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

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

by

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

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

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

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

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

Profound thanks to my editors at the Center for Chinese Studies: Terre Fisher, my Minerva with a keen eye, who with dogged dedication steered this work on to match her high professional standards, but always with a generous dose of charm and humor; and the amazing
Acknowledgments

Mona Logarbo, my professional dictionary editor, who checked all the “see references” not once, but twice, ever revealing her wisdom about entries that she could not read in the original.

I am especially grateful to calligrapher and friend Wang Dongling of the National Academy of Fine Arts in Hangzhou for the exquisite brushwork that graces the title page. Thanks also to Walt French, who played an absolutely critical role in the final production of the manuscript, giving up a holiday weekend to help me print out the final pages.

Last but not least, my wife Isebill deserves credit for having supported me for more than a decade when my mental energies were preoccupied with ruminating about this glossary. She is blessed with a well of patience that never runs dry.
INTRODUCTION

This work covers the oral performing and dramatic literatures of China written over the four hundred year period spanning 1200–1600 A.D. It contains approximately 8,000 entries based on the reading notes and glosses found in various dictionaries, thesauruses, glossaries, and editions of works that broadly include ballad medleys, 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 Jiariui’s work Jin Yuan xiqu fangyan kao, (b) Zhu Juyi’s work Yuanju suyu fangyan lishi, (c) Zhang Xiang’s work Shi ci qu yuci huishi, and thirty-one other editions of oral performing and dramatic works published between 1940 and 1964.

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

The glosses here are those that a student cannot expect to find in two standard dictionaries, Chinese-English Dictionary by R. H. Mathews (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1943) and the ABC Chinese-English Dictionary edited by John DeFrancis (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1996). There are some exceptions to this rule. A few entries that one might expect to discover in a standard dictionary have been included because of their many variant written forms. For example, baihuai 白懷 appears in the Xinhua zidian 新華字典 but it can be written variously as 百懷, 白懷, 撲懷, 撲畫, 布畫, 布劃, or 劃劃. 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 死霧 霧雨 from the drama “Lu Zhailang” (#49) in the Yuanqu xuan. The character 霧 is not listed in standard dictionaries and the character 霧 may be pronounced ti, di, or ni, depending on the source consulted:

| 國語辞典   | 死 (unlisted) | 霧 ti   |
| 錄海       | 死 (unlisted) | 霧 ti or ni |
| 錄範       | 死 (unlisted) | 霧 ti   |
| 大漢和辭典  | 死 (unlisted) | 霧 ti   |
| HUJI II 85 n.8 | 死   | 霧 di   |
| GHQ 572 n.33 | 醜   | 霧 di   |
| DXX 115 n.15 | 醜   | 霧 di   |

Further, the character 醜 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 醜 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.
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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”: 脏膩, 脏膩, 脏膩, 脏膩, 脏膩, 脏膩, 脏膩, 脏膩, 脏膩, 脏膩, and 脏膩. 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, and 把 used as variants. The following variants can be found for the entry biezao: 怒, 怒, 怒, 怒, 怒, 怒, 怒, 怒, 怒, 怒. Pronunciation choices can be highly arbitrary in these cases: 怒 may be read cao or zao; 怒, 怒, 怒, and 怒 all may be read bie; 怒 and 怒 both are read zao; 怒 may be read sao or zao; 怒 is read pie, while 怒 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, 怒 and 怒 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, 乞, 乞, 乞, 乞, 乞, 乞, 吃, 吃, 吃, 吃, 吃, 吃, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character(s)</th>
<th>Chinese Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guo</td>
<td>咾聒刮吵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jie</td>
<td>赭堵.gb基</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lüe</td>
<td>措裸裸搞捞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qian</td>
<td>欠签瞥卤尖嚎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qiao</td>
<td>船🤔嘀嘀德怯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yi</td>
<td>伊</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character(s)</th>
<th>Chinese Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zheng lengteng</td>
<td>zhi lengteng (ABBC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qiulu qiliang</td>
<td>qi lu qilang (ABAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bidu buda</td>
<td>bidu buda (ABCD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wuwu tutu</td>
<td>wuwu tutu (AABB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tichou tushua</td>
<td>tichou tushua (ABCD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qiliu qili</td>
<td>qiliu qili (ABAC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

乞纽忽濛 qiniu hunong (ABCD) the sound or sensation of walking through slimy mud
欠欠答答 qianqian dada (AABB) crazed or addled with drink
仰刺叉 yanglacha (ABC) to topple backwards
剔留秃鬚 tiliu tulu (ABCD) round and full, rotating or spinning

There is also a special category of two-syllable suffixes that attach to adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, which emphasize or enhance their meaning in some way: dan’bula 淡不剌 “bland”; dai’dahai 嘮答孩 “expressionless”; hun’laca 昏蒙擦 “dark, dim”; gan’cila 乾茂臘 “openly, bluntly”; and hei’lingqin 黑林儀 “pitch-black.” This feature is so unique and so prevalent that I include here an extensive list of the variant forms:

不答 不剌 不劣 不律 搶刺 慘刺 吃扎 出律
茨脌 刺刺 此剌 打孩 答孩 答刺 堆灰 各查
各扎 各札 抓扎 割扎 各支 地支 花支 古都
骨都 谷都 古取 合剌 忽刺 締鋤 和朵 和鋤
漢鋤 締鋤 赤剌 吉力 吉利 急裏 急里 急力
吉列 急列 赤列 急律 赤律 局促 踹促 可擦
磕擦 可地 可裏 磕支 剌擦 刺又 刺答 喇煞
淋侵 淋侵 臨侵 流丢 留丢 恆續 沒堆 沒騰
木藤 必擦 必察 七擦 必嗤 乞列 必支 潑刺
森沙 剌禁 剌金 給助 竜刺 兀刺 兀羅 制刺
支刺 支辣 支沙 支煞 支殺 支思 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’jilie 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:

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

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

Likewise there are problems with the suffix in the expression dai’dahai 大答孩. According to the Guan Hanqing quanji jiaozhu 賢漢卿全集校注 (GHQ 126), ‘dahai, written variously as 答孩, 打孩, or 打頷, is a phonetic variant of taihai 抬頷, which means “the chin raised in a reflective or solemn manner,” and by extension, “an expressionless face.” In the Xixiang ji (WANG XIXIANG 146 n.4), the author notes that ‘dahai might be an erroneous variant of taijī 側髻, but he appends this almost as an afterthought. If this data in Guan Hanqing quanji jiaozhu is valid, does it also apply to ‘dahai in men’dahai 問答孩, ~ 打孩, ~ 打頷 “depressed, bored”? To my knowledge there is no evidence to suggest that ‘dahai in men’dahai is a variant of 抬頷 or that ‘linqin has its origins in 臨停 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.

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

1. The Pinyin Romanization System

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

- **First tone**: Pinyin spelling unaltered
- **Second tone**: "1" is added as a final, but it precedes "n" in syllables ending in "n" or "ng":
  
  - maol diel 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 behn fehng xihng

- **Er** (when used as a noun suffix): er 艾, is reduced to 'r'
- **Zi** (when used as a noun suffix): zi 子, is reduced to 'z'

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

The hyphen -

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

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

The exclamation point !

The exclamation point indicates interjections:

- aiya!

The apostrophe '

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

- chi'de 吃的
- shuo'zhe 說著
- hu'de 忽的
- shen'ma 甚麼
- aqu'lao 腹脛老
- banxiang'jia 半 jó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 送辯
- 'diepe 送舵
- 'diekuai 送快

The period .

A period preceding an entry marks onomatopoetic words and phrases:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qiliu elan</td>
<td>乞留恶滥</td>
<td>Slumped in a heap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qianqian dada</td>
<td>欠欠答答</td>
<td>Crazed or addled by drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qidiu keta</td>
<td>夷腾腾</td>
<td>Rolling and tumbling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dixiu diejie</td>
<td>滴羞跐蹅</td>
<td>Limbs trembling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brackets [ ]

Brackets mark optional syllables:

dashen’ma [bul]in 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] 结[结]，～劫劫（～＝巴）

3. Arrangement of Entries

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

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

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

babing (baabiing)

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

ben 本 precedes ben 舒

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 萄 precedes ba 镣
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All verbs are presented in infinitive form with “to.” Nouns, adjectives, and adverbs are self-evident.

4. Orthography

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

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

.qidiu keta 乞丢磕塔

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

qi’dé weipie 气的微撇
qian yan’li zuo 钱眼裏坐
bali’zhiqu 巴里之曲

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

qima yishi lubei’shang shi’le yijiao 骑马一世磕背上失了一脚

5. Abbreviations

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

6. Text Citation

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

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

A Note on Columns

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

a 阿 (a) 1. Suff: For phrases. 2. Pause marker: WB 66.3. See also e
a! 阿 (a) Alas!

a 腐 (a) 1. To dirty, defile: WB 316.9. 2. Vile, malevolent, unlucky: YQX 1292.14. 3. Poverty (wretchedly poor scholar): YQX 1210.6
abu 阿卜 (abuu) See yabu

.achi 阿吃 (achih) See .aque
a'de 阿的, 底 (a'de) See wu'de
adu wuchi 阿堵兀赤 (aduu wuhchih) see wulachi
aduifu 腐付付 (aduihuuh) Modest efforts; awkward outcome: DXX 3.6
afulang 餑浮浪 (afulahng) Wastrel, rake; loafer; (a = 腐; 腐 is not a standard form): DXX 73.1
agechuo 阿各绰 (agechuo) See .akechuo!
agong 阿公 (ahgong) Father.

.akechi 阿可赤 (akechih) See .akechuo!

.akechuo! 阿磕绰, ~可 ~ (akechuooh) A loud explosive sound: Kaboom!: WB 805.4. Also .agechuo~各 ~, .akechi~可赤

.alala 阿刺刺 (alalahh) See .alailai

.alailai 阿来来 (alailaih) Babble, gibberish (foreign speech): WB 116.6. Also .alala~刺刺, .yalailai呀~
alan 阿阑 (alan) See hala[er]
alao 阿老 (ahlaao) 1. Elderly woman 2. Mother

ama 阿妈, ~馬 (ahma) Jur. Father


aniang 阿娘 (ahnialng) Respectful address for a woman

apu 阿扑 (apu) To fall down, flop: YQX 194.8. Also hefu 合伏, kepu 合~, kepu 可~, kebubu 可捕捉

aq'u'lao 腐驢老, 赂 ~ (aq'u'laao) See qiaq'u'lao

.aque 阿鵝 (aqueh) The sound of a sneeze: achoo: YQX 1602.12. Also .achi ~ 吃, .ati ~ 吃, .poxi 呼吸, 呼呼

ashi 阿是 (ashih) Correct, right

ahshouku 腐受苦 (ahshoukuu) To suffer bitter circumstances: DXX 5.4

ashui 阿谁 (ashui) See yishui

.ati 阿啼 (atih) See .aque

atu[er] 阿秃兒., ~笑 ~ (atu[er]) See badu[er]

aya! 呀呀, 呀 (aya) See aye!

aye! 阿也 (aye) Interjection like aya! Also aya! 呀呀啊呀, aye! ~约, aiyav呀呀, aiyue! 咔约

ayue! 阿约 (ayue!) See aye!

aza 阿臊 (aza) 1. Filthy, foul: YQX 1336.8. Also aozao 糟糟. 2. Low, mean; disreputable: YQX 1164.18. 3. Evil, ill-omened: YQX 748.9. Also azan ~ 脾, anza 脾asz, anzan 嘿嘿, 嘿嘿, 笑笑, 笑著, 笑容, 笑容, 笑容, yanqian 深滑

azabing 脾賅病 (azabihng) Nagging illness (often love sickness): DXX 102.11. Also anzanbing 脾賅 ~, yanqianbing 深滑~

azan 脾賅 (azan) See aza

azhe 阿者 (ahzhhee) Jur. Mother

ai 哎 (ai) Pat. Syll. Often links parallel units: 大叫 ~高呼
ai 搁, 搁 (ail) 1. To rely on: YQX 1600.3. 2. Slowly, step by step: SHZ c23

aiai 搁搁 (ailail) See yanyan

aiai jiji 搁搁拮拮 (ailail jijih) See aiai qiang[qiang]

aiai qiang[qiang] 搁搁拮拮 (aiai qiaangqiang) To crowd together:
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 拭 (aan) To wipe dry: YQX 1535.5

an-an zanzan 搓搓 (an-an zanzan)
See aza

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

anbo 俺 (anbol) To secure lodging for the night (＝to moor): ZXZY 123.13

anfu 暗付 (ahnfuh) see yinpu

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

anhe 按喝 (ahnhe) To shout: YQX 822.20

anjiu 按酒,案～(ahnjiuu) Food to complement wine: WB 887.15. Also xiajiu

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

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

anpu 俺抹,～ (anpu) See yanpu

anqi 暗気 (ahnqi) See yinqi

anran 黜然 (ahnrahn) Dark and gloomy: YQX 1511.17

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

anshengxiang 暗生香 (ahnshengxiang)
Fig. Plum blossom

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

anxiaohun 安消魂,暗銷～暗～ (anxiaohun)
Depressed, low-spirited (often,
anyue 暗约,暗～(ahnyue) See yinyue
anyue 暗约 (anyue) See yinyue
anza 腹臍 (anza) See aza
anzan 咀嚼,呑嚼,啜嚼,箏蠏,絃臏,絃臏 (anzan) See aza
anzanbing 腹臍病 (anzanbing) See azabing
anzha 安札,～扎 (anzhal) 1. Lodgings: YQX 1390.16. 2. To lodge
anzhi 安止 (anzhii) See anxia
anzhi 安止 (anzhi) To pacify; restore order: YQX 977.20
anzhi 安置 (anzhih) 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! 噗嘰 (aol) Ouch!
aochang 煙場 (aolchaang) To linger over an examination: MZJ 299.15
aoda 回答 (aodal) Uneven terrain; undulating: YQX 789.10
aodou 回兜 (aodou) See oudou
aoji shoudan 熱盛受淡 (aojishouhdahn) Budd. Spartan life of a monk (subsist on leeks and thin soup): YANG I 197.12
aojian 熱煎,懼～(aojian) 1. To worry, annoy; involve someone in troubles: WB 111.21. 2. To fuss over, fawn over; look after someone's every need (stew over, simmer): YQX 266.12
aoqu zuozhi 坂曲作直 (aaoqu zuohzhil) To confuse right with wrong: HUJI III 11.10
aoshan 煙山 (aolshan) Artificial mountain with colored lanterns popular at the Lantern Festival (represents Penglai on the back of a giant tortoise)
aowu qingxin 偉物輕信 (aohwuh qingxihn) Arrogant and untrustworthy: WB 68.21
aozao 煙糟 (aozao) See aza
[aol]zao'tou 煙糟頭 (aozaoztou) Dirty pig; dirty old man: YQX 231.1
'ba  (ba) Suffix for professions. See gong'ba, tumu'ba, zheng'ba

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

ba 把 (baa) 1. Introduces an angry threat never fully expressed: YQX 1373.1. 2. Sign of the passive voice (used like 被): YQX 103.16

ba 搧 搧 (bah) Harrow; also, to harrow

'ba 邦 (bah) Part. Final mild optative (like 咱 or 我)

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

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

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

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

baba jiejie 巴巴结结, ~~劫劫 (baba jiejiel) To endure life’s struggles: YQX 1390.16. Also Baba jiji ~急急, jiji

baba 急急~~. jiejie baba ~~~

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

babaijiao 八拜交 (babaihijiao) 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 八棒十挘, ~ ~ ~, 揿 (babahng shijia) Clubs, pincers, etc. (used in torture): YQX 1668.11

babei 把背 (baabei) See babei

babei 巴背, 巴壁, ~鼻, 把, ~把鼻 (babih) Reason, cause; basis: WB 349.2. Also babei 把背

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

babing 把柄, ~伴 (baaiping) To have control over: YQX 377.20

babo 芭蕉 (babo) Bamboo thatch: WB 28.20

bacha 扒叉, ~权 (bacha) See basha

bachu‘r 把槌 (bachuul) Club, mallet

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

badaxie 吱吱鞋 (badaxiel) See bada [ma]xie

badao 八刀 (badao) Word game of splitting characters into meaningful units (1 = 木 and 2 = THS 114.2

badao 巴刀 (badacho) 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 搞門羊

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

badulu 八都魯 (baduluu) See badu[er]

bafa 把法 (baaafal) To enforce the law
baguanjie 八關戒 (baguanjieh) Budd.  
First eight of the ten commandments for the faithful

bahe 拔禾 (bahe) Farmer, "hayseed":  
YK 216.5. See also hedan ~旦, helai ~俊

bahong 八絃 (bahong) See babiao

bahu xinghai 斧頭形骸 (bahuh xing-hai)  
Fierce or cruel in appearance: 91.14

bahu zhiwei 斧頭痣吻 (bahulu zhihweei)  
Fig. Thwarted, hampered (wolf 's feet tangled  
in its whiskers and its tail pinched): MZJ 241.12

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bajuotu 八椒圖 (bajiaotul) See jiaotu

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

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

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

bali'zhi qu 巴里之曲 (baliizhi quu)  
Polsongs

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

baman 巴蠟, ～謫 (bamaun) Greed for  
money or profits (錦 was originally 廊);  
“heads” on a coin (signals winning a game of  
chance popular in Song-Yuan times): WB 347.7.  
Also baqian ～錢. See also qiaoman'r

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

baqian 巴錢 (baqian) See baman

baqian 巴錢 (baqian) Scar, blemish:  
MDT 256.14

baru 把如 (baarul) See basi

baruan 露軟 (baruan) See pirui

basan lansi 巴三覲四 (basan laansih) To  
hesitate, hem and haw; also, talk nonsense:  
YQX 115.9

basao emei 罵掃蛾眉 (bahsao elmeil)  
To cease using makeup: YQX 1657.8

base 把色 (baaseh) See sezhang

basha 把沙, 把～ (basha) To crawl:  
YQX 1711.9. Also bacha ～叉, ～杈, pasha  
爬～

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

bashi 把使 (baashii) See basi

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

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

bashizi gaomiyian 把屎做糕糜嘿  
(baashi ziuoh gaomilyahn) See shizuo gaomiyan

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

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

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

bataxie 八踏鞋 (batahxiel) See bada  
[ma]sie

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

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

batu 拔突, ～禿 (batu) See badu[er]

batulu 雜圖 (batulul) See badu[er]

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

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

bayangjing 八陽經 (bayangling) Quarrel-
some, argumentative: WB 345.16. See also
wudaishi

bayu 把與 (baayuu) To give

ba yuengmi ya'rdi 把玉粳米牙兒
to (bai yuengmii yajrddi) Fig. To clench
the teeth in anger: WB 83.16

bazhuo 把拙 (baaizhuo) To block; constrict
(by swelling): YQX 1375.1

bai 白 (bail) 1. Only, merely: YQSC 48.2.
2. Without cause or basis: YQX 654.4.
3. To expose: WB 50.18. 4. To get without
effort; also, freely: WB 306.5. 5. To speak;
inform, explain: WB 262.13. 6

bailou 拜 (baailou) To take office

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

baibu 招布. ～ 佈 (baaibuh) 1. To line up,
arrange in order: YQX 901.4. 2. A plan,
program: MZJ 55.4. Also bubai ～

baibuxia 招不下 (baaibuhxia) Unable
to deal with: YQX 1650.21

baibu xiangsui 百步相随 (baaibuh
xiangsui) To stick with someone through
thick and thin: YQX 194.1. Also baizong
qiansui ～ 親千～

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

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

baidengdeng 白瞪蹬 (baaiddengdeng) To
stare vacantly (deng = 瞪): YQX 99.6

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

baier 百二 (baaier) Two million (twice baivun
百萬)

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

bailhua 剃剪, 剃畫 (baivalhua) See bailhuai

bailhuai 剃剪, 發 ~, 理 ~ (baivalhuai)
1. To arrange; plan; fix up; handle, deal with:
YQX 165.16. 2. A means to cope: WB 300.13.
3. To try to figure out: YQX 71.13. 4. To
defend oneself; offer explanation to charges:
WB 416.16. 5. To raise money: DXX 124.10.
Also bailhua 剃畫, 剃 ~, buhuai 布 ~,
佈 ~, pihuai 劈～

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

bai'la ca 白剌擦 (baivalaka) White

bailai 白賴 (baivilai) See bailai

baillcheng 百里城 (baaillcheling) Former
district magistrate: MDT 118.2. Also
baillhoul ～ 侯

baillhou 百里侯 (baaillhoul) See baillcheng

bailliang fenxing 擊兩分星 (baailliang
fehnxing) See fehnxing bailliang

bailing baili 百伶百俐 (baaillaing baaili)
Morally correct in every way: YQX
850.2

bailingling 白冷冷 (baailllingliling) Crystal
clear: WB 305.19

bailu 白露 (baivallu) See bailuo

baimang'li 百忙裏 (baiminggili) 1. Hurried:
3. For no reason: WB 873.9. 4. By every
means possible: YQX 821.9

baimei menting 百眉門楣 (baaimeineil
melting) Courtesan house: LU 174

baimen 拜門 (baaimeih) Jin custom of
bring 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 liuseh) Courtesan. Also baimen ruoliu ~ ~ 弱 ~
baimen ruoliu 白門弱柳 (baimeln ruolliu) 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 發破面皮 (bailpoh maihmpil) To turn against someone: YQX 415.7
baique 敗缺 (bailque) To have a hold over a person: SHZ c24. Also naque 纍 ~
baisensen 白森森 (baisensen) Pure white: YQX 766.1. Also baishengsheng 生生
baishen 白身 (baishen) 1. Common folk: YQX 1216.14. 2. Futile effort, all for naught: WB 86.10
baishen[’ma]白甚何 (bailshelama) Why?: WB 1.2
baishengsheng 白生 (baishengsheng) See baisensen
baishuo 插牌, ~ 樂 (baaishuoh) Lined up, arranged in order: DXX 40.4
bai[si]lai 白貼賴 (baisilaih) To make false claims; obtain by fraudulent means: YQX 204.6
Baisilai 白貼贓 (baisilaih) Punning name of a comic character: WB 418.15
baitiedao 白鐵刀 (baitiedao) Quick to reverse oneself or change one's story (blade edge easily dented): LIUSHI 147.15
baitou dieixe 白頭蝕 (bailtoul dieixeh) White-haired and infirm: YQX 599.17. Also baitou dieuxe ~ ~ 壚雪 (蝕 = variant of 蝕)
baitou dieuxe 白頭蝕雪 (bailtoul dielxueur) See baitou dieixe
baiuo 敗脫 (bailuo) To expose; leak out: YQX 78.9. Also bailu ~露
baiyi 白衣 (baaiyi) One holding neither degree nor office: YQX 882.4

ban

ban 板 (baan) Meas. Approximately one foot (width of a plank)
baiyi 拜揖 (baaiyi) See zhiyi
baiyi 拜義 (baaiyi) To swear brotherhood: DADIAN 431
baiyuzhu 白玉柱 (bailyuhzhuh) Model of strength and power (noble man in position of power): YQX 740.15. Also blyuzhu 碧 ~ ~. See also zijingliang
baizhizhi 白支支, ~ 技技 (baaizhizih) In every way possible: YQX 1651.13
baizong qiansui 百縱千隨 (baaijzong qiansui) See baibu xiansui

bancao 半糟 (bahncaol) Enormous drinking capacity (half keg): YQX 1526.12
banchai 半拆 (bahnchahai) See ban
banchang 拆 (banchahn) See ban
banchao'r 半抄兒 (bahnchaor) Very small amount: WB 717.1
banchou 半籌 (bahnchou) Tiny bit: WB 62.14
banchou buna 半籌不納 (bahnchou buhna) No recourse, no way out: YQX 3.11
banchou buna 半籌不納 (bahnchou buhna) No recourse, no way out: YQX 3.11
banda 板大 (baanda) To build walls by filling wooden forms with earth: WB 551.4. Also banzhu ~, 版築
banda 板搭, ~ 答 (baanda) See banta
banda 伴當, ~ 僚 (bahnndang) See bandeng
bando 當道, ~ (bahnndo) To study the Dao; practice Buddha's law (ban sometimes erroneously 當): YQX 733.3. Also biandao
bandeng 伴等 (bahndeeng) 1. Companion: YQX 1288.15. 2. Servant, employee: WB 29.13. Also bandang ~ 当, ~ 侍

bandi 撒油, ~ 撒 (bandih) To spread rumors; carry tales (abbreviation of banchun dishe ~ 偏, ~ 舌): YQX 506.2. Also bandie ~ 嘱

bandie 撒油 (bandiel) See bandi

bandou 撒油, ~ 斗, ~ 闯 (bandouh) To sow discord; abet: YQX 1150.12

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

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

ban-gai 半垓 (bahngai) 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” 傻三 and “Hoodlum Wang” 傻流) 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 (bahngeur) Village girls in general. Also pangguer 胖 ~

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

banhe’r 伴合兒 (bahnhe’r) An instant, no time at all (from 没有一會兒; 合 and 會 are interchangeable since Han times): YQX 244.19

banhuai 撒環 (banhuaih) To ruin by gossip or trickery

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

banjiang 撒僵 (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 (bankoou) To carry tales: SHZ ci6

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

bannong 撒弄, 撒 (bannohng) 1. To sow discord: YQX 11.3. 2. To act, perform: YQX 1485.9. 3. To make fun of; play tricks: YQX 1191.2

banqi 半器 (bahnqih) Lacking potential (little talent or ability): WB 19.9

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

banshang[‘jia] 班姓家 (bahnshaangiia) See banxiang[‘jia]

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

bansuan 伴酸 (bahnshuan) Sycophant clinging to the literati

banta 板闌, ~ 隔, ~ 踏 (baantah) Door; planks used to make one: YQX 1371.20. Also banda ~ 踏, ~ 隔

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

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

bantou 班頭 (bantoul) See banshou

banwan 半歪 (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, ~ 饷 ~
(bahnxiangjia) Very long time: YQX 106.3.
Also banchang['jia] ~ 贷 ~
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
背 ~)
banyun 斑筠 (banyun) Bamboo mottled with black spots: TSH 180.1
banzha 半扎, ~ 扎 (banzhal) See banzhe
banzhang 板障, ~ 脹 (banzhangh) To hinder, obstruct; also, obstruction,
hindrance (usually keeps lovers apart): YQX 193.8
banzhe 半折 (banzhel) 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, ~ 扎 (all erroneous variants of bancha ~ 扒)
banzhou 半州 (banzhou) Rich and prosperous (owns half a province):
WB 71.4
banzhu 板桀, 版 ~ (banzhu) See banda

bang

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

bangxian [zuolan] 精闡鑽硯 (bangxian
zuolan) Loafer, sponger; also, boon companion: YQX 102.21
bang'z 帮子, 胳 ~ (bangz) Bow tips where the string is attached:
MZJ 353.11

bao

bao 抱 (baoh) To sit on eggs, brood, hatch: WB 125.17
bao 暴 (baoh) Poverty, deprivation:
YQX 120.16
bao 灿 (baoh) To roast (= 炸): WB 275.1
baobai 暴白 (baobai) To present evidence; bear witness: HUJII III 109.2
baocutui 拖蹭腿, ~ 蹭 ~ (baocutui) To toady to the rich and powerful:
YQX 1203.5
baocuanxiang 報攤箱 (baocuanxiang)
See yaohe cuanxiang
baoenzhu 報恩珠 (baoenzhu) Reward for a good deed (two precious pearls were found on a pond bank where an emperor removed a hook from a fish’s mouth):
YQX 999.7
baoer 保兒 (baoerl) See buer

baore 補兒, 保 ~ (baore) Procureess, madam: YQX 267.7. Also baomu 薄母.
buer 卜, bomo 博磨, laobao 老 ~
baoerchi 寶兒赤, 保 ~ (baorclchih)
See baowuchi
baofang 寶坊 (baofang) Daoist or Buddhist temples: WB 260.15
baofeng 寶封 (baofeng) To receive honors and title: YQX 640.9
baofu 報復, ~ 覆, ~ 伏 (baofuh) 1. To report to a superior: YQX 1657.2. 2. To avenge a wrong: YQX 666.5
baoge 包含 (baogee) Parcel, bundle: YQX 77.14

