, .qilu quliui～～曲律, .qiliu wuliang～～～～元～

qiliu qulin 七留七林（qiliuqulih）See .qiliu qili

qiliu quuli 乞留曲律（qiliuquuli）See .qiliu qiliang

qiliu wuliang 乞留兀良（qiliuwuliang）See .qiliu qiliang

qilu 枧路（qilu）See luqiren

qimo 七穆七 妻（qimo）A Jurchen woman: YYCD 417

qipai 森拍, 森（qipai）To err (in the prosodic formula for writing verse): WB 295.4. Also paiqi～～, 众～

qipeipei 氣呸呸（qipeipei）See .qipipi

qipi 七乞石（qipi）Panting, out of breath: YQX 786.1. Also .qibobu～～, .qipupu 氣噗噗, .qipeipei 氣呸呸

qipin bafu 七贫八富（qipinbafu）Endless cycles of poverty and prosperity: YQX 1592.18. Also qipin qifu～～～～：YQX 578.1

qipin qifu 七贫七富（qipinqifu）See qipin bafu

qipu 心噗（qipu）A Jurchen woman: YYCD 417

qipeipei 氣呸呸（qipeipei）See .qipipi

qiqu xia 七七八入（qiqu）See qiba
qiqiang 旗杆,～枪 (qilqiang) Flagstaff, flagpole: YQX 1510.13
qiqiangshi 骑墙势 (qilqiangshih) Unable to relinquish political power: MZJ 545.8
qiqiao 翔跷 (qilqiao) See qiaoqi
qiqing 奇擎,软～ (qilqiling) To lift up, raise up: WB 266.2. Also qingqi ～～
qiqing bahuang 七青八黄 (qilqiling bahuang) Carat weight of gold: WB 263.16
qiqiu ～～ (qilqiu) To wish for earnestly: YQX 142.7
qiren 气忍 (qihreen) To intimidate, bully: YQX 203.1
qishang baluo 七上落 (qilqishang bahuol) To lift up, raise up: WB 266.2. Also qishang bahuang ～～
qishang baxia 七上八下 (qilqishang baxia) Ups and downs; rise and fall of anger: DXX 68.4. Also qishang baluo ～～
qishaogong 强～ (qilqishagong) Strong-tensioned bow: WB 67.10
qishi 七世 (qishih) See jishi
qishi’jia 七事家 (qilqishijia) See qi’jianshi
qishi’[jia] fenkai 七事家分開 (qilqishijia fenkai) To mutilate (cut out the five internal organs plus the heart and liver): YQX 884.19. Also qishi’z kai ～～子～
qishi’r 七事兒 (qilqishir) See qi’jianshi
qishi’z 七事子 (qilqishiz) See qi’jianshi
qishi’z kai 七事子開 (qilqishiz kai) See qishi’l[jia] fenkai 七事家分開
qishu 璧疏,～珴 (qilqishu) Ornate window: MZJ 14.9
qisi 气思 (qilqisi) Harsh treatment (YQX 195.9. has qisi ～息): YANG I 278.3
qisi bahuo 七死八活 (qilqisi bahuol) Practically dead: YQX 183.18
qisisi 气丝丝 (qilqisisi) Faint or weak breathing: YQX 709.2. Also qiyunyun～气氤
qiting 旗亭 (qilqiting) Tavern: MZJ 123.2
qituitui 快忒忒 (qilqituitui) See kepupu
qiwan 齐纨 (qilqiwahn) Variety of plain white silk woven in Shandong: MZJ 368.2
qiwan ～ (qilqiwahn) Variety of plain white silk woven in Shandong: MZJ 368.2
qiwang 欺罔 (qilqiwang) To cheat, deceive: LIDAI II 786.8
qiwu 欺悟 (qilqiwu) Nature of the phoenix (to alight in the paulonia tree): YCJ 64.7
qixi 忿戏,乞～ (qilqixi) See kexi
Qixihui 七夕會 (qilqixihui) Seventh night of the seventh month when the Oxherd and Spinning Maid are reunited: YQX 361.6
qixi’zhong 忿戲種 (qilqixihzhoong) See kexiniang
qixiangche 七香車 (qilqixiangche) Elegant carriage of noble ladies (originally a palanquin for Tang dynasty princesses): WB 319.6. Also xiangche ～～
qixie 尊戏 (qilqixie) To rest: LZY 9.3
qixingguan 七星冠 (qilqixingguan) Dao. Cap: MZJ 601.12
qixingtan 七星壇 (qilqixingtan) Dao. Altar for sacrifices and ceremonies: YQX 1658.4
qixhizhai 七日齋 (qilqixhizhai) Buddhist 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 (qilqiyang) To adopt a child and raise it: YQX 639.7
qiyang 乞養 (qilqiyang) To adopt a child and raise it: YQX 639.7
qiyunyun 氣氤氤 (qilqiyunyun) See qisili
qizeng 齐蒸 (qilqizeng) See kezeng
qizhenzhen 齐斟斟 (qilqizhenzhen) See qizhenzhen
qizhenzhen 齐斟斟 (qilqizhenzhen) Neat and orderly: YQX 357.10. Also qizhazhan ～斟斟
qizheng 奇正 (qizheng) Clever at military strategy and unswerving in determination: WB 525.20
qizhizhi 志支支 (qizhizhi) See qizhizhi
qizhou 志皱 - 扎 (qizhou) To furrow the brows; frown: YQX 692.6. Also qichou 皱, hezhou 搪
qizhuma 难竹马 (qizhuma) See shanma
qizuo 起坐 (qizuo) Private savings: DXX 124.8

qian 欠 (qian) 1. Then, at once (like -): CLS 228.8. 2. Suff. Of the verbs 喜, 慨, 笑, etc.: DXX 1.2
qia 插 (qia) Also pronounced ke
qiabianshi 插班 (qiabianshi) See shibian
.qiaqia 鸟 (qiaqia) Bird calls: YQX 845.11
qiasuan 拐算 (qiasuan) To cast a horoscope: YQX 1016.20

qian 欠 (qian) 1. Stupid: DXX 123.8
qian 锋 (qian) Sharp (of tongue): YQX 1534.3
qian 眉 (qian) To prize, treasure: YQX 354.8
qian 迁 (qian) To be promoted: WB 17.6
qian 眉 (qian) To slip in, insert: WB 305.2
qian 眉, 眉, 喜, 慨, 请 (qian) 1. To peck (of birds) 2. To ridicule, criticize: YQSC 112. Also chan 嘴, dian 嘴, han 吼, jian 尖, zhan 嘴
qianche 前辙 (qianche) To follow blindly in someone's footsteps: MZJ 548.5
qiancheng 前程 (qiancheng) 1. Common term for marriage prospects: YQX 527.2. 2. Career: YQX 1720.16. 3. Family property: YQX 216.14

qianchu shouzhii 迁除授职 (qianchu shouzhii) To be promoted: YANG I 449.4
qianci 迁次, 签 (qianci) In haste; also, to hurry: YQX 539.9
qianlao 前刀勞 (qianlao) Front panel of a skirt or dress: DXX 13.10
qianfang houji 前房後繼 (qianfang houji) Stepchild; child of a former marriage: YQX 639.7
qiangua 牽掛 (qiangua) To be preoccupied; have something on one's mind: YQX 17.7
qianhe 謹和 (qianhe) See qianqia
qianhe houdao 前合後倒 See qianhe hounyan
qianhe hounyan 前合後偃 (qianhe hounyan) Unsteady on one's feet; also, to totter forward and backward: YQX 1509.10. Also qianhe houdao - 仿, houhe qianyang - 仿
qianheinao 千嘿鬨 (qianheinao) To set up a howl, raise a big fuss: MZJ 78.11
qianhongjin 范紅巾 (qianhongjin) Dark red headband worn by heroic men of action: YQX 688.20. Also hongqianjin - 仿
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 鉛華 (qianhua) 1. Woman's makeup powder: DXX 36.9. 2. Fig. Snowflakes (lead flowers): YQX 711.16
qianjia 前家 (qianjia) Former wife: YQX 1009.3
qianjiaer 前家兒 (qianjiaer) Son by a former wife: YQX 639.13
qianjinma 千斤糜 (qianjinma) See qianjinmo
qianjinmo 千斤糜 (qianjinmo) Racket of prostitution; also, prostitute: WB 350.2. Also qianjinma - 糜
qiankang genzhen sunli kundui 乾罡艮震離坤兌 (qiankang genzhenn sunli kundui) Dao. Ritual divination chant: YQX 1030.5
qiankou xie'er 铜口鞋儿 (qiankou xie'er) Budd. Common style of monks' shoes: DXX 64.14
qian'lai 前来 (qianlai) The former; the last (time): DXX 107.4
qianli zeng-emaq 千里赠鹅毛 (qianli zeng-emaq) Fig. It's the sentiment not the gift that is valued (to send a goose feather a thousand miles): YQX 1455.4
qianlong 钱龙 (qianlong) Fig. Money (long strings of cash like dragons): YQX 1254.1. Also qianli ~骏
qiannizi 倪子 (qiannizi) Worthless chattel (servant girl): DXX 88.1
qianniandiao 钱条 (qianniandiao) Long-term plans: YQX 211.8
qianpai 仪牌 (qianpai) To sign a warrant (qian=): YQX 1515.9
qianpo 财婆 (qianpo) 1. Old hag, witch: PPJ 110.2. 2. Madam: YQX 205.13
qianqia 谦洽, ~恰 (qianqia) Pleasant, agreeable: YQX 1587.21. Also qianhe ~和
qianqian dada 饥欠答答, 饥虚~ (qianqian dada) Addled, crazed (with drink): SQX 65.20
qianshe 钱热 (qianshe) Rich man
qianshe'li shaoxiang buhdaotou 衔手相 обраща (qianshe'li shaoxiang buhdaotou) 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 (qiansi qianxiu) To die out: YQX 741.13
qiantou 换头, 换 (qiantou) Matchmaker, go-between (puller of strings): WB 301.17
qianxiasi 銘銘司 (qianxiasi) A prefect (= zhizhou 知州): MZJ 339.2
qianya 亻押, 签~ (qianya) To endorse, sign: YQX 1608.9
qianyan'li anshen 钱眼裹安身 (qiyanli anshen) See qianyan'li zuo
qianyan'li zuo 钱眼裹坐 (qiyanli zuo) Will do anything for money: YQX 370.21. Also qianyan'li anshen ~安身
qianzhiheng 久支 绳 (qianzhiheng) Spare rope: MZJ 263.1
qianzhuang 着装 (qianzhuang) Attractively made up (= jingzhuang 靓妆): THS 15.1
qiang 求 (qiang) To apply excessively (makeup): YQX 200.19
qiang 钱 (qiang) Inlay; also, to inlay: YQX 822.7
qiangchu 求出 (qiangchu) To drive out: YQX 345.20
qiangdao 求刀 (qiangdao) To brandish a sword: DXX 36.2
Qiangdi 羌笛 (Qiangdi) Transverse flute of the Qiang people: DXX 143.9. Also Qiangguan ~管
qiangfan 求饭 (qiangfan) To urge someone to eat more: DXX 145.11
qiangfengqinq 强风情 (qiangfengqinq) To express ardent affections: YQX 898.18
qiangfeng yanggubi'zhe xianxing 求風 扬歌舞着先行 (qiangfeng yanggubi'zhe xianxing) "The chaff always goes first" (punch line of a xiehouyu xiehouyu whose lead line is "winnowing grain in the wind"): WB 93.15
Qiangguan 羌管 See Qiangdi
qianghua 着花 See lulu [qianghua]
qianghui 强会 (qianghui) Skill, ability: WB 23.1
qianglang 螞蟻, ~螂 (qianglang) A glossy exterior hides a disgusting inner nature (the scavenger or dung beetle that eats dung
and the carcasses of other creatures): YQX 195.13. See also gelangpi 蛇蠍皮

qianglao 捡老 (qiaanglao) Camel: DXX 150.3

qianglong buya ditoushe 强龙不壓地頭蛇 (qiaanglong buyah dihtoulshel) Fig. Powerful outsider is no match for a local strong man

qianglu 栩栩 (qiaanglu) Military ship (mast and oars): WB 67.21

qiangrang 東風 (qiaangraan) Chaos, confusion: YQSC III 119

qiangru 捡入 (qiaangru) See chuangru

qiang'shang nipi 假上泥皮 (qiaangshang nipil) See bi'shang nipi

qiangsengchi 捡生吃 (qiaangshengchi) Unreined appetite; also, seized by uncontrollable urges (to snatch meat and eat it raw): YQX 202.2

qiangxiang 強項 (qiaangxiang) Stiff-necked, stubborn, recalcitrant: YQX 985.19

qiaoba'r 睇靶兒 (qiaobahr) Tips of a bow: MZJ 353.13

qiaobao'r 見包兒 (qiaobaoer) Cloth for wrapping tiny, delicate items: DXX 146.1

qiaocai 廂才, ~ 材 (qiaolei) Devil!; also, devilish (a cunning, devious, or deceptive person): YQX 1514.15. Also jiaocai 嫉~

qiaocai 敵才, ~ 材 (qiaocai) See chqiaocai

qiaochuo 剁踔 (qiaochuoh) See qiaozhuo

qiaocu 剁蹴 (qiaocuh) Elegant, graceful: YQX 1653.2

qiaocucu 剁蹴 (qiaocuhcuh) Stealthily: YQX 351.6. Also qiaomeicu 促

qiaoduan-an 斷斷 (qiaoduanahn) See qiaozhuo

qiaofan'r 睇眼人 (qiaofahr) With seductive eyes: YQX 266.11

qiaoguai 嘎怪, ~ 怪 (qiaoguai) See qiaogi

qiaoke 睇科 (qiaoke) To pantomime actions or expressions that convey understanding or careful thinking: YQX 1416.7

qiaoman'r 捋縫兒, ~ 眼~ (qiaomalnr) To hit up for money: YQX 194.17

qiaomeicu 剁 捱促 (qiaomeicuh) See qiaocucu

qiaonannü 娘男女 (qiaonanhnu) Ignorant yokel: WB 135.19

qiaqi 睇琪 (qiaqi) Bizarre, uncanny: DXX 39.4. Also jiaoxi 俊僥, qiaqiao ~ ~, qiaoguai ~ 怪, yaoqi 廣崎

qiaqiaomingming 娘娘冥冥 (qiaqiaomiingming) Stealthily under cover of darkness: YQX 710.3

qiaqiao qieqie 促促 ~, qiaqiao qieqie ~ ~, qieqie qiaqiao ~ ~ ~, qieqie qiaqiao ～～～, ～～ qiaoqiner 働動兒 (qiaohqinerl) Romantic, gay blade: FANGYAN 21

qiaqiner 働動兒 (qiaohqinerl) Romantic, gay blade: FANGYAN 21

qiao 搏 (qiao) Cantankerous; testy (= zhou 懊): YQX 45.9

qiao 搏, 擊, 堅, 育 (qiaao) Simply, just; directly: DXX 144.11

qiao 堅, 僾, 倪 (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 搖 (qiao) 1. To hit up for money; extort, swindle: YQX 897.4. 2. To beat to death (form of execution): WB 622.13

qiao 携 (qiao) To take a look, observe (= 瞧): LZY 104.6
qiaoqulao 前 起 老,~ 区,~ ~  蚓 (qiaoqu'laao) 1. Strange, bizarre, or awkward body: YQX 201.1. 2. Filthy body: WB 317.17. 3. Stance, pose: DXX 108.5. Also aqu'lao ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
qiaosi 似 (qiaosish) To resemble, be like: DXX 62.11
qiaowen 撖呌 (qiaowehn) See chouwen
qiaowen jiachu 奇文解酷 (qiaowlwein jiaacuhu) False scholarly credentials; also, bogus scholar: YQX 861.12
qiaoya [liaozui] 鬃牙料嘴 (qiaoyal liaozuui) See keya
qiaoyazuo 奇 衛 (qiaolyalzuoh) See qiaozuoaya
qiaoyuan'jia 俏家 (qiaohyuanjia) Darling!: SQX 4.1. Also siyuan'jia ~ ~, lieyuan'jia ~
qiaozhao -£* (qiaohzhaoh) See qiaozhuo
qiaozhuo -£* (qiaohuol) Dissolute; unrestrained; carefree; romantic: DXX1.3. Also qiaozhao ~ ~, qiaochuo ~ ~ ~ ~
qiaozuoya 奇 衛 (qiaolzuohyal) To put on a show (ascend the magistrate’ s dais and hold a mock court): WB 294.15. Also qiaoyazuo ~ ~ ~, qiaoduan-an ~ ~ ~ ~
qie 且 (qiee) It was the case all along that: YQX 4.10
qie 怯 (qieh) To spare a life: DXX 157.9
qie 趣 (qieh) To tilt; arch: YQX 35.21
qiehou 怯,~ 后 (qiehouh) Timid; also, timidity: WB 74.3. Also pahou ~ ~
qiekuai 切 鼓 (qiekhuaih) To slice or mince fish: YQX 1663.21
qielan 伽蓝 (qiellan) See senglan
qiemo 烦末,切 ~ (qiemoh) Stage properties: WB 425.15
qieqie 切切 (qieqieh) Constantly on the mind: YQX 709.20
qieqie'de 伽伽地, 怯怯 ~ (qieltield) Slowly, deeply (of a bow): DXX 13.12
qieqie qiaqiao 怯怯 喁,~ ~ 喬 喬 (qieqieh qiaolqiao) See qiaolqiao
qieqie xuxu 怯怯吁吁 (qieqieh xuxu) Fearful, cowardly: HUJI III 85.17
qieshiniang 且是娘 (qieeshehniang) See niang
qiexue 怯 薦 (qiexue) Mong. Imperial bodyguard, established by Ghenghis Khan: YQSC III 139
qieyu touxiang 伽玉 伽香 (qietyuh touxiang) To engage in secret love affairs: WB 88.2. Also touxiang ~ ~ ~ ~
qin 窣 (qin) To cover up: DXX 91.7
qin 視 (qin) Steady, accurate (see YCJS 320): YQX 1412.1
qinbang 伽傍 (qinbahng) To violate; offend, affront: LZY 7.3
qinbang 伽傍 (qinbahng) 1. To be close to: YQX 148.17. 2. To be on good terms with: YQX 531.1
qinbuqin 窣 不 伽 (qinbahqin) To be on intimate terms: YQSC III 144
qinchi daifa 伽齿裁理 (qiinchii daifah) Fig. Dignified and proper person (with teeth and hair): WB 800.20
qinde'men 視的 每 (qinde'men) A confidante: WEI 242.20
qinduan zhuxian 琵斷朱弦 (qinduahn zhuxiahn) Fig. Death of a mate: CSD 25.4
qiner 勤儿, 猪 ~ (qinerl) Young brothel patron: WB 346.14
qinhang 視行 (qinhang) Parents' generation: YCJ 4.4
qinhuang 窣荒 (qiinhang) To love the hunt: WB 631.14
qinjin 伽 近, 视 ~ (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  秦模 (qinnmul) Handprint or thumbprint used as a signature: YQX 204.15.
qinqi  青契 (qinqih) Sworn friend: ZXZY 209.3
qintong  琴童 (qintrotn) Young male attendant for a scholar: YQX 474.7
qintu jiaqin  (qintuu jiaqin) See liangchongqin
qinxian  椿弦 (qinxiian) Fig. The frenum of the clitoris (guqin figures prominently in love stories). See also shu le xian'shangshou
qinyan  古音 (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  情
qingbian  情编 (qinbian) Books (bamboo slips used for the earliest writing): PPJ 232.5
qingchong  情憧 (qinchong) See mengdong
qingci  青詞 (qinchil) Dao. Prayers written on blue paper burned to invoke the spirits: WB 829.13
qingcong  情悰 (qinchong) To deliberate, think over carefully: MZJ 469.3
qingde  青德 (qinde) See biaoode
Qingdi  青帝 (qingdi) See Dongjun
qingdian  情點 (qingdiian) To receive; inherit: WB 397.2
qingdou  情 Dude (qingdou) To hit if off: YCI 1.5
qingfang  情妨 (qinfang) Salary: DXX 124.13
qingfeng  青風 (qinfeng) Sword: MZJ 474.13
qingfeng  清風 (qinfeng) Reputuation for honesty and integrity: YQX 640.21.
Qingfeng  清風 (qinfeng) Common name for a sage’s acolyte. See also Mingyue
Qingfenglou  清風樓 (qinfengloul) Palace built for Yang Guifei 楊貴妃: YRZJ 113.10
qinggenggeng  清耿耿 (qinggeenggeeng) 1. Honest and upright: YQX 250.11. 2. Silent; lonely: YYCD 852(2)
qingguang  清光 (qingguang) Glory, grace, esteem: MZJ 365.6
qingguang hualu  清光滑辣 (qingguang huallah) Clear and smooth (quality of good wine): WB 142.11
qing’jili  情力 (qingjili) See qing’qile
qing’jile  情列 (qingjile) See qing’qile
qingjian  青劍 (qingjian) Thin, skinny: YQX 56.20
qingjiao  情餞 (qingjiao) Budd. To hold a memorial service: DXX 18.5
qingke  情客 (qingkhe) Lilac: YYCD 849
qingke  情可 (qingke) Easy; trivial, unimportant, casual.: YQX 349.20. See also keke ~, xiaoke 小 ~, xianke 閒 ~, keshi ~ 事
qingke qiancheng  情客前程 (qingke qiancheling) Happiness all too brief (of marriage or love affairs): YQX 197.19
qingliangsan  青涼傘 (qingliangsan) Parasol carried to shade a high official: LZY 71.4
qinglong yanyuedao  青龍偃月刀 (qinglong yanyuedao) See satingdao
qingluan  青鸞 (qingluan) A message-carrying bird: MZJ 614.14
qingma  青麾 (qingma) Hemp plant: YQX 1370.3
Qingmen  青門 (qinmen) Gate in the Changan city wall: YFG 98.6
qingmomo  情脉脉 (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 ~, zhu-run 竹夫人
qingpin  青簪 (qingpin) See mendi qingpin
qingqi  擎奇 (qinqiqi) See qingqi
qing’qilie 186 Qiongji

qing’qilie 轻乞列 (qingqilibeh)  Light; worthless: WB 86.8. Also qing’qilie ～吉～,
qing’jili ～急力～吉力

qingqiao 轻雕 (qingqiaol) Untrustworthy, frivolous: YYCD 611

qingqu 情取 (qingqu) 1. To earn, deserve
2. To guarantee, assure: YQX 320.17. Also wencing'[qu] 稳～～

qingsha yijin 轻纱異锦 (qingsha yijin) Fine clothing: YQX 1021.5. Also yijin
qingsha ～～～, yijin qinghuo ～～～

qingshel[ian] 青蛇鎻 (qingsheliyih) Fig. Sword (the forged blue-black serpent): LIDAI II 594.5

qingshese 青蛇色 (qingshelseh) Bright, shiny: MZJ 436.8

qingshen 輕身 (qingshen) To have nothing but the clothes on one’s back: MZJ 565.7

qingshenshen 青身身 (qingshenshen) Fresh, verdant green: YQX 1727.2

qing’sheng 轻生 (qingsheng) Light: YQX 115.19

qing[shou] 轻受 (qingshou) To receive, accept; inherit: YQX 1726.16

qingshuang 青霜 (qingshuang) White hair: YCI 89.10

qingsuo 青琐 (qingsuo) Elegant gate or door (imperial doors and aristocrats’ doors were painted with blue or green circular designs in ancient times): WB 269.9

Qingtai 青台 (qingtai) The netherworld: MDT 188.1

qingtong青銅 (qingtong) 1. Brass coinage: DXX 124.10. 2. Brass mirror: YQX 1631.3

qingtuan 清團 (qingtuan) See tuan

qingxu 青虚 (qingxu) Sky: DXX 6.1

qingxuan 輕假 (qingxuan) Lighthearted, in good spirits: CSD 78.5

qingxuanxuan 青旋旋 (qingxuanxuan) Round and black (a head): YQX 461.7

qingyaya 青鶥鶥 (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 慶雲善 (qingsyunxian) Auspicious clouds (harbinger of peaceful times) Also jingyunxian 景～～

qingzhan 青軒 (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 青宗 (qingzong) To let a prisoner or criminal off with light punishment: YQX 555.20

qiong

qiongbao 窮暴, 窮薄 (qiongbao) Poor, destitute: YQX 861.9. Also jiongbao 宛～

qiongbuqiong 窮不窮 (qiongbuqiong) Exhausted; poor, impoverished: YQX 808.12

qiongddi 窮滴滴 (qiongddi) Extremely poor: YQX 637.5

qiongding 窮丁 (qiongding) Penniless wretch: YQX 112.10, LZY 143.8, 144.1. Also qiongsi ～貧, qionshen ～神, qionggou ～狗

qingfeng 瓊風 (qiongfeng) Fig. Snowflakes (like the beauty of the phoenix): WB 27.12. Also qionghua ～花

qionggou 窮狗 (qionggou) See qiongding

qionghua 瓊花 (qionghua) See qiongfeng

qionghuanian 瓊花暖 (qionghuanian) Fine wine: WB 65.19

Qiongji 瓊姬 (qiongji) Qingni 青女, goddess of snow and frost: WB 22.6
qiongjiu 贫窮 (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 yangqiong 瘁～
qiongli 悲嫠 (qiongli) Widow without means of support: YQSC III 159
Qionglinyan 窮林宴 (qiongliyinahn) Banquet for inductees into the Hanlin Academy: MZJ 54.1
qionglin yushu 窮林玉樹 (qiongli yushuh) Rare, wonderous tree: MZJ 253.1
Qiongquan 窮泉 (qiongquanlhn) The nether-world: MZJ 533.6
qiongrang 窮壤 (qiongrang) Heaven and earth: LIDAIII 513.6
qiongrong 窮冗 (qiongrong) Pressures of poverty: YCJ 96.14
qiongshen 窮神 (qiongshen) See qionging
qiongshou 窮狀 (qiongshouh) Animal hunted to exhaustion: MZJ 441.2
qiongsi 窮息 (qiongsi) See qiongding
qiongsuan [ecu] 窮酸餒酯 (qiongsuan echuh) Fig. Miserable, starving students: WB 19.10. Also qiongsuan egui ～～鬼, qiongsuan eru ～～儒, qiongsuanlai ～～俫
qiongsuanegui 窮酸餒鬼 (qiongsuan chgui) See qiongsuan [ecu]
qiongsuan eru 窮酸餒儒 (qiongsuan ehrul) See qiongsuan [ecu]
qiongsuanlai 窮酸俫 (qiongsuanlailai) See qiongsuan [ecu]
Qiongtian 瑤田 (qiongtian) Place where immortals grow herbs and plants: CSD 200.11
qiongxiao 瑤霄 (qiongxiao) The heavens: LIDAII 860.7
qiongyan 瑤研 (qiongyaln) To investigate, look into: YQX 1382.2
Qiongyuan 瑤苑 (qiongyuahn) Dwelling place of immortals: PPJ 19.8
qionghou 瑤舟 (qionghouh) Fig. Wine cup (elegant boat): PPJ 59.9
qiongzhuanjia 窮莊家 (qiongzhuanjia) Poor farmer: MZJ 202.3

qiubang'ér 球棒兒 (qiubanghehn) Ball bat: YQX 340.17
qiucai 秋采,～採 (qiucaei) To look after; notice, pay attention to: YQX 199.7. Also caichou 盧瞅, caiju 操揖, chouchai 睽保, 瞄睬, 瞄采, jiucai 揖～, 揖保
qiufengke 秋風客 (qiufengkeh) Young graduates who present themselves at people’s doors for money or gifts: MDT 64.13
Qiuhe 秋河 (qiuheh) The Milky Way: CHUANQI 123.1
qijuin 求進 (qijuinh) To compete in the civil service examinations: WB 260.1
qiulou 檽樓,求～虬～虬釦 (qiuloul) Latticed windows or doors: WB 353.17; doors decorated with wood strips in varied patterns and designs: YQX 1460.13. Also qiulu～路, xiulou 納～, liuqi 溜袋
qiuluo 檄路 (qiuluo) See qiulou
Qiuniang 秋娘 (qiuniangl) 1. Famous Tang dynasty courtesan in Changan 2. Popular name for sing-song girls: YQX 893.7
qiuxi 蜻蜓 (qiuxi) Fig. A woman’s beautiful neck (the larva of the long-horned beetle is white with a long body): YQX 88.4
qiushuang 秋霜 (qiushuang) Fig. Fine sword (it sparkles like frost in the autumn sun): WB 66.9. Also qishui～水
qiushi 秋水 (qiushi) See qiushuang
qiuyi 秋衣 (qiui) See chunbang
qiwen 秋問,～ (qiwenh) See chouwen
qiuyuan 秋元 (qiuyuahn) First-place winner in the juren 舉人 (2nd degree) triennial examination (held during the eighth month): YCJ 19.9
qiuz' xinchang 球子心腸 (qiuz xinchaang) Clean and smooth (like a ball): YQX 896.20
qiuzaotou buru qiuzaowei 求寢頭不如求寢尾 (qiuzaotoul bulurul qiuzaowhei) 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 去 (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 以后): YQSC III 182

qu 取 (quu) 1. Suffix. After some verbs (i.e. 走, 站, 听), it forms the continuing progressive (like 着): YQX 194.20. 2. To have, get (in rhetorical questions with 何): YQX 767.20. 3. To receive imperial summons or welcome: YQX 651.2. 4. To bring under escort: YQX 1377.8. 5. To demand or take a life: YQX 394.17. 6. To be selected: YQX 348.18

quba 姐扒 (quba) See jiaoquba

qubude 觀不的, 觀像 (quhuhude) To view with contempt: YQX 405.4

qubudie 觀不迭 (quhuhuhdieu) Out of control, not functioning normally: YQX 341.8

qucha'r 曲杖兒 (quchar) Tree seedling: YRZJ 59.2

quchensha 庶沉殺 (quchelsna) To be overwhelmed by injustice: WB 558.19

quchi 区軄, 掛 (quchih) See ququ

quchufu 取覆 (quufu) To report: ZXZY 129.4

qugonggong 曲躬躬 (quygonggong) To bow from the waist: YQX 967.12

Quhechang 曲河腸 (quhelchlang) Fig. The Yellow River (the river like winding entrails): MZJ 374.6

quji 曲脊 (qujiu) To show reverence to, bow to: YQX 807.3

qujiu 去就 (quhjiu) Destination: place to go: WB 5.18

qujue 觀絶 (quhjuel) See guanjue

qukou 鞠首, 韶 (qukuo) 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, 韶丁

'qulai 去來 (quhlail) More or less: YQX 1152.13

qu'lai 去来 (quhlail) To go: WB 261.16

qulaq 勖勞, 睽 (qullaol) Bitter toil: YQX 927.19

qu'lao 勖老, 遼 (qullaoo) 1. Body: WB 317.17. See also 'lao. 2. Postures, movements (on stage): DXX 103.4

quli 去里 (quhlli) See quchu

qulu 曲律, 輿, 親 (qulu) Winding, crooked, bent: YQX 1369.20. Also qilu 車, 親, 親, 伊利, 伊利, 車, 伊利

qu'luan 曲律, 輿, 親 (quluan) See wang[gan]

qumai 鍾埋 (qumair) Dead drunk, soused: WB 680.2

quqiang 趨向, 捲, 捲, 捲, 捲 (quqiang) 1. Hideous: DXX 149.1. 2. To act the officious busybody: CLS 244.8

quqiu 去秋 (quhqu) Quickly (like the passing of autumn): YQX 198.8
ququ 区区 驱驰 (ququ) To exert oneself, strive: DXX 2.9. Also quchi ~ 驱驰
quren 超人 (qureln) To flatter, fawn on: LU 624
qurong 取容 (qurong) Someone who toadies to others for favors: CSD 118.13
qusong 屈送 (qusong) To be done to death; die through injustice: WB 56.18
qutao 取讨 (quutaao) To redeem a pawned item: YQX 809.5
quyang 屈央，～恙，～漾 (quyang) To be wronged; suffer injustice: WB 938.10
quying 取應 (quyingh) To sit for the civil service examinations: YQX 1499.11
quze 取責 (quuzei) To acknowledge guilt or blame: YQX 165.20
quzhao 屈招 (quzhao) To be forced to confess: YQX 1510.3
quzhuh 去住 (quzhuh) To go or stay: WB 272.21

quan

quanchong 權充 (quanchong) To act or serve temporarily: YQX 726.19
Quanfei 泉扉 (qualnfei) Entrance to the Yellow Springs: PPJ 156.8
quanfu zhidai 全副執裁 (quanfuh zhidaih) Fully armed: DXX 131.11
quanhuo 團火，～夥 (quanhuoo) Whole group, band (of men): MZJ 213.3
quanji 疾濟 (qualnjih) To recover, be healed: YQX 1505.16
quanlian 拳聯 (quamliahn) See quanhan
quanluan 拳聯 (quanluahn) Hands curled around, wrapped around: YQX 787.21. Also quanlian ~聯
quanmao 拳毛 (quanmaol) Curly hair: CSD 77.4

Quanshi 泉世 (qualnshih) Yellow Springs: ZZXY 146.7
quantai 泉壹 (qualntail) The grave: YQX 1517.2
quantou'shang zhan'deren gebo'shang zou'dema 拳頭上站得人臥膊上走得馬 (qualntoushahng zhaahdrelrh gebohsahng zooodelmaa) A woman of unusual mettle and grit (a man could stand on her hand; a horse could gallop up her arm): SHZ c24
quanxing 取信 (quanxihng) To persuade (xing = X): YQX 195.1
quanxuan 拳僑 (quanxuan) see quanhu
quanzhong nuohsha 拳中括沙 (quanzhong nuohsha) Incompatible, mutually opposed: YQX 127.6

que

que 鶚，卻 (queh) 1. Opportunely; just when: WB 304.13. 2. To clear away, remove: DXX 10.14
quebudao 偽不道，卻～～(quebudaoah) Isn’t it said (often introduces a proverb): WB 69.3.
queluomen 雀羅門 (quehluolmeln) Poor household (they live by netting sparrows in the dooryard): MZJ 541.12
Queqiao 鶚橋 (queqiaol) 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 鶚噪 (quezaoah) Fig. A good luck omen (the magpie’s chirp): YCJ 96.3

qun

qun 吼 (quhn) To spit out: YQX 1522.9
qundai'tou yishi 裙帶頭衣食 (qundahtou yishih) To live off the wife’s family (food and clothing from the skirt strings): YQX 542.16
qunru 群儒 (qunrul) Examination candidates: YQX 339.4

DXX 105.8. 2. Hesitant; indecisive: YQX 1738.6

qunyao'r 裙腰儿 (qunyao'r) See yaoqun
ran 191 renren

ran 漆 (raan) To paint: YQX 361.4
ranran 丹丹 (raanraan) 1. Airborn dust drifting away and dispersing: DXX 127.7.
   2. Dense: YQX 550.14

rang

rang 漆 (raang) Distracted: YQX 1379.10
rangrang 撞撞 究究 (ralngralng) See worang
rangrang gaigai 撞撞 喧喧 (ralngralng gaigai) Confusion and disorder: YQX 728.18
rangrang gaigai 撞撞 喧喧 (ralngralng gaigai) Thick, dense; densely packed: YQX 518.4
rangruan 撞软 (ralngruan) See nangchuai
rang'z 撞子 (ralngz) Particles of undigested matter in excrement (farmers used corn shucks at toilet): YQX 866.15
rangzhui 撞惱 (ralngzhuih) See nangchuai

re

re 惹 (ree) See also ruo 偌
rebobo 热波波 (rehbobo) Steamed bread (bobo = 饭饭): MZJ 355.3
rebure 热不热 (rehbuqeh) Hot: YQSC III 196
reda 惹大 (reedah) So big as this: WB 3.12. Also redo 佢多
redi[shang] youyan 热地上蚂蚁 (rehdihsahng youlyan) “Ant” on a hot skilet (youyan = millipede): YQX 846.15
reduo 佢多 (reduo) See reda
re'hula 热手热~ ~ 喊 (rehhulah) Hot; passionate; enthusiastic: YQX 1711.15. Also re'wuluo ~ 热热, re'lala ~ ~, re'tuotuo ~ 蹦蹦, re'lala hula ~~~~

rehuang 热荒 (rehhuang) To be in a stupor: DXX 20.10
rela hula 热刺急刺 (rehlahulah) See re'hula
relala 热刺刺 (rehlahlah) See re'hula
remang 热莽,~ 解 (rehaang) Unreined passion or desire: YQX 1162.6
renian 热粘 (renhialn) To be intimately involved: YQSC III 194
retuotuo 热拖拖 (rehtuotuo) See re'hula
re'wuluo 热兀羅 (rehwuluhul) See re'hula
rezan 热趒,~ 趒,~ 鐙,~ 鐙 (rezaan) Passionate urgings: WB 291.11

ren

ren 惹 (rehn) 1. Part. Meaningless phrase final: YQSC III 205. 2. You; your (= $|): YQX 346.8. Also nin 惹,您 3. That: YQX 196.3; this; in this manner: LZY 46.8. Also nen'de~的, ~地, nenban ~ 般 4. How?; why?: YQX 72.15. 5. As you please; as you like: YQSC III 204
ren'bian yanzi 人邊言字 (rehbian yanzhih) Riddle for the character xin 信: YCJ 98.13
renji weiqin 人急焦急 (rehnjil weiqin) In crisis, seek aid from one close to you: WB 272.21
ren'ma 怎麼 (rehnma) See ren'mo
ren'mo 怎麼,~末 (rehnmo) 1. In this way, thus: DXX 46.7. 2. How?; in what manner?: YQX 1282.17. Also ren'mo 怎麼,~末, nen'ma, 怎麼, nen'mo 怎末
renni 怠膩 (reennih) Grace, charm: DXX 109.10. Also renren nini ~ ~ ~
renpituin 人皮屯 (rehnpituln) Glutton (human grain silo): YQX 954.4
renqing 人情 (rehnqiling) 1. To pay a social call: YQX 195.2. 2. A present: WB 278.16
renren 人人 (rehrenl) Affectionate term for a loved one: DXX 87.3
renren nini 稽 稽 腻 腻 (reerennihrnih) See renni
rense 稽 色 (reenseh) See nianse
renshenguo 人参果 (renshenguoo) 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 (renshih) 1. Gift: YQX 136.11. 2. Sexual relations: ZXZY 55.1
renxiao 任消 (renxiao) See xiaoren
renyang xiaju 人样蝦驹 (renyangxiaju) Human-like beast; according to various sources, xiaju is a variety of shrimp (蝦蜍) or one of the great apes (猩猩, 狒狒 or 猴): WB 321.3. Also renyang xiaoqu ～
renzhenguan 纖针關 (renzhenguan) To thread a needle (ren = 初): DXX 134.3

ri

ribu yiying 日不移影 (ribuh yiyiing) Very short period of time: LU 94
richen 日辰 (richehln) Day: YQX 249.18
rijin changanyuan 日近長安遠 (rijihin chatrangyuan) Chances of success are even less than those of nearing the sun (“the sun is near but Changan is far,” a common complaint of students): WB 260.4
riniangzei 日瓤子 (riniangzei) Euphemism for runiang’dé.
ri’tou 日頭 (rithou) 1. Sun: DXX 65.2. 2. Day: DXX 19.9
ritou budao zhengnan shifen 日頭不 到正南時分 (rithou budao zhegong nan shifen) Before the sun reaches its noon-time high: DXX 65.2
ri xu(duo)shi 日許多時 (rihuxuduoshi) After many a day: DXX 159.13
riyue 日月 (riyueh) Time; days; also, daily lives: YQX 1499.2

riyue jiaoshi 日月交蝕 (rihuyeh jiaoshih) 1. Highly unlikely event (simultaneous eclipse of both sun and moon) 2. At odds; also, events in contention: YQX 847.9
riyue Shen-Chen 日月參辰 (rihyueh shencheln) See Shen-Chen maoyou
rizhu 日逐 (rizhu) Everyday; day by day: YQX 1399.17. Also zhuzhao ～ 朝, zhuzhao’jia ～ 朝家, zhuzhao meiri ～ 朝每, meiri zhuzhao 每～ 朝
rizhuan qianjie 日轉千階, ～ 遲, ～遅～, ～遅～ 行 (rizhuan qianjie) To be promoted rapidly in office: YQX 814.15

rong

rongfen yinian 容分一 撼 (rolngfen yinian) To reveal a tiny glimpse of beauty: DXX 13.5
ronghang 戎行 (rolnghaang) Army; the ranks: MZJ 522.10
Ronglu 戎卤 (rolngluu) Enemy (hostile Rong people on the Western frontier): YFG 52.10
rongrong 元 元 (roongroong) Confused and troubled state; heavy heart: MZJ 9.12
rongrong 元 元 (roongroong) Sound of clashing weapons: WB 284.12
rongrong 溶 溶 (roongrolng) Clear, bright; also, broad (light, water, mind): HUJI III 50.12
rongxi 族系 (rolngxih) Worry, care: YQX 847.15

rou

roudiao chang’er 肉弔窗兒 (roudiaochang’er) Fig. Eyelids; (flesh window blinds): YQX 266.6
rougou 掂鈎 (roulgou) See sanxugou
roupingfeng 肉屛風 (rouhpinglefeng) Human shield: YQX 1262.13
rousai jueer 掂腮捩耳 (rousai jueerl) See Jueer 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’dè
ru 乳 (ruu) Loop for crossties on straw shoes: YQX 486.1
rufa 如法 (rufafal) Suitable, appropriate: DXX 8.8
ruguan 入官 (ruhguan) To take or be taken to court: LZY 57.2
ruko dilou 乳口敵樓 (rukoookhoo dilloul) Watchtower along a city wall: DXX 4.6
ruma 入馬 (ruhmaa) To engage in sexual intercourse (mayansg BfL is a name for the vagina in old medical texts): YQX 1570.5
rumen 入門 (rumheln) To enter a family as son-in-law: LZY 102.6. Also rushe ~ 舍
rumiao 勘遊 (rumhiaao) See rumo
rumie 虐滅 (rumhihh) See rumo
rumo 虐抹 ~ 没 ~ ~. ~. ~ ~ ~ ~ (ruhmoh) 1. To abuse, insult, scold: LZY 142.9. 2. To disgrace: WB 304.21. Also rumie ~ 滅, rumiao ~ 遊
rumoniang 入沒娘 (rumohnialng) See runiang’dè
runiang’dè 入娘的 (ruhnialngde) Mother-fucker!: YQX 1453.12. Also runiangzei ~ ~ 賊, rumoniang ~ 没 ~, riniangzei 日 ~ 賊, zhiniangzei 直 ~ 賊uniangzei 入娘賊 (ruhnialngzeil) See runiang’dè
rushe 入舍 (ruhsheh) See rumen
Ruyangzhai 沐陽齋 (ruyualngzhai) Name of Shuang Jian’s study: MZJ 54.14
ruzhi 墓子 (ruzzii) Wastrel; spendthrift: LU 358

ruan

ruanchan 軟罐 (ruanchehl) Cloth battle-garment (of the Warring States period): DXX 39.5

ruanchuai[chuai] 敝垢垢 (ruanchehuaichuai) Weak and useless: YQX 342.19
ruan'dala 軟答剌 (ruandallah) See ruan’wula
ruandi’shang chiqiao 軟地上吃義 (ruandihshahng chiqiao) To take a light fall; suffer a minor setback: WB 86.16
ruanguo 軟裹 (ruanguo) See putou
ruanhaihai 軟哈哈 (ruanhaihai) Shaky and weak: WEI 211.18
ruanjju 搪就 (ruanjjuh) To accommodate, reach a compromise: WB 303.17
ruan’lada 軟刺剌 (ruanlahdal) See ruan’wula
ruan’lezhi 軟了雉 (ruanlezhui) Weak will: MZJ 272.12
ruanshan 軟善 (ruanshahn) Gullible: YQX 7.7
ruansheshe 軟設設 (ruansheshesheh) Soft: YQX 1213.17. Also ruansusu ~ 英 英
ruan’sijin 軟廁禁, ~ ~. ~ ~ 維勧 (ruansijih) Soft, limp; paralyzed: WB 297.3. See also ruan’wula
ruansusu 軟蘇蘇 (ruansususuh) See ruansheshe
ruantong 軟痛 (ruantong) See nuantong
ruan’wula 軟兀剌 (ruanwulah) Limp, weak; meek, submissive: WB 281.12. Also ruan’dana ~ 倒 ~, ruan’lada ~ 倒 ~
ruan[xian] 靡咸 (ruanxialn) Stringed instrument (like a lute or guitar): DXX 3.11
ruanzong 揹縛 (ruanzong) To caress passionately: DXX 99.7

rui

ruibang 藥榜 (ruibaang) List of successful Hanlin Academy candidates: MZJ 521.3
Ruibinjie 藥寅節 (ruibinjiel) Festival of the fifth day, fifth month (more commonly Duanyangjie 端陽節): YQX 900.4
Ruidian 藥殿 (ruidihahn) See Ruizhugong
Ruigong 藥宮 (ruigong) See Ruizhugong
Ruizhugong 蕭珠宮, 盂 ~, 鷹 ~
(ruizhugong) Dao. Palace in paradise: YQX 900.18. Also Ruidian ~ 殿, Ruigong ~ 宮

run

runmengmeng 涼溼 (ruhnmelngmelng)
Obscured by rain or fog: YQX 363.12

ruo

ruo 若 (ruoh) 1. Who?: YQX 929.12. 2. Why?, how come?: YQX 929.9  3. This, that; also, in this (that) way; such: DXX 107.2. Also ruo 倫, re 蒜

ruo 倬 (ruoh) See ruo 若 (3)

ruobu'a 若不呵 (ruohbuha) See ruobusha

ruobusha 若不沙 (ruohbuhsha) Were this not the case (sha = 是呵): YQX 39.5. Also ruobu'a ～呵

ruodaxiao 偌大小 (ruohdahxiaao) See ruo[lai]da

ruo[lai]da 偌來大 (ruohlaidash) As large as this: YQX 163.15. Also ruodaxiao ～～小

ruotou 接頭 (ruoltoul) To rub the head with both hands: DXX 20.10

ruoxie 若些 (ruoxic) Quite a lot: WB 111.21

ruoyi 弱意 (ruohyih) Bad intent: LZY 122.4

ruozheng 弱症 (ruohzhehng) Consumption: YQX 1500.15
sa

sabo  撒播 (sabo) See sapo
sada  撒達 (sadal) Comfortable; good: WB 907.9
sadai  撒袋 (sahdaih) Mong. A case for arrows, a quiver: WB 112.11
sa'de  撒地 (sade) Suddenly, without warning: WB 88.4
sa'de  撒的 (sade) Fierce, aggressive: YQX 840.7
saditi  撒地 带, ~ 蒂帯 (sadihtih) See sazhiti
sadun  撒敦 (sadun) Jur. Relatives (abbreviation of wuli sadun 元里撒敦): WB 409.10
sahe  撒和 (saahel) Mong. 1. To unbridle, unsaddle, feed, water, and turn loose a horse: WB 260.15. Also sahe sahe ~ ~; sahe toukou ~ ~. 2. To take the air, stroll: YQSC III 234
sahe sahe  撒和 撒和 (saahel saahel) See sahe
sahe toukou  撒和 头口 (saahel toukou) See sahe
sake  撒科 (sakeh) To put on an act: MDT 277.11
sake dahun  撒科 打譯 (sake daahuhn) See chake
salala  風刺刺 (sahlahlah) Sound of wind: YQX 864.19
salou  撒溜, ~ 蹴 (saloul) Mong. Head: MZJ 656.11
saman  撒滿 (saamahn) To spend lavishly; throw money around: YQX 47.3
samiandian  撒 腼腆 (samiandiaan) To behave with modesty: YQX 1263.3
sa-nizhi  撒 肌 膚 (sanizhih) See sazhiti