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

baohe 包和 (baohel) See baoge

baohuo quanbei 資助背 (baohuoh qualiibei) Money: MZJ 287.14

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

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

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

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

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

Baolao 鮑老 (baohlaao) Clown monster with a false face, long flowing hair, and fangs that puff smoke from its mouth. Also Baoluo 抱羅 (boholi in Tang writings)

baolizi 猪直立 (boholizhi) See baowuchi

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

Baoluo 抱羅 (baoluo) See Baolao

baomu 薄母 (baomu) See bao'r

baonuan shengyin 鮑暖生成 (baonuan shengyin) Prov. Soft living begets decadence and wantonness: YQX 203.2

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

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

baoqiu 暴囚 (baohqiu) Convict: YQX 199.6. See also daibao

bao'r 鮑兒 (bohor) See pang'r

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

baoruo 報偌 (bohouruo) See baore

baoshiren 保識人 (baoshihrei) See baojianren

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

baotan 批, 被~備, 被, 保~ (baotan) 1. Shortcoming, flaw; an inconsistency: DXX 3.11. 2. To criticize, point out faults: WB 16.15. Also duobo 謀, tanbao ~, tanbo ~, tuanbo 團剖

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

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

baowuchi 保元赤 (baowuchih) Mong. Cook, chef: MZJ 94.12. Also baorchi ~兒~ 賓~, baolizi 抱立直, boerchi 博尔~, huolichi 火里～

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

baoyan 筆鴨 (baoyah) Bridges on the stringed instrument zheng 箏: YQX 25.2

baoye hui 豹野虎, 抱 ~ (bohyuehwu) Roan horse: WB 477.19

baozhuang 寶裝 (baoozhuang) See baozhuang

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

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

bei

bei 鞍. 備. 鞍. 略. 背 (beih) To harness a horse: YQX 203.16. Also gou 鞍

beibai 背白 (beihbai) See beiyun

beicao paofen 背槽抛粪 (beicaol 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 (beida) Vest or short, sleeveless jacket: YQX 989.9. Also Dabei 被
debei 被搭～

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

beihang 背行 (beihhang) To advise and counsel (the rhetorician’s role to persuade the ruler to act = 拙間): YQX 274.19

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

beihui 背晦. ～悔. ～會 (beihhuih) Sentile; befuddled (bei = 毀): YQX 1401.17

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

beijiaor 叉玫兒. ～笈. ～碑. ～益. ～杖 (beijiaor) Two half-moon-shaped wood pieces (originally mussel shells) used to cast fortunes: ZXZY 83.9. Also jiao'r ～, jiaobei ～, ～杖, jiaotiao 笈杖, tiao杖, zhaobei 照杖

beijie 背介 (beijhieh) See beiyun

beike 背科 (beihke) See beiyun

beilai 備賴 (beilhla) Saucy; spiteful; perverse: YQX 1503.19. Also pai 娘～, polai 潑～, bei'an ～懶, ～想

beilai 備懶. ～想 (baihlaan) See beilai

beilao 学老 (beihlao) See bolao

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

beilunren 墓論人 (beihluhnreln) The accused: YQX 844.6

beiluo 碎落 To tumble head over heels: DXX 166.11

beimang 北邙 (beimalng) Grave, tomb: MZJ 352.9

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

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

beishanger 背生兒 (beishengerl) Child born in the father’s absence

beishi 背時 (beishhil) 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 ～ (beitialnyuahn) Poorhouse: a shelter for beggars, widows, orphans, and outcasts (abbreviation of 悲田養病院): YQX 1255.4

beiting 背亭, ～聰 (beitiling) Unlucky fate: WB 88.8

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

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

beiyun 哀云 (beiyuyn) 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 
全, 倖, 憑, 恭, 膝 (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, 動 (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 DADIAN318) 
bendui 本對 (beenduih) Opponent, rival: WB 805.3 
benguan 本貫 (beenguahn) Native place, place of registry: WB 259.15 

beng

bengba diaokao 綴扒吊拷, ～吊～, ～巴～, 綴～～, 綴～～ (bengba diaohkaao) Method of interrogation meaning to bind (beng), strip to the waist (ba), string up by the wrists (diao) and flog (kao): DXX 164.11. (Some say bengba means to truss up tightly with rope, but my interpretation is consistent with DXX and fits all examples). Also diaokao bengba ～～綴把, diaokao bengpa ～～綴爬, diaokao pengba ～～綴～, bengpa diaokao ～爬～, bingba diaokao 鉤～～, menba diaokao 鉤～～～ 
bengbeng yiyi 綴綴拽拽 (bengbeng yihih) See bengyi 
beng[deng] 迴定, 類～, 鬱～, 綴～ (beengdiling) Taut with anger (the face); flared in anger (the nostrils): YQX 1081.20 

bengjie 綴藉 (bengjieh) 1. Swaddling clothes; a diaper: YQX 212.12. 2. Cloth sling for carrying a body 
bengpa diaokao 綴爬吊拷 (bengpal diaohkaao) See bengba diaokao 
bengteng 崩騰 (bengtelng) To flee in disarray (an army): YQX 1289.1 
bengyi 綴拽 (bengyi) To struggle to make ends meet, get along somehow: YYCD 866. Also bengbeng yiyi ～～～
bibing 比並，～并 (bibihng) 1. To compare: WB 102.17. 2. Side by side: YQX 717.15
bibing 週併，～进 (bibihng) To compel, force: WB 576.8
.bibo 剁剥 (bibao) See .bibao
bicbhai 鮮釵 (bicbhai) Women’s ornaments (bi = 鬚): YQX 1597.10 has huanchai 銀釵
bicchechi 必徹 (bicchecheh) See bicchi
bicchechi 毕徹 (bicchechih) See bicchi
bichengcheng 碧澄澄 (bichelingchelng) Clear and blue (sky, water): YQX 847.11
bicchichi 必赤 (bicchih) Mong. Secretary or clerk: WB 1021.17. Also bicchechi ～ 栄，bicchechi 毕徹 ～，biccheche ～ 徹
bicchu 週絶 (bicchuoh) 1. To free or extricate oneself from: YQX 1261.11. Also pichiu 撥～
bicchu [dao]sz 週絶刀子 (bicchuoh dao) Small knife: YQX 169.9
bicici shenjiao 彼此神交 (bicici shenjiao) Affinity between separated friends or persons who have never met: MZJ 312
.bidiu buda 必底不搭 (bibdiuh buhdal) 1. Babble: YQX 151.6. 2. Clip-clop of animal hooves: WB 359.15. 3. Sound of walking in deep mud: YQX 1369.2. Also .bidiu pida ～ 匹，.bidiu puda ～ 倭答，～ 掐，.bili bula ～ 力～刺，.biliao buda ～ 鳴～，～ 鳴～答，.biliao bula ～ 溜～刺，.bilii bula ～ 律～刺，.pidiu puda 劵～～，劈～捲答，匹～捲～，劈～捲～，.pidiu putong ～ 撤～捲捲，.piliu pula 劊捲捲
.bidiu pida 必底匹搭 (bibdiuh pihda) See .bidiu buda
.bidiu puda 必底僨答，～～捲～ (bibdiuh puldal) See .bidiu buda
bige 彼各，比～ (biigeh) You and I; both: WB 276.17
biguai 避乖 (bibgui) To dodge trouble; also, live in seclusion: WB 18.18
biguailong 避乖龍 (bibguailong) Elusive rainmaking sky dragon: YQX 721.15
bihanjin 碧寒金 (bibhanjin) Gold bracelet; armlet: MZJ 368.7
biji 比及 (bibii) 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 (bijijao) Process of setting deadlines for paying overdue taxes and meting out punishments for delinquencies: YQX 1654.4. Also pijiao 比～
.bili bula 必力不刺 (biblih bullah) See .bidiu buda
biliang 比量 (biblihang) To evaluate and compare: YQX 83.4
.biliu bula 必廝不搭～～答 (bibliou buhdal) See .bidiu buda
bilin 避臨 (bilin) To force, compel; browbeat: YQX 1258.11. Also linbi ～～, 招～
bilinlin 碧淋淋，～淋淋 (biblinlin) Green water: WB 5.9
biling 避凌 (biling) See bilin
.biliu bula 必必不剌 (bibliul buhlah) 1. Act of poking (with a stick): YQX 151.5. 2. Sound of plucking a stringed instrument (the Mongol instrument huobusi 火不思): DADIAN 124.3. See also .bidiu buda
.biliu bula 必力不刺 (biblih bulah) See .bidiu buda
.billiü 必律律 (bibliuhlul) Sound of wind: YQX 127.13
biluo 避落，避～，蠼蠼 (biluo) To prepare food and drink: ZXZY 15.10. Also luobi ～～
biluo 薔蔻 (biluo) See buluo
biquantai 開泉台 (bihqualntail) To be shut up in Hell: YQX 1517.2
bishachu 碧紗戸 (bihshachul) Gauzéd windows (in green silk): YQX 90.14
bi’shang nipi 壁上泥皮 (bihshahng nilpi) Easy to replace as plaster on the wall (women, wives): YQX 547.6. Also qiang’shang nipi 壁鴉～～～
bishechi 必開赤 (bihshelchih) See bichichi
bisi 比似 (biisih) 1. If, when: DXX 130.1. 2. Since, in as much as: YQX 1520.18. Also pisi 比～～～
bisuo 必索 (bihsuoo) To be necessary; also, should: WB 239.6
bitao huashu 碧桃花樹 (bihtaol huashuh) See bitao huaxiah
bitao huaxiah 碧桃花下 (bihtaol huaxiah) Trysting place for lovers: YQX 709.11. Also bitao huashu～～～樹
biting 壁聽 (bihnting) To eavesdrop: YQX 1724.21
bitou 壁頭 (bihntoul) See yibixiang
bixi wanghou 舍屐王侯 (bihxii walnghoul) To scorn the nobility (regard them as old shoes): MZJ 292.12
bixian 碧限 (bihxiahn) Deadline for paying taxes: YQSC I 108
bixiang 壁廂 (bihxiang) See yibixiang
bixing 弊倉,～行 (bihxihng) Plot, scheme; also, to receive: YQX 1288.18
biyan chunxuan 鼻偃唇軒 (biylaan chulnxuan) Flat-nosed and harelipped: DXX 39.14
biyi 壁衣 (bihyi) Curtains, wall-hangings: YQX 1656.10
biyingying 碧黃霽 (bihyingyingilng) Dim glow of light: WB 13.12
Biyu 碧玉 (bihyu) Name for a young maid or servant girl: MZI 487.10
biyuzhu 碧玉柱 (bihyuuhzuh) See balyuzhu
biyewu 閉月鳥 (bihyewhu) Prized horse: WB 63.20
biyunti 碧雲梯 (bihyunti) Azure skies: YQX 1659.7
bizhang 筆仗 (biizhahng) Literary prowess: MZJ 304.8
bi Zhang bi Li 比張比李 (bi zhang bii lii) 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 壁 普 (biahnbahn) Casual or ordinary dress: WB 12.5
bianbu 壁不 (biahnbuh) Would it not?: DXX 65.7
biandao 辭道 (biahndaoh) See bandao
bianduan 區短 (biahnduan) To be troubled by a shortage of money: YQX 517.5
bianhaodao 便好道 (biahhaaodaoh) The proverb says it well: YQX 143.12
bianjian 鞭簡 (bianjiaan) Four-edged metal strip (military weapon like a whip; jian = 鐗): WB 46.5
bianjiao 邊校 (bianjiaao) Border, frontier, boundary: WB 181.7. Also bianjie 邊界
bianjie 邊界 (bianjieh) See bianjie
bianjin 壁巾 (bianjin) Kerchief, headscarf: THS 17.13
bianli 壁利 (bianli) Intelligent; perceptive: LIUSHI 223
bianli 壁利 (bianli) Intelligent; perceptive: LIUSHI 223
biammi 鞭弭 (biammi) Fig. Life of a soldier (whip and bow): THS 226.1
bianpin 拔枇 (bianpin) Flat (= 扁枇): WB 8.6
bianqiao jindengxiang  鞭敲金镫響
(bianqiao jindehngxiaang) Victorious troops (whips snapping and stirrups jingling): WB 67.7

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

bianshan 禮衫 (biaanshan) See planshan

bianshi 便是 (biaannishi) See shi 是 (1)

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

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

bianshang 罪害 (biaanshang) Confined: YQX 1331.13. 2. Stingy: SHZc13, c29, c58

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

biansuo[dao] 便做～到 (biahnzuo[dao]) See gengzuo[dao]

biao

biao 標, 背 (biao) To behead: YQX 1172.6. Also piaol 剃

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

biaobao 表表 (biaoabao) 1. To recite (poetry): YQX 480.15. 2. To explain: YQX 1043.5. 3. To vindicate, exonerate: YQX 1517.15

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

biaoede 表德, ～得 (biaode) Courtesy name. Also biaozhi ～字, qingde 德～, shengde 盛～

biaolai 眉來 (biaolaih) Idiot; scoundrel: YQX 1417.12

biaolaor 標老兒 (biaolaor) Country bumpkin (like tulaoer ～～): MDT 28.6

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

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

biaozi 表子, 俣～, 肅～, 肅梓 (biaozhi) 1. Mistress: YQX 1109.10. 2. Actress; prostitute: YQX 268.6

biaozi 表字 (biaoooli) See biaode

bie


bie 別 (biel) 1. Irritated, exasperated: YQX 1402.18. 2. Perverse: DXX 51.15. Also bi 門, pie 撿

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

biebie zaoao 傾懾懾懾 (biebie haozhao) See biebao

biecao 傾巢 (biecaoo) See zaobao

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

biefandao 別番倒, ～翻～ (biefandao) To slip and fall: YQX 33.12

biegu 傾古 (bieguu) 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 ～～

bieie 悶劣 (bieielieh) See bolie

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

bie-ren 別人 (bie-relin) I: WB 290.18
bieyao 慷慨 (bieyaaos) Willful, obstinate: YQX 565.11

biezao 慷慨 (biezaoh) 1. Hopping mad; exasperated: DXX 160.12. Variants: ~嘍~躁,囂~搜~。Also biebie zaozao ～～～～ 2. Feasome: YQX 1407.6. Variants: ~噱~,囂~。Also biebie zaozao ～～～～ 3. To stir up trouble, vex: YQX 1065.7. Also piezao 撒泡

bin

binyun 資雲 (binyuun) Hair at the temples: WB 261.12

bing

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

bingba diaokao 摘扒吊拷 (bingba diaokaaao) See bengba diaokao

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

bingcou 並耦 (bihngcouh) United; assembled: MZJ 659.9

bingdilian 並蒂蓮,并～ (bihngdilialn) See bingtoulian

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

bingge 兵革 (binggel) Shield, armor: YCJ 54.9

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

bingjian chiheng 典晝行 (bingjiahn chihheling) Just official (holds a mirror for clarity and the scales of justice): YQX 1517.20

bingqiang 引強 (bingqiang) See pingqiang

bingran 並珊 (bihngraln) See bingtoulian

bingtaiheng 並台衡 (bingtailhelng) To serve as prime minister: MZJ 54.3

bingtang 米囊 (bingtalg) Magistrate’s court, local court: YQX 1378.10

bingtoulian 並頭蓮 (bihngtoullialn) See bingtoulian

bingtoulian 並頭蓮 (bihngtoullialn) Fig. Loving couple (two water lilies growing on one stalk): YQX 1667.17. Also bingdilian ~蒂~, 並蒂~, bingtoulian 弁蹄～

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

bingxian 冰峭 (bingxialn) Wretched domicile of a poor student or scholar: WB 22.3

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

bingyanyan 病懹懹~貎貎 (bihngyanyan) Low in spirits: DXX 101.14

bingzang nabai 引贓拿賊 (bihngzang nalbaih) To catch a thief red-handed: DXX 92.2. Also bingzang nazei ~~, 負~, zuozei zhuobai 负贼捉贼

bingzang nazei 引贓拿賊 (bihngzang nalzeil) See bingzang nabai

bo

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

bo 簡 (bol) Curtain: YQX 549.9
bobeng liuyi 波进流移 (bobengliuyi) To drift from place to place as a vagrant: YQX 594.7
bobing 薄饼 (bobing) See xuanbing
bobo 波波 (bobo) 1. To rush about: YQX 1640.1. 2. Variety of steamed bread: YQX 791.5. See also momo
bobo 波波、奔忙婆婆 (bobo) See momo
.bobo 膨膨 (bobo) See .baba
bobo liele 驮驼劣劣 (bolobiliele) See bolie
.bobo lulu 波波碌碌。～～潦潦。～～ 潦潦 (bobilelhuh) To exhaust oneself rushing from place to place: YQX 582.21. Also lulu bobo～～～
.boboqiaoqiao 波波悄悄 (bohobiqiaoqiao) See boqiao
.boboqieqie 薄薄怯怯 (bolobiliele) See bolie
'bobo[']r 刺 razón (bobar) See 'baba'[']r
.bobo tengteng 勃勃腾腾 (bobilelung) See .bontengteng
bocha 波查。～喧，騒～ (bochala) See bozha
.bode 刺地 (bode) Sound of sputtering, cracking (flames): YQX 3.4
bode 掸得 (bodel) To obtain by chance: WB 299.12
buduanchou 掸短筹 (buduanchoul) To draw a short lot; also, fated for a short life (numbered sticks determined good or bad fortune): YQX 1501.20
boerchi 博尔赤 (boercherhi) See baowuchi
bohuan 博换，～ (bohuan) To barter, exchange: YQX 1312.7
Bojixing 薄箕星 (bohjixing) Winning Stur (a bad omen): WB 88.5. Also Siaozhoushixing 撥箕～
.bolala 掸刺刺，勃喇喇 (bolalilah) See .bulala
bolan 薄篮，～篮，～兰，～篮，～篮 (bolalal) Bamboo basket: YQX 148.20. Also boluo 束篮，pulan 棋篮
bolang 波浪 (bolalang) 1. Face; demeanor: YQX 1144. 2. Pretty, handsome; winsome: YQX 532.21. 3. Doting, attentive, solicitous: YQX 479.17
bolao 伯劳, 博～ (bolao) Shrike (symbol of parting, separation): WB 306.8. Also ju (鹳或鵠)
bolao 孙老 (bolala) Old man role in Yuan drama (usually played by a wai or a chongmo 沈末). Derives probably from baolao 鮥～ (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 liebie 懊～，liebie～懊。bobo liele 驮驼～
bolie 挑撩 (bolieh) To wipe: MDT 69.2
boluo ～ (boluol) See bolan
boluo 叮落，～ (boluo) To fail the civil service examinations; be expelled, demoted: YQX 714.11
boma 薄摩，～ (boma) See bu'r
bomianpi 刺面皮 (bomianpil) To be criticized and lose face: LIUSHI 234
bomo 博摩 (bomol) See bao'r
bopi xiqie 薄批细切 (bopixihqi) To remove scales and make thin slices (method of preparing raw fish): YQX 1663.13
boqi'r 拨哇儿 (boqir) To plant a vegetable garden: YQX 1675.14
boqiao 波俏，～俏 (boqiach) Pretty, handsome; winsome; smart: YQX 888.2. Also bobo qiaoqiao～俏俏，buqiao 庶峭，峭峭，庶峭，庶峭，庶峭，bujun 庶峻，fuqiao 俏俏
boqie[qié] 18 budai

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

boruan fenchá 学阮分茶 (boruanaan fenchal) Cultured plays (please the ruan and sip tea; bo = 撮): DXX 3.11

boshantong 薄山銅 (boshantong) Incense burner: YQX 1094.17

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

boshishi 薄津贴 (boshishi) See bosheshe

boshou[‘r] 搏手兒. 撮～ (boshour) To box: WB 796.10

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

bota 波踏 (bota) See bozha

botengteng 勃騰騰 (botelnteng) 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. 不靡靡. butengteng 不～～. bobo tengteng ～～～： 碎碎～～. pudengdeng 撲登登. 撲靡靡. putengteng 撲～～

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

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

Boxun 波旬 (boxun) See Tianmo

boyan 博掩 (bolyaan) See yanpu

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

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

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

bozhe 波折 (bozhel) See bozha

bozhi 摭知 (bozhi) See bozhe 摭者

bo'zhi 薄枝辣 (bozhillah) Thin: DADIAN 812

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

bu

bubai 布擺 (buhbaai) See baibu

buchangsu 不常俗 (buhchangsu) See buxunsu

buchensu 不塵俗 (buhcentsu) See buxunsu

bucheng 不成 (buhchelng) See zhongbudao

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

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

bucong 部從 (buhcong) Retinue, entourage: YQX 844.15

bucun buji 不存不濟 (buhculn bubij) 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

budajin 不打緊 (buhdaajin) See budaqian

budaqian 不打懶 (buhdaqian) Irrelevant; unimportant, not of concern: WB 478.10. Also dashen‘ma [bujin ～甚～緊, dushi‘ma bujin ～是～緊, dashen bujin ～甚～緊, bujijn ～緊, bujijn ～緊, bujijn ～緊

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

budai 不待 (buhdaih) Reluctant, unwilling: WB 287.2
budai 補代, 布袋 (buudah) Son-in-law (lives with his wife's family and adopts her surname): YQX 323.7
budaijian 不待見 (buchdaiahjiahn) Can't bear to see: YQX 844.14
budai toujin nanzihan 不待頭巾男子漢, 強女人 (buchdaiah toujin nanziihahn) Strong woman of undaunting disposition (tough as a stalwart, but wears no turban or head kerchief); WB 81.3. Also buguo toujin nanzihan ~ 裏 ~ ~ ~
budang 不當 (buchdang) 1. Ought not: WB 281.1. 2. Is not: DXX 148.13. 3. Inappropriate, untimely: YQX 147.6
budang buzheng 不當不正 (buchdang buhzheng) Straight and proper (posture in standing; bu is enclitic): YQX 872.12. Also buduan buzheng ~ 端 ~ ~
budang wenbian 不當穩便 (buchdang wenbiahn) Unwise; also, untimely: DXX 40.10
budaof’des 不道的, ~ ~ 得, ~ 到的, ~ 到得, ~ 到低 (buchdaohde) 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 ~ 鄰 席 (buchdengdeng) See buotengteng
budifang 不防 (buchdifalng) To take precautions: YQX 1259.18
budie 不及 (buchdiel) Not in time; too late: YANG I 4393.1. See also diebude ~ ~
budilang 不定交 (buchdihngjiao) 1. Unceasing; never give up: YQX 1416.2. 2. Unstable; not at peace: WB 622.8
budu bufa 不毒不發 (buchdul buhfa) Only through hardship does one improve his lot: YQX 880.13
[budushe 不親事, ~ ~ 是, ~ 賭時, ~ 賭是, ~ 着是 (buchdushehi) Stupid; lacking good judgment: YQX 640.16. Also buxiaoshi ~ 黯 ~
buduan buzheng 不端不正 (duhduan buhzheng) See budang buzheng
buduo 步禪 (buchduo) Barely able to drag one's feet along: MDT 48.14
buduozheng 不多爭 (buchduozheng) Not very different: YQX 90.3. Also buzhengduo ~ ~ ~
buer 卜兒 (buerl) 1. Old woman role in Yuan drama 2. Procures, madam; YQX 1108.6. Also baor 撐 ~, 保 ~, boma 薄嬤, 薄 娘, moser 撐 ~ (baotan 爆炭 in Tang times)
bufan 不犯 (buchfahn) 1. Not worthwhile; unnecessary: YQX 847.2
bufangtou 不防頭 (buchfaangtou) Careless; unpredictable: YQX 236.20
bufen 不分, ~ 分; ~ 慣 (buchfhen) To be resentful, indignant: YQX 1631.10. Also bufenqi 分氣; 慣氣
bufenqi 不分氣, 不分氣 (buchfhenqi) See bufen
bufu’des 不付得 (buchfuude) See [bufu]
bufuneng 不甫能, ~ 付 ~, ~ 伏 ~, ~ 副 ~ (buchfuuneng) Just about to, just now (bu is enclitic and serves to emphasize): WB 310.9. Also bufu’des ~ 付得, bufuta ~ 付他, ~ 他
bufu shaomai 不伏燒埋, ~ 服 ~ (buchfu shaomai) To refuse to accept guilt, responsibility, or punishment; also, unwilling to heed advice: YQX 1529.14
bufuta 不甫他, ~ 付 ~ (buchfuuta) See [bufuneng]
bugan 不干 (buchgan) Of no concern (abbreviation of buxianggan 不相干): MZJ 197.7
buganjing 不乾淨 (buchgajiing) 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 萬 ~ ~
bugao’de dongxi 不高的東西 (buahaoede dongxi) Despicable thing!: MZJ 30.2
bugong tianchou 不共天讌 (bugohng 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 不顧藉 (bugujie) Careless; disrespectful: WU XIXIANG 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 顚巾男子漢 (buguo toujin naizehuan) See budai toujin nanzihan

buguai 不害口砲 (buguai koouchan) Unashamed to speak ill (not injured by grit in the mouth): YQX 866.15

bugua 不花 (buguaa) Mong. Ox: YQSC III 226

buguai 布劃佈~ (buguai) See baihai

buguashanzong 不惶悚 (buguashanzong) Unhappy, cheerful: MDT 99.3

bugui 不鬼 (bugui) Indestructible: MZJ 532.5

bugi 不籍 (bugi) See bujie

bugian 不捱 (bugian) No matter, regardless: WB 915.6

bugie 不藉，~借 (bugie) To lack concern or compassion for: DXX 62.13. Also bugi ~籍，buxi ~借，jibude ~得，jiebu de ~ ~的，~ ~得，xibu de 借 ~得

bugin 不禁 (bugin) See budaqian

buging 布剝 (buging) Fig. Woman’s plain attire (abbrev. of bugi jingchah ~衣~釵 “cotton clothing and a thorn hairpin”): THS 54.13

bugiuai 不揪拐 (bugiuai) Method of kicking in Chinese football: LAN 22. Also bugiuguai ~秋~

bujun 庸峻 (bujun) See boqiao

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

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

bukuhuan 不苦歡 (bukuhuan) Unhappy; without happy prospects: DXX 134.2

bukuzha 不苦詫 (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 不恒，~匡 (bukuang) Unexpected; also, taken by surprise: YQX 121.1

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

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

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

bula! 不啦 (bulala) See bula!

bulan 布懒 (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，~

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

buli 不禮 (bulii) To ignore, take no notice (li = 理): YANG 14985.5

buliangcai 不良才 (buliangcai) “Heart-breaker,” cad; nemesis (a lover one can neither live with nor without): WB 300.4
bulianghui
不良会 (buhlianghuih) To take risks without regard for danger or consequences: YQX 844.6
buliaoliang 不料量 (buhliaoliangh) Not deliberate, careless: WB 765.3
bulie fangtou 不劣方头 (buhlie fangtou) See fangtou 'bulu
buling 令 (buhlingh) Bad; insubordinate: DXX 91.6
buling [buli] 不令不例, ～令～例 (buhlingh bulih) Unprincipled action; unclean, illicit relations: YQX 194.17
buliuou 不律头 (buhliouthou) See fangtou 'bulu
buluo 歪落 (buhluoh) Plain silk (worn by rustics and hermits); life in retirement: YQX 727.11. Also bluo 薄落 (simple food; "herbs and dodder"). bulan 布懒
buna 补衲 (buhnah) To mend; patch: YQX 642.1
bunen'die 不悠迭 (buhnehndiel) Not nice; also, to go badly: WB 13.13
bunian 布挽 (buhniaan) See zhiyou diandeng bunian
buning [bujnai 不宁不耐, ～～奈 (buhning buhnaih) Agitated; impatient: YQX 645.13
buqi 不期 (buhqil) Unexpected: YQX 350.15
buqi 步砌 (buhqih) To walk; step; keep in step: ZXZY 209.3
buqichang 不气长 (buhqichangh) Lacking stamina; depressed, dejected; also, dissapppointing: YQX 556.3
buqiaohao 不恰好 (buhqiaohaoh) Improper; shady: YQX 1393.11
buqiao 病峭, 垂～, ～～ (buhqiaoh) See boqiao
buqiuguai 不秋拐 (buhqiuguaih) See bujuguai
buran 不然 (buhrahn) It would be best to: ZXZY 63.14. See also zhongbudao
buse 不色 (buhseh) See sezhang
busha 不沙 (buhsha) To negate, deny (= 不是阿): YQX 9.18
bushang taipan'de 不上臺盤的 (buhshang taipan'deh) Socially inept or inferior.
bushi 不世 (buhshih) Unusual, rare: CSD 155.9
bushichu 不是處 (buhshichu) See meishichu
bushiqing 不世情 (buhshiqingh) To lack consideration: MZJ 602.6
bushu 部署 (buhshuh) Master of martial arts; principal contender in boxing or a weapons demonstration: WB 795.9
bushu 部署 (buhshuh) See caolang
busuo 不索 (buhsoo) Unnecessary; no need: WB 277.9. Also busio～消
butengteng 不腾腾 (buhliotengtingh) See botengteng
butiaotie 不掉贴 (buhiaotie) To fail to be supportive: DXX 158.1
butingdang 不行当 (buhtingdang) 1. ILL, not well: WB 280.13. 2. Inappropriate: YQX 86.6
buwa catou 布瓦触头 (buhwa catoul) To hurl bricks at someone's head: MZJ 334.5
buwa'le 了, ～往 (buhwa'leh) Not in vain: YQX 1503.8, YQX 203.1
buwan tiandi 補天添地 (buhwan tiandi) To administer peace and order to the nation: WB 378.1. Also buyuan tiandi ~圆～
buwang 不枉, ～枉 (buhwang) Not in vain: YQX 1503.8, YQX 203.1
buwang 不望 (buhwangh) Unexpectedly; surprisingly: DXX 101.9
buwang 布望 (buhwa'ng) Cloth banner flown on a bamboo pole at a tavern: LZY 4.6
buwen qinghuang 不问青黄 (buhwen qinghuang) No matter what: THS 55.1
buwu'jian 不惧問, ～誤 (buhwu'jian) Unintentionally; without warning: LZY 153.5
wu laoshi 不 勤 老 实 (buhwu laaoshil) Not engage in honest toil (farming): YQX 327.4
buxi 不 惜 (buhxi) See bujie
buxi 不 喜 (buhxih) In distress; miserable, unhappy: DXX 16.3
buxi yaoqun 不 喜 裙 (buhxihu yaoqun) Not serve as a maid (not wear an apron): WB 83.8
buxian 不 挒 (buhxiaan) Safe: DXX 38.13
buxian xingchen 不 挲 行 針 (buhxiahn xingzhehn) 1. To lay careful plans (sew a fine seam): YQX 1524.17. 2. Craft of theatrical performance: WB 971.15. Also xingzhen buxian ~ ~

buyao 步 搖 (buhyaol) Hair ornament that dangles as one walks: CSD 14.2
buyi 不 易 (buhyih) Poor: ZXZY 57.13
buyish ~ 不 ~ (buhyishil) In no time at all: WB 731.20. Also wuyishi ~ ~
buying 不 應 (buhying) 1. Inculpable under the law (light and unpremeditated legal infractions): YQX 1263.13. 2. Unfulfilled; unverified
buyou 不 優 (buhyoul) Less favorable than the norm (fate or life span): CSD 30.5
buyu xiansheng 不 語 先 生 (buhyuu xiansheng) Courtroom exhibits entered in evidence (Mr. Mute): YQX 242.1
buyuan tiandi 補 圓 天 地 (buuyuan tiandih) See buwan tiandi
buyue erchi 不 約 兒 子 (buhyue erlchih) Sound of beating or whipping; sound of shoes (pierchi 皮 兒 子 in the present-day Kunming dialect): YQX 692.8
buyuehua 走 月 華 (buhyuehhual) To walk by moonlight: YQX 710.3
buyun 覆 恩 (buhyuhn) To use the rhyme scheme of a poem (when replying to it): MDT 139.7
buzhe 不 們 (buhzel) Not only, not merely: YQX 198.14. Also zebu ~ ~, buzhi ~ 止
buzhi 不 止 (buhzhia) To cast a sidelong glance (zha = 看): DXX 44.2
buzhangjin 不 僅 貧 (buhzhangjin) Worth-less, good-for-nothing: YQX 101.6. Also buzhangjun ~ ~
buzhanyan 不 僅 眼 (buhzhaanyaan) In the blink of an eye (zhan = 看): DXX 38.9
buzhangjun 不 僅 俊 (buhzhalngjuhn) See buzhangjin
buzhaodiao 不 僅 調 (buhzhaoldiaoh) Irregular, illegal, improper or rebellious thoughts or actions (won’t carry a tune or keep time): YANG I 138.2
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 不著 (buhzhuol) 1. Not present: WB 130.8. 2. To neglect: YQX 206.5. 3. Tardy: YQX 721.19

buzhuoqing 不著情 (buhzhuolqilng) Unreasonable, irrational: YQX 721.13. Also buzhuoren 不著人

buzhuoren 不著人 (buhzhuolreln) See buzhuoqing

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

buzuo zhoufang 不做周方 (buhzuoh zhoufang) Unhelpful, uncordial: WB 263.
C

caca

Shuffle of footsteps: WB 13.18

cachuang' r Vegetable slicer (ca = 砧): YQX 495.2

can

canbang Can put a calling card: DXX 162.10

canben Document of impeachment, censorship, or criticism: THS 208.14

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

cailou zhiqiu 彩樓擲球 (cailloul zhiqu) See caiqiu

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

caipei 裁排 (caipai) To plot, scheme against (caipai often erroneously 裁): WB 52.4

caiqi ~ (caiqi) Colored silk balls aimed at young men by young ladies in high towers (courtship ritual): YQX 1656.4. Also cailou zhiqiu 彩樓擲球

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

caisi 評定 (caisi) To plan, gauge, estimate: YQX 144.10. Also caihua ~ 劃

cailiao 那件! (caillioh) That thing! (said of a person): LZY 63.6

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caisi 評定

cailiao 那件!
canchai 餐柴 (canchai) To suffer a beating (eat the cane): YQX 1529.13

canchuan 餐椽 (canchuan) See cuansuo

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

canhai 慢舷 (canhai) See cankui

canjiang wulou 慢梁勿漏 (canjiang wuhou) To leak no information (leak not a drop of sauce): YQX 653.16

cankeke 参珂可, 悄～ (cankekee) See chenkeke

cankui 慢愧, 悄愧 (cankui) 1. Wonderful!, What luck!, praise be!: DXX 82.1. 2. Shame, mortification: YQX 1237.18. 3. Apologetic (rare): YQX 998.19. Also canhai 慢舷

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

canma 参马 (canma) See chanma

canman 慢漫 (canman) Indolent; careless: MDT 173.5

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

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

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

cantou xingzhe 参頭行者 (cantou xingzhe) Budd. Monk holding an administrative post in a temple or monastery: DXX 47.5

canzhi zhengshi 参知政事 (canzhi zhengshi) 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 藏钩 (canggou) See cangru

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

canghuang 倖皇 (canghuang) Careless; in disorder or disarray (huang = 愚): YQX 1377.18

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

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

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

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

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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

caubao 操暴, ~抱 (caubao) See zaobao

caoenen'r 草本兒 (caoenen) Brief span of time (a plant lasts only one season): DADIAN 397

caochao 草朝 (caochao) Mountain fortress; rebel court or stronghold: MDT 223.1

cadun 草敦 (cadun) Straw mat (dun = 敦): WB 117.6
caofu caichang 草腹菜肠 (caofufu caichang) Crude and unlettered (humble): YQX 1237.18

caoke'ér 草科儿 (caoke'er) Undergrowth, weeds, brush (ke = 筑): WB 112.7

calong 尚郎 (caollang) Member of one of the former Six Boards: THS 95.1. Also bushu －#p JJ

cao'li fan-gan 草裹栅竿 (caollili fangan) Flexible or accommodating (sways or bends like a flagpole): YQX 916.13

caiyang'zhi chen 草莽之臣 (caiyangzhi chen) Officials appointed to posts outside the capital: THS 134.12

cao'ying (caoying) Rural, rustic background: MZJ 120.11

caoqiaodian 草橋店 (caojiaodiann) 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 & grandson Cao Gang): YQX 882.7

caoshua'[r] 草刷儿 (caoshuair) 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]－￥

cao'si 曹司 (caolsi) Constable; jail keeper: YQX 495.19

cao'si fan juan 曹司翻舊案 (caolsi fan juihan) “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

cao'suo'[r] 草索兒 (caosuoor) Cord used to string up coins: DXX 123.13

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

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

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

ce

cebiebie 側懶 懶 (cebbiebie) See zhai-biebie懶懶

cebiebie 側懶 (cebbiebie) See zhai-biebie

cejian 策蹇 (cehjiaan) 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ceming 策名 (cehmilng)</td>
<td>To pass the civil service examinations: DXX 3.12</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cepiepie 側撇撇 (cehpiepie)</td>
<td>Cramped; narrow: WB 902.21</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ceshou 側首，手 (cehshoou)</td>
<td>Adjacent: DADIAN 337. Also cejiao 脚</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cezuo 側坐 (cehzuoh)</td>
<td>By one’s side, adjacent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cenci 參差 (cenci)</td>
<td>1. Almost 2. To escape narrowly; also, life hanging by a thread: YQX 636.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>ceng 惨</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cengdeng 蹲蹲 (cengdeng)</td>
<td>To fail to achieve a goal: MZJ 302.13</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cha 叉, 叉 (cha)</td>
<td>1. To push, push back or over (variant: 搂); 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</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cha 插 (cha)</td>
<td>1. To mix, add to: YQX 34.5 2. To thrust: WB 819.3 3. To catch (door latch): YQX 1374.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>cha! 茅 (cha)</td>
<td>Exclamation uttered during a meaningful pause: WB 348.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>cha 搂 (chal)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha 跤, 跤, 跡 (cha)</td>
<td>1. To tread on; walk through: YQX 1556.12. Also cuo 蹲</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cha 簡 (cha)</td>
<td>Small boat: THS 66.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>cha 髮 (chal)</td>
<td>Hair in the wind: MDT 149.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>chaboshi 茶博士 (chabalbuoshih)</td>
<td>Proprietor of a teashop (originally a title of respect for a tea master or master of any skill): YQX 624.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>chacha 茶茶 (chalchali)</td>
<td>Jur. Woman: YQX 414.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>chacha 插花 (chalchali)</td>
<td>Sound of footsteps: WB 13.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>chacha huahu 插花 (chacha huahua)</td>
<td>To use flattering or exaggerated speech: YQX 870.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>chachai 插叙 (chalchail)</td>
<td>Betrothal ceremony (put a gold hair-ornament in the bride’s hair): YK 214.12 Also chading 調</td>
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<tr>
<td>chachi 差池 (chalchili)</td>
<td>1. To err, deviate: WB 53.9 2. Unexpected: YQX 1692.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chacuan 蹴蹴 (chaacuah)</td>
<td>To perform the cuan, a comic farce dating to the Song dynasty; also, an alternate name for the yuanben or a variety of it</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>chadan 擬旦 (chaldaan)</td>
<td>Role type for villainous women (they wore black and white makeup): YQX 230.17. See also dan</td>
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<tr>
<td>chadian 擬旦 (chaldaian)</td>
<td>See diancha</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>chadie 擬迭 (chaldei)</td>
<td>Distinction, difference: HUJI III 69.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>chading 擬定 (chaldeiing)</td>
<td>See chachai</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>chae 差訛 (chael)</td>
<td>To err; also an error: YQX 12.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>chaer 茶兒 (chalart)</td>
<td>Young girl: YQX 1260.7</td>
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<td>chafan 茶飯 (chalfahn)</td>
<td>Banquet: YQX 46.1</td>
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| chafang 茶房, ~坊 (chalfang) | Tenhouse: WB 77.11. Also chaju‘z ~府 and chapu‘r ~舖
chagoushi 长狗屎 (chaagoushii) 1. To do something shameful. 2. To cut in on a friend’s relations with a prostitute: YQX 1431.2

chaguo 汪裹，～果 (chaaguo) Baggage; bundles: ZXZY 34.8

chahexiang 喂核相 (chalhelxiahng) See chahu

chahu 喂胡，喧哗 (chalhul) To put on a false front: WB 15.16. Also chacha hahu ~ ~ ~ ~ 喧嘘忽忽，嘘嘘忽忽，chahushi ~ ~ 聲，chahexiang ~ 核相，chahuxiang ~ ~ 相

chahushii 喂胡勢 (chalhulshih) See chahu

chahuxiang 喂胡相 (chalhulxiahng) See chahu

chahuimofen 搭友抹粉 (chalhui moh-fen) See motu chahui

chahuimotu 搭友抹土 (chalhui moh-tu) See motu chahui

chahunjiu’r 茶渏酒兒 (chalhun jiur) Banquet: YQX 45.16

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

chajian 踏脚 (chajiahn) See chata

chajinpiqi 插盒披绮 (chajin piqi) To dress lavishly: MZJ 272.4

chaju’z 茶局子 (chaljul) See chafang

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

chakedaun 插科打譯 (chake dada-huhn) See chake

chakuo 包括 (chakuoh) To demand; extort: YQX 896.17

chali 查黎，～利，～犁，椗犁，椗犁 (challil) 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 喂梨相 (chalilxiahng) Insincere manner; also, frivolous, capricious: YQX 147.4

cha-nü 嫚女 (chaanhu) Dao. Mercury (used in alchemy): YQX 723.9

chapan 喂盤 (chalpalm) To take stock, take inventory: MZJ 287.13

chau’r 茶鋪兒 (chalpuhr) See chafang

chaqu 差去 (chaquh) To go astray: WB 55.20

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

chasanluo三羅 (chasan luosih) To make animated gestures: DADIAN 50

chasha 茶沙 (chasha) 1. To open up, extend; hold up: YQX 1293.1. 2. To stand on end, bristle (hair): YQX 1522.13. See also zha 乍. Also zhasha 扎煞，參，渣，鰤～

chashi 茶食 (chashih) Sweets to go with tea or wine: DXX 64.10

chashou 三手 (chashou) 1. Budd. To clasp hands in prayer. 2. To raise the hands to the chest in bowing, one hand cupped in the other: YQX 812.2. See also chaoshou 抄～

chata 踏踏 (chata) To trample underfoot: YQX 844.10. Also chajian 踏，jiancha 踏～，and cuota 踏～

chatou 茶頭 (chatoul) Three main players on a Chinese football team: LAN 29

chatuozrenqing 茶托子人情 (chatuoz renqilng) 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 (chawa) Stupid, foolish: DADIAN 391

chayi 差易 (chayil) Mistake, a slip: WB 85.2

cha yijian' [r] 插一簡兒，～～簡～ (cha yijianm) budd to perform good deeds
chayin

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

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

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

cha'zhe bazixing 查著八字行 (chaizhe bazihxilng) To proceed with care (pace steps only as far apart as the strokes of the character 入; pun on the eight horary characters of one's birth): WB 88.1. See also cha 套

chazheng 查正 (chaizheng) See zhengcha

chazhuma 查竹馬, 踏 ~ ~ (chaltzhulinaa) See shuama

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

chái

chaibai daozi 拆白道字 (chaibail daozih) Riddle (describes a Chinese character by naming its parts 女邊着子 = 好): YQX 193.7. Also chaibai daozi ~ 牌 ~ ~, chaizi daobai ~ ~ ~

chaibo 差拨 (chaibo) To dispatch: YQX 1302.12

chai dingxiangjie 拆丁香節,~ ~ 结 (chai dingxiangjiel) To lose one's virginity


chaiké 差科 (chaikhe) See kechai

chailang 對狼 (chaillahng) Thieves; robbers: PPJ 150.7

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

chaipai daozi 拆牌道字 (chaipail daohzih) See chaibai daozi

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

chan

chayao 差徭 (chaialyol) Courier, runner: YQX 326.16

chaizheng 折證 (chaizhahng) See zhezheng

chaizi daobai 拆字道白 (chaizih daohbail) See chaibai daozi

chan 頭 (chaln) Sharp or piercing (voice): YCJ 83.4

chan 嘴 (chalan) See qian

chan 擸 (chan) To snatch, grab: WB 274.21

chanchi 螟翅 (challnchih) Cicada wings hairstyle: YQX 711.14

chanchou 螟姝 (challnchoou) See chanzhou

chanchu 螟蜍 (challnshul) Moon: YQX 336.14

chan'de["ll] 寧的裏, 寧地 ~, 產地 ~, 產 ~, 鐵 ~ ~ (chahndelii) 1. However, on the contrary: WB 711.9. 2. Still; as always: YQX 1495.1. 3. Without justification: YQX 544.6. Also chanzi ~ 自


chandusu 頭篩篩 (chandusushuh) In fear and trembling: YQX 1023.10. Also chanduosuo ~多棘

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

chanduosuo 擬多棘 (chanduosuoh) See chandusu

chanfang 檜房 (chanfalng) Budd. Zen meditation chamber

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

chanhang duoshi 擬行奪市 (chanhalng duolshih) To appropriate another's business: DADIAN 659
chanhezi 禪和子 (chānhé'zi) <Budd.>  
Zen monk: YQX 1063.12

chanjiao 纏繞，～掃 (chānjīaō) To involve in difficulties; annoy, pester: YQX 336.6. Also chanre ~ 惡

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

chanma 剃馬，產～，劇～，插～ (chān'maa) 1. To ride bareback: YQX 1183.12. 2. Horse without bridle and saddle. Also canma 參～，chanqi ~ 騎，驢騾

chanmatou xumawei 纏麻頭繡麻尾 (chānmatōu xúmáwéi) To speak of one thing while implying another; point at Tom and accuse Harry: YQX 559.3

chanqi 剃齊 (chānqí) See chanma

chanqinqin 顛敘欽 (chānqìngqìn) In fear and trembling: YQX 177.10

chanqiong suanlai 纏窮酸俳 (chānqìng suānlái) Miserable wretch (scurrilous term for an impoverished scholar): WB 287.18

chanre 剃荏 (chān'ré) See chanjiao

chan'tou 纏頭 (chān'tōu) Token gifts given to courtesans: CSD 73.13

chantou guonao 纏頭裹腦 (chān'tōu guó'nǎo) Tangled and confused

chantou hongjin 纏頭紅錦 (chān'tōu hón'jīn) Colored ribbons given to courtesans to bind their hair.

chantou zhijin 纏頭揹錦 (chān'tōu zhījīn) To throw tips to courtesans and sing-song girls: THS 18.13. See also chan'tou ~ ~，chan'tou hongjin ~ ~紅～

chanweiwei 顛簸巍巍，～鬼鬼 (chānweiwèi) Trembling, quivering, quaking: YQX 1667.17

chanxin 剃新 (chānxīn) Brand new: WB 972.7

chanzhang 顛杖 (chānzhāng) Drum beater: THS 80.4

chanzhang 頓杖，～陣 (chānzhāng shì) Entangled, encumbered; involved: WB 9.14

chanzhou 傷郵 (chānzhou) 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 ~ 懐

chanzi 剃姿 (chān'zi) See chan'def'li]

changan 纏嘔, 坐 (chāngzā)  
Entangled, encumbered; involved: WB 9.14

chang 暢 (chāng) 1. Very, extremely: DXX 84.6 (variant: 常) 2. Truly; indeed: YQX 360.5 (variant: 唱) 3. Exactly; luckily; happily: YQX 415.6. See also changjiao[dao] ~ 好道, 常好道, 唱好道, chango[shi] ~道是, 常道是, 唱道是

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

changchanchan 長摻攪 (chāngchānchān) Intricately intertwined and inseparable: YQX 1667.17

changche 暴嘔 (chāngche) Extreme; severe; excessive (che = abbreviation of嘔嘔): DXX 144.11

changchun 長 Chun (chāngchùn) Eternal youth wine (= changchun bulao ~ ~不老): WB 68.2

chang[cjhua'de 唱詞話的 (chāng'[cjhua'de) Storytellers who combine narration and song: YQX 201.11

changdaoshi 慘道是, 唱 ~ ~, 常 ~ ~ (chāngdāo[shi]) Truly, really; especially: WB 550.1. Also shengdaoshi 剩 ~ ~

changdu 肠肚 (chāngdu) Close relationship: DXX 122.9

changdu yingqian 腸肚營養 (chāngdu yìngqiān) Anxious, concerned for: YQX 642.5

changfeng fasha 常風 發傻 (chāngfēng fāshā) Mad; deluded: DADIAN 588
chàng'gère 唱个喏 (chànggérē) See chàngre
chàngguān 長關 (chàngguān) Door bolt: DXX 41.5
chànghào[dao] 暢好道，常～，唱～
(chàngghāo[duāo]) 1. Luckily, as it happens; just in time; just right; truly: YQX 415.6.
chànghǎoshì 暢好是 (chàngghǎoshì) See chànghào[dao]
chànghé! 唱呵 (chànghé) Wonderful!: DXX 70.3
chànghú 場戶 (chànghú) 1. Actor
2. Chinese football field: YYCD 289
chànghuá 長話 (chànghuá) Good news: DXX 123.9
chànghuá 唱話 (chànghuá) See chàng [shì]huā de
chànghuáng fùrè 肠慌腹熱 (chànghuáng fùrè) See fùrè chànghuáng
chàngjiá 長枷 (chàngjiá) Heavy cangue worn by prisoner under the death sentence: YQX 635.19
chàngjiāo 吵叫 (chàngjiāo) To call out, shout: YQX 1651.11
chàngjiāo yángjí 吵叫揚疾，暢～～
(chàngjiāo yángjí) To yell in a loud and unseemly manner: WB 139.10. Also chaonào yángjí 炒鬧～～，yangyang jī jī 快快～～
chàngjī 長街 (chàngjī) Main street of a city: WB 129.10
chàng jié gāi 長節概 (chàng jié gāi) To enhance someone's prestige: YQX 935.15
chàng jié zì 長解子 (chàng jié zì) Official escort for a prisoner transported great distances: THS 242.3
chàngjīn 長進 (chàngjīn) See chàngjīn
chàngjīng-gū 唱今古 (chàngjīng-gū) To tell the whole story from beginning to end: YQX 640.17
chàngju yì 常居一 (chàngju yì) Resolute;
unswerving: WB 275.20
chàngjùn 長俊 (chàngjùn) Advancement, success (in character studies; it means “hopeless” after 不): WB 303.14. Also chàngjīn ～進
chànglí chūlái chàng’lì ～ ～
chang’ti chū lái chäng’lì ～ 暢裏出來
腸裏熱 (chānglí chū lái chäng’lì) Prov. No love like a mother’s love: WB 51.15
chànglìfān 長離飯 (chànglǐfān) See chàngxiūfān
chànglí yílìng 常例銀兩 (chànglí yí lìng) Salary bonus: MDT 108.16
chànglóu 長漏 (chànglóu) Long night: MZJ 503.4
chàngmén 唱門 (chàngmén) To announce a guest’s arrival: MDT 16.7
chàngmènggōng 長門宮 (chàngmènggōng) To dwell in loneliness (palace where the Han Emperor Wu’s queen was confined after she fell from favor): THS 115.9
chàngnián 常年 (chàngnián) Boat hand, sailor: LIUSHI 214
chàngnián’ji lún sài 常年輪賽
(chàngnián’ji lún sài) To rotate duty on an annual basis: MZJ 542.2
chàngqüán 常錢，常～ (chàngqüán) One hundred metal coins strung on a cord (duàn bāi 短百 or duàn qüán 短錢 = fewer than one hundred; dongqüán 常錢 = eighty coins, and xiqüán 西錢 = seventy coins): YQX 1518.14
chànggǎi 唱嘆，～借，～惹，～歎，～蕩，～謾
(chànggǎi) To greet respectfully: YQX 463.20; respectful assent to a superior: WB 267.4. Also chàng’gère～個～，shènggēi 聲～，yīnggēi 影～
chàngshì 暢是 (chàngshì) See chàngháo[dao]
chàngsu 常俗 (chàngsu) See xun su
chàngtíaoyeye 儒條冶葉 (chàngtíaoyeye) Sing-song girl, prostitute: DADIAN 524
changting 長亭 (changting) Highway rest station (placed every ten li 里; midpoint stations were called duanting 短亭): THS 177.9
changxing chikou 長星赤口 (changxingchikou) Unlucky omens (comets and slander): YQX 86.18
chao 炮 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
chaosheng 朝生 (chaosheng) Government office: MZJ 115.10
chaotianjin 朝天進 (chaotianjin) See putou
chaotianjin 朝天巾 (chaotianjin) See putou
chaoshou 抄手 (chaoshou) To tuck hands into sleeves: WB 61.19. See also chashou 叠～
chaotu 抄頭 (chaotu) Budd. To beg food or money: PPJ 187.10
chaoyuan 道元 (chaoyuan) Dao. To worship immortals: YQX 728.14
chaoping 超平 (chaoping) To dodge, evade: MZJ 343.11
chaqi 炮旗 (chaqi) See chaoqi
chao'de 突的 (chade) Suddenly, unexpectedly: WB 8.12
chaodiangshou 抄定手 (chaodiangshou) See chaoshou
chaoshao 超 Soldier (chaoshaoh): YQX 728.14
chaoduo 炮多 (chaoduo) To exempt or pardon (from duty or punishment): THS 199.12
chaogua 炮瓜 (chaogua) See guozao
chaogua 炮瓜 (chaogua) See guozao
chaoshou 抄手 (chaoshou) See chaoshou
chaoshou 抄手 (chaoshou) To tuck hands into sleeves: WB 61.19. See also chashou 叠～
chaoshu 朝署 (chaoshu) Imperial Court: YQX 726.11
chaotie 抄題 (chaotie) Budd. To beg food or money: PPJ 187.10
chaotianjin 朝天巾 (chaotianjin) See putou
chaotianjin 朝天巾 (chaotianjin) See putou
chaotianjin 朝天巾 (chaotianjin) See putou
chaozhen 朝真 (chaozhen) Dao. Audience with the Divines: WB 515.7

che
che 律 (cheh) 1. To the utmost, thorough: YQX 1665.7. 2. Very: GHQ 765.8. 3. To end, conclude: DADIAN 273
che 擒, 擊, 搶 (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 徵殫 (chedaan) To act boldly or courageously: WB 783.13
chefang 徵放 (chefahng) To loosen, untie; relax: DXX 47.13
che gu douqi 擄奪奪奪 (chehgu douqil) See douqi chegu
che jia'z 扯架子 (cheejiahz) See cheye'r
chegen 戣 (chehgen) To transport precious metals and silks by carriage: MZJ 375.3
chelun liushui 流水 (chelun liulshui) "Streams" of carriages: PPJ 15.3
cheshao xu[wu] 徇梢虚露 (cheshasho xuwu) Extremely false or deceptive: WB 90.1
cheye'r 扯葉兒 (cheeyehr) To put on airs: DADIAN 247. Also chejia'z ~架子
chezhang 載 (chezhang) Freight wagons: ZXZ 42.3
chezhe 嘛嘜 (chezhel) 1. Excessive; also, terribly: DXX 130.2. 2. Savage, cruel; clamorous; frightening: YQX 695.13. See also shezhe 嘛嘜

chen
chen 擧 (chen) See tian
chen 磚, 坍, 岱 (cheen) 1. Ugly, unseemly; cursed, vile: YQSC I 251. 2. Very, extremely: DADIAN 744. ( creditor is an erroneous variant)
chen'ai'zhi neí 廣域之內 (chenai'zi nei) Wretched state; miserable life: HUJ III 68.2
chenbang 視榜 (chenbaang) Foil; also, rejection: WB 97.1
chencangmi 陳倉米 (chencaangmi) Old or stale grain: WB 278.21
chenda 視搭, 視 (chennda) To assist, help: MZJ 239.3
chendake 趁打頑 (chenndaake) To follow the crowd: YQX 400.14
chenfeng wangjuan 慶封罷 (chenfeng waajowl) Covered with dust and cobwebs: THS 183.8
chen-gan 趁趕 (chengaang) To try to win one’s affections, chase, woo: YQX 1659.5
Chen-gou 辰勾 (chen gou) Fig. Things difficult to obtain; hopes seldom fulfilled (a rarely visible star): WB 290.9. Also Chenxing ~星. Gouxing ~星. 
chen-gu 很( (chen go) Very serious: MZJ 507.1
chenkeke 磝可可, ~喳喳, ~磕磕 (chenkeke) Terrifying; cruel; shameful; filthy: YQX 634.19. Also shenkeke 嗷~~, 撫~~, cankeke 參~~, 沖~~
Chen Li 陳立 (chen lih) John Doe, Richard Roe (like 章三 or 李四): YQX 1379.5
chenliaol 滬( (chenliaol) Sky: MZJ 139.4
chenliu 宸琉 (chenliul) Fig. Emperor (beads and pearls on his crown): PPJ 62.9
chenmai 沈埋 (chenmai) 1. To bury: WB 335.20. 2. To neglect, overlook: WB 520.16. 3. To isolate, cut off: YQSC I 251. 4. To humiliate: YQSC I 251
chenpu'r 视( (chenpur) Substitute; also, scapegoat: YQX 1019.19
chenshan yiying 沈山影 (chenshan yiying) To dwell in seclusion: MZJ 428.8
chenshu 趁( (chenshu) To seek relief from famine or disaster: LZY 3.4. Also ganshu 趁~; ganshi 趁食
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” 玉树后庭花 and “Chunjiang huayueye” 滕江花月夜): THS 156.3