Sapai  撒派 (saapaih) To assign, apportion: MZJ 196.1
sapen  撒喧 (sapen) See pensa
sape  撒癲 (sapo) To behave impudently or arrogantly; throw a tantrum: YQX 1504.3. Also sabo ~ 撒
saqian diufeng  撒欠 狂風 (saqianh diufeng) To flaunt convention and act crazy (act the playboy): WB 351.11
saqin  撒沁, ~ 吟 (saqinh) To be negligent, careless: WB 296.20. Also saxin ~ 心, ~ 念
saran  撒然, 濃 ~, 潮 ~, 洒 ~ (saranh) Suddenly: DXX 99.7
sasa  撒莎 (sasa) Steadily; bit by bit: YQX 1373.19
sasa xiaoxiao  撒撒 潮潮 (sasah xiaoxiao) See xiaosa
sashou  撒 甩 (sashoou) Fig. To die (“loosen the grip”): YQX 1506.9
satini  撒 妓 (satilnih) See sazhiti
satiti  撒帝 (satithih) See sazhiti
satizhi  撒帝 (satizhih) See sazhiti
satun  撒 湯 (satunh) 1. Nonsense; silly, foolish: WB 296.15. 2. To disdain, treat coldly: YQSC III 228
savun  撒 甩 (sawaln) To act impudently; show a temper: YQX 1415.14
saxin  撒心, ~ 念 (saxin) See saqin
sayao  撒 倒 (sayaoh) To behave like a spoiled child: YQX 374.12
sayini  撒 倒 (sayinii) See sazhiti
sayin  撒因 (sayin) Mong. Good, fine: WB 562.15. Also nashayin 撒殺, ~, saigen 撒良, saiyin 撒因, 撒音, 撒銀
sa'z  撒子 (saz) See zan['z]
sazhang \(\text{撒帳 (saazhahn)}\) Shivaree for newlyweds (to shower with colored paper fruits, flowers, etc.): WB 38.13

sazhi \(\text{撤諧 (sazhihith)}\) 1. To throw a tantrum; pester, nag: YQX 893.21. 2. To act mischievous: YQX 337.16. Also saditi ~地, ~地, sa-nizhi ~意, satini ~嫁, satiti ~嫁, satizhi ~~

sayini ~他施

sai (sai) To gulp down: WB 97.7

sai[caun]she 賽村社 (saihcaunsheh) Traditional village festival with colorful competitions in song, dance, and local product displays: WB 67.18

saidou'r 腮染儿 (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 (saihlongtul) Honest and incorruptible (rival of Judge Pao Zheng of Longtu): YQX 770.10

sai Lu yi 賽盧醫 (saih lub yi) Rival of Bian Que 扁鹊, Doctor of Lu (used satirically because most doctors in Yuan dramas are incompetent quacks): DXX 106.12

sai Luofu 賽羅敷 (saihluofu) Rival of Luofu in beauty (country beauty immortalized in a Han ballad): YFG 191.5

sainiang sengzhu 賽娘僧住 (saihniaing sengzhu) See sengzhu sainiang

saiqiangru 賽強如 (saihqiangular) See suqiangular

saishe 賽社 (saihshheh) 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 (san) 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 ~飯

san buaoliu 三不拗六 (san buaohliuh) Minority cannot prevail: LU 34

sanbugui 三不歸 (sanbugui) No way out, no place to turn; no happy outcome (no food, clothes or a home): YQX 887.10

sanbuliu 三不流 (sanbuliu) Three things that cannot be kept at home: a silkworm when it ages, an old man, and a grown woman: YQX 1520.20

sanbuzhi 三不知 (sanbuzhi) Who could have guessed?; also, without any warning (a beginning, a progress, an end): YQX 47.5

sanchongmen 三重門 (sancholmgmen) Local yamen: YQX 415.3

sanchuan bashui 三川八水 (sanchuan bashuii) See bashui sanchuan

sandan 散誕 ~旦, ~淡, ~淡 (saamdahn) Carefree; relaxed: WB 100.18. Also santan ~袒, sandan youyou ~~優游

san[dan]tian 三丹田 (sandantian) 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 (saamdahn youyou) See sandan

sandao 三島 (sandao) Three oceanic paradise isles: Penglai 蓬萊, Fangzhang 方丈, and Yingzou 瀛洲: CSD 206.4
sandong 三冬 (sandong) 1. Three months of winter  2. Three years  3. Three times: YQX 478.6. Also sàntòng ～通
sanfenvhua 三分话 (sanfenvhua) Reluctant to be forthcoming (speak only three parts of ten: MZJ 476.3
sanfu 散服 (sanfu) Casual dress: MZJ 486.7
sanfu 散福 (sanfu) To distribute the sacrificial food and wine at the end of the ritual: YQX 1360.17
sangai 紋蓋 (sangai) Umbrella: WB 328.4
sanganri 三竿日 (sanganri) Late morning (the sun at three bamboo poles high): WB 62.1
sangengzao 三更早 (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
sanguchaa 三股叉 (sanguchaa) Long-handled, three-tined fork (military weapon): WB 67.9
sanguan 三關 (sanguan) Three Passes: Suichengguan 道城關 in Liangzhou, Yijinguan 益津關 in Bazhou, and Waiqiaoguan 瓦橋關 in Xiongzhou
sangui 三皈 (sangui) See sanbao
sanhai 三害 (sanhai) Three Pestilences: tigers on South Mountain; mosquitos under Long Bridge; and Zhou Chu 周處, a man of Jin who was tough and cocky as a youth: YQX 591.2
sanhui jiujii 三槐九棘 (sanhui jiujii) All the various official ranks (the sophora and jujube trees planted outside the palace in ancient times; = sangong jiujing 三公九卿): YQX 705.5
sanjiacun 三家村 (sanjiacun) See sanjiadia
sanjiadian 三家店 (sanjiadian) Small village or town: YQX 1533.15. Also sanjiacun ～村
sanjia sikao 三家 nei 靠 (sanjia sikao) Sole male heir among three brothers: YANG 1436.9
sanjiang xiakou 三江夏口 (sanjiang xiakou) Xiakou = Hankou, where the Han river flows into the Yangtze: WB 68.13
sanjiao 三焦 (sanjiao) Digestive tract from the throat to the sphincter of the stomach: YQX 1454.18
sanjiao 移交 (sanjiao) Quick, nimble movement: YQSC III 258. Also cuansuo
sanjiao lianjuan 三交兩言 (sanjiao lianjuan) Casual conversation: YQX 1668.11
sanjueduan 散決斷 (sanjueduan) Muddled; indecisive: YRZJ 59.9
sankao liuwen 三考六問 (sankao liuwen) See santui liuwen
sanke 三科 (sanke) See liangsanke
sanke sou 散咳嗽 (sanke sou) To speak in a special way (conventions in Yuan dramas): IDEMA 230
sanmeishou 三昧手 (sanmeishou) Skilled at calligraphy or painting: YQX 345.8
sannen 三門 (sannen) 1. Budh. Main gate of a temple: YQX 1271.11. Also shannen 山～. 2. Gates of God, Ghost, and Man (hollows in 瓦柱山 Dizhu Mountain which stands in the middle of the Yellow River in Henan Province): DXX 4.2.
sanmuh 三木 (sanmuh) Three wooden torture instruments: the neck cangue, jia 椋; manacles, gu 槌; and fetters, zhi 放; YFG 83.12
sanpo 三婆 (sanpo) Woman street vendor of flowers or tea: YQX 77.12
sanpo erfu 三婆二婦 (sanpo erfu) Women in general: LZY 146.5
sanqian [shijie] 三千世界 (sanqian shijieh)  *Budd*. Boundless human realm: YQX 336.14

sanren wudashi liuer butongmou 三人 患 大事. 六耳不 通谱 (sanrenl wudahshih liuheer buhtongmoul) No secret is safe if shared by more than two people: YQX 637.7

sanri wuzhao 三无造 (sanreln wuhdahshih liuheer buhtongmoul) No secret is safe if shared by more than two people: YQX 637.7

sanshangu 三山骨 (sanshanguu) See sanzhao wuri

sanshangu 三山骨 (sanshangu) See sanzhao wuri

sanshao mowei 三消末尾 (sanshao mohweei) Outcome; inescapable fate: YQX 194.15. Also mowei sanshao ~ (shao sometimes erroneously 稍)

sanhendian 三身殿 (sanshendiahn) *Budd*. Hall of the threefold nature of the Buddha: *Vairocana* 身, embodiment of the Law; *Sambhogakaya* 身, body of the reward; 身, body of liberation or *Nirvana*.

sansheng 三省 (sansheeng) The principal executive branches of government, including the *shangshusheng* 尚書 ~, *zhongshusheng* 中書 ~, and the *menxiasheng* 門下 ~. See also *shangshusheng*, *zhongshusheng*, and the *menxiasheng*

sanshi 三市 (sanshih) Thronging marketplace: YQX 633.9

sanshiban gaoqiang diuguqu 十三板 高牆丢過去 (sanshibaan gaoqiling diuguohquh) Thrown from a thirty foot wall (prisoner's corpse not handed over to the family): YQX 644.2

sanshi'de zoaniangao liuchide zaozuicuo 三十八年老丈 六尺的最短 (sanshilde zaonialngao liuchhidi zaozuicuoh) Few older than thirty and all more than six feet tall: DXX 61.12

sanshi liujie 三市六街 (sanshih liuhjie) See liujiu [sansshi]

sanshisan tian 三十三天 (sanshilsan tian) *Budd*. Thirty-three levels of Heaven culminating in Mt. Sumeru ruled by Indra: YQX 626.11

sanshuan 三 罡 (sanshuan) Three years: MZJ 534.5

sansitai 三思臺 (sansitail) *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 (saantalnggu) Drum struck to convene or dismiss the court: YQX 1508.16

santing 三停 (santiling) Three tenths: DXX 3.5

Santingdao 三停刀 (santilingdao) Crescent-shaped, long-handled sword: WB 60.14. Also guandao 刀 (legends say Guangong made it) and qinglong yanyuedao 青 龍偃月 ~ (because of the ripple pattern on the blade)

santong 三通 (santong) See sandong (3)

santou liangmian 三頭 兩面 (santoul liangmiahn) See liangtou sanmian

santui liuwen 三推六問 (santui liuhwewn) To interrogate repeatedly: YQX 1507.2. Also sankao liuwen ～

sanwa liangshe 三瓦 廉舍 (sanwa liaangsheh) Inn, tavern; brothel, entertainment house: SHZ c2. Also sanwa liangxiang ～

sanwa liangxiang 三瓦 廉巷 (sanwa liaangxiang) See sanwa liangshe

sanxia mingbian 三下 明鞭 (sanxiah milingbian) Three cracks of the whip (to command silence in the Emperor's presence): YCJ 93.9. See also jingbian

sanxian'li 三間里 (sanxiainlii) In a corner: YQX 341.7

sanxiu 三休 (sanxiu) Three sittings at table, three meals
sanxugou 三鬚鈎 (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
sanya[jia] 三衙家 (sanyajia) Three times a day (morning, noon, and night); all day; over and over: WB 374.13
sanyan liangjiu 三言兩句 (sanyanliangjiu) Person of few words; also, reluctant to speak: XST 280.1
sanyansan 三屮傘, ～～綴, ～檐～ (sanyansan) Three-tiered parasol used ceremonially by officials and women of title: WB 12.12. Also sanyan sima
sanyan sima 三屮馬 (sanyansima) See sanyansan
sanye Wolonggang 三譜臥龍岡 (sanyeh wohlonggang) Three visits to Sleeping Dragon Ridge (where Liu Bei went to invite Zhuge Liang to join his ranks): YQX 65.8
sanyu 三餘 (sanyu) Leisure time: WB 1002.9
sanyue 散樂 (saanyueh) Roving actor, actress, entertainer, performer: CLS 219.7
sanzhao 三朝 (sanzhao) Third morning after a wedding or a birth: YQX 542.5
sanzhao liangri 三朝兩日 (sanzhao liangri) See sanzhao wuri
sanzhao wuri 三朝五日 (sanzhao wuuri) Before many days had passed: YQX 1506.8. Also sanzhao wuxi ～～夕, sanzhao liangri ～～雨, sanri wuzhao ～～～～
sanzhao wuxi 三朝五夕 (sanzhao wuxi) See sanzhao wuri
sanzheng (sanzheng) 三軒 Paragons of female virtue: YANG 1 I 158.8. Also jiulie sanzheng 九烈～
sanzhishai’r shijiuwo 三隻骰兒十九窩 (sanzhishaair shijiuwo) Fig. To do the impossible; also, impossible (three dice rolling nineteen): MZJ 29.1
sanzhuan 三傳 (sanzhuan) One versed in history and learning (having mastered the three commentaries on the Chunqiu 春秋): LZY 12.5
sanzuneng 三足能 (sanzuneng) Three-legged turtle (poisonous snakes turn into them): MZJ 548.8
sanzuwu 三足鳥 (sanzuwu) Three-legged crow believed to live on the sun: WB 292.15
sang
sangbao 桑嬢 (sangbao) Brothel madam; procurer: MZJ 473.9
sanggai 桑蓋 (sanggai) Canopy of the mulberry tree (forms a natural parasol): WB 748.6
sanghaibian 桑海變 (sanghaibian) Dynastic change; great changes in the world (see canghai sangtian 滄海桑田): THS 258.9
sangke 桑嘰, ~～炭, ~～炭 (saangke) To mock, taunt: YQX 272.12. Also saoke 碳碳
sanglanglang 桑琅琅 (sanglanglang) Sound of a bell, drum, or gong: YQX 1649.21
sangmen 桑門 (sangmen) Budd. Priest; priesthood (=沙門): YFG 149.14
sangmen 桑門 (sangmen) See langzi sangmen
sangmenjian 桑門劍 (sangmenjian) Executioner’s sword: WB 757.21
sangshu wengyou 桑樹瓮牖 (sangshu wengyou) Extreme poverty (mulberry branch for a door axle, broken crock rim for a window frame): WB 18.15
sangxinfu 桑新婦 (sangxinfu) 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 濁滞 (sezhih) Foolish: WB 287.9

sen

Senluodian 森羅殿 (senluodiahn) See Yannuodian

sen[sen]'de 森森地 (sensende) Chilled; numb; paralyzed: DXX 7.6, 36.2

seng

seng'er 聖兒, 僧 (sengerl) Street peddler who hawks snacks: YYCD 1016

senglan 僧藍 (senglahn) Budd. Temple, monastery (abbreviation of sangharama 僧伽藍摩): DXX 5.6. Also qielan伽~, jialan迦~

sengyao wa'r 僧勒襪兒 (sengyao wahr) Budd. Long stockings worn by monks: DXX 65.1

sengzhu sainiang 僧住賽娘 (sengzhu sailhniaing) Abandoned child: YQX 1616.12. Also sainiang sengzhu ~

sha

'sha 沙 (sha) 1. Part. In final position, like 呀 or 啊: YQX 265.19. 2. An instant; brief moment (= 虽): YQSC III 266 (3)

sha! 沙 (sha) Expresses pleasure or enjoyment: WB 369.2

sha 熟, 杀, 善, 僧, 僧 (shah) 1. Extremely, very: YQX 4.3. 2. Although, even though: DXX 21.7. 3. To the death (藥煞 “poisoned”): YQX 1376.7

sha! 熟 (shah) In final position, like 呀 or 啊: WB 343.17
shabachi 沙八赤 (shabachih) Mong. To beat, knock against: CLS 233.5

shabaima zaiwuniu 拉白馬宰烏牛 (shabaima zaiwuniu) Rituals avowing eternal friendship: YQX 198.11

sha[ban]qian 沙板钱 (shabaanqian) Coarse coins made with sand and brass: WB 920.16. Also shapi‘z ~皮子

shabiebie‘de 烦懇懇的 (shabiehbiehde) Deliberately, readily; straightforwardly: DXX 108.5

shacai 殊才 (shacai) 1. One who deserves to die 2. Exasperating lover: YQX 1256.11

shacun 沙村 (shacun) See cunsha

shadaba 莎搭八 (shadaba) See shatada

shadiao 倭厘, 倭厘 (shaadiaoh) See dai-diao

shaduo! 殘濁, ~~,~ (shaduo) Damn!; curse the luck!: DXX 66.6

shaer-ao 倭兒凹, ~ (shaerlao) Dumbbell, blockhead: MZJ 720.1

shahu 沙呼 (shahu) To shriek; holler: LZY 19.7

shahuoo 焦火 (shahuoo) To extinguish flames: LZY 60.5

sha'jia 沙家 (sha'jia) I, me (= ® ~): DADIAN 450

shajiao 倭角, 倭 ~ (sha'jiao) Stupid fool: WB 267.6. Also shasi ~ 嬰, daisi 婴

shamen 沙門 (shamen) See kongmen

Shamendao 沙門道 (shamenndao) Penal colony in far away Shandong Province: YQX 253.16

shapi‘z 沙皮子 (shapilz) See sha[ban]qian

shaqiangru 焦強如 (shaqiangru) See suojiangru

shaqiangsi 焦強似 (shaqiangsi) See suojiangru

shaqiaoxi 焦曉曦 (shaqiaoxi) Odd; bizarre: MZJ 286.1

sharencu zuantou 搀人處鑽頭 (sharencu zuantou) To ask for trouble (stick one’s nose into a dangerous situation): WB 412.7

sharen yaojianxie 搖人要見血 (sharenyaojianxie) In punishing a criminal, exact the death sentence: YQX 1665.8

Shasan 沙三 (shasan) Village tough boy (his buddy is routinely Wang Liu): YQX 1056.5

shashi 敵席, ~ (shashih) See shisha

shashijian 焦時間 (shashijian) Short while (= 間時間): WB 214.3

shasi 煞思 (shashi) See jingsi

shasi 嬰席 (shasi) See shajiao

shataba 莎塔巴 (shataba) Mong. Wine; also, drunk: WB 42.2. Also shadaba ~搭~

shatai 沙汰 (shatai) To make a selection; weed out: MZJ 543.1

shati 沙堤 ~ 僚 (shati) When a new official was appointed to a provincial post, the main road into town was resurfaced with sand: WB 831.11

Shatuo 沙陀, ~陀 (shatuo) Frontier Turkic tribe: LZY 3.8

shaweibang 敗威棒 (shaweibang) To beat a prisoner to humble him for trial: YQX 197.10

shayan 晏眼. 然 (shayanan) See zhayan

sha'z di'li fangpi 砂子地裏放屁 (shaz di'li fangpi) To brag; “to fart in gravel” is the lead line of a xiehouyu 詩後語, the punch line of which is buxiang’ de 不響的 “no sound”: YQX 866.15
Shazhe 殺者 (shazhee) See Tianmo

shai

shai (shai) To strike a cymbal or gong: YQX 1174.6
shai 击 (shai) To pour liquids (= 赫): YQX 1520.14
shai'r 色兒 (shaair) See shaishu'r
shaishu'r 色數兒 (shaishuhr) Dice; number thrown on dice: YQX 150.12. Also shai'r ∼ ∼, shai'z ∼子
shai'z 色子 (shaiz) See shaishu'r
shai'z weilü 筍子喂騾 (shaiz weihliu) Waste of money ("to feed a horse through a funnel," the lead phrase of a xiehouyu 敗後語: 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 恋
'shan 扇 (shahn) Meas. For windows, doors, and steamer trays: YQX 1578.3
shan 越 (shahn) To run away: WB 291.4
shan 彈 (shahn) To chop, hack: WB 275.15
shan 揳 (shahn) To box the ears; slap the face: YQX 167.5
shan 燹 (shahn) To frame someone: CSD 203.7
shanbiao 睞表 (shanbiao) See zhanbiao
shan'de 閃的 (shande) 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 (shangen) Budd. Three Conditions of Karma: shen 身, deed; kou 口, word; and yi 意, thought: WB 957.2
shan-guo 走過, 走 (shangguoh) To walk away: YQX 1416.8
shanhetao chayige 山核桃柸一桶 (shanhetao chayigel) 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 殘磨旗 (shanjian gunmolqil) Fig. To put on an empty show; do something out of sight (wave a victory flag in the mountains): YQX 716.12
shanjie 遠絕 (shanjel) Pejorative term for the Xiongnu tribes: MINGQING 35.4
shanjin 落臉, ~ 劃 (shahnjin) To lose one's temper; become red in the face, be chagrined: YQX 1411.7
shanjing muke 山精木客 (shanjing muhkeh) Mountain goblins and forest witches: MZJ 245.13
shanlai 苦侶 (shanlai) To engage in sexual relations with men: YYCD 502. Also dianlai 擇 ~
shan'leshou 閃了手 (shaanleshoou) To strain the hand: WB 302.6
shanlian 討臉, ~ (shahnliaan) Two people set against each other: YQX 1255.8
shanlinzhongding 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 shuilu 山靈水陸 (shanling shuiluh) Fine delicacies and wines in great abundance: MZJ 287.8
shanluo 萬落 (shanluoh) To chop off, cut down: MZJ 252.13
shanma 珠马 (shanmaa) To stride the bamboo horse (stage direction): YQX 1182.2. See also zhuma 踏竹 (shana) 珠马竹. Also chazhuma 踏竹 (shana) 珠马竹. qizhuma 骑竹. shanzhuma 踏竹. tazhuma 踏竹. xima 踏竹.

shanmei numu 苦眉努目 (shanmei numuh) To frown with glaring eyes: YQX 1614.2. Also nuan shanmei 眼.

shanmen 山门 (shanmeln) See sanmen

shanmu 膳母 (shahnmuu) To provide for one’s mother: YQX 550.2

shanpeng 山棚 (shanpelng) Temporary stage or platform erected at fairs and festivals: YQX 690.7

shanpopo 善婆婆 (shanpolpol) Someone easily ordered around: YQX 77.20

shanqi 山妻 (shanqi) 1. Wife of a fortune-teller: WB 37.7. 2. My humble wife. See also shanren

shanqiao 珊桃 (shaanqiao) To climb high into trees or on ladders and perform childish tricks: WB 117.3

shanren 山人 (shanren) Fortune-teller (divines lucky days and officiates at weddings): WB 37.7. See also shanqi

shansa 越撒 (shahnsa) To withdraw, draw back, retreat: DXX 43.13

shansa 閃杀,～殺 (shansha) Bitter pain: YQX 359.15

shanshan piepie 闪闪派派 (shannah piepie) To avoid, evade, shun: MZJ 378.7

shanshan shishi 闪闪失失 (shannah shishi) Seen for an instant, it disappears: MDT 144.15

shashaolai 訡料 (shannahsheollalai) Frequentor of brothels

shashen’r busai 善神儿不赛 (shannahshehn buhshaih) Good people do not seek the limelight: LU 425

shansheng 山聲 (shannahsheng) Mountain tunes: WB 345.17

shantang 鐘堂 (shannahshang) Lecture hall: MZJ 54.4

shantong 山童 (shannahshong) Mountain assistant to a hermit or recluse: YANG 1487.10

shanwai nieguai 山外鬼怪 (shanweh nieguai) To be up to no good; engage in shady practices: YQX 359.11. Also chuaiwai nieguai 插～～, nieguai paike 排科.

shan’xia 閃下 (shannahxiah) 1. To cast off, abandon, leave behind: YQX 639.21. 2. To make a quick stage exit: WB 8.8. Also shan’de～的

shanzhang 山长 (shannahshang) mountain ogre: MZJ 715.13. Also dujiaogui 排科

shanyaojg ～搅 (shannahyol) To stir up trouble, spread contention: WB 974.20

shanyan 山姍 (shannahyan) Mountain gorge: YQX 789.7

shanyan pumei ～睡 (shannahyaneh pumei) One-legged mountain ogre: MZJ 715.13. Also dujiaogui 排科

shanyao 扇摇 (shannahyol) To stir up trouble, spread contention: WB 974.20

shan’z苦子 (shanzh) Straw mat: YQX 672.14

shanzheng 山崩～崩 (shannahzhehn) To be screened by mountains: WB 295.4

shanzheng 扇枕 (shannahzhehn) To fan the pillow (for parents in summer): YCJ 100.9. See also wenqin

shanzhishi 善知識 (shannahshihshih) 1. Budd. Devoted priest with superior knowledge: YQX 835.8. 2. Good friend and colleague
shanzhuma

shanzhuma 竹馬 (shaanzhulmaa) See shanna

shanzuan 間賭 (shaanzuanh) To shun; avoid, evade: YQX 441.2

shang

shang 上 (shahng) To come on stage: YQX 1.1

Shangbadong 上八洞 (shahngbadohng) Grotto dwelling of high-ranking immortals: MZJ 256.3

shangbiao 上 (shahngbiao) Autumn wind: YQX 1226.3

shangcha 上刺 (shahngcha) Budd. Reverential term for a monastery: WB 260.20

shangchao 上朝 (shahngchao) 1. Capitol 2. To go to the capitol: WB 259.16

shangchu 上 (shahngchu) To offend; insult; wound: ZXZY 160.4

shangfangjian 方解 (shahngfangjiahn) See Shijianjinpai

shanggai 上衣 (shahnggaih) Jacket: YQX 47.15

shangguzi 古自, 上 (shahngguuzih) See wuz

shanghe 上 (shahnghel) To make up; be reconciled: YQX 105.12

shanghu 上 (shahnghu) Wealthy household: PPJ 99.4

shanghuatai 上 (shahnghuatail) To attend parties in brothels: YQX 1428.1

shangjie 上解 (shahngjiiee) To mortgage; pawn: YQX 1067.9

shangkai 上開 (shahngkai) First actor enters with a self-introduction and usually recites a verse: MZJ 1.1

shanglin 上 (shahnglinh) Rain after a drought: YQSC III 289

shanglinhua 上 (shahnglinhua) To view the flowers in the imperial garden,

shangwan kanhua 上苑花色 (a privilege granted graduates in the civil service examinations): MZJ 305.4

shangliu 上 (shahngliul) Forebears: WB 8.20

shangmi 上 (shahngmil) To guess riddles written on lanterns: YQSC III 289

shangqi 上 (shahngqih) To lose one’s temper, get angry: WB 421.15

shangqingyun 上 (shahngqingyuln) Fig. To climb to political power; reach high office: YCJ 4.10

shangshao 古 (shahngshao) 1. Beginning, start; also, formerly: DXX 147.2. 2. Ancestors, forebears: LZY 10.8

shangshijiu 上 (shahngshiljul) Office in charge of the imperial family cuisine: YQX 900.13

shangshou 上 (shahngshoou) 1. To make sure of, to get in hand: LONG 65, 74. 2. Proven example, precedent: YQX 42.8

shangshu 上 (shahngshu) To commence lessons (MDT has 解): HUJI III 35.2

shangshusheng 上 (shahngshu-sheeng) Chief executive branch of government (under it are six ministries: libu吏部, Ministry of Civil Affairs; hubu戶部, Ministry of Revenue and Census; libu 禮部, Ministry of Rites; bingbu 兵部, Ministry of War; hsingbu 行部, Ministry of Justice; gongbu 工部, Ministry of Works). See also sansheng

shangsong 上 (shahngsong) To become immortal (after Wang Qiaoliu who achieved this): DXX 112.10. See also chuxiao

Shangtai 上 (shahngtail) Star that governs fate: CHUANQI 69.5

shangting hangshou 上 (shahngting halngshoou) High-ranking courtesan in official service: YQX 141.3. Also shangting jiaoji 上 (shahngting jiaoji)
shangting jiaoji 上 堂 角 妖 (shangting jiaojih) See shangting hangshou
shangtou 上 頭 (shangtou) See shulong
shangwuci 尚 兀 刺 (shangwuhcih) See wuzi
shangwuzi 尚 兀 自, ~ ~ 子, 上 ~ ~ (shangwuzhiih) See wuzi
shangxia 上 下 (shangxiah) Form of address to employees in the yamen: YQX 472.16
shangzao 上 龍 (shangzaoh) Employee in a teahouse or tavern: YQX 619.17
shangzhe 傷 折 (shangzheh) To suffer damage; be wounded: LZY 140.4
shangzu 上 足 (shangzuhu) Budd. The best or most promising acolyte: WB 669.19

shao

shao 少 (shao) See chou
shao 稀 (shao) Also pronounced biao
shao 拼 (shao) To conceal; withhold: YQX 951.18
shaobang 拼 杆 (shaobangh) Short club, a defensive weapon: SHZ c23, c73
shaodao [z] 烙 刀 子 (shaodaoz) Variety of gaoliang liquor: YQX 767.3
shaodimian zhidiw0 烙 地 眠 炎 地 睡 (shaodimian zhidihw0) Life of a beggar (heat the ground for warmth in sleeping): YQX 641.9. Also shaodiwo, zhidimian ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
shaodiwo zhidimian 烙 地 睡 炎 地 睡 (shaodiwo zhidihmialn) See shaodimian zhidiw0
shaofang 拼 房, 稀 ~ (shaofangh) Side-room at the far end of a building: YQX 58.15. Also shaofan ~ 間
shaogong 拼 公, 稀 ~, 拼 工, 飽 ~ (shaogongh) See shaoshui
shaogua 稀 瓜 (shaoguah) Cucumberlike melon of Yunnan: WB 117.5. Also yuegua 越 ~, hunga 胡 ~
shaoguan dajie 拼 關 打 節, 稀 ~ ~ (shaoguan dajjih) To engage in bribes, collusion, or wheeling and dealing: YQX 1663.15
shaohou 少 侯 (shaohouh) Not long afterward: LZY 62.2
shaojin 稀 迦 (shaojih celnjih) To gradually ward off boredom or loneliness: HUI 52.4
shaofian 稀 祐 (shaofianh) See shaofang
shaofianer 喃 尋 見 (shaofianerl) Spy: MDT 96.11
shaolai[lai] 稀 來 稀 (shaolailail) Simpleton, dumbbell: YQX 479.15
shaomai 燒 埋 (shaomaih) To cremate: YQX 1253.16
shaopo 稀 波, 稀 ~ (shaopo) Boatwoman: YQX 284.4
shaqin'i 稀 靄 (shaqinhil) Evil woman: YQX 973.1
shaoshao dada 稀 稀 答 答 (shaoshao daldal) Foolish: LONG 399
shaoshi 稀 是 (shaoshih) Quite true: DXX 1.2
shaoshi'mo 少 是 末, ~ ~ 邁 (shaoshihmo) 1. To have a rich supply of 2. What lack is there of? (= 少 甚 甚): WB 87.5
shaoshui 稀 水, 稀 ~ (shaoshuih) Boatman: WB 70.7. Also shaogong ～ 公, 稀 公, ～ 工, ～ 公, shaoshi ~ 子, ～ 子
shaosi 稀 似 (shaoshih) Rather, quite: LZY 156.1
shaosi 喧 廚 (shaosih) See sha'o
shaotian 稀 天 (shaotian) Up, skyward: YQX 890.1
shaotian huoba 烧天把 (shaotian huoba) Fig. Nasty temper: YQX 833.8
shaotou 柄頭 (shaotoul) End; outskirts: SHZ c32
shaotui 嗨腿 (shaohuittui) Advance military unit: WB 763.18
shaotui 努類 (shaoltui) Stupid prick!: YQSC III 303
shaoxiang budaotou 烧香不到頭 (shaoxiang buhdaotoul) Not be together in old age (superstition about burning broken incense sticks): YQX 1501.21
shaoxin 稀信 (shaoxihn) To send letters (shao = 搙): YQX 888.8
shaozi 槳子 (shaozhi) Hoodlums, toughs: YQX 687.4. Also shaozi～厮
shaozi 槳子; 傻 (shaozhii) See shao[shui]

she

she'cila 舌刺刺 (shelchihlah) Babble, chatter: YQX 1293.12. (widely misread as shelala~). Also she'zhila～支; ～枝～
sheda 詐答 (shehdal) To be lacking, be out of (see also mengsa): YQSC III 316
sheduzhan 掺毒盞 (shhedulzhaan) Silver goblet that turns black if the wine has been poisoned: YQX 1663.4
shefu 蛇腹～蛇 (shelfuh) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (“snake belly,” one of many patterns of cracks on its lacquer): WB 283.14
shefu 射覆 (sheful) Drinking game of guessing riddles (from a word clue, participants must guess the line of verse in which it appears): CSD 107.14
Shehuntau 掃魂壺 (shehuluntail) See Xiahuntau
shehuo 社火 (shehhuuuo) Program of games, entertainments: SHZ c66
she'jia 社家 (shehjia) Member of a society or guild: WB 291.17
shejian 攪劍 (shehjiahn) To draw a sword: WB 69.11
shejian chunqiang 叁劍唇槍 (sheljiahn chulnqiang) To have a ready tongue: HUII 11.7
shekou 斯口 (shehkoou) Wide-mouthed (crockery jars): YQX 237.20
shekurao 苦霦 (shelkurao) To wrangle; complain: LIDAIII 882.9
shelala 古刺刺 (shelalahlah) See she'cila
she'lexiu 摘了休 (shehlexi) To forget; put out of mind: DXX 157.7
sheliangjun 射糧軍 (sheliangjgun) Army conscripts between the ages of seventeen and thirty: LZY 62.4
sheliu 射柳 (sheliuu) Shooting targets from horseback (military skill and competitive sport): DXX 161.13. Also jiliu～, zhaliu
shepin 舍拚 (shehpin) To give up, relinquish: DXX 151.3
shepin 舊貧 (shehpiln) To help the needy: YQX 130.21
sheren 舍人 (sherehn) See dashe
shesi 社司 (shhesi) See shetou
shetie 射貼 (shehtie) Archery target: WB 969.21
shetou 社頭 (shetoul) Head of a village festival: YQX 656.15. Also shesi～司
sheyi 意 (shehyih) To be pleased; satisfied: ZXZY 13.5
shezhang 社長 (shezhahaang) Elder elected to head an association of farming families (fifty families made up a she in Yuan times): YQX 455.2
shezhe 奢遮 (shezhe) See chezhe
she'zhila 舌刺刺～枝 (shelzhilah) See she'cila
shei

shei 誰 (shei) Also pronounced shui
shei'jia 誰家 (shei jia) Where?, in what place?: YQX 989.17

shen

shen 神 (shen) See xishen
Shen-ao 神養 (shen ao) Ferocious dog spirit with magic powers: YQX 1489.5
Shen-Chen 参辰 (shen chen) See Shen-Chen maoyou
Shen-Chen maoyou 参辰卯酉 (shen chen mao you) 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 参辰日月 (shen chen riyue) See Shen-Chen maoyou
shenduan 身段 (shen duan) Figure; manner, bearing: YQX 1503.10
shenfen 身分 (shen fen) 1. Lot in life; social standing: WB 317.17. 2. Posture; bearing, manner: LZY 56.7
shenfu 神福 (shenfu) To ask for safe passage from the spirits and gods of lakes and rivers: YQX 1740.20
shengou ganlang 神狗乾朗 (shengou ganlang) Adopted son of a dog spirit: DXX 107.14
shenhe 神和 (shenhe) Kind; also, kindly: LZY 58.4
shenji 身已, ～肌 (shen ji) Body; self: DXX 16.3. Also shenqi 身奇, ～起
shenjiao 神脚 (shen jiao) Fool, clown: DXX 103.5

shenjie 申解 (shenjia) To report to a superior; deliver (documents): WB 138.20
shenkeke 哪可可 (shen ke ke) See chenkeke
Shenlang yaodao 沈郎腰道 (shen lang yaodao) Wasting away (a remark by Shen Yue 沈約 that his waist was growing thinner). Also Shenwei ~圍, Shenyaqing ~ ~, Shen Yue yiban ~ ~
shenlinlin 身凛凛 (shen lin lin) Dignified deportment: YQX 316.2
shenlou 神樓 (shen lou) Highest tier in the stands of a theater (yaopeng 腰棚 was the next highest): WB 971.7
shenlun guimo 神輪鬼模 (shen lun guimo) Ghosts and spirits all fear: MZJ 203.7
shen'maniang 甚麼娘 (shen maniang) See niang
shenmoniang 甚麼娘 (shen moniang) See niang
shen'moniang 甚麼娘 (shen moniang) See niang
shenniang 甚娘 (shen niang) See niang
shenqi 身奇, ～起 (shen qi) See shenji
shenqiu shuajuan 身囚刷卷 (shen qiu shuajuan) To investigate prisons and examine court records: YQX 1511.19
shenren 漢人 (shen ren) To fill one with dread: YQX 1396.6
Shenshang 參商 (shen shang) See Shen-Chen maoyou
shen'shangxu 參商絮 (shen shang xu) Cotton clothing: YQX 232.15
shenshen 漢深 (shen shen) Chill: YQX 387.21
Shensuo 參越 (shen suo) Late at night (when the constellation Shen appears in the sky)
Shenwei 沈圍 (shen wei) See Shenlang yaodao
shenxie'r 甚些兒 (shen xie r) Which place?, where?: YQX 848.12
shenxin 身心 (shenxin) Thought; concentration: DXX 15.8
shenyang 神圣 (shenyang) Sacrificial lamb: YQX 1662.5
Shenyaoqing 沈腰轻 (shenyaoqing) See Shenlang yangaoao
shenyi 身役 (shenyi) Right-hand man, assistant: WB 902.15
Shen Yue yiban 沈约一般 (shen yue yiban) See Shenlang yaobao
shenzhi 詞知 (shenzhi) To know from experience: WB 305.9
shenzhijie 身枝節 (shenzhijie) Body thin and weak: WB 13.13
shenzhu 審住 (shenzhu) To consider, deliberate: WB 84.2

sheng

sheng 生 (sheng) 1. Kind, sort (這生 = 這般 or 這樣): WB 279.4. 2. One of the eight military formations (bamen 八門): WB 526.5. 3. General term for male roles in southern drama (xiaosheng 小生, young man; zhengsheng 正生, middle-aged man; laosheng 老生, old man; wusheng 武生, warrior).

'sheng 生 (sheng) Part. Meaningless: 張生. 你好生病重 “Student Zhang, you are very ill”: WB 492.15
Sheng 省 (sheng) Secretariat (= zhongshusheng 中書省): SHIH II 229.n.921. Also pronounced xing
sheng 膳, 割, 盛, 腦, 圣 (sheng) 1. More, in addition; also, surplus, abundance: WB 60.13. Variants: 膳, 割, 盛, 圣 2. Suddenly; promptly: DXX 105.7
shengbing 子 (shengbingz) Elixir of life: YQX 233.20
shengbu 部 (shengbuh) Principal branches of government: YQX 640.17. See also sansheng 三省

shengchao 生釈 (shengchao) Ready cash: YQX 37.3
shengchen 生辰 (shengchen) Birthday: YQX 98.2
sheng'chizha 生吃扎 (shengchizha) See sheng'gezhi
shengcici 生刺刺 (shengcici) See sheng'gezhi
shengdao[shi] 旅道是, 剩 ~ (shengdaobao) See changdaobao
shengge 盛德 (shengge) See biaode
shengfannang 盛飯囊 (shengfannang) Fig. Worthless person (eats but does not contribute): LU 449
shengfen 生分, ~ 厭 (shengfen) 1. To become estranged; have a cooling of affections: YQX 639.10. 2. To be willful or disobedient toward parents: YQX 548.19. 3. To feel righteous indignation: YQX 1490.7
sheng'gecha 生賄賂 (sheng'gecha) See sheng'gezhi
sheng'gezha 生賄賂 (sheng'gezha) See sheng'gezhi
sheng'gezhi 生賄賂 (sheng'gezhi) Forcibly; brazenly; cruelly: YQX 847.9. Also sheng'gecha 生賄賂, sheng'gezha 生賄賂, sheng'gezhi 生賄賂
shenggexia 生各賄賂 (shenggexia) 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 生咳 (shengkel) To cough: DXX 83.2
sheng’keca 生可擦, ~磕~ (shengkeeaca)
See sheng’gezhi
sheng’keli 生可裹, ~里 (shengkeelii)
Why need?; why must?; no need to; forget about it: WB 10.4
sheng’kezhi 生磕支 (shengkezhi) See sheng’gezhi
shenglala 生刺刺 (shenglahlah) See sheng’gezhi
.shenglala 生刺刺 (shenglahlah) Sound of a house or building collapsing: YQX 127.18
shengmian 生面 (shengmian) To meet and fail to recognize; also, unaccustomed: YANG I 5036.3
shengnitu 生逆圍 (shengnitul) To plot against: WB 173.18
shengniusan 生扭散 (shengniusahn) To break up (marriage, family): WB 12.5
shengniuzuo 生扭做, ~纽~ (shengniuzuoh) To be forced to; have no other recourse: YQX 7.21
sheng’qica 生忆撩 (shengqihca) See sheng’gezhi
sheng’qicha 生忆察, ~~懂 (shengqihchal) See sheng’gezhi
sheng’qizhi 生忆支 (shengqihzhi) See sheng’gezhi
shengqiangru 勝強如 (shengqiangru) See suqiangru
shengre 生略 (shengree) See changre
shengren 聖人 (shengren) Sitting emperor: YQX 1659.17
shengrenqing 省人情 (shengrenqiling) Perceptive in human affairs: WB 281.7
shengshasha 生煞煞 (shengshahshah)
See sheng’gezhi
shengshi 省事 (shengshih) 1. To understand situations and affairs: WB 359.9,
2. Business of government: YQX 93.8. See also shangshusheng
shengshou 生受 (shengshouh) 1. To expend great effort; suffer hardship: YQX 1502.21.
2. To trouble, bother: YQX 130.1
shengshouzhelan 聖手遮攔 (shengshou zhelan) May the sagely hand protect me (always introduced by jinbian zhilu)
金鞭指路 “Let the Golden Flail point out the way”): YQX 623.9
shengshu’e xian’shangshou 生疏了絃上手 (shengshule xialnshangshou)
Hand that looses its touch upon the strings (琴絃 qinxian is a euphemism for the frenum of the clitoris): YQX 1257.4
shengsi qiyan 生絲氣咽 (shengsi qihyahn) Sighing with a choked voice: DXX 144.4. Also qiyan shengsi ~ ～, shengsi qiyan ～ ～, qiyan shengsi ～ ～～
shengsi qiyan 生絲氣咽 (shengsi qihyih) See shengsi qiyan
shengsou 生嗽 (shengsouh) Shop talk: 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 聖賢 (shengxialn) 1. Buddha: WB 261.4.
2. Xi He 義和, driver of the sun’s chariot: WB 293.6
shengxianqiao 昇仙橋 (shengxianqiao) See tiqiaoren
shengxiang 生相 (shengxiahng) Appearance, looks: YQX 1516.9
shengxin 生心 (shengxin) To get other ideas, have a change of mind or heart: WB 905.17
shengyaoju 生藥局 (shengyaojul) Apothecary: YQX 1500.12
sheng’zhiba 生支刺 (shengzhilah) Clamor, din, hubbub: YQX 681.13.
shi

shi 世是势 (shih) 1. Now that; it being the case that: WB 303.3. Also shizuo’de ~做的. is doing. shizuo’zhe 使作着 2. (Subj.) swears never to: YQSC III 364

shi 事 (shih) Thing, item: YQX 17.8

shi! 時 (shih) Like 味 or 味; can occur during a pause in speaking: DX 147.7, WB 131.12

shi 是 (shih) 1. To be like, resemble (= si似, and frequently bianshi 使是 or qibianshi 恰使是): WB 346.10. 2. To be located at (= 在): YQX 1335.8. 3. To try (= 就): YQX 18.5. 4. Oaths; (subj.) swears that (= 這): YQX 621.7 5. Is truly (used to intensify): YQX 251.10. 6. Must; also, necessary (shibi 是必. shixu 是須): YQX 1389.19. 7. 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 多麼. shenma 甚麼: YQX 585.8. Also shima 是嘛, or shimo 是麼 11. Wherever; whatever; also, all, every (= 凡; shichu 是處 “everywhere,” shike 是客 “all the guests”): WB 544.4 12. Although (frequently shizeshi 是則是 or shijishi 是即是): YQX 345.6

shibaniang 十八娘 (shibianiang) Well-known variety of the lichee: CSD 71.10

shibaochi 石保赤 (shibaochih) Mong. Keeper of falcons: WB 756.13. Also chi wuseshi 喜或 (shibaochih) See shigan

shibao Huihui 誠寶回回 (shibao huihui) Arab shrewd at dealing in precious things: MZJ 220.6

shibeipi 石碑丕 (shibeipi) See shipipi

shibi 是必 (shibih) See shi (6)

shibuceng 世不曾 (shibuceng) Never before: WB 275.19, 973.2

shibu'sha 是不沙, ~~吵 (shibubusha) Isn’t it true?; is that right?: WB 10.5

shibuzhao 使不著 (shibuzhao) Of no use; it matters little: YQX 634.1

shicai 適纔, 才 (shicai) 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 屍扮 (shicheln) Coffin bearing a corpse: WB 273.14

shicheng 施逞, ~呈 (shicheng) 1. To display, demonstrate, perform: YQX 645.1. 2. To be abusive, act violently: YQX 1753.10

shichengchu 誠乘除 (shichelngchul) See shiqidao

shicheng dingzhun 實誠定准 (shichelng diphngzhuun) Surety, certainty: YQX 632.12

shici 食次 (shilcii) Foodstuffs, edibles: SHZ c30

shicong 事從 (shicong) See shihcong

shidaqu 十大曲 (shildakqu) Ten-aria medley popular in Song and Jin times (See ZHU 48 for tune titles): YQX 1427.16

shidang 師當 (shidang) Teacher, master: YQX 1347.8

shide hai’r luodeshuai 拾得孩兒落的摔 (shildelai’r luodeshuai) To abandon a foundling child: YQX 338.18

shidi 十地 (shildih) See Yinsi shidian

shidiaotou 誠弔頭 (shidiaotoul) To sense what is coming: YQX 1416.8

shiduo 十多羅 (shiduo) To seize every chance to gain by crooked means: YQX 35.5

shien guchong 市恩固寵 (shien gunchong) To ingratiate oneself through devious means: HUIJ III 11.5

shier jinchai 十二金釵 (shilerjinchai) Highborn ladies; concubines: MZJ 367.1

shierjun 十二君 (shilerjun) Kings of the twelve states during the Warring States period.

shiermu 十二牧 (shilermueh) Twelve provinces of ancient times, designated by emperors Yao and Shun: MZJ 384.9
shifa'le 事發了 (shihfa'le) 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 shijufen 十分惺惺相惜 (shilfen xingxing shijijufen) Don't expend all your energy (reserve some for others): YQX 237.11

shifu 市附 (shihfu) To go to market or a fair: CSD 39.12

shigan 事幹 (shigan) Affairs, business matters: YQX 109.2. Also shicong 事從

shiguanshu 使官府 (shiguanshu) To act the big shot: YQX 799.11

shihai tuoren 世海 他人 (shihhai tuoren) See sihai tuoren

shihu 上戶 (shihu) Upper classes; aristocracy: YQX 864.12

shihua elli 石華 嬰蛾, ~蛾~ (shihhuai elli) Variety of eyebrow makeup: MZJ 22.12

shihua jiuile 十花九裂 (shihhuai jui- liel) Utterly dilapidated: WB 28.21

shihuolu 實活路 (shihuolu) Proper duties; proper behavior: YQX 204.21

shijie 事潔, 世潔 See shijie

shiji 首是 (shijijie) See shi 首 (12)

shijiaer 什迦兒 (shijiaer) Buddha. 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 jinpai 勢劍金牌 (shijijian jinpai) Sword of authority and the golden tablet (symbols of imperial authority: YQX 1511.20. Also Shangfangjian 上方劍

shijiaosheng 侍教生 (shijiaosheng) Self-reference to an elder or superior: CHUANQI 61.21

shijie 事節 (shijie) Affair; matters; details; circumstances: LZY 141.1. Also shiji 事, 濟

shijin 仕進 (shijin) To take office: YRZJ 93.13

shijinjin 湖浸漬, ~津津 (shijinjinjin) Soaking wet: YQX 1378.3. Also shilinjin 浸 ~, shilinlin 浸

shijiu 醴酒 (shjiju) To strain wine (sh ji also pronounced shai): YANG I 4031.7.

shikongbian 識空使 (shikongbian) Wise, perceptive: WB 281.9

shikuang 看況, 世況 (shikuang) Wise, perceptive: WB 281.9

shihai 通來 (shihai) Just now: ZXZY 68.7. Also shihai 十才, 通來

shili changting 十里長亭 (shili changting) Ten li pavilion (milepost where travelers were sent off): WB 304.7

shilian waijing 世外驚 (shilian waijing) To have connections with foreign states; collude with a foreigner: YANG I 406.7

shilinlin 世銖 (shilinlin) See shihai 通來

shiliu xieli 雪里 (shiliu xieli) Driving blizzard: YQX 106.21

shihma 英馬 (shihma) See shi 是 (10)

shima'r 実馬兒 (shimar) Truly, really: LU 517. Also shiipai ~拍

shiman[dai] 獅蠻帶 (shiman[dai]) Belt worn by military officers (has Lion King of the Southern Man tribes design on the buckle): DXX 43.12

shimen 還門 (shimen) To dispel boredom or depression: YQX 709.21
shimi jiukang 十米九糠 (shimui jiukugang)
To risk getting the worst of a bargain (nine in ten rice grains are chaff): YQX 202.21

shi’mo 是末 (shimoho) See shi 是 (10)

shiniu’de 使牛的 (shiniulude) See shiniuren

shiniulang 使牛郎 (shiniullang) See shiniuren

shiniuren 使牛人 (shiniurench) Lowly cowherd; farmer (abusive): WB 527.16. Also shiniu’de 使牛，～的, shiniulang ～郎

shinü 仕女 (shihnuu) Aristocratic lady; palace maid: WB 303.1

shipai 實拍 (shilpai) See shima‘r

shipelpei 實呸呸 (shilpeipei) See shipipi

shipen’r 尿盆兒 (shilpenr) See shitoujin

shipi 尸皮 (shipil) Demeaning term for clothing: WB 130.14

shipipi 實乒乒 (shilpipi) Really and truly: YQX 198.13. Also shipelpei ～呸呸, ～呸呸, shipeipi 石碑～

shipo xiashen 師婆下神 (shipol xiaoshen) Female exorcist; witch doctor: MZJ 74.2

shiqi 氣 (shiiqi) See dalinghun

shiqi 時氣 (shiiqih) Weather: YANG I 140.7

shiqidao 識起到 (shihqidaoh) To know to advance or retreat; be aware of changes; intelligent: MZJ 655.15. Also shicengchu ～乘除

shiqian 使謙 (shiiqian) To use schemes or artifice: YQX 527.6

shiqing 世情 (shihqilng) Snobbish attitude: WB 24.1. Also shitai ～態

shiren 世人 (shihren) See gebai shiren

shirou ban-ganchai 濁肉伴乾柴, 泊～干 (shirouh bahuangchaidai) To be beaten (the flesh flayed with a cane): YQX 419.21

shisa 識瞎 (shihsa) To see through; be fully aware: MZJ 338.4

shisang gouqu 與喪溝渠 (shisang gouqu) To be willing to die for a cause (risk dying in a ditch): HUJI III 22.11. Also gouqu shisang 溝渠喪

shise 事色 (shishseh) Situation; trends of an affair: WB 527.9

shisha 势煞, ～沙, ～殺, ～霎, 世殺 (shisshah) 1. Manner, bearing, attitude: YQX 941.4. 2. Manners; protocol; also, respectability: YQX 1081.17. Also shashi 殺～沙～

shisheng 失聲 (shihsheng) To have a slip of the tongue: DXX 6.9

shishi 義仕 (shishi) To urinate, pee: YQX 465.20

shishu 行 (shishuh) To serve, attend to: YQX 200.18

shitai 世態 (shih taih) See shiqing

shitou 似頭 (shih toul) See Shizhang

Shitoucheng 石頭城 (shiltouchelng) Old name for Nanjing: MZJ 528.11

shitoujin 尿頭巾 (shilitoujin) Cap of a cuckold: YQX 239.6. Also shipen’r～盆兒

shiwang 十王 (shilwalng) Budd. Ten Tribunals of Hell: DXX 19.13. See also yinsi shidian

shiwu 事物 (shihwuh) See cunshiwu

shiwu 時務 (shihwuh) 1. Time, season: YQX 429.16. 2. Affairs of the world; the times: YQX 345.4. 3. Customs, mores: WB 320.2

shixia 時下 (shixiah) In the moment, at present: DXX 127.8

shixiang 時相 (shixxiang) Time: LZY 67.1

shixiang 師相 (shixiang) Grand Tutor: PPJ 94.3

shixiang 巖相 (shixxiang) Appearance, bearing, attitude: YQX 1620.7. Also shikuang ～況, 世況

shixiao 失曉 (shixixao) To be unaware of the dawn: SHZ c2
shixinshu 施心数 (shixinshuh)  To scheme, plan: WB 319.17
shixin zuoxing 使心作宰 (shixin zuoxing)  To keep one’s wits to survive: YQX 1259.17
shixing 時行 (shixing) See tianxing
shixu 是须 (shixu) See shi 是(6)
shiyao 勁要 (shiyao) Powerful and important: YQX 632.16
shiyue huaidan 怀丹 (shiyuel huaidan) Pregnancy: YQX 643.7
shizai 使在 (shizai) See shi 是(12)
shizhang 使长 (shizhang) Master (servant’s address to his master): YQX 1713.19. Also shizhu 使主
shizhu maozhi 使主 (shizhu maozhi) Fig. Recklessly: LU 122
shizuo zhe 弄者 (shizuo zhe) 1. Budd. Priest: DXX 20.12. Also dui 促黎, toutuo 頭陀
2. Maid-in-waiting: DXX 85.11
shizhi 失志 (shizhi) To be unfaithful: YQX 252.12
shizhi 仕直. 〜值 (shizhi) Lady-in-waiting: attendant: YQX 729.9
shizhu 使主 (shizhu) See shizhang
shizhuazhua 湿燥 (shizhuazhua) Wet, moist: WB 73.14
shizuan 失赚 (shizuan) Harm; risk; loss: DXX 38.11
shizuo’de 世做的, 是〜 (shizuo’de) See shi 世
shizuo’dé 使作得, 〜的 (shizuo’dé) To be driven to extremes: DXX 9.1. Also shizuo’zhe 〜著
shizuo gaomiyan 尿做糕糜嘔 (shizuo gaomiyahn) To suffer humiliation (to swallow filth as though it were cake): YQX 887.15, 846.4
shou 守 (shou) Prefab (abbrev. of taishou 太守): YQX 204.17
shoubazhe toushao ziling 手把著頭稍自鶯 (shoubazhe toushao ziling) A xiehouyu 歇後語 whose lead line is shoubazhe toushao “when pulled by the hair” and whose punch line is ziling “go along willingly”: YQX 89.15
shou buyazhi 壽不壓職 (shou buyazhi) Age matters less than official position: YQX 955.8
shouce 手策 (shouce) Skill; strategy; power: YQX 645.1
shoucheng 收成 (shoucheng) See chengshou
shoucuo 收撮 (shoucuo) 1. To conclude, end: YQX 1284.10. 2. To restrain, control: WB 351.9. 3. To tease, toy with: YQX 1027.19
shoudan 柚旦 (shoudan) Birthday (=寿诞): HUJI III 15.11
shoudao nalai 手到拿來 (shoudao nalai) To achieve with the slightest effort: YQX 1530.8
shoudun 收頓 (shoudun) To put away: YQX 535.20
shoufu 守服 (shoufu) To observe mourning: YANG I 197.4
shougongsha 守宮砂 (shougongsha) Palace security cinnabar (a drop of blood of a gekko fed on cinnabar; a woman is considered unchaste if it cannot be wiped clean when applied to her arm): MZJ 368.6
shouguan ting 受官廳, 授〜, 壽〜 (shouguan ting) Head of a yamen: WB 12.8
shouhe 收喝 (shouhe) Concluding announcement in a drama (usually verse)
shouji 收詧 (shouji) Final analysis; outcome, results: YQX 194.1
shoujiang 214  shouren  受忍 (shouhreen) To endure patiently: DXX 149.14

shouji (shouji) General under one’s command: WB 834.14

shouji (shoujiaoe) Martial arts: YQX 1281.7

shoujie 收じ (shoujich) To conclude comic action and resume the plot: PPJ 28.12. Also shouke ~ 科

shoujin fang'z 瘦金方子 (shoujinlinfaz) See shoujinlian fang'z

shouke 收科 (shouke) See shoujie

shouling jiaosui 瘦灵雀碎 (shoulingjiaosuih) Thieft (light of hand and quick of foot): YANG 1612.14

shouma 瘦马 (shouhmaa) Prostitute

shoumoyin 手模印 (shoumolyihn) Personal mark or sign; signature: YQX 204.1

shoupa 手帕 (shoupa) 1. Birthday present for an elderly woman: WB 103.17. 2. Silk handkerchief exchanged as a vow between lovers: WB 84.8

shoupulan badou 收蒲篮罢斗 ～ 笼～ (shoupullaln bahdoou) To stop; withdraw; give up (gather up baskets and put away the measures): YQX 44.17

shouqianchui 受鍼錘 (shouqianchui) To be robbed and assaulted: ZXZY 194.1

shouqianlu 守錢筐 (shouqianluu) Servant, slave: YFG 42.10

shouqianqian 手繩繫 (shouqianqian) See shoushanshan

shouqin yanbian 手親眼便 (shouqin yanbianh) Dexterous hands and keen vision: DXX 46.6

shouren 受忍 (shouhreen) To endure patiently: DXX 149.14

shoushanshan 手掺掺 (shoushanshan) Long, slender fingers: YQX 1550.1. Also shouqianqian ~ 缰繫

shoushang 收賞 (shoushaang) To keep and treasure: LZY 118.5

shoushao’r 手梢兒 ～ 稘 (shoushaoor) Finger: YQX 850.5

shouwei 首尾 (shouweei) See youshouwei

shouxu 收恤 (shouxuh) Out of compassion: YQX 1517.6

shouyang gongban 寿陽宮扮 (shouyanggongban) See shouyangzhuang

shouyangzhuang 寿陽莊 (shouyangzhuang) Plum-blossom-petal beauty mark on the forehead (a petal landed on Princess Shouyang’s forehead while she slept under the eaves): MZJ 22.1. Also shouyanggongban ～ 宮扮

shouyanyan 瘦岩岩 ～ 崎崎, ～ 岳岳, ～ 漏漏 (shouyanyan) Thin and gaunt: YQX 360.21

shouyong  愉用 (shouhyong) To take pleasure in, enjoy: YQX 15.12

shouzhi 守志 (shouzhi) To remain chaste in widowhood: YQX 1658.10

shouzui 手足 (shouzui) Henchman; cohort: YYCD 156

shouzhao 手作 (shouzhuo) Skill, craft; profession: YQX 1689.11

shouzu 手足 (shouzui) Henchman; cohort: YYCD 156

shouzuo 手作 (shouzhuo) Skill, craft; profession: YQX 1689.11

shouzuo 手作 (shouzhuo) Skill, craft; profession: YQX 1689.11

shou-shan-shan 手繩繫 (shouqianqian) See shoushanshan

shou, shu
shucheng 书呈 (shuchelng) Letter; document: YQX 1632.9
shudai 叔待 (shudaih) Uncle (address for a middle-aged male (= 叔大; 大和待 were pronounced the same in Yuan times): YQX 698.3
shufen 熟分 (shufen) Intimate affection: YQX 1253.21
shu'ge xingyin 失名 (shuge xihngyin) To lose track of one’s name and origins: YQX 200.11
shuguo 舌国 (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
shuhei lunhuan 見换 (shuuhei luhnhualng) See lunhuang shuhei
shuhua 熟滑 (shuluah) Skilled; facile; familiar with (due to long practice): YQX 758.14. Also huashu ~; see also shuxian
shuhui 舌会 (shuhih) Professional association of storytellers and playwrights: WB 972.7
shujian 学剑 (shujiang) Scholarship and swordsmanship, two important branches of education: YCJ 64.19
shujian 蜀笺 (shujiang) See manjian
shujinlianfang 蜀锦染房 (shujinlian fangz) Medicinal footbath to aid in foot-binding: MZJ 352.13. Also shoujinlian
shu'le xianshangshou 留弦上手 (shule xialnshahngshou) 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 梁祖先 (shuuloing) To deflower a virgin prostitute (long = 燕): THS 16.1. Also shangtou 上頭
shulielie (shuulieh) To enter the prostitution trade (apply makeup of a whore; abbreviation of shuyun liieyue ~): MZJ 474.5. Also shuyun liieyue 梳雲掠月
shushang 数伤 (shushang) To insult: YQX 562.15
shushangman, shaobaishi 忍生面少拜識 (shuhshehngmiahn shaobaishil) It is an honor to meet you: YQX 1668.6
shutu nenya 寬途 (shutul nehnya) To scrawl or scribble carelessly: MDT 28.13
shutuo 做著 (shutuo) To do carelessly or inaccurately: DXX 65.11
shuiyi 叁尾 (shuwei) “Rat’s tail” (a configuration on the dice): YQX 150.13
shuxian 熟練 (shuxialn) Skilled; well-tried; accustomed to (xian = ushman or 熟): WB 962.16. See also shu ～
shuxin 舒心 (shuxin) 1. Willingly, gladly: YQX 536.6.2. Gratified, satisfied: YQX 1139.14. Also xinshu ～
shuyao 留藥 (shulyaoh) To buy medicine: PPJ 134.2
shuyong 留佣 (shuyong) Scribe hired to copy written material: YFG 8.3
shuye'r dapotou 树葉兒打破頭 (shuyehr dapohoul) To be excessively cautious (fearful that a falling leaf will injure the head): WB 64.3. Also touchou shuye’r da ～愁 ～～～
shuyun liieyue 梳雲掠月(shuyun liieyue) See shulielie
shuzhang 束杖 (shuzhang) To rescind an order to punish: YQX 34.1

shu'zhong ziyou qian'zhongsu 章中自有千锺粟 (shuzhong ziyou qianzhongsu) To obtain wealth and official position through study: YQX 1718.9

shuabao 刷鮫 (shuabao) To groom (a horse): WB 902.18

shuadou 要斗 (shuadoou) See shuaxi

shuajuán 刷卷 (shuajuahn) To inspect records; review legal cases (to brush off scrolls): YQX 1511.19

shua'letou 骥了頭 (shuauletoul) To risk one's head: WB 47.10

shua'z (shuaaz) To have fun: YQX 45.6. Also shua'r ～兒 (shuaraar) See shua'z

shuaxi 刷喜 (shuaxi) To make jokes; play games, indulge in amusements: YYCD 609. Also shua'z ～兒 (shuanyaar) See shuaxi

shuaxinghe'r ㄔㄨㄚㄒㄧㄥฆㄧㄍㄦ (shuaxingher) Children's game of casting almond-meat halves on the ground: LU 306

shuaxuan 刷眩 (shuaxuan) To make a sweeping search for beauties for the palace harem: YQX 1.16

shua'z 子 (shuazzi) To have fun: YQX 45.6. Also shua'z ～兒 (shuazaar)

shua'z qudao 霧了頭 (shuaquhdou) Rebus for penis (= ㄔㄨㄚ ㄗㄢ): QYSQ 264.2

shuazhao 刷照 (shuazhao) To review (documents, records) (to brush off and expose to light): YQX 1512.3

shuazi 刷子 (shuazii) Wastrel; frequenter of brothels: YQX 1135.16

Shuang jieyuan

shuai 拾 (shuai) 1. To latch a door: WB 290.9. 2. A door latch: SHZ c4

shuachu 拾補 (shuachuh) To bind, tie: MZJ 204.5

shuantou 拾頭 (shuantoul) To cradle the head: YQX 18.37

shuanzhuang 拾裝 (shuanzhuang) See yaozhuang

shuan 門 (shuan) 1. To latch a door: WB 290.9. 2. A door latch: SHZ c4

shuang 拾 (shuang) “Two Quacks Raise Cain” (a comic yuanben skit): WB 295.19. See also kefan

shuang-e 眉 (shuangle) Bare knife or sword blade: MZJ 336.6

shuang-e 雙蛾 (shuangle) Fig. Eyebrows (a pair of moths): MZJ 367.5

shuanghao 拾毫 (shuanghao) Chinese brush (made of white hairs): YQX 96.11

Shuang Jian 雙鴻 (shuang jian) Hero of a Yuan love story (his lover, the courtesan Su Xiaozong 蘇小生, was sold by the madam to a tea merchant. Shuang traveled far to find her): YQX 196.15. Also Shuang tongshu ～同叔, or ～通叔, Shuang Jieyuan ～解元, Shuanglang [zi] ～郎子弟, or Shuangsheng ～生. See also CRUMP 184–87

shuangjian 雙 銃 (shuangjian) Dual maces (martial arts weapons).

Shuang jieyuan 雙解元 (shuangjieyuahn) See Shuang Jian
Shuanglang [zidi] 217  shuiu [dachang]

shuichengwang 誰承望 (shuichengwang)  Who would have expected?: WB 2.10
shuichuang 水箱 (shuichuang) Steamer tray; rack in a steamer: WB 130.9
shuidabing 水箱 (shuidabing) Variety of griddlebread made with cooked wheat: YQX 1009.18
shui'di nagua 水低納瓜 (shui'di nagua)  See shui'i nagua
shuiguanyinpen 水銀 água (shuiguanyinpen) Water pitcher and silver basin (items high officials take on travels: YQX 549.9. Also shuiguanyinpin
shuiguanyinpin 水銀瓶 (shuiguanyinpin) See shuiguanyinpin
shuihang 誰存放 (shuihang) 1. Where?; in what place?: YYCD 776. 2. Who?: YQX 256.17
shuihui 水護衣 (shuihui) Bathrobe: YQX 153.2

shuihundun 睡純 (shuihundun)  To sleep soundly: YQX 725.5
shuihuo 水火 (shuihuo) Mutual antagonism: THS 54.5
shuihuo aojian 水火熬煎 (shuihuo aojian) Uirination and defecation: MZJ 355.11
shuiji (shuiji) 水雞 Frog: YQX 696.10
shui'jia 誰家 (shui'jia) Where?; in what place?: YQX 989.17
Shuijianxiansheng 水鑑先生 (shuijianxiansheng) Sima Hui 司馬徽, sage hermit of the Three Kingdoms period: WB 61.16
Shuijinggong 水晶宮 (shuijinggong) 1. Underwater palace of the Dragon King: YQX 308.21. See also Haicang 2. Palace on the moon: DXX 110.12
shuijingqiu 水晶球 (shuijingqiu) 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
shuju 水局 (shuju) Brothel: YQX 1257.16
shuikuang 誰匡 (shuikuang) Who would think that?: LU 580
shui'li nagua 水里納瓜 (shui'li nagua) Fig. Incompatible; out of tune with the surroundings: YQX 980.12. Also shui'di nagua
shui'linqin 深林 (shui'linqin) Deep sleep: MDT 99.3
shui'linqin 深臨 (shui'linqin) Deep sleep: MDT 99.3
shuikuang 誰想 (shuikuang) Fig. Who would think that?: LU 580
shuilu 水陸 (shuilu) Food produced in water and on land: YQX 92.19
shuilu dajiao 水陸大醮 (shuilu dajiao) Dao. Sacrificial feast of the fruits of land and water offered to dead souls: YANG I 165.7
shuilu [dachang] 水陸道場 (shuilu dachang) Budd. Sacrifice to spirits of the dead on land and water: YQX 1415.10. Also shuilu zhaiyi ~ 祈儀, shuilu fahui ~ 法會
shuilu fahui 水陆军会 (shuiluh faahuih)
See shuilu [daochang]
shuilu zhaiyi 水陆军机 (shuiluh zhaiyi) See shuilu [daochang]
shuimi wujiao 水米无交 (shuimii wuljiao) To have no relationship or contact:
YQX 675.2
shuipu hua' r 水樋花儿 (shuipu huar)
Fig. Baby: YQX 128.2
shuiqun fengdai 水群风带 (shuiqun fengdaih) Motions of the dance: THS 234.13
shuishuo 水深说 (shuishuo) To persuade to action: WB 743.15
shuiyan lanqiao 水眼捞巧 (shuiyian lanqiao) See lanqiao shuiyan
shuiyi 睡筵 (shuiyih) To talk in the sleep (yi = 睡): YQX 151.16
shuiyin guanyuxia 水银五金 (shuiyin guanyuxial) To embalm with mercury: YQX 360.2
shuiyun tiao'r 水运条儿 (shuiyun tiaolr) Shiny satin sash: DXX 67.13
shuo 撒 (shuo) Also pronounced biao
shuo 說 (shuo) Also pronounced shui
shuo 撒 (shuooh) To stick in the ground; erect, set up; hang out: YQX 847.20
shuobao'r 撒苞儿 (shuobaoor) To swindle by "bait and switch" tactics: YQX 805.20.
Also chuobao'r 戳 ~ ~
shuobei 说背 (shuobeih) To contradict; speak contrarily: MZJ 547.8
shuobi [xunjie] 捲筆巡街, 蝦 ~ ~ (shuohbii xulinjie) To dash off verses and peddle them in the streets: WB 34.21
shuoguan' z 说關子 (shuoguanz) To intercede, plead for someone: WB 10.13
shuohaikou 说海口 (shuohaikou) To boast: YQX 1428.6
shuohua 说化 (shuohua) To convince, persuade: XZY 186.2
shuohua buyingkou 話語不應口
(shuohuah buhyihngkoou) To fail to keep a promise: WB 311.7
shuomeihong 说媒紅 (shuomeihholng) To reward a matchmaker with a tip: WB 304.5
shuotiao 说调 (shuotiao) To win to one' s side: DXX 146.13
shuotou 说透 (shuotouh) To explain: LZY 113.10
shuoyan 說言, ~醼, ~ (shuohyaan) See huyan
shuozui'r 说嘴儿 (shuozuiir) To lie; boast: YANG 1213.16

si

si 席 (si) 1. Fool, idiot (literally, "servant, menial"): YQX 1503.8. 2. Mutual or reciprocal (before verbs): YQX 19.7
sibai 私白 (sibai) Aside to the audience: HUJI III 79.15
sibai sibing 四百四病 (sibabi sibihng) All varieties of diseases: YQX 707.8
siban'r 四般儿 (sibannr) Budd. Four vices: alcohol, jiuj 酒; sex, se 色; greed, cai 財; and anger, qi 氣: YQX 142.9
siban'zhe 席般着 (sibanzhee) To keep someone company: DXX 119.10
sibipin 四壁贫 (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 去 ~ 起 (sichen)  To follow; accompany: YQX 1256.13
sichong 四行 (sichong)  Important crossroad intersecting the four cardinal directions: WB 58.3
sida shenzhou 四大神洲 (sida shenzhou)  Budd. Four great continents surrounding Mt. Sumeru: Nanzhan buzhou 南赡部洲, Dongsheng shenzhou 東勝洲, Xiniu huozhou 西牛貢洲, Beiju luchou 北俱盧洲: WB 74.1
sidiu sida 去丢 打 (sidiu sida)  To get into a fight: YQX 689.7
siquiang 四堵墙 (siquiang)  Phony silver (has lead in the center): YQX 35.16
s'i'duihui死堆灰 (s'i'duihui)  See si'meiteng
sier 死儿 (sier)  See xiaosier
sifang 司房 (sifang)  Clerk of courts: YQX 635.16
sifen 思粪 (sifen)  To need to defecate: YANG I 302.9
sigan 前赶 (sigan)  To pursue: MZJ 217.1
sigion 司公, ~ 功 (sigion)  Yamen clerk: LZY 71.7
siguosijiu 前搞 扮 (siguosijiu)  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
sihezao 坏合躁, ~ 连 (sihezao)  To deride cruelly: DXX 166.9
siheng 坏嗜 (siheng)  To joke with, play tricks: FANGYAN suppl. 17. Also kaiheng 闖～
sihu 司户 (sihu)  Census officer at the county level: MZJ 51.6
silienglian
siliang 四 粒 (siliang) Tiny bit, small amount: YQX 616.6
silibi 死 临 逼 (silibi) Severe persecution or exploitation: YQX 848.14
sii'linjin 死 临 激 (sii'linjin) See sii'linqin
sii'linqin 死 临 侵, 噁 (sii'linqin) In shock; frozen or paralyzed with fear, anxiety, or depression: YQX 1054.13; motionless, lifeless; dumbfounded: YQX 1660.15; WB 305.3. Also sii'linqin.
silinbi 西灵 (silinbi) Severe persecution or exploitation: YQX 616.6
silinbi 西灵 (silinbi) Severe persecution or exploitation: YQX 616.6
si'linjin 西 林 激 (si'linjin) See si'linqin
si'linqin 西 林 侵, 噁 (si'linqin) 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 绳 纶 (silun) Imperial edicts: DXX 70.8
siluo 红 (siluo) To drag someone off: YQX 1605.3
siluo 红 (siluo) To be scoffed at, be taunted: WB 101.13
siluo 红 (siluo) To drag someone off: YQX 1605.3
siluo 红 (siluo) To drag someone off: YQX 1605.3
siluo 红 (siluo) To drag someone off: YQX 1605.3
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siluo 红 (siluo) To drag someone off: YQX 1605.3
siluo 红 (siluo) To drag someone off: YQX 1605.3
siqi bailai 坐 起 白 贸 (siqi bailai) See echa bailai
siqi 坐 贸 (siqi) To assault; go on the attack: WB 296.3
siqu 私 曲 (siqu) Selfish: WB 28.17
siquing 坐 着, ～ constitutional ~ (siquingdihng) To fix the eyes on: WB 268.12
siqufu 坐 育, ～ (siqufuh) To watch over, care for: MZJ 14.6
sishao 四 桀, ～ 稍 (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 别 路 (sisheng bielu) Destined to die: YQX 639.21
sishengjiao 死 生 交 (sishengjiao) Friends to the death: YQX 205.15
sisheshi 死 帅 (shishe) Dull, unconventional; weird: YQX 897.11
sishou 坐 守 (sishou) To be in each other's company: WB 101.13
sishui ruyu 强 红 貴 (sishui ruyu) Strong marital bond (as fish in water): YQX 1666.1
sisuan 取 绳 (sisuan) See suansi
sisui 坐 梦 (sisui) To die in defeat on the battlefield: LIDA III 666.13
sitaiju 坐 急 (sitaiju) To do one's best to raise; nurture: YQX 850.13
sitiantai 坐 天 台 (sitiantai) Head of the astronomical observatory: WB 299.15
siting 坐 蹦 (siting) To oppose: YQX 89.2
sixian 司 颯 (sixian) County official: YQX 825.7
sixiang 坐 向 (sixiang) To screen; give improper protection: YQX 133.12
sixiangtai 坐 向 躉 (sixiangtai) Living corpse!: YQX 866.3. Also sihu ~ 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}

Dipper): YQX 37.5. 3. Result, outcome; also, a future, a career: YQX 977.7

sixing 思省 (sixiing) To consider, reflect on: HUJI III 27.6

sixi 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 私子 (siyazi) 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 綿竹肉 (sizhulou) Strings, flutes, and song: YFG 197.6

sizhuang 席撞 (sizhuang) To meet, encounter: MZJ 281.8

song

song 送 (sohng) To end a life: WB 59.19

songdudu 請築築 (sohngduudu) To mutter and grumble: DXX 68.4

songduan 送斷 (sohngduahng) To send away; cut off relations: DXX 122.12

songfeng 松風 (songfeng) Variety of tea: DXX 11.2

songfo songdao xitian 送佛送到西方 (sohngfoh sohngdaoh 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 yingxīn 送舊迎新 (sohngjiuh yingxīn) Prostitution trade (welcome a new lover once the old one’s money is gone): YQX 1003.9

songkuan 鬱鬱 (songkuan) Prosperous, well off: YQX 215.19

songlao 松醪 (songlao) Light yellow wine made from pine pitch: THS 80.3. Also song-huanian ~ 花釀

songlu 送路 (sohnglou) To see someone off on a journey (by treating them to wine or a gift): YQX 61.8

songnüke 送女客 (sohngnüke) For brothers or uncles to escort a bride to her husband’s home: YQX 9.16

songnuan touhan 送暖偷寒 (sohngnuan touhan) To play the pimp (run errands and carry messages in the brothel): YQX 200.4. Also touhan songnuan ~ ~ ~

songqinzhen 送衾枕 (sohngqinzhen) To summon a prostitute for the night: THS 45.4

song'r 騏兒 (songr) Variety of kite or hawk: YQX 842.3

songsaang 鬱髳 (songsaang) To feel relief: YQX 299.21

songshoupa 送手帕 (sohngshoupah) General term for gift-giving: YQX 971.5

songyan 松煙 (songyan) Name for ink: DXX 87.7

sou

soucai 搜 猜 (soucai) To search: DXX 131.12

soushua 搜刷 (soushua) To be brought before the court: LZY 143.5
su

su 素 (su) To sweep; brush against; trail (gown along the ground): DXX 18.2

su 素 (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 (suhbianshih) Vegetarian boiled dumplings: MZJ 181.14

sucai 素才 (suhcaih) Intelligent, mentally quick: MZJ 299.15

suche baimai 速才白馬 (suhche bailmaa) Funeral cortège (white carriage drawn by a white horse, after Fan Shi 范式 of the Later Han, who travelled far to a friend’s funeral in such a carriage): YQX 1511.2

Su 素娥 (suhel) Chang E 嫦娥, the fairy maiden on the moon: MZJ 598.9

suer 俗耳 (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 (sujihng) Still, silent: MDT 55.8+

sujiu 素酒 (suhjiuu) Drunkenness that lasts till dawn: YQX 714.2

sululu 速碌碌 (suhluhluh) Sound of dirt clumps hitting the ground: YQX 1730.4

suluan 素鶴 (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 shil-yaang) To be raised in a privileged family (be fed on milk and honey) Also tangdui'll yang 糖堆裏～

sumushui 蘇木水 (sumuhshui) Cool drink made from the stock, leaves, and fruit of the cisu 茶蘇; also called guiren 柑荏: YQX 196.14

supengjiu 酥烹酒 (supengjiuu) Wine from heated koumiss of the border nomads: YQX 884.3

suqian 酥乾 (suqian) Tea flavored with koumiss: YQX 621.6

Su Qing 蘇卿 (su qing) See Shuang Jian

surong 俗冗 (suroong) Everyday affairs: WB 62.6

su[ruan] 酥軟 (suraan) Weak, giddy; helpless to resist: YQX 200.8

sushui canfeng 宿水餐風 (suhshui canfeng) To suffer hardships of travel: PPJ 182.6

.susu 酥酥 (suhshuh) Sounds of falling leaves and petals; also, quivering, vibrations: WB 73.20

su’tou 素頭 (suhtou) Inn: YQX 8.7

Su Xiaoqing 蘇小卿 (su xiaooqing) See Shuang Jian

Su Xiao[xiao] 蘇小 (su xiaoxiaoo) Famous Qiantang 錢塘 prostitute during the Southern Qi 南齊 period: THS 19.4

suxin 素心 (suhxin) Frank and open: MZJ 519.5

suzhuangcan 宿莊軒 (suhzhuangcaln) 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 ~ 俟, suanzi ~ 子

suanfengqian 酥風欠 (suangfengqiahn) Impoverished; eccentric, pedantic (students or scholars): YQX 1533.14
suanhan 酸寒 (suanhan) Poor: YQX 1712.17
suanhuangjiu landoufu 酸黄蓝豆腐 (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
suanxi 酸酸, ~ (suanxi) Hoarse from weeping: YQX 1007.2. Also sisuan ~ ~
suanxian 酸馅 (suanxiahn) Vegetarian steamed buns: YQX 584.1
suanzi 酸子 (suanzii) See suanding

sui

sui 递 (suih) As one wishes: WB 259.16
suichang 随倡 (suichahng) To follow a leader (as a wife obeys her husband): CSD 142.12
suichao 随朝 (suichao) To serve the throne as an official: YQX 842.2
suichen 随趁, ~ (suichen) To follow, accompany: YQX 101.18
Suijun 墅君 (suijun) Planet Jupiter (an unlucky star): YQX 544.14
suilii bama 随驄把馬 (suilii baamaa) See liqian mahou
suishun 随顺 (shishuhn) To go along with wishes, give in (as a woman obeys her husband): YQX 128.13
suixi 随喜 (suixii) Budd. To visit a temple: DXX 5.10
suixiaot 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 随衙聽候 (suilya tinghou) To stand by in readiness for the court to reconvene (court instructions for all persons involved in a case): YQX 1508.16

suiyuanguo 随缘過 (suilyualnguoh) To accept fate: WB 895.14

sun

sun 损 (sun) Extremely, very (after verbs it functions like 殃 or 肇): YQX 1060.18
sunbao 筠剥 (sunbao) To strip off (clothing): LZY 55.1. Also xuanbao 項 ~, xianbao 續 ~. See also xibao
suntiao 筠條 (suntiao) Youthful person; years of youth, beauty, and vigor: YQX 1502.19
sunzhi 孫枝 (sunzhi) Sons and grandsons; descendants: HUII II 17.6
sunzhi’jian 孫指間 (sunzhijian) See xunzhi’jian

suo

’suo 些 (sooh) Pat. Syll. Used like 今: YQX 1099.3
suo 索 (sooo) 1. Must; necessary; should: YQX 3532. 2. Tow rope for boats (See also dun 彈)
suobu 索逋 (suobu) To dun for a debt: MZJ 384.5
suo’chen 皎趁, ~ (suo’chen) 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 xunci 索垢尋疵 (suogouh xulnci) To make trouble for nothing: YQX 115.1
suohe 索合 (suoheel) Absolutely must; also, absolutely necessary: YQX 945.2
suohu taba 陈元达 who chained himself to a tree: YQX 6.9
suosong 咄送 (suosohng) To stir up mischief (=憤 or 愤): LZY 20.5
suosuan 所算 (suosuahn) To scheme against; plot against; kill: YQX 851.18
suotaba 莎塔八 (suotaaba) Mong. Drunk: WB 42.2. Also suodaba ~搭~, suotuoba 錮陀~, suohu taba 錮胡塌~, 鍘忽塌把
suotiao 喘調, ~挑 (suotiaol) See tiaosuo
suotu 所圖 (suotul) See kuitu
suotuoba 錮陀八 (suotuolba) See suotaba
suoxing 索性 (suoxihng) 1. Refreshing: YQX 240.11. 2. Straight to the point; clear-cut: PPJ 17.10
suozhuolao 睦喼老 (suozhuohlao) Pejorative for a foreigner: MCT 230.7

suohu taba 錮忽塌把.~胡~八 (suohu tabaa) See suotaba
suopo suopo 姿姿姿姿 (suopol suopol) See posuo mosuo
suqiang 索強 (suooqialng) 1. To compete, contend 2. To intimidate: PPJ 87.1
suqiangru 索強如 (suooqialngru) Preferable to, better than: YQX 1204.12. Also suqiangsi ~似, shaqiangru 熱~~, shaqiangsi 熱~似, saiqiangru 賽~~, shengqiangru 勝~~suqiangsi 索強似 (suooqialngsih) See suoqiangru
suoshi 所事.~是 (suoooshih) Everything; anything; whatever thing or matter: YQX 5.14
suoshi 索是 (suoooshih) 1. Truly; extremely (like然~); WB 503.5. 2. Certainly; also, must: YQX 535.9
suoshu 錮樹 (suoooshuh) Cowardly act to avoid risk to one’s life (after Chen Yuanda

suopo suopo 姿姿姿姿 (suopol suopol) See posuo mosuo

suosong 咄送 (suosohng) To stir up mischief (=憤 or 愤): LZY 20.5
suosuan 所算 (suosuahn) To scheme against; plot against; kill: YQX 851.18
suotaba 莎塔八 (suotaaba) Mong. Drunk: WB 42.2. Also suodaba ~搭~, suotuoba 錮陀~, suohu taba 錮胡塌~, 鍘忽塌把
suotiao 喘調, ~挑 (suotiaol) See tiaosuo
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suozhuolao 睦喼老 (suozhuohlao) Pejorative for a foreigner: MCT 230.7
ta
ta 它 (ta) 1. He, she, it (used like 他): YQX 726.8. 2. Pat. Syll. (See also ta 他)
ta 他,它 (ta) Pat. Syll. (i.e., 他個, 他這,他那): WB 28.14
ta 腳 (ta) To wear slippers without backs, or with the backs trampled down: YQX 989.12

tabasi 塌四八 (tabashii) Inferior; clumsy; also, a quack: WB 428.18. Also zabasu

tabiao 塌膘 (tabiao) To lack nutrition; to decline in health for lack of food (horses): YQX 1727.12

tacha 腳查 (tahchal) To trample on; oppress; insult: YANG I 458.5

tachang 腳場 (tachhaang) To dance: ZXZY 18.2

tacuan 踏冠 (tahucahn) To dance; perform: CLS 319.3

taduan xianjiao 踏斷線脚 (tahduahnh xiahnjiaaio) To break a contract; sever relations: WB 71.4

tafang 塌房 (tahfang) Warehouse: YQX 214.15

tafangshuo 他方說 (tahfangshuo) See tafang yanyu

tafang yanyu 他方言語 (tahfang yalnyuu) Lies, insincere talk: DXX 104.4. Also tafangshuo～～說
tagang budou 徒罡步斗 (tahgang buhdoou) Dao. Ceremony of pacing the stars of the Big Dipper: MZJ 611.9

tagoushi 踏狗屎 (tahgooshii) To cut in on a friend’s prostitute: YQX 1431.2

tagouwei 踏狗尾 (tahgoouweei) To practice extortion or blackmail: YQX 932.21. Also chuogouwei 啃～～
tagu 塔鼓 (taaguuu) Hand drum with a handle: ZXZY 187.4
talao 塌撈 (talaol) Clumsy, inferior: FANGYAN 37
tamen 踏門 (tahmen) To come calling: YQX 883.11
taniang 他娘 (tanialng) See niang
taqu 咀曲 (tahuqu) To sing and dance: YQX 299.13

tasa 塌撒 (tahsah) Inferior, of low quality: YRZJ 95.3

tashui 他誰 (tahshui) Who? (ta is meaningless): YQX 1508.2

tata 踏踏 (tahtah) Sound of rapid footsteps: WB 56.2
	tazhuma 踏竹馬 (tahzhulmaa) See shanma

tai
tai 臺. 台 (tail) See Yushitai 御史臺
taibao 太保 (taibao) See taipu
taichangsi 太常寺 (taichalngsi) Chief of Rites at the imperial ancestral clan temple: THS 23.3
	taidie 擡迭 (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 (taiguulii) See dagu['li]
taihai (tailhail) 擟孩, 胎孩, 台孩
See taike

taihou 崩候 (tailhouh) Your Honor (like
taiduan ~ 崩端): SQX 128.3

taihui 胎譯 (tailhuih) Milk-name for a
nursing baby: WB 817.6

taijian 太君, 台君 (taihjianh) For Your
Honor’s consideration (conventional opening
in letter writing): WB 68.15. Also
taizhao ~ 照

taiju 擟舉, 椋 (tailjju) 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 太君 (tailjun) Title of
respect for elderly women in official
position or for someone’s mother: YRZJ
113.10

taike 擟頌 (tailke) Lofty, imposing, impres-
sive, dignified: DXX 67.14. Also
taihai ~ ~, ~ 孩, 台孩

taiping cheler 太平車兒 (tailpilingcher) Huge transport wagon requiring
many animals to pull it: DXX 139.9

taipu 太 僕 (tailpu) Honorable title for
bandits and strong men: YQX 1518.15;
also, keeper of the imperial horses and
carriages; servant at a temple; sedan chair
or coffin bearers. Also taibao ~ 保

taisa 擟撒 (taiisa) To stiffen up: LU 615

taishan 太山 (tailshan) Honorable for a
wife’s father (= 泰 ~): WB 39.12

taishe 擟输 (tailsheh) To raise: YQX
470.8

tai sheng 壤省 (tail sheeng) See Yu-
shitai, sheng

taishi 太師 (tailshi) Budd. Elderly learn-
ed monk; abbot: DXX 10.12

taishu-an 擟書案 (tailshuahn) To
open the court for business (carry in the
Magistrate’s desk): YQX 1515.1. See also
zaiya renma ping-an.

taitai 台台 (tailtail) Pat. Syll. Like tra-
la in a song: DXX 44.10. Also 'haihai 哈
哈

taitie 擟貼 (tailtie) To give meticulous
care; assist: WB 14.18

taixing 台星 (tailxing) Six stars that
make up the constellation Ursa Major,
usually called Santaixing 三 ~: MZJ
534.1

Taizhenfei 太真妃 (tailzhifenfei) Reli-
gious name for Yang Guifei (she was once a Daoist nun): DXX 104.8

taizhao 崩照 (tailzhaoh) See taijian

taihuo or 擟桌兒 (tailhuor) To lay the
table for a banquet: YQX 883.11

tan

tan 弹 (tan) Also pronounced dan

tanbao 弹包 (tanbaoh) See baotan

tanbei xizuiren 貪杯惜醉人 (tanbeixi-
ziuiren) The alcoholic empathizes with
the drunk: YQX 200.14

tanbo 弹剎 (tanbo) See baotan

tancao 擟槽 (tancao) Name for the pipa
c琵琶: YQX 1705.9

tanchangchi 擟場 吃 (tanchangchi)
To eat in a leisurely manner: YQX 38.18

tanhua 氣花 (tanhuahua) Udumbara tree
(has neither flowers nor fruit): MZJ 337.8

tanhuan[chu] 氣荒處 (tanhuanchuah)
In haste; all of a sudden: YQX 645.6

tanjie 嘆嘆 (tanjie) See tanxu

tankongxue 掃空禪 (tankongxue) To
talk nonsense: YQX 662.11

tankou 擟口 (tankou) Man’s lips red
dened with makeup (Tang dynasty custom): WB 200.9

tanlang 貓狼 (tanlangh) Vicious wolf
(pursues prey relentlessly): MZJ 367.5
**tanglang** 檀郎 (taotlalng) Darling (woman’s term for a lover): MZJ 33.9

**tansan** 蒙蒙 (taansan) See dansan

**tanshiren** 探事人 (tanshghren) Spy: SHZ c66, c67. Also tanxiren ～细～; xitanren 细～～

**tantang daohuo** 探湯蹈火 (tantang daohhuoo) Intrepid (brave heat and walk through fire): THS 220.14

**tanxiren** 探細人 (tanxihreln) See tanshiren

**tanxian** 諧善 (talnxiahn) To praise, compliment: WB 871.6

**tanxin** 檀信 (talnxihb) Budd. 1. Religious faith 2. Devotee, almsgiver: YQX 1338.2. Also tanzhe ～越

**tanxu** 檀歎 (taahnxu) Alas!; also, to sigh: XST 305.5. Also tanjie ～嗟

**tanyang** 諧揚 (talnyalng) To proclaim; propagate: WB 931.17

**tanyue** 檀越 (talnyueh) See tanxin

**tanzhua’r** 探爪兒 (tanzhuaaar) Clutching, grasping: YQX 676.20

**tang** ～

tang ～ (taang) To recline, lie down (= 躺): WB 313.4

tang 湯 (tang) To touch; come in contact: DXX 65.7. Also dang 謂

tangcha 鍋叉 (taangcha) See dangcha
tangdui’li yang 糧堆裹養 (tangduilli yang) See sumi shiyang

tangfeng 湯風 (taangfeng) To brave wind; meet an enemy head on: WB 9.18. Also dangfeng 謂～盪～
tanghouguan 堂候官, ～後～ (taanghouhguan) Chief steward of a high official: YQX 1558.19

tangjin 唐巾 (talngjin) Scholar’s cap (modeled after one worn by a Tang em-

**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** 諧 באזור (taolliikai fengyuushai) Fig. Bloom of youth quickly fades (once the peach and pear bloom, the wind and rains begin: YQX 883.8

**tao**
Also wuwu taotao ~ ~ 沖洲, wuwu tengteng ~ ~ 腾騰, tengteng wuwu 腾騰 ~ ~
taotou 套首 (taoltoul) Halter, harness, bridle: YQX 527,9. Also taoxiang ～頸
taoxianqi 淪朝氣 (taolxialnqih) See xiantaoqi
taoxiang 套項 (taohxiahng) See taotou
taoxie 淥寫, ~寫, 陶瀉 (taolxise) To pour out the feelings: DXX 12.13

te

te 武 (teh) Also pronounced tui
te'de 特的, ~地 (tehde) Unexpectedly:
	WB 13.4
tegu'il 衛古裏, ~故, ~故, ~骨 ~

teleng leng[teng] 武楞楞騰 (teh-
	leng leingteling) Sound of beating wings:
MZJ 123.3; flutter of cloth or paper: WB
	269.4
temuhu 武目呼 (tehmuhu) Perverse;
stupid: MZJ 190.13
tete 武忒 (tehteh) Pounding of the heart:
YQX 1162.18
teteng 武勝 (tehtelng) To use up, ex-
haust: LU 200

teng

tengchan'r 藤纏兒 (telngchalnr) Hair
ornament made of twisted gold or silver:
WB 8.5
teng'de 聲的 (telngde) Unexpected: YQX
	1122.1
tengpai 藤牌 (telngpaihl) See pengpai
tengteng wuwu 聲騰兀兀 (telngt-
	eling wuwhuwhu) See taotao wuwu
tengxian 聲轟 See xianteng

ti

ti 别 (ti) Especially, particularly: YCJS 384
See also tituanluan
ti 帶 (tih) To have a predilection for: MZJ
49.4
tiba 提拔 (tilbal) To rescue, save: YQX
1122.10
tibi 題筆 (tilbii) To earn a living selling
poems or writings: YQX 103.17
tican 提參 (tilcan) To admit faults to a
superior: HUJI III 101.12
.tichou tuchuai 剌抽禿描 (tichou-
chuai) See .tichou tushua
.tichou tushua 刺抽禿描 (tichou tu-
shua) To roll the eyes; look up and down,
size up: YQX 642.8. Also .tishou tushua
~ 收, ~, 跳收, ~, .tichou tuchuai
~ ~ ~ 揣, .tushua ~ ~, yantushua
眼 ~ ~, .titou tushua ~ 透, ~
tidang 替當 (tihdang) To substitute for;
replace: YQX 756.6
.tideng 削燈 (tideng) To trim a lamp
wick: YQX 1512.17
.tideng 踏蹬 (tideng) To stroll about; ride
around: YQX 218.2. See also titeng
tidiao 提調 (tildiaoh) To administrate;
oversee: WB 318.16
.tidiaoguan 提調官 (tildiaohguan) Ad-
ministrator in the Examination Bureau:
MZJ 298.12
tiduo 提助 (tilduo) 1. To aid, rescue:
YQX 1029.8. 2. To mention: YQX
915.14
.tifang 體訪 (tiifaang) To personally con-
duct an inquiry; investigate: YQX 1668.14
.tihang 梯航 (tihaalng) See tishan hanghai
tihe liaofeng 刺蝎撩蜂 (tihe liaofeng) Fig. To stir up trouble (pick out grubs and stir up bees): YQX 513.2

tiliou 梯己, 体~ (tiiji) See tixihi

tiji 梯己. 体~ (tiiji) 1. Personally attached to, in the personal service of: SHZ c28. 2. Personally, in person: YQX 239.12. 3. Private, personal: YQX 1440.10. Also tiki 梯气

tijihuah 體己話 (tijihuah) Confidential conversation: YQX 239.12. Also tijihuha 梯气~

tijiqian 體己錢 (tijiqian) Private savings: YQX 1440.10. Also tijiqian 梯气~

tiju 帶酒 (tiju) Drunk, sotted: YQX 883.2

tikong 捻控 (tikong) Local official during Yuan times in command of mounted archers: YQX 413.6

tilaoguan 捻牢官 (tilaoguan) See tiaolguan 捻牢官

tiayu 捻牢押獄 (tiaoyu) Prison guard, jailor: YQX 641.4. Also tiaoguan 捻牢官~~官

tili 捻離 (tili) To raise up, pick up: LZY 148.9

.tiliululuan 別良禿樂 (tiliululuan) See .tiululuan 捲流

tiling hehao 提鈴喝號 (tiling hehao) See hehao tiling 捲流

.tiliululuan 別留圖歡 (tiliululuan) See .tiululuan 捲流

tiliululuan 別留禿, 疑留~~~留~~留~~留 (tiliululuan) See .tiululuan, ,yili wulu

tiliululuan (tiliululuan) 別留禿

1. Round and full, rotund (shapes): WB 801.8. 2. Rotating, spinning; rolling (eyes): WB 425.1. 3. Swirling (snowflakes in a storm): WB 359.14. 4. Circular (unclear speech or unintelligible talk) Also .tiululuan ~ ~圖歡 .tiululuan ~ ~ 疑留~留~~留~~留~~留 .tiululuan 捲流~~良~樂

timai 提賣 (timai) To peddle on the street: MZJ 186.13

timu 東眉 (timu) A copy: YQX 204.14

timzhengming 東眉正名 (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 梯氣, 梯~ (tiqui) See tiji

tiqihuah 梯氣話 (tiqhuhua) See tijihuha

tiqiqian 梯氣錢 (tiiqihan) See tiqiqian

tiqaoren 頭橋人 (tiqaoren) 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 揀頭廝摔 (tirentou sishuai) See yangrentou sishuai

tise 齡色 (tiseh) Beauty: LU 568

tishan hanghai 梯山航海 (tishan hanghai) To make a long journey: YQSC III 462. Also tishang ~ ~, hangt~ ~

tisheng 捲省 (tisheng) To alert; remind: YQX 1363.2

tishou tushua 揀收廝煀 (tishou tushua) See .tishou tushua 揀收廝煀

tishu 捲督. 堆~ (tishu) Arching, raising (eyebrows): WB 78.6

titaitou 剝胎頭 (titaitou) To give an infant its first haircut: YQX 1114.20
titan 體探 (titaihn) To seek personally: YQX 881.6

titeng 契騰, 踏 ~ (titeln) To ruin, spoil; squander; lay waste: YQX 136.19. Also tideng 踏蹬

titian 梯天 (titian) To earn a degree: YFG 77.16

titian nongjing 踏天弄井 (titian nohngjiing) To wreak havoc: YQX 217.12

.titou tushua 側透秃刷 (titouh tu-shua) See .tichou tushua

titou zhiwei 榨頭知微 (titoltou zhi-wei) Fig. Very smart and clever; perceptive: YQX 209.21. Also jiantou zhiwei , daotou zhiwei

titou 涎 (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 (tixishih) Personal matter: MZJ 315.5. Also tiji ~ 己, 體己, tieji 貼己

tixia 梯校 (tixial) Captain (military officer): SHZ c3

tixie liaofeng 削蠟蜂, ~蝨~~ (tixie liaofeng) See liaofeng tixie

tixin zaikou 捷心在口 (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 捷刑肅政廉訪使 (tixilng suzhsheng lian-fangshii) Provincial surveillance office: YQX 1511.19

tixuedao 捷學道 (tixuedaoh) Office in charge of students and education: CHUANQI 70.21

tiyang 體樣 (tilyangr) Department, manner: YQX 796.4

tiyu chuanliu 捷魚穿柳 (tilyul chaudianlu) Happy and carefree (carry fish home on a willow branch): YQX 646.3

tiyu youyun 捷雨遊雲 (tihyuu you-yun) See youyun tiyu

.titu 踏透 (titutu) Sound of footsteps: MDT 256.3

tituanluan 剎透圖案, ~突 ~ (titualnlun) See tituanluan

tituanluan 剎圖案, ~樂 (titualnlun) Round and full (moon); bulging or wide open (eyes): YQX 1501.14. Also tituanluan 踏透~突~

tituo 捷 脫 (tituo) 1. To escape from bonds: XST 287.6. 2. To kick the bucket (escape life’s miseries): YYCD 996

tiw 竐問 (tiwehn) To inquire, ask: YQX 936.17

tixi 梯希事 (tixishih) Personal matter: MZJ 315.5. Also tiji ~ 己, 體己, tieji 貼己

tixia 梯校 (tixial) Captain (military officer): SHZ c3

tixie liaofeng 削蠟蜂, ~蝨~~ (tixie liaofeng) See liaofeng tixie

tixin zaikou 捷心在口 (tixin zaihkoou) To be nervous, apprehensive (heart in the mouth): WB 301.14

tiam 跳 (tiaan) To thrust out; jut out; stick up: YQX 583.9. Also chen 捷

tianban 天班 (tianbahn) High: CHUANQI 123.1

tianbu 天步 (tianbuh) Providence, the ways of Heaven: HUJI III 20.2

tiancang 天倉 (tiancang) Forehead: WB 24.6

tianchengcheng 天澄澄 (tianchehng-chelng) Clear skies: YQX 1269.6

tianchong 天衝 (tianchong) Military wagon with a mounted ladder for scaling walls: MDT 216.14

tianda 跳道 (tiadaoh) 1. Weather: YQX 1515.3. 2. Season; time:YQX 244.9. 3. Providence; divine justice; the will of Heaven: YQX 1374.20

Tiandingshen 天丁神 (tiandingsheln) Dao. Popular deity (one of the Liudingshen 六丁神): MZJ 704.14. See also Liudingshen

tianfang 捷房 (tianfalng) See tianzhuang
Tianfei 天妃 (tianfei) Water deity: MZJ 530.1

tiangang zhengfa 天罡正法 (tiangang zhenghafa) 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 恬淨 (tianjing) Spotlessly clean: DXX 65.1

Tianmo 天魔 (tianmol) Budd. One of four Maras, enemy of the Buddha (King of Hell before Buddha’ s 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 (tianpeng) Water sprite: DXX 52.2

tianqi 天氣 (tianqi) Time of day: WB 984.5

tianqin 田禽 (tianqin) To hunt: MZJ 246.4

tianshelang 田舍郎 (tianshelang) Farmer: WB 130.21

tiantiao 天條 (tiantiao) Court edicts or proclamations: HUJI III 101.5

tianxi 天喜 (tianxi) Lucky days (when certain days coincide with certain months): YQX 1504.20

tianxiang 天香 (tianxiang) Cassia tree on the moon: CSD 44.3

Tianzhen 天真 (tianzhen) Heavenly immortals: MDT 149.10

Tianzhuang 天裝 (tianzhuang) 1. To take a concubine: YQX 31.3. Also tianfang 房 2. To put on makeup: YQX 1228.16

Tiao 策 (tiao) See beijiao(’r)

Tiao 跳 (tiaoh) To go in haste: CLS 242.1

Tiaobaxi 調把戲 (tiaobaxi) See tiaobaxi

Tianxing 天刑 (tianxing) Physical defects (thought imposed by Heaven): YFG 31.2

tianxing shiqi 天行時氣 (tianxing shiqi) See tianxing

tianxing shiqi 天行時氣 (tianxing shiqi) See tianxing

Tianxing zhenghou 天行症候 (tianxing zhenghouh) See tianxing

tianyan rezan 甜言熱薦 (tianyan rezan) To pressure with sweet talk: YQX 1658.6

tianyang 天楊 (tianyang) Remote, vast, boundless (Heaven): WB 11.11

tianyuan fucou 天緣福耦 (tianyuan fucou) Heaven-destined marriage: YQX 25.10

tian'zhelian 膽着臉 (tian'zhelian) To be brazen; be thick-skinned: YQX 553.1

Tianzhen 天真 (tianzhen) Heavenly immortals: MDT 149.10

Tianzhuang 天裝 (tianzhuang) 1. To take a concubine: YQX 31.3. Also tianfang 房 2. To put on makeup: YQX 1228.16

Tiao 策 (tiao) See beijiao(’r)

Tiao 跳 (tiaoh) To go in haste: CLS 242.1

Tiaobaxi 調把戲 (tiaobaxi) See tiaobaxi
tiaobaixi 调百戏 (tiaolbaaxih) To perform acrobatics: YQX 1750.18. Also tiaobaxi～把～

tiaocha woci 挑茶斡刺 (tiaochal wohcich) See tiaosan wosi

tiaochun 耳聴 (tiaolchehn) Child, infant: WB 273.13

tiaochun liaozui 挑唇料嘴 (tiaacho-chuinhaiozhui) See tiao chun liao zui

tiaoci 調刺 (tiaolcih) To make trouble; cause a disturbance: YQX 114.3

tiaodong 調動 (tiaaodohng) To wave: YQX 238.4

tiaodou 挑鬚, ~逗, 調 (tiaao-dohou) 1. To entice; flirt with: DXX 86.12. 2. To challenge to battle; provoke a fight: WB 483.4. See also tuodou

tiaoфа 調發, ~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, ～賊, ～泛, 挑泛

tiaofan 調犯, ～賊, ～泛, 挑泛 (tiaolfaanh) See tiao fa. Also diaokan

tiaofeng tieguai 調風貼怪 (tiaofeng tieguaih) To curry favor; be in cahoots: YQX 1427.11. Also tieguai ～～

tiaofengyue 調風月 (tiaolfengyueh) To toy with romance: ZXZY 1.3

tiaohong 調哄 (tiaolahoong) To hoodwink, dupe: YQX 176.21

tiaojie 調節 (tiaoljie) To reprove, denounce: DXX 93.8. Also jietiao ～～, 調～

tiaokan 調侃 (tiaolkkaan) To ridicule, tease, make fun of; play tricks on: YYCD 778. Also diaokan 掉～

tiaonao [niangdan]調淫蠶旦 (tiaol-naol niahngdahn) To dally with prostitutes: LU 580

tiaonong 調弄 (tiaolnohng) 1. To dupe; make fun of: DXX 99.5. 2. To finger; play (musical instruments): YQX 1094.20.

tiaopi 皮 (tiaolpi) To practice cunning: YQX 1336.14

tiaopqiang moquan 跳墙摸圈 (tiaoh-qianq mohquan) To act like a thief on the lam: YQX 868.6

tiaorang 調誰 (tiaolrahn) To make compromises or concessions: WB 83.6

tiaosan wosi 調三幹四, ～～窩～ (tiaolsan wohsigh) To stir up trouble; find fault: YQX 187.13. Also tiaocha woci 挑茶～刺, woci tiaocha～刺, wanci tiao cha 刺刺挑茶

tiaoshudai 調書袋, ～～帶 (tiaolshudaiah) To show off book learning: YQX 88.20

tiaosuo 調唆, ～ (tiaosuo) To stir up, incite, instigate; sow dissension: YQX 1596.12. Also suotiao ～～, ～調

tiaosuo 跳索 (tiaohsuo) To walk a tightrope: CLS 232.8

tiao[taban 跳踏板 (tiaotabaan) To board a ship by the gangplank: YQX 1659.7

tiaota lunzha 跳塔輪柵, ～～鑷 (tiaotaa luhnzhahn) Feats of daring; also, to perform such feats (leap from pagodas and twirl swords): YQX 844.6

tiaotian juedi 跳天擺地 (tiaoh-tian juedih) To run and jump around (rowdy behavior of children): YQX 341.11

tiaoxuxiao 調虛象 (tiaolahuxiaoh) To dupe, hoodwink: YQX 1505.8

tiaoya liao chun 挑牙料唇 (tiaoyal liao chuhihn) To be contentious and argumentative: YQX 920.7. Also tiaochun liao zui～唇～嘴

tiaoyao 岩曉, 退～ (tiaolyaoh) High; steep; dangerous: MZJ 578.11

make fun of: DXX 99.5. 2. To finger; play (musical instruments): YQX 1094.20.
tie

tieba 銭柄 (tiebah) Hand grip on a bow (ba = 銭): LZY 72.4

tiebo 銭撥 (tiebo) Metal plectrum for the pipa 琵琶: CSD 61.2

tiecha 銭查 (tiechal) See tiezhu

tiedan 貼旦 (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 Jj, which is easily confused with 后, so that 后旦 and 貼旦 are terms for the same role. See also dan

tieguai 貼怪 (tieguaih) See tiaofeng
tieguuo yujia 銭裹榆枷 (tieguuoo yul-jia) Iron-framed elmwood cangue: DXX 164.10

tiehe zhiduo 銭褐直裰 (tieheh zhilduo) Buddy. Dark brown monk’s robe: DXX 39.9

tiejji 貼己 (tiejji) See tixishi

tiejji 銭騎 (tiejij) See tiema[r]
tiejianpan 銭煎盤 (tiejianpan) Fig. A prostitute (iron skillet capable of great heat): YQX 1254.19

tiejing 貼淨 (tiejihng) Secondary comic-villain role (male or female), a painted-face role type in Yuan dramas. See also jing

tiejjun[hu] 貼軍戶 (tiejjinhuh) Draftee who buys his way out of military service: YQSC 1 IV 444

tieliwen 銭里溫帖 ～ (tieeliwen) Mong. Head: ZHU 334; MDT 229.11

tieluo 銭落 (tieeluoh) Flask or bottle: YQX 1527.16

tiema[r] 銭馬兒 (tieemar) 1. Wind-chimes: YQX 13.2. Also tie’r ～, yuma’r

tiemao’r 銭茅兒 ～貓 ～ (tieemar) Iron hook used in firefighting: YQX 127.13

tiemianpi 銭面皮 (tieemianpil) Poker-faced: YQX 729.13

tie’r 帖兒 (tieer) See tie’z
tie’r 銭兒 (tieer) See tiema’r

tie’r gulai 銭兒古來 (tieerguhlai) Military weapon: MZJ 105.13
tiesaozhou 銭揷著 (tiesaaohouou) Wrecker of family and fortune: YQX 876.1