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

chenxie 沉屑 (chenxieh)
Linger (fragrance): DXX 144.10

Chenxing 辰星 (chenxing) See Chen-gou

chenyi 沉疑 (chenyi)
To hesitate: WB 58.16

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

chényuan jiban 塵緣羁绊 (chényuan 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 zhenren ～

chenzhou 陈奏 (chenzhouh)
To report to a superior: HUJI III 99.10

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

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

chengbuqi 稱不起 (chengbuqii)
Unable to hold straight: WB 281.21

chengchegai 乘車蓋 (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 稱詞 (chengcil)
To accuse in court; file a lawsuit: YQX 633.19

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

cheng[da] 撲達,～搭 (cheng[da])
1. Beautiful, handsome: YQX 351.11. 2. Generous, open-minded, enlightened: PPJ 45.11. 3. Content, joyous: WB 294. Also zheng 擠, 崢, 整

chengdaozhui 逞刀鋤 (chengdaozhui)
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 (chengfu)
To agree, consent; also, be servile: YQX 96.16. See also zhaoceng

chenggoudading 賜尊打釘 (chenggoudaading)
To confound right and wrong (use a hook as a nail): HUJI III 11.10

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

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

chengji 成結 (chengjih)
To marry and begin a career: YQX 506.3. Also chengji liji ～家立, liji chengji liji ～家

chengji liji 成家立計 (chengji lijih)
See chengji

cheng 撐, 撐 (cheng)
To pole (a boat): YQX 624.10
chifanjiahuo 吃饭家活

chifei  吃乏

chijiaojie  吃夹子

chi  亦

chidada 吃搭答

chibada 吃搭打

chida 吃打

chidai 吃代

chidada 吃搭搭
chigouzhi 吃狗脂 (chigouzhi) Meat-eater (against Buddhist precepts): LU 159

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

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

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

chijian'tou 吃剑頭 (chijian'tou) See chijiancai

chijianzei 吃剑賤 (chijianzei) See chijiancai

chijiang gua 賞瓜充 (chijiang gua) Fig. To be made to look the fool; fall for something (eat pickled squash): YQX 552.7

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

chijiao guanggun 赤腳光棍 (chijiao guanggun) Penniless vagrant: HUJI III 14.19

chijin 瘦弱 (chijin) See chizheng

chijin[de] 粗 然 的, ～地, 吃～, 吃盡～, 尺～～ (chijin[de]) 1. Really, truly: YQX 346.17. 2. As it turns out; it just happens that; the crux of the matter is: YQX 358.4. Also qijin[de] 吃～～

chijinjin 赤津津 (chijinjin) Bleeding: YQX 199.6

chikongchi 吃控持 (chikongchi) To be sentenced under the law: XST 308.10

chiku bugan 喝苦不甘 (chiku bugan) To endure adversity without tasting the sweet side of life: WB 276.1

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

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

.chiliu shula 赤留束刺 (chiliu shula) See .shiuliu shula

.chiliu wula 赤留兀刺, ～溜～ (chiliu wula) See .qiliu qili

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

.chiliü 赤律 (chiliü) See .chiliü

.chipipi 吃丕丕 (chipipi) See .kepu

.chipopo 赤潑潑 (chipopo) See chitiao-tiao

.chiqiao 吃抄 (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 ～～ 贱

.chiqiaozei 喝敲哉 (chiqiaozei) See chiqiaocai

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


.chitou 赤頭 (chitou) Spoon: YQX 195.20

.chituitui 吃忒忒 (chituitui) See .kepu

.chiwabu lahai 赤枉無辣騷 (chiwabu lahai) See chi 赤, wabo lahai 窈死騷

.chiwu lahai 赤無刺海 (chiwu lahai) See chi 赤, wabo lahai 窈死騷

.chiwufan heishi 喝鳥飯病黑屎 (chiwufan heishi) Prov. Loyal to whomever feeds you (who eats black food will drop black stool): YQX 1242.18
chi wuseshi  赤五色石 (chih wusehshih)
See shibaochi
chixi 吃喜 ～戯 ～ (chixii) See kexi
chi xijiaoshui 喪洗脚水  (chi xijiaoshuiii) To fall into a trap; take the bait:
LIUSHI 166
chixian baixian 赤閒白閒  (chihxialn baixian) At leisure: WB 475.21
chixian jixiaoshui 赤險 小鴨  (chihxialn jixiaoshui) To fall into a trap:
JIAAOSHUII
chyan ^ (chilyaln) To bear a message:
YANG I 205.9
chiyu # (chilyul) See zhiyu
chizheng # #•, ~!|K ~ -f^ (chizheng) Stunned, nonplussed; also, terrified, panic-stricken: YQX 1549.7. Also chi'jin ~ 助
chizhisai 赤支思 (chihzhisai) Crimson:
MDT 117.10. Also chi'zhisha ～ 沙
chizhisha 赤支 沙 (chihzhisha) See chi'zhisai
chizizi 赤資質 (chihzizi) Shiny quality of gold: YQX 550.3

chong

chong 抗 (choong) To flee, escape: CHUANQI 72.10
chong 春 (chong) To be clubbed (punishment in Hell): MDT 118.10
chong[chong]'r 虫虫兒 (chongchongr) Darling, “Honey”: YYCD 306
chongdong 冲動 (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 (chongkoushih) Hand-to-mouth existence: YANG I 2248.13
chongluomian 重羅麪 (cholngluomiahn) Fine noodles (Flour is sifted several times):
YQX 642.17
chongmo 冲末 (chomoh) 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 (cholngxiing) To reflect on: MZJ 502.1
chongyi][V] $k^k$L> ~% (cholngyiir) General term for birds and insects in Song-Yuan times: DXX 16.4
chongzhou zuhuangfu 沖州撞府 (chongzhou zuhuangfu) See zuhuangfu

chou

chou 丑 (chou) Comic role in Yuan music dramas taken by servants, guards, and yamen clerks (subcategory of the jing 洋 role): YQX 1511.17
chou 酣 (chou) To look after; notice, pay attention to (= SR): YQX 1501.20
chou 悶, 職 (chou) See zhou
chou 醺, 醺 (choul) To rid a cloth of stains: WB 312.12
chou 筷 (chou) To strain liquids: YQX 1520.9
chou 醜 (chou) Embarrassed, ashamed; disgraced: YQX 1502.7
chou 懶, 懶 (chou) To look askance; glare at: WB 275.17
choubie[bie] 憂懶懶 (choubiebie) Restrained, rigid; formal: DXX 63.10
choubudai 憂布袋 (choubudaih) Sack of sadness; Pandora’s box: YQX 1485.7
choucai[caai] 憂采 (chouchai) See qiucai
choucha 醜又, ～詭 (chouchah) Abnormal; grotesque: YQX 506.17
chouchu 疑疑,～疑,惆怅 (chouchul)
1. To deliberate; hesitate: MZJ 190.10.
2. Anxious, distressed; disconsolate, melancholy: YQX 636.11

chouchu 愁鬱 (chouchu) See chouqui

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

chouhua 愁花 (chouhua) Melancholy pangs of love: YQX 5.12

choujue 酬解 (choujuel) To explain clearly: MDT 171.5

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

choumi 酬恣 (choumi) Sad, depressed; YQX 1573.4. Also choucui ~, chouqieqie ~

chouqieqie 愁切切 (chouqieqiel) See choumi

chouiquini 臭芹泥 (chouiquini) Stinking dummy!: YQX 584.13

chousha 撲煞 (choushah) Vicious, perverse; intimidating: YQX 689.6. Also zousha 賄handleChange, 賄礼, chouzha 撲扎

chousi 撲生 (choushi) Scum, lowlife: MZJ 639.6. Also chousi 撲～

choushou 抽首 (choushou) See choutou

choushoujin 抽手巾, 納～ ~ (choushoojin) See xiushoujin

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

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

chouwen 畏問 (chouwen) To have concern for, take an interest in: WB 109.11. Also qiwen 秋～, 做～, jiuwen 揮～, qiaowen 揮～, wenqiu ~做

chouwuna 愁無那 (chouwulnah) Sad, inconsolable: MZJ 33.8

chouxie 拆械 (chouxieh) Manacles, shackles: YQX 51.4

chouzeisheng 醜裁生 (chouzeilsheng) See zechouzeisheng

chouzha 捏扎 (chouzha) See chousha

chu 杵 (chu) Club, mace: WB 6.8

chu 處 (chu) 1. When (like 時候): YQX 195.20. 2. Part. Final (like 割 or 割): YQX 346.1

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

chuchan 出砧 (chuchen) To show a weakness or flaw: MZJ 346.1

chuchou yangji 出醜揚疾 (chuchou yaujigii) To make a disgraceful scene (yangji = yaujigii = 噁砕): YQX 91.12

chuchu nuonuo 搶搶揹揹 (chuchuh nuonuoh) Disquieted: ZZXZ 146.6

chucijue 初賜爵 (chucijuel) First of three toasts: CSD 143.12

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

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

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

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

Chuguan [Qinloul] 楚館秦樓 (chuu-guaan qiloul) Brothels, pleasure quarters: MZJ 61.13. Also xieguan 謝～. Qinloul ～

chuhuai 出懷 (chuhual) Pregnant: MZJ 613.2
chuhuo 出豁 (chuhuo) Promise, prospects, future: SHZ c38
chujian 出尖 (chujian) 1. Outstanding 2. Be eager to excel over others: SHZ c37
.chuliu chulü 出留出律 (chuliu chulu) See .qiliu qili
.chuliu shula 出流束刺 (chuliu shuhlah) See .shiliu shula
chulu 出路 (chuluh) To set out on a journey: PPJ 189.7
chuluo 出落 (chuluo) 1. To reveal: YQX 882.16. 2. To show off 3. To blossom forth (in youth); develop (in skills): WB 301.18. 4. To end in 5. To squander: YQX 218.17
chumo 除抹 (chumo) To dismiss; eradicate, expunge: YQX 1262.12
chu neifucai 出内府财 (chunehfucail) Expenditures of the Imperial household: DXX 5.6
chuni 出巫 (chunil) To attain prestige and power: LZY 2.3
Chu sanlii 楚三閱 (chu sanlii) Poet Qu Yuan: YCJ 63.24 (he once held the position of Sanlii daifu in Chu)
chushen 出身 (chushen) 1. Calling; background: YQX 1117.17. 2. To achieve position and standing: YQX 844.17
chusheng 畲生 (chushengh) See chousheng
Chutai 楚臺 (chutaitai) 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 出姓 (chuxihng) To give up a surname (on becoming a priest); change or adopt a surname: WB 47.7
chuxu 储胥 (chuxu) Defense perimeter: CSD 157.7

chuyangshen 出陽神 (chuyangsheln) In a daze: MZJ 336.
Chuyangtai 楚陽臺 (chuyangtail) Lovers' trysting place: WB 39.10
Chuyun Xiangshui 楚雲湘水 (chuyun xiangshui) Fig. Life of a prostitute; also, pleasure quarters: YQX 896.16

chui 出 (chui) 1. To conceal in the bosom (=揣): WB 300.12. 2. To trump up, fabricate: WB 320.17. 3. To coerce; compel 4. To impose: YQX 784.20. 5. To measure. See chuaishenti 6. To foal. See also chuaiju
chui 挑 (chui) 1. To be brought before a superior by force: YQX 79.21. Variant: 資 2. To contend with: DXX 44.3
chuitou 挑頭 (chuitoul) To stuff oneself with food: YQX 883.13
chuai 撲 (chuaih) Greedy: MZJ 544.14
chuai 撲 (chuih) To trample (=踏; modern forms =踏 or踏): YQX 278.7
chuaiba 撲巴 (chuaiba) 1. Careless, sloppy 2. Gluttony: YQX 232.3
chuaichuai 撲懶 (chuaichuaai) Uneasy (of mind): MZJ 435.9
.chuai[chuaichuai] 撲懶 (chuaichuaui) Uneasy (of mind): MZJ 435.9
.chuai[chuaichuai] 撲懶 (chuaichuaui) Sound or motion of using a whip: YQX 1185.5
.chuaiju 撲駒 (chuiju) To foal; be pregnant with a foal: YQX 203.15
.chuaishenti 撲體 (chuaishentii) To gauge the strength of one's body: WB 306.11
.chuaitiaoban 撲跳板 (chuaitiaobbaan) To cross the gang plank; also, take action: YQX 1659.7
.chuaiwai nieguai 撲歪捏怪 (chuaiwai nieguai) See shanwai nieguai
chuan

chuan 纯 (chuahnh) To stroll, roam about: YQX 265.10

chuancaobing 嫂病 (chuahncabihng) Fig. To undermine true love between a prostitute and her customer: YQX 1261.17

chuancha 纯茬 (chuancha) Attire: YQX 695.7

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


chuancha 纯纱 (chuahng) To exchange: YQX 796.19

chuankanloutou 纯串透 (chuahnnialntouh) To collude: YQX 44.2

chuanchang 纯长 (chuahng) To gorge, guzzle: YQX 1523.7

chuanchang daozhen 纯长钻 (chuahng daohzheen) See daozhen chuang

chuancha 纯插 (chuancha) To appear, manner (chuang = manner): WB 353.18

choi 拳 (chuiichuu) To flog: MZJ 191.5, 191.9

chui 拳 (chuiichuang) To pass on a heritage: THS 97.12

chuifanniu 拳牛 (chuifanniul) To slaughter an ox (chui = kill, a taboo word in on happy occasions): GHQ 314 n.10

chuimaokuai 纯马口 (chuimaolkuaih) Sharp as a blade capable of severing a hair blown against it: YANG 1162.10

chuangpai 拳白 (chuahngbail) To rebuke, blame (= 擡白).

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

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

chuangjin 拳入 (chuangruh) To rush in (chuang = rush): WB 382.1

chuangxiang 拳相 (chuangxiang) Appearance, manner (chuang = manner): WB 353.18

chuan

chuan 嘘 (chuahng) Twang of a bow shot: YQX 129.1

chuan 嘘, 掳, 嘘 (chuahng) To gorge, guzzle: YQX 1523.7
chuiming 垂 命 (chuimihng) To die: WB 288.3
chuishou 垂手 (chuishhou) Tang dynasty dance (two styles: dachuishou 大垂手 and xiaochuishou 小垂手): YQS 1298
chuitong 吹筒 (chuitolng) Bamboo whistle (to lure birds): YQ 695.13
chuiwan 撮丸 (chulwaan) Chinese polo: YQ 1432.1
chuixiao 变成 (chuixiao) To become immortal (after the myth about Xiaoshij and Nongyu): DXX 112.10. See also shangsong
chuizhen daochuang 扁制导装 (chuizheen daohchualng) See daozhen chuang
chun 春
chunbang 春榜 (chunbaang) Honor roll in the spring imperial examinations: YQ 1499.10. Also chunchang ~ 場, chunwei ~閨, chunxuan ~選
chunchang 春場 (chunchaang) See chunbang
chuncong 春葱 (chuncong) See chunxian
chundong 蠲動 (chundohng) Insect world: YQ 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 melnxiahke) Son-in-law: YQ 1170.4
chunguan 春官 (chunguan) 1. Civil service examination system 2. Board of Rites (Libu 禮部 which administered the examination system): YQ 1718.13. Also chunqing ~ 帝
chunlei 春雷 (chunlei) Fig. Auspicious omen (springtime thunder, the call to sit for the imperial examinations): WB 306.2
chunlei diyisheng 春雷第一聲 (chunlei dihyisheng) Fig. Announcement of winners in the imperial examinations: WB 306.2
chunqiang shejian 唇槍舌劍 (chunqiang shejian) See shejian chunqiang
chunqing 春卿 (chunqing) See Chunxian
Chunse 春色 (chunseh) Name of a wine: SQX 70.11. Also Dongting chunse 洞庭 春
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: YQ 1717.12. Also chunsheng dan'z ~ ～ ~ 兒, chunsheng hedan ~ ～ 盒 ~
chunsheng hedan 春盛盒擔 (chunsheng hedan) See chunsheng dan'z
chunwei 春闔 (chunwei) See chunbang
chunxian 春纓 (chunxian) Woman's Beautiful fingers: MZJ 15.10. Also chuncong ~ 葱
chunxiaoxi 春消息 (chunxiaoxil) Pregnancy: DADIAN 393
chunxuan 春選 (chunxuan) See chunbang
chunyiwei 醞一味 (chunyiweih) See zhunyiwei
chuo 縹
chuobao'r 削包兒 (chuobaor) See shuoobao'r
chuo'de 縹的 (chuohde) Suddenly, without warning: WB 8.12
chuogouwei 喂狗尾 (chuogouweei) See tagouwei
chuohong 喂哄 (chuohhoong) To deceive, hoodwink: YQ 886.12
chuojian 縹見 (chuohjiahn) To look at, see: YQ 940.12
chuopi 糟皮（chuohpi）1. Disreputable 2. Scoundrel: YANG I 276.4. Also chaopi 钉～ 钉脾

chuorenzei 喘人賤（chuohrelnzeil）Sycophant, sponger: MZI 225.1

chuosao 糟埽（chuohsaao）To sweep, clean up: YQX 365.11

chuoxie 糟楔（chuohxie）Insignia or sign on a door: LZY 18.9. Also chuoxue ~ 船楔

chuoxuan 糟蔫（chuohxuan）To pick up a wine-heating vessel: YQX 690.15

chuoxue 糟削, 削～（chuohxueh）See chuoxie

chuozuan 糟赚（chuohzuahn）To trick, deceive: WB 312.18. Also duozuan ~ ~, zhizuan 知~智~, zuanchuo ~ ~

ci 始（cih）To raise, brandish: DADIAN 305

.cici 堆堆（cicil）Sound made by cracking crockery: YQX 1400.4

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

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

cif[hua] 詞話（cilhuah）13–16th century narrative genre in doggerel verse, or more commonly, in alternating prose and verse passages: YQX 201.11. Also cizhuan ~ 傳, cihen ~ 文

cima 剃馬（cihman）See mulii

ciwen 詞文（ciwelnh）See cif[hua]

ciyin 詞因（ciyin）Circumstances, facts of a case; also, a deposition: YQX 1382.11, WB 76.7

cizhu 瓷注（cilzhuh）Porcelain teapot: THS 60.3

cizhuan 詞傳（cilzhuaahn）See cifhua
cuqiuqian 跳秋千, 捆秋千 (cuqiuqian)  To use a swing (qiuqian originally qianqiu): WB 83.12

cuxin 嫺新 (cuxin) Brand new: WB 812.13

cuzao 齋躁 (cuzao) See cucao

cuzhi 粗直 (cuzhi) Frank, candid: YQX 720.5

cuan 撇, 窗 (cuan) 1. To throw (into water):
YQX 128.13 See also cuan[che]; let down from a horse: YQX 235.1, also huoquan 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 (=^)f):
DXX 124.11

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

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

cuanchuan 撇揣 (cuanchuan) See cuan-
suo

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

cuanduan 撇断 (cuanduan) See cuanduo

cuanduan'de shang'legan 撇斷的上
了竿 (cuanduandehde 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
zhuyankan

cuandun 撇顿 (cuandun) See cuanduo

cuanduo 撇殴 (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 ~ 断, cuantiao ~ 語, cuandun ~ 頌

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

cuanti 捲蹄 (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 捲調 (cuantiao) See cuanduo

cuanyao 捲葉 (cuanyao) See cuoyao

cuir 呼 (cuir) Expresses surprise: YQX 177.4;
expresses an abusive attitude: YQX 1029.21

cuiping 催與 (cuiping) To urge, egg on:
YQX 598.14

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

cuidai 翠黛 (cuidai) Makeup: HUJI III 82.1

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

cuihshengsheng 翠似鈺 (cuishengsheng) Lustrous blue-green color: THS 183.8

cuihua 翠花 (cuihua) Ornamental hairpin:
WB 261.11

cuihuanlans 翡翠 (cuihuanlans) Weeping willow
branches: YQX 361.13

cuipan 翡墜 (cuipan) A stage: YQX 361.17

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

cuiweiwei 翡翠 (cuiweiwei) High
and blue (distant mountains): HUANG 129
cuiwo['r] 翠 潞 尼, ~ 窝 ~ (cuhiworo) Dimple: MZJ 492.8

cuiye 翠眼 (cuhiye) Facial beauty spot: YQX 337.15

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

cuizan 催殺, ~ 撞 (cuizan) To press, urge on; hasten: WB 595.13

cuiye ^L ^ (cuihyeh) Facial beauty spot: YQX 337.15

cuiyinjian 催 銀 箭 (cuiyinjian) Rapid passage of time: CSD 83.6

cuizan 催殺, ~ 撞 (cuizan) To press, urge on; hasten: WB 595.13

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

cunbing 士兵 (cunbing) Small dagger: MZJ 446.3

cunbo 村泊 (cunbol) Village: LZY 117.2

cuncai 村材 (cuncail) See cunsi

cunchen 村 忠 (cunchen) Niggardly; ungenerous: HUJI III 16.3

cun[cun] bangbang 村村棒棒 (cuncun bahnghbahngh) 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 = 村見): ZXZY 69.8