Tieshizun 銭世尊 (tieezhizun) Name for the Buddha: YCJ 48.10

tiesuojiangchen 銭鎖江沉 (tiesuoo jiangcheln) To be defeated in battle: MZJ 479.7

tiewodan 銭臥單 (tieewodan) Cold-hearted, hardened; also, fig. person of high principles (iron bed sheet): YQX 730.19

.tiexiexie 銭肩削 (tieexiehixture) See .dixiu dixie

tieyin 釴音 (tieyihn) See dianyin

tie’z 帖子 (tieez) 1. Note, letter: DXX 107.1. Also tie’r ～兒. See also hui’z 會 ～ 2. Summons; arrest warrant: YQX 844.21

tiezhengzheng 銭掙摻 (tiezhengzheng) Honest; staunch; strong: YQX 319.8

tiezhua 銭槌 (tiezhua) Metal club or baton: ZXZY 50.3. Also tiecha ～查

ting

TING 停, 挺 (tilng) 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 2. Leather belt: YQX 351.3.

tingman 2. Big spender; also, flush with money: YQX 264.13

tingtou 2. To be on equal footing, be well-matched: DXX 75.2

tingzhi 2. To buy: YQX 1506.10

tong

tongbao 2. To announce, inform: YQX 1147.8

tongchacha 2. To meet face to face (to hear your teachings; always used with the negative): WB 62.6.

tongdang 2. To spend the night with prostitutes: YQX 1258.4

tonggou 2. Boxing manoeuvre using the feet to knock someone down: LU 396

tonghuan 2. To agree; compromise: YQX 1107.20

tongman 2. Big spender; also, flush with money: YQX 264.13

tongman 2. Brass coinage
tongmoge 钞筒磨 (tolngmolgee) Fig. A prostitute (brass handle on a millstone): YQX 1254.20. See also yun
tongmozi 病莫支 (tolngmohzhi) To be in extreme distress: YANG I 410.8
tongnian 同年 (tongnialn) Graduates of the same year: MZJ 300.14
tongqin 病琴 (tolngqin) To share the same lot: YQX 405.15
tongren 病忍 (tolngreen) To regret deeply; deplore: YQX 637.15
tongshasha 病杀杀 (tolngshasha) See tongsheshe
tongshe 同舍 (tolngsheh) Fellow classmate: YQX 584.19. Also tongtang ~
tongsheshe 病设设 (tolngshesheh) Painful: SQX 3.20. Also tongshasha ~ 残残, tongchacha ~ 容容
tongshensan 通神散 (tolngshensan) Medicinal formula: WB 10.4. Also tongshensan ~ 聋聋

tongshengsan 通圣散 (tolngshengsan) See tongshensan
tongshu 通疏 (tolngshu) Discerning, wise: DXX 122.1
tongshun 通顺 (tolngshun) To obey, follow another’s wishes: YANG I 135.10
tongtai 通泰 (tolngtai) Wonderful, great: WB 300.12
tongtang 同堂 (tolngtang) See tongshe
tongtong 童童 (tolngtong) Sound of a drum: WB 44.12. Also tongdong 童童, pengfeng 汪汪, pengpeng 笨笨
Tongtuomo 铜驼陌 (tolngtuolmoh) Most opulent street in old Loyang, playground of rich young men: YQX 1651.3. Also Tongjie ~ 街
tongwandou 钞碗豆 (tolngwandou) Horny old man (frequents brothels); someone who never gives up: YQX 1432.7
tongyali 钞牙利 (tolngyali) Metal ratchet on a crossbow that controls the tension: DXX 45.8
tongzhi 同知 (tolngzhi) County or district vice prefect: YQX 193.2

tou 投, 頭, 坑 (toul) 1. To take “hair of the dog” (to cure hangover; =虤): YQX 388.20. 2. To go in the direction of, turn toward: YQX 1289.8. 3. To join; surrender to: YQX 1257.12. 4. On the one hand...on the other hand: See yitou ~
5. Toward, approaching: WB 662.5
touchou shuye’r da 头愁樹葉兒 (toulshoul shuhyehr dahu) See shuye’r dapotou
touci 头疾 (touci) Headache, throbbing head: YQX 252.2
touda 頭答, ~ 搭, ~ 達 (touldal) See touta
toudao 頭到, 投 (touldaoh) See tou- zh[de]
toudi 头抵, ~ 敵 (touldii) 1. Enemy, opponent: DXX 38.3. 2. Well-matched (for marriage): LZY 102.5. Also toudi ~ 對, ditou 對, ditou 敵 ~
toudui 頭對 (touldui) See toudi
toufeng 頭風 (toufeng) Scabs on the head: DXX 147.12
toufengchu 頭風處 (toufengchuh) When things fall through: YQX 1259.17
tougao 投告 (toulgaoh) To seek aid or support: DXX 48.10
touhan songnuan 偷寒送暖 (toulhan sohngnuan) See songnuan touhan
touhang 頭行 (toulhaling) Neck: WB 903.1
toujiaogai 頭角改 (touljiaogai) Fig. To pass the examinations (when a carp
toujingmo turns into a dragon, the change begins with the head: MZJ 302.5
toujingmo 偷晴抹 (toujingmoo) To steal a sweeping glance: YQX 898.12
toukou'r 頭口兒 (toukouoor) Animal (horses, oxen): YQX 47.8
tounaojiu 投醪酒. 頭～ (toulnaojiu) Wine flavored with meat and onions: YQX 48.14. Also nao'rjiu ～ 兒～
touqi 偷期 (touqi) Lovers’ rendezvous: LIDAI II 813.6
touqian 頭錢 (toulqian) 1. Game of chance (coins are cast and the number of “heads” and “tails” determines the winner): YQX 346.10. 2. Cut in gambling stakes
toushao 頭梢, ～稍 (toulshao) Hair (the head): YQX 1120.2
toushi 投事 (toulishi) To look for work: YQX 1280.2
toushou 投首 (toushou) To give oneself up; confess: WB 303.17
tousuo 投梭 (tousuo) To rebuff a man’s advances: DXX 145.5
touta 頭踏. ～踏 (toultaah) Insignia; parasol and banner bearers in the cortege of an official: YQX 1717.6. Also touda ～ 太, ~搭, ~達
toutingxiang 頭廰相, ～庭 (toultingxiang) High official (equivalent of prime minister): YQX 147.9
toutuo 投托 (toutuo) To seek aid or support: LZY 3.10
toutuo 頭陀 (toutuo) See xiaoxing'zhe and shi'zhe
touxian 投閒 (touxlxian) To punish an official by banishment to a remote post: THS 24.5
touxiang 偷香 (touxian) See qieyu touxiang
touxin 頭心 (toulxin) Bridge of the nose: YQX 645.6
touzu'r 頭緋兒 (toulzxhr) Cord or ribbon to bind the hair: DXX 67.12
touyang 投央 (touyang) To beg, entreat: YQX 110.1
touzha fanshen 頭扎番身 (toulzha fanshen) To fall forward, head striking the ground: DXX 166.10
tou'zhe 投者 (toulzhee) To cause to flare up (illness): WB 295.18
touzhil'[de] 投至的. ～得 (toulzhilrde) By the time; until: YQX 378.21. Also toudao ～ 到, 勵到
touzhi'shang 頭直上 (toulzhilshang) Overhead; atop the head: YQX 120.3
touzhi'shang 頭直上 (toulzhilshang)
tu 徒 (tul) See tuliu chizhang
tu'de 秃的 (tude) Suddenly, without warning: YQX 389.6
tudiao 秃髪 (tudiao) Baldheaded prick! (a monk): DXX 160.14
tudu 竄毒 (tudu) Sorrows and calamities (du = 災): YQX 1722.8
tuer 兒 (tuherl) Young, naive brothel patron. Also tugao'r ～羔～
tugao'r 兔羔兒 (tugaoor) See tuer
tugu 兔菇, 吐 ～ (tugu) See tuhu
tugudui 土骨堆 (tugudui) Round mound of earth: YQX 1401.9
tuguzi 塩沽子 (tuguzii) Butchers and wine merchants (degrading professions): YQX 957.21
tuhao 兔毫 (tuhhao) See Zhongshan yu-tuhao
tuhu 土户 (tuhhu) Gentry; official classes: YQX 864.12
tuhu 兔胡 (tuhhul) Jur. Belt on which carved items in jade, gold, and bone were suspended: YQX 901.15. Also tuo' 飛, 吐 飛, yu-tuhu 玉～, yutugu 玉～飛
tuji  瞒頹 (tuji) Capon: LU 497
tujia’z 吐架子 (tujiahz) Martial arts or acrobatic maneuver: WB 802.5. Also tumenhui ～門戶
tuju 土居 (tuju) Local inhabitants: YQX 326.16
tuke tan’z 土刻瀚子 (tukeh tanz) Impressions in the dirt (of struggle): YQX 585.20
tuku 土庫 (tuukuh) Tomb, grave: BKCD 218
tukui 圖虜 (tukui) See kuitu
tulai 圖藜 (tulaih) To engage in extortion or blackmail; incriminate falsely; deny knowing: YQX 669.17
tuliu chizhang 律流笞杖 (tulliul chizhahng) Punishments: penal servitude, banishment, caning with the light bamboo and the heavy bamboo: YQX 38.6
tulongji 增龍技 (tulolngjih) Fig. Useless skill or expertise (after three years of mastering the art of dragonslaying, to discover that dragons do not exist): LIDAI II 606.5	
tulü 禽騒 (tulül) Bald ass! (Buddhist monk): WB 317.10
tulü dizì haiér 禽騒弟子孩兒 (tulil dizii hailierl) Bald-ass whoreson! (Buddhist monk): WB 317.10
.tululu 土魯魯 (tuululuu) Sound of saliva or phlegm rattling in the throat: YQX 395.4
	
tumao dabo 兔毛大伯 (tuhmaol dahbol) Name of a dance in the puppet theater (performer perhaps wore rabbit’s fur): YK 96.6
	
tumenhu 吐門戶 (tuhmelnhu) See tujia’z
.tumo 突摩 (tumoh) See dumo
tumu’ba 土木八 (tumuubha) Uygh.
Cook: WB 921.15. See also ‘ba
tupi 茶毗,～毘 (tulpil) To cremate (usually monks): WB 959.19
tuping 土平 (tuupiling) To trample, destroy: WB 463.12
.tushua 禽刷 (tushua) See .tichou tushua
tusier 禽顔兒 (tusierl) Baldy! (Buddhist monk): DXX 44.3
tusu 墜蘇 (tusul) Plant used in winemaking: MZJ 308.11
tutan 塗炭 (tultahn) Suffering of the masses: WB 549.15
tutie 土鐵 (tutiee) Soft-shelled edible sea animal: LU 47
tutu chashi 禽禿茶食 (tutu chalshil) Mong. Food made of cooked wheat: WB 921.18. Also tutu mashi 禽禿麻～
tutu mashi 吐吐麻食 (tuhtulh mahlshil) See tutu chashi
tuyinian 徒一年 (tulinyinaln) One year of hard labor: YQX 845.8	
tuyu 土雨 (tuyuuu) Dust storm: DXX 36.2

tuzou wufei 走鳥飛 (tuhoou wufei) Fig. Fleeingness of time (the rabbit and crow live on the moon): MZJ 185.5

tuan 圍, 欄 (tualn) To guess, estimate; fathom: DXX 119.10. Also qingtuan 清～ (qìn erroneously 猫)
tuanbao 圍苞 (tualnbao) See caotuan-piao
tuanbiao 圍標 (tualnbiao) See caotuan-piao

tuanbo 圍剥 (tualnbo) See baotan
tuannian[shì] 團練使 (tuainliahshii) Regional military commander: LZY 72.4
	
tuannao 團茄 (tuainmaao) See caotuan-piao
tuannong 團弄,掻～ (tuainnohng) See tuannuo
tuannuo 团捣 (tuannuoh) To complete a task; manage successfully: ZHU 275. Also tuannong ~ 弄, 弄弄

tuannuo 搓 捣 (tuannuoh) To rub or stroke with the fingers: YYCD 405

tuanqi 圆 脈 (tuanqil) To crowd around, press in on: WB 926.2

tuansha 捧 沙, ~ 捧 (tuansha) See nuo-sha

tuanshan 圆衫 (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

tuanxiang nongfen 捧香弄粉 (tuanxiang nongfen) To dally with women: YQX 1413.10

tui! 咉 (tuih) Expresses contempt (like 唬): YQX 1514.21

tui 捨 (tui) To use as pretext or excuse: YQX 842.10

tui 退 (tuih) To pluck (chickens, ducks): WB 417.11

tui 顙, 腿, JoinColumn (tui) 1. Penis 2. Used in vulgar curses (~ 證候 “my goddamned physical condition”; ~ 嘴脣 “your fucking face”): DXX 160.13. Also diao

tuicheng 推稱 (tuicheng) To decline: YQX 1752.14

tuidi 推挺 (tuidii) See tuizu

tuijiao 悶焦, 顙 ~ (tuijiao) Tumultuous scenes; quarreling and wrangling: WB 348.20

tuiju 推拒 (tuijju) See tuizu

tuimian 推免 (tuimian) To refuse, shirk: LZY 10.6

tuimo 推磨 (tuimo) Fig. To cater to the whims of a prostitute (turn the grindstone); fetch and carry: YQX 1416.19

tuiqi 頜氣 (tuqi) To fall on bad luck; also, damn the luck!: YQX 887.4. See also tui

tuiren 歪怒 (tuiren) Too much like this: MZJ 367.5

tuiren 顛人 (tuijien) Stupid prick!: YQX 1417.12. See also tui

tuisu 推速 (tuisu) To refuse, decline: PPJ 113.10

tuisuo 頜侖 (tuisuo) Devil’s advocate: YQX 1009.6

tuitiao 推調 (tuijiao) To make excuses: YQX 666.3

tuixiing 腿挺 (tuixiing) Calf of the leg: WB 78.4

tuizhuan 推轉 (tuizhuan) To hand over (for execution or punishment): YQX 643.7

tuizu 推阻 (tuizu) To make excuses; refuse: XST 266.8. Also tuizu ~ 拒, tuidi ~ 抵

tum 吞, 咬 (tun) Idiotic, silly, crazy: FANGYAN 14

tunquan 豬犬 (tunquan) My sons (humble): YQX 807.10

tunta 囤塚 (tunta) To store up, hoard: YQX 44.16. Also dunta 頓 ~ , tingta 停 ~

tuntun’de 迂迂的 (tuntun’de) Slow; also, slowly: WB 304.13
tuo

tuo 唾 (tuoh) To spit (as a good faith sign in taking an oath): XST 288.8

tuobai huanli 脱白换绿 (tuobail 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 zaljuh) Martial arts dramas: WB 972.9

tuobu 拖步 (tuobuh) To cause someone troublesome effort or bother: LU 246

tuoda 大, 拖 ~, 託 ~ (tuodah) To be careless, heedless, or negligent: ZXZY 51.6

tuodaqi 拖刀计 (tuodaqij) To apply a deceptive or secret strategy: MZJ 50.3

tuo'de 脱的, 杖地 (tuode) Suddenly; rapidly: YQX 902.2

tuodidan 拖地 膽 (tuodidhdan) Fearless, undaunted (an epithet): WB 65.11

tuodihong 拖地 紅 (tuodihholng) See tuodijin

tuodijin 拖地 錦 (tuodihjin) Bridal skirt that trails the ground: YQX 983.10. Also tuodihong ~ 紅

tuodou 拖逗, 佗, 逗, 佗, 拖, 佗, 逗, ~ 闘 (tuodouh) 1. To entice, tempt; arouse: YQX 554.7. 2. To nag, worry, pester: YQX 7.21. 3. To egg on: WB 213.4. 4. To implicate, involve: YQX 521.6 5. To be disrespectful or irreverent: YQX 102.6. 6. To cause a scene: WB 895.5. 7. To tarry; waste time: CLS 253.2

tuoduo 脱垛 (tuolduo) Knapsack for traveling by camel: YQX 410.21

tuofan 拖翻 ~ 番 (tuofan) To take down or pin down (for a beating): WB 929.2

tuofeng 拖峰 (tuolfeng) See zituo
tuogoupi 拖狗皮 (tuogoupil) Fig. 1. To sponge off others; always the guest but never the host: YQX 593.20. 2. Brazen; thick-skinned: YQX 1664.19

tuohanjing 拖汉精 (tuohahnjing) Husband-stealing vixen: WB 88.6

tuojie 脫解 (tuojjee) To undress (remove and untie): WB 297.15

tuojin 脫禁 (tuojihn) To get out of prison: WB 25.21

tuokong 脫空, 托 ~, 託 ~ (tuokong) 1. To lie: LZY 116.4. 2. To be devious or crafty: WB 285.6. 3. Devious, crafty: YQX 203.18.

tuolai 托赖, 託 ~ (tuolaith) To rely on; entrust to: YANG I 1972.6

tuoma yebu 拖麻 拽布 (tuomal yehbuh) To wear coarse, plain mourning clothes: WB 813.19

tuomian 拖毬 (tuomianh) Meat or fish-balls dipped in flour batter and deep-fat fried: YQX 1238.4

tuoming 脫命 (tuomiingh) To be helped; rescued: DXX 163.12

tuomo 拖磨 (tuomol) To delay, put off, procrastinate: WB 4.10

tuopi 托坯 (tuopi) To fill forms with clay to make large, unfired bricks: YCJS 304

tuopi 托坯 (tuopi) Unfired roof tiles or bricks: YQX 301.21

tuopi guoji 拖皮裹剂 (tuopi guoojih) Fig. Hopeless botch; useless thing: YQX 217.18

tuoshao'r 拖稍兒 (tuoshaor) To come to an end; have a failed outcome: YQX 27.6

tuoshou 唾手 (tuoshou秀) Easy (spitting on the hand): MZJ 292.14

tuoti 脫體 (tuotii) The whole of; also, the whole body: DXX 108.4

tuotuo 唾拖 (tuotuo) See tuotuo tuotuo
tuotuo  tuotuo 240  tuoye

**tuotuo**  
拖 拖 拖 (tuotuo)  
tuo-h-tuo)  Careless, sloppy: WB 936.12.  
Also tuotuo  

**tuoye**  
拖 拖 (tuoyeh)  To handle; bring  
about: YQX 91.11
wa 241  wai[si]chan

wa 哇 (wah) Also pronounced gu
wa 抓 (wa) To scoop up (= 据): YQX 36.21
wabo lahai 瓦渤刺海, 涟～隕駕 (waabol lahaai) See wabu lahai
wabu lahai 瓦不刺海 (waubah lahaai)
Jur. Death-deserving scoundrel: YQX 417.14.
Also wabo lahai ~勃～. 瓦渤隕駕
wacha 瓦查 (waachal) Fragments, smithereens (of an earthen tile or jar): YQX 1406.12
wachan 瓦懐 (waachahn) Earthen jar (chan = 瓮): LZY 120.8
waguan 瓦罐 (waaguahn) Begging bowl: YQX 1253.12
waguan buli jing'shangpo 瓦罐不離井上破 (waaguanbulijingshangpoh)
Prov. One cannot cheat destiny (it is at the well where the pot will be shattered; it is the swimmer that drowns, etc.): WB 79.1
wajie xingfei 瓦解星飛 (waajiee xing-fei) To scatter, come apart (like tiles working loose and shooting stars): YQX 847.16
wala 瓦刺 (waalah) See waila[gu]
wlagu 瓦拉姑 (walaalggu) See waila[gu]
walaguo 瓦拉固 (walaalgguol) See waila[gu]
waliang 瓦糧 (waaliangh) See hualiang
washe 瓦舍 (waasheh) See washi
washí 瓦市 (waashihi) Entertainment district (housed theaters, taverns, teahouses, gambling dens, and brothels): YQX 410.12. Also wa'z ~子, wasi ~肆, washe ~舍
wasi 瓦肆 (waansi) See washi
wa[wa] 哇哇 (wawa) Baby (= 娃娃): YQX 1460.18
wa'z 瓦子 (waaz) See washi

wai 外 (waih) Supporting role including wai-mo ~末 (supporting male role), waidan ~旦 (supporting female role), wai gu ~孤 (supporting role for an actor playing an official), waijing ~ 淨 (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 (waihgu) See wai and gu
waijing 外淨 (waihjihng) See wai and jing
waila[gu] 瓦刺骨; ~ ~姑, ~ 膨, ~ 辣, ~ 捱, ~ (wailahgul) Mong. Bitch, slut; lewd woman: YQX 1503.17. Also wailahuo ~ ~ 貨, wailangu ~ 惘, wala 瓦刺, walagu 瓦拉姑, walaugu 瓦~國, wailuogu ~ 落~
wailahuo 瓦刺貨 (wailahhuo) See waila[gu]
.wailala 瓦刺刺 (wailalalah) See .hualala
wailaqian 瓦刺錢 (wailahqian) Tainted or ill-gotten money: MZJ 289.5
wailangu 瓦爛骨 (wailanghuu) See waila[gu]
wailang 外郎 (wailalang) Yamen clerks and secretaries: YQX 765.6
wailuogu 瓦落骨 (wailuohguu) See waila[gu]
waimo 外末 (waimos) See wai and mo
waiqin neishu 外親內疏 (waiqin nei-shhu) Outwardly friendly but inwardly distant: WB 58.4
wai[silchan 瓦靚縷 (waisichaln) To worry, nag, pester; entangle needlessly: YQX 923.19
waixiang’r tongshu jiu’licun 外相兒通疏就里村 (waixiang’r tongshu jiu’licun) To look intelligent but act stupid: YQX 201.18

waizou baiche 志讀白扯 (waizou baiche) To talk irresponsibly: LU 300

wan

wanben 弯頑，灣～，頑～，～奔 (wanben) To gallop forth; rush forth: WB 150.1

wanci tiaocha 剃刺挑茶 (wanci tiaocha) See tiaosan wosi

wangu yunxiao yiyumao 萬古雲霄一羽毛 Fig. (wangu yunxiao yiyumao) 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’r fuqi 纔角兒夫妻，橈～～～～ (wanjiao’r fuqi) Predestined to marry from childhood (when their hair was tied in tufts): YQX 1661.9. Also zongjiao’r fuqi 摺～～～

wanjiao shuanghai 純角雙孩 (wanjiao 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 顽囉，～鲁 (wanlu) Boorish; rude: YQX 673.18

wan’nei nazhengbing 腹內拿蒸餅 (wan’nei nazhengbing) Fig. Easy (taking a steamed cake from a bowl): YQX 1289.2

wanquan 腹腆，腆～ (wanquan) To curl up: YQX 105.10

wansan 丸散 (wansan) Medicinal remedy: YQX 1658.20

wanshi 顽石 (wanshi) Fig. Brothel patron (millstone): YQX 1254.20

wanti jiangjun 完體將軍 (wanti jiangjun) Fit-as-a-fiddle general (satirical reference to Xia Houduan 夏侯惇 of the Three Kingdoms period who lost an eye on the battlefield): YQX 228.5

wanxi 晚西，～夕 (wanxi) Evening (sun setting in the west): YQX 298.3

wanxian’r 黙誕兒 (wanxian’r) 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 (wanya) See zaoya

wanyance 萬言策 (wanyance) Impressive essay of an examination candidate: MZJ 43.5. Also wanyanshu ～書

wanyandeng 萬眼燈 (wanyandeng) Festival lamp made of layers of red and white silk: THS 60.3

wanyanshu 萬言書 (wanyanshu) See wanyance

wang

Wang Azhang 王阿張 (wang azhang) Tom, Dick, or Harry (like Zhang San 张三 or Li Si 李四): YQX 1379.6

wangbu 枉步 (wangbu) To go the long way; take the most inefficient route: WB 8.2

wang[gan] 望杆，～竿 (wang[gan]) Banner pole advertising a tavern: YQX 617.7. Also quiliguan 曲律竿, 曲律竿, wang’z～子

wanghai 忘昏，～魂，～澤 (wanghai) 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 望兩 (wangliang) Child; children (liang = 两; the term may derive from waliang 娛兩 in the Shanxi dialect): ZXZY 85.1

Wang Liu 王留 (wangliu) 1. Mischievous or tough village boy (sometimes erroneously zhiuliu 主留): YQX 1519.11. 2. Tom, Dick,
or Harry. See also Ban Ge, Sha San, Niu Biao, or Niu Jin

wang mu 王母 (walng muu) Prostitute in service to bureaucrats: YQX 1002.8.

Wang Qiao 王喬 (Walng Qiaol) Legendary immortal: YQX 49.19

wangque 亡卻 (walngqueh) To die: LZY 57.1

Wang Shou 王首 (walng shuuou) Tom, Dick, or Harry: YQX 1379.4

wangediao 王條 (walngtdiaol) Law of the land: YQX 636.13

wang’tou 着頭 (wahngtou) Hope: YQX 368.11

Wangxiangtai 翔鄉台 (walngxiangtail) Terrace in the netherworld (where one can view one’s home and family): YQX 1512.9

wangyuan yangjimu 獄原養及木 (walngyuanln yangjilmuh) Prov. The cure is worse than the disease (decimate a forest to retrieve a lost ape): MZJ 247.5

wang’z 着子 (wahngz) See wang[jigan]

wei

wei 圍 (weil) Waist; girth: DXX 102.7

weibabai 未拔白 (weihbalbail) Before dawn: YQX 644.17

weibian 足編 (weibian) Fig. Books (the leather ties which bind bamboo slips or wood slips together): YCJ 3.7

weibu 足布 (weibuh) Commoner’s clothing (leather belt and cotton robe): CHUANQI 31.10

weicuo 速錯 (weicuhoh) To mishandle (criminal case): YQX 1517.12

weifang 想房 (weifalng) Bedroom: YQX 148.17

weifen’jian 微分間 (weifenjian) Sometimes, occasionally: YQX 144.1

weifu 委付 (weifuh) To appoint, delegate, designate: YQX 1377.18

weigan 偎乾 (weigan) To dry with body heat: WB 29.2

weigan [jiu]shi 偎乾就漸,偎一旦 (weigan jiuhshi) Fig. To sacrifice comforts for the sake of one’s children: YQX 1114.15. Also huigan jiushi 回一旦

weigu 將果 (weiguoo) Really, indeed: WB 507.13

weijiujiu 威虬虬 (weijiujiu) See welllin

weijue 委決 (weijuol) To solve, resolve: MZJ 544.8

weike 魍科 (weike) To rank high in a graduating class: MZJ 520.6

weilao 無勞 (weilaol) Sorry to put you to the trouble (wei functions like nai乃 or yu于): WB 68.2

weili 威理 (weili) To serve as an official: YQX 1251.6

weilinlin 威凜凜 (weilinglin) Ferocious, fierce (See GHQ 69 n.45): WB 5.15. Also weijiujiu ~釘釘

weilong’r 威龍兒 (weilong’r) To till the fields: YQX 1675.14

Weiniang 義娘 (weinialng) Given name of the Tang courtesan Du Weiniang 杜義娘: YQX 1713.1

weitou 爲頭 (weitoul) 1. First; also, to be first; take the lead: YQX 49.7. 2. From the beginning, at the start: YQX 683.14

weixia 位下 (weixiah) Personage, used after names of emperors, imperial concubines and princesses (=一位): YQX 3.2

weiyan 喂眼,懽 ~ (weihyaan) To feast the eye; delight the eye: YQX 1593.4

weiyang 未央 (weiyang) Ancient official title: WB 104.13

weiyu 未遇 (weiyu) Unrewarded; unrecognized (talent or ability): DXX 3.14
weizu  避阻 (weizzu) To refuse, decline: YQX 87.4
weizuo  畏做~作 (weizuozh) 1. Activity; conduct, behavior: YQX 205.2. 2. To carry out (plans); cope with, deal with: YQSC III 549

wen

wen  问 (wehn) 1. To pass judgement, sentence: YQX 1668.21. Also wenduan ~ 断. 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 ween 1. To be patient, endure: YQX 202.3. Also yin 隐 2. To keep something quiet or secret: DXX 120.14
wen 问 (wen) 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 (wenbiahn) 1. Make yourself comfortable; be seated: YQX 85.18. 2. To be self-assured: DXX 40.10
wenchang 文場 (welnchaang) Examination halls: MZJ 298.5
wenchou 问伙 (wenchoou) See chouwen
wen’dang 问當 (wenhdang) 1. To question, interrogate: YQX 1381.10. 2. To ask about, inquire: WB 11.7. Also wendao ~ 道
wendoa 问道 (wenhdoaoh) See wen’dang
wen’de 興地 (wende) Flushed: WB 8.13
wendeng qianlu 穩登前路 (wendeng qianluh) Go safely on your way (polite farewell to traveler): YQX 287.20. Also wendeng yunlu ～雲～
wendeng yunlu 穩登雲路 (wendang yunluh) See wendeng qianlu
wenduchi 溫都赤 (wenduchih) Mong. Imperial bodyguard in Yuan times: YQSC III 553. Also yunduchi 雲～, ～, kuoduanchi 開端 ~
wenduan问断 (wheunduanh) See wen 問 (1)
wenganqing 溫溼清 (wenganqing) Vanishing cream: YQX 153.3
Wengong jiajiao 文公家教 (welnjong jiajiao) See Taigong jiajiao
wenju 温顧 (wenjuh) To regard kindly; look after: ZXZY 51.13
wenjie’le 问結了 (wehnjiele) Conclusively reviewed (court case considered closed): YQX 1512.6
wenken 问肯 (wehnkeen) To ask for confirmation: WB 82.14
wenli 问理 (wehnlii) To investigate: YANG I 227.9
wenliang 溫涼,～良 (wenliaang) Precious wine cup: YQX 280.7. Also wenliang yujia ～玉賜
wenliang yujia 溫涼玉賜 (wenliaang yujiaa) See wenliang
wennian 文面,問～ (welnniahn) To tattoo the face as punishment: LZY 62.4. Also miandiao jinyin ~ 錫印, diaoci 雕刺
wennmengcai 問名財 (welmnilngcail) To send betrothal presents: LU 380
wenmo xiushi 文魔秀士 (welmol xiuishhi) Pedantic literati: WB 278.19
wenniu’dé 问牛的 (wehnniulde) 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 464.7
wenpipai 穩拍拍 (weenpailpai) Reliable, safe, secure: WB 98.3. Also wenpipi ～丕丕
wenpipi 穩丕丕 (weenpipi) See wenpipai
wenqian 问遣 (wehnqiaaan) To be punished with banishment: YQX 1013.4
wenqin 问親 (wehnqin) To ask for one’s hand in marriage: WB 134.2
wenqin 温衾 (wenqin) To warm the mat for parents in winter (a model act of filial piety): YCJ 100.9. See also shanzhen

wenqing[qu] 穆情取 (wenqingqu) See qingqu

wenqi (wenqi) 同做 See chouwen

wen'qu (wenqu) To ask, request: XST 301.11

wenshi 閱事 (wenshi) Fig. Instrument of torture: YQX 1208.20

wenshi[lian] 閱事籤 (wenshiliian) Screen lowered during interrogation: YQX 492.15

wentan 文談 (wentan) Discussions among literati to display scholarly erudition: WB 23.4

wentian maigu 閏天賈卦 (wentian maigu) To ask Heaven to reveal destiny: LZY 155.8

wentiao 策試 (wentiao) Civil service examinations: DXX 125.11

wenwenwen 吻 吻 吻 (wenwenwen) See .wuwuwu

wenwen zhouzhou 艳 周 周 (wenwenzhouzhou) See wenzhouzhou

wenxiang ruanyu 溫香軟玉 (wenxiang ruanyu) Fig. Feminine beauty: HUJI II 79.16

wenxiu 穩 秀 (wenxiu) Prudent: WB 301.11. Also yinxiu 隱 秀

Wenxuanwang 文宣王 (wenxuanwang) Confucius: YQX 580.3

wenxun 閏訊 (wenxun) Budd. Priest’s mode of greeting (hands clasped before the chest): YQX 838.5

wenyin 紋 脈 (wenyin) Embroidered coverlet: DXX 150.6

wenyuan 文鷯 (wenyuan) Mandarin ducks (after their beautiful plumage): YCJ 91.1

wenyuanke 文苑客 (wenyuankan) Candidate for the imperial examinations: YQX 712.11

wenzao 閶早 (wenzao) Bright and early: YANG 1 478.7

wenzhouhou 文 儀 (wenzhouhou) Elegant and refined: YQX 152.2. Also wenwen zhouzhou 艳 周 周

weng

wengtouqing 頭 頭 高 (wengtouqing) Fine wine: YQX 240.8

wo

wo (wo) To flow; secrete (perspiration): DXX 110.9

wo 騎 (wo) Prize horse: WB 1.7

woban 窩伴 (woban) See wopan

wobianlian 貓鞭錘 (wobianlian) To lay down the whip and chain (weapons): WB 621.17

wocanmei 臥蠶眉 (wocanmei) Shaggy eyebrows: WB 63.8

wo'cha 我嘗 (woocha) See za 自

woci tiaocha 幹ज 挑茶 (woci tiaocha) See tiaosan wosi

wodaowen 握刀紋 (wodaowen) Mark of a murderer (imprint of a dagger on the hand): YQX 267.10

wo'de 窩的 (wo'de) See wu'de

wo'debu 窩的不 (wo'debu) See wu'debu

woer 我兒 (woer) My darling! (used for a lover): DXX 73.9

wofanyang 鳥羊 (wofanyang) To slaughter a sheep (sha 羊 is taboo for happy occasions): YQX 1259.8

wogong 窩弓 (wogong) Concealed arrow operated by a tripwire: YQX 76.8

wo'hang 我行 (wo'hang) See 'hang

wo'mei 我每 (wo'mei) See 'men 每
Woniucheng 阮牛城 (wohniuchelng)
Popular name of Bianliang 汴梁, Southern Song capitol: YQX 722.7

wopan 窩盤 (wopan) To enjoy a secret love nest: YQX 937.5. Also kepan 宴~ woban ~伴

wotuoyin 窩脱銀 (wotuoyin) Silver currency (issued by the Yuan government at exorbitantly high interest rates): YQX 1647.1

wu'er 窩兒 (wuh) 's See jiuwu['r]
wubabi 無巴背 (wubabi) See meiababi
widao 窩道 (wudao) See meidian meidao

wu 窩 (wu) Part. Meaningless prefix, like 阿 in ashui 阿誰: DXX 38.13
wudunfang 無頓放 (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 五分曉 (wulfenxiaaoo) To be inexperienced: WB 51.14

wujiu 無酒 (wuljjuoo) Sober: WB 758.21

Wukui 五奎 (wukuiul) Gods of the Six Stars (not five) in the fifteenth constellation (which has a total of sixteen stars): YFG 79.5

wula 五拉 (wuhlaah) 1. Suff. Adjectival, used with 軟, 熱, 乾, etc.: YQX 1711.15. Also 'hula 無 ~, 忽喇 2. Pat.Syll. Like hey-ho!: YQSC III 596. See also 'wuliang, wula[xue]

wulie 與裂 (wulieh) To tear apart a body by tying it to five different wagons: WB 57.12

wulie miedie 與裂昧地 (wulieh mieh-diel) Mong. To be oblivious or lack a-
wareness; be unsophisticated: WB 51.18. Also wulu miedie 兀禄 - ~
wuling 兀伶 (wuling) See huling
wuling haoqi 五陵豪气 (wuling haol- qii) Aura of fame and wealth (after the families who lived lived near the Han imperial tombs): YQX 644.8
Wuling huadong 武陵花洞 (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 蘇肇 met fairy maidens while picking herbs (sometimes confused with the Peach Blossom Fount by the poet Tao Yuanming): MZJ 508.12. Also Wulingyuan ~ ~源, ~ ~原. Wuling huadong ~ ~花洞
Wulingyuan 武陵原, ~ ~源 (wulingyuan) See wulingxi
wuliu 吾流 (wuliu) Our generation: MDT 248.1. Also wuzhuli~五株柳
wuliu 五柳 (wuliuu) Fig. Symbol of the unworlly and reclusive life of the poet Tao Yuanming (five willows stood before his house): YQX 855.12
wulongwei gangchuan 烏龍尾鋼槌 (wulongweei gangchuaa) Black dragon-tailed iron club: WB 274.19
wulu miedie 兀禄蔑递 (wuluhu miedi) See wulle miedie
wuluzi 無路子 (wuluzi) Wastrel; vagrant; ne'er-do-well: YQX 656.17
wumao dachong 無毛大蟲 (wumao dacholing) Deceptively harmless-looking evil or dangerous thing: WB 381.17
wuqixie 無情兀 (wuqixie) Without rest: WB 111.18
wuqiaxian 無情兀 (wuqiaxian) Not the tiniest bit: YQX 641.1. Also wuqinggun -~ 兀
wuqinggun 無情棍 (wuqinggun) See wuqingbang
Wuqueqiao 烏鵲橋 (wuquehqiiao) 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 兌然 (wuran) Still, even: DXX 91.14
wuran'de 恕然的 (wuran'ede) Inadvertently: LZY 11.2
wusansi 無三思 (wusansi) See meisansi
wushang 兀傷 (wushang) It doesn’t matter: YQX 1665.5
wu'shang zhanwu 屋上瞻鳥 （wu-shang zhanwu） In times of disorder, people shelter wherever they can (crows alighting cannot tell a good roof from a bad one): MZJ 528.7

wushengshi 無聲詩 (wushengshih) Pair of matched hanging scrolls: YYCD 126

wushi 烏十 (wushih) “Raven ten” (dice roll of 2, 3, 5): YQX 150.15

wushichu 無足處～事～ (wushichuh) See meishichu

wushihen 無事呵～～狠 (wushihheen) See meishihen

wushisan can 五十三參 (wushisan can) Budd. Fifty-three wise men: YCJ 41.6

wushui 元誰 (wusuishu) See yishui

wusizhi shen 五祀之神 (wusizhi shen) Five household gods: gods of the gate, the well, the door, the hearth, and the inner rooms: MZJ 543.12

wutaqiao 無假樞 (wutaqiao) Fig. To put on an act; act pretentious: YQX 152.5

Wutai 烏臺 (wutai) Nickname for the Censorate (Yushitai 御史臺) in Ming times: YQX 1168.2

wutou 無頭 (wutoul) Excuse; pretext: MZJ 39.7

wutouchong 無頭蟲 (wutouchong) Poisonous insect: MZJ 265.6

Wutou Chuwei 烏頭楚尾 (wutou chuwei) Region of Yuzhang 肇章 at the crossroads of Jiangxi, Jiangsu, and Hubei provinces: YFG 10.5

Wutou Mianzang 冷頭 (wutoulzhang) See meidiaodang

wutoue 無頭鴟 (wutoue) See meltoue

wutouyuan 無頭願 (wutouyuan) Irrational, unreasonable desire: YQX 1510.15

wutouzui 無頭罪 (wutouzui) Crime of murder: WB 138.18
wuye 五夜 (wuuyeh) Fifth-watch drum (3:00-5:00 a.m.): DXX 112.8

wuyi 无止 (wulyih) Without end, everlasting: DXX 145.3

wuyishi 无一事、移 (wulyishil) See buyishi

Wu[yi]xiang 烏衣巷 (wuyixiang) Black Clothes Lane (residential street of the nobility in Nanjing 南京 during the Jin dynasty): THS 265.8

wuyi zidi 烏衣子弟 (wuyizidih) Sons of noble families: THS 111.9. See also Wu[yi]xiang

wu'z 乏子、抑 (wuhz) Small stool: SHZ c24

wuza 吞啞 (wuza) To lick; suck: DXX 110.3. Also wuzuo 吞啞

Wuzangshen 五臟神 (wuzangsheln) God of the five viscera (governs hunger and desire): DXX 66.8

wuzhe dahui 無遮大會 (wuzhe dahhuih) Bud. Ecumenical participation in the Great Assembly: YQX 129.18

wuzhesuan 無折算 (wuzhesuan) Innumerable: LU 444

wuzhengshi 無正事 (wuzhengshi) Lacking good judgment, knowledge, or experience: YCJS 413. Also meizhengshi 没政

[Wu]zhiqì 無支祁 (wuzhiqi) 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 (wuzhuliu) See wu-liu

wuzhunsheng 無準聖 (wuzhunsheln) Lacking evidence: YYCD 128

wuzi 元自 (wuzi) 1. Still; even: YQX 8.21. 2. Continually, persistently: YQSC III 593. Also guzi 古子, 骨子, 故子, shangwuzi 尚子, shangwuci 尚刺, shangguzi 尚故, shangwuzi 尚故, xiangwuzi 向子

wuzibei 無字碑 (wuzibei) Cruel, crude, and illiterate high official who practices deceit: WB 414.13

wuzi kongping 無字空瓶 (wuzikongping) Useless thing (empty medicine bottle without a label): YQX 217.17

wuzu qizhen 五祖七真 (wuzu qizhen) All the various gods and spirits: YQX 1323.14

wuzuo 吞啞 (wuzuo) See wuza 吞啞
X

xi

xi 跡 (xii) To tread, step: WB 74.7
xibao 洗剷 (xibao) To undress: YQX 252.19. See also sunbao
xibing 洗兵 (xibing) See bingxi
xibude 惜不得 (xibude) See bujie
.xica 總緝 (xica) See xisa
xicha 稀詫, 希, 希差, ~婉, ~咤 (xicha) Amazing; unusual: YQX 844.10. Also xizha 希咤, ~咤
xichi 溉漪 (xichi) Mated pair of water birds: YQX 1253.20. Also qichi ~ ~
xidu hudu 希彪都 (xidu hudu) 1. To encounter unexpected pleasure; be overjoyed: YQX 1582.18. 2. Groggy sensation on first awakening: YQX IV 4. Also .xidu hutu 真吞 ~
xidu hutu 真吞胡突 (xidu hutu) See .xidu hudu
xidou 夕闌 (xidou) See daidou
xidudu 喜都都 (xidudu) Pleased: YQX 321.14
xier[hui] 洗兒會 (xier[hui]) Custom of bathing a newborn on the third day: YQX 349.14. Also xisan ~
xfu 嫡婦 (xifu) Mistress of the house: WB 87.20
xiji 雙翼 (xiji) Tiny flying insects: YQX 728.11
xijianpu 洗 ден (xijianpu) A laundry: YQX 399.11
xijuan chuantai 席捲帳抬 (xijuan chuantai) To roll a corpse in a mat and carry it suspended on a pole: YQX 644.18
xilala 稀刺刺 (xilala) Sound of wind at a paper window: MDT 151.9
xilala 稀刺刺 (xilala) Spare; sparse; scarce; cramped: YQX 111.1
xili dahong 吸利打哄, 希里 ~, 稀里 ~ (xili dahong) To fool around; fool: YQX 764.13
xili hula 吸里忽喇 (xili hula) Sound of wind: YQX 106.2. See also shiliu shula.
xili huor 吸力豁喇 (xili huor) Sound of thumbing book pages: YQX IV 3. Also .xili huor 稀里 ~. See also .xili huor 希留合 ~
xili huoruo 稀里豁落 (xili huoruo) See .xili huor
xili huoruo 稀里豁落 (xili huoruo) See .xili huor
xili jiliao 吸里急了 (xili jiliao) See .xili jiliao
xili jiliao 希留急了 (xili jiliao) Sound of wind, rain, or the creak of trees: YQX 1369.21
xiliu shula 252  xizhu

xiliu shula 吸溜疏刺 (xiliul shulah) See xiliu shula
xiliu xilie 逐渐渐渐 (xiliul xilieh) See xilingling
xiliu xilie 昔留昔零, 渐～渐～ (xiliul xiling) See xilingling
xiliuying 细柳营 (xiliuying) Military outpost in Han times (NW of Xiayang 咸陽); a place under strict military rule: YQX 983.21

xiluo 适度 (xiluod) See siluo
xiluo 侯落, 真~, 嘿~ (xiluoh)
1. To tease, taunt: YQX 410.3. 2. To forsake, abandon: YQX 1165.15

xima 騼馬 (ximah) See shanma
ximi gan chai buloufang 细米乾柴不漏房 (ximihai gan chai buloufang) Fig. To be rich and privileged (fine rice, dry firewood, and a sound roof): ZHU 226

ximian 戏面 (ximianh) Mask: YYCD 368
xinianhao 细袅袅 (xinanhaonaio) Slender and graceful: YQX 1469.18

xiqia 喜恰, ~洽, ~呷 (xiqiah) Happy, delighted, pleased: YQX 801.8

xiqian 西钱 (xiqian) See changqian
xiqiao 習姣 (xiqiao) Extraordinary; starting: YQX 633.5
xiqiao 綿姣 (xiqiao) To walk on stilts: LU 667

xirang hunong 希攘忽濃 (xirang hunong) See qiniu hunong
xisa, 思城, 渐~ (xilsah) Slight sound or noise: YQX 111.2. Also .xisuo ~索, .xica 维缥, .xisa 嘻嘻~
xisasa 稀撒撒 (xishaasah) Thin, fine: WB 339.9

xisan 洗三 (xisan) See xier(hul)
xisen 祥神 (xiseln) Portrait, likeness: YQX 1599.9
xishou xihhe 喜收希和 (xishou xihel) Sound of stirring a pot of millet: YQX 792.5

[xisuan 細酸 (xisuan) Young scholar role-type in Song variety shows, Jin dynasty yuanshen 院本, and Yuan music dramas: YANG II 176.1
xisuo 思索 (xisuoo) See .sisa
xisuomian 细索藕 (xisuomianh) Variety of vermicelli: YQX 1208.18
xitanren 細探人 (xitanren) See tan-shiren
xivon 戏文 (xihwen) Southern-style variety shows and music dramas of the Song and Yuan dynasties
xixi 逐随 (xixil) Successive waves, wave after wave (of fragrance): DXX 144.10
xi[xi]'de 嘻嘻地 (xi'de) Sound of laughter: DXX 106.13. Also .xi'de 吸~, 吸的
xixi sasa 息息飒飒 (xixil sahsah) See .sisa
xixiezhou 稀解粥 (xixiezhou) See luoxiezhou
xixing 稀行, 稀~ (xixilng) You visit so seldom: XST 287.2

xixing 候倉, 真幸, 後~, 後倉, 真~, ~幸 (xixing) 1. To be frustrated; fret, worry: WB 268.20. 2. To be perplexed, baffled: WB 942.13. Also 真幸, 後~
3. To play tricks, tease, humbug, hoodwink: DXX 93.13. See also [ji]heng, heng

Xi Xuan 義軒 (xisuan) Ancient emperors Fuxi and Xuanyuan: WB 322.14
xiyama 戲丫麻 (xiyamal) Sly, cunning, treacherous person: HUJI III 14.2
xiyu 係獄 (xiyuh) To be confined in prison (xī = 縛): YQX 636.16
xiyue 细樂 (xiyueh) String music: YQX 1720.10
xi'z 喜子, 稀~ (xiiz) See xizhu
xizha 稀哇, 稀~ (xizah) See xicha
xizhu 稀蛛 (xizhu) Spider (lucky omen): WB 313.9. Also xi'z~子. See also lingque, denghua
**Xizizi**

Xizizi 喜孜孜 (xizizi) Elated, overjoyed: MZJ 275.12

**Xia**

**Xia** 下 (xiā) To stop for the night: WB 260.14

**Xia** 匾 (xiá) To put on shackles, fetters: SHZ c30; CCYD 383

**Xia! 喂 (xia) 1.** Final (used like 哟 or 哇): DXX 86.10. 2. Ah!: YQX 37.1

**Xia** 銜 (xia) See xiaqu

**Xiabude 下不得, ~ ~ 的 (xiabudede) Cannot do; cannot endure: YANG I 141.9

**Xiachang’ tou 下場頭 (xiachangtou) Result; consequence: YQX 1503.14

**Xiachuang 匾床, ~床, 柝 ~ (xiachuang) Torture rack on which prisoners were tied down with rope: YQX 641.3

**Xiaici hai’r’men下次孩兒們, ~ ~ ~ ~ 每 (xiaicihai’r’men) See xiai xiao ‘de’men

**Xiaici xiao’demen下次小的們, ~ ~ ~ ~ 每 (xiaici xiaodomemen) Menials, servants: YQX 411.21. Also xiaici hai’r’men ~ ~ 孩兒~ , ~ ~ 孩兒每

**Xia’de 下得, ~的, 唬 ~ (xia’de) 1. To bear up: DXX 102.8. 2. To have the heart to, be hardhearted enough to: YQX 1500.6

**Xiaadian 下斷 (xiaadian) To hand down a legal decision: YQX 205.13. See also duanchu 断出

**Xiafeng 下風 (xiafeng) Subordinates: MDT 165.6

**Xiagai 匾蓋 (xiagai) Coffin lid: YQX 127.2

**Xiahai 下海 (xiahai) Chin: YQX 200.20

**Xiahai tiaoqu 暗淡跳梁 (xiahaitiaoqu) Ignorant man leaping a ditch: lead line of a xiehouyu 歌後語 whose punch line is 只看前面 “keeps his eyes on the opposite bank,” a pun on 只看錢面 “it’s the money that counts”: YQX 264.10

**Xiahu fanxiong 押虎樊熊 (xiahu fanxiong) Fig. Dangerous men in your employ (caged tigers and bears): LIDAI II 866.6

**Xiahuntai 喊魂台 (xiahuuntai) Budd. Terrace of Terrified Souls, the court of Hell where earthly life is evaluated: YQX 1529.4. Also Xiehuntai 喊魂, ~ Shehuntai 搜, ~

**Xiahuo 下火 (xiahuo) Budd. To light a funeral pyre: WB 959.17

**Xiajia 下架 (xiajia) To redeem a pawned article (reclaim it from the rack): YQX 1597.20

**Xiajiu 下酒 (xiajiu) See anjiu

**Xiaju 銜駒 (xiaju) See xiaqu

**Xiaku 銜客 (xiaku) See xiaqu

**Xia’li 下裡 (xia’li) Side; direction; aspect: WB 54.17. Also xia’xiang ~ 倚

**Xialin 匾林 (xialin) See dixia

**Xiaman 下馬 (xiaman) To arrive at an official post and take up duties: WB 25.15

**Xiaqiaohu 下鋳鍊 (xiaqiaohu) See xiaqiaojue

**Xiaqiaojue 下鋳鍊, ~ ~ 撮 (xiaqiaojue) 1. To attack with picks and spades: WB 308.20. 2. To malign; lay a trap for: YQX 1416.12. Also xiaqiaohu ~ ~ 鍊, paiqiaojue 排~ ~

**Xiaqin 下親 (xiaqin) To send betrothal presents: YQX 1167.6

**Xiaqing 下情 (xiaqing) To be submissive; also, soft-spoken: WB 100.18

**Xiaqun 銜群 (xiaqun) Shriveled shrimp!: WB 321.3. Also xia 銜, xiaju 銜駒

**Xiaoshao 下梢, ~梢 (xiaoshao) 1. Result, conclusion, outcome: DXX 15.4. 2. Home, refuge: YQX 194.4

**Xiatian 下添 (xiatian) Scar: MZJ 355.9

**Xiawei 下帷 (xiawei) To seclude oneself for uninterrupted study: YFG 136.4
xianxia 呷呼 (xialxial) Sound of laughter: YANG I 1488.1
xia’xiang 信箱 (xiangxiang) See xia’li
xiaxu[liai] 蝦鬚鞭 呸～ (xialxulai) Fig. Blinds made of fine fiber (resembles shrimp antennae): YQX 1720.5
xianyankan 下眼嵌 (xialyankahn) To regard with scorn: YANG I 200.8
xia yigou’z 下一钩子 (xia yigouz) To extort, blackmail: DADIAN 32

xian

xian (xialn) To chatter (teeth): FANGYAN suppl. 10. Also shan 苦
xian 攦 (xian) To expose (evil deeds): YQX 845.7
xian 喋 (xialn) To harbor hatred: MZJ 281.7
xian 嘀,呿 (xialn) To carry in the mouth (=呿或呿): YQX 1522.9
xian 嘾, 覺 (xian) Almost, nearly (=冒): WB 74.6
xian 贅 (xialn) You, sir: LZY 66.4. See xian[‘jia], xian’men
xian-anhun 閱嗜謔 (xialnaanhuhn) To make jokes whimsically: DXX 21.10
xianbao 跳剥 (xianbao) See sunbao
xianbei 先輩 (xianbei) Sir: DXX 10.6
xianben 陷本 (xianben) To lose capital: YQX 218.7
xiancha langjiu 賣茶浪酒 (xialchial langjiu) Paltry treat offered by a free-loader: ZJK 313
xianchaola 開炒剥 (xialchaolah) To argue over nothing: YQX 1006.3
xianchou 開愁 (xialchou) Ennui, boredom: WB 283.18
xianci 限次 (xiancii) Time limit; deadline: YQX 246.4

xianjieshi

Xiandaoshen 顯道神 (xialndaoshen) God of funerals (heads funeral processions): YQX 1253.19
xiandengdeng 延駕雛 (xialndengdeng) 1. Glazed and stupified (eyes): YQX 1531.12. 2. Brazen; unreasonable: YQSC IV 41. 3. Disorderly and confused: YQX 1261.5. Also xianxian dengdeng ～～～，～～瞪瞪，～～澄清，～～澄澄
xiandi 先帝 (xiandi) First to roll the dice: FANGYAN suppl. 6
xiandianshao 喊唆 (xialndianshao) To jeer; banter; tease: DXX 166.8
xiandiaoci 喊雕刺 (xialndiaocih) To talk nonsense; spread rumors: YQX 114.17
xianer 先兒 (xianeri) Sir; teacher, master: WB 430.8
xianfengyue 喚風月 (xialnfengyueh) Fig. Casual love affair: SQX 300.3
xiangu 顯故 (xialngu) Trace: YQX 769.6
xianguanchu 喚管處 (xialnguanchuh) To meddle in others’ affairs: YANG I 202.2
xianhan 閣漢 (xialnhahn) Sycophant who toadies to the rich: YQX 842.3. Also xian’jia ~家,聞家
xianhe 顯赫 (xialheh) 1. To appear, become manifest, become visible: YQX 1415.9. 2. Good fortune: YANG I 1199.9. 3. Glorious, illustrious: YQX 791.14. Also xianhuo ~豁, xiehuo 歇豁, xianghuo 影豁
xianhui 顯豁 (xialnhuih) See xianhe
xian’jia 聞家,聞~ (xialnjia) See xianhan
xian[‘jia] 聞家 (xialnjia) You, sir: DXX 5.2, LZY 66.4
xianjian 秋漸機 (xialnjian) Snow falling heavily (by shovelfuls): WB 134.21
xianjiao 閤焦 (xialnjiao) To scream and yell over nothing: YQX 374.4
xianjieshi 閤街市 (xialnjieshih) To wander the streets (in search of a lover): WB 314.17
xianjin 限 盡 (xiahnjihin) End of life: DXX 51.3
xianjun 縣 君 (xiahnjun) Feudal title for a wife's mother or mother of a high official; respectful title for a woman: YQX 200.17
xianke 閑 可, ～ (xialnkkee) Easy to manage; not so difficult: YQX 1657.4
xiankeya 閑 嘴牙 (xialnkehyal) See diaoxianya
xiankou lunxianhua 閑 口 論 諧話 (xialnkouo luhxialnhuah) Proc. Idle mouths make idle talk: YQX 200.16
xian'ledi 獻了底獻, ～ (xiahnledii) Matters leaked: HUJI III 105.5
xian'men 賢 閤, ～ (xialnmenn) You, gentlemen: DXX 41.9
xianmian che xu 揮 棉扯絮 (xialnmian cheexuh) To snow heavily: WB 135.1
Xianmiaohuo 祭廟火 (xianmiaohhuoo) Burning of the Temple of Zoroaster (by a young man thwarted in his love for a princess): WB 281.14
xiannannü 閑女 女 (xialnnalnniiu) Worthless loafer!: DXX 107.4. See also nannü
xianpo 捲 潮 (xianpo) To throw off: YQX 845.7
xianqixi 閑 氣息 (xialnxilhxiil) Indignities, abuse: YANG I 275.7
xianqia 纖 接 (xianqia) See banqia
xianqiao 閑 瞧 (xialnqiaoil) To look down on with contempt: WB 869.4
xianqin 獻勤 (xiahnqinil) To flatter; ingratiate: YQX 1523.10
xianqiongjiu 閑 穷究 (xialnxiojilngjiu) To chat idly: WB 302.7
xianqu 閑 置 (xiahnquhl) To look at repeatedly: DXX 142.6
xianrenjian 仙 人 墮 (xianrenjian) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (the thing shouldered by immortals): YQX 1150.21. See also yuren Yao
xianshengsou 閑 声 喊 (xialshengsouh) A boring play: LU 466
xianshi 閑 聲 (xialshil) Idle chatter: YQX 196.14
xianshengmiao 現 世 生 苗 (xialnshih shengmtnaol) To reap the harvest; gather the rewards: YQX 485.10
xiantaoqi 閑 惡 氣, ～ 陶, ～ (xialntaoqih) To be angry or irritated over nothing: YQX 1614.2. Also taoxianqi ~ ~
xianteng 揃 胜 (xianxelng) 1. To raise hell; put up stiff resistance: YQX 36.12. 2. To turn top to bottom: YQX 1396.10. Also xianyang ~ 揃, tengxian ~ ~
xiantideng 閑 踐 灣 (xialntidng) To roam around, move about freely: YQX 218.2
xianwan 閒 玩, ～ (xialnwahn) To amuse or enjoy oneself: MZJ 6.3
xianxian dengdeng xialnn dengdeng (xialnxialn dehngdehng) To roam around, move about freely: YQX 218.2
xianxian dengdeng 延 延 還 還, ～ 睇, ～ (xialnxialn dehngdehng) See xiantideng
xianxian jixi (xialnxixin) To be fickle; be perfidious: YK 31.14
xianxian 獻 新 (xialnxinxin) To present gifts to a superior in exchange for favors: YQX 1664.2
xianxing 現 形 (xialnxihng) Designing; treacherous: YYCD 700
xianxu 閑 穩, ～ (xialnxux) Very little, a bit; also, slight: YQX 907.10
xianyang 揃 捕 (xialnynang) See xianteng
xianyaoyao 閑 遙 遙, ～ 造, ～ 造, ～ 造 (xialnxiaoyao) At leisure; also, to do as one pleases: YQX 778.4. Also xianyaoyou 閑 悠悠, xianyuaye 閑 約約
Xianyinyuan 仙 音 院 (xianyinyuahn) Music academy of the Yuan dynasty where actors and musicians lived and trained: YQX 354.14. Also Yuchenyuan 玉 音 ~
xianyaoyou 閑 悠悠 (xialnyaoyou) See xianyaoyao
xiangyu eue

xiangyu eue 免约约 (xialnyueyue) See xianyaoyao

xianzhan houwen 先斩后闻 (xianzhanhouwen) Authority to execute without higher approval: YQX 259.16

xianzhihuang 閔专锐 (xianzhihuaang) To talk rubbish; lie: YQX 147.19

xianzhouci 隨周次 (xianzhouci) To engage in reckless behavior: YANG I 409.2

xianzhuo 顱擢 (xianzhuo) To promote to high office: HUJI III 12.6

xian

xiang 向 (xiahng) To screen; provide improper protection: YQX 164.5

xiang 庵 (xian) 1. Suburbs; area around city walls: YQX 462.21. 2. Inlay (=鑲): YQX 409.15. 3. Box, chest (=箱): YQX 776.2

'xiang 庵 (xiahng) Side; also, direction (外邊 = 外頭, 外面): YQX 680.18

xiang 吻 (xiahng) To kiss; cuddle: DXX 110.3

xiangbo 相搏 (xiangbol) See zhengjiao

xiangcaca 靈擦擦 (xiangcaca) Sound of footsteps: YQX 1739.14

xiangchao 靈鬢 (xiangchao) Metal coinage: YQX 1412.3

xiangche 陞卓 (xiangche) See qixiangche

xiangchen 相趁 (xiangchen) 1. To pursue: YRZJ 106.1. 2. Suitable; fitting: WB 204.15

xiangchuanbing 香串饼 See huangzhuanbing [bing]

.xiangchuancheuang 嘿嘴嘴 (xiangchuancheuang) Sound of arrows piercing (=喫喫): YQX 973.2

xiangci 相次 (xiangci) In order; one by one: YQX 635.5

xiangdang 向當 (xiahngdang) Homebase: LZY 10.2

xiangduto 兜渡 (xiahngduto) (xiahngduto) Hometown or village: WB 102.10

.xiangdingding 嘿丁丁, 轟～～ (xiahngdingding) Sharp, crisp sounds: YQX 13.2. Also xianglingling ~冷冷, 嘭冷冷

xiang[gon] 相公 (xianggon) Prime Minister; sir (for high officials); young master (for sons of prominent families): YQX 116.11. Also Gongxiang ～～

xiangguan 象管 (xiahngguan) Writing brush with an ivory shaft: YQX 145.16

xianghuo 琯 (xiahnghuo) See xianhe

xianghuoyuan 煙火院 (xiahnghuoyuan) See zhushou daoyuan

xiangji[chu] 香積廚 (xiangjichul) Budd. Temple kitchen: WB 264.3

.xiangjiu 香居 (xiahngjiuh) Friends and acquaintances in the hometown: YCJ 4.11

.xiangshang 向上 (xiahngshang) 1. To advance, progress: YQX 809.12. 2. Less than, not quite: WB 10.3. 3. Upper class: YQX 169.8

xiang[sheng] 像生 (xiahng[sheng]) 1. Artificial; also, lifelike: YK 221.6. 2. Female performers and singers: YQX 1655.6
xiangshuihang 香水行 (xiangshuihaling) See xiangshui hun tang

xiangshui hun tang 香水混堂 (xiangshui hulntalng) Bathhouse: YQX 1711.14. Also xiangshuihang ~ ~ 行

xiangshun 向顺 (xiangshunshun) To be biased; give improper protection; screen: YQX 632.11

xiangtai 像态，～胎 (xiahngtaidai) Manner; attitude; appearance: WB 19.5

xiangtang " 香糖 狮子 (xiangtalg shiz) Lion-shaped candied fruit: YQX 214.10

xiangting 相停 (xiangting) Well-suited, well-matched: YQX 1008.21

xiangwai 香外 (xiangwai) In addition to (like yiwai): YQX 1503.19

xiangwei 香微 (xiangweih) To look after each other’s interests: YQX 1008.21

xiangwuzi 香无子 (xiangwuhzi) See wuzi

xiangyang 香愿 (xiangyuahn) To fulfil a vow to a god by lighting incense candles: XST 295.3

xiangyun 香云 (xiangyun) Fig. Women’s hair (fragrant clouds): PPJ 2.3

xiangyunjia 香芸架 (xiangyunjiah) Bookcase treated with rue to repel insects: MZJ 5.14

xiangzhang 香張 (xiangzhang) Head of a suburb outside the city wall: YQX 564.13

xiangzhao 相照 (xiangzhao) To recognize and appreciate: WB 977.6

xiangzui 香堕 (xiangzui) To boast: YQX 865.21

xiao 小 (xiang) Young, hoodlum: BKCD 244

xiaohe 消不的，～～得 (xiaohuodel) 1. You might at least; don’t you consider me worthy?: YQX 846.9. 2. Cannot be at ease; cannot enjoy: YQX 1168.16

xiaohei 笑恥，～恥 (xiaohehchii) To laugh at; ridicule: YANG I 141.1

xiaojaige 小iatric (xiaojadahge) Address to a son (one’s own or another’s): YQX 1016.14

xiaodan 小旦 (xiaodanh) Young girl role-type in Yuan dramas: WB 579.12. See also dan

xiaoji 消得，～的 (xiaoji) 1. To be lucky to enjoy: YQX 847.20. 2. To be worthy of: SQX 50.1

xiao' de' men 小的 每，～～們 (xiaodenmen) 1. Humble self-reference to a superior. 2. Underling: YQX 1662.14. Also xiaoren～人, xiaoke～可

xiao' er' ge 小二哥 (xiao'erhe) See dian xiao'er[ge]

xiao' tian' feng (xiaotianfeng) Concordant. BIBL 61.10

xiao' furen 小夫人 (xiaofurenh) Concubine: WB 83.10

xiao' fuyuan 孝婦冤 (xiaofuyuan) Dou E in Guan Hanqing’s drama Dou E yuan 窮娥冤 (YQX No. 86): HUJI II 30.5

xiao' gucuo 小孤撮 (xiaogucuo) Young daughter: YQX 1642.7

xiao' hahaha 笑哈哈 (xiaohahaha) See xiao' jiajia

xiao' hou' r 小猴兒 (xiahou'ri) See xiao' hou'z

xiao' hou' z 小 猴子 (xiahouzlz) Young boy: SHZ c15. Also xiahou'r～ 兒, xiaohousun～～ 猴, xiaohousun～ 猴

xiao' housun 小 猴 子 (xiahousun) See xiahou'z

xiao' huo' s 小 胡 棟 (xiahousuos) Little precious one (a child): WB 720.16
xiaohuangmen 小黄门 (xiaohualangmen) Eunuch: YQX 4.2
xiaohui 囚回 (xiaohuil) To hurry back: YANG I 1833.2
xiaojia 小家 (xiaojiah) Young monarch: WB 459.16
xiaojiaer 小家儿 (xiaojiaer) One from a poor peasant background: YQX 20.5; YQX 18.8. Also xiaojiazi ~; xiaoke ~
.xiaojiajia 笑呷呷, ~加加, ~呷呷 (xiaohjiah) Sound of laughter: YQX 16.2. Also xiaohaaha ~哈哈
xiaojiazi 小家子 (xiaojiazii) See xiaojiaer
xiaojie 小姐 (xiaojjee) 1. Young unmarried woman: YQX 19.12. 2. Wife of an official or person of high standing
xiaojin 金 (xiaojinh) Silk veil embroidered with gold thread (bride’s head covering at weddings): YANG I 133.5
xiaojun 小军 (xiaojunj) See xiaoxiao
xiaoke 小可 (xiaokee) 1. Easy; ordinary; a trifle: WB 63.16. 2. Humble self-reference before superiors; humble origin or ability: YQX 118.16. Also xiao’dem’en ~的的; ~得儿. See also xiaojiaer ~家儿
xiaokeke 小可可 (xiaokeke) Dainty and delicate: DXX 13.7
xiaokeru 小可如 (xiaokereru) 1. Is only; is little more than: WB 67.2. 2. Do you mean that it compares to?: YQX 513.17
xiaolang 萧郎 (xiaolangl) Males in general; also, him: YCI 71.9
xiao’li can’gdao 笑里藏刀 (xiaoli can’gdao) Treacherous smile: YQX 374.8
xiao’liang 小良 (xiaoliang) To look down on, consider inferior: WB 422.18
xialu’r xin’toutiao 小鹿兒心頭跳 (xiaoluhr xintoutliaoh) See xialu’r xin’ touzhuang
xialu’r xin’touzhuang 小鹿兒心頭撞 (xiaoluhr xintouzhuahn) A pounding heart like a frightened stag: YQX 9.19. Also xiaolu’r xin’touzhuang ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 跳
Xiaomanyao 小蛮腰 (xiaomanhnyao) Slender waist (like Bo Juyi’s servant Xiaomai): MZJ 616.13
xiaomo 小末 (xiaomoh) 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 (xiaomohnini) See xiaomo (2)
xiaomu 小目 (xiaomuh) Minor; unimportant; a trifle: YQX 412.9
xianizi 小妮子 (xianinizii) 1. Unmarried girl 2. Young married woman: YQX 1503.19
xianiang 萧娘 (xianialng) 1. General term for women; also, her: YQX 271.5. 2. Prostitute: YQX 1255.9
xianieyuan 小孽冤 (xianiehyuan) See xiaoyeyuan
xianiezhoong 小孽種 (xianiezhoong) See xiaoyeyuan
xiaopa’ tou 小扒頭 (xiaopaltou) Unlicensed prostitute: YQX 1008.19
xiaopi 刺器 (xiaopi) See xiaoxi’r
Xiaqin 小青 (xiaqin) See Shuang Jian
xiaqu 小妻 (xiaqu) To look down on, despise: WB 549.3
xiaquchu 小妻处 (xiaquchu) Small, local place: YQX 636.12
xiao’r 小兒 (xiaoor) Contemptuous reference to fate or destiny: YQX 579.21
xiaoren 小人 (xiaoren) See xiaode’men
xiaoren 恩人 (xiaoren) To enjoy to one’s heart’s content: WB 868.10. Also xiaoren ~ ~; xiaoyan ~
xiaosa 潇飒; ~洒, ~箫; ~消, ~消洒 (xiaosas) Lonely; desolate; dreary; sorrowful:

heart like a frightened stag: YQX 9.19. Also xiaolu’r xin’ touzhuang ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 跳
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xiaopi 剃器 (xiaopi) See xiaoxi’r
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xiao’r 小兒 (xiaoor) Contemptuous reference to fate or destiny: YQX 579.21
xiaoren 小人 (xiaoren) See xiaode’men
xiaoren 恩人 (xiaoren) To enjoy to one’s heart’s content: WB 868.10. Also xiaoren ~ ~; xiaoyan ~
xiaosa 潇飒; ~洒, ~箫; ~消, ~消洒 (xiaosas) Lonely; desolate; dreary; sorrowful:

heart like a frightened stag: YQX 9.19. Also xiaolu’r xin’ touzhuang ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 跳
Xiaomanyao 小蛮腰 (xiaomanhnyao) Slender waist (like Bo Juyi’s servant Xiaomai): MZJ 616.13
xiaomo 小末 (xiaomoh) 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 (xiaomohnini) See xiaomo (2)
xiaomu 小目 (xiaomuh) Minor; unimportant; a trifle: YQX 412.9
xianizi 小妮子 (xianinizii) 1. Unmarried girl 2. Young married woman: YQX 1503.19
xianiang 萧娘 (xianialng) 1. General term for women; also, her: YQX 271.5. 2. Prostitute: YQX 1255.9
xianieyuan 小孽冤 (xianiehyuan) See xiaoyeyuan
xianiezhoong 小孽種 (xianiezhoong) See xiaoyeyuan
xiaopa’ tou 小扒頭 (xiaopaltou) Unlicensed prostitute: YQX 1008.19
xiaopi 剃器 (xiaopi) See xiaoxi’r
Xiaqin 小青 (xiaqin) See Shuang Jian
xiaqu 小妻 (xiaqu) To look down on, despise: WB 549.3
xiaquchu 小妻处 (xiaquchu) Small, local place: YQX 636.12
xiao’r 小兒 (xiaoor) Contemptuous reference to fate or destiny: YQX 579.21
xiaoren 小人 (xiaoren) See xiaode’men
xiaoren 恩人 (xiaoren) To enjoy to one’s heart’s content: WB 868.10. Also xiaoren ~ ~; xiaoyan ~
xiaosa 潇飒; ~洒, ~箫; ~消, ~消洒 (xiaosas) Lonely; desolate; dreary; sorrowful:
xiaoshao (xiaoshao) 259 xie

DXX 119.2. Also xiaoxiao sasa ~ ~ ~, sasa xiaoxiao ~ ~ ~

xiaoshao nai 小杓 (xiaoaishaollai) Fool; simpletion: YQX 486.16

xiaosheren 小舍人 (xiaoshehreln) Young gentleman (address to sons of officials and the rich): WB 81.14

xiaosheng 小生 (xiaoaosheng) 1. Young scholar. 2. I: YQX 1500.1

xiaoshou 小手 (xiaoshehou) Stingy: YQX 486.16

xiaoshou >h (xiaoshou) To endure patiently: YQX 199.9

xiaosier 小厮 (xiaoaosiherl) 1. Young son; young boy. 2. House boy, servant 3. Riffraff: MZJ 245.9. Also sier ~ ~

xiaotao 吱吱 (xiaotaol) To weep and wail: WB 712.4

xiaoting 停止 (xiaoting) 1. To stop, cease; rest: YQX 1508.4. 2. To delay; tarry: YQX 940.21

xiaowan 小婉 (xiaaowaln) Polite reference to a son (one’s own or another’s): WB 202.14

xiaoxian 小賢 (xiaoaoshoun) Polite reference to a son (one’s own or another’s): WB 202.14

xiaoxi[r] 消息兒 (xiaoxilr) Hair-trigger snare; trick; trap; scheme: WB 291.10. Also xiaqi 削, fan’z 泛子

xiaoxian 小賢. ~ 間 (xiaoaolian) Young idlers who run errands for prostitutes and their playboy customers (addressed as jiujiu 舅舅; perhaps derived from the phrase 潘驪, 鄭 間, meaning the five attributes effective in seducing women: pan 潘, good looks (for the handsome Pan An 潘安); tü 驪, (a donkey-sized organ); deng 鄧, money (Deng Tong 鄭通 owned a mint); xiao 小, (attentiveness to small things); xian 間, (time on the hands): YQX 200.4 (see RENDITIONS 49, p. 28)

xiaoxiao 小校 (xiaoxiaohaoh) Soldier: YQX 1529.7. Also xiaojun 晋

.xiaoxiao 滿滿 (xiaoxiao) Rustle of leaves or bamboo in the wind: WB 284.9

xiaoxiao 蕩蕩. 滿滿 (xiaoxiao) 1. Simple; also, a few: YRZJ 105.1. 2. Soft; pale (moonlight): SQX 76.2

xiaoxiao sasa 滿滿漉漉 (xiaoxiao saasa) See xiaosa

xiaoxinxi 欣欣 (xiaoxinxi) See xiaoyinyin

xiaoxing 叱 (xiaoxingx) 小行者 (xiaoxinxingzhe) Budd. Acolytes (with unshaved heads): MZJ 181.4. Also toutuo 追陀

xiaoxu 冤虛 (xiaoxu) See xuxiao

xiaoyan 淹淹 (xiaoyan) See yanxiao

xiaoyang[’r] 小樣兒 (xiaoyaahngr) Petty; limited; unimpressive: YQX 380.19

xiaoyeyuan 小業院 (xiaoyehyuan) Little brats, little devils (expresses both love and exasperation): YQX 846.2. Also xiaoniezhong ~ 豐, xiaoneeyuan ~ 豐, yezhong ~ 種, xiaoyezhong ~ 種

xiaoyezhong 小業種 (xiaoyehzhong) See xiaoyeyuan

xiaoyinyin 笑吟吟 (xiaoyinyinlin) With broad smiles (= xiaoyingying ~ 盈盈): MZJ 275.12. Also xiaoyinyin ~ 欣欣

xiaozai 小哉 (xiaoaizai) 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 眉 (xieh) See zao 眉

xie 歌 (xie) 1. Time; instance: DXX 108.10. 2. To set down, preserve (by written record): WB73.9. 3. To open; bare; expose: YQX 445.17.

xie 解 (xieh) 1. Pawnshop; also, to pawn, mortgage: YQX 1067.9. 2. Death (release): YQX 644.19. 3. Disaster: YQX 190.7. 4. Pattern of skillful or tactical maneuvers: WB
802.9. 5. Waves (rain in a storm): YQSC IV 103. 6. Times; occasions: YQX 693.7. To give: YQSC IV 104. 8. To be capable: WB 262.8

_xieci’li_ 針刺裏  (xielcihlii) Along the edge of the road: MZJ 282.7

_xie’dé_ 歌的; ~地  (xiede) Suddenly; without warning: WB 88.4

_xiedi’xia chachai_ 腹底下插柴; 背 ~ ~ ~ (xiediixiah chachail) See leidi’xia chachai ziwen

_xiedianku_ 解典庫  (xiehdiankuh) Pawn-shop: YQX 227.9. Also xiedianpu ~ ~ 舖  (xiehdianpuh) See xiedianku

_xieguan_ 謝館  (xiehguan) See Chuguan [Qinlou]

_xiēhe_ 叶和; 協 ~ 歌  (xielhel) To harmonize; come together: YQX 170.4

_Xiehun_ 歌魂壺  (xiehuntsail) See Xiahuntai

_xiehuo_ 歌鴻  (xiehuoh) See xianhe

_Xiejal_ 歡家樓  (xiejaloul) Famous Tang dynasty brothel: YQX 1520.8. Also Xiejia tingyuan ~ ~庭院

_Xiejia tingyuan_ 謝家庭院  (xiehjia teihngyuahn) See Xiejialou

_xieli yinyang_ 奸理陰陽  (xiehlii yin-yang) To regulate proper governance in the empire (pun on the arts of love-making): YQX 147.10

_xielou_ 泄漏  (xielhuoh) See louxie

_xieluo sizuan_ 協羅席讚  (xiehluol sizuan) Closely bound (having worn each other’s clothes): YQX 115.14

_xieniang_ 些娘  (xieniaong) See niang

_xiepi_ 斜辟; ~僻  (xieplihi) To turn aside to avoid contact: WB 15.16

_xieplian_ 斜皮臉  (xiepliliaan) Thick-skinned; shameless: YQX 1253.16

_xieqian’zhe zuo_ 鈐簽着坐  (xielqianzheh zuoh) To be seated on the side: WB 305.2

_xieqin_ 鈐侵  (xielqin) To raise slightly: HUJI 10.1

_xieqinjiu_ 謝親酒  (xiehquinjiuu) 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; 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

_xie’r’z_ 些兒子_ (xierz) See xie’r

_xieran_ 俳安  (xieraan) To write poetry or essays: ZXZY 77.3

_xiexie_ 些些_ (xiexie) 1. Little bit; somewhat 2. Light, fine (rain): DXX 143.10

_xie’z_ 些子_ (xiez) See xie’r

_xie’z_ 槓子_ (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_ 腦支_ (xielzhi) Funny bone: YQX 210.18

_xin_ 260

_xinben_ 心全; ~笨; ~ 悯_ (xinbehn) Stupid: YQX 23.15

_xinbie_ 心別_ (xinbiel) Strong resolve: WB 67.18

_xincao_ 心曹; ~嘈_ (xincail) To be ill at ease: YQX 1063.16

_xin[chang]jù_ 心腸趣_ (xinchaangjiu) Fickle: DXX 144.6

_xindao_ 信道_ (xinhaadoh) 1. As expected; of course: DXX 17.10. 2. To foresee; expect.

_xindi_ 信地_ (xindigi) Military outpost: YQX 834.9. Also xundi 汀 ~
xindou 心兜 (xindou) To have a firm plan: MZJ 89.2
xinduan haimenchao 信断海門潮 (xinduahn haimelnchao) Menstrual cycle is stopped: MZJ 614.4
xinji 新籍 (xinjil) Courtesan newly registered into the profession: MZJ 475.2
xinjie 新戒 (xinjieh) Budd. To be initiated into monkhood: PPJ 191.1
xin'lai 新来 (xinlai) See jinxin[lai]
xinlao [yi]rang 心勞意攘 (xinlaol yi-hraang) Anxious; restless; disquieted: DXX 10.8
xinliang 心量 (xinlahng) Breadth of mind or will: WB 77.9
xinmiao 心苗 (xinmiaoal) Mind; thoughts; intentions: YQX 1489.6
xinpai 心牌 (xinpai) Sweetheart; darling: YYCD 175. Also xinpi ~牌
xinpi 心牌 (xinpih) See xinpai
xinqi 心期 (xinqi) State of mind; thoughts: MDT 89.11
xinqieqie 心切切 (xinqieqie) Uneasy, anxious: YQX 329.17
xinrangrang 心攘攘 (xinraangraang) Impatient; short-tempered: MZJ 30.10
xinru fengguaxu 心如風刮絮 (xinru fengguaxuh) Unstable; unanchored (willow catkins in wind): YANG I 139.10
xin'shanyou 心上有 (xinshahgyoou) See you
xinshu 心舒 (xinshu) See shuxin
xintuotuo 信拖拖 (xihntuotuo) Irritatingly slow or sluggish: YQX 343.15
xin'xiayou 心下有 (xinxiayou) See you
xin'xing 行行 (xinxinling) Honorable conduct: WB 279.6
xin'zhongyou 心中有 (xinzhongyoou) See you
xin'xiayou 心下有 (xinxiayou) See you
xinhui 信会 (xinhui) 1. Orders, instructions; also, to instruct; inform: YQX 180.13.

xinhui 信会 (xinhui) Seexboxing
xing 幸.倐 See boxing
xing 星 (xing) Ounce (measure for silver): DXX 12.2
xingbenba 行本把 (xingbeenbah) Pending lawsuits are a mere handful (due to exemplary administration, criminal cases are few): DXX 164.8
xingcang 行藏 (xilngcalng) Particulars of a life: WB 263.11
xingchan 行纜 (xingchailn) Leggings: DXX 40.4
xingchu 行厨 (xilngchul) Portable stove: YQX 1357.17
xingchu 行處 (xilngchuh) 1. Conduct; movement: DXX 8.9. 2. Everywhere; wherever: YQX 1520.7
xingci 行祠 (xilngcil) Coffin’s temporary resting place: WB 286.14
xingcong 行从 (xilngcolng) To follow; comply with: WB 273.11
xingda 行達~打 (xilngdal) See xingtga
xingdao 行道 (xilngdaoh) See xingtga
xingdong 行動 (xilngdohng) To hurry, get a move on: YQX 1643.8
xingduan 行短~ (xilngduaan) See duanxing
xinggan maiqiao 行幹賣俏 (xilnggahn maihqiadoh) To act clever; show off: MZJ 128.13. Also xingjian maiqiao ~奸~
xinghua 行化 (xilnghuah) Budd. To beg for food: YYCD 65 344
xinghuangqi 杏黃旗 (xilnghuangqil) Banner of an army on imperial military campaign: WB 622.16
xinghuai 行會 (xilnghuaih) 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 (xilngjia) Small cangue placed on prisoners for travel: YQX 635.18

xingjian maiqiao 行監坐守 (xilngjian maiqiao) See xingjian maiqiao

xingjian zuoshou 行監坐守 (xilngjian zuoshou) To keep watch over every move: WB 301.20

xingjiao[seng] 行腳僧 (xilngjiaoseng) See xing'zhe

xingju 行究 (xilngjiu) To find out, ascertain: WB 937.5

xingkong 悚恐 (xingkoong) 1. To be ashamed: YQX 1042.5. 2. Irascible: YQX 1534.6

xingkong guansuo 星空貫索 (xingkong guahnsuoo) To halt the passage of time (tether the stars): HUJI III 99.12

xinglanshan 興闌珊 (xilnglanshahn) Dispirited, depressed: YQX 1503.2

xingmian lidun 行眠立盹 (xilngmialn lihduun) Utter exhaustion (asleep on one' s feet): YQX 725.5. Also lidun xingmian ~ ~ ~

xingmo 行幕 (xingmoh) To walk stealthily: HUJI III 99.12

xingmu 醒木, ～目 (xingmuh) See jiefang

xingnaao 醒衲帽 (xingnahao) See he-naao

xingqian 行錢 (xingqiahn) Fig. Servant; right-hand man: WB 1008.4

xingquan 行拳 (xingquahn) To play mora (finger-guessing drinking game): DADIAN 214

xingran[shi] 幸然是 (xhngralnshi) All along; as it always has been: YQX 725.7. Also xingshi ～, xingzi ～自, xingyou ～有

xingshi 幸是 (xhngshi) See xingran[shi]

xingshi shirou 行屍視肉 (xilngshi shihrouh) Boring; lifeless: MZJ 270.13

xingshui 醒睡 (xhngshuih) See jiefang

xingtai 行台 (xilngtai) Field headquarters: MZJ 359.11

xingtong 行童, ～僮 (xilngtongl) Budd. Novice: YQX 1041.11

xingwo 行窩 (xilngwo) Abode away from home: WB 683.10

xingzai 行在 (xilngzai) Abode of the emperor: WB 405.2

xing'zhe 聘僧 (xilngzhe) Budd. Itinerant monk: DXX 7.2. Also xingjiao[seng]
xingzhen buxian

～脚僧 2. Devotee who has not shaved his head to be a monk 3. Performer of odd jobs at a monastery

xingzhen buxian 行針步線 (xingzhen buxian) See buxian xingzhen

xingzi 幸自 (xinhngzih) See xingran[shi]

xingzou 行走 (xingzou) See xingta

xingzuojian 行坐間 (xingzuohjian) 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 (xiongmeln) Skull: YQX 931.16

xiongwan 兒頑 (xiongwahn) To do evil; do wrong: YQX 205.1

xiongyin 凶音 (xiongyin) Announcement of death: CSD 153.10

xiu

xiu 休 (xiu) Let it be!: WB 281.7. Also 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 袖幃 (xiucaan) See xiulan

xiuchunfeng 袖春风 (xiuchunfeng) To suffer disappointment in love: YQX 335.4

xiudada 袖答答, 袖搭搭 (xiudadal) To be humiliated: WB 298.11. Also xiuuhuahua ~ 化化

xiuhuahua 袖化化 (xiuhuahhua) See xiudada

xiuhan 休懶 (xiuhlaan) Shame: DXX 93.1. Also xiuuan 休懶

xiu'lao 嘘老 (xiuhlaao) Nose: YYCD 934

xiuli 休離 (xiulil) To divorce: YQX 555.3

xiuliangdang 休兩榜 (xiuhlaangdang) Embroidered vest: MZJ 354.2

xiuli 鳥鶯, 休留 (xiuliu) Owl (its cry is 休留): YFG 33.4

xiulou 鈕楼 (xiuhloul) See qiulou

xiumoao 袖帽 (xiuwaao) Cap worn by graduates and examination officials when parading the streets: ZQZ 135.11

xiuqiang 休強 (xiuqiang) Don’t put up fallacious arguments: YQX 554.14

xiushe 袖蛇 (xiushihel) Fig. Dagger (qingshe 青蛇) concealed in the sleeve (sleeved serpent): MZJ 476.2

xiushoujin 袖手巾 (xiushoujin) Embroidered silk handkerchief (groom’s traditional wedding gift): YQX 1665.2. Also choushoujin 袖～, 綢～, youshoujin 油手巾

xiuta 袖闢 (xiuta) Embroidered door hanging: YQX 1501.14

xiutun 袖轉 (xiutunn) To conceal in the sleeve: YQX 1666.9

xiuxiu 休休 (xiuxiu) See xiu

xiuxiu xiaxia'de 嘘嘖嘖嘖的 (xiuxxiu xiaxia'de) To emit muffled sobs: DXX 140.14

xiu'ye 休也 (xiuye) See xiu

xiuzhenla 休針喇 (xiuzhenlaa) Don’t talk foolishness: DXX 89.3

xiu

xiu 許 (xiu) 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 醜 (xu)  See luxu
xuchuo 虚喔 (xuchuo) See xuzhuan
xu‘de’ge 客的個 (xu‘de’ge) Long-winded; also, to speak in tedious detail: LIDAI II 640.5
xudi‘li 煞繁忙 (xudi‘li) See xuduanxian
xu’di’li 煞繁忙 (xudi‘li) See xuduanxian
xuduanxian 楞斷弦 (xuduanxian) Fig. To be reconciled with a lover: YQX 716.12
xufan 煞繁, ~煩 (xufan) To be long-winded; also, lengthy and drawn out: YQX 42.6. Also fanxu 煞～
Xu Feiqiong 許飛瓊 (xu feiqiong) Immortal maid: YQX 1705.20
xuhua 言花 (xuhua) To talk rubbish; act senselessly; fool around: MINGQING 61.8
xuke‘r 虛科兒 (xuke‘r) Actions on stage which the audience knows to be insincere or designed to hoodwink another character: YQX 202.9
xulu 漏漏 (xulu) See luxu
xuma 糗麻 (xuma) See dingzhen xuma
xuma dingzhen 糗麻頂針 (xuma dingzhen) See dingzhen xuma
xuma shangmi 糗麻商謎 (xuma shangmi) See dingzhen xuma
xumiu 虚謊 (xumiu) To deceive: YQX 1521.3
xunang 虛悶, ~叢 (xunang) Empty, roomy; loose, (like an empty purse): YQX 911.12
xupi 虛脾, ~皮 (xupi) Insincerity: DXX 66.4
xushi 須足 (xushi) Although: YANG I 209.1
xusuo 須索 (xusuo) Must; also, absolutely necessary: YQX 1375.7
xu’tou 虛頭 (xu’tou) Humbug, shenanigans; fakery: YQX 1406.2
xuxia 虚下 (xuxia) False exit (actor stands at stage side with his back to the audience, indicating a temporary exit from the scene): WB 87.11
xuxiao 虚僞 (xuxiao) Pretense; hollow bluster; deceitful lies (xia – 借): YQX 1505.8. Also xiaoxu ～
xuxu daodaodada (xuxu daodao) 1. To chatter; be loquacious. 2. To say over and over: WB 294.9. Also xuxu daodao ～～叨叨, xuxu guoguo ～～聒聒
xuxu 'de 鬱鬱的 (xuxu 'de) See xuxu dada
xuxu dada 絡絡答答 (xuxu dada) 1. To chatter; be loquacious. 2. To say over and over: WB 294.9. Also xudi‘li ～～地囊
xuxu guoguo 絃絡聒聒 (xuxu guoguo) See xuxu dada
xuyong 於用 (xuyong) Government employment (yu = 於): YQX 1517.12
Xu You plao 許由瓢 (xu you plao) 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 虛舟 (xuzhou) Useless thing: MDT 108.13
xuzhuan 虛ずっと (xuzhou) To cheat, trick: LU 458. Also xuchuo ～噪音
xuan 訛 (xuan) To heat wine (= 鍊): SHZ c5
xuan 暖 (xuan) To wash: YYCD 909
xuan 鬨 (xuan) Shoe or boot last: YQSC IV 132. Also xuan’tou 拗頭, 拗頭
xuanbao 旋剝, 旋剝 (xuanbao) See sunbao
xuanbing 旋餅 (xuanbing) Paper-thin crepe: YQX 455.5. Also bing 薄～
xuchang 選場 (xuchang) Civil service examination compound: YQX 141.3
xuanfang 温房 (xuahnfalg) Inn, teahouse: YQX 1343.12
xuanfeng 旋风 (xuahnfeng) Bad news: YQX 589.17
xuanguo’r 縮鍋兒 (xuahnguor) Vessel for heating wine: YQX 1518.9
xuanhuafu 宣花斧 (xuanhuafu) Military weapon of the battle-axe variety: WB 158.4
xuanjigou 旋機勾 (xuanjigou) To employ strategies; show off cleverness: MZJ 71.11
xuankou 懸口 (xuankou) Words scarcely spoken (still on the lips): YQX 1251.8. Also juekou 極～
xuanlan’r 旋蘭兒～蘭 (xuanlnlanlr) Robe with a round collar and big sleeves: DXX 103.3
xuanmayu 懸麻雨 (xuanmalyuu) To rain in torrents: YQX 1369.13
xuanpao luoxiu 拳袍捲袖 (xuanpao luoxiu) See xuanquan luoxiu
xuanqin 薰親 (xuanqin) Polite form of address for mother: YFG 51.15
xuanqiong 旋穹 (xuanqiong) Sky: PPJ 90.10
xuanquanzhu 雲全巫 (xuanquanzhu) Drug of immortality: YFG 60.8
xuanshuang 玄霜 (xuanshuang) Drug of immortality: YFG 60.8
Xuantai 玄臺 (xuantai) Dwelling of the Queen Mother of the West (Xiwangmu or Jinmu 金母): MZJ 1.1. Also Guitai 龜～
xuantou 持頭, 持 (xuahnntou) See xuan
xuanwei 選薇 (xuanweil) Civil service examination compound: DXX 125.11
Xuanwu 玄武 (xuanwuu) See Zhenwu
xuanxiao 懸巢 (xuanxiao) To expose the head of a criminal: CSD 196.14
xuanxun 玄紛 (xuanxun) Type of ancient red and black textile: YRZJ 100.2
xuanyuan 拾院 (xuanyuan) First place in the civil service examinations: YCT 19.8

xue

xue 削 (xueh) See zao
xue 削 (xue) To crouch down in hiding: WB 69.15.
 xue 蛳 (xuel) To sweep (wind): WB 308.4
xue 學 (xuel) To recount, report: LZY 117.3
xue 詳 (xuel) To study by moonlight reflected on snow (after the ingenuity of Sun Kang 孫康): YQX 85.6
xuegu 猛刮 (xuegu) To squeeze for money: YQX 896.18
xuehai 血海 (xuehaai) Matter of life and death: YQX 2.1
xuehai 血海 (xuehaai) Matter of life and death: YQX 2.1
xuehui 猛雷 (xuehui) To study by moonlight reflected on snow (after the ingenuity of Sun Kang 孫康): YQX 85.6
xuehongen 削後根 (xuehongen) Fig. Eldest son (boot heel; a riddle on ihangzi “heel” which is a pun on 長子 “eldest son”): YQX 647.10
xuehu linla 血糊淋刺 (xuehui linla) 1. Dripping with blood:
Sad and disappointed:

YQX 1749.13. 2. Fig. Sad and disappointed: YQX 897.4

To leave a bloody trail of slaughter (hutong is Mongol for “space between the yurts”):

YQX 514.14

See yumei

To sacrifice an ox, sheep, and pig:

YQX 457.13

Leopard of snow (melts when the sun shines):

MZJ 541.6

To extend the arms and drum the feet:

YQX 981.12

Yang Guifei’s pet parrot:

CSD 175.10

To make a thorough investigation:

YQX 1447.21. Also xunbu ~ 步

To answer without thinking, say whatever comes to mind:

CLS 243.6

See xunchuo

Sentry station where guards are housed:

YQX 107.18

Mountain spirit:

MDT 183.8

Common, ordinary:

YQX 1719.9. Also changsu 常～

Office responsible for prosecuting legal cases, making arrests, and fighting fires:

YQX 127.14

In an instant, in a finger snap:

YQX 1338.7. Also sunzhi'jian 辛～
ya

ya ʔya (ʔya) Type of military weapon: YRZJ 83.11
ya 逺 (yah) To slip away, sneak off: DXX 43.14
ya! 亚 (yah) Oh! ah! (functions like 阿): LU 226
ya 亞 (yah) To shut: DXX 7.4
ya 問 (yaa) To dupe: DXX 107.4
ya 問 (yaa) Sound of a door opening or closing; sound of moaning: DXX 17.6
yaba fulou 壓靶扶羣 (yabah fullou) To drive a carriage: LU 613
yabei’dé yin’z 壓被的銀子 (yabeihde yilnz) Money scrimped and saved: YQX 198.16
yabing 鴻兵 (yabing) Guerilla forces: WB 48.1
yabu 問不, 步步, 亞不, 問~ 問步 (yalbuh) Mong. To go, leave, depart: WB 426.4, 935.15, 1021.15; Also yabu yuerchi ~ 約而赤, yabu yuerzhi ~ 約兒 只, ~ 約而只, yabu yalachi 問~ 問 剂赤, yebu 邪步, abu 阿步, yebu 邪步, yuerchi 約而赤, yuerzhi 約兒 只
ya’bula 壓不刺 (yalbuhlah) Teeth: YQX 942.6
yabu yalachi 問不刺赤 (yalbuah yaalahchih) See yabu
yabu yuerchi 壓不約而赤 (yalbuh yuerchih) See yabu
yabu yuerzhi 壓不約兒只, ~ ~ 約而 ~ (yalbuh yuerzhii) See yabu
yachuang 押著 (yachuang) See xiachuang
yachui 牙棱, ~ 掣, ~ 梁 (yalchui) See yatui (3)
ya’dé 壓的 (yade) See yan’de

yading ㄚ定 (yadihng) To squeeze tightly: WB 346.14
yaer 鴻兒 (yaerl) Cuckold; bastard, son of a cuckold: SHZ c25. Also yahuanger ㄚ 黃~
ya[fu] 押付 (yafuh) To be transported under guard: YQX 1508.10
yafu qingbei fanshouyang 問婦領杯 反受殃 (yafuh 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 近鼓, 呀~ 古 (yahguu) Drum with a laquered body and sheepskin head (used in village celebrations): YQSC IV 152
yagushi 鴻鷲石 (yaguushil) Uygh. Precious stone: YQX 1456.7
yaguaqian 壓卦錢 (yaguaqian) Gratuity given a fortuneteller: WB 40.17
yahe 問喝 (yahe) See yaohe
yahu fanxiong 押虎樊熊 (yahuu fanxiong) To harbor dangerous persons: MINGQING 69.14
yahuanger 鴻黃兒 (yahualnger) See yaer
yajian diebei 壓肩疊背, 亞~ ~ (yajian diebeih) See yajian dieji
yajian dieji 壓肩疊背 (yajian dieji) To be squeezed and jostled in a crowd: WB 189.5. Also aijian cabei ~ 掣背, yajian diebei ～ ~ 背, 亞~ ~ 背
yake 牙磕 (yalke) See keya
yakunlun 問崑崙 (yakunlun) Fig. Horses (slaves that cannot speak: Kunlun people were regarded as slaves by Han people): YFG 156.10
yalailai 呀來來 (yalailail) See alailail
yaner 衙內 (yanerh) 1. Sons of officials (often shiftless and corrupt in Yuan dramas) 2. Mongols in positions of authority: YQX 32.16
yani 壓逆(yanixh)  See yayi
yapanri 牙盤 目 (yalpalnrih)  Day for offering sacrifices: ZXZY 56.9
yaqian 牙銭(yalqian)  Broker’s fee; commission: SQX 146.7
yaqing 雅青 (yaqing)  See yaqing [liaohchao]
yaqing [liaohchao] 雅青料鈔, 增～～ (yaqing liaohchao)  Currency printed on blue-black paper: YQX 107.14. Also yaqing ～～, liaochao ～～
yaren zuomeng 喃人作夢 (yaareln zuohmehng)  See yazi tuomeng
yatengzhou 牙疼 兄 (yaltingzhouchou)  Charm or spell to ward off trouble: YQX 700.19. Also yatongshi ～痛筐
yatongshi 牙痛筐 (yaltohngshih)  See yatengzhou
yatui 牙推 (yatui) 1.  Official (ranked below a judge;  ya = 術): YK 69.7.  2.  Physician: YQX 547.5.  3.  Fortuneteller: LZY 17.2. Also yachui ～推, ～推
yaxi 牙戲 (yalxih)  To mock, jeer, ridicule:
DADIAN 93
yaxiang 牙相 (yalxiang)  Elegant, refined, tasteful: YQX 568.11
yaya 崖崖, 屋屋 (yalyal)  See yanyan
yaya 押衙 (yalay)  Jailor: YQX 700.7
yai 壓一 (yayi)  Best of all, number one: YYCD 287. Also yai ～逆
yai 壓喚 (yayih)  See yanyu
yayidao 壓衣刀 (yayidao)  Small knife concealable on the person: YQX 126.11
yayuan 衛院 (yayuan)  Local seat of govern-ment; yamen: WB 48.16. Also yazhai ～齋
yazi manchang huangbowei 喃子 黃柏味 (yaazii mahnaaang huangbo-wei)  Helpless to complain of bitterness (mute person protesting the bitterness of cokctree bark): PPJ 118.6
yazi tuomeng 喃子 作夢 (yaazii tuo mehng)  To be troubled but unable to speak: YK 93.11. Also yazi zuomeng ～～作～, yaren zuomeng ～人做～, yazi xumeng ～～尋～
yazi xumeng 喃子尊夢 (yaazii xuln-mehng)  See yazi tuomeng
yazi zuomeng 喃子作夢 (yaazii zuohmehng)  See yazi tuomeng
yazhai 衛齋 (yalzhai)  See yaya

yan

yan 偃 (yan)  To step back (as when startled): YQX 845.17
yan 岩 (yaln)  Suitable, appropriate: YYCD 527
yan 演 (yan)  To deduce, calculate: WB 89.17
yanbao du'zhongji 眼飽肚中餓 (yanbaao duhzhongji)  Longings unfulfilled, hopes unattained: YQX 1318.9
yanbian 眼偏, 等 (yanbian)  Sharp (vision): DXX 43.7, 46.6
yancha 眼差, 錯 (yancha)  Confused vision; also, to mistake one for another: YQX 1180.7
yanchan 混編, 糾 (yancha)  See yanjian
yanche junma 鍔車駿馬 (yalnche juhn-ma)  Misuse of fine talent (thoroughbred pulling a salt cart): YFG 60.1
yancun zhuantuan 沿村轉 嚼 (yalncon zhuaantuuaa)  Hacks and hams; crudely trained and inexperienced actors and performers (sometimes erroneously治): ZJK 325
yancuo 瞄 撐, 林, 瞄, 瞄 (yaancuo)  From the corner of the eye: WB 264.11
yanda 眼大 (yaandah)  Unobservant; also, can’t see for looking: YQX 1637.12
yan'de 迷, 乱, 亂 (yande)  Suddenly, without warning: YQX 199.17. Also ya'de 壓～
yandu 眼毒 (yaadul) Keen-sighted, sharp-eyed: YQX 238.21
yanduan 炎段, 盎~ (yanhduahn) Variety of Jin dynasty yuanben 院本 (but shorter and simpler in content and structure)
yanduo shangxing 言多傷幸,~~ 行 (yanhduo shangxing) Persistent talk can bring bad fortune: WB 345.10
yan-e 嚴惡 (yalneh) Strict, stern: YQX 477.3
yaner 燕爾,~尔,宴尔 (yahneer) Happy, content: WB 83.5
yanfan 颜范 (yalfaan) Face, appearance: YQX 143.9
yanfu [shijie] 閻浮世界 (yalnful shijie) Budd. Human world (Jambudvipa 南闍浮提, one of the four continents south of Mt. Meru): YQX 590.21
yan-gao 眼高 (yaangao) Haughty, stuck-up: YQX 875.5
yanhe 眼黑 (yalnheh) Eyes flashing anger: XINJIAO 117.5
yanhuabu 烟花簿 (yanhuabuh) Official registry of prostitutes: YQX 1261.11
yanjia 嚴假 (yanjhiah) Strict time limit beyond which punishment is meted out: YQX 943.9
yanjian 淹煎,~ 浴,~ 尖,尿漬, 懷~ (yanjian) To suffer illness: DXX 164.1. Also yankian ~ 潛, yanchan ~ 罐, 慣罐, yanyan~延, yanyan jianjian ~ ~ 渐渐
yanjin 眼斤 (yanjin) Eyes: DXX 165.10
yanku tultan 畏苦吐甘 (yahnkuu tultan) See yanku tultan
yanku tultan 畏苦吐甘 (yahnkuu tultan) To experience the bitter and the sweet in life: YQX 643.7. Also yanku tulan ~ ~ 吐 ~
yan'lao 腌老, 垂~ (yanlaao) Stomach: YQSC IV 163. See also 'lao
Yanluodian 閻羅殿 (yanluoldiahn) Palace of Yama, King of Hell: MZJ 298.9. Also Shenluodian 森~
yanlù yingchou 燕侣鶯俦 (yanlû yingchou) Fig. Happily married couple (swallows and orioles in pairs): YQX 1503.11. Also yingchou yanlû ~ ~ ~
yanma'r 蘭馬兒 (yalnmaar) See tiema[r], yuma[r]
yanman 眼谩,~慢 (yalnmaan) Tired eyes: DXX 119.9
yanmei 雲魅,~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 雲梅 (yalnmeiih) Fig. Art of fine governing (proper blending of salty and sour): WB 528.4
yanmeideng 眼沒瞪 (yanmeildehng) To gaze at, stare: MZJ 14.2
yanmoltian 欽摩天,~魔~, 焰魔~ (yalnmoltian) Budd. Far, distant land (highest realm of Heaven): YQX 842.10
yanmu 眼目 (yalnmuh) Audacity: LZY 70.1
yan’nao’r 蘭鳥兒 (yalnnaaar) Eyes: DXX 39.7 (‘nao is a variant of ‘lao 老)
yanning 嚴凝 (yalniling) Extreme cold: YQX 217.19
yan-ou 烏偶 (yanouou) See ouyan
yanpitiao 眼皮跳 (yanpiitiao) Twitching eyelids (bad omen): DADIAN 593
yanpu 潛撈 (yanpu) To risk, gamble: WB 276.1. Also boyan 博~, anpu 壅~, 捲~, puyan ~ ~ ~
yanqian 潛潜 (yanqialn) See aza and yan-jian

yandu 269  yanqian
yanqianbing 淤疾病 (yanqianbihng) See azabing
yanqian suosai 眼嵌缩腮 (yanqiahsuosai) Pale, gaunt: WB 801.10
yanqin 演禽 (yanqin) See qinyan
yanqin 燕雏 (yanqinji) 1. Place to rest or sleep quietly: YFG 83.4. 2. To take a short nap; rest: YQX 1150.12
yanqiong 研究 (yanqiong) See qiongjiu
yan Qionglin 燕琼林 (yan qionglin) See Qionglinyan
yanqu honglai 燕去鸿来 (yanquhuohonglai) Fig. Rapid passage of the seasons (the swallows and wild geese come and go in their migratory patterns): YQX 728.9
yanquantu 据泉途 (yanquantul) To be buried in the dirt: MZJ 254.8
yanran 苍然 (yanran) Still, yet: YQX 713.15
yanrang 魔攘 (yanrang) To cry out fearfully in sleep: WB 110.12
yanrun 漫润 (yanrun) 1. Generous; attentive; kind, gentle: YQX 1428.13. 2. Free time, leisure: WB 81.17
yan'sa 演撒 (yan'sa) To arouse sexually; entice; toy with emotions: WB 264.17
yansan yusi 言三语四 (yanhsan yusih) To talk nonsense: YQX 599.5
yanshe 言施 (yanshe) To request purchase on credit: YQX 1663.15
yanshen 沿身 (yanshen) Entire body: WB 815.7
yansheng 演生 (yansheng) Not used to, unfamiliar, apprehensive (horse that doesn't know his rider and does not follow commands): YQX 717.11
Yanshi jiuren 燕市酒人 (yanshih jiureln) Famous drinker Jing Ke 杏柯: CHUANQI 116.18
yanshi wangjiu 王十安九 (yanshih wanghaiju) Ninety-percent nonsense: YQX 1293.12
yantengteng 雌騰騰 (yantengteng) Flaming, blazing: YQX 1398.6
yantingting 雛亭亭 (yantingting) Beautiful, captivating: YQX 1460.9
yanantu 眼秃刷 (yaantushua) See tichou tushua
yanwu guandian 言無關典 (yanwulguaandian) To speak without basis; wander off the subject: YQX 326.15
yanxi 燕喜 (yanxii) Happy, pleased, delighted: YQX 1384.10
yanxia 烏霞 (yanxia) 1. Mist and clouds (lofty aims, exhausted status): DXX 138.3. 2. Abode of a recluse (high in the mist-wrapped hills): YQX 724.6
yanxiao 浮消 (yanxiao) To live day by day: YQX 1055.16. Also xiaoyan 〜〜
yanyan 岩岩, 崖岩, 崇岩, 峯岩, 慈岩 (yanynan) 1. Thin, gaunt, emaciated: WB 296.14. 2. Slim, thin: DXX 13.9. Also yaya 岩崖, 崖崖, ai ai 捱挨
yanyn 言延 (yanyn) See yanjian
yanyn 浮延 (yanyn) 1. Fading, setting (sun): YQX 41.6. 2. Flow of water: YQX 26.8
yanyn 挈眼 (yanyn) Blinders, eye-shades: YQX 527.9
yanyn 厉熏 (yanyn) Heavy (dew): YQX 710.11
yanyn jianjian 浮海漸漸 (yanyn jianjian) See yanjian
yanyn 顧引, 㗐〜 (yanyn) License to transport salt: YQX 213.10
yanyn yingqi 燕友鷺 (yanynyingqi) Fig. Romantic trysts (swallows and orioles form pairs): YCJ 80.12
yanyn 厭鷺〜 (yanyn) To eat to the full, be sated: YQX 46.2. Also yaii 厭噫
yanyue 烟月，炊～(yanyueh) Prostitute; also, the prostitution trade: YQX 883.8

yanyuefu 烟月符，炊～(yanyuehful) Fig. Prostitution license: MZJ 456.2

yanyueshou 烟月手(yanyuehshoou) Fig. Art of being a prostitute: YQX 199.12

yanzhamao 眼毛，炊～(yanzhahmaol) Eyelashes: YQX 1260.2

yanzha meishan 眼毛眉舌 (yanzahamishahn) To frown: YQX 1534.8

yanzhang dimian 烟障地面，炊～(yanzhangdimiahn) Malaria-ridden place (popular place for banishment): YQX 1517.13

yanzi 雁字 (yahnzih) Fig. Character “one” formed by a column of geese: YCJ 51.1

yanzuo 喜作 (yahnzuooh) To sing: YQSC IV 171

yang

yang 快 (yahng) To force, coerce: WB 9.18

yang 淳，鶴 (yahng) To cast off, throw away: WB 266.1, 112.18.