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

cunjji 存 濟 (cunjih) To survive; sustain oneself (usually follows 不, 無 or 非): DXX 141.3; YQX 548.18. Also cunzha ~ 礼

cunjiu[wu] 村務村 (cunjiiuwuh) See cunjii[wu]
cunlai 村 佬 (cunlai) See cunsi

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

cunluqi 村路 單 (cunlutgihl) Itinerant entertainer traveling the village circuit: WB 979.8

cunnan chi-nü 尺 男 女 (cunnan chinni) 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 ~ 荣, ~ 然, zhoucun 然 ~
cun'shishi 村沙勢 (cunshaishih) See cun'sha [yangshi]
cun'sha [yangshi] 村 沙 桑 時 (cunsha yahngshih) Crude behavior: YQX 1524.15. Also cun'shishi ~, cunshi'sha ~ 然, cuncun shishi ～ ～～
cunshi'sha 村勢然 (cunshi'sha) See cun'sha [yangshi]
cunshiwu 村 事 物 (cunshiwuh) Ignoramus: YQX 627.16. Also shiwu ~ wushi ～
cunsi 村 師 (cunsi) Country bumpkin; also, crude, rustic: DXX 167.2. Also cuncai ~ 村, cunlai ~ 佬

cunwu 村 务 (cunwuh) Village tavern: MZJ 186.3

cun[wu]jiu 村務酒 (cunwujiu) Country wine: YQX 199.1. Also cunjii[wu]
cunxuejiu 村 業 (cunxuejiu) Village school teacher; a student: YQX 1431.17. Also wuxuejiu ～
cunzha 存 礼 (cunzhah) See cunjii

cunzhe 尺 徼 (cunzheh) Slow death by slicing: THS 208.11

cunzhou 村 老 (cunzhouh) See cunsha

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


cuo 落 (cuol) Setting sun: MDT 134.6

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

cuoguo 挫過，錳～，蹉～ (cuohguoh) To miss a chance: DADIAN 505

cuojiaoting'z 撰角亭子 (cuohjiaao tingz) Pavilion with upturned eaves: YQX 636.1

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

cuokou'r 错口兒 (cuohkoour) To speak up: DXX 93.1

cuoluo 错落 (cuohluoh) Wine vessel: SQX 198.16

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

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

cuoshi 撰十 (cuoshi) To roll “tens” (one, four, and five on the dice): YQX 150.12

cuota 綜踏 (cuotah) See chata

cuoyan nihuo 错椙入火 (cuoyaln ruhuoo) Volatile temper (flares up like salt on a fire): WB 291.10

cuoyan rushui 擺塩入水 (cuoyaln ruhsuii) Dao. Cast salt upon the water (to exorcize ghosts and evil spirits): YQX 1400.16

cuoyao 擺藥 (cuoyaoh) To mix a prescription: YQX 1488.2. Also cuanyao 擇～

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

da

da 大 (dah) See also dai
da-alao 打阿老 (daalaao) See dabelao
da-ao 打熬,~熬 (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 大报 (daabao) See daibao
dabao 提包 (daabao) See dabo
dabei 提背 (dabei) See beida
dabeia 打背阿 (daibeia) See dabeike
dabeige 打背歌 (dabeige) See dabeike
dabeike 打背科 (dabeike) To pantomime
       sadness: YQX 639.20. Also dabeige ~歌,
       dabeia ~阿
dabeiluo 大劈落 (daabelluo) Fig. To
       fall head over heels: DXX 166.11
dabi-niu 提鼻钮 (dabiniu) To blow
       the nose
dabishi 打糍 粽,~粽石 (daabishih)
       Khit. Dicing casting deer or dog bones on the
       ground: WB 46.2
dabling 打铃,~逆 (daabling) 1. To clean,
       tidy up: YQX 1261.12. 2. To make arrange-
       ments (bing = 拼): SHZ c18
dabling 造兵 (daabling) Mongol soldiers
       (du = 饗): YCI 11.23
dabo 搭膊,搭,~膊 (dabo) Band or
       sash used as a money pouch: YQX 1519.5.
       Also dabao 搭包, dalian 搭连, 答连,
       搭速
daboji’de xunchen 打簸箕的寻趁
       (daaboojide xulnchen) To search thoroughly (to
       use a winnowing basket): YQX 763.18
dacai 大采 (daacai) Great stroke of luck:
       YQX 1592.7
dacan 打参,~掺 (daacan) Budd. To sit in
       Zen meditation: YQX 855.15. Also dazuo ~坐

 dan 打惨 (daacan) Dazed; panic-
       stricken: DXX 84.7
dacan 打案 (daacan) See dachan
dachan 打搀 (daachan) To interrupt:
       YQX 772.14. Also dacan ~掺
dacheng 打撑 (daacheng) See dazheng
dachoushi 打拗拾 (daachoushi) Kicking
technique in football: WB 842.11
dachun 打春 (daachun) To celebrate spring.
       See niuchun
Dada 追追 (daldal) Mongols, Tartars (=
       尼藤): YQX 1008.12
.dada laillai 打打佻佻 (daadaa laillai)
Jur. Call to summon domestic animals:
       WB 54.19
dadaige 打呆 歌 (daadai) Hawker’ s
       street call: WB 351.7
dadaioshi 大道是 (dhdahshih) See dai-
       daoshi
dadao 打造 (daaduo) 1. Traditional
       Chinese doctor (probably from the gong he
       sounded in the streets to attract customers):
       YQX 547.5.  2. To make preparations:WB 263.3
dadao 打道 (daaduo) To clear the way
       for an important official: YQX 170.3. Also
       hedao 呵~ 哼导

dadaoshi 大道师 (dhdahshih) See dai-
       daoshi
dadi 打底 (daadi) To apply a (makeup)
       base: YQX 153.3
dadian 打點 (daadian) 1. To make pre-
       parations: MZJ 250.10.  2. To smooth the
       way with bribes: YQX 1115.13
dadie 打迭,~挨,~叠 (daadiel) 1. To
       put away; put things in order: DXX 74.6.  2. To
       set aside (feelings, emotions): YQX 850.4
dadumo 打獨磨 (daadulnloh) See .dumo
daduo 打坡 (daaduoh) To feign stupidity or
       ignorance: PPJ 176.9. Also piedai 撒呆
daer-an 打耳暗 (daherahn) To whisper
       in the ear: YQX 28.7
dafa guotie 打發過鐵 (daafa guohtiee) To behead: HUJI III 105.3
dafangxuan 打方旋 (daafangxualn) To hesitate; also, irresolute: MZJ 59.10
dafen 大分 (dahfen) For the most part: DXX 164.3
dafenghuang 打鳳凰 (daafenghualng) To entrap, ensnare (often using a woman as bait): YQX 1505.8
dafengji 打鳳機 (daafengji) To exhibit superhuman abilities: QYSQ 1372.2
dafeng laolong 打鳳老龍 (daafehnghualng) 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 ~
dafu[ding] 搭扶定~伏 (dafuuldinghing) To pillow the head on the arm: YQX 1512.8
da ganjing [qiu'r] 打乾淨輩兒 (daa ganjingh giul) To avoid involvement, “keep the hands clean”: YQX 1523.2
dagang[li] 大岡來.~剛~.~網~ (dahganglaiil) See dagu'[li]
dagang'za 大剛咱 (dahgangzaal) See dagu'[li]
dagang'zan 大剛咱 (dahgangzaaln) See dagu'[li]
da’ge shawo’r 打個沙窩兒 (daage shawor) To urinate in the dirt: CSD 20.16
Dagong jiajiao 大公家教 (dahong jiajiao) See Taigong jiajiao
dagu'laicai 大古來味 (daahulaili caai) See dagu’li cai

dahuaca 打滑擦 (daahualca) To slide on the feet.
dahuan 打換 (daahuahn) To pantomime calling or summoning: WB 7.3
dahuigai 大會垓 (daahuihgaiai) 1. A great battle after the battle of Gaixia 埚下, which marked the downfall of Xiang Yu 項羽 and the rise of Liu Bang 劉邦): WB 471.16. 2. Convergence of conflicting events or opinions: WB 193.15
dahui 打侮 (daahuahn) See dalihgung

dahui shiqi 打侮使砌 (daahuhu shiiqih) See chake
dahuo 打火 (daahuoo) To stop to eat: ZXZY 173.13
dahuo 搭候 (dahuoh) Mong. Ankle-length cape: YQX 1728.2. Also dahu ~ 話 ~
dahuodian 打店 (daahuodian) Roadside inn: YQX 777.8. Also denghuadian 燈 ~ ~
daji 搭架 (daji) See dasa
daji'de kunqiu 打脊的兇囚 (daajide kunqiu) Bald jailbird who deserves a flogging (a monk): DXX 40.11
daji pifu 打脊匹夫 (daaji pifu) Fool who deserves a flogging!: DXX 165.12. Also daji wangliang ~ 魚魁
daji wangliang 打脊魁 (daajii waangliaang) See daji pifu
dajiuzuo 打酒坐，~~座 (daajuuzuoh) Tips for the tavern sing-song girls: DADIAN 155. Also zhake
dajun 打瞅 (daajuhn) To take a careful sidelong glance: YQX 375.15
daketou 打課頭，~~~ (daakehtoul) Fig. To cheat with a short measure of grain (leave room for a roosting hen): YQX 35.5
dajiwo 打雞窩 (daajivo) Fig. To cheat
daijuzuo 打酒坐，~~座 (daajuuzuoh) Tips for the tavern sing-song girls: DADIAN 155. Also zhake
dajun 打瞅 (daajuhn) To take a careful sidelong glance: YQX 375.15
dasi 答刺,搭 ~ (dallah) See .lada
dalasu 打刺酥，~~~蘇 ~ 蘇, ~辣 ~ (daalashu) Mong. Wine: WB 42.1. Also dalasu ~ ~ 孫,答 ~ 孫
dalasu 打刺孫. 答 ~ ~ (daalashun) See dalasu
dalai 大來 (dahlaai) See daoda['laі]
daleitai 打擂台 (daleitiail) To compete in feats of daring on stage: YQX 690.7
dalian 搭連, 答 ~ ~ 澀 (dalialn) See dabo
da Lianhualao 打蓮花落 (daa lianhuualao) To become a beggar (“Lianhualao” is a beggar’s chant): YQX 195.4
daliaozhang 打料帳 (daaliaohzhahng) To make a shopping list
daling 打令 (daalihng) To play drinking games: DXX 166.8
dalinghun 打令譯 (daalihnghuhnn) To make obscene jokes, play tricks: WB 971.15. Also da-nao ~ 關, dahun ~ ~, daqi ~ 釘, shiqi 使釘
dalu 達魯 (dalltu) Term of contempt for Jurchen soldiers of the Jin dynasty: YCI 56 n.12
dalu 打落 (daaluoh) To scoff, taunt: YQX 1453.10
dalu 打落 (daaluol) To sift flour through silk gauze: DADIAN 152
dama 打馬 (daamaa) See dashuangliu
damantou 打芒頭 (daamanntou) See momantou
damaosao 打耗臊 (daamaosah) To drown disappointment in food and drink: MDT 257.7
dami 打滅 (damiieh) To get rid of: WB 75.6
damo 造摩 (dalmol) Plan, method: DXX 122.11
damul[yang] zhuangr 打模樣狀兒 (daamul[yang] zhuangr) To create a mock-up or likeness: YQX 1383.4
damu zhi'tou naoyang 大姆指頭挠 (dahmu zhi'tou naolyaang) Fig. To do a sloppy job (scratch with an itchy thumb: mu = 柴): YQX 1128.13
da-nao 打鬧 (daanaoh) See dalinghun
danengneng 打能 (daanengneng) To show off (as a baby does): WB 518.6
dan 打扮 (daanne) 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
dapei 搭配 (dapei) To match: YQX 90.4
da pengpeng 打開開 (daapengpeng) To knock “tap tap”: YQX 1713.5. Some editions have hapengzha 打開開
daqi 打砲 (daaqih) See dalinghun
daqiangbei 打揹背 (daqiangbei) To turn a backwards somersault: YQX 1295.7
daqinlao 打勤勞 (daqinlaol) To do odd jobs; also, farm work: YQX 1703.17
daqingwa’r 打清娃娃 (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 打觑 (daquu) To visit; make inquiry: CSD 26.2
daqu 吱曲 (dahquu) See taqu
daqu 趫曲 (dahquu) Mongol songs: MZJ 89.4
daqu yiqian’ge haotipen 打取一個好啼嗔 (daqu yiqiange haotipen) Nothing to sneeze at (ti = 噢): WB 83.1
daque’r 打鵝兒 (daquehr) Boy’s game
darou 打揉 (daaroul) To scratch, claw: YQX 1261.6
dasa 搭搭答～～撒 (dasah) 1. Dripping, trailing, hanging down: YQX 1399.15. 2. Tattered. Also daji ~ 满
dasan 打散 (daasan) Various entertainments made up of acrobatic feats and musical performances: DADIAN 153
dasanshi 打三十 (dasanshili) Thirty lashes (light corporal punishment): ZXZY 161.14
dashe 大舍 (dasheh) Son of a rich man or an official: YQX 720.1. Also sheren ~ 人
dasheshu 大設設 (dashehsheshu) Huge: YQX 795.20
dashen bujin 打甚不緊 (daashen buhjiin) See budaqian
dashen’ma [bujjin 打甚甚不緊 (daashenma buhjiin) See budaqian
dashi 大勢 (daoshi) Large (scale or quantity): WB 60.7
dashi 搭識 (daoshi) To make acquaintance: YQX 1109.10
dashi’ma bujin 打甚甚不緊 (daoshihma buhjiin) See bu[da]jin
dashisan 打十三 (daashilsan) Light caning (least severe of the five punishments in Song times): YQX 1369.1
dashuangliu 打雙陸 (daashuangliuh) Game (played with fifty-four round tiles inscribed with horses’ names): YQX 902.16.
 dashuangliu is an official written form of dāshù used in legal and financial documents. Also dama ~ 馬
dashuanglu 打雙陸 (daashuangliuh) See dashuangliu
dasiba 大廬八, ~ 四, ~ 甚 (dashiba) In a grand or ostentatious manner: YQX 1646.6. Also dasibing ~ ~ 弁, ~ ~ 併, dasijia ~ ~ 家, dasiti ~ 四體, dasizhi ~ 四至, guangchang sizhi 廣長四至
dasibing 大廬弔, ~ 併 (dasibihng) See dasiba
dasijia 大廬家 (dasijia) See dasiba
dasiti 大四體 (dasihitii) See dasiba
dasizhi 大四至 (dasihzhii) See dasiba
datao 打桃 (daatoal) Competitive game of the Liao and Jin people, played during the fifth month with a ball resembling a peach: DXX 161.13
dati 打啼 (daathi) To sneeze (ti = 噢)
datiao 打調 (daatial) To incite, provoke: YQX 558.13
datouzhuang 打頭撞 (datoulzhuahng) To meet face to face
datumo 打突繃 (datumoh) See dumo
datui 打腿 (datuui) To kneel
dawan 大宛 (dahwaan) Kingdom of Ferghana
dawangba 大王八 (dahwalngba) Tortoise: MZJ 596.6
dawei 打獵 (daaweil) To go hunting: WB 111.12
daweng dunpen 打鬼鐵盆 (daawehng dunpen) To smash things in a fit of temper
daxi 打細 (daaxi) To make a careful enquiry: WB 532.1
daxiao[da] 大大小 (dahxiaodah) So much, so greatly; how very much: LZY 6.8; DXX 18.14

daxue 打雪 (daaxuel) 1. Itinerant 2. To go from place to place: YQX 1254.12
daxuemo 打雪磨 (daaxuelmoh) See dumo
daya 打牙 (daayal) To gossip: DXX 166.8
dayahan 大軋漢 (dahyahhahn) Hero; also, big and strong
dayanmu 打眼目 (daayaannmuh) Striking in appearance: YQX 499.15
daye a'r 打也阿兒 ～野～ (daayee ar) To join in the fun: WB 85.14. Also daye huor ～野火～
da yehuo'r 打野火兒 (daa yeehuoor) See daye a'r
dayibang kuaiqiu'z (daayibahng kuaihqiulz) F/g. Handle a matter with dispatch (football term = "hit a fast ball"): YQX 202.12
dayizheng 打震 (daazhehng) 1. To make an effort; urge, rouse: YQX 1121.21. 2. To sweep and clean: YQSC 1348. Also dacheng ～
dazan 大算 (daazahn) To sharpen; sharpen to a point: DXX 38.12
dazhen chuichuang; fa (daa-zheen chuilchualng) See daozhen chui-chuang
dazheng 打挣 (daazhehng) 1. To make an effort; urge, rouse: YQX 1121.21. 2. To sweep and clean: YQSC I 348. Also daacheng ～
dazhensan 達尊三 (daalzunsan) Three hallmarks of a respected man: rank, jie 爵; age, chi 齡; and moral character, de 德: MZJ 301.4
dazuo 打坐 (daazuooh) See dacan
dai 大 (daih) About to; also, to intend to; want to: WB 272.5
daibai 帶白 (daihbaal) See daiyun
daibaimao'r 帶白帽兒 (daihbaalmohehr) Fig. To rule as emperor (wear a white hat): LIUSHI 62
daibao 待報 (daihbaal) Condemned prisoner (sentenced and awaiting authorization for execution): YQX 1377.7. Also bao- qiu 暴囚, baoguanqiu 抱囚,～官囚
daibuteng 拦不動 (daihbutelng) Stupid looking: YQX243.18. Also dai[dai] dengdeng ～～鄂鹗

daichan 且禅 (daihchahln) Riddle, conundrum: WB 387.17
daidda 且答答 (daiddaldaal) See dai'dahai
daidahai 且答孩,～ 打～～ 打頭 (daidahail) Expressionless; in a state of suspended animation; in a daze: YQX 394.18. Also daidda～～
daif[i] dengdeng 拍釐鄂 (daihdi dengdeng) See dai’buteng
daidiaoshi 待道是 (daihdiashih) Could it be?; also, probably: YANG I 206.11
daidiao 拍刀 (daihdaoh) 1. Cruel, sinister, devilish: YQX 267.12. 2. To get angry; fight, struggle: YQX 1181.3 (dai sometimes erroneously 夕)
daiful 副符 (daifuluh) 1. Cruel, sinister, devilish: YQX 267.12. 2. To get angry; fight, struggle: YQX 1181.3 (dai sometimes erroneously 夕)
daifa hanyia 拍髮含牙 (daifah halnyal) Real person, true person (with hair and teeth)
daigang[lai] 副剛來,～鋼 (daiganglai) See dagu[l]
daigu[l] 副古 (daiguulii) See dagu[l]
daijiejie 厳姐姉 (daajiejejee) Naughty girl! (affectionate): YQX 195.8
dailao 桉僚 (daialool) 1. Simpleton! fool!: WB 270.8 2. To look dumbfounded
daili [sa]jian

*daili [sa]jian* 来里撒奸, ~里~ (daili sajian) To feign stupidity in order to deceive: WB 291.8

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

daime zhizhang 带麻执杖 (daimal zhizhanghahng) In mourning garb: PJP 140.1

daiman 懈延 (daihmahn) To delay, procrastinate: WB 49.21

daimeyo [mao]yan 璫瑁筵 (daihmawhyahn) Sumptuous banquet: WB 65.19. Also *daishitou* 王事頭 (daaishitoul)
Fig. 1. Dangerous person: WB 64.12. 2. An unlucky wretch: YQX 199.5. 3. An unprincipled person: DADIAN 87

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

daishi 帝_lst (daisi) See *shajiao*

daiping 帝禄 (daiting) Belt: YQX 398.12

daizi 帝子 (daijixil) See *daimao]yan*

daizhi 帝置 (daihyaln) See *daimao]yan*

daizhen anmei 帝眼安眉 (daihyaan anmeil) See *smithai*

daizyun 帝云 (daihyauln) To speak an aside during an aria: WB 46.10. Also *daibai~白雪*

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

daizhu 帝住 (daihyuhuh) 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* 副 ~, supplementary female; *tiedan* 贴 ~, added female (usually a maid); *waidan* 外 ~, supporting female; *sedan* 色 ~, women of bad character; *huadan* 花 ~, painted woman; *liaodan* 老 ~, old woman; *xiaodan* 小 ~, young girl (frequently played by young boys); *hundan* 魂 ~, female ghosts and spirits; *guimenwendo* 闇門~, unmarried young ladies; *wudan* 武 ~, female warrior
Also danse = 舞. 旦 is a Song dynasty abbreviation of 但

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

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

dan 懶 (dan) To indulge in sensual pleasures (= 聒): YQX 154.4

dan 堤 (daan) See han

dan 弹 (dahn) 1. Tow rope for a boat: YQX 250.18. Variant: 標. Also *suo* 索

dan'bula 淡不列 (dahnbughlah) Bland: YQX 973.18

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

dan daibuuq 豈帶不許 (dan daibuhuuh)

dandiao 聒待, 聒~ (dandaah)
Callous, cold-blooded: YQX 1534.6. Also *dansi~白*

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

danganji 擔干紀 (danganjhuh) See *danganxi*

danganxi 擔干繩 懒 ~, 擔 ~ (danganxi)
Serious consequences; also, to take on heavy responsibility: YQX 944.10.
Also danganji 擔~紀

danhan 堯寒 (danhahn) Chilled due to thin clothing: LZY 3.4

danheun 旦魂 (dahnhuln) Stage role of a dead woman’s ghost: YQX 1512.8

dan han

*dan han* 堀壤 (dan) To endure, withstand: YQX 633.8

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

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dan han


**danhuiolun**

To twirl weapons rapidly: WB 946.16

**dangyi**

As you like it: YQX 848.12
dao

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: 到 2. To reach, arrive at (like 到): YQX 564.21. 3. On the contrary, but: YQX 1658.19. Variants: 到, 割 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 (= 割) 8. To exchange (= 到) 9. To speak, say (usually introduces an adage or proverb) 10. Luck (See also dedao): WB 20.7. 11. Class, kind: YANG I 280.2. 12. Measure word for a tea tax: WB 785.2.

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

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

daobude 道不得, ~, 的, 倒 ~, (daohbuhdel) 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 (daohbuhilil) One must say: YQX 752.20

daoda 倒大 (daohdah) See daoda[lai] daoda[lai] 倒大來道, ~, 到 ~, (daohdahlai) Is so very much; as it turns out: DXX 67.10. Also dalai ~. Also see also daxiaoda

daode na'li 到得那裏 (daohdel naali) Insignificant, amounts to little: YQX 1044.12

daoduan 倒斷 (daohduahn) See wudao-duan

daofeng dianluan 倒風駭驚 (daoh-fehng dianluan) Sexual congress: WB 302.1

daofu 刀伏 (daofu) Blade used in a crime: WB 76.7

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

daojiaoni 捲椒泥 (daoaajiaonil) Red-pepper paste (for staining plaster walls): DXX 6.12

daola 倒喇 (daohlaha) Mong. To sing: MDT 230.2

daole' putaojia 倒了葡萄架 (daole putaojiah) Overcome by jealousy: LAN 58

daozi 道子 (daohzi) Dao. Priests' rations: YQX 1711.17

daolu 道路 (daohluh) Crooked ways of doing business or making a living: YQX 215.15


doma'ra 刀麻兒, ~馬~ (doramarar) Legs: MZJ 335.10

daopei 道陪, 到 ~, 賠~ (daohpeil) 1. To pay costs that should fall to another: YQX 203.4. 2. When a woman assists her lover with money or valuables: WB 573.21. Also daoie ~, 負

daopei jiaomen 道陪家門 (daohpeil jiaomeln) Bride's family assumes the costs of dowry and wedding: YQX 203.4. Also daoie lianfang ~, 負, daopeiyuanfang ~, 緣, 負 緣

daopei yuanfang 陪緣, ~, 負~ (daohpeilyuanfang) See daopei jiaomen

daopo 道破 (daohpoh) To reveal, disclose; explain: LZY 116.3. Also daohe ~着

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

daosao 切騷 (daosao) See diaosao

daotilu 例雞墟 (dachtililu) Every possible position, every which way. Also tike 提棵
(tīlǐ dūlú 提留都虗 in the Beijing dialect): WB 110.10
daotie 倒貼 (daotie) See daopei
daotie lianfang 倒貼套房 (daotie lianfang) See daopei jiaman
daotou zhiwei 道頭知尾 (daotoul zhiwei) See titou zhiwei
daouxi 搞虛.搞 (daouxi) To attack a weak spot: WB 175.4
daoye 道業 (daoye) Business, profession: ZXZY 41.11
daozhaiji 倒宅計 (daozhaiji) To move lodgings to avoid discovery: WB 351.21
daozhe 道着 (daozhe) See daopo
daozhen chuichuang 倒枕捶床,～垂 (daozhen chuichuang) Anger and exasperation (beat the pillow and pound the bed): WB 86.6. Also chuichuang dazhen ～～, chuizhen dazhouchuang 香～～, dazhen 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 道着處 (daozhuochu) Everywhere: YQX 1258.6
daözì 道字 (daözì) See chaibai daözì
dedao 得道 (dedao) To be lucky or successful: WB 24.11
dede 得得 (deded) All right!, All right! (you win, but I’ll be back to even the score): LZY 8.6
dedi 得第.～地 (dedidi) To be awarded a degree or official position: YQX 853.12
deguoshi qie zisi yuanguo 得過時且自隨緣過 (deguoshi qie zisi 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 (dena) Pat. Syll. Can interrupt a compound word (天的那差): YQSC I 428. Also ‘dye ~ 也, ‘dezhe ～道
derenzeng 得人憎 (derenzeng) See kerenzeng
desheng hulu 得勝胡盧 (delsheng hulu) Verbal victory: YQX 203.19
Dexing 德星 (Dexing) See Jingxing
de yan gong mao 德言工貌 (de yanzheng) Virtue; proper speech, industry, and appearance (desirable female character traits): WB 266.11
'deye 得也 (deye) See 'dena
de'ye ma 得也麼 (de'ye ma) 1. That’s all!; that’s enough!: WB 418.15. 2. OK; I understand: WB 943.3
'dezhe 的道 (dezhe) See 'dena
deng

deng 等 (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 阜 (deng) To tease, trifle with (affections): DXX 66.6
dengcheng 等秤 (dengcheng) Scale, balance: WB 347.17
dengdeng 澄澄 (dengdeng) Clear and bright: YQX 710.11
denghua['] 花兒 (denghua) 1. Eyebrow makeup (lampblack): MZJ 22.6. 2. Flare of a candle, a spark (good luck omen): YQX 713.20
denghuodian 燈店 (denghuodian) See daodidian
Dengjiangjun 鄧將軍 (Dengjiangjun) Sun god: DXX 89.11
'dengli lundun 鄧庶淩敦 (denglu lundun) Rotund, spherical: DXX 44.9
dengshentu 等身圖 (deengshentul) True-to-life portrait: YQX 1385.17
dengtuo 疱脱 (dengtuo) To tear apart; break up: WB 282.18
dengweng 鼓用鼓 (dengwelngu) Drum hung at court (sounded by citizens to register complaints): YQX 39.2. Also yuangu 怒～
dengxian 等児 (deengxialn) 1. Casually; easily; naturally: DXX 146.12. 2. Ordinary, common (people): YQX 1659.6
dengzixingz' 等子星兒 (deengz xingr) Calibration mark for an ounce on a steelyard (deng = 戦): MDT 243.6
dicao 地曹 (dihcaol) The grave; afterlife: MZJ 716.7
dichang qianzhen 低唱瀟鵣 (dichang qianzhen) To softly chant poetry and sip wine: YQX 1663.11
dida 低搭 (dida) Worthless; useless.
didang 的當,抵 (dihdang) See tindang
didao 迪盗,抵 (dihdaoh) To hand off stolen goods; smuggle: YQX 1479.4
didi dengdeng 滴滴蹬蹬 (didi dengdeng) Stumbling in a dazed or drunken state: WB 896.10
didi qin're 的的親親的,嫡嫡～～ (didi qin'it) Dear, beloved: YQX 1506.19
didou'r di 低兜兒低 (didour di) Lower than low
diduoshaao 低多少 (diduoshaao) 1. Superior to: YQX 376.5. 2. Is comparable to: WB 549.10. 3. (Rhetorical negative) how can ... compare to?: YQX 844.21
dige 地閣 (dihgel) Fig. The chin: WB 24.6
diji' 絆髻兒 (dijihjr) Hairpiece with ornaments: WB 300.3
dijiao 地角 (dijiaao) Ends of the earth: YQX 1631.10
dijiao 底腳 (dijiaoo) Place of residence: SHZ c8
dilao 底老 (diliao) Wife: DADIAN 352
dileiqian 低劣錢 (dileihqialn) See dengyouqian
dili 帝里 (diliii) Capitol: DXX 126.12
diliu 逸流 (diliul) To transport a criminal under escort to a distant place: YQX 6.8. Also liudi ～～, liuzhu ～～
diliu'[de] 低留的,～留得,的留～ (diliulde) 1. To hold up; suspend in air 2. To turn around, revolve: YQX 873.1. 3. On tenterhooks; with one' s heart in one' s mouth: WB 585.8. 4. Slick, sly: YQX 972.3. Also diliu'[zh'e] ～著
diliuliu 低溜溜,～流流 (diliuliiul) Spinning in the air: DXX 42.9
diliuliu pupu 低溜溜撲撲 (diliuliiul pupu) See diliuliu
diliupu 低溜,～留～～流～ (diliulupu) Falling: WB 292.16. Also diliuliu pupu ～～～～

diliulzhe 低溜著 (diliulzhe) See diliuliu'de
Dilu 的盧 (dilul) Name of Liu Bei's horse
dinian 迪年 (dinian) Capitol: MZJ 98.1

dipu 地鋪 (dihpu) Territory, domain: YQX 603.11
diqian 低錢 (diquialn) Small change: YQX 1315.2
diqie 低趄 (diqueh) Slumped over in a drunken stupor: DXX 72.3
diqing quyi 低情曲意 (diquing quyih) Tactfully reticent to speak: WB 68.15
dishi 的是 (dilish) Truly, really: YQX 1399.15
dishi 的實 (dilshil) 1. Genuine, reliable: ZZXY 78.5. 2. Truly: WB 874.13
disi'li 抵死裏 (disili) 1. To persevere, persist: WB 811.7. 2. Persistently, steadfastly:
disibian _discount (dihsibian) To become engaged (hand the silk whip): YQX 1550.17

disongfu _discount (dihsohngfu) See diyunfu

ditou _discount (diltoul) See toudi

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

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

. dixiu _discount (dihxieh) See .dixiu
dixiu _discount (dihxieh) See .dixiu dixie

dixiexie _discount (dihxiexieh) See .dixiu
dixiu _discount (dihxieh) See .dixiu dixie

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

dian _discount (diahn) Outskirts of town: WB 117.20

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

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

dian _discount (diahn) 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

. dian _discount (diahn) See dianti

dizhi _discount (dizul) See also duzhi

dizii _discount (dihzii) 1. Courtesan (like the geisha, trained in her craft, versus the naor 


dizii _discount (dihzii) 2. Whore: YQX 142.17. 3. Dao/Budd. Acolyte, novice.