yangbucai 伴不采，炊～(yangbuhcaai) To pretend not to know: LZY 113.6

yang bu'lacha 仰不刺又 (yang buhlahcha) See yanglacha

yangchang 伴常 (yangchahng) Without concern or care: YQX 636.4

yangche 焉車 (yangcheh) Fig. Emperor (goat cart: he rode one inside the palace): YQX 1459.6

yangchen wudaob 扬塵舞踊 (yangcheln wunadoh) Kneeling and bowing (when presented to the emperor): MZJ 234.12

yangdao 陽道 (yangdaoh) Male authority: TIAN 435

yanggao ㄅㄥ akt (yanggaooh) See yang[ji]

yanggaojiu 羊羔酒 (yanggaojiuu) Fine wine (rice wine flavored with mutton): YQX 1203.19

yanggaoli 羊羔利 (yanggaolih) Fig. To make exhorbitant profits (harsh financial practice during the Yuan to double the amount of loans unpaid after a year): YQX 194.20

yang’ge wa’r kong’li zeenshengzhuh 漾個瓦兒空裏怎生住 (yangge wa’r kong’li zeenshengzuh) Fig. There is a reason behind every event (who knows where a tile tossed in the air will land?): YQX 1385.6. Also pie’ge wa’r kong’li zenzhu 撲～～～～～～

yanghua 楊花 (yanghua) Fleeting; unpredictable (willow catkins in the wind): YCJ 71.22

yang[ji] 央及,炊～(yangjih) 1. To beg, entreat: YQX 713.19. 2. To trouble someone; involve someone (yang = 炊): YQX 9.20. 3. To holler, yell; cause a ruckus (perhaps = 喧): YQX 505.21. Also yanggao ~, yengmei ~, yingli ~

yangjia de ren 妻家的人 (yangjiade rehn) Wife: YQX 849.10

yangjiaoba 羊角把 (yangjiabaobah) Ram’s horn sword hilt: DXX 38.10

yangjiu 陽九 (yangjiuu) Bad luck, evil fortune: MZJ 522.7

yangjiu duanpi 無酒段匹 (yangjiuu duanhpil) Lamb, wine (betrothal feast), and bolts of cloth (sections and bolts) as bride price (duan = 段): YQX 1506.8

yang'laca 仰刺擦 (yanglahca) See yanglacha

yang'lacha 仰刺叉～ (yanglahcha) To topple backward: YQX 1122.2. Also yang'laca ~, yang bu'lacha ~ 不～～
yangliuxi 杨柳细 (yangliuxi) Fig.
Woman's slender waist: YQX 47.6

yanglu 陽祿 (yanglu) Long life: MDT 122.9

yangmei 央冕 (yangmei) See yangji

yangniang 養娘 (yangniang) Servant, maid; ZHU 355

yangponiang 養婆娘 (yangponiang)
To keep a mistress: SDJ 112.n.46

yangrenhuo 陽人禍 (yangrenhuo)
God of long life: MDT 122.9

yangrentou sigun 飄人頭斷流
(yangrentou sigun) See yangrentou si-
shuai

yangrentou sishuai 梭人頭斷摔
(yangrentou sishuai) Heads tumble from shoulders like rippling streams: YQX 1254.4.
Also yangrentou sigun 飄人頭斷流.
tirentou sishuai 提～～～

yangruru 拈如如, 痛～～ (yangruru)
Indecisive: MZJ 275.12

yangsha 陽煞 (yangsha) To be the death of someone; harry someone to death: YQX 893.16

yangshai 陽臺 (yangshai) Lovers' trysting place: YQX 1159.20

yangtai 陽台, 台 (yangtai) Lovers' trysting place: YQX 1159.20

yangtui 偽推 (yangtui) To pretend; use as excuse: YQX 201.12

yangxiang i 兔 (yangxiang) 1. To toss, throw: YQX 892.12. 2. To wave, flutter; fly up, rise up (=揚): WB 684.19

yangyang jiji 陽陽疾疾
(yangyang jiji) See changjiao yangji

yangye 養爺 (yangye) Old household serv-

yang'zi bie'ge'de 養着別個的
(yang'zi bie'ge'de) To keep a lover: WB 84.1

yao 咬 (yao) To bark: WB 943.16

yang 陽 (yang) Jagged; rough of surface (usually means “difficult, arduous”): DXX 40.7

yaobian 容變 (yaobian) To change in feelings or affections (as glazes change color in firing): MZJ 65.6

yaocfe 搖車 (yaocfe) Cradle: YQX 369.20

yaochu 搖槌, 搖槌, 搖槌, 搖槌 (yaochu) To wield a drum-beater (with songs or street calls; often describes a beg-
gar): YQX 213.6

yaodaob 腰道 (yaodaob) Waist: DXX 64.14

yaole 清訛 (yaole) Error, mistake: HUJI III 99.2

yaor hzhuhmao wula 咬乳 不毛
 Método, ～～～～古喇 (yaor hzhuhmao wula) Mong. I pour a cup of wine for you to give to him: YQSC IV 190

yaogan'z 咬棍子 (yaogan'z) To prevent a criminal from speaking (have him bite a stick): YQX 942.8

yaohan'de shizguo 搖撼的 實著
(yaohan'de shizguo) To move someone to a firm decision: YANG I 294.8

yaohu 酲呼, 酲～, 哎～ (yaohu) To yell, shout: YQX 1527.6. Also yaohu 酲呼, ～呼, yaohu 哎～

yaohu cuanxiang 酲喝掠扇, ～～箱
(yaohu cuanxiang) Hear ye, hear ye, the court is in session (court officers assume ranks on either side of the hall): YQX 251.15. Some say it means “bring out the appeal box” into which litigants may place complaints. Also cuanxiang ～～, ～箱, hecuanxiang ～～, ～箱, baocuanxiang 報～～

yaohu 酲呼, ～ (yaohu) See yaohu

yaohuapu 瑤華圃 (yaohuapu) Abode of an immortal: DXX 112.5
yaojie 腰 裁.～節 (yaojiel) Back; backbone: YQX 1664.20
yaojin zishou 腰 金 紫 紹 (yaojin zishou) Official robes (gold belt and purple gown): MZJ 585.7
yaolan 遇 撼 (yaolaln) To block, obstruct: YANG I 200.1
yaomai 遇 買 (yaomai) To pander to; curry favor: WB 171.11. Also jiaomai 徵～
yaoji 毛 来 (yaomoh) 1. Pose, attitude: YQSC IV 183. 2. Yuan music dramas: WB 980.4. Also yaoyao 幹～
Yaoniao 蛋 鸟 (yaoniao) Fabulous horse that can travel 10,000 里 in a day: WB 149.1
yaopeng 腰 捩 (yaopeng) Next highest tier in the stands of a theater: YK 137.12. See also shenlou
yao[pian] 毛 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] 搀頭～
yapo 压 姿 (yaopol) See houyaopo
yaoqi 压 姿 (yaqi) See qiaoqi
yaoquan 腰 拳 (yaquan)nt Bent at the waist; stooped: MZJ 352.7
yaoquinn 腰 裙 (yaquinn) Skirt made like an apron: WB 83.8. Also quinyyao ～兒
yaoren gou'r buluhchi 咬 人 狗 兿 不 露 齒 (yaoren goour buluhchii) Prov. Treachery is not always self-evident (a dog that bites doesn’t always show its teeth): YQX 1579.10
Yaoshifo 藥 师 佛 (yaoshifol) Buddha of medicine (cures all diseases including ignorance): YQX 592.2
yaoshuan 腰 槛 (yaoshuan) Beam to bar a door from the inside: LU 498
yaoxian 腰 線 (yaoxiahn) Sash at the waist: LZY 98.2

yaoyao 幹 么 (yaoyao) See yaomo (2)
yaozhi 咬 指 (yaozhii) To bite the thumb (expresses doubts): THS 240.1
yaozhong kong'zhong yanzuogeng 搖 指 空 中 燕 规 油 (yaolzhii kongzhong yahnzuogeng) Fig. To make wild statements, talk in pipe dreams; promise the impossible (make soup by pointing to a wild goose flying by): YRZJ 125.7
yaozhu 要 住 (yaolzhii) To detain, hinder: YQX 811.17
yaozhuang 搖 裝. 搖 楓 (yaolzhuang) Mock departure (to select an auspicious day for travel and pretend to leave by a boat which safely returns): YQX 8.21. Also shuanzhuang 捲～

ye

'ye 也 (yee) 1. Part. Final (like了): YQX 1510.11. 2. A vocative: YQX 1501.10
ye 喏 (yee) 1. To gasp: DXX 100.11. 2. To render speechless (by rudeness or embarrassment): TIAN 439
yebo 也 波 (yeebo) See 'yena
yeboge 也 波 哥 (yeeboge) See 'yemoge
yebotian! 也 波 天 (yeebotian) See 'ye-motian!
yebu 也 不 (yeebuh) See 'yena
yebu 聖 脚 (yebuh) See yabu
yebushou 夜 不 收 (yebuhshou) Military spy: YQX 1294.21
yecai! 設 猜 (yecail) Alas!: DXX 13.10. Also yemosha! ～嘆, yemocha! ～嘆
yechi 極 翅 (yechiih) Wings (to obtain them and fly): WB 288.3
yechu 極 翅 (yechuh) Cursed beast!: YQX 1630.5
yedaquan 捭大拳 (yedahquahn) To waste or be extravagant with money: YQX 888.4
yefang 野方 (yeefang) Maid; concubine: ZXZY 189.8
yefu 夜府 (yeefuu) The grave: PPJ 229.2
yeguanman 業罐滿 (yeguahnumaan) Retribution is at hand: YK 294.10. Also nieguanman 孳～，ye-
guanying ～賄盈
yeguanying 義貫盈 (yehguahnyiling) See yaguanman
yehuxian 野衙延 (yeeluohhe) 1. Honey-
ed words: YQX 1410.12. 2. To have a cunning desire for
yeji 噪饑 (yeji) To satisfy hunger: YQX 642.14
yejiang 調漿 (yejjiang) To beg or ask for water (after a Tang story about Cui Hu 惠): DXX 413.7. 2. Yamen runner (variant: 拽): WB 902.15. Also yeluohhe ～落河
ye'lail[ge] 夜來簡 (yeilhaalge) Yesterday; last night: LZY 16.4. Also yewan'lai ~ 晚～
yeao 落老 (yeaao) See yila
yeluxin 野鹿心 (yeeluuxin) Wild, un-
tamed: MZJ 377.9
'yeluor 也囂～羅, ～落 (yeeluor) Pat. Syll. Like tra-la in songs (sometimes expresses "alas!"): DXX 73.2.
yeluohhe 也落河 (yeeluohheel) See yela
yemao'z 夜貓子 (yeemaooz) See yemo'z
'yemo 也末 (yeemoh) See 'yena
'yemo 也麼 (yemo) See 'yena
yemochal 也麼哉 (yeemochahl) See yecai!
'yemoge 也麼哥, ～歌, ～末 (yee-
moge) Pat. Syll: YQX 1509.18. Also 'ye-
boge ～波～
yemonai haihai 也麼哈哈 (yeemo haihai) Pat. Syll. Like tra-la-tra-la: DXX 44.10
yemoshia 也麼沙 (yemoshia) See yecai!
yemotian 也麼天 (yemotian) Oh, merciful heaven! (used in situations involving killing and suffering): YQX 643.18. Also 'yebotian! ～波～
yemo'z 夜魔王 (yehmolv) Owl: MZJ 722.6. Also yemao'z ～貓～
'yena 也那 (yeehlah) 1. Pat. Syll. Found internally or at the end of a phrase: YQX 410.12. 2. Part. Final, indicates a rhetorical question: DXX 100.12. Also 'yemo ～末, ～麼, 'yeko ～波, 'yebu ～不
yepen'r 夜盆兒 (yehpelhr) Chamber pot: YQX 1398.13
yeren 野人 (yerereln) Gentleman in retire-
ment or seclusion: YQX 852.20. Also yinjun 隱君
yeren 業人 (yehhellr) Villain, evildoer: YQX 1139.17
yeshenqu 業身軀 (yehshenqu) Person with bad karma: YQX 253.20
yewan'lai 夜晚來 (yehwanlail) See ye-
lai[ge]
yeweier 野味兒 (yeeweiler) Rich wastrel; brothel playboy: YQX 265.12
yewe niitu 曳尾泥塗 (yehwee niitul) Fig. Scholar in retirement or seclusion (to drag one's tail through the mud): MZJ 249.10
yexiang 業相 (yehxiang) See niexiang
yexiang luojie 掃巷掠街, ～～囂～, ～～囂～ (yehxiahng luoljie) To yell and holler in the streets: YQX 484.15. Also luo-
jie yexiang ～～～羅, ～～～
yeyan 業眼 (yeeyahn) Fateful eyes (fated by bad karma): YANG I 130.10. Also nieyan 荏～
'yeye 呦啞 (yeye) Sound of sobbing: YQX 466.5
yeyuan 業冤 (yehyuan) Nemesis; bane of my life; (pejorative term used affectionately): WB 261.6
yezao cunyao 野藻村肴 (yeezaao cun-yaoal) Coarse, unrefined fare: MZJ 435.3
yehyuan 耶僾 (yehyuan) See xiaoyezhong
yeyuan 耶冤 (yeyuan) Indian texts written on palm leaves

yi

yi! 伊 (yi) Expresses sudden awareness: YQSC IV 256 (3)
yi 屹, 於 (yi) See ge
yi 抉 (yih) To wring: DXX 132.3
yi! 喔 (yi) Expresses surprise or astonishment: YQX 461.9
yiban bandian 一班半點 (yiban bahn-dian) Bedroom hanky-panky: CLS 221.7
yiban'r 一班兒, 一般 (yibanr) Of the same age or generation: WB 5.5
yiben yili 一本一利 (yibeen yilih) Both principle and interest: WB 189.8
yibi 押逼 (yibhi) See yile
yibi'r 一壁兒 (yibihr) See yibixiang
yibi'tou 一壁頭 (yibihou) See yibixiang
yibixiang 一壁廂, ～相 (yibihxiang)
On the one side, on the one hand; at the same time: YQX 1520.9. Also yibi'r ～兒, yibi'tou ～頭

yibi youzhe 一壁有者 (yibih yoozheh)
Wait right here: YQX 40.17
yibiao 一表 (yibiao) Outstanding, unusual (human looks or talent): YQX 1657.15
yibiao 一彪, ～標, ～豔 (yibiao) File or company (troops and horses): WB 562.8.
Also yidiu ～丢
yibing 一餅 (yibiing) Gold or silver ingot (biscuit-shaped): YQX 1179.10
yibinglian 一柄臉 (yibihngliaan) Face (bing = zhang 张): YQX 1405.17
yibo 衣鉢 (yibo) Budd. Cassock and begging bowl: YQX 1064.11
yibudì 一布地 (yibudih) All together; in the same place: DXX 62.9
yicao 一操 (yicao)
1. Time, turn: YQX 234.17. Also yizao ～操
2. Tune; stanza of a song: MZJ 119.7
yicao fumu 依草附木 (yicaao fuhmuh)
Fig. To act the sycophant or parasite (creepers on trees): YQX 1524.7
yichan 一刬 (yichahn) 1. Persistently, over and over: YQX 345.7. Also yishan ～chan
2. The whole; one and all without exception: YQX 1654.8. Also yichuang ～chan
3. The whole area, the entire region: YQX 1256.20
yichao 一抄 (yichao) Handful; a few lumps of: YQX 1520.4
yichichi 意遲遲 (yichihchil) Languid, lethargic; tired and sleepy: YQX 915.12
yichou bushu 一籌不數 (yichoul buh-shuu) Not worth a cent: CCYD 23
yichuan 一川 (yichuan) Meas. For open spaces: YQSC IV 204
yichuang 一翔 (yichuang) See yichan
yichuishi 一炊時 (yichuishil) Time needed to cook a meal: YQX 633.14
yicuan[cuan] 一簇簇 (yicuhcuh) See yicuan[cuan]
yicuan[cuan] 一攒攒 (yicualncuan)
Crowded together; in groups; also, in clumps: YQX 872.10. Also yieu[cu] ～簇簇
yicui 傢翠 (yicuh) Romantic: DXX 1.8
yicuo'r 一撮兒 (yicuohr) All, completely: DADIAN 11
yida 偕大 (yidah) To exploit seniority: YQX 201.17
yidada 偕搭搭 (yidda) See gedad[da]
yida’li yidali 一搭裹. ~ 答 ~ (yidali) See yida’l[
]r
yidaqiang 一搭墙 (yidaqiang) Wall (= yiduqiang 一搭墙): LZY 55.5.
yida’l[
]r 一搭兒 (yida’l[
]r) 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’[l[
]i ～ 答裹, ~ 答裹, yita’[l[
]r] ～ 塌 ~
yideng 忙蹬 (yideng) 1. Suddenly, without warning: CCYD 357. 2. To sway, rock side-
ways: MZJ 66.13
.yidengdeng 忙蹬蹬, ~ 邻蹬, 忙蹬蹬 (yidengdeng) See gedengdeng
yidi’de 一地的 (yidi’de) See yidihde
yidi’hli 一地 裹, ～ 里 (yidi’hlii) 1. Everywhere; all around: YQX 931.11. 2. Entirely; also, the whole, all: DXX 21.10.
Also yidi’de ～ 的
yidi’hli 一遮裹 (yidi’hlii) 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 一遮一繝 (yidi yisheng) With every pass of the (wine cup), a sigh: WB 305.21
yiding 已定 (yiding) See niding
yidiu 一丢 (yidiu) See yibiao
yidou 遠丢 (yidouh) To tempt, entice: YQX 153.10
yiduo 一垛 (yiduo) A heap, pile: WB 281.20
yiduoqi 一捣氣 (yiduoqi) See yituoqi
yer 疑伫 (yerelh) To wonder: DXX 5.12
yersan 一二三 (yersan) Fig. In every way; in many ways: YQX 149.1
yifa 一發; ~ 法 (yifa) 1. Together; at the same time: DXX 161.8. 2. All the more, even more: YQX 202.13. 3. Just; simply; also, may as well: YQX 1391.11. 4. All, entire, the whole: YQX 129.15
yifan 衣飯 (yifahn) Livelihood; walk of life; trade: YQX 1253.11. Also yishi ～ 食
yifang yiwo 一房一隊 (yifang yiwoh) Complete trousseau 房 and nuptial bedding 隊: YQX 210.14
yifen ren’jia 一分人家 (yifen ren’jia) A person: YQX 1393.11
yifu 媧夫 (yifu) 1. Husband of a sister: YQX 889.20. 2. Men who share the same prostitute: YQX 851.9
yifu’men 衣服每 (yifulmen) Bureau-
crats, officials: YQX 153.11
yiganren 一干人 (yiganren) All those involved: GHQ 519.24
yiguna 一股那 (yigunah) Right away; quickly: WB 281.7
yigushou 一鼓收 (yigushou) To win a battle: WB 177.20
yiguo’r 一塌兒 (yiguo) Area, space, patch: YQX 1600.13. Also yituo’r ～ 塌 ～, ～ 塌, zheguo’r ～
yi’hang 柄行 (yi’hang) She: CSD 32.3
yihangren 一行人 (yihangren) Group of people: YQX 205.12
yihao 艾號 (yihhaoh) Village elders: LZY 2.4
yihexiang 一合相 (yihexiang) 5M^. TO share the same destiny; have the same phys-
ignomy: WB 674.3
yihong 一烘 (yihong) Thundering roar of mighty waters: DXX 4.3
yihongdou 一红豆 (yihongdou) 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 tian[di]) Dao. The world in a jug: YQX 1364.3
yihua 一滑 (yihual) Area, region: YQX 990.1

yihuan[de]依還的 (yihualnde) As usual, as before: YQX 282.9

yihuan yibao 一還一報 (yihualn yibauh) Eye for an eye: WB 57.10

yihui 以回. 已 ~ (yihuihl) To have returned: WB 182.5

yihui'jia 一回家. ~會賠 (yihuijiajia) A little while, short time: YQX 1708.19. Also yihui[r] ~兒. ~會兒

yihui'r 一會兒. ~回 ~ (yihuirh) See yihui'jia

yihuo 一和 (yihuo) Together: YQX 1376.1

yihuo[sa] 一火. 漱. ~酒 (yihuoosaa) Band, bunch, group: YQX 644.9

yi'jia 伊家 (yijia) She, her; you; I: WB 16.6

yi'jia wuer 一家無二 (yijia wulerh) Close-knit family: YQX 247.17. Also yijia yiji ~ ~ ~ 計. yijia yishi ~ ~ ~ 室. yijia'zhi ren ~ ~ ~ 之人

yijia yiji 一家一計 (yijia yijih) See yijia wuer

yijia yishi 一家一室 (yijia yishih) See yijia wuer

yijia'z 一架子 (yijiazh) Meas. For suits of clothing: YQX 1588.16

yijia'zhi ren 一家之人 (yijiazh ren) See yijia wuer

yijiao 一角 (yijiao) Meas. For written documents or packages: YQX 1422.2

yijiao 一跤 (yijiaoh) Fall, tumble: SHZ c3

yijiao'de 一脚地. ~的, ~覺 ~ (yijiaode) 1. In no time, in a little while: WB 464.16. 2. Directly, straightaway: YQX 851.10

yijiaogao yijiaodi 一脚高一腳低, ~ ~ ~ ~ 底 (yijiaogao yijiaodi) To walk unsteadily due to anxiety or nervousness: WB 85.20

yijie 一解 (yijiei) Time; occurrence: YQX 644.19

yijin 一筋 (yijin) Trayful; steamerful: YQX 393.16

yijin qingluo 異錦輕羅 (yijin qingluo) See qingsha yijin

yijin qingsha 異錦輕紗 (yijin qingsha) See qingsha yijin

yijing' de 一徑的. ~蓮 ~ ~ ~ 境 ~ ~ (yijingde) Straightforwardly, directly; purposefully: YQX 854.7

yijing'r 一景兒 (yijingr) A short while: LU 14

yijiu 一就 (yijiu) At the same time; also, while you're at it: XST 297.4

yike 鉤可 (yikee) To cure disease: YQX 851.9

yikou 依口 (yikou) See yingkou

yikuai'z 一塊子 (yikuaiz) Meas. For horses (= yipi 一匹): WB 902.16

yila 丫刺 (yihlah) Kitan. Lackey; yamen runner: YQX 585.7. Also yiluohe ~ 落河 and yelao 落老

yilala 吃刺刺 (yilalahlah) See gelala

yile 商勒 (yihleh) To force, coerce: WB 11.18. Also yibi ~逼

yili 一力 (yilih) Vigorously; with all one's strength: XST 274.9

yili 造, 遠造 (yili) Slowly, gradually: MZJ 270.3; YCMS 460. Also liyi 遠 ~

yili liangba 一犁兩杷, ~ ~ ~ 田, ~ ~ 禾, ~ ~ ~ 稜 (yilil liangbah) To farm: YQX 3.16

yili wula 吃哩唔刺 (yilil wulah) See .yili wula

yili wulu 吃哩鳥棚 (yilil wulul) Sound of gabbling speech, chuckling laughter, snoring, and the twitter of birds: YQX 436.14. Also .yili wula 吃哩唔刺.

yili wulu 壦留元滿, .yili wula 一 溜元刺, 一留元刺, 亦溜元刺, .tili tulu 別溜禿魯
yiliao 一了 (yiliao) 1. All along, always; usually: YQX 172.17.2. No matter that; regardless: WB 718.8

yiliaoshuo 一了说 (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 一童儿 (yilingr) Soul; disembodied spirit: YQX 138.17

yilu — 溜 (yiliu) Quick glance: YQX 1271.11

yilin wula — 留丸刺, ～溜～, ～溜～ (yiliu wuhlah) See yiliu wula

yilou — 遗漏 (yilouh) Accident; fire: YQX 127.10

yilingqing 倚聞情 (yilingqing) Mother’s longing for her children to return: YQX 818.13

yiluzhun ～准 (yiluzhun) Authorised for an official post: MZJ 211.8

yinatou — 掩頭 (yinahtou) To hide the head: WB 287.6

yimen — 门 (yimen) To pay a visit: MZJ 2.14

yinong'[r] 一弄儿 (yinonggr) 1. Meas. for an expanse, scene, or view: WB 205.20 2. All; completely: YQX 361.21. 3. Stanzas of a song; also, musical composition: WB 208.14. Also yinong'[r] ～～入. 4. Action, movement: WB 293.18.
yinuo — 一 揭 (yinuoh) Meas. Armful: WB 300.2
yipeidou — 多 鬘 (yipeihdou) To give a horse free rein: YQX 317.7
yipiaoyin yidanshi — 混 吃 混 吃 (yipiaolyiin yidanshil) Humble, meagre life (drink from a gourd, eat from a ladle): YQX 634.14
yipu congzifang — 撲 束 置 置 (yipu colngzifaang) Whiskery face: MZJ 205.1
yiqi — 一 (yiqi) Meas. For persons: YQX 1512.5; for a group of people: YQX 432.13; for a document: YQX 1377.5
yiqi banqiang — 一 叶 拼 墙 (yiqil bahn-qiang) Full leaf and partial stem (tea leaves): YQX 730.2. Also yiqiang yiqi — 一 拼 一 (yihqiaolqiaol) Ter-
yiqiang yiqi — 一 拼 一 (yihqi yiqi) See yiqi banqiang
yiqiaoqiao — 一 拼 一 (yihqi yihqiao) Specified: MZJ 235.1
yiqin yijin — (yiqin yijihn) As closely knit as family members: YQX 873.16
yiquan[r'] — 一拳 (yiqualnr) Meas. For a source of (income or livelihood): YQX 391.20; for a grasp of administrative or political power (variant: ~ 權 ~): WB 87.6; also, a mere handful: WB 955.9
yiren — 一 人 (yireln) Emperor (versus the people, wanmin ~)
yiren — 一 人 (yireln) Emperors (versus the people, wanmin ~)
yitou — 直 (yitoul) Straightaway, directly: WB 49.19
yitoucuo — 直 踐 (yitoulcuo) Calamity, disaster: YQX 1282.20
yitou'de 一口的，〜地，〜投〜（yitoulde）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 依頭縷當（yitoul liudang）To consider carefully from beginning to end: YQX 1385.17.

yitou...yitou 〜投〜投〜（yitoul）On the one hand...on the other hand: WB 403.15. Also yixia'li...yixia'li 〜下裏〜下裏（yixia'li）See yitou...yitou.

yitou 'r 〜地児，〜陀〜（yitou'r）See yitou.'r.

yituo 'r 〜地児（yituo'r）Together in the same place (児 is not found in dictionaries): MZJ 48.12.

yituo All: DXX 66.14.

yiqi 身（yiqi）Range of vision: YQX 1269.12.

Yiwang 無（yiwang）Budd. God of healing: MDT 181.9.

yiwei 〜位（yiwei）Meas. For buildings (=座): DXX 9.9.

yijun 義細軍（yijun）Young military recruits: YQX 756.2.

yixia'li...yixia'li 〜下裏〜下裏（yixia'li）See yitou...yitou.

yixian 已先（yixian）Formerly, in the past: WB 670.19.

yixian 侬先（yixian）As before; in the usual way: SHZ c28.

yixiang 〜相（yixiang）See yishang.

yixiang yifu 〜降〜伏（yixiang yifu）To break a horse: CCYD 22.

yixinxin 意欢欣（yixinxin）Elated: YQX 407.2.

yixing qiyu 儀形器宇（yixing qiyu）Impressive in form and figure: MZJ 281.11.

yixingxing 〜星〜星，〜惺〜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 〜咳（yixue）To exhale: YFG 132.2.

Yiyang 嶽陽（yiyang）Fig. The guqin古琴（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 色色（yiyi）Painfulness (= 怖怖): WB 9.16.

yiyi 娘娘（yiyi）Auntie: a sister’s wife; mother’s sisters; also, male’s address to his prostitute: YQX 193.16.

yiyongxing 〜急〜急（yiyongxing）Impetuous, rash; also, to act without thinking: YQX 1545.16.

yiyou 犯猶（yiyou）To be irresolute; also, indecisive: YQX 963.3.

yizao 〜遺（yizao）See yicao.

yizha 〜査（yizha）1. Span (the distance between the thumb and index fingers; zha = 查) 2. To split, cut (zha = 斬 or 斬): YQX 1530.4.

yizhajiao 〜腳〜脚（yizhajiao）To get a foot in; get a toehold: YQX 983.14.

yizhao masi huangjinjin 〜執〜執（yizhao masi huangjinjin）See masi huangjinjin.

yizhen nanke 〜根〜根（yizhen nanke）See nankemeng.

yi'zheng 嘯餓，餓〜餓〜餓〜餓〜（yi'zheng）1. To talk or move in sleep: YQSC IV 266. 2. To be stunned, be in a daze: YQX 718.13. 3. To shudder, shiver: YQX 351.7.

yizhi 〜直（yizhi）Meas. For distance of journey or road: YQX 1399.6.
yizhi 疑滞 (yizhi) To be hesitant, irresolute, or indecisive: MZJ 276.2
yizhong 一终 (yizhong) Period of twelve years: WB 383.7
yizhoujin 衣富锦 (yizhoujin) To display success (dress by day in embroidered robes): WB 311.13
yizhu 住 注 (yizhu) Meas. For money: YQX 107.15
yizhuang buxie 自装不卸 (yizhuang buxie) It is too late to reverse course: DXX 122.10
yizhuang'r 之争 (yizhuang'r) Meas. For affairs or events: YQX 120.11. Also yizhuangzhuang 之争 (yizhuangzhuang)
yizhun 为 (yizhun) For sure; certainly: YQX 1369.1
yiziwang 王子 (yiziwang) Imperial prince; hereditary prince of the first rank: YQX 10.3
yizizi 意子 (yizizi) To think of continually: YQX 55.19

yin

yin 斤 (yin) Unit of weight in the Yuan period (a short yin = eighty pounds; a long yin = one hundred twenty pounds): YQX 886.4
yin 組 (yin) Mattress: WB 272.3
yin 寄 (yin) To hide: FANGYAN suppl. 22
yin 隱 (yin) See wen (1)
yinban'r 印板 (yinban'r) See jingban'r
yinbian 俨板 (yinbian) To chant poetry on horseback: MZJ 197.1
Yincao [dif] 陰曹地府 (yincaol dî-fû) See Yinsi
yinchán 銀壇 (yinchán) Moon: CSD 44.1
yin'de 憔的 (yinde) See ren (2)
yiner 因而 (yiner) Careless, negligent; perfunctory; also, indiscreet; rash: WB 288.16
yinfang 淫坊 (yinfang) Brothel: YYCD 851
yinfu 寄付 疒 娼 瘯 (yinfu) To ponder, consider, think over: YQX 72.10. Also anfu 暗 (yinfu)
yinhao 溺 (yinhao) Chinese brush: THS 155.12
yinhe 印合 (yinhe) Mold: YQX 99.10
yinhú 溺 (yinhú) Silver pitcher (the water level, as it escaped from the bottom, was gauged on a calibrated arrow): YFG 15.5. Also yinlou 溺
Yinjian 隱間 (yinjian) See Yinsi
yinjian 銀箭 (yinjian) Calibrated arrow in a clepsydra for measuring time: WB 5.10. See also yinhú 銀壇
yinjiao 娼嬈 (yinjiao) Beautiful women: YQX 3.21
yinjuahn 妻 (yinjuahn) Husband and wife: MZJ 271.3
yinlou 溺 (yinlou) See yinhú
yin'laol 銀老 (yin'laol) See gen'lao
yinlou 溺 (yinlou) See yinhú
yinpa 銀花 (yinpa) Moon: PPJ 159.3
yinpen shuiguăn 冶盆水罐 (yinpen shuiguăn) See shuiguăn yinpen
yinping 溺瓶 (yinping) Fig. Hopeless; useless (a silver dipper used in a well is easily smashed): YFG 60.12
yinqi  yìngqì (yìngqìh) To bottle up emotions; suppress opinions: DXX 84.1. Also anqi 盛 ～

Yinque 銀閣 (yínquèh) Dwelling place of immortals: PPJ 159.5

yinren  yín rén (yínrenh) Female; woman: YQX 1625.4

Yinshan  yínshān (yínshānh) Hell for the ghosts of the guilty (dark, dank, and without food): YQX 1513.16

yinshen  yínshēn (yínshēnh) To sneer: DXX 150.4

yinshi’zhi ren 愚食 之人 (yínshí’zhì rénh) Leech (eats and drinks but is otherwise useless): THS 70.2

Yinsi  yínsī (yínsīh) 1. Yama, King of Hell 2. Hell: WB 56.15. Also Yinjian ~ 严格, Yincao [difu] ～曹地府

Yinsi shidian  yínsī shídìan (yínsī shídìanh) Budd. Ten Tribunals of Hell: MDT 123 n.1. Also shidi ～地, shiwang ~ 王

yintang  yǐntāng (yǐntānh) Center of the forehead (used by physiognomists): WB 24.6

yintiao  yǐntiáo (yǐntiáoh) To provoke: DXX 15.1

yinxiajiu  yǐnxiajiù (yǐnxiajiùh) To serve wine: YQX 1259.8

yinxiu  yínxiú (yínxiúh) 1. Hidden talent. 2. To keep something secret: WB 301.11. See also wénxìu

yinxiu 愚袖, ~秀 (yínxiúh) See wénxìu

yinyang laqiangtou 銀樣 鐵 桿頭 (yínnyáng láqiángtóu) See laqiāngtóu

yinyi 因依, ~宜 (yín yì) The story; the reasons; details: LZY 11.10

yinyu’jian 因語 關 (yínnyū’jiānh) While speaking: YANG I 199.11

yinyuan 黃緣 (yínnyuánh) Destiny or karmic influences which bring a couple together (=姻～): ZXZY 81.6

Yinyuanbu 縁簿 (yín yuán hù) Man in the Moon’s ledger which records names of couples destined to marry: YQX 194.6

yinyue 為約, ~ (yín yuèh) To consider; turn over in the mind, ponder: DXX 119.8. Also anyue 感 ~, 感 ~, nen yue 恩～

yinyue 隱約 (yín yuèh) To approximate, guess; also, nearly, almost (used like 約): LZY 58.5

yinzhi  愚詐, ~詐 (yín zhíh) Acts of kindness done in secret: YQX 1038.9

yinzi fengqi  愚子封妻 (yín zi fēng qī) To bestow a feudal title on the wife and an official post on the son of a distinguished citizen: WB 85.19

yin'z'li qiuyue  愚子裏秋月 (yín zī lǐ qīu yuè) No such thing (view an eclipse of the autumn moon in a dark pantry), the lead line of a xiehouyu 歙後語 whose punch line is buzengjian zhengdingshi 不曾見道等食, “who ever heard of eating like this?” (食 is a pun on 食 “to eat the moon”): YQX 196.8

ying  yìng (yìng) To answer, reply; agree, promise: WB 452.5

ying!  yìng! (yìng!) Expresses sorrow or regret: WB 7.16.

ying 筱 (yìng) Bamboo measure holding four dou (=斗): WB 91.12

ying’ang 感仰 (yǐng’āngh) To respond, reply; also, agree: YQX 147.3

yingbie 瘋騷 (yǐng biē) Sore at heart (=硬撅): LZY 11.2

yingbu  yǐng bù (yǐng bùh) Police officer: CCYD 455

yingchou yanlì 愚倡燕侶 (yǐngchōu yǎnlì) See yǎnlì yǐngchōu
yingchuai 硬 揽 (yíngchuíwù) To cling stubbornly to an idea: WB 320.17

yingchuang 蜥窗 (yíngchuāng) Fig. Poor student undaunted in ambition (studies by the light of fireflies): YQX 85.6

yingdaai 硬 扒 (yíngdaái) To use force: WB 317.14

ying'er 婴兒 (yíng'ér) Common name for maids: SHZ c45

yingfengbo[boji] 迎風簸簸 (yíng-fēngbōbōji) Weather vane for an ill wind: YQX 1028.6

yingfu 應付 (yíngfù) See yínfu

yingfu'z 蠟 擂子 (yíng-fū'z) See zhūfu'z

yinggou 擅勾，～掠，～ (yínggōu) 1. To seduce; take advantage of (sometimes erroneously ～kan, ～gōu): YQX 337.19. 2. To deceive: YQX 506.4

yinghuadui 驍花隊 (yínghuáduì) See yínghuázhǎi

yinghuazhai 驍花寨 (yínghuázhái) Place where fashionable courtesans and prostitutes gather; brothel: TH 17.11. Also yínghuá- duì～～隊

yingji 映及 (yíngjí) See yángjí

yingji 營繫 (yíngjì) Concerns, worries: YQX 847.15

yingjia 繽珈 (yíngjīa) Jewelry adorning figures of the Buddha: MZJ 287.3

yingjian maiqiao ～ (yíngjiān maǐqiāo) To engage in illicit sexual relations: YQX 337.20

yingkou 應口 (yíngkǒu) 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 yíkǒu 依～

yinglou 影樓 (yínglóu) Mausoleum: WB 587.17. Also yíngshèn lou' r～神～兒

yingning 應寧 (yíngníng) Calm and unperturbed: YFG 183.1

yingre 應怕 (yíng'ěr) Worries, cares: WB 12.19

yingre 應嘿 (yíng'ěr) See changre

yingshanzhi 映山紫 (yíngshānzhǎi) Variety of azalea: HUJI III 45.12

yingshe 影射 (yíngshè) To conceal, disguise: SHZ c6

yingshen 影神 (yíngshēn) Portrait of the deceased: YQX 544.14

yingshen lou' r 影神樓兒 (yíngshēn lóu' r) See yínglóu

yingshen tu' r 影身圖兒 (yíngshēntú' r) Likeness, portrait: YQX 976.15

Yingshui 瀧水 (yíngshuǐ) Mythical isle of immortals (more commonly Yingzhou～洲): YCJ 109.17

yingwuzhan 鴨鹉/end (yíngwǔzhān) Conch shell wine cup (has a tip like a parrot's beak): YQX 1665.14

yingxinlai 迎新來 (yíngxīnlái) Recently, of late: YQX 333.7

Yingxing 瀧星 (yíngxīng) God of the Martial Star: MZJ 521.1

yingying 影影 (yíngyíng) To be worried and concerned: YRZJ 106.13

yingyu 影隅 (yíngyú) To circle around: MZJ 192.10

yingyun shengli 影雲勝利 (yíngyún shènglì) To do business: YQX 639.2

yingzhan 影占 (yíngzhān) To conceal, hide from view: YQX 933.7

yingzhengzheng 硬硬 (yíngzhēngzhēng) Brand new and proper looking: YQX 47.15

Yingzhoulu 應州路 (yíngzhōulù) Administrative district (路) of Yingzhou: LZY 2.9
yongbiejiu 永 别 酒 (yongbiejiju) Con-
derned man’s last drink: WB 199.17
youxiang 永 房 (yongxiahng) Palace a-
partments of imperial concubines guilty of
infractions or out of favor: YQX 2.9

you 有 (youu) To be attracted to; be in love
with: YQX 249.17
youbeiyingwubei 有 門 無 備 (youu-
beih yihngwulbeih) To take someone by
surprise; catch off guard: YQX 1662.2
Youcheng 幽 城 (youchéng) Hell: CSD
122.12
youcheng’ nei zhuqian 油 罐 留 扎 錢
(youchengneih zhuqialn) Greedy; also, to
risk all for enrichment (grab coins from a
boiling cauldron of oil): YK 86.2. Also
youhuo’ nei naqian ～～～～～～
youhuo’yyouxianxing ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
youhuo’ nei naqian ～～～～～～
youhuiyul youlianxing 1. To  roam the streets in search of
sustenance (hungry ghost): YQX 199.1. 2. To
parade a criminal through the streets en route
to execution
youjiu 有 酒 (youjiu) To be inebriated:
YQX 67.10
youjiudan meifandan 有 酒 愚 門 紛 傳
(youjiuadana meifahndaan) To put up a
pretense of bravery: LU 172
youmenxia 有 委霞 (youmelnxiah) To
have power and influence: YQX 844.6
youmian 有 魔 (youmian) To cook; also,
the business of cooking: YQX 196.9
youmushu 有 魔 (youmuhsu) Fig.
Prostitute (after the combs in their hair):
YQX 1238.18
youshoujin 有 手 工 (youshooujin) See
xiushoujin
youshouwei 有 尾 (youshoouwei) To have connections; collaborate; be in cahoots:
YQX 685.11
youshuzi 有 傆 致 (youhshuhsii) Attendant
to the heir apparent: MZJ 445.4
youshuzi 右 魔 子 (youshuhzhii) Attendant
to the heir apparent: MZJ 445.4
youtou 油 頭 (youtoul) Ne’er-do-well;
profligate: YQX 52.15
youweng’li zhuonianyu 油 罐 堆 要 余
(youwenglii zhuonialnyul) To expend
effort without result (grasp a sheet fish in an
oil crock): YQX 580.5
youwuzi: *still, as usual:* LZY 120.10. Also youguzi ~ 古, 由古, youwuzi ~ 古, 由古, 元 ~

yu: *See also wu*

yu: 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.

yugui (yulgui) See yufei
yuhong 魏鸣 (yulholng) See yufeng

yuhou 虞侯 (yulhouh) Guard; military official: WB 25.4

yuhua'rshuan 語話兒撿 (yuhuahrshuan) To hit it off in conversation: YANG I 200.4

yuhua xiangguan 語話相關 (yuhuah xiangguan) To advise, exhort, instruct: YQX 1659.6

yuhou 丘 (yulhouh) Guard; military official: WB 25.4

yuhua xiangguan 語話相關 (yuhuah xiangguan) To advise, exhort, instruct: YQX 1659.6

yuhua xiangguan 語話相關 (yuhuah xiangguan) To advise, exhort, instruct: YQX 1659.6

yujian 素 (yuljian) Variety of paper in Sichuan: SDJ 81 n.34. See also yufeng

yujie 玉界 (yuljieh) Heaven: MDT 142.3

yujie 玉節 (yuljieh) See yuzhu

yujiu 玉酒 (yuljiu) Fine wine: YQX 642.17

yujue 結決 (yuljuel) Result, outcome; decision: LZY 9.1

yulan 殘, 傲, 傲, 異 (yullahn) Boorish, churlish: WB 143.4

yulin 羽林 (yulilin) Birds in general: MZJ 46.7

yulin junshi 御林軍士 (yulilin junshi) Personal attendants to the emperor: LIDAII 876.12

yulong 玉龍 (yulolng) Fig. Successful graduate (fish transformed into dragon): YQX 594.6

yulong 玉龍 (yulolng) Fig. Successful graduate (fish transformed into dragon): YQX 594.6

yulu 玉露 (yuluh) Fine wine: YQX 355.4

yuma[‘r]玉馬兒 (yuhmaar) Fig. 1. Windchimes hung in the eaves (jade horses): YQX 362.16. Also tiema[‘r] 鐘 ~ ,
yanma 筆 (carved to resemble horses): YQSC IV 299

yumei 玉梅 (yuhmeil) White silk plum blossoms (worn in women's hair for the Shangyuan 上元 festival on the fifteenth
day of the first month): YYCD 189. Also xuemei 雪梅

yumei rouyan 愚眉肉眼 (yuhmeil rouha-
yaan) Slow-witted; unperceptive: WB 64.8

yumen 玉門 (yuhmen) Frontier borders: YQX 724.21

yumen 玉門 (yuhmen) Gate of success (Longmen 龍 ~ ; student graduates are likened to fish that change into dragons by leaping
Longmen): WB 94.4

yuna[‘z] 玉納子 (yuhnahz) Jade girdle pendant: YQX 18.6. Also yushuna ～束～
See also na[‘z]
yurenya 玉人腰 (yuhreinya) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (waist like a beautiful woman): YQX 1150.21. See also xianrenjian

yurun 素閔 (yulrun) Generous; forgiving; kind: YQX 1647.19

yushan 玉山 (yuhshan) Fig. Tall, handsome in stature (jade mountain)

Yushan 玉山 (yuhshan) Mythical home of Xiwangmu 西王母, Queen Mother of the West

yushan diqie 玉山底越 (yuhshan diqieh) Fallen in a drunken stupor: YQX 1666.8

yushang 玉觴 (yuhshang) Two-handled wine cup: MZJ 692.5

yusheng 玉聲 (yuhsheng) Mournful musical tone: MZJ 443.1

Yushitai 御史台 (yuhshitai) The Censorate: SHIHII 229.n.921 Also Tai ～
yushu 玉書 (yulshu) See yufeng

yushulan 玉樹蘭 (yuhshulahn) Fig. Talented son or young man: MDT 16.2

yushuma 玉束納 (yuhshuhnah) See yuna[‘z]
yushui'zhi huan 魚水之歡 (yuhshui'zhi huan) Joy of sexual congress: YCJ 71.3

yusun 玉笋 (yuhsunl) Fig. Lady's beautiful hand (jade bamboo shoot): YQX 89.
yusuo 玉鎖 (yuhusuo) See jinjia yusuo
Yutang Jinma sanxueshi

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

See Yutangxian

Yutangxian

Scholar of the Hanlin Academy: YRZJ 85.13. Also Yutang renwu

Yutianxian

1. Immortal maid 2. Fig. A beautiful woman (jadelike heavenly immortal): WB 37.19

Yutugu

See tuhu

Yutuhu

See tuhu

Yuwei

Fig. Crow’s-feet (fish tail lines) around the eyes: WB 23.20

Yuweiwei

Glorious and imposing: YQX 1460.11

Yuwen

Coda form in Ming chuanqi: CHUANQI 140.19

Yuxia

Casket, coffin: YQX 360.2

Yuxian

Fig. Slender, beautiful fingers: YQX 1665.14

Yuxie yunshou

Fig. End of a love affair (rains cease and clouds disperse): YQX 1256.11

Yuxin

See yufeng

Yuyefang

Fine wine: THS 38.7

Yuye jinzhi

Fig. Member of the imperial clan; noble persons (jade leaves, golden branches): YQX 634.1

Yuyi

Away on distant travels: YFG 8.1

yuyi 玉fcntl (yihyi) Fig. Throne (screen behind the throne): MZJ 235.2

yuyiqu 羽衣曲 (yuqu) See nishang yuyi

yuyue longmen 魚躍龍門 (yuyue longmen) Fig. To achieve high office (fish leaps Dragon Gate): YQX 712.1

yuyue yunqi 雨約雲期 (yuyue yunqi) Fig. Intimate meeting of lovers: YQX 1661.19

yuyunxiang 雨雲相 (yuyunxiang) Fig. Brothel: YQX 1323.12

Yuzhi

Imperial will: MZJ 530.6

Yuzhu

Jade-handled deer-tail whisk (erroneously玉節): YQX 723.18

Yuan

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, yuanluhang

Yuanben

1. Variety show of the Northern Song: YQX 901.5. Also called zaju. 2. Short comic skits (farce and slapstick) intended to preface the Yuan four-act music dramas

Yuanchang

To bear a grudge; feel animosity or resentment (chang = 甚): WB 11.8

Yuancheng

1. To bring
to fruition  2. To unite a couple in marriage: YQX 1656.9 Also yuanjiu ~ 就員就

yuanchuchu 寇楚楚 (yuanchuchuu) Serious grievance or grudge: YQX 1404.20

yuanda zhouzao 遠打周遭 (yuandadaa zhouzao) To broach a subject indirectly: YQX 211.19

yuanding 圓丁 (yualnding) See yuanong

yuandui 寇對 (yuanduih) Enemy, opponent: THS 163.12

yuandizhun 迴遠之 (yuandizhuun) Godforsaken place: YQX 1129.8

yuangang 圆公 (yuangong) Gardener: MDT 23.3. Also yuanzi ~ 子, yuanding ~ 圍

yuangong 院公 (yuangong) Loyal elderly family servant: YQX 561.15

yuangu 怨鼓 (yuanggu) See dengwengu

yuanguang 圓光 (yuanguang) Halo: DXX 20.2

yuanghaiquanshen 遠寄全身 (yuanghaiquanshen) To distance oneself from danger and escape unscathed: YQX 933.11

yuhandian 遠漢 (yuhandian) Far, distant skies: MZJ 596.11

yuanhanghai (yuanhanghai) See yuanban

yuanyangke 雙客 (yuanyangke) Two guests sharing a table: YQX 1259.13

yuancheng 罕靜 (yuancheng) See yuanchu

yuankuqian 寡苦錢 (yuankuqian) See ku-naoqian

yuanyangwa 雙鸯瓦 (yuanyangwa) Matching tiles or double tiles (after a story of Emperor Wen of the Wei dynasty who dreamed that two tiles fell from the roof and changed into a pair of mandarin ducks): DXX 4.10 Also yuanwa ~
yuanyang zhejing 雙鶩折頸 (yuanyang zhejing) Fig. Divorce (Mandarin duck with broken neck): CHUANQI 150.5
yuanye 容業 (yuanyeh) Retribution for evil acts committed in a former life: YQX 295.3.
Also yuanzhang ~ 鎮

yuanye 綠業 (yuanyeh) Fate, destiny; affinity: DXX 130.1

yuanyi 容抑 (yuanyih) Unredressed grievance, a wrong unrighted: HUII III 100.3

yuanyuan jiaojiao 怨怨焦焦 (yuahnyuahn jiaojiao) Complaining and impatient: YQX 1489.13

yuanye 院子 (yuahnz) Brothel: SHZ c69.

yuanzi 院子 (yuahnzii) 1. Young family servant: YQSC IV 307. 3. Yamen runner: HUII III 80.12

yuanzi 圍子 (yuahnzii) See yuanzhang

yuanzhang 冤帳 (yuanzhahng) See yuanye

yuanzhang 冤帳 (yuanzhahng) Marital bed: YQX 1505.6

yue 約 (yue) To hold, hold up (hem of a garment): DXX 90.1

yueming 樂名 (yuemihng) Stage name: WB 976.3

yuemo 約末, ~ 模 (yuemoh) Approximately; in general; probably: DXX 157.12

yuepu 月浦 (yuehpnu) Moon: YQX 1665.19

yueren 樂人 (yuehreln) Entertainer, prostitute: YQX 142.3

yuetai 樂臺 (yuehtail) Theater stage: WB 976.2

yuetan 樂探 (yuehtahn) Yamen official in charge of monks, nuns, priests, and entertainers: YQX 1324.2

yueyuan 月圓 (yuehyualn) Reunion of lovers: YQX 888.5

yueyue'de 越越的, ~ 地 (yuehyuedhe) 1. Even more so: DXX 132.2. 2. Uncontrollably: DXX 129.13. See also xuxu'de

yuezhinianzai 月值年災 (yuezhil nialnza) Calamity is at hand (within a month): MZJ 227.14

yuezi 月姊 (yuehzi) Moon: MZJ 478.11

yun 約 (yun) To apply makeup: YQX 200.19

yun 運 (yun) Fig. To indulge in the sex act (brass handle that "turns" the grindstone): YQX 1254.20. See also tongmoge, wanshi

yun 绶 (yun) See wen

yun-ao 雲璈 (yunaul) Thirteen small brass bells on a wooden rack: YQX 190.5

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 ~ 雲 ~, yunpai ~ 牌
yun'chi 轻车 (yuncih) Library: MZJ 113.5
yunxi 运系 (yunxi) Fate, destiny: ZXZY 15.4
yunxiang 雲相 (ynxiang) One destined for a brilliant career: YQX 1264.8
yunxiao guike 雲霄貴客 (yunxiang guike) A monk’s quiet state of mind: HUJI III 54.5
yunxian 雲仙 (yuncih) Fate, destiny: ZXZY 15.4
yunxin shuixin 雲心水心 (yunxin shuixin) Execution ground: YQX 1380.17. Also naoshi ~, naoshi yunyang ~ ~ ~
yunyouyou 韵悠悠 (yunyouyou) Sound of a bugle call: WB 13.12
yunyu 雲雨 (yunyu) Variety of tea: YQX 950.17
yunyu wue 雲雨巫娥 (yunyu wuel) Prostitute: YQX 855.17
yunzhang 雲掌 (yunzhang) With great ease: MZJ 143.11
yunzhi 雲智 (yunzhi) Talent, ability: ZXZY 41.2
yunzhi pumou 雲智铺谋 (yunzhi pumou) See pumou dingji
'za

'za 喽 (zal) Suff. With the pronouns 我, 俺, 他, 你: DXX 104.13. See also 'zan

za 擊 (zah) To strike; rap: MZJ 336.9

zabasu 聞八速 (zalbasuh) See tabasi

zadang 雜當 (zaldang) Minor bit parts in Yuan music dramas (cohorts or servants): WB 91.6.

zadi 匣地 (zaldih) Everywhere: THS 80.9

zafan 雜犯 (zalfahn) Crimes deserving lesser penalties than death: WEI 77.13

zaju 雜劇 (zaljuh) See yuanben

zalan 雜僧 (zallaan) To bother, disturb: FANGYAN 49

zaqing 雜情 (zalqilng) Unsteady or unreliable affection: YQSC IV 321

zaren 喽人 (zalreln) Such men!: WB 448.10

zasan 雜膳 (zalsaan) 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 紙詐 (zazhah) To deceive, trick.

zaishi 在時 (zaihshil) At present, at this time: YQSC IV 321

zaitun 炎迭 (zaituln) Disaster, calamity: MZJ 639.7

zaiwuniu 炎頭牛 (zaiwuniul) See sha-baima zaiwuniu

zaixia'de ke 栽下的科 (zaihxialde ke) To plant seeds of disaster: YQX 1640.9

zaiyen renma ping-an 在衙人馬平安 (zaixihanmaa pilngan) People and horses come to order! (formal statement at the opening of court): YQX 1515.1

zaizhang 障障 (zaizhahng) Obstacles, insurmountable barriers: WB 265.10

zai

zai 在 (zaih) Suff. Verbal, expresses continuing action or a result (used like 着 or 了): DXX 107.14

zaicheng 在城 (zaichelng) Local; also, locally, in this town: YQX 1500.12

zaipai 訴排 (zaipaih) See caipai

zaipai'xia 訴排下 (zaipaihxiah) Under a clump of trees: YQX 363.10

zairi 在日 (zairih) Living: WB 202.2

zaishi 在時 (zaihshil) At present, at this time: YQSC IV 321
zanshen 管绅 (zanshen) Official; degree holder: MZJ 66.5
zan'z 捏子, 捏～ (zaanz) Finger press: YQX 635.3. Also zan'zhi ~ 擠 ~
zanzan 管绅 (zanzan) Dignified, stately: YQX 443.16
zanzhe 管折 (zanzhel) See zanske
zanzhi 捏指 (zaanzhii) See zan'z

zang

zangmai 赃埋 (zangmai) To implicate falsely; frame someone: YQX 1113.10
zangtou 赃頭 (zangtoul) Penis: WB 660.20
zangwu 赃詛, 赃污 (zangwu) See zhuangwu
zangzhang 赃仗, 質～ (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 押 (zaol) To rap on the head with the knuckles: WB 433.16. Also xie~ xue~
zaobai 皂白 (zaohbail) To make things clear and understandable: YQX 645.17
zaobao 皂包 (zaohbaoh) Cruel; hot-tempered, easily provoked: YQX 29.20. Also caobao 擤~, 擤抱, biecao 擤懲 (See YK 149.1)
zaocheng 早塵 (zaochel) Early in life: YFG 8.3
zaodiao[q] 皂雕旗, 擊~, 午鵞~ (zaohdiaoqil) Military banner bearing a black eagle: WB 862.8
zaodou 濕豆 (zaoodouh) Cleansing powder: YQX 153.2
zaogai 皂蓋, 午~ ~ 盯 (zaohgaih) Black parasol (used by officials out on business): YQX 869.20
zaohua 造化 (zaohhuah) See zaowu
zaolai 早來 (zaolail) See zaoshi
zaomen 奏門 (zaolein) Ceremony for a general receiving orders to go into battle: YCJ 8.2
zaonandao 早難道, 蚊~ (zaonandaoh) 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
zaopi 怪脾, 皮 (zaophii) Happy, content: THS 07.6
zaqieqie[li] 早切切 (zaqieqiehli) Very early; long since: YQX 232.12
zaqiui shendie 棄丘深澱 (zaqiu shendi) Dead drunk; passed out from drink: MZJ 229.9
zaorangjin 雉琅金 (zaorangjin) High quality gold: YQX 586.1
zaoshi 早足. 蚊~ (zaoshiih) 1. Fortunately, luckily: YQX 820.20. 2. Already; long since: YQX 209.18. Also zaolai ~ 來, zeshi 則~
zaotou 擊頭 (zaotoul) See jiuzao'tou
zaotou 種頭 (zaotoul) Master (vs. servant): YQX 49.15
zaotoujin 種頭巾 (zaotouljin) Black kerchief worn by common people: YQX 1433.21
zaowan 早晚, 溫~ (zaowaan) 1. Whenever: YQX 1499.20. 2. Any minute now: YQX 1531.8. 3. From morn till night: YQX 1499.14. 4. When? what time?: WB 390.16. 5. Late, tardy: YQX 142.18. 6. Time (like 時候): YQX 609.1.
zaowanya 早晚 衝 (zaowanya) See zaoya
zaowei 竇尾 (zaohweei) Servant: YQX 49.15. See also zaotou
zaowo 竇窩 (zaohwo) Kitchen: YQX 251.4
zaowu 造物 (zaohwuh) Luck; fate: WB 25.10. Also zaohua ~ 化
zaoxiyang 竇下養 (zaohxiahyang) Servant: YFG 102.2
zaoya 早衙，早 ~ (zaaoyal) Early morning session of court (evening session = wanya 晚衙, sometimes both are referred to as zaowanya ~ 晚 ~): YQX 635.16
zaoya 早衙 (zaaoyal) 1. Already; good while ago: YQX 19.7. 2. Fortunately, luckily: WB 490.21. 3. Even if: WB 710.6. Also zaosi ~ 子, ~ 自
zaozai 早子, ~ 自 See zaoze
zaowu 早則 (zaaowuzai) 1. Already; good while ago: YQX 19.7. 2. Fortunately, luckily: WB 490.21. 3. Even if: WB 710.6. Also zaosi ~ 子, ~ 自
zaozai 早子 (zaaoyal) Early morning session of court (evening session = wanya 晚衙, sometimes both are referred to as zaowanya ~ 晚 ~): YQX 635.16
zaowu 早則 (zaaowuzai) 1. Already; good while ago: YQX 19.7. 2. Fortunately, luckily: WB 490.21. 3. Even if: WB 710.6. Also zaosi ~ 子, ~ 自
zaozai 早子, ~ 自 See zaobe
ze 別 (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 別不 (zelbuh) See buze
zecong 别従 (zelcolng) From, since (= 自従): YQX 215.8
'zege 别個, ~ 竿 (zelge) 1. Part. Final, expressing an admonitory or exhortative mood (like 者, 者, 者): YQX 1499.15. 2. Pat. Syll.: YQSC IV 350. Also 'zhige 只 ~ , 'zige 子 ~
zegu 别故 (zelghuh) Just keep on; the only concern is (= 只顧, 只管): YQX 45.21
zeguanli 別管裏, ~ 里, ~ 哩 (zel-guanlili) Just keep on; the only concern is: YANG I 469.1. Also zhiguanli 只 ~ 只, 只 里, zhigu'li 只 古 ~ , zigu'li 子 ~
zeju 別劇 (zeljuh) Toys; amusements: ZXZY 34.11. Also zuoju 作 ~
zekouci 責口詞 (zelkoooci) To make a statement of accusation: YQX 1667.13
zema 則嗎 (zelma) Interpret as 'zen' ma 怎 嗎 or zuoshen'ma 做甚麼: WB 265.1. Also zemo ~ 模, ~ 模, ~ 末, zima 子 ~ , zimo 子末
zemo 則模, ~ 模, ~ 末 (zelmo) See zema
zeren 點認 (zelrehn) To blame; hold responsible: HUJI III 39.12
zesheng 則聲 (zelseng) To make a sound; say a word: YQX 394.3. Also zisheng 子 ~
zeshi 則是 (zelshih) See zaoshi
zesuo 所索 (zelsuo) Had better; can only; have no other alternative: WB 359.7. Also zhisuo 只, zisuo 子 ~
zyediu 則一丢 (zelyidia) Only a short time: MJZ 464.7
zezhousheng 賊醜生, ~ 丑 ~ (zel-choousheng) Hideous scoundrel: YQX 113.5. Also chouzeisheng ~
zen dewo 怎地我 (zeendewoo) What are you going to do about it (to me)?: YQX 1504.12
zenxia'de 怎下的 (zeenxiahde) How can one bear to??: YQX 359.6
zha 乍 (zah) 1. To stand on end out of fright (hair); bristle (whiskers): YQX 358.4. See also chasha 查沙, 螂髥 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

WB 260.11.  5. Arrogant, pompous (variant: YQSC IV 357).  6. Raft (筏)

zha 诈, 诈, 偽 (zahah) 1. False, deceitful: WB 294.11.  2. Comely, pretty: DXX 13.12.  3. Arrogant, pompous: DXX 148.13

zhaba 札八 (zhalba) See jiba

zhade 札的, 札地 (zhade) Unexpectedly; suddenly: WB 790.1

zhakan 瞎看 (zhalkah) To search into, investigate: SHZ c30

zhake 札客, 札 (zhake) See dajiuzuo

zhaliu 札柳, 札 (zhaliu) See sheliu

zhasa 扎撒 (zhasa) Mong. Rules and regulations: YYCD 111

zhashen 扎申 (zhasheng) Novice; new recruit: ZXZY 2.2

zhashou 扎手 (zhashou) In an instant: WB 300.21

zhashoufeng 扎手風 (zhashoufeng) See zhashou wujiao

zhashou wujiao 扎手舞脚 (zhashou wujiao) To swing the arms and tap the feet: LU 140. Also zhashoufeng ～風

zhashu 诈熟, 乍 (zhashul) To pretend to be well-acquainted: WB 844.20

zhayan 眨眼, 乍, 乍, 眨 (zhayan) To wink, blink: YQX 1661.9. Also shayan isnan, 乍, zhanjan, 乍, 茫

zhazha 嘱囑, 怡查, 叹 (zhazha) 1. Chirp of birds: WB 339.12.  2. Calling out loudly: YQX 166.16

zhazha hahu 札查 胡胡 (zhazhah hahu) To make an empty show; also, all bluff and bluster: WB 15.16

zhazheng 扎掙, 札 (zhazheng) See zhengchui

zhazuo 扎作 (zhazuo) To wear; clothe (legs): MZJ 347.10

zhan

zhan 占 (zhan) To have, possess: HUJI III 55.15

zhan 展 (zhan) 1. To wipe, rub (=拂): FANGYAN 25.  2. To get by, manage (to survive, sustain existence): YCJS 480; PPJ 39.6

zhan 詰, 詰, 展, 蒸 (zhan) To mock, taunt, ridicule: WB 709.9

zhan 詰 (zhan) See qian

zhai

zhaijiebiesie 造假僞, 造謊, 偽 (zhaijiebiesie) Tiny and cramped: WB 82.1. Also zhaihai biebie ～～

zhaijen 寂僧 (zhaijen) Budd. Alms donated to a priest: SHZ c45

zhaifu 債負 (zhaihufu) Debt, obligation: YQX 1145.10

zhaihonggong 債共 (zhaihonggong) Budd. Donations for conducting religions services: DXX 124.12

zhaijigong 債供 (zhaijigong) Budd. Donations for conducting religions services: DXX 124.12

zhaijigonggong 債弓弓 (zhaijigonggong) Tight-fitting (stockings): DXX 110.7

zhaili 摘離, ～（zhaili）See lizhai

zhaiqi 債七 (zhaiqi) To hold services for the dead every seven days after a death: YQX 1142.4

zhai'j 寵兒 (zhaij) Living quarters of a brothel: WB 792.19

zhaisuo 寄宿 (zhaisuo) Tiny, dainty: CCYD 758

zhaiyan 招喚 (zhaiyahn) To be reluctant to leave a party: YQX 1671.4

zhaihai biebie 寄寄別別 (zhaihai biebie) See zhaijiebiesie

zhaihongzhong 寄鍾 (zhaihongzhong) Budd. Bell to call monks to meals: DXX 39.8

zhan
zhān 展, 展 (zhaan) 1. To ripple in the wind: YQX 171.21. 2. To wrestle: WB 804.14

zhān 显 (zhaan) To wink: YQX 1661.9

zhān-aotou 占鳌頭 (zhanaoltoul) To finish first place in the Hanlin examinations: YQX 712.1. Also zhānlongtou ~龍~

zhānbiao 占表 (zhahnbiaao) To keep a steady prostitute: YQX 1576.10. Also zhānbiao 質~, 燦~, zhānnao'r ~ 猑~

zhāncanbang 展參榜 (zhancanbaang) To leave a calling card: DXX 162.10

zhānchang'r 占場 (zhaanchangrr) First place: WB 104.10. Also zhānpaichang ~排~, 佔排~

zhānche 毯車 (zhanche) Felt-canopied carriage used by a Uyghur concubine in Tang times: YQX 10.17

zhānchī 站赤 (zhanchih) Mong. 1. Government posthouse or courier station 2. Official in charge of a government courier station: PPJ 227.7, BKCD 299

zhāndi 佔 inhibitor See dianti

zhānding jietie 斬釘截鐵 (zhandelhng jietitee) Feats of skill in variety shows (cleaving nails and severing iron): WB 275.20

zhāndudu 斬築築 (zhahnduududu) See zhāndusu

zhāndusu 斬築築, ~都~, 顰~, 顰~築 (zhahndusuh) To shiver, tremble: YQX 645.16. Also zhāndusuo ~索~, zhānhusu ~築築~, zhānpusu ~築~, zhāndu~ ~～

zhāndusuo 斬築築 (zhahndusuo) See zhāndusu

zhānduān 佔斷 (zhahnduahn) To be best at, unequalled: YQX 1252.5

zhāngan 棄竿 (zhangan) Pole in the fields topped with a sticky substance for catching birds: YQX 842.3

zhānhan 戰汗 (zhahnhahn) Sweat from fear and apprehension: YQX 529.16

zhānhu 站戶 (zhahnhuh) Head of a government posthouse or courier station: YQX 493.3

zhānjian 占奸, ~叢 (zhahnjian) Crafty, deceitful; artful: YQX 355.14

zhānjinfu 蘭金斧 (zhahnjinfuu) Gold-plated axe: MZJ 193.8

zhānkou'r 組口 (zhahnkouour) To pass the lips; speak of: WB 63.6

zhānlai 佔賴 (zhaanlah) To slander; falsely implicate or accuse: YQX 783.14

zhānlongtou 占龍 (zhahnlongtoul) See zhān-aotou

zhānluqiáng 湛盧槍 (zhahnlulqiang) See luchenqiang

zhānmei 斬眉 (zhahnaameil) To wink; make eyes: WB 85.11

zhānnao'r 占猿 (zhahnaorl) See zhānbiao

zhānnian 汲粘, 粘~ (zhanniainl) 1. To be attached to; be caught up in. 2. To be infected by: YQSC IV 369. Also zhānzhān 占粘, ~粘

zhānpaichang 占排場, 佔~ (zhapailchaang) See zhānchang'r

zhānpusu 戰撲速 (zahnpusuh) See zhāndusu

zhānqin 汲親, 佔~ (zhaneqin) To be related: YQX 704.2

zhānpqinqin 汲钦, 椋 (zhaneqin) Trembling with fear: YQX 358.4. Also zhānxinxin ~欣欣

zhānsa 沾灑 (zhansaa) To weep: DXX 101.7

zhān'shang tuomaol 毛上拖毛 (zhanshang tuomaal) See mao’li tuozhan

zhānsusu 戰築築 (zhansusuh) See zhāndusu

zhāntao 戰討 (zhahntaao) To make war: WB 59.17

zhānwo 景渱 (zhanwoh) See zhānwu
zhanwu 汲污, 污 浊 (zhaanwu) To defile, contaminate: YQX 1658.4. Also zhan-wo 汲浊
zhanxinixin 汲新新 (zhahnxinxin) See zhanxinin
zhanyan 汲眼 (zhaanyaan) Dazzling: MDT 118.7
zhanyan 汲眼, 眼 ~, 汲 ~ (zhaanyaan) See zhanyan
zhanyan shumei 冥 目眉 (zhaanyaan shumei) To wear a pleased expression: YQX 821.8
zhanzhan 汲粘, 汲 ~ (zhanzhan) See zhannian
zhanyan 戟戻 (zhahnyaan) Dazzling: MDT 118.7
zhanyan 汲眼, 眼 ~, 汲 ~ (zhahnyaan) See zhanyan
zhanyan shumei 冥目眉 (zhahnyaan shumei) To wear a pleased expression: YQX 821.8
zhanzhan 汲粘, 汲 ~ (zhanzhan) See zhannian
zhanyuan 汲騵 (zhahnyualn) Military bay horse with a white belly: DXX 45.12

zhang

zhang 张 (zhang) To look out for, watch over (=望): WB 286.3
zhang 掌 (zhaang) To light (lamp, fire): YQX 1512.4

Zhang Biegu 張恤古 (zhang biehguu) See biegu
zhangduan 枝斷 (zhangduahn) To punish with a caning: YQX 1609.5
zhanguang 张荒 (zhanguang) See zhanguang
zhangji 招記 (zhaangjih) Drama script: CLS 231.7
zhangjielai 招介紹 (zhaangjielai) To introduce to: YQX 935.15
zhangke 掌客 (zhaangke) See zhuke
zhanguang 张狂, 狂 ~, 狂 ~ (zhanguang) Panic-stricten; out of control: YQX 341.7. Also huangzhang 荒徨, 慌徨, 慌 ~, zhanguang ~ 荒, zhanguang kungkuang ~ ~ ~, 狂徨 ~ ~ ~
zhangluo 张羅 (zhangluol) 1. To spread a net; lay a trap; set things up: WB 159.13. 2. To arrange, set up: WB 251.5. 3. To challenge: WB 683.13. Also zhengluo 崇 ~, 搏 ~
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 拼上觀紋 (zhanguangshang guanwenn) Easy; easily done; plain to see (lines in the palm): WB 96.17
zhangshilun 拉絲繩 (zhangshiluhn) To handle imperial edicts: DXX 70.8
Zhantaijie 章黍街 (zhantaijih) Flourishing district; brothel district: MZJ 220.15. Also Zhantailu ~ ~ 路
Zhantailu 章黍路 (zhantailuh) See Zhantaijie
Zhantailubangliu 章黍路傍柳 (zhantailubangliu) Prostitute (after a Tang story about a Miss Liu of the Zhantai district: YQX 1258.8
zhangtuo 忙托 (zhangtuo) To rely on; trust to: ZXZY 134.5
zhangxian 招限 (zhangxian) Strict time limit, which results in a beating for anyone who exceeds it: SHZ c3
zhanyaya maiuizi 張牙賣嘴 (zhangya maiuizi) To boast: LU 386
zhangzhangzou 枝枝頭, 挿 ~ (zhangzhangzou) Chief, head: WB 782.1
zhangzhang luangkuang 張張狂狂, 狂狂 ~ ~ (zhangzhang luangkuang) See zhanguang
zhangzhi 張志, ~致, ~智 (zhangzhi) To display erudition; impress: YQX 1044.17
zhazhuzhu 張主 (zhangzhuu) To resolve to do a thing; decide on an action: YQX 897.17

zhao

zhao 獠 (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[r]

zhaochen mushi 朝趁暮食 (zhaochen muhshil) To struggle from morn till night to make ends meet: YQX 668.2

zhao[cheng] 招承,~成 (zhaocheng) To confess guilt; plead guilty: YQX 635.4. Also zhaofu[zhuang] ~ 伏状, zhaozhuang ~ 状, chengzhao ~ 陈, chengfu ~ 伏, zhaozui ~ 罪, zhaoxiang ~ 详

Zhao Da Wang Er 趙大王耳 (zhao da walngerh) See Zhao Er

zhao[danjing] 照膽鏡 (zhaohdanjing) Mirror of the first emperor of Qin that could reflect a man’s internal organs: MDT 275.4

zhao[daohu] 着道兒 (zhao daohr) To fall into a trap; fall into someone’s clutches: YQX 937.12

zhao[dui] 招對 (zhaoudui) 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 ~ 大王, Zhao Da Wang Er ~ 大王~

Zhao Er Wang Da 趙二王大 (zhao erh walng dah) See Zhao Er

zhao[feng] 招風 (zhaofeng) To cause trouble: MDT 29.2

zhao[fu[zhuang] 伏狀 (zhaofu[zhuang]) See zhao[cheng]

Zhao Gao songdengtai 趙高送燈台, ~燈～台 (zhao gao songdengtai) Once gone, never to return (after the tale of Zhao Gao who was sent by his teacher to deliver a lamp to the Dragon King, so that he would calm the river waters and allow a bridge to be built over it. Zhao Gao substituted a lamp of his own making, but it leaked oil and went out. Thereafter Zhao Gao was so ashamed that he never returned): YCJS 482

Zhao Gao songzeng-ai 趙果送曾哀, ~哀～哀 (zhao gao songzengai) Confusion of an old Sichuan folk tale. See Zhao Gao songdengtai

zhao Guanxi 結關西 (zhao guanxi) Lackeys of Guanxi (regions of Shanxi and Shaanxi): YK 2.11. See also Guanxihan

zhaohun 招昏 (zhaohun) To feel dizzy, dazed, stunned: YQX 405.6

zhao'laor 爬老兒 (zhao'laor) Hand: YQX 481.3. See also 'lao

zhao[ji] 招目 (zhaoj) See zhao[z]

zhao[jiaoao] 趙交號 (zhao[jiaoao]) To get angry: YQX 1295.17

zhaoqu 照觑,~覲 (zhaouk) To look after, care for: DXX 132.14

zhao[shang] 招商打火店 (zhao[shang] dahuoodiahn) See zhao[shang]she

zhao[shang]she 招商舍 (zhao[shang]sheh) Inn, lodge: WB 195.7. Also zhao[shang]dian ~ 店, zhao[shang] dahuodian ~ 打火店

zhao[tai] 照臺 (zhaotai) Mirror: DXX 88.1

zhao[tao] 招討 (zhaotao) Best, most outstanding (derives from an old official title duzhao taoshi 都招討使): DXX 21.12

zhao[ti] 招提 (zhaoti) Budd. 1. Monastery: YQSCIV390. 2. Monk, priest: WB 690.13

zhao[tou] 削頭 (zhaotoul) To behead: YANG 1 151.5

zhao[xiang] 招詳 (zhao[liang]) See zhao[cheng]

zhao[xun] 爬尋 (zhaoxun) To hunt; look for: YQX 234.21

zhao[yun] 爬雲 (zhaoyun) Fig. Sexual congress: YQX 1656.18

zhao'|z 招子 (zhaoz) Theater bill, notices, advertisements: CLS 137.4. Also zhao[pu] ~ 目, huazhao'r 花～兒
zhaozi 糟子 (zhaozii) 1. Simpleton, dimwit
2. Servant, lackey: WB 903.20
zhaozhan 招展, ~展, ~張 (zhaozhaan)
To flutter in the wind: WB 115.10. Also zhaozhe ~折
zhaozhao momo 招招磨磨 (zhaozhao molmol) To linger: YQX 170.18
zhaozhe 招折 (zhaozhel) See zhaozhan
zhaozheng 照證 (zhaozheng) Proof, evidence: a document, contract; also, a witness; also, to serve as witness: YQX 203.21
zhaozhuang 招狀 (zhaozhuang) See zhao [cheng]
zhaozhuo 招選, ~選 (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
zhé 這個 (zheh) This (old form of 這個): YQX 892.15.
'zhé 這個 (zheh) 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 這 (zheh) Pat. Syl.: YQX 151.16
zhébi'[r] 這碑兒 (zhebihiih) See yibixiang
zhébian 折辨 (zhelbian) See zhezheng
zhédi' 這地兒 (zhedihiih) This place, here: MZJ 48.3
zhècuó 折挫, ~剝 (zhècuoh) 1. To torment, mistreat; insult: LZY 59.4, 121.1. 2. Dejected, dispirited; frustrated: YQSC IV 407 (3,4)
zhèda'[l] 這搭裏 (zhèdaliih) See zhe-
zhèda'[r] 這搭兒, ~ 打, ~ 答 ~ (zhèdar) Here, in this place: YQX 587.11.
zhègān 折敢 (zhègan) To dare to: LZY 18.7
zhèguo'r 這過兒 (zhèguor) See yigu'o'r
zhèhāo 折耗 (zhèhaoh) See zhèsun
"Zhègu" 鳥鴟 (zhìgu) See Zhelagu
zhègùbān 鳥鴟班, ~ 班 (zhègùban)
Spice added to tea: YQX 353.21
zhègui pàngào 折桂攀高 (zhèguih pangao) To graduate and become prominent: WB 86.3
zhèguo'r 這過兒 (zhèguor) See yigu'o'r
zhèhāo 折斃 (zhèhāo) See zhèsun
zhèjiān 哲劍 (zhèjiān) Sword of knowledge and intelligence: YQX 580.3
zhèjié jiàguī 這截架隔 (zhèjiél jiāgēl) See jià [zhèjié]
zhèjié jiàjié 這截架解 (zhèjiél jiàjìé) 這截架解 See jià [zhèjié]
zhèjiün 折準 (zhèjiün) To compensate for: WB 333.15
zhèlā 轉刺, 着 ~ (zhèlah) 1. To make a fool of: YQX 942.19. 2. To involve, implicate: WB 910.11
zhelagu 者刺古, ~ 骨 (zhèlaahguu)
Jur. Variety of flute: YQX 1095.10.
“Zhelagu” 者刺古，～骨(zheelahguu) Aria title in Yuan music dramas: YQX 1375.1. Also Zhegu 鶴鵡，Lagu～～
zhelan 阻攣(zhelain) To restrain; obstruct; fence in: YQX 1657.21; also, restraint: WB 290.5
zhe'le banchou 折了半籌(zhelle bahn-choh) To lose; draw a short lot: WB 62.14
zhe'le qifen 折了氣分(zhelle qihfehn) To lose one's honor: WB 272.8
zheliang 誠量(zhelliahng) To estimate; imagine: MZJ49.11
zhema 折磨者～(zhelma) See zhemo
zhemo 權，折～，折末，～者末，者磨，折磨，者麼(zhemoh) 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
zheta[r] 這塌兒，～塌～，～塔～（zheta[t]) See zheda[r]
zhetao[r] 這坨兒(zhehtuo) See zhe-da[r]
zhexie 這些(zhehxie) Here (like 這裏): YQSC IV 92 (3)
zhexia 折騈(zhehihng) 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～，執～，zhudui 質對
zhexi 折巾(zhelzhongjin) See putou
zhezun(zhelzhun) 折准 See zhun[zhe]

zhen
zhen 真(zhen) Immortal being: YQX 723.9
zhenzhen 真真(zhehzhun) Often, frequently: YQX 702.16
zhenguan'li touming 針關裏透命(zhenguanlii toumihng) See zhenguan'li touming
zhenguan'li touming 針關裏透命(zhenguanlii toumihng) To narrowly escape death, as through the eye of a needle: LZY 8.4. Also zhenguan'li touming ～～～～～～透～
zhenn'jia 真家，～加(zhenjia) Truly (=真個): WB 85.15
zhennla 針喇(zhenlal+a) To talk nonsense (definition uncertain; perhaps comes from shengla 声喇 which was common in Jin-Yuan times: see DXX 96 n.65): DXX 89.3
zhennli 折量(zhenliaang) To consider; deliberate: YQX 634.6
zhennma 陣馬(zhennmaa) Fig. Male spectators at a show or theater: CLS 228.4
zhennri'jia 真家(zhenrihjia) Every day; day after day: DXX 142.14
zhens 折色(zhehseh) To flush with anger: YQX 711.10
Zhenwu 真武(zhenwu) Dao. God of the north (long hair, robed in black, with a sword, standing on a tortoise and a snake): YQX 1185.3. Also Xuanwu 玄，Yuanwu 元～
zhenzhan 真真(zhenzheen) With fixed and staring eyes: YQX 658.2
zhen[zhen]zhi 真臻致(zhenzhenthih) Delicate: MZJ 488.11
zheng

zheng 争 (zheng) To differ: WB 14.3
zheng 嫌, 擅, 整 (zheng) See cheng[da]
zheng 擅, 嫌, 擅, 擅 (zhehng) Meas. For pictures, paintings: WB 972.12
zheng 擅 (zhehng) Ah! YQSC IV 435 (5)
zheng 擅 (zheng) 1. To polish; rub, wipe (to beautify): DXX 64.13. 2. To engorge by eating (= 餓): WB 246.16. Variant: 擅
3. To get free from: YQX 651.19. 4. In a daze: See also lizheng, zheng'ma
zheng 擅 (zhehng) To earn through effort: YQX 1.12.
zheng 擅, 擅 (zheng) To open up: YQX 256.4
zheng 餓 (zheng) To sharpen: WB 508.6. Pronounced cehng in YQSC IV 434
zheng 餓, 嫌 (zheng) To hold up: MDT 69.6
zheng'ba 正 八 (zhengba) Dao. Priest: CCYD 201. See also 'ba
zhengban 整 扮 (zheengbahn) In full regalia, in full costume: WB 122.13
zhengce 擬側 (zhengceh) See zhengchui
zhengcha 張, 等, 争 (zhengcha) To be at odds; be at variance: YQX 357.14, MDT 29.3. Also chazheng ～
zhengcha 瞪察 (zhengchal) To stare: DXX 45.13
zhengcha daxiao 瞪察大小 (zhengchal dahxiao) To look over the situation: DXX 42.7
zhengchi 擊 凇 (zhengchhil) To be in a daze, be in a stupor: YQX 127.10. Also zhengzheng chichi ～～～
zhengchui 擊 搏 (zhengchchuih) 1. To obtain by struggle; make an effort (variants: ~ 閉, ~閉); YQX 44.11, YQX 1374.2. 2. To struggle against, resist (variants: ~ 閉, ~閉, zhengcuo ～挫, 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 ～～～
zhengchuo 整 搏, ～ 娇 (zhengchuo) See zhengshuo
zhengcong 璇 琪 (zhengcong) Sound of playing a musical instrument. Also zhengzong ～
zhengcuo 擊 挫 (zhengcuoh) See zhengchui
zhengda 紛 紛 (zhengdal) See cheng-[da]
zhengdan 正 旦 (zhengdahn) Principle female lead in a Yuan music drama. See also dan
zhengdang 紛 蘭 (zhengdahng) Rotation process of the five phases, wuxing 五行: YFG 31.6
zhengdaotou jingdaowei 紛到頭 頭 (zhengdahtoul jihngdaohweei) To fight to the finish: YQX 1508.13
zhengdian beihua 正點 背畫 (zhengdian behua) To sign a personal mark or a signature: YQX 208.17
zhengdun 整 顛 (zhengduhn) In full measure; also, long and hard (look): YQX 92.18
zhengfeng 紛 鋒, ～風 (zhengfeng) At sword’s point (over a woman): YQX 228.5
zhengjiao 紛 交, ～ 搏 (zhengjiao) To wrestle: WB 796.6. Also xiangbo 相 搏, xiangpu 相 扑, sipu 帜 扑
zhengjing 紛 競, ～ 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 (zhehngjuniuhuh)
Military recruit: YQX 543.14

zheng'leben 正本, 拙 ~ ~, 證 ~ ~, 微 ~ ~ (zhehngleben) To make good on a commitment; insure one gets one's money's worth: YQX 203.6

zhengli 整理 (zhehngli) To repair: YQX 842.10

zhengluo 争罗, 拙 ~ (zhengluoi) See zhangluo

zheng'ma 择麻 (zhengma) See zhemo

zhengmengshi 證盟师 (zhengmengshi) See zhengmengshi

zhengming 正名 (zhengming) See timu

zhengningshi 正名師, 明 ~ ~, 證明 ~ ~ (zhehngningshi) Witness, eyewitness: YQX 116.15. Also zhengningshi 證盟 ~

zhengmo 正末 (zhehngmo) Principal male role-type in Yuan music dramas. See also mo

zhengna 争那 (zhengna) See zhengnuo

zhengnai 争奈 (zhengna) But; also, unfortunately: YQX 1499.7. Also zhengnuo ~ 那

zhengnuo 正那 (zhehngnuoh) See nuo 那, zhengnai

zhengqian 正錢 (zhehngqian) Fair price: YQX 1593.19

zhengqiangqian 正腔钱 (zhehngqiangqian) Tips to a courtesan or entertainer: YQX 266.19

zhengrong 正容 (zhehngrong) To show merit, achieve fame: YQX 152.18

zhengru 争如 (zhengru) How can...compare with? (zheng = 怎): YQX 723.10.

zhengshou 正授 (zhengshou) Formal appointment to office: YQX 635.15

zhengshuo 正授 (zhehngshuoh) See zhengshuo

zhengshuo 正授 (zhehngshuoh) To make militarily ready: YQX 408.21. Also zhengshu

zhengshuo 正授 (zhehngshuoh) To make militarily ready: YQX 408.21. Also zhengshu

zhengzheng kexie

zhengzheng kexie (zhengzheng kexie) Harmonious feelings in abundance: MZJ 384.15
zhengzhi 争 知 （zhengzhi） Who knows?; (I'd) like to know: YQX 710.1
zhengzhuo 正捉 （zhengzhuo） See zhengshuo
zhengzong 瑧 緯 （zhengzong） See zhengcong

zhi

'zhi 只 （zhii） 1. Suff. Verbal (functions like 'suff': YQX 1217.15. 2. Substitute for 道: YQX 1531.8. See also ze
zhi 直 （zhil） 1. Definitely, certainly; guaranteed: YQX 1662.5. 2. Only (= 只): YQX 141.1. 3. Unexpectedly; to one's surprise: YQX 146.19. 4. Continually, persistently: WB 96.14
zhi 祥 （zhiih） Crease, wrinkle: YQX 1651.15, DXX 142.5
zhi 融 （zhil） To conceal, hide: WB 69.15
zhibei'z 紙裙子 （zhibeihz） Sleeveless purple long dress worn by courtesans in official service (紙 is 紫 in YANG I 192.3): YQX 1263.8.
'zhibo 只波 （zhibo） See zhi 只
zhibo 支 撥 （zhibo） To allocate or dispatch troops: WB 115.2
zhicefang 置 側房（zhicelafalng） To take a courtesan as mistress
zhichiyuán 指 驚興，～尺～舉 （zihichi lualnyul） To disobey the emperor: YQX 95.16. Also luanyu zhichi ～尺
zhicong 祇從 （zhiccong） Attendant in the yamen or upperclass household: WB 1013.3
zhicun zhiantuan 治村幢 婉 （zhicun zhiauntuian） See yancun zhiantuan
zhidai 執 盾，直～縫 （zhidaih） Cloth bag used by Daoist and Buddhist priests: YQX 1100.17
zhidang 支當 （zhidang） To bear up under; withstand: YQX 1110.16
zhidang 直當 （zhidang） Certainly, surely: WB 131.13
zhidang bu'de 直當不的 （zhidang buhde） Not worth: THS 162.14
zhidao 査 場 （zhidaoh） See sedao
zhidiao 支 調 （zhidaoh） To send; order: YQX 916.9
zhidiao queding 直釣缺丁 （zhidaoh queding） See zhigou queding
zhidong 直 东 （zhidong） Toward the north: DXX 5.11
zhidu 制 度 （zhiduh） To make, manufacture: HUJI III 13.1
zhidui 支對 （zhiduih） 1. To answer, reply, respond: YQX 1507.18. 2. To cope with, deal with; handle: YQX 740.6
zhidui 質對 （zhiduih） See zhezheng
zhifang 支 方（zhifang） Obstinate, stubborn: MDT 90.10
zhifen 支分 （zhifehn） (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
zhifu 只付 （zhifuh） Old custom of betrothing children while still in the womb: YCJ 1.1
'zhige 只個 之～ （zhiige） See 'zege
zhigongju 知 貢舉 （zhigongju） Official in charge of examinations and recommendations: MZJ 298.11
Zhigonglou 至 公楼，志～ （zhigonglou） Hall where examinations were held: WB 74.17. Also Zhigongtang ～堂
Zhigongtang 至公堂 （zhigongtalng） See Zhigonglou
zhigou queding 直釣缺丁 （zhigou queding） To demonstrate strength (straighten
metal hooks and bend nails): YQX 691.2.

zhigu′li 只古里 (zhiguulii) See zeguan′li

zhiguan 知覧 (zhiguan) Dao. Abbess of a convent: MDT 83.3

zhiguan′li 只管里 (zhiguuanli) See zeguan′li

zhihou gongren 祇候公人 (zhihou gongregn) See zhihou[ren]

zhihou[ren] 祇候人 (zhihouhreln) Prostitute; concubine: YQX 153.7.

zhihou[ren] 祇候人 (zhihouhreln) 1. Attending officer to a high yamen official: YQX 1507.4. Also Paizi 費子 2. Chief steward in an upper-class household: SDJ 196 n.2. Also zhihou gongren ~ 公. See also zhicong

zhihuqiao 紙糊鍬 (zhihuqliaoo) Useless tool in winning a woman's affections (papiermâché spade): CCYD 483

zhihuatou 支花頭 (zhihuatoul) To play tricks; make moves to deceive: LU 93

zhihuai 支割 (zhihuail) 1. To arrange; plan 2. To meddle in affairs; manipulate: YQX 784.3

zhihui 知會 (zhihuih) 1. To know, understand: WB 926.18. 2. To inform; communicate: WB 435.7

zhihuo 紙火 (zhihuooc) Paper items (money, houses, animals) burned in sacrifice to the dead: CCYD 482. Also zhihua ~ 剱

zhijia'z 支架子 (zhijiahz) To strike an imposing stance on stage: YQX 517.10

zhijian'z 紙毽子 (zhijianhz) Foot-kicked shuttlecock (a hackysack made of paper): YQX 580.4

zhijiao 直脚 (zhijiaao) Simply; straightforwardly: HUJI III 78.12

zhijiao fuqi 指脚夫妻 (zhijiaoo fuqi) Betrothed at a young age or at birth (betrothed by the feet). After the legend of Wei Gu 韋固 who encountered an old man reading in the moonlight with a bag full of red strings used to tie the feet of those destined to marry each other: YQX 1506.11

zhijie 知潔 (zhijieh) Chastity; purity: YQX 1665.7

zhijiu 置就 (zhijiuoh) To acquire and secure: YQX 1503.13

zhijue'r 良決兒 (zhijueerl) Where the archer’s finger pulls the bow string: MZJ 353.13

'zhila 支刺 (zhilah) Suff. Meaningless word suffix. See also 'wula, 'geluo, and 'zhisha

zhilala 支刺刺 (zhilalahlah) Spilling out (brains; zhi 血): YQX 750.19

zhilan 茜蘭 (zhilanl) Fig. Son; talented young man: MDT 18 n5

.zhileng[leng] 支楞楞 (zhilengleling) Sound of a string breaking: MZJ 122.6; sound of a string being plucked: YQX 232.21; sound of drawing a sword from a scabbard: YQX 1183.2. Also zhileng lengteng ~ 腹, zhileng lengzheng ~ ~ 腹, zhileng zhileng ~ ~ ~

.zhileng lengteng 支楞楞 腹 (zhileng lelingeleng) See .zhileng[leng]

.zhileng lengzheng 支楞楞 腹 (zhileng lelingzheng) See .zhileng[leng]

.zhileng zhileng 支楞楞 腹 (zhileng lelingeleng) See .zhileng[leng]

zhili 贊禮 (zhiliih) Ceremony upon meeting: HUJI III 12.10

zhiliang 智量, 志 (zhiliang) Intelligence; acumen; resourcefulness: YQX 513.17

zhiliao 支料 (zhiliaooh) To supervise, manage; attend to things: YQX 1500.8

.zhiliu zhila 直留支刺 (zhililul zhilah) Cacophony of a shrewish tongue: YQX 559.11

zhilu 紙爐 (zhilul) Incinerator where sacred paper and paper bearing writing is burned: ZXZY 58.4. Also jiaopen 焦盆, huochi 火池
zhima 纸马 (zhimimaa) Spirit paper imprinted with a god’s image, burned in sacrifice to the dead: YQX 1740.20
zhimi 指迷 (zhimii) To point out paths of delusion in life: YQX 720.11
zhimo 纸末 (zhimoh) Minor official title: YQX 888.11
zhinan 至南 (zhinahn) To the south: DXX 28.n.93
zhiniangzei  至的缘 (zhilnialngzeil) See runiang'de
zhishai 纸贼 (zhisha) See runiangde
zhishen 只甚 (zhisheln) Doing what?: YQX 854.20
zhishen 致身 (zhishhen) To the end of life: HUJI III 28.9
zhishen'ma tui 直甚務 (zhishelnmama tui) See zhishentui
zhishentui 直甚务 (zhishelnintu) What the fuck do I care?; isn’t worth a damn: YQX 194.12. Also zhishen'ma tui ~ ~ ～
zhishengsheng 支 生 (zhishengsheng) See zhifa
zhishi 知识 (zhishil) 1. Friend: YQX 1288.18. 2. Wise, experienced, and brave man: WB 617.4. 3. Knowledge; experience; skill, know-how: WB 525.4
zhisuo 只索 (zhisuoo) See zeso
zhitangping 紙湯瓶 (zhitangpilng) Fig. Prostitute (a “paper-thin jar”: it heats up easily): YQX 1254.19
zhititiao 紙條 (zhititiaoi) Strips of paper: YQX 1617.18
zhi'tou 直頭 (zhiltou) Truly, really: HUJI III 80.6
zhitougan 枝頭乾 (zhitouglan) Variety of water plant: YQX 1435.11
zhi'tou gaoxiaofa 直 指 着 (zhiltou gaoxiaofal) To tire the fingers (in foreplay): WB 294.3
zhixi 知辞 (zhixih) To know clearly: YRZJ 85.6
zhixia'de 知辞的 (zhixiahde) To act without regret or hesitation: YQX 1500.6
zhixi 知第 (zhixih) Robe: DXX 142.7
zhixia'de 知第的 (zhixiahde) To act without regret or hesitation: YQX 1500.6
zhixinshu 知心書 (zhixinshu) Love letter: YANG I 289.10
zhiyuan weigeng 指雁為羹 (zhiyahn weigeng) See zhiyun'zhongyan zuogeng
zhishanmaimo 指山貽辱 (zhishahmaimoh) To mislead; practice deception (point to a mountain to sell a millstone):YQX 491.7. Also zhishan shuomo ~ ~ ~
zhishan shuomo 指山說辱 (zhishhan shuomoh) See zhishan maimo
zhishao 枝稍 (zhishao) Details: YQX 572.16
zhiye 植葉 (zhiyeh) Relatives, relations: WB 14.8

zhiyi 祇揖, 支 ~ (zhiyi) I pay my respects (polite greeting while bowing): YQX 885.13. Also baiyi 拜 ~, zuoi 作 ~, 作 ~

zhiyou diandeng bunian 燃油點燈 布撲 (zhiyou diandeng buniaan) To burn fat for lamplight requires a wick (a twist of cloth); a xiehouyu from a comic routine, as follows: “What horse shall he ride?” “Burn fat for lamplight!” “What does that mean?” “A twist of cloth!” (bunian 布撲 is a pun on 步撲, “to go by car number eleven,” i.e., “to go on foot”): YQX 809.20

zhiyu 治魚 (zhiyul) To clean a fish: YQX 1666.3. Also chiyu 车 ~

Zhiyuan 祇園 (zhiyualn) Budd. Jetavana Gardens, given to the Buddha by Anathapindaka: YQSCIV 467

zhiyue 撼目 (zhiyuel) To restrain: DXX 49.7

zhiyunzhongyan zuogeng 愿中雁 孝 (zhiiyunzhongyahn zuogeng) Prov. Wishful thinking; also, to count chickens before they hatch (point to a wild goose in the sky to make a soup): WB 88.5. Also zhiyan weigeng ~, ~

zhizai haiyi 子 子孩 (zhizhai haierl) See dizi haier

zhizha 紙 士 (zhizhal) See zhihoo

zhizhang 精撑 (zhizhaang) To prop up, support (zh = 支): YRZJ 95.12

zhizhao 質照 (zhizhaoh) Proof, evidence: YQX 1170.5

zhizheng 質 糾 ~ (zhizhehng) See zhezheng

zhizhengyijiaodi 狀 一腳地 (zhizheng yijiaodih) In the nick of time: DXX 164.2

zhizhengzheng 狀 壇 (zhizhengzheng) See zhifa

zhizhi 郑文 (zhizhi) Chief of the Xiongnu tribes: MZJ 537.8

zhizhi [zhi] 支支 支, 吱吱 吱 (zhizhi) Sounds of grumbling stomachs; sound of mumbling; sound of weeping: YQX 1044.18

zhizhong 知重 (zhizhong) To love, value, appreciate: YQX 1657.16

zhizhu [zhuaan]支 轉 (zhizhuanaan) To send away; find a pretext to induce someone to leave: YQX 1507.16

zhizuan 知 赚, 智 ~ (zhizuahm) See chouzuan

zhong 中 (zhong) 1. In the heart: YANG 147.10. 2. Fitting, suitable: WB 991.1. 3. To be effective: YQX 198.17

zhongbcheng 終不成 (zhongbuhchehng) See zhongbudao

zhongbudao 終不道 (zhongbuhdaoh) Do you mean to say?; is it possible that?: WB 39.2. Also bucheng ~, buran ~, zhongburan ~, zhongbcheng ~

zhongburen 終不然 (zhongbuhraln) See zhongbudao

zhongchangshi 中常侍 (zhongchangshih) Official of the inner palace: MZJ 366.11

zhongding 鐘鼎 (zhongdiing) See shanlin zhongding

zhonggong 中宮 (zhonggong) Inner palace (residence of the empress); empress: YQX 358.9