dizii _discount (dihzii) Whoreson: YQX 1662.20. Also zhizi hailer


duitsu _discount (dizul) Good friends sharing the same bed: DXX 156.2
dianfan mianpi 顚面皮 (dianfan mianpipi) To avert the eyes (to avoid acknowledging a person): MZJ 258.12

dianhou 向后 (dianhouh) Rear guard: WB 70.4

dian’jia 店家 (dianjia) See dian xiaoer[ge]

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

dianlai 捋髪 (dianlai) See shanlai

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

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

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

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

dianxie 点穴 (dianxieh) See dianyin

dianyi 點一 点二 (dianyi diannr) One of the most, one of the best: YQX 207.11

dianyin 点眼 (dianyinh) To stamp the foot in frustration or distress (= dunzu yingzi 垫足哭泣): WB 281.17

Also dianxie 点穴, dianxie 点穴, dianxie 点穴, dianxie 点穴, dianxie 点穴, dianxie 点穴, dianxie 点穴, dianxie 点穴, dianxie 点穴

dianyue 点月 (dianyue) See dianmiao

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

dianzheng 點征 (dianzheng) 1. To break: YQX 931.16. Also dianzheng 點征. 2. To suffer financial loss: YQX 1417.11

dianzhi huazi 點字子 (dianzhihuazi) See diaoaoaoke

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

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

diao 掉 (diao) Elegant, pretty: DXX 18.1

diao 鳥 屎, 屎 屎 (diao) 1. Penis: WB 683.9; prick: WB 293.11. 2. Goddamned, fucking, cursed: WB 295.19. See also tui 推, 推, 推
diao-aoke 鈥鶲 (diaoaoke) Genius, a bold man of high aspirations; a valedictorian appointed to high office: YQX 555.14. Also diao-aoren ～～人, diao-aoshou ～～手, diao-aoshou ～～手

diao-aoren 鈥鶲人 (diaoaoren) See diao-aoke

diao-aoshou 鈥鶲手 (diaoaoshou) See diao-aoke

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

diaochang 喘場 (diaochang) To conclude a scene with verse or dialogue (may introduce a scene to follow): MZJ 231.10
diaoci 雕刻,调～(diaohch) 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 刁鑽～瞪～瞪 (diaodehng) To create a disturbance: YQX 36.11

diaofa 調發 (diaohfa) To assign; dispatch: MZJ 104.8. Also diaofan ～祀

diaofan 調祀 (diaohfahn) See diaofa

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

diaogua 吊掛 (diaohguah) Decorative wall hanging: YQX 411.3

diao[guai] 刁拐 (diaohguai) 1. To kidnap: MZJ 108.1. 2. To seduce: YQX 342.2

diaogu 調鬼,掉～(diaohguil) To play tricks, make mischief: WB 117.3

diaohou 掉喉 (diaohhoul) See diashé

diaohuang 調黃 (diaohhuang) To lie: YQX 1203.5

diaojian 調侃 (diaohjian) Stupid: YQX 887.15

diaojue 刁倔,～倔,～決,调～(diaojuel) 1. Fierce, defiant, bold: DXX 39.4. 2. Rude: YQX 1665.6

diaokan 調侃 (diaohkaan) See tiaofan and tiaokan

diaokao bengba 吊拷綁扒 (diaokhao bengba) See bengba diaokao

diaokao bengpa 吊拷綁爬 (diaokhao bengpa) See bengpa diaokao

diaokao pengba 吊拷綁扒 (diaokhao pengba) See pengba diaokao

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

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

diaonong 調弄 (diaohnohng) To scheme; also, tricky: YQX 1407.7
diaozuan 雕鑽 (diaozuan)  拙劣, 蠢, 蠢人: LU 607

diaozui 掉嘴 (diaozui)  See diaoshe

die

die 选 (die) 1. To be equal to, be as much as: LZY 14.1. 2. Equivalent to 'de or 'di: WB 13.2.
'die 选 (die)  Meaningless prefix preceding certain words: YQX 229.3. See 'dieban
'diepe 选配, 'diekuai 选快
die 爸 (die)  Servant’s address to the master: YQX 842.6
'dieban 选配, 稂 (dieban) 1. To arrange, manage: YQX 354.14. 2. To raise funds: YQX 1253.9 (die is a meaningless prefix)
diebude 选不得, ~的 (diebude) To lack the time; also, too late to (like 来不及): WB 339.13
dieda 跌打, ~大 (dieda) To fight with the fists: YQX 840.10
diefa 品发 (diefa) To issue a document to transfer a person under armed escort: YQX 1518.3 (die is a meaningless prefix)
diejiao 跌脚, 蹦 (diejiao) To stamp the feet: WB 944.10. Also diezu 足
'diekuai 选快 (diekuai) To do something to the point of satisfaction: YQX 166.6 (die is a meaningless prefix)
die'le dan'de banjiu 跌了弹的班鸠 (diele dahnde banjiu) No outcome, no fruition (a pigeon whose eggs have broken; dan = 蛋): YQX 197.19
'diepe 选配 (diepe) To transfer a prisoner under escort: YQX 1518.3 (die is a meaningless prefix)
diepu 堆撈 (diepu) To apply facial powder or makeup: YQX 540.5
.dieviexie 选屑, 跌 ~, 跌鱘鱘 (dieviexie) See .dixiu dieviexie
dieixin 选暹, 跌 ~ (dieixin) See dianyin
dieyin 跌宴, 选宴 (dieyin) See dianyin
diezhu 跌足 (diezhu) See diejiao
ding

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 定当 (dingdang) Troublesome, vexatious: WB 130.6. See also tingdang
.dingding dangdang 丁丁当当, 咚叮噹叮 鑼 (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 虚 and dingjiao ~ 揹

dingji pumou 定計,  鋪謀 (dingji pumou) See pumou dingji

dingjiao 定挾 (dingjiao) See dinghai

dinglao 頂老, 聰 (dinglao) 1. Prostitute, sing-song girl: PJJ 110.2. 2. Male servant in a brothel: YSC 1486

ding'laofr 头 (dinglaor) Head: MZJ 335.10. Also dingmen ～門. See also 'lao

dingmen 清門 (dingmen) See ding 'lao[']
dingni 定擬 (dingni) See nidng

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

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

dingnii 虚 (dingnii) See dingnii

dingque 頂缺 (dingque) See dinggang
dingtai 鼎丞 (dingtail) Chief minister of state, prime minister: HUJI III 19.10

ding[wu] 定物 (dingwuh) See ding (1)

dingxue 釘靴 (dingxue) Hobnailed shoes to prevent slipping in wet weather: YQX 200.4

dingyi maer丁一卯二 (dingyi maaoerh) True and accurate: YQX 115.9. Also dingyi queer ～～確～，diyi queer 的～確～

dingyi queer 丁一卯二 (dingyi queherh) See dingyi maer

ding”ze shitoujin zou 頂着尿頭巾走 (dingzhe shiitouljiin zoou) Cuckold (go out wearing a shitty headcovering: YQX 230.21

dingzhen xuma 頂針繩麻～遛～～，～真～～ (dingzhen xuhmal) Literary game of linking lines of verse, in which each line begins with a repeat of the last character of the preceding line: YQX 1260.15. Also xuma ～～，xuma dingzhen ～～～～

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

diu 丢 (diu) To strike: WB 897.4

diu 飄 (diu) 1. To throw away (=丟): WB 274.18. 2. To brandish; also, strike a blow: LZY 56.1. 3.To emit a cry: WB 375.16

diucri momo 丢抹，趴趴～～ (diudiu mohmoh) See diumo

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

diufeng 飄風 (diufeng) Love-crazed: WB 351.11

diujiuez’ 丢捲子 (diujiueez) To kick (of animals: jue =捲): YQX 47.6

diuliu 丢流 (diuliu) Quick turn of the eyes: DADIAN 226

diulun chepao 丢輪扯炮 (diulun chepaol) Fig. To lie; boast, brag, show off: WB 117.3

diumo 丢抹，趴～ (diuomo) 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 ～～，～趴，diudiu momo ～～～～～，趴趴～～，momo diudiu ～～～～～，～趴趴～～

dong

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

dongbobo 凍剥剥 (dohngboboho) Chilled to the bone: YK 49.15

dongcao 動操 (dohngcao) To play musical compositions: WB 283.10

dongee 動側 (dohnggeh) To move: YQX 562.3

dongcici 凍刺刺 (dohngcicih) See dong-qinqin

dongdan 動撼 (dohngdahn) To move, stir (dan =撼): WB 73.4

dongdong 撥撥 (dongdong) See tongtong

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

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

Donghuang 東皇 (donghuahung) See Dongjun

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

Dongjun 東君 (dongjun) God of spring: YQX 852.12. Also Donghuang ～皇，Qingdi 青帝
Dongli

Dongli 洞里 (dohnglii) Dao. Dwelling place of gods and immortals: WB 68.2

donling 冬凌, 凍 (dongliing) Ice; icicles: YQX 484.15

donliu 東流 (dongliul) Irretrievable: YQX 1257.16

donlulu 冷碌碌 (dohngluhluh) See dongqin

donqian 東錢 (dongqian) See changqian

donqin 冷欽欽 (dohngqin) Shivering from numbing cold: WB 117.19. Also dongceci ~刺刺, dongliulu ~碌碌

donsei 東司 (dongsei) Privy: ZXZY 55.8

donqiang xingzheng 凍行病證, ~ ~ ~ 症 (dohngtian xingzheng) See tianxing

donqiang xingzhenghou 凍行症候, ~ ~ ~ 症 (dohngtian xingzhenghou) See tianxing

Dongting chunse 洞庭春色 (dohngtling chunseh) See Chunse

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

donxing zhenghou 凍行症候 (dohngxing zhenghou) See tianxing

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

dou

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

dou 鳥 (douh) All (=都): WB 83.14

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

doubaicao 鬍百草 (dohngbaicaao) See doucao

doucao 鬍草, 鬍 (dohngcao) Competitive game with plants and grasses which young girls play at the Duanwu festival: WB 83.15. Also doubaicao ~百 ~
douchengguai 需成乖 (douachelengguai) To become abruptly obstinate: CSD 23.2

douda 肥搭, ~答 (douda) 1. Winding, twisting (road): YQX 898.10. 2. Obstinate, difficult to deal with: YQX 211.19. Also doudou dada ~ ~ ~
dou'[de] 肥地, ~底, ~的, 斗, ~ (doude) Suddenly, abruptly (dou=陡): WB 83.7. Also doudun陡頓

doudou dada 肥肥搭搭 (doude dada) See douda

doudun 陡頓 (doudun) See dou'[de]
douguan 都管 (douguan) See douguan

doujue 斗絶 (douju) Steep, precipitous (dou=陡): YQX 753.4

doulong 肥龍 (doulong) See doulng

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

doune[de] 陡的 (doune[de]) 1. Suddenly; without warning: DXX 119.8. 2. Simply; by far: YQX 144.18. Also doudun ~

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

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

doushua 闕要, 閹, ~ (doushua) To jest, joke: YQX 231.20

dousou 抻掃, 斗撇, 斗數, ~搬, ~ (dousou) 1. To arouse, stimulate, excite: WB 5.13. 2. To display; perform: WB 25.17. Variant: 閹. 3. To shake, tremble: YQX 1344.8. Also dousoo 搬挾, 哆嗦

dousou fengkuang 抻掃風狂 (dousoo fengkuang) To display wild antics: DXX 21.2

douyidou 毛一頭 (douyidou) “Hair-of-the-dog” : YQX 103,9

dou[yin] 鬍引, 斗, ~ (douyiin) To tempt, beguile (dou=陡): WB 285.18

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

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dou[yin] 鬍引, 斗, ~ (douyiin) To tempt, beguile (dou=陡): WB 285.18

Douzhuan Shenheng 斗轉參横 (douzhuaan shenhelng) Late in the night
when the Big Dipper handle tilts toward the constellation Shen: CSD 63.8

**Douzhuan tianhui** 斗轉天回 (douzhuanzhuan tianhui) Fig. Turbulent  changes (usually with haiye shanyao 海沸山摇): HUJI III 5.10

douzi 斗子 (douzui) Granary clerks: YQX 35.4
douzui 払嘴 (douzui) See liaozi

du 度 (du) To transmit sound: YQX 1225.9

du 肚 (du) Stomach (= 肚): YQX 1505.2

duba[er] 都把兒 (dubaaier) See badu[er]
dubie 購暴 = 彊 (dubie) To become enraged: YQX 887.13
duce 都尉 (duche) See dukeng

dudang 購當, 購~ (duadaang) To ward off; impede; confront: DXX 40.6. Also dangdu ~ ~ ~
dudie xionggao, yabu exing 胸膛 胸 高鴨步鶴行 (duhdiel xionggao yabuh elxing) To waddle along in a pretentious fashion: YQX 217.20

dudou 購斗 (duduou) To contend with, fight with: YQX 514.1

duomo 烏篠 購~ (duomoang) To ward off; impede; confront: DXX 40.6. Also dangdu ~ ~ ~

dudou nan nan 烏篠 嘈囁 (duhduu nahnaln) ceaseless jabber, chatter: YQX 259.14. Also nan nan duu ~ ~ ~
duguan 都管 (duguan) A factotum: YQX 156.7
dujiaogui 獨嚼鬼 (duljiaoguui) See shan-xiao

**Du Kang** 杜康 (duh kang) Wine (which Du Kang is said to have invented): YQX 730.3
dukeng 都坑 (dukeng) Privy, night soil-pit: ZXZY 178.12. Also duke ~ 廁

dukongmu 都孔目 (dukoongmu) See kongmu
duli 門禁 (dulil) See shil'zhe

dulu 都碌 (dulu) See lulu
duma 獨磨 (duma) See dumo
dumo 獨磨, ~末, ~抹, ~寞, 獨, ~, 獨篋, 獨都~ (dumu) To dilly-dally; pace back and forth: YQX 441.16, DXX 66.5. Also dadumo 打獨磨, da-xue 打雪~ , dudu momo (in all possible variant writings), duma ~ 末, tuo 爆~

**Du Sheng** 都省 (dusheeng) See Dutang, Sheng
dushi 皆是, 購~ (duushi) See [bu]dushi

dusu 獨速 (dusu) Sound of horses' hooves: DADIAN 420

dusu 獨速,~篋篋 都~ (duusu) Shivering, shaking: WB 930.20

dutang 都堂 (dutalng) Office of the prime minister (shangshusheng 尚書省, the highest executive department in the land): YQX 146.14
duzhan 購戰 (duzhahn) To do battle: YQX: 661.19
duzhi 都知 (duzhi) See dianduzhi
duzi 都子 (duzii) Beggar: YQX 373.19

duan
duanbai 短陌 (duanbaai) See changqian
duan bu'juju cuu 短不獨獨促促 (duaan buhujulj cuuhu) See duan'guu

duanchang 断場 (duanchaang) Hunting grounds: YQX 405.10

duanchu 断出 (duanchu) To deliver the final speech, poem, or couplet at the close of a drama. See also xiaduan 下~
duandao'r 短道兒 (duandaohhr) Sly scheme, trap: YQX 536.16

duan'de 端的~ (duande) 1. Really, truly: YQX 1501.20. 2. The facts, the actual situation: YQX 4.20. Also duanshi ~ 實
duan'dezuo 端的左 (duandezuo) Truly not right: DXX 86.4

duan'guqi 短古取 (duanguqu) Very short, brief: YQX 889.4. Also duan'zulii～卒律, duan'jucu～局促,～溺促, duan bu'juju cucu～不溺溺促促

duanhe 断合 (duanhe) Ordered by law (versus by choice: 配合): YQX 1264.6

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

duanjie 短接 (duanjie) To fight at close quarters (abbreviation of duanbing xiangjie 短兵接): THS 231.5

duanjucu 短局促～溺～ (duanjucu) See duan'guqu

duanlu'de 短路的 (duanlu de) Robbers who blockade roads to waylay travelers: MZJ 584.11

duanmai 短买 (duanmai) See maidian

duanmo 短陌 (duanmo) See changqian

duanqian 短钱 (duanqian) See changqian

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

duanqing 短情 (duanqing) To transfer; banish: YQX 776.5

duanyu 古yu concluding speech of a drama: MZJ 81.12

duantan 短款 (duantan) To transfer; banish: YQX 776.5

duanshi 端室 (duanshi) See duan 'de

duansong 断送 (duansong) 1. To send away: DXX 122.12. 2. To finish off, destroy; perish: YQX 38.2. 3. To send off (a) a bride with dowry: YQX 847.10; (b) a funeral cortège: YQX 1511.2. 4. A musical piece used as an interlude or a finale: DXX 1.9

duantouxiang 断头香 (duantouxiang) Budd. Ill-omened offering (brings ill fortune in a future life): YQX 1254.21

duanwen 断纹 (duanwen) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (refers to the pattern of cracks in the lacquer finish): WB 183.14

duanshi 端视,～相 (duanshi) 1. To consider carefully, be cautious: YQX 86.19. 2. Dignified, sedate, prudent: WB 264.8. See also dianxiang "安～"

duaxing 短幸,～侷,～行 (duanxing) Immoral; evil; also, improper behavior: MZJ 641.9. Also xingduan～侷,～行～

duanyu 断语 (duanyu) Concluding speech of a drama: MZJ 81.12

duanshizau 短卒律 (duanzuulih) See duan'guqu

dui 今

dui'dang 对当 (duidang) To reply, respond to: YQX 1165.18. See also kan 'dang

duidie 推跌 (duidie) To beat the breast and stamp the feet in anguish (die= 椅): YANG I 210, 5020

duidie 对垒 (duidie) See duiyuan

duihuan 付还 (duihuan) To repay double the amount owed: YQX 1499.9

duihuangrang 堆黄壤 (duihuangrang) To bury in the earth: HUJI III 29.n.2

duimen 对门 (duimen) 1. A match; a mate: WB 82.18. 2. Equal in status: YQX 1030.15

duiming 对命 (duiming) To pay with one’s life: LAN 74

duiqingci 对情词 (duiqingci) To accuse in court: YQX 634.1

duitou 对头 (duitou) See toudi

duituo 对脱 (duituo) To expose, lay bare: YQX 1284.16

duixiang 对向 (duixiang) A mate, a match: MDT 156.1

duiya 堆雅 (duiya) Jet-black tresses: YQX 710.6

duiyuan 对圆 (duiyuan) Two armies arrayed for battle: WB 527.9. Also duidie～垒

duiizi 程嘴 (duizi) A rice-husking pestle: MZJ 722.9
dun

dun 辰, 瞳, 睛, 頃 (dun)  1. To strike forcefully: WB 49.9.  2. To throw forcefully to the ground; stomp on the ground (= 撞): YQX 645.12.  3. To gobble up, gulp down (= 吞): WB 117.5
dun 傾 (dun)  To simmer (slang for sexual excitement; = 捲): GHQ 299 n56. See also honglu, zhitangping
dunbukai 傾不開 (dunbuhkai)  Cannot force open (a furrowed brow, a frown): DXX 93.9
dunhulu shuaimashao 敦葫蘆摔馬杓 (dunhulu shuamaishaol)  To smash things in a rage (a gourd dipper and a wooden ladle; household items): YQX 547.13
dunsa 擡撒 (dunsa)  To toss and turn: MZJ 78.12
dunshuai 敷摔 (dunshuai)  To beat, smash: DXX 96.n.43. Also dunshuo ~ 捲
dunshuo 敷捲 (dunshuh) See dunshuai
dunta 撚塌 (dunhta) See tunta
dunzuo 敷坐 (dunzuh)  A pratfall: YQX 77.16

duo

duo 趿 (duo)  To withdraw (= 多): WB 281.10
duo 幾 (duo)  1. To lay bare: WB 261.8.  2. To hang down: DXX 13.5
duobo 幾剝 (duobo) See baotan
duocai[jun] 多才俊 (duocaijun)  Darling! (intimate, to a boyfriend): YQX 336.7  Also junduocai ~～～～

duoceng[jing] 多曾經 (duocening)  In the past: YANG I 199
duodaxiao 多小 (duodaxiao)  (Rhetorical) how, how very: DXX 88.7
duofen 多分 (duofen)  See duoguan
duogan 多敢 (duogan)  See duoguan
duoguan 多管 (duoguan)  Most likely, probably: WB 124.8. Also duofen ~ 分, duogan ~ 敢, duoyin ~ 因, duoying ~ 應, duozan ~ ~, ~ ~, duoze ~ 則, douguan ~ ~  肩 (duoijian)  Shoulders heaving: DXX 14.8
duojiào 多嬌 (duojiào)  1. Pretty girl  2. Darling! (man’ s intimate address for a beloved): WB 190.1
duoluo 多罗 (duolu)  L. Clever, smart (from Sanskrit tara meaning “eyes”): YQX 35.5.  2. Careless, thoughtless, negligent: YQX 171.6
duolu 堕落 (duolu)  To hold up, delay, impede: WB 21.14
duqi chegu 契祈扯鼓 (duqi cheegu)  To win a victory: YRZJ 75.10. Also chegu duqi 請 ~ ~
duoshao shihao 多少是好 (duoshao shihhao)  How wonderful!!: CLS 221.8
duosuo 擦梭 (duosuo) See dousou (3)
dutif' r zuoyankan 擦梯兒著眼看 (dutif' r zuolyaankahn)  See cuanduan'de shang' le gan

duoyin 多因 (duoyin)  See duoguan
duoying 多應 (duoyihing)  See duoguan
duozan 多咱, 多咱 (duozahn)  See duoguan
duoze 多則 (duozel)  See duoguan

duozhang 嘈張 (duozhang)  Loquacious: CHUANQI 70.19
duozuan 多赚 (duolzuahn) See chuoquan
E

epu dengrui 峨撲燈蕊 (elpu dengrui) Fig. To be responsible for one's own demise (a moth flying into a candle flame)

eshi 阿屎 (eshii) To defecate; YQX 391.19

etang 將槓 (ehtaang) To handle in an ill-intentioned or underhanded manner; WB 11.8

etou'r 惡頭兒 (ehtoulr) Odious task; YQX 941.2

ewai 阿~ (ewaih) See ewei

ewei 詡未 (elweih) Hello! (greeting or call to attract attention); ZXZY 13.3. Also ewai 阿~

ewen 惡紋,~文 (ehweln) Facial lines extending from the nostrils to the corners of the mouth (indicating the fate of starving to death): YQX 866.19

exijian 鼎濟蠱,~蠱 (exijiaan) Originally a kind of silk, juan 绢, used for calligraphy and painting, and later for paper; YQX 707.14

exinxin 惡訊,惡唬唬 (ehinxinx) See ehenhen

eyan 延延,~延 (elyaln) 1. To put off, procrastinate; YQX 641.11. 2. Slowly. Also ee yanyan ~ ~

eyan 詡言 (elualn) See huyan hanyu

eyan huangyu 詡言謊語 (elualn huangyuu) See huyan hanyu

eyan keyu 詡言謊語 (elualn kehyuu) See huyan hanyu

eyinyin 惡噎噎 (ehinyin) See ehenhen

Eyunge 邵雲歌 (ehyunge) Songs of the Eyun Society (Eyunshe ~ ~ 社, a singing society during Song times); MZJ 9.2

ezangpi 惡賊皮 (ehzpil) Bully, hoodlum; YQX 34.12

ezao 惡躁 (ehzaoh) Hateful, loathsome; YQX 787.19
ezha 恶咤,恶咤 (ezhah) See echa
ezhazha 恶札札 (ezhalzhah) See echa
ezhi 恶耻 (ezhizhi) To give offense, insult: YQX 1523.17
e'zhisha 恶支沙,~ ~煞,~ ~ 殴 (ezhishah) Stern, fierce appearance: YQX 1403.16. See also zhisha ~ ~

en
ezi duozhu 恶紫夺朱 (ezhii duolzhu) Prox. Evil triumphs over good: WB 321.2

enguan 恩官 (enguan) See Entai
enlin 恩霑 (enlinh) See ennian
ennian 恩念 (enniahn) Kindness, favor, grace: YQX 405.17. Also enlin ~ 贸
entai 恩台 (entai) Polite address for an official: MDT 227.16. Also enguan ~ 贸 or enxiang ~ 相
enxiang 恩相 (enxiang) See entai
enyin 恩荫 (enyihin) Imperial patronage to assist the progeny of high officials to prepare for the civil service examinations: THS 205.1

er
er 児 (erl) Woman’s reference to herself: WB 14.8. Also er'jia ~ 家
erbei 耳背 (erbeih) See erbi
erbi 耳闭 (erbih) Deaf: YQX 466.3. Also erbei ~ 背
erfu 兒夫 (erful) Your father; my husband: YQX 1666.11. Also er'jia fuqi ~ 家 ~ 堪
erger 二哥 (erger) Employee or assistant in a shop or tavern (like dianxiaoe) 看小 二): DXX 5.2

ergen qingjing 耳根清浄 (eergen qingjih) 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 (erhuihiz) Dark arts; heterodox practices: YQX 1329.15
er'jia 兒家 (erljia) I: YQX 404.2. See also er
er'jia fuqi 兒家夫壻 (erljia fixuh) See erfu
erjing 二淨 (erjihng) Subcategory of the comic-cum-villain jing 浮 role type (male or female) in Yuan dramas. See also jing
ermao 二毛 (ermaoh) Hair turned grey: YFG 212.12
ernan 兇男 (ernalh) A male child: PPJ 190.2
eren 耳恁 (erchn) See eryin
ernii fuqi 兒女夫妻 (ernii fuhih) 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): MZ 210.9. See also erre yantiao
erre yantiao 耳熱眼跳 (eerreh yaantiao) Ears burning and eyelids twitching
ersan 二三 (ersan) Irresolute, vacillating: DADIAN 14
ersi 二四 (ersih) To act or speak rashly without forethought or consideration: DXX 89.3
erxiao erxi 耳消耳息 (eerxiao eerxil) To hear news: YQX 168.11
eryan'r dangbude humao 耳熟能不倒的胡帽 (eryahn dangbuhdel hullmaoh) Prox. Small things have limited use (ear muffs are less warm than a felt hat)
eryn 耳啞 (eryihn) To whisper: WB 820.11. Also ernen ~ 恨, eryu ~ 語
eryu 耳語 (eryuuh) See eryin
fa

fa 罰 (fal) To issue (= 發): YQX 1510.15
fabei 發背 (fabeih) To have boils on the back: YQX 1598.2
faben 法本 (faabeen) Budd. Head priest: WB 271.15
face 發策 (faceh) Examination paper: DXX 125.15
facun 發村 (facun) To act boorish; lose one's temper: YQX 1254.9
fafu 發付 (fafuh) 1. To happen to; also, manage (get along): WB 268.16. 2. To deal with (an offender): YQX 1661.19. 3. To flare up; also, vent (anger): YQX 91.16
faji 發跡, -迹, -積 (faji) To rise from humble position to power and fortune: MDT 3.9. Also falu 樂
fajia 法駕 (faajiah) Imperial standard bearers: CSD 157.2
fajiu 法酒 (fajiju) 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 發祿 (faluh) See faji
faman 發暗 (faman) To spend money
faqian 發遣 (faaqian) To punish, deal with an offender: YQX 1668.19
faqie zaodenglou 發匾號登樓 (faqieh zaodengloul) To display scholarly erudition: MZJ 292.11

faquan 法詮 (faquan) Legal statute: HUJI III 99.2
fashang zhiguan 髮上指冠 (falsohng zhiguan) Hair bristles and lifts the cap; also, extreme anger: MZJ 443.5
fasong 發送 (fasoing) To send off, send away; also, bury the dead: YQX 640.8
fasuan 法算 (faausedn) Budd. Years of age: WB 641.8

fan

fan 翻 (fan) 1. To stitch with thread: YQX 197.8. 2. On the contrary: LZY 2.5
Fanbu 騎部 (fanbu) Military units made up of tribes of Western Shanxi: DXX 38.4
fanchang 泛常 (fanchang) Usual, ordinary: YYCD 466
fanchu 奉執 (fanchuh) To worry, be anxious (chu = 憂): WB 110.9
fandui 奉對 (fanduih) To challenge as opponent; also, an adversary: DADIAN 171
fanfuyn 反覆陰陽相 (fanfuyn) See fan[yin] fuyin
fanhunxiang 返魂香 (fanhunxiang) Ointment made from the fanhun tree, which revives the dead: CSD 123.13. Also fanjingxiang - 靈
fanjiangji 反將計 (fanjiangjih) Strategy of sowing discord and distrust among enemies: YQX 1172.6
fanjingxiang 返精香 (fanjingxiang) See fanhunxiang
fanshou shiyu, heshou shiyun 翻手是雨合手是雲 (fanshou shiyu heshou shiyun) Everchanging (human affections)
fansu jiamen 番宿家門 (fansu jiameln) Families of the imperial bodyguard: YQX 407.13
fanteng 翻騰, 番 - (fantelng)  1. To perform innovatively: CLS 227.11  2. To change form, transform: DADIAN 825

fanxu 煩絮 See xufan

fan[yin] fuyin 反陰復陰, 逸 - - - , 亦 - (faanyiln fuhuyln) Unfavorable prognostication (usually for marriages): WB 89.15. Also fanyinyao - 吾，fanfuyin - - - , 返覆吟

fanyinyao 反吟吟(faanyilnyaol) See fan[yin] fuyin

fanyou[bang] 犯由榜 (fahnyoulbaang) See fanyou[pai]

fanyou[pai] 犯由牌 (fahnyoulpail) Plaque hung around a prisoner’s neck stating his crime: YQX 635.8. Also fanyou[bang] - - 榜

fan’z 泛子 (fahnz) See xiaoli[ r]

fanzhang 翻掌 (fanzhaang) A thing easily done: WB 324.9

fanzuo 番做 (fanzuoh) To be the opposite of the normally expected: MZJ 199.4

fang

fang-ai 妨礙 (falngaih) Calamity, disaster: YQX 646.3

fangben 方本 (fangbeen) Medical prescription; a book of medical prescriptions: DXX 17.3

fangcan 放参 (fahngcan) To meet officially with subordinates or guests: WB 362.20

fangdai 放代 (fahngdaai) To be up to no good; also, fool around with women: YQX 1123.21

fangdang 放當 (fahngdaang) To show disrespect to elders or superiors (dang = 慣): YQX 99.7

fangdui 放得罪 (fahngduih) See pipai dingdui

fang-ersi 放二四 (fahngersih) To act recklessly or impulsively: DXX 1.5

fangfeng 放風 (fahngfeng) See jianfeng

fanggao[pai] 放告牌 (fahnggaohpai) To proclaim the court open for hearing grievances: YQX 568.2

fangguai 放乖 (fahngguai) To engage in cunning and deceit: YQX 1516.12

fangheai 方何礙 (fahngheaih) No matter; what harm is there? (fang = 妨): WB 989.17

fangjie 放解 (fahngjie) To allow redemption of a pawned item: YQX 1597.10. Also fangshu ~ 傳

fangjingshen 放精神 (fahngjingsheln) To rouse oneself: YQX 1506.4

fangan 房產 (fahnglan) Dowry, trousseau: WB 273.18. Also lianfang ~

fanglie 放利 (fahnglieh) To solicit, petition: MZJ 113.3

fangliepie 放劣 撥 (fahngliehpie) To be irritable; also, short-tempered

fangmengzheng 放懶 播 (fahngmelngzheng) To act headstrong or willful: YQX 565.11

fangmian 放見 (fahngmian) To absolve of guilt and release from custody: YQX 643.7. Also fangshe ~ 捨

fangmian 放免 (fahngmiaan) To absolve of guilt and release from custody: YQX 643.7. Also fangshe ~ 捨

fangmin 房錢 (fahngmiln) Rent (coins on a cord, a general expression for money): DXX 11.11

fangmo 房墨 (fahngmuoh) Model examination essay: THS 190.14

fangpo 放泼 (fahngpo) To be unreasonable; also, make a scene: YQX 1027.14

fangqing 芳卿 (fahngqing) My darling!: WB 288.2

fangqiu 防秋 (fahngqiu) Period in autumn for defending the borders from barbarian invasions (when horses were in the best condition): THS 131.8

fangsha 妨殺 (fahngsha) To kill, cause a death: YQX 581.15

fangshe 放 捨 (fahngshee) See fangmian
fangsheng  方勝 克 (fangshehng)  Paper (letters, poems) folded in an interlocking water chestnut shape: WB 288.7
fangshi 放矢 (fahngshii)  To defecate (矢 is a euphemism for屎): WB 801.9
fangshu 放水 (fahngshuihoo)  To release a prisoner for toilet privileges: YQX 643.4
fangsong 防送 (fangsongh)  To transport a prisoner under armed escort: WB 349.5
fangtou 房頭 (fangtoul)  Household; also, branch of a family: WB 753.10
fangtou'bulie 房頭不劣 (fangtoul buhlii)  See fangtou'bulii
fangtou'bulii 房頭不律 (fangtoulbuhlii)  Stubborn; belligerent: YQX 43.19. Also fangtou'bulie ～～劣, bulie fangtou ～劣 ～～, bulitou ～～～
fangxian 放閒, ～ 間 (fangxialn)  To forget: YQX 1658.14
fangxiang 方響 (fangxialh)  Sixteen-stone chimes: CSD 61.2
fangxiong 方雄 (fangxiong)  See kongfangxiong
fangxu 方酢 (fangxuu)  Fine wine: LIDAI I 562
fangyuan 方園 (fangyuah)  Coin (round with a central square hole): YQX 890.8
fangzhang 方丈 (fangzhangh)  Budd. Monastery; living quarters of the abbot: WB 267.3
fangzheng 方止, 坊 (fangzhengh)  Local constable or sheriff: YQX 564.13
Fangzhou 方州 (fanzhoo)  Earth (versus Heaven): YFG 50.13

fei

feicuiqing 翡翠青 (feicuihqing)  Blue-black eyebrows: YQX 90.12
feiji 匪妓 (feijih)  Prostitute: YQX 151.21
feijie 飛捷 (feijjiel)  Swift report of a military victory
feilingqi 非令器 (feilingqih)  Good-for-nothing
feima qingqiu 肥馬輕裘 (feimalaa qingqiu)  Life in comfort and luxury: YQX 203.4
feiqing 飛慶 (feiqing)  Fig. Successful graduate (the carps): YCJ 30.23
feirao hongliang 飛繞虹梁 (feirao hongliang)  Resonance of melodious music: CSD 72.6
feishi 坐石 (feishih)  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 同疑 (feituiqiao)  Worthy of consideration or deliberation: THS 77.6
feiwang 飛亡 (feiwahn)  Sun or moon: YCJ 26.24
feiwei 非為 (feiweih)  Unprincipled acts: YQX 402.11. Also huwei
feiyi 菲易 (feiyih)  Common or inferior in quality: WB 68.2
feiyi zouquan 飛鷹走犬 (feiyi zouquaan)  The hunt; also, to hunt: WB 42.12

fen
fendian 粉甸 (feendiahn) Snowy landscape: YQSC I 573
fending 分定 (fehndihng) Lot in life, destiny: WB 292.11
fenfu 分付 (fenfuh) 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 (feehel malsuh) 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 (fenjehpail) Dividing line between the living and the dead: YQX 645.21
fenjing 分镜 (fenjiing) 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 (feenlaang) 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
fenllqian 分例钱 (fenliqialn) Money presented to a superior: CSD 184.11
fenling 分另 (fenliing) 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 分拍 (fenpai) To explain: MDT 199.10
fensu 分诉 (fensuh) See fenxi
fentou[‘r] 分头儿 (feentoulr) Actress; prostitute; woman of loose morals: YQX 1256.6
fentuaner 分圈儿 (feentualnerl) Woman; also, prostitute
fentuan’r 分圈儿 (feentualnr) Blossom, flower: DADIAN 546
fenxi 分细 (fenxih) To explain: YQX 1388.1. Also fensu～诉
fenxiangcong 分香囊 (fenxiangcolng) See cuihongxiang
fenxing boliang 分星摆两 (fenxing bo-liang) See fenxing baliang
fenyoutou 分油头 (fenyoutoul) Young girl: MDT 120.6
fenzhang 分张 (fenzhang) To separate; be separated: YQX 1553.13
fenzhe 分折 (fenzhe) To speak; explain (zhe = 折): LZY 20.9
fenzui 分嘴 (feenzuii) Clever, artful tongue: DADIAN 546
fengcuo 风措 (fengcuoh) Grace and charm: PPJ 196.9
fengdie 蜂蝶 (fengdiel) Fig. Lovers’ go-between; carriers of love messages (bees and butterflies): TCHS 114.6
feng-e 風額 (fengel) Woman’s head ornament: HUJI III 89.14
.fengfeng 逢逢 (fengfengel) See tongtong
feng[eng] mo[mo] 風風魔魔 (fengfeng molmol) Crazed; bewitched: DXX 8.7
Fengge Luantai 鳳閣鸞台 (fenggeluantaic) 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 (fenghuangchi) 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 (fenghuangji) Omen signaling the appearance of a sage (flocking of male and female phoenix): TCHS 1.8
fengji 風紀 (fengji) Prevailing law: TCHS 201.16
fengji 風疾 (fengji) Rheumatism:WB 92.12
fengjian 風箤 (fengjianh) Physiognomy: WB 809.12
fengjian tou 風尖頭 (fengjian tou) See fengtoujian
fengke 風珂 (fengke) Tinkling jade pendants on a horse’s bridle: DXX 61.14
fenglei 風雷 (fenglei) Spells of good or bad fortune: YQX 594.10
fengleixin 風雷信 (fengleixin) Meteoric career advancement: YQX 724.6
feng’li yangsi 風裏飄絲 (fenglialiangsi) Light, mincing gait of a prostitute (swaying strands of the weeping willow in the wind): YQX 142.6
Fenglinzhou 風麟洲 (fenglinzhou) See Lifengzhou
fengliuce 風流策 (fengliuced) Love letter: WB 288.19
fengliu shiguo 風流事過 (fengliu shiguoh) See fengliu zuiguog
fengliu tiaofa 風流調法 (fengliu tiaofa) The arts of love: WB 295.7
fengliu zuifan 風流罪犯 (fengliu zuifan) See fengliu zhiu
fengliu zuiguog 風流罪過 (fengliu zuiguog) 1. Flaw; spot; error 2. Frivolous or insignificant charges: YQX 48.7. Also fengliu zuifan — — 犯, fengliu shiguo — — 事 —
fengluan 風駕 (fengluan) Fig. Husband and wife: YCJ 1.5
fengmo jiubai 風魔九百, ~ ~ 白, ~ ~ 陌 (fengmol jiubai) To lose one’s senses, be out of one’s mind: DXX 107.4. (陌 probably pronounced bai)
fengmo jiumo 風魔九陌 (fengmol jiumo) See fengmo jiubai
fengpei 風旆 (fengpei) Pennant flown above a tavern: DXX 129.10
fengqian 風欠, ~ ~ 虚 (fengqian) Crazy-acting, demented; maddening; unpredictable: WB 13.2
fengqing 丰情 (fengqing) Manner, air, bearing: MZJ 497.1
fengse 風色 (fengse) See fengxin
fengtoujian 鳳頭尖 (fengtoujian) Ornamental shoes for bound feet (toes shaped like a phoenix head): MZJ 352.11. Also fengjian tou — —
fengtuan 風團 (fengtuan) Keenly sharp (of swords): YQX 1530.3
fengtuan[’r] 風團兒 (fengtuaner) Speed or force of a whirlwind: WB 38.7
fengxian 風憲 (fengxiahn) Rule, regulation: MDT 257.8
fengxin 風信 (fengxinh) Information, news; rumor: YQX 873.13. Also fengse~色
fengxu 風婿 (fengxuh) Son-in-law: MDT 220.14
fengxue jiudiantan 風雪酒店天 (fengxuee jiudiahntian) Bad weather keeps one in the tavern: YQX 457.1
fengyi longqi 風臆龍鬚 (fengyih lollngqil) Fig. A splendid horse (heart of a phoenix, mane of a dragon): PPJ 58.5
fengying fuyan 風影敷衍 (fengying fuyaan) To implicate another falsely: THS 25.2
fengyu 奉御 (fengyuh) Imperial guards: YQX 726.15
fengyue mingke 風月名珂 (fengyueh mingke) To live the gay life in the pleasure quarters (mingke 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 風雲 (fengyun) One’s lot in life, fortune: PPJ 5.1. See also longhu fengyunhui
fengzhang fengshi 風張風勢 (fengzhang fengshih) Insane acts or behavior: YQX 1336.14
Feng zhao 風沼 (fengzhaoa) Grand Imperial Secretariat Zhongshusheng 中書省: DXX 138.2
fengzhi 風紙 (fengzhii) Imperial mandate: THS 159.9
fengzhou 風味 (fengzhouh) Stone used for inksstones: PPJ 201.5
fengzi longsun 風子龍孫 (fengzii lollngsun) Imperial family of the Ming dynasty: THS 259.1

fou
fouyun 浮雲 (foulyuln) Fig. Change; instability: YQX 852.13

fugang 扶綱 (fulgang) To live by the rules of the cultivated gentleman, junzi 君子: HUJI III 28.7
fuhe 付合 (fuhhel) To look after, care for: YQX 1415.18

fuhua langrui 浮花浪蕊 (fulhua lahungrui) Fig. Prostitutes: YYCD 784

fujing 副浄,~靖,付~ (fuljihng) 1. Principal actor in the Jin dynasty yuanben (院本) face (outgrowth of the adjutant face canjuxi 參軍戲) 2. Comic-cum-villain (male or female) role type in Yuan drama, secondary to the jing 浈: YQX 1107.14. See also jing 浈

fulisou 扶犁叟 (fullisou) Elderly farmer: WB 61.18

fumo 副末,付~ (fulmoh) 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 蕃鶏 comic skit player): YQX 1500.20. See also mo

fumodi 副末底 (fulmodii) Servant: DADIAN 582

fumo kaichang 副末開場 (fulmoh kai-chaang) See biaomu

fumu[guan] 父母官 (fulmohguan) Form of address to the local governor: WB 635.17

funan 夫男 (funaln) Husband: YQX 260.18

funeng 副能,甫~,付~ (fulnelng) See bufuneng

funeng mingye 甫能明夜 (fulnelng milingye) Wee hours just before dawn

fupan 府判 (fulpan) Assistant to a magistrate: YQX 717.2

fupen buzhao taiyanghui 覆盆不照 太陽輝 (fulpeln buzhao taihyalghnui) Prov. Justice cannot be found in a corrupt court (sunlight cannot shine under an overturned basin): YQX 1508.6

fuqiao 甫俏 (fuqiao) See boqiao

fure changhuang 腹熱腸荒,~ ~ ~ 慌 (fulreh chalghuang) Anxious; in a panic: YQX 341.7. Also changhuang fure ~ ~ ~

furongren 芙蓉刃 (fulrongrehn) Fig. Knife (the blade is like a lotus just risen from the water): MZJ 436.9

fusuan 復三 (fulsan) 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 伏猷牌 (fulshoupail) Shield (decorated with a frightening image to terrify an opponent or a wild animal): WB 59.11

fusili 伏疏 (fulsil) Swaying, dancing: WB 89.1

futan 蝙蝠,浮~,腐~ (fultahn) Charcoal: YQX 1521.4

futong 扶同 (fulton) Uniform, of a piece: YQX 1128.11

futong niehe 扶同捏合 (fultong niehel) See futong yingzhen

futong yingzhen 扶同硬症 (fultong yihngzhehn) Collusion to trump up charges: YQX 1128.11. Also futong niehe~ ~捏合

futou 扶頭 (fultoul) Cap worn by officials of old: YQX 251.11. Also futou 摹~

futou[jiu] 扶頭酒 (fultouljiu) 1. Easily intoxicated: YQX 804.4. 2. Wine that easily intoxicates

Futujiao 浮屠教 (fultujiaoh) Buddhism (fultu = 佛陀): DXX 5.6

fuwo 浮污 (fulwoh) See fuwu

fuwu 浮污 (fulwu) Particles of dust or powder: WB 280.18. Also fuwo ~污

fuxi 伏犀 (fulxih) Front of the skull from the forehead to the crown: WB 24.7

fuxiao 服孝 (fulxiaoh) To don mourning clothes for the death of a parent
fuxuan 赴選 (fuhxuaan) To compete in the civil service examinations: MZJ 120.11

fuyi 拂衣 (fulyi) To go into seclusion or retirement

fuyou 蟲蝴 (fulyoul) Fig. The fleeting quality of life (ephemera): MZJ 443.4

fuyun saoyang 浮雲瘙癢 (fuylun saoyaang) Insignificant (a floating cloud or a pesky itch; sao = 搐): WB 743.2

fuzai 赴齋 (fuzechai) To attend a vegetarian banquet: WB 260.18

fuzhuang 伏狀 (fulzhuahng) To confess; also, confession: YQX 1508

fuzuo 辅祚 (fuizuoh) To assist, aid: WB 36.3
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**gai**

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<tr>
<th>gai 賴 (gai)</th>
<th>To owe: DADIAN 349</th>
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<td>Fated, destined: YQX 5.16</td>
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<td>In charge; on (yamen) duty: YQX 1379.15</td>
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<td>gailao 賴老 (gailao)</td>
<td>See Gulao</td>
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<tr>
<td>gaimo 賴抹, 改 ~ (gaimo)</td>
<td>To alter; erase: WB 298.15</td>
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<td>gaixin 賴心 (gaixin)</td>
<td>Battlefield; the thick of battle: YQX 1184.17</td>
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**gan**

| gan 千 (gan) 1. To obstruct, hold back; affront: YQX 1657.19. 2. To wound, offend: HUJI III 98.10. 3. In vain (= 乾): WB 276.2 |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| gan 敢 (gan) 1. Perhaps, possibly (often polite and deferential): DXX 15.10; is it possible that?: DX 89.11. 2. To be compelled: YQX 845.7. 3. To be able: YQX 372.11. 4. As it turns out: YQX 342.4 |
| ganba 乾癟千 ~, 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 乾刺刺, 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 ganbude ~ ~ (ganbuhdel) |

**ganbuguo 甘不過 (ganbunguo) Unbearable: WB 100.19. Also ganbude ~ ~ 的 |

**ganchaihuo 乾柴火 (ganchaihuo) Fig. Desire, lust: MDT 162.1 |

**ganchen 趕趁 (ganchen) To pursue a trade; earn a living: YQX 1255.4 |

**gan'cila 乾脆膚 ~ 此刺 (gan'cila) 1. Openly, bluntly; also, straightforward: YQX 200.19. 2. In vain; pointless: YQX 256.17. 3. To beat around the bush; hem and haw: YQX 243.18. Also ganhela ~ 盧刺, gan'hula ~ 忽刺, gan'zhila ~ 支刺, 干忽刺, ganzhizi ~ 支支 |

**gancun'sha 乾村沙 (gancunsha) 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 趕乏兔 (ganfa tu'r) To attack a defenseless person: WB 739.8 |

**ganfaxu 乾發虛 (ganfaxu) To make a futile effort: THS 116.4 |

**ganfen 甘分 (ganfen) Willing: YQX 1399.6 |

**gan-gabing 賴病 (gan-gabing) Love sickness: MDT 91.3 |

**gangan 乾干 (gangan) See ganggang |

**gangan'de chi 乾乾的吃 (gangan'de chi) To eat contentedly: WB 44.11 |

**gangu'zhi zi 幹蠢之子 (gan'zhi zi) Son following his father's profession: YFG 110.16 |

**gan'hela 乾合刺, 甘 ~ (gan'hela) See gan'cila |
gan'huila 乾忽剌干 (ganbulah)  See gan'cila

Ganjiayuan 幹家緣 (ganjiayu) To keep house: YQX 1510.6

Ganjiang 干將 (ganjiang) Famous sword (or swordsman): MZJ 147.1. See also Moye

ganjing 乾淨 (ganjing) 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'ru 乾淨捫兒 (ganjing qiu'ru) To stay uninvolved: YQX 1523.2

ganlu 甘露 (ganlu) Elixir of eternal life, ambrosia: YQX 1505.17

ganqian 乾前 (ganqian) Morally or intellectually unenlightened: LZY 123.6

ganqiao 乾喬 (ganqiao) Defiant; rude: WB 623.9

ganqing 乾請 (ganqing) To enjoy undeserved rewards: YQX 46.9

gansan 趕散 (gansan) 1. To disperse: WB 954.7. 2. To join in fun: DADIAN 482

ganqi 乾氣 (ganqi) See chenshu

Tan 乾天 (tian) A document committing someone to duty: HUJI III 77.8

ganhaner 敢戰兒 (ganhaner) See ganhanjun

ganhanjun 敢戰軍 (ganhanjun) A brave soldier: YQX 407.1. Also ganhaner ~ 兄

gan'zhi 割支刺干 (gan'zhi) See gan'cila

ganzhizhi 割支 (ganzhizhi) See gan'cila

ganzui 趕嘴 (ganzui) To show up for a free meal: YQX 99.3

Gaoan 高岸 (gaoan) Haughty, arrogant: MZJ 525.6

Gaodanrao 告饌 (gaodanrao) To beg forgiveness.

Gaoke 告科 (gaoke) To pantomime a request: WB 84.15

Gaolun 告論 (gaolun) See lun [gao]

Gaomiao 告廟 (gaomiao) Ancestral temple ceremony held as the emperor or noblemen leave or return: CSD 157.2

Gaoen 告人 (gaoen) 1. Informer, accuser: SHZ c33. 2. To ask for assistance or favors: YQX 812.2

Gaotai mingjing 高抬明鏡 (gaotaimingjing) To discern guilt or innocence (to raise high the bright mirror): YQX 1507.15

Gaotuo xima 高頭細馬 (gaotuoxima) To burn a paper horse in sacrifice

Gaoxianghuo 告響鴨 (gaoxianghuo) 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 gongzi) Drunkard (Gaoyang = a variety of wine): YQX 1518.7. Also Gaoyang jiu (酒徒) See also Gaoyangshi
Gaoyang jiutu  高陽酒徒 (gaoyalng jiutuu) See Gaoyang gongzi

Gaoyangshi  高陽市 (gaoyalngshi) City associated with wine and drinking (after its most renowned citizen, Li Shiqi, who declared “I am no Confucian, but a drunkard from Gaoyang”): MZJ 220.15. See also Gaoyang gongzi

gaoyu 青雨 (gaoyuu) Much needed rain: MDT 33.2

gaozheng 告整 (gaohzheng) To accuse, file a complaint: YQX 39.12

gaozhuyu 告琢玉 (gaohzhuyuh) To request a scholar to recite from his verse: YQX 939.11

ge 個 節 (geh) 1. Suff. Like 家 or 賞 (for example 當日, 從來, 無事): YQX 84.21. 2. This, that (like 這 or 那): YQX 1331.16

gel 格 (ge) Rest for a writing brush: PPJ 201.6

gel 割 (ge) To set out food: LU 419

gel 関 (gel) To hold in the mouth or vision (= 撄): PPJ 41.6

gleibai shiren 各自世人 (gehbai shih-reln) Stranger; a casual acquaintance: YQX 434.6. Also gebie shiren - 別人, gexing tuoren - 姓他

gleibi cuanchuan 隔壁攬棒 (galbih cuanchuan) See gewu cuanchuan

gleibie shiren 各別世人 (gehbiel shih-reln) See gebai shiren

gleibuding 関不定 (gelbuhdihng) See gebuzhu

gleibuzhu 関不住 (gelbuzhuh) Cannot control or restrain (ge = 撄): DXX 84.1. Also gebuding - 定

.gecha 胳察, 胳查, 朶播 (gechal) See .kca

.gechacha 胳查查 (gechalchal) Beat of the clapper: YQX 232.20; clang of weapons: YQX 1296.17; rumble of carts or thunder: YQX 1492.2. See also .kcaca

.gechacha 胳查查 (gechalchal) See .kca

.gechichi 扯嗤嗤 (gechichi) Sound of paper tearing

.gedabang 扯搭幫 (gedabang) See .gezhabang

.geda[da] 扯搭搭, 朶搭搭, 坡~ ~, 跤~ ~, 踮~ ~ (gedada) Swift, clean or nimble movement: YQX 546.7. Also chidada 吃~ ~, .geta 地搭. 地搭. .getabang - 塔幫, .yidada 肥~ ~. See also .keta

gedan cha'r 疲乏茶兒 (gedaan cha'lr) Tea made from cheap leaves: YQX 872.6

.gedengdeng 坡登登, 坡登登, 吃~ ~, 跤登登 (gedehngdehng) 1. Sound of horses’ hoofs: YQX 411.11. 2. Chatter of teeth: YQSC 1624. Also jidengdeng 吉~ ~, 吉登登, kudengdeng 吃~ ~, kudengdeng 吃~ ~, yidengdeng 吃~ ~. See also .keta

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

gge 扯扯 (gege) Chatter of teeth: YQX 387.20

gge 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. Pat. 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** 葛监軍 (gel jiajun) Commander Ge, stock villain in Yuan–Ming dramas: YQX 41.10

**gejie jiajie** 設吉家恪 (geljiel jiahjiee) See jiage zhejie

**geju** 疫疽 (geju) Cloth button; latchet: LIDAIII 714.2

**gelachal** 花喇察 (gelachal) Sound or motion of a turtle crawling

**gelala** 甲刺刺 (gelalah) Beat of the clapper; sound of a pulley or windlass; sound of a shifting roof tile; rumble of a cart; footsteps; sound of horses’ hoofs; sound of silk tearing: YQX 1731.12. Also kelala, helala, hyalla 合～～, hailala 合～～. See also qianglang

**gelanglang** 各郎郎 (gelanglang) Pounding sound of rice being hulled with a mortar and pestle: YQX 388.13

**gelangpi** 蛇娘皮 (gelangpi) Looks can deceive (the dung beetle’ s shiny exterior hides a hideous nature): YQX 195.13. Also geliangpi ~ 蛇娘皮, jielangpi 娘～～. See also qianglang

**geliangpi** 蛇娘皮 (geliangpi) See gelangpi

**geluo** 閃落 (gelluh) Nook, corner; remote out-of-the-way place (like 角子裏 “in the corner” which conveys secrecy): YQX 95.16. See also heigailuo

**gemo** 端没 (gohmoh) Well then, so then (like 那么): HUII III 87.6

**gepupu** 扯撲摲 (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** 地塔 evacuate (getaa) See geda [da]

**getabang** 花塔幫 (getabang) See geda [da]

**geta’dé** 地塔的 (getaade) Suddenly, without warning: WB 61.2

**gewu cuanchuan** 隔屋換換 (gewuu cuanchuan) The impossible (hurl a rafter into the next room): YQX 972.18. Also gebi cuanchuan ~ 壁～～

**gexi** 花戯 (gelxih) See kexi

**gexie[li]** 陰斜裏 (gelxie[li]) See jie[li]

**gexing tuoren** 哥姓他人 (gelxing tuoren) See gebai shiren

**gezha** 花蚱 (gezha) See keca

**gezhabang** 花扎幫 (gelhabang) 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 guduihang 古堆～, gedabang ~ 拨邦. See also geda [da]