Zhonggussi 鐘鼓司 (zhonggussi) Bureau of Music and Entertainment: WB 938.15

zhongguo shouyin 種果收因 (zhongguoo shouyin) To commit acts that will have consequences in the next incarnation: YQX 298.6

zhonghe 聲和 (zhongheh) All respond in chorus: MZJ 213.5

zhonghuo 種火 (zhonghuoo) To kindle a fire: YQX 565.6
zhongqiu 重囚 (zhongqiu) 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 (zhongque) Fig. To win a bride (hit the eye of a magpie painted on a screen, after the Tang emperor Gaozu who did so): YQX 706.14

zhongren 人 (zhongren) Prostitute; courtesan: YQX 1393.11

Zhongshan [qianriju] 中山千日酒 (zhongshan qianriju) 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 yutuhao) Fine writing brush (made of Zhongshan rabbit hair): YQX 707.14. Also tuhao ~, Zhongshantu ~ ~ ~

zhongshi 中使 (zhongshi) To be of use: YQX 224.3

zhongshou 中寿 (zhongshou) To reach the age of fifty or sixty: YFG 60.6

Zhongshusheng 中書省 (zhongshusheng) One of the three principal branches of government. See sansheng

Zhongtai 中台 (zhongtai) 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 (zhongtaohuakua kaanzhuzhi) Fig. To favor beautiful women over capable men (cultivate peach blossoms and cut down bamboo): YQX 144.19

zhongwei 中委 (zhongwei) To the point; appropriate: YQX 151.15

zhongwusheng 種五生 (zhongwusheng) 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 中陽 (zhongyang) Ordinary; mediocre: YQX 1265.14

zhongyang 中湯 (zhongyang) Midpoint; also, midway: LZY 1.3

zhongyi 中衣 (zhongyi) Underwear: MZJ 347.1

zhongzhu muyang 中注模樣, ~柱~ ~ ~ (zhongzhu moyang) Age, face, and figure: YQX 89.8

zhou 週, 扎, 拄, 侏 (zhou) 1. Narrow-minded; stubborn; volatile in temper: WB 301.14. 2. Handsome; cuts a fine figure: YQX 249.4. 3. Outstanding, brilliant: YQX 1147.1

zhoubie[bie] 周懶, 懶, 周侏 (zhoubie) 1. Headstrong, obstinate; perverse: YQX 416.17. 2. Formal; majestic, dignified: DXX 63.10. 3. Fierce, cruel. Also zhoupiepie 周懶

zhoucun 封村 (zhoucun) See cunsha

zhoufang 封賞 (zhoufang) Kind treatment; consideration: WB 263.1

zhoujin 封金 (zhoujin) To return home by day in embroidered robes (after Han Yu 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 封面 (zhoumian) On first meeting: YQX 812.7

zhoupiepie 周懶 (zhoupiepie) See zhoubie[bie]

Zhouqiao 周橋, 周 (zhouqiao) 1. Bridge in the Song capitol of Bianliang
2. Bridges, in general, in Yuan music dramas: WB 189.11

zhoushui shufu 兄水書符 (zhoushui shufu) 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 (zhoutang) Auspicious day for a wedding: MDT 279.1

zhoutou’simo’zhe 軸頭兒厮抹著 (zhoutour simoozhe) Chance encounter (two carts’ axels touching in a narrow road; used as a threat with xiu: “make sure we never meet again”): YQX 145.12

zhoutou 周扥 (zhoutou) 1. Obstinate, stubborn; strong-willed 2. Fierce, cruel: YQX 1081.21

zhuguan’r 璽冠兒 (zhuguanr) Headdress adorned with pearls: YQX 1665.12

zhuhua husong 誠話呼嵩 (zhuhual husong) To shout “longlife”: MZJ 471.3

zhuhua 擊花 (zhuhua) 1. Midwife: CCYD 416
zhuhua 追花 (zhuhuaeh) See chenzhu
zhuhua 住花 (zhuhuah) To halt, cease: YQX 721.9
zhuhou 主道 (zhuhouaoh) Host at a dinner: THS 60.8
zhuhouxiang 稹底巷 (zhuhouxiang) Blind alley: CCYD 416
zhuhuan’t 竹竿 (zhuhuan) Fig. Cultivated gentleman: YQX 144.16
zhuhuan’t 竹竿子 (zhuhuan) Master of ceremonies; head of a dance troupe or troupe of entertainers in the Song dynasty: CCYD 323
zhuhuan’t 竹冠兒 (zhuhuan) Headdress adorned with pearls: YQX 1665.12
zhuhua 擊花 (zhuhua) 1. Mistress of the house: YQX 370.19. 2. Broker: CCYD 267
zhuhua 主監 (zhuhuajian) To manage, take care of: SHZ c37
zhuhua 近 墨 遠 (zhuhuajian) Prov. Red turns black when in contact with ink: MZJ 477.7
zhuhua 主客 (zhuhuake) Person in charge of receiving guests: CCYD 266. Also zhangle 擊 ~

Zhulinsi 竹林寺 (zhullinsi) Fig. No news, no trace; shadowless (the Zhulin temple
pagoda casts no shadow): YQX 11.13. Also Zhuyingsi
zhuliu 主留 (zhuliul) 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 瀟馬。 2. Child’s toy, probably a bamboo stick-horse: YQX 580.4
zhunu 竹奴 (zhunul) See qingmu
zhuer 主兒 (zhuuer) 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 (zhuurenpol) Mistress, wife of the master: SHZ c24
zhushaban 朱砂班 (zhushaban) Ruby-red lips: YQX 90.12
zhushayu 朱砂玉 (zhushayuh) Jade wine cup: YQX 95.8
zhushou dao yuan 祝壽道院 (zhushou daoyuan) Dao. Temple maintained by contributions in exchange for ancestral blessings or accumulation of personal merit: YQX 1658.10. Also xianghuoyuan 先福院~
zhusi[kaojuan] 主司考卷 (zhusi 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 逐脱 (zhutuo) To get rid of, cast off: YQX 681.12
zhutuo 嘗托 (zhutuo) To plead: LZY 116.8
zhuwei cuirao 珠圍翠繞 (zhuwei cuirao) Surrounded by beautiful women in attendance: WB 44.5
Zhuxi liuyi 竹溪六逸 (zhuxi liuyih) Li Bai, one of the Six Recluses of Bamboo Creek: YQX 29.2
zhuxian 朱弦 (zhuxian) Strings on the guqin 古琴: HUJI III 51.11
zhuxuan 逐旋 (zhuxuan) Continuous; over and over: CCYD 719
zhuyanzi 朱顏子 (zhuyanzii) Ruddy-cheeked youth: WB 977.9
zhuyao 祖耀 (zhuyao) Waist: CCYD 267
zhuye 竹葉 (zhuye) Variety of wine: DXX 2.3
zhuyi 依 (zhuyi) To rely on, depend on: WB 126.16
zhuyu 著餘 (zhuyu) 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 (zhuiyingsi) See Zhulinshi
zhuzhao 朱照 (zhuzhao) Seerizhu
zhuzhao'jia 朱照家 (zhuzhaojia) See rizhu
zhuzhao meiri 朱照每日 (zhuzhao meirih) See rizhu
zhuzuo 住坐 (zhuzuo) To live, reside: YQX 1368.2
zhua (zhua) To obtain by any means: YQX 2.1
zhuada 擊打 (zhuadaa) See guoda
zhuaer fengmo 抓耳風魔 (zhuaer fengmol) To be drunk and disoriented: HUJI III 85.11
zhuangai 擊乘 (zhuangai) To grasp the key (solution) to the a problem: THS 72.12
zhua'lao'r 爪老兒 (zhuaalaor) Hand: WEI 247.10. See also 'lao
zhuaxian 抓掀 (zhuaxian) See chaoxian

zhuai

zhuaibu pima 拽布披麻 (zhuaibuhu pimah) See zhuaibu tuoma

zhuaibu tuoma 拽布拖麻 (zhuaibuhu tooma) To dress in mourning (cotton and hemp): YQX 127.3. Also zhuaibu pima ～～披～

zhuaidaquan 拽大拳, ～～權 (zhuaigha daquan; zhuaidahquan) 1. To put on a show of force: YQX 888.4. 2. To fleece, overcharge: YQX 973.4. 3. To box: WB 807.5 Also zhuaiquan ～～

zhuaiquan 拽權 (zhuaighqualn) See zhuaidaquan (3)

zhuaita 拽塌 (zhuaigha) To overturn, topple: YQX 127.18

zhuaizha 拽扎, ～（zhuaizhhal）1. To pull up, hitch up (clothing): YQX 833.14. 2. To tie up: YQSCIV 499

zhuaizha mianpi 拽面皮 (zhuaighzhal miahnpil) To show disappointment or disapproval (by facial expressions): WB 287.15

zhuaixian 309 zhuangfu chongzhou

zhuanqian 轉遷 (zhuaantqian) To be promoted: HUJI III 20.9

zhuanqian 轉身 (zhuaanqian) 1. To remarry: YQX 1429.11. 2. To take a new (male) lover: CCYD 509

zhuanting 轉廳 (zhuaanting) To leave the yamen hall (officials): YQX 1001.3

zhuantuan xuncun 轉村 (zhuaantuan xulncun) To go from village to village: LZY 8.9

zhuanyan 輪煙 (zhuahnyan) Curling wisps of smoke that resemble seal-style characters: WB 271.20

zhuang

zhuang 吃 (zhuang) To eat (not found in dictionaries): FANGYAN 21

zhuang 紋 (zhuang) To play a role on stage: WB 975.17

zhuang 紣 (zhuang) To strike, bump, kick (not found in dictionaries; perhaps a simplification of zhuang): WB 275.16

zhuangben['r] 紋本兒 (zhuangben['r]) Written accusation or charge: YQX 560.21. Also zhuang'z ～子

zhuangbi-mu 壯鼻凹 (zhuangbi-mu) Brazen; cheeky; nervous: WB 81.5

zhuangchou 撞籌 (zhuangchou) To throw in one's lot; join a group: SHZ c15, c35

zhuangcuan 壯覈 (zhuangcuan) Stout and swift (horse): SHZ c68

zhuangdai zhuanglan 壯呆, 壯伶 (zhuangdai zhuanglan) See zhuanglan zhuangdai

zhuangding'z 撞頂子 (zhuangding'z) To stick one's neck out; go on the offensive: WB 275.14

zhuangfu chongzhou 城府沖州 (zhuangfu chongzhou) To go from place to place working hard to establish oneself: YQX
zhuanggu 栋孤，妆 ~ (zhuanggu) 1. To frequent brothels; also, frequenter of brothels: YQX 1413.10. 2. To play the role of an official (see gu 孤): CLS 232.8. 3. To have good luck: YQX 934.12

zhuanghe 妆喝 ~ (zhuanghe) To shout acclaim and applaud: WB 977.18

zhuanghu 栋和 ~ (zhuanghu) Compound: LZY 70.4. Also zhuangyuan ~

zhuanghuan 栋环 ~ (zhuanghuan) 1. To show off; publicize, make widely known. 2. To cause disgrace, wash dirty linen in public (huangz = 望子): SHZ c45 3. A phony: YQX 540.19

zhuanghun 栋混 See zhuangtun

zhuangjia 栋家 (zhuangjia) Farmer: YQX 550.11

zhuangjiu zhongxi 栋酒中席 (zhuangjiu zhongxi) See zhuangxi[']r

zhuangke 栋科, 庄 ~ (zhuangke) Land; also, a farm: MZJ 570.8

zhuanglanzhuangdai 栋 landlords (zhuanglanzhuangdai) To act, or pretend to be, stupid: CCYD 352. Also zhuangdai zhuanlan ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

zhuanglan 栋浪 (zhuanglan) Strong and healthy: SHZ c20

zhuangliang 栋亮 (zhuangliang) To commit theft in broad daylight: LU 562

zhuangmenhong 捞門紅 (zhuangmenhong) Tips for musicians and chair bearers taking a new bride to her husband’s home: MDT 270.15

zhuangmenyang 捞門羊 (zhuangmenyang) Betrothal gifts sent to the bride: YQX 532.15. See also badingwu 把定物

zhuangqiao 栋跷 (zhuangqiao) See zhuang'z

zhuangru 壮乳 (zhuangru) Heavy and clumsy (shoes): YQX 486.1

zhuang Taisui 撞太歲 (zhuangtaisui) To attach oneself to persons of power and influence (Taisui is the planet Jupiter): MDT 13.7

zhuangting 栋挺 (zhuangting) To affront, stand up against; offend: YQX 1260.4

zhuang'tou 栋頭 (zhuangtou) Informant; accuser: YQX 164.11

zhuangtuan yanmen 捞瞳沿門 (zhuangtuan yanmen) To peddle door to door: MZJ 209.1

zhuangtun 栋混 (zhuangtun) To pretend to be stupid; act the fool: WB 297.2. Also zhuanghun ~ 混

zhuangwu 栋污 (zhuangwu) To frame someone; falsely implicate: YQX 570.6. Also zhuangwu 栋污 ~ 污

zhuangxi[']r 栋席儿 (zhuangxi'r) To crash a party; attend a banquet without an invitation: YQX 1205.7. Also zhuangjiu zhongxi ~ 酒中 ~

zhuangxuan 栋僞, ~ 懷 (zhuangxuan) To pretend to go along with; play a part; act coy: YQX 201.17

zhuangyacan 栋巋 (zhuangyacan) To clothe lavishly; adorn: YQX 1384.9

zhuangyaomo 栋幺麼 (zhuangyaomo) To strike a pose or assume an attitude; put on an act: YQSC IV 183

zhuangyao 栋幺, 装 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ (zhuangyao) To put on airs; act conceited: YQX 30.9. Also zuangqiao 栋跷

zhuangyuan 栋院 (zhuangyuan) See zhuanghu

zhuangyuanhong 栋元紅 (zhuangyuanhong) Name for the peony: WB 97.2

zhuang’z 栋子 (zhuang’z) See zhuangben
zhui

zhui 錘 (zhui) Type of awl (written 錘 in Yuan times, later changed to 錘): YRZJ 83.11

Zhuifengma 追風馬 (zhuijifengma) See Zhuifengqi
Zhuifengpiao 追風驥 (zhuijifengpiaoh) See Zhuifengqi

Zhuifengqi 追風駿 (zhuijifengqi) Fine, fast horse (Zhuifung was the name of the horse of the first emperor of the Qin dynasty): WB 60.14. Also Zhuifengma ~ 马, Zhuifengpiao ~ 马

zhuigou 抉 (zhuijigou) To detain for interrogation or trial: LZY 143.9

zhuihuan maixiao 從犯 (zhuihuan maixiaoh) To visit prostitutes: CCYD 654
zhuijian (zhuijiahn) To sacrifice to release the souls of the dead: YQX 854.14
zhuipei (zhuipeil) To entertain and keep company with: YQX 194.1
zhuijing (zhuijing) To recall; reflect on: THS 206.8

zhun

zhun 真 (zhun) True; pure: YQX 144.10
zhuncheng 准程, 准, 完成, 完成 (zhuncheng) Sure thing; something one can depend on: YQX 779.15
zhunfu 准伏 (zhunful) 1. To sign an admission of guilt: YQX 1409.4. 2. To allow a complaint to be filed
zhunshu 准墮 (zhunshuhul) See zhun[zhe]
zhunyiwei 行一役 (zhunyiwei) Purely, completely, uniformly: WB 263.14. Also chunyiwei 纯 ~
zhunzai 追災 (zhunzai) Disaster: ZXZY 157.6

zhunzhan 追遠 (zhunzhan) Situations of hardship and deprivation: YQX 641.11
zhun[zhe] 准折, 准, ~ (zhunzhe) 1. To forgive a debt. 2. To give an offset; give a discount: YQX 1499.4. Also zhunshu ~ 贇, zhezhun ~~
zhunzhun 追遠 (zhunzun) Slowly: CCYD 392

zhuo

zhuo 約 (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
zhuobai 捡敗 (zhuobaih) To seize (a thief): DXX 92.2
zhuoban 約伴 (zhuobahn) To be plagued by difficulties: YQX 243.1
zhuochan 捡頭 (zhuochahn) To be seized by shakes or trembles: SHZ c2
zhudao'r 約道兒 (dutoahr) To fall for a trick, be fooled: YQX 1165.11
zhudui'[r] 捡對兒 (zuodui'r) In pairs: YQX 1455.6. Also zuodui'r 約 ~
zhuo'ge tou'r 捡個頭兒 (zuoge tou'r) To take a cut of winnings; seek undue advantage: YCJ 72.23
zhuo[hun] 捡婚, 撼 ~ (zuohun) To accept a marriage proposal: DXX 146.9
zhuoji 約家 (zuoljia) To stay at home, be at home: YQX 1260.4
zhuojin 約緊 (zuoljinh) To make an effort: WB 274.2
zhuomei 約魅 (zuolmeih) Bewitched: MDT 91.5
zhuomian 約面 (zuolmianh) Banquet fare, dishes: YQX 1314.10
zhuomo 約莫 (zuolmoh) 1. To fathom, ascertain; grasp,
comprehend: WB 282.12. 2. To vex, irritate: WB 349.15. 3. Assurance, certainty; results, outcome: WB 352.8

zhuoqiqi 咱七七 (zhuoqiqi) See chaoqi

zuorou yifu 着肉衣服 (zuorouh yifu) Underwear: YQX 126.13

zhuosao 唢噪 (zhuosaoh) Chirp of birds: YQX 1125.7

zhuoshi 着實 (zhuoshil) Suitable; reliable: YQSC IV 520

zuoshida 着實打 (zuoshidaa) To beat severely: YQX 433.4

zuoshu 着數 (zuoshu) Correct; just (legal decisions made according to heavenly ordained destiny): YQX 640.15

zuowu 卓午 (zuowuu) Noon: WB 222.20

zuoyi 着意 (zuoyi) See zuozi

zuozao 喊噪 (zuozaoh) See zhuosao

zuozhiri 着志 (zuozhiri) To be attentive or diligent; heed, pay attention: YQX 263.8. Also zuoyi～意

zi 子 (zii) 1. Only (= 只 or 割): DXX 44.9. 2. Although, even though: DXX 164.9 3. From (= 由): WB 697.12. See also zed

zii 自 (zii) See zii

zicuicuo 自挫挫 (zicuicuoh) To repent and redress one's errors: DXX 62.7

zidai 子待 (zidai) 只待

zidao 自道 (zidaoh) 只道

zidii 子弟 (zidi) 1. Brothel patrons; playboys: YQX 886.7. 2. Singer; actor: YQSC IV 525. 3. Young man: YQSC IV 526

zidian zitui 自之于推 (zidian zitui) To wrack the brains; consider from every angle: YQX 643.17. Also zitui zidian～～～

zidun zishuai 自尊自摔 (zidun zishuai) To stamp the foot and rage (den = 前): YQX 645.12. Also zidun zishuo～～摔, zidun zisun～～～摔

zidun zishuo 自尊自摔 (zidun zishuo) See zidun zishuai

zidun zisun (zidun zisun) 自尊自摔 See zidun zishuai

zige 子個 (zige) See 'zege

Zigu sanniang 紫姑三娘 (zigu sanniang) Goddess of the privy: MZJ 543.4. Also Kengsan guniang 坑～～～

ziguang li 子管裏 (ziguang li) See zenguang li

zijiao 子脚裏 (zijiao) In one vigorous effort: DXX 146.9

zijinghui 紫金锤 (zijinghui) Gold mace (given officials by the emperor to certify their authority): YQX 47.4

zijingliang 紫金梁 (zijingliang) Fig. Model of strength and power: noblemen in positions of power ("bridgebeam or ridgepole of finest gold"); usually appears with baizhu 白玉柱 or biyu 白玉柱: YQX 1297.6

zijinyu 紫金鱼 (zijinyu) 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 髭 (zili) Muttonchop whiskers: YQX 1522.13

ziluolan 紫羅欄 (ziluolan) Silk gown worn by the literati: WB 549.17

zima 子馬 (zima) See zema

zimei 子妹 (zimei) Younger sister; sisters (zi = 妹): WB 584.7

zimo 子末 (zimo) See zema

zimo 紫陌 (zimo) Streets of the capitol: YCI 31.22

zipa 子怕 (zipa) = zhipa 只怕

zisaiyan 紫塞烟 (zisaiyan) Invasions of foreigners across Chinese borders: THS 172.5
zishen 313

zishen 自身 (zishen) Woman’s reference to herself: YQX 193.4

zisheng 子聲 (zisheng) See zesheng

zishi 哀示 (zishih) Notice: WB 313.20

zisuo 子索 (zisuo) See zesuo

zitancao 紫檀槽 (zitancao) Name for the pipa: MZJ 78.10

zitong 子童, 柘 (zitong) 1. Maid of honor to the emperor: YQX 1356.13. 2. Queen Mother Wangmu 王母 (mythical)

zitui zidian 自推自擬 (zitui zidian) See zidian zitui

zituo 自托.~ (zituo) Exotic, expensive foods: YQX 118.13. Also tuofo ~ 寺

zixi 子息 (zixi) Sons and daughters: WB 719.20

zixin yinfu 自心寄腹 (zixin yinfu) To ponder deep in the heart: DXX 41.9

ziyan 子眼 (ziyan) Root, origin, basis: YCJ 20.18

ziyu 子月 (ziyu) Eleventh month: HUII III 111.18

ziyunche 紫雲軒 (ziyunche) Carriage for Xiawangmu 王母 (Queen Mother of the West): MDT 160.11

zizhuan 自專 (zizhuan) Boastful, arrogant: WB 803.16

zizi 子子 (zizi) 1. Intensely; carefully (before verbs of seeing and looking): DXX 84.7. Variants: 戀, 妾, 恋恋. 2. To strive for ceaselessly: WB 461.1. Variant: 妒妒

zou 嘗,? (zou) To fabricate, make up: YQX 876.13

zougun 走,~.~ 駜 (zougun) To have unexpected changes: YQSC IV 533

zoumiian 肆面相會 (zoumiian) To meet for the first time: YQX 812.7

zounan 走南斜北 (zounan) To go in all directions: YQX 1333.2

zoushou 走透 (zoushou) See chousou

zousou 走透 (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 走札,~ 扎,~ 呃 (zouzha) See chousha
zouzhi 走智 (zouzhih) To delude with words in a guessing game to mislead the guesser: YQSC 534

zu!
zu! 唔 (zul) Expresses rebuke: HUJI III 68 n.7

zubian 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

zudiu meiluan 足跌沒亂 (zudiu meilluahn) Feet frozen in panic and fear: YQX 642.8

zuguan 祖貫 (zuuguahn) Native place: YQX 1499.7

zuili jila 卒溜急剸 (zuiliul jillia) Razor-sharpness of a sword: MZJ 245.1

zuililu 卒律如立 (zuililul jillilu) See .culilu

zuizhang 祖帳 (zuizhanghng) To erect a pavilion or tent to house a sacrifice to the god of the road and to feast a departing traveler: YFG 54.12

zuan 燊 (?zuuan) Method of stewing: YQX 1664.6

zuanjing quhuo 鑽冰取火 (zuannjing quhuuho) Impossible (to drill into ice to obtain fire): CCYD 748

zuanchu 賊出 (zuanchhu) To escape by cunning: MZJ 273.2

zuanchuo 賊啜 (zuanchuoh) See chuo-zuan

zuanci 鑽刺 (zuancih) To use intrigue to gain ends: SHZ c81

zuan[ding] 揔定. 揔 ~(zuand dinghng) To grasp, clutch firmly (zuan = 揔): YQX 1525.2

zuanlan bangxian 鑽鑽驚聞 (zuahnn- laan bangxialn) Idle loafers always up to unsavory activities: YQX 1657.1

zuantou jiusuo 鑽頭就鎖 (zuantuol jiuhsuoo) To walk right into a trap: YQX 1283.13

zuanzuo 暴作 (zuauzuohn) To concoct; trump up: LU 648

zuibaba 嘴巴巴 (zuibaaba) Sharp-tongued: YFG 178.2

zuibula 嘴不剌 (zuibuhlah) To chatter incessantly: WB 869.2

zuigubang 嘴骨邦, ~孤楞, ~古 ~ (zuiguubang) See zuiludu

zuigudu 嘴骨都, ~古~, ~孤獨 (zuiguuduh) See zuiludu

zuiguleng 嘴古楞, ~骨棱 (zuiguu- leng) Garrulous, irritating chatter: WB 74.2

zuigunong 嘴骨弄 (zuiguunohng) See zuiludu

zuiludu

zuilou zuotaiyang 醉後早揹羊 (zuilhou zuotaiyang) To be assisted home drunk after a party: MZJ 145.4

zuilian 嘴臉 (zuiliaan) Nerve, audacity; also, to have the cheek to: YQX 650.3

zuiludu 嘴碌都, ~騰 ~(zuiluddu) Mouth puckered and cheeks puffed out in unhappiness or depression: YQX 19.9. Also zuiludu ~騰, zuigunong ~骨弄, zuigudu ~骨~, ~古~, ~孤獨, zuigubang ~骨邦, ~孤郴, ~古邦

zuilulu 嘴騰 (zuilululu) See zuiludu
zuimo'r 嘴抹兒 (zuimoor) Gift of gab: WB 575.13

zun

zunci 尊慈 (zuncil) Mother: MDT 170.6
zuntanghang 尊堂行 (zuntanghalng) On the distaff side of the family (honorific): MZJ 124.1

zuo

zuo 左 (zuoo) Incorrect, mistaken; "you're wrong": YQX 252.15
zuo 作 (zuoh) To cleave in half (= 劈): YQX 1530.4
zuoba fanya 坐八番衙 (zuohba fanyal) To intimidate repeatedly; 坐衙 = the magistrate convenes the court: YQX 897.20
zuobao 祖保 (zuobao) See baozuo
zuocai 左猜, 做 ~ (zuocail) To harbor suspicions or misgivings: YQX 1708.16
zuocanke 做慘科 (zuohcanke) Pantomimes shyness (stage direction): WB 8.8
zuocaomao 做草茅 (zuohcaomao) Distinguish: HUJI III 51
zuoce youpian 左側右偏 (zuooceh youhpian) To lurch to the left and stagger to the right: YQX 1509.10
zuochang 做場, 作 ~ (zuochoang) To perform; also, activity: WB 974.12. Also zuopaichang ~ 排
zuocheng 作成 (zuohcheling) See zongcheng
zuochu 做處 (zuohchuh) Work, activities, behavior: DXX 92.10
zuocun 坐存 (zuohculn) See cunzuo
zuodashoujiao 做大手腳 (zuoh dahshoujiaoo) To undertake a major task: DXX 119.10
zuodao 做到 (zuohdaoh) Pantomimes arriving (stage direction): WB 304.19
zuodui' 作對 (zuohduihr) See zuodu[']
zuogongde 做功德 (zuohgongdel) See zuohaoshi
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
zuohaoh 作耗 (zuohhaoh) To rebel; cause destruction: SHZ c39
zuohaokan 做好看 (zuohhaokahn) See zuomianpi
zuohaoshi 做好事 (zuohhaoshih) To hold a Daoist or Buddhist service for the dead: YQX 854.2. Also zuogongde ~ 功德
zuojian 坐間 (zuohjian) At the time; forthwith: DXX 21.9. Also zuolai ~ 來, zuozhong ~ 中
zuojian 作間, ～間 (zuohjianh) 1. To bully; harass; mistreat; hurt: YQX 46.19. See also zuota ~ 趙 2. To commit vile acts; defile, foul a place: YQX 391.12
zuojul 作劇 (zuohjul) See zeju
zuolai 坐來 (zuohlail) See zuojian
zuomei 做美 (zuohmei) To bring about a happy outcome (engagements, marriages); do a favor; perform good deeds: YQX 98.6
zuomianpi 做面皮 (zuohmianpil) To do a favor: SHZ c44. Also zuohaokan ~ 好看
zuolian 作念 (zuohliahn) 1. To recite; say over and over: WB 272.15; LZY 62.2. 2. To mutter oaths or curses. 3. To give warnings: YQX 107.11. Also zuosong ~ 誡
zuopai 作排 (zuohpai) To arrange a banquet: DXX 65.11
zuopaichang 作排场 (zuohpai'chaang)  See zuochang
zuopo 坐婆 (zuohpo)  Midwife: CCYD 438
zuopo dashou jiao 做破大手脚 (zuohpo dahshoujiaao)  To do something drastic; be involved in a sexual scandal: YQSC III 66
zuqing 坐请 (zuohqi)  To achieve effortlessly (invited to accept a graduate degree while sitting): YQX 592.18
zuoshen zuogui 做神做鬼 (zuohshen zuohgui)  To do something by hook or by crook: SHZ c9
zuoshi 左使 (zuoshii)  To use unprincipled means or heterodox methods: YQX 706.2
zuoshisha 做势煞 (zuohshishah)  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 (zuohsi)  To tempt fate, toy unwittingly with potentially fatal circumstances: YQX 845.17
zuosong 作诵 (zuohsong)  See zuonian
zuota 作蹋～塌～撼 (zuohtah)  To spoil, waste, fritter away: YQX 1003.18
zuotou 座头 (zuohou)  Seat: SHZ c11
zuowai 作外 (zuohwaai)  To treat as outsider; act as outsider: DXX 63.9
zuowo buzhao 做我不著 (zuohwoo buh-zhaao)  To be remiss; also, make a sacrifice: WB 318.4
zuowu 坐物 (zuohwu)  Chair: ZXZY 112.2
zuoxia'de 做下的 (zuohxia'hde)  See zuoxia'[lai]
zuoxia'[lai] 做下来 (zuohxiahlai)  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'le 做下了 (zuohxiahlhe)  See zuoxia'[lai]
zuoxianwang 左賢王 (zuoxialnwaing)  Noble title of aristocrats among the Xiongnu tribes, frequently of the heir apparent: MZJ 373.3
zuoxiao [fudi] 做小伏底 (zuohxiaoa fuldii)  See fudi [zuoxiao]
zuoyi 坐揖,坐～ (zuohy)  See zhiiy
zuoyi'r 做意兒 (zuohyhir)  To pantomime body motions and facial expressions on stage: WB 12.15
zuoyou shi zuoyou 左右是左右 (zuooyou shih zuooyou)  No matter what: YQX 4.20
zuozhong 坐中 (zuohzhong)  See zuojian
zuozhui 坐会 (zuohzhui)  To become a son-in-law (zhui = 贺): LZY 73.4
zuozhui 坐會 (zuohzhui)  To become a son-in-law (zhui = 贺): LZY 73.4
zuozidi 坐子弟 (zuohziidih)  To live the life of a playboy; frequent brothels: YQX 1428.1
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 Shiyuan 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 董解元西厢記
Ling Jingyan 凌景埏, annot.

FANGYAN Jin Yuan xiqu fangyan kao 金元戲曲方言考
Xu Jiarui 徐嘉瑞

GHQ Guan Hanqing quanj quanzhu 關漢卿全集校注
Wang Xueqi 王學奇, et al., annots.

HUANG Jin Yuan beiq yehui 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 xiju jia Guan Hanqing jiezuoj 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 藍立棟, 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

317
LIUSHI  
南劇六十種曲節俗曲詠語方言研究
Huang Lizhen

LZY  
劉知遠諸宮調校
Lan Liming

LU  
劇曲詞語匯釋
Lu Dan-an

MDT  
牡丹亭
Tang Xianzu

MINGQING  
明清傳奇
Zhao Jingshen et al., eds. and annots.

MZJ  
明人雜劇選
Zhou Yibai

PPJ  
元本琵琶記
Gao Ming

QYSQ  
全元散曲
Sui Shusen

SCQ  
詩詞曲語辭匯釋
Zhang Xiang

SDJ  
元曲四大家明劇選
Xu Qinjun, et al., annots.

SHANGXI  
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Chen Junshan

SHIH I  
Golden Age of Chinese Drama: Yuan Tsa-chü
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SHIH II  
‘Injustice To Tou O’ (Tou O yuan), A Study and Translation
Shih, Chung-wen

SQX  
元人散曲選
Yang Chunqiu

THS  
桃花扇
Kong Shangren

TIAN  
中國話本小說俗語辭典
Tian Zongyao

TONG  
元曲
Tong Fei

WANG XIXIANG  
西廂記 by Wang Shifu
Wang Jisi

Xixiangji
| Code | Title                                                                 |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| WB   | Yuanqu xuan waibian 元曲選外編                                      |
|      | Sui Shusen 隋樹森, comp.                                           |
| WEI  | Yuan Ming Qing xiqu xuan 元明清戲曲選                             |
|      | Wei Fu 杨芳, comp.                                                 |
| WU XIXIANG | Xixiangji 西廬記, by Wang Shifu 王實甫                       |
|      | Wu Xiaoling 吳曉鈴, annot.                                         |
| XINJAO | Xinjiao Yuankan zaju sanshizhong 新校元刊雜劇三十種               |
|      | Xu Qijun 徐沁君, ed.                                               |
| XST  | Xiaosun tu 小孫鬱                                                |
|      | Qian Nanyang 錢南陽, annot.                                        |
| YAN  | Yellow Millet Dream, by Ma Zhiyuan 馬致遠                         |
|      | Yan Yuan-shu, trans.                                              |
| YANG | Quan Yuan zaju 全元雜劇                                           |
|      | Yang Jialuo 杨家駒, comp.                                         |
| YCJ  | Yuconji 玉簪記                                                   |
|      | Gao Lian 高謙                                                    |
| YCJS | Shi ci qu yuci jishi 詩詞曲語詞集釋                              |
|      | Wang Ying 王錦, and Zeng Mingde 曾明德, comps.                      |
| YFG  | Yinfengge 吟風閣                                                |
|      | Yang Chaoguan 楊潮觀                                             |
| YK   | Jiaodong Yuankan zaju sanshizhong 校訂元刊雜劇三十種                |
|      | Zheng Qian 鄭喬, comp.                                            |
| YQSC | Yuanqu shici 元曲釋詞                                            |
|      | Gu Xuejie 阮學頤 et al., annot.                                    |
| YQX  | Yuanqu xuan 元曲選                                               |
|      | Zang Mouxun 藏懋循, comp.                                         |
| YRZJ | Yuan ren zaju 元人雜劇                                           |
|      | Shao Cengqi 邵曾祺, comp. and annot.                               |
| YYCD | Song Yuan yuyan cidian 宋元語言辭典                              |
|      | Long Qianan 龍潛蒼, comp.                                         |
| ZHU  | Yuanju suyu fangyan lishi 元劇俗語方言例釋                        |
|      | Zhu Juyi 朱居易                                                  |
| ZJK  | Song Jin zaju kao 宋金雜劇考                                     |
|      | Hu Ji 胡忌                                                     |
| ZZXY | Zhang Xie zhuangyuan 張協賢元                                      |
|      | Qian Nanyang 錢南陽, annot.                                        |
Appendix II

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Appendix IV

INDEX OF CHARACTERS APPEARING AS FIRST CHARACTERS IN ENTRIES

Arranged in sequence according to radicals:

a 呻 呻 延
ai 呻 爱 搪 搪 延 延
an 延 延 延 延 延 延
ang 延 延 延 延 延 延
ao 延 延 延 延 延 延

ba 八 八 八 八 八 八
bai 八 八 八 八 八 八
ban 八 八 八 八 八 八
bang 八 八 八 八 八 八
bao 八 八 八 八 八 八
bei 八 八 八 八 八 八
ben 八 八 八 八 八 八
beng 八 八 八 八 八 八
bi 八 八 八 八 八 八
bian 八 八 八 八 八 八
biao 八 八 八 八 八 八
bie 八 八 八 八 八 八
bin 八 八 八 八 八 八
bing 八 八 八 八 八 八
bo 八 八 八 八 八 八
bu 八 八 八 八 八 八
ca  擦
cai 合味彩才採 猜眯綵裁采
can 參 慘 懶 殘 餐 館
cang 倉 館 蒼 藏
cao 操 曹 草 槽
ce 側 策
cen 參
ceng 擰
cha 又 喧 咆 蛇 狸 差 歿 插 搭 查 栓 植 魏 鬢 茶 取 踏 脇
chai 差 斥 筍 車
chan 候 拆 削 創 嗆 揽 接 陳 頭 萬 擬 構 僧 織 理 顏 鏡
chang 唱 歌 場 慶 稱 長
chao 吵 嚷 炒 抄 炒 綽 超 糧
tch 嗨 折 斷 握 車
chen 塵 宸 拎 沉 慶 碎 瑯 裳 趨 足 陳 錦
cheng 乘 成 承 撐 握 程 程 程 逞
chi 匙 吃 哺 啤 喝 喝 號 伺 揮 雜 離 曽 赤 運
chong 充 沖 抗 冲 吞 虫 蟲 重
chou 呆 似 倦 慰 惩 挟 握 洄 鬱 聆 聆 釵 釵 絹 釧 起 泛 醉
酬 醉
chu 储 出 橋 舟 楚 窮 处 除 馐
chui 囲 谐 搓 搞 搐
chuan 串 傳 穿 船
chuang 爻 喑 噪 床 搶 搶 窗 絨
chui 吹 垂 摇 搖 株
chun 唇 春 坐 醉
chuo 啄 撮 荤
ci 刺 次 瓷 詞 雕 雕
cong 從 憶
cu 促 萊 萊 萊 紙 促 萊 室 戴 戴
cuan 掏 攝 鰷
 cui 催 啶 翠
cun 存寸村
cuo 搓措摄挫挫挫辍错错

da 咀大打搭答搭達達
dai 大帶待怠戴呆歹玳
dan 丹但單嘆擔担暗贊漚漚飛飛
dang 當檔櫥矮通通
dao 倒刀到咱感謝道
de 得德的
deng 澄燈登等登節

di 低地嫡帝底底抵敵殭滴的遮鬆鬆鬆

dian 佃蛤 Jaune 貯儲儲殼殼箏細細點

diao 淘刁吊屑屢屢拋掉調釣雕雕
die 爹蝶疊跌跌迭迭

ding 丁叮定叮釘頂鼎
diu 去油

dong 冬凍凜洞洞聲

dou 兜垛抖斗都酸陡鬥闌闌闌

du 都度杜獨睹篤肚脹繡都闌

duan 斷段短端

dui 堆對堆

dun 娟撤敦頓

duo 哆繽壟多奪提題題

e 俄啞啞恊扼峨諧過阿額鵝鵝鶴

en 恩

er 二兒耳

fa 法發發髪

fan 反泛煩犯番翻翻返

fang 妨房房放芳訪防

fei 匪翡肺肺菲費非飛

fen 分氛粉
feng  丰奉凤凤
fou 浮
fu 付伏弗复复府腐复救扶拂拂服浮父甫福腹芙
蜂覆赴辅胍

gai 奈改盖该
gan 乾喺干斡敢甘赶崑
gang 刚
gao 告膏高
ge 告割谷咯哥究屹花格歌疙简绞肚胳咀蛇死
艹隔革
gen 哼根艮跟
geng 更
gong 供公割功宮工弓箭贡
gou 勾胶拘構构狗钩钩藉
gu 古咕呱呱孤孤故汨罟骷鋏颧骨鵝鸪鼓
gua 刮呱蹇括掛蝨
guai 乖拐
guan 冠官惯棺管覌권關馆
guang 光广
gui 圭桂끔貴鬼龜
gun 恭滚
guo 國塌榶呆 السلطات郭

ha 哈
hai 哈咳嗨孩害海骸
han 含咈嘎嗨焊旱汗澣菡
hang 奔行衔航
hao 好毫皓萬號豪
he 何合哈呵和喝河禾絹荷褐赫雬鵝
hei 黑
hen 哼恨狠狠
heng 亨峰恒横
hm 唂
hong 呼哈
hou 呼音
hu 呼怒
hua 化言
huan 呼唤
huang 惶惶
hui 回回
hua 呼话
hui 回回
hou 呼侯
hua 呼合
huan 呼喊
huang 惶惶
kai 开开
kan 呼唤
kang 呼康
kao 呼考

ji 即及
jia 伽加
jian 堪兼
jiang 将江
jiao 交乔
jie 跪介
jin 金金
jing 井静
jong 迂的
jiu 久就
ju 煟局
juan 卷卷
jue 惟觉
jue 惟觉
kai 开开
kan 呼间
kang 呼康
kao 呼考
Appendix IV 336

ke 克
ken 嚎
keng 坑
kong 孔
kou 口
ku 库
kua 块
kuai 块
kuang 狂
kui 愛
kun 困
kuo 括

la 刺
lai 来
lan 乱
lang 廊
lao 老
le 勒
lei 厉
leng 冷
li 利
lian 电
liang 亮
liao 尽
lie 利
lin 临
ling 录
liu 棉
long 笼
lou 楼
lu 淘琢 璒 ذو 磷獠 路elor 郭鹿
li 劉屋 旅旅 旅缘 絲駝
luan 亂離 驚
lüe 掠略
lun 捧論論
luo 懼挧挧特持 擇洛洛絡絡落落羅螺裸遲

ma 媛嫦 抹摩 喇嘛 賬麻 關
mai 賬買 賬邁
man 幕慢 旅滿 與緩
mang 慢忙 芒莽
mao 冒卯 帽毛 皓茅 貓耗
mei 妹梅 每沒眉美
men 悶每 門
meng 慘朦 猛孟 盟夢 蒙馨
mi 密彌 妹蜜 蜜蜜 謎迷
mian 免恆 晃曬 晃綿 繼絡 面麪
miao 祠描 輕
mie 也滅
min 門
ming 冥名命 明略 明略嚏鳴
mo 墨墨 摩摩 摩末 每没 食麥 業麥 業麥 默
mou 梅眸 寰
mu 暮暮 暮木 母母 目目

na 拿捺 納納 那
nai 乃奈 奈媲 奈漆耐
nan 南喃 冷難
nang 攘
nao 保噢 徙譜 插揉 納羅 鏡聞
ne 那
nei 內
nen 惫嫩
| Character | Pinyin |
|-----------|--------|
| neng      | 能     |
| ni        | 你     |
| nian      | 年     |
| niang     | 娘     |
| niao      | 尿     |
| nie       | 职     |
| nin       | 您     |
| ning      | 凝     |
| niu       | 扭     |
| nong      | 嚼     |
| nou       | 拇     |
| nu        | 努     |
| nü        | 女     |
| nuan      | 暖     |
| nuo       | 挪     |
| ou        | 偶     |
| pa        | 怕     |
| pai       | 拍     |
| pan       | 判     |
| pang      | 傍     |
| pao       | 抱     |
| pei       | 哼     |
| pen       | 喷     |
| peng      | 彭     |
| pi        | 品     |
| pian      | 偏     |
| piao      | 剃     |
| pie       | 撇     |
| pin       | 品     |
| ping      | 凭     |
po 巨呼吸时湿破头
pou 剖
pu 借假哺普搂蒲铺
qi 七乞仡森森其颔器奇契妻 filme划划戚楼旗
qian 乾倩寸前千霍怪掉欠牵签茜虞谦速铝铅鎗
qiang 墙强缰钱抢枪墙羌跳
qiao 俏俏慷慨俏候朝鲜瞧瞧瞧瞧抢抢抢抢
qie 且伽创怯砌窃超
qin 侵勤喧寝室琴禽秦铜
qing 倾情前誓清森聋聋请轻青顷
qiong 悻瑰穹穷
qiu 愈求秋秋虫튽
qu 动区去取屈曲妲观观赶趋躯躯躯
quan 全圈拳权泉痊
que 却却雀鹊
qun 咬群裙逐
ran 冉染
rang 像擞濑
re 茹热
ren 人任惩稔维
ri 日
rong 冗戎容溶荣
rou 揉肉
ru 乳入如汝辱
ruan 撬阮软
rui 蕻蕊
run 蕻袅润
ruo 借弱接若
sa 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒 撒
sai 嗨 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶 蝶
san 三 三 三 三 三 三 三 三 三 三 三 三 三 三 三 三
sang 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘
sao 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠 嫠
se 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜 溜
sen 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森
seng 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧 僧
sha 假 假 假 假 假 假 假 假 假 假 假 假 假 假 假 假
shai 震 震 震 震 震 震 震 震 震 震 震 震 震 震 震 震
shan 善 山 山 山 山 山 山 山 山 山 山 山 山 山 山 山 山
shang 上 傷 傷 傷 傷 傷 傷 傷 傷 傷 傷 傷 傷 傷 傷 傷
shao 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫
she 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍 舍
shei 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰 誰
shen 謂 謂 謂 謂 謂 謂 謂 謂 講 講 講 講 講 講 講 講 講 講
sheng 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森 森
shi 世 事 事 事 事 事 事 事 事 事 事 事 事 事 事 事 事
shou 受 受 受 受 受 受 受 受 受 受 受 受 受 受 受 受 受
shu 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔
shua 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷 刷
shuai 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲
shuan 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲
shuang 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙 雙
shuai 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲
shuai 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔 叔
shun 神 神 神 神 神 神 神 神 神 神 神 神 神 神 神 神 神 神
shuo 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲
si 似 似 似 似 似 似 似 似 似 似 似 似 似 似 似 似 似 似
song 松 松 松 松 松 松 松 松 松 松 松 松 松 松 松 松 松 松
sou 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲 捲
su 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗 俗
| 英文 | 普通话 |
|------|---------|
| suan | 酸      |
| sui  | 塞碎遂随 |
| sun  | 孙损笋笋 |
| suo  | 些唆娑所酸索莎锁 |
| ta   | 他啞嗒塌他踏蹋报 |
| tai  | 台十挑抬台垒 |
| tan  | 嘎弹探摊疋瞪谈贪髪 |
| tang | 傅儐堂堂湯糖糖.terminate |
| tao  | 套掏桃淘讨逃陶 |
| te   | 止特  |
| teng | 騰藤藤  |
| ti   | 剃别提替梯.MILLISECONDS 筠题题 |
| tian | 天恬添甜田臃 |
| tiao | 岩挑铛调跳迢韶 |
| tie  | 帖贴铁铁 |
| ting | 亭停厅挺听鞋 |
| tong | 同桶痛董统通铜 |
| tou  | 偷投透酸头 |
| tu   | 免吐塗图上屠徳秀突腩茶 |
| tuan | 團捣糊 |
| tui | 嗑忒推腿退颅魁 |
| tun  | 吞哈囤豚选 |
| tuo  | 佗咂托拖沓脱啝迭駄啝 |
| wa   | 呀哇揃塷瓦 |
| wai  | 外歪挴 |
| wan  | 丸剑完挵挽晚懺碗駐薔addComponent |
| wang | 吞忘箒柱王囧 |
| wei  | 位尓喂圍委威畿侘蝚薌未煨爲偎逮韌 |
| wen  | 吻問温文温 sınav 经 |
| weng | 鬣 |
| wo   | 我捱幹汯窩臥馳 |
wu 五兀務勿吾呑唔鳴唔呑無物舞誤運霧

xi 係候吸嗤喜嗤夕姦媳席後息情戲昔洗淅

xia 下匝喲喲嚇押押瞎贈獻贈

xian 仙先呫呫喲喲留彎拙櫭拙枝亅獻獻現

xiang 像向喲喲廬相孑鄉象韻項項

xiao 剎哮孝小消瀟笑蕭銷壇

xie 些奈協葉寫屑斜楔歌泄變骨解謝

xin 信心新

xing 倖刑幸惺星杏省腥興行醒

xiong 兇凶胸

xiu 休修喲喲繡繡羞袖鴻

xu 嘔救絮績虛許時須勉

xuan 宣懸絞絞織玄磁軒軒鎻鎻

xue 削李學旋血楚雪靴靴

xun 尋巡捫汛薰訊迹巡巡

ya 丫亞屋呪呀啞壓壓押牙陛衙近雅鵝鵝

yai 崖

yan 偃屋厥噫嚴奄宴岩巖鰲掩拝沿淹淹演炎炎

yang 仰佯央快揚揚樣樣滋滋滋羊陽颱養

yao 么吆吆嗖嗖喲喲喲喲清文นำเสนอ富腰藥要遠

ye 耶噎夜拽曳業耶際葉竭野野

yi 一亦以依依倚倚嗷嗷畫畫妖妖宜寢寢起崛已

yin 印吟唎噌因黄烟引烟塔審際銀陰陰飲

ying 唏呃影應殼映瀟營瘡硬築榮榮蠅蠅嬴迎驚鷹

yong 永
343

you 元又右尤幽幽圦優有氏油孵獵由
yu 于余俞吁御恩於渝漁獄玉禹羽與虞語雨餘
yuan 元冤員圈圈怨緣該遂院願鶴鵝
yue 月樂鶴越
yun 云匀嘆惋亞亞芸芸運運雲韵

za 臣咱撓瀟淒霏
zai 在宰栽災
zan 吱咱摚搭撚簸簸鎃枋
zang 莊賊
zao 惨早卒澡燥皺皺糟躁遭造鍛
ze 則責
zei 賊
zen 怎
zhai 側债寨 자체
zhan 佔占展戰斬鮑沾恙站粘綾燕站諮弛顫
zhang 仗張掌WebHost長驚
zhao 釵招朝照爪着趙
zhe 哲折者誰這遮鶴
zhen 振斟真淚針鎭陣
zheng 嶰醒楃懆微掙掙掙豭正爭掙掙蒸鍛證
zhi 之值制只吱執址豪處志指撿揹支智枝止治
zhong 仲種終眾重鍾鐘
zhou 乍僕周咒州摺摺畫符詐軸軸騏
zhu 主住助囑朱注珠珠祝竹築諸逐
zhua 抓爪撓
zhui 拽
zhuan 蒜賺轉
zhuang 咋壯奘莊撞狀狀壯壯裳裝
zhui 追雛
zhun 准 凑 准 衡 追
zhuo 卓 啪 捉 掘 著
zi 各 姿 儿 态 攻 品 自 彧
zong 宗 品 縱 蹤
zou 嘶 踌 走 鄰 驿
zu 卒 呛 祖 足 草
zuan 拾 掃 燃 篛 赚 整
zui 嘴 醉
zun 尊
zuo 作 做 坐 左 座 柝 祚
## Appendix V

### KANGXI RADICALS TABLE

| Radical | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40      | r |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 50      | fj|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 60      | 4 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 70      | i |   |   |   | f |   |   |   |   |   |
| 80      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 90      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 100     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 110     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 120     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 130     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 140     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 150     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 160     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 170     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 180     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 190     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

**Note:** The table continues with additional columns and rows, but the image provided does not include the full table.