**gezhe** 歌者 (gelzheh) Prostitute: YQX 193.2

**gezhengzheng** 扎掙掙 (gelzhengzheng) See gezhihzi

'gezhi' 各支 (gelzhi) Pat. Syll. Meaningless (like 'bula 不刺)

**gezhi** 胳肢 (gelzhi) See .keca

**gezhi gecha** 胳肢胳察 (gelzhi gechal) See .keca

**gezhizhi** 胳支支 (gelzhizhi) Sound of breaking; crunch of bones; WB 873.3; creak of a rope tightening: YQX 766.20; clash of weapons; creak of an opening door: YQX 1682.9; creak of bamboo. Also gezhengzheng 扎掙掙. See also gezhi

**gezhong** 個中, 竿 (gezhong) Theater; also, brothel: 802.1

**gezhongren** 個中人 (gezhongreln) 1. Prostitute: YQX 1117.2. 2. Insider, person in the know: WB 368.2
gezhou 疣獰 (gezhouh) To form an impediment (from hezhou zaiyichu 合縫在一處, “to mass together”): DXX 121.6

gen

gen 喂 (geln) See hen

gen 跟 (gen) To be located at (like 在): YQX 143.1

gencha 吹差 (genchah) To err, make a mistake: MZJ 104.1.11

genchuan pianwa 根據片瓦 (genchualn pianhwaa) Living in poverty (one roof beam and one roof tile): YQX 127.16. Also pianwa genchuan ~ ~

gendi 根底 (gendii) In front of, facing someone: DXX 84.2

genjiao 根脚 (genjiao) 1. Roots: YQSCI 635. 2. Background, breeding: WB 316.5. 3. Branch of a family or clan: WB 14.8

genlao 良老 (geenlao) 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 艉牙 (geenyal) To set the teeth on edge; also, cringe: YQX 300.4

gezhang, 疣獰 (gezhouh) To form an impediment (from hezhou zaiyichu 合縫在一處, “to mass together”): DXX 121.6

geng

gengdai ganba 更待干拜, ~ ~ (gehngdaiah ganbah) How can I forgive and forget?; how can I take this lying down? (geng = qi 處): YQX 1261.20. Also gengdai ganxiu ~ ~ ~

gengdai ganxiu 更待干拜 (gengdai gan-xiu) See gengdai ganba

genghe'zhe 更合着, ~ ~ (ghenghelzhe) See gengda'zhe

gengjia'zhe 更仗着, ~ 加 (gengjiazhe) See gengda'zhe

gengnakan 更那堪 (gengnahkan) See nakan[geng]

gengya'zhe 更壓着 (gehngyazhee) To rival; also, excel: WB 372.12

gengze[dao] 更則到, ~ ~ 道 (gengzel-daoh) See gengzuo[dao]


gong


gongan 公案 (gongahn) 1. Lawsuit 2. An affair, matter: YQX 1658.19. 3. Court bench: YQX 50.16

gongan 供案 (gongahn) Confession: YQX 69.19

gong'ba 貢入 (goongba) Public official, public servant: YYCD 45. See also 'ba

gongbing 弓兵 (gongbing) Military police: YQX 1275.7

gongcao 功曹,公 ~ (goongcao) Low-level civil and social service administrator: MDT 117.7

gongchuang 供床 (goongchualng) Temple altar-table: ZXZY 54.15. Also gongzhuo ~ 卓

gonge 宮額 (goongel) Forehead: YQX 337.15
gongfa 功徳 (gongfal) Plaques of honor posted in doorways: THS 168.8

goufeng 宫粉 (goufene) Palace-style makeup or costuming: YQX 154.10. Also
gouyang 祭殿, 殿, 廳, 廴 (gouyang) Plaques of honor posted in doorways: THS 168.8

gongfengqu 供奉曲 (gongfengqu) Music at the Tang imperial court: YFG 197.6

gongguqian 工匠钱 (gongguqian) Labourer’s wages: ZXZY 173.5

gongguan 官官 (gongguan) See gongzhu

gongguo 供過 (gongguo) 1. To serve, attend: YQX 1008.14. 2. To present a theatrical performance: YYCD 555

gonghua 花 (gonghua) Flower worn on the hats of new graduates at the palace celebratory feast: WB 25.7

gongkedi 公科地 (gongkedi) Open public land: WB 979.8

gongqiangzei 罵衆賊 - ~ (gongqiangzei) Thief that tunnels through walls: YQX 1261.15

gongren 人 (gongren) 1. An official: WB 70.5. 2. Yamen runner; YQX 1509.2

gongsha 宮紗 (gongsha) Light and fine woven goods; also, light and fine: THS 180.1

gongshi 事 (gongshi) 1. Lawsuit: YQX 634.16. 2. Love affair; also, wedding: YQX 198.7. See also gongan

gongtai 官台 (gongtai) High office in the Han period (three ranks of the sangong 三公: dasima 大司馬, dasin 大司空, and dasikong 大司徒; three ranks of santai 三台: zongtai 中台, xiantai 前台, and waitai 後台): YFG 41.15

gongtu 官徒 (gongtui) Penal code, punishment: YQX 636.15

gongweishi 宮帷事 (gongweishi) Matter between the emperor and a palace concubine: CSD 23.5

gongxian 宫相 (gongxian) See xiang[gong]
gongxie 宫廨 (gongxie) Government offices: YQX 882.3

gouya 宫鸦 (gouya) Eye blacking worn by palace women: YQX 711.14

gouyang 宫样 (gouyang) See gongfen

gouying 供應 (gouying) To carry out duties: YQX 1263.12

gouzhu 貢主 (gouzhu) Chief of the civil service examinations: YQX 1720.18. Also gouguan 官

gouzhua 貢謁 (gouzhua) Hair style of a palace maid or concubine: THS 170.8

gouzhuang 供贊 (gouzhuang) See gongfen

gouzhuo 供卓 (gouzhuo) See gongzhuang

gouzhuo 弘福 (gouzhuo) Term of address for a local official: THS 269.5

goun 鬲 (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 jigu 5. Enough, sufficient (= 鉤): YQX 327.15

goun 輒 (gou) See bei
gouchu 虎除 (gouchu) To dismiss; CSD 147.10

gouchuang 鬲窗 (gouchuang) Latticed windows: DXX 15.14

gouda 鬲大 (gouda) See gou[gou] da[da]
gouda yinxiao 鬲大引小 (gouda yinxiao) To seduce the old and entice the young: YQX 342.3

gouda yusai 鬲大鱼鳃 (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 鬲當, 括 - (goudang) 1. To work, carry out duties: WB 345.8. 2. Bus-
iness, matters, affairs: WB 265.2. 3. Behavior, attitude; also, an act: YQX 1371.8

gouer 狗児 (gouerl) Trusted menial: YQX 416.9

gougu'tou 狗鬍頭 (gouguatou) See gougu'tou

gougu'tou 狗鬍頭 (gouguatou) See gougu'tou

goujia'tou 狗競頭 (goujiatou) See gougu'tou

goujun 狗軍 (goujun) 1. To conscript soldiers: WB 929.12. 2. A recruiting officer: YQX 556.9

goulan 狗欄 (goulan) Stage for performing musical and dramatic entertainments: WB 345.12. Also gouxi 狗 肮 肮, 拘, 拘, 拘

gouluo 狗羅 (gouluo) To tempt, lure: YQX 1283.12. Also gouzhui 拼井 (gouzhuai)
goumen 溝門 (goumen) Gate of a military compound

goumo 狗募 (goumo) To obliterate; write off; liquidate: YQX 533.16

goupai 狗牌 (goupai) Permit: MDT 122.14

goupeng qifu 狗烹氣float (goupeng qifuh) Fig. To execute a loyal official (boil a faithful dog, zouguo 走狗, in a pot): MZJ 249.10

gouqi 搪起 (gouqii) To build, create: HUJI III 111.9

gouqian 搪錢 (gouqian) To recruit or transfer troops: YQX 756.2. See also gou勾, 勾

gouqinge 狗 惜 歌 (gouqinge) Malicious description of bad singing (dog wretching): YQX 972.9

gouqi shisang 惜 慈 声 (gouqishisang) See shisang gouqu

gouzi 勾 思 (gouzi) To puzzle over; ponder: DXX 87.9

gouzi 勾 思 (gouzi) See goulan

goutapi 狗塌皮 (goutapi) Lazy; feckless: DADIAN 332

goutantang 狗探湯 (goutantang) To be given a perilous test (dog extends a paw into boiling water): YQX 148.16

gouti 勾 提 (gouti) See gouzhui

goutou 勾 頭 (goutou) Arrest warrant: YQX 1143.1. Also jutou 勾 ~
goutouquan 勾頭圈 (goutouquan) See liuquan

gouxing 勾星, 勾 ~ (gouxing) See chengou

gou'zhong 狗中 (gouzhong) Trap; also, in someone’s clutches (within arrow range): WB 66.3

gou'zhongduan 狗中斷 (gouzhongduan) To wage a life-and-death struggle: YQX 732.6

gou’zhongduan 狗中斷 (gouzhongduan) To die in a ditch (unburied and unmourned): MZJ 252.7

gouzhua 勾 搔 (gouzhua) See gouluo

gouzhui 勾 搔 (gouzhui) To arrest, apprehend: YQX 948.1. Also gouzhuo ~ 搔, gouti 勾 ~
gouzhuo 勾 搔 (gouzhuo) See gouzhuai
gouzhuai 勾 搔 (gouzhuai) See gouluo

gouzhui 勾 搔 (gouzhui) See also hu

gu 孤 (gu) Dramatic role of a lowly official (usually venal) in Yuan dramas: YQX 1507.4

gu 鹤 (guh) See also hu

gu-aiai 肩揮 (gu-aiai) See guyaiyai

gubie 古 撼 (guubieh) See biegu
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 (guachehn) See huichen[‘r]

gucuo 孤撮 (gucuoh) Infant, child: YQX 1642.7. Also huocuo 活～

guda 孤答 (gudal) Patron of brothels: YQSC I 661. See also Gulao

gudao 古道 (guandaoh) See guimendao

Gudingdao 古定刀 (guudihngdao) Famous sword forged in Guding: DXX 39.14

gudu 骨都 (gudlu) Twitter of birds: YQX 19.9

guduw 骨都都 (guududu) Flow of water: WEI 206.22

.guduudu 骨都都, 古～～, 咕嘟嘟 (guududu) Fog rolling in; blood oozing or gushing; the swirl of snowflakes; undulation of waves: YQX 691.3; sound of loose roof tiles. Also .gututu 古突突, 鼓凸凸

gudui 孤堆骨～ (gudui) Insignificant, worthless (a dirt pile): YQX 1524.15

.guduibang 古堆邦 (guuduibang) See .gezhabang

guduo 骨朵, 骨朵, 古～～, 滚ATERIAL (guduoo) Ancient lance with a bulb-shaped tip (ritual object of the ruler; originally 孤庇): YQX 874.6. Also guduotou ～頸

.guduo’r 骨朵兒 (guduoor) Round and bulging; also, a lump: WB 888.16

guduo’ tou 骨朵頭 (guuduootou) See guduo

guge 鼓翻 (guugel) To fly: MZJ 139.4

gugu 姑姑 (gugu) Buddhist or Daoist nun or abbess: YQX 1672.14. Also guzi 子

gugu 古古, 固姑, 頤姑 (guuguu) Mong. ‘Woman’s high headress: YQSC I 668. Also guagu 括～

guguai 孤拐 (guguaai) Ankle bone: YQX 955.18. See also gual’r

guguan laihao 鵲覓來耗 (guuguan laihhaoh) Anxiously awaiting news (like the alert stance of the snow goose)

guhun 骨渦 (guuhun) 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 .hulala 忽～～, 忽喇喇

gulao 姑老老 (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 gallao 盖～, guda 孤答

guli 孤嫠 (guli) Widow: DXX 67.8

.guli guaxu 古裏瓦絮 (gulii guaxuh) Chattering, locquacious

.gululu 骨碌碌, 古～～ (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 (guumelndaoh) See guimen[dao]
gumo huangqian 古陌荒阡 (guumoh huangqian) Old roads through the wilds: YQX 1511.2

gunao zhengtou 鼓腦爭頭 (guooao zhengtoul) To vie in plotting; jockey for precedence: WB 53.6. Also zhengtou gu-niao ～～～, zhengtou huonao ～～活～
gupan 顧盼 (gupahn) See pan[gu]
gupin 孤貧 (gupin) See guqiong
gupu 葛蒲 (gupuu) Variety of water plant: YQX 710.7

guqiong 孤窮 (guqiolng) 1. In weakened or destitute circumstances: YQX 405.19.
guqiu 阁丘 (guqiu) Hometown: YCJ 4.10

also guqin - 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 (gushu) Close and distant; also, new and old; friends and family: WB 111.4

gutian roujing 死耗 (gutian) Fair of form: WB 88.19

.gututu 古突突, 鼓凸凸 (gututu) See .gududu

guyaiyai 骨突突 (guaiyai) Skinny (bones protruding): YQX 992.2. Also gu-alai ~ 招捞, guanyan ~ 岩岩

guyanyan 骨岩岩 (guiyanyan) See guyaiyai

.guzha 呱呀, 呱 (guzha) Twitter of orioles: YQX 17.2

guzhang 棺材, 陈 (guzhang) Scoundrel!; no-good!: DXX 164.5

guizi 古自, 骨子 (guizi) See wuzi

guzzi 古子 (guzzi) See gugu

gua 乌克兰 (guangui) See guagu

.guagua 呱呱 (guagua) Sounds of shouting: WB 638.11

guagua zaza 呱呱匝匝 (guagua zaza) Crackle of flames: YQX 1527.18

guajiu 閡酒 (guajiu) To drink wine without side dishes: THS 264.11

guaju yidie 蝙居夷地 (guaju yidiel) Modest description of home (snail living in an ant hill): MZJ 121.2

guakou'r 招口儿 (guakouer) To speak of, mention: YQX 150.10. Also guachi ~ 帮

guama'r 刮马儿 (guamaar) Galloping horse

guaming 蝠名 (guaming) Fame on a small scale (fame to a snail): YCJ 31.3

gua Su gu Chen 寶宿孤辰 (guasuuh gucheln) Born under an unlucky star (宿 and 辰 = constellations; 寶 = widow, 孤 = orphan): MZJ 56.6

guata 掛塔 (guata) See guada

guatu'r 掛土 (guatuur) To be stripped of everything (scraped clean down to the soil): YQX 100.4

guayan 挂眼 (guayan) To hold in high esteem: YQX 1657.12

guayin shaoyang 罕陰少陽 (guayin shaoyalng) To be without a husband: HUJI III 52.8

guazao 刮躁 (guazao) See guozao

guai 乖 (guai) 1. Clever, smart: YQX 1594.12.

2. Brave: YQX 1175.17
guai-er 拢 兀 (guaierl) 1. Swindler, imposer: PPJ 148.1
2. A staff (= 撾): DADIAN 306

guaijian 拢 竭 (guaijiian) Unexpected trouble; hitch: MZJ 643.8

guailie 拢 劣 (guailiel) 1. Stubborn, eccentric, unreasonable: WB 53.6. 2. Cruel, abusive, perverse: LZY 55.4. 3. Wild (of horses): SHZ c33

guailong 拢 龍 (guailong) Thunderclap: YQX 1183.16

guai’r 拢 兀 (guair) 1. The ankle. See guai 2. A staff (= 撟): DADIAN 306

guaizi 拢 子 (guaizih) Incorrect Chinese character: WB 100.1

guan 管 (guan) 1. Is certain: LZY 113.8. 2. Is likely; perhaps: DXX 8.9

guan 慣 (guahn) 1. Free and unhampered: YQX 43.3. 2. Skilled at, versed in: YQX 142.12

guan 關 (guan) 1. To draw on funds; pay out funds, issue: WB 621.12. 2. Key points of a situation, particulars. See also guan‘z 3. Totally, completely: WB 8.5

guanbai 官 備 (guanbaih) To take an official post: YQX 1511.18

guancaixuan 棺 材 執 (guancaixuahn) Fig. Corpse (coffin last; xuan 棺): WB 427.10

guanchan 觀 搭 (guanchan) To enjoy the moon: MZJ 19.9

guanchang 觀 場 (guanchaang) Method of kicking in Chinese football: PPJ 17.1

guanchang 觀 場 (guanchaang) 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 (guandihngfen) Face powder used by officials: YQX 95.4

guaner 冠 兒 (guanerl) Adult male: MDT 17.8

guanfang 官 方, ~ 房 (guanfalng) Lawsuit: DXX 159.2

guan-geren 閣 關 人 (guangelreln) Imperial academicians and executives (the various guan and ge).

guang 閣 殇 (guanguu) Food and lodging for a guest: MZJ 119.3

guanjiao 官 要 (guanjiaoh) To be sure to: DXX 107.10

guanjie 官 際 (guanjiel) 1. Influence, favors, connections; also, collusion: WB 48.13. 2. Scheme

guanjing 慣 經 (guahnjing) Skilled, experienced: WB 279.7. Also jingguan ~

guanjue 慣 枢 (guanjuel) To examine fully: WB 12.15. Also qujuel ~

guanliao sihe 官 利 斋 和 (guanliaohsihel) Legal or private settlement: MDT 162.7

guanlioyao 官 藥 藥 (guanliaohyaoh) Licensed drugs; legal drugs: YQX 1516.8

guanmu 關 目 (guanmu) 1. List of plays 2. Plot of a story or drama 3. Outcome; crux of a matter

guanmu 官 歲 (guannul) Courtesan in official service: YYCD 577

guanpei 冠 袢 (guanpeih) Woman’s official robes: MZJ 292.8

guanqin 關 靑 (guanqing) To care about blood relations, feel empathy: YQX 1254.15

guanqin 管 情, 管 談 (guanqiling) See guanqu
guanqu 管取 (guanqu) To assure, guarantee: DXX 147.10. Also guanqing 拜 ~ 請
guanr bei'z 冠兒慣子 (guanr beihz) See bei'z [guan'r]
guanshan [pei'z] 官衫幙子 (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 祩 ~
guantang 官塘 (guantang) Reservoir for public use: MZJ 245.11

guanting 官亭 (guanting) Pavilion for greeting or sending off officials: MDT 33.9

guanwen 賢文 (guanwen) String of one thousand cash: ZXZY 143.2

guanwen 關文 (guanwen) Official files: YQX 844.18

Guanxi han 關西漢 (guanxi hahn) Impetuous, rough-and-ready heros from the regions of Shanxi and Shaanxi: WB 902.15. See also Zhaoguanxi 宗強

guanxiu 官休 (guanxiu) Court settlement: YQX 1375.11

guanyinliu 觀音柳 (guanyin liiu) Tamareik tree: YFG 62.7

guanyin zuir 觀音嘴兒 (guanyin zuir) Street corner

guanyuan zhihou 官員祇候 (guanyuan zhihou) See guanshen zhihou

guanz 生子 (guan'z) 1. Official document; also, proxy, power of attorney: YQX 257.2. 2. Key points, particulars; also, crux of a drama plot: YK 67.7

guanzhao 開召 (guanzhao) Call, summons: YQX 741.3

guanzheng 官箴 (guanzheng) Admonitions of an official: MZJ 342.9

guanzhi 關支 (guanzhi) To draw on stores or funds; issue goods or funds: WB 875.7

Guanzizai 親自在 (guanzizai) Budd. Goddess Guanyin: YQX 5.17

guanzong 慣縱 (guanzong) Overindulged; also, impetuous: YQX 355.19

guang 廣

guangbupi 廣捕批 (guangbupi) Court order to search widely: YQX 1515.12

guangchang sizhi 廣長四至 (guangchaang sizhi) See dasiba

guang'chulu 光出律 (guangchuluh) Bare, smooth: YQX 1122.2. Also guangtata 塔 ~ guang'tata ~ 捶, guangyouyou ~ 油油

guangguang dangdang 光光蕩蕩 (guangguang dangdang) Nothing left; empty, deserted: YQX 130.3

guang'lata 光辣捲 (guanglata) 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

Guangyi 光陰 (guangyi) Human condition: DXX 6.14

guangyiinyin 光隱隱 (guangyiinyin) Gleaming, glowing, shining

guangyouyou 光油油 (guangyouyou) See guang'chulu

Guangzelong 廣澤龍 (guangzelong) Dragon god of rain: MZJ 153.8
guangzhengzheng 光铮铮 (guangzhengzheng) Shiny, glossy: WB 277.21

guangzi 光子 (guangzii) Country bumpkin: WB 918.14

gui

Gui 鬼 (guii) Constellation name: MDT 117.13

guibaikou 鬼擘口 (guibaikou) To speak recklessly without thinking (have a devil put words into one’s mouth): WB 193.3

guibing 鬼病 (guibihng) Love sickness: DXX 106.8

guicucu 鬼促促 (guicucuhcuh) Sneaky, furtive: YQX 1036.17

guidou 主竪 (guidou) Humble dwelling (guishaped hole in the wall for a window): DXX 125.15

guifang 鬼方 (guifang) Wild and desolate place: MZJ 370.2

guihuchan 鬼狐蟾 (guihuchaln) See guihuyou

guihuyan 鬼狐延, ~ 淡 (guihulyaln) See guihuyou

guihuyou 鬼胡由, ~ 狐 ~ ~狐尤, ~ ~尤 ~ ~狐狐 (guihulyou) 1. Underhanded tricks and schemes: YQX 703.21. 2. Prostitute: YQX 1643.10. Also guihuyan ~狐延, ~狐捉, guihuchan ~狐蟾

guijiang 黄僵 (guijjiahng) Refined term for birthday.

guiku 鬼窟 (guiklu) Fig. Moon: MDT 99.12

guili 鬼里 (guilih) Underling in the spirit world: YQX 1344.5

guimen dao 鬼門道 (guimendao) Entrance and exit to theater stages: WB 274.11. Also gumen dao 古 ~, gudao 古~

guinieqing 鬼捏青 (guinieqing) Welts or bruises acquired when asleep or drunk (believed inflicted by demons): YQX 1261.16

guinutai 鬼奴胎 (guinultai) Devil!, demon!: MDT 188.3

guisuixie 鬼随邪 (guisuixiel) Deviant, heretic; fiend: YQX 1427.7

Guitai 龟盔 (guitai) See Xuantai

guitoufeng 鬼頭風 (guitoufeng) Unpredictable; uncanny (like a wind caused by demons): ZXZY 132.6

guixian 縦閟 (guixialn) To go into retirement: YCJ 2.1

guizhuo 縦着 (guizhuool) Source; also, outcome: WB 50.19

gun
gundusuo 滾肚索 (gundusuoo) Rope or band tightened across the stomach during torture: YQX 641.3

gunjing 梳精 (gunjing) Ruffian; also, rowdy: LU 439

guo
guo (guol) 1. To clap hands: WB 61.21. 2. To stamp: YQX 645.11. 3. To beat, strike

guochang 過常 (guochchaang) Demi-act in old musical entertainments or local operas (like the xiez in Yuan dramas): WUXIANG 2 n.1

guochao 過吵, ~ 炒 (guochao) See guozao

guocheng 過程 (guochehleng) To care for, look after

guocong 過從 (guocong) To accommodate; go along with: YQX 339.8. Also guozong ~緘

guoda 撞打, 過 (guoldaa) 1. To hit, punch, slap (pronounced guai according to YQSC I 675): YQX 1645.5. Also zhuada 捶 ~. 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 裹費 (guoofei) See guozu

guofu chongzhou 過府沖州 (guohfu chohngzhou) See zhuangfu chongzhou

guoguo 瀲瀲 (guoguool) Sound of sipping or drinking: FANGYAN Suppl. 29

guoguo jiaojiao 饮相焦急 (guoguo jiaojiao) See guozao

guoguo zaozao 饮相嘈嘈 (guoguo zaozao) See guozao

guohuo 俱活 (guohhuol) 1. Livelihood; also, to spend one's days: YQX 855.17. 2. Property, inheritance: YQX 274.4

guojia xiangrui 國家祥瑞 (guoljia xialngruih) Fig. Snow (after the adage "snow means a bounteous year"): SHZ c14

guojiao 角 (guoojiaao) Corner, bend: YQX 945.8

guojiu 獄酒 (guoojiuu) To drink wine without side dishes (guo = gua 寞): MDT 243.12

guojun 國君 (guooljun) The state: WB 508.12

guo'lewu 過了午 (guohlewuu) To eat lunch: MZJ 360.14

guoli 過禮 (guohllii) To marry: LZY 19.2

guolusheng 過留聲 (guohluulsheng) Fig. Sadness of separation (mournful cry of the wild goose in flight): YQX 12.18

guoqi 聚起, - (guoqi) To start babbling, chattering; set off a hubbub: DXX 20.13. See also chaqi

guoji 聚氣 (guooqih) To be naughty or mischievous: YQX 1007.4

guoqian 過遣 (guohqiaan) To pass the days, get by, live, make a living: YQX 887.6

guo'ør 場兒 (guor) Place, area: YQX 388.1

guo renjia 過家 (guoh relnjia) For a girl to marry: MDT 120.8

guo'shaduo 逓殺頭 (guohshaduooh) Past, over: FANGYAN 39

guoshou 擔手 (guolshoou) To clap the hands: WB 61.21

.guosuo 郭索 (guosuoo) See .huosuo

guotai 過臺 (guohtail) For a prostitute to encourage a guest to drink: LU 509

.guotouzhang 過頭杖 (guohtoulzhahng) 1. Long rod or staff (higher than the head): YQX 617.5. 2. Idea that goes beyond the limits; promise unlikely to be kept: WB 895.8

.guowo 過我 (guohwuoo) To pay me a visit: HUJI III 97.4

.guoxi 過惜 (guolxi) See paixi

.guozao 俱噪 (guozaoch) To create a disturbance, disturb or bother; babble in an annoying manner: YQX 973.5. Also huazao - , guanzao 刮噪, guochao - 吵, - 吵, chaoga 吵 - , guoguo zaozao - - - - , guoguo jiaojiao - - 焦焦

.guozhan 逓餐 (guohtzaan) To drink a toast: YQX 474.10

.guozhao 果梢 - 卓 (guozhaoho) Banquet table: YQX 794.3

.guozong 逓通 (guozhong) See guocong

.guozu 過足, 足 (guozul) Travel expenses: ZXZY 3.13. Also guoifei - 資
haba gou'r yaogezao

**H**

**ha**

haba gou'r yaogezao 哈瓦狗兒喰蛇蛋 (haaba gour yaogezhao) Prov. Success purely by chance (Pekingese dog gnaws at fleas): YQX 1020.5

hada 哈答,~達 (hada) 1. Offhand, casual, slap-dash: WB 254.8. 2. To dally (sexually): YQSC II 2. 3. Mong. To make an offering (to a god); present gifts (silks): YQSC II 2

hadun 哈敦 (hadun) Jur. Woman; wife: MZJ 98.15

halachi 哈剌赤 (halachhi) See wulachi

hala[er] 哈喇兒,~喇 (halaerl) Mong. To execute, decapitate: YQX 11.5. Also alan 阿蘭

.halala 哈喇喇 (halalahah) See gelala

hasa 哈撒 (hasa) Mong. To ask: MDT 230.9

hasa'r gu 哈撒骨 (hasar guu) Leg; bones in the leg: WB 797.19

**hai**

hai! 哈 (hai) Alas!; also, a sigh: WB 300.5

hai! 哼 (hai) Used in final position like 呼: DXX 109.4

hai! 呼 (hai) Expresses surprise, dismay, joy: YQX 36.17

hai! 賭 (hai) Interjection (used at phrase ending like 呼 and 呼): DXX 130.12

Haicang 海藏 (haaicang) Palace of the ocean Dragon King. See also Shuijing-gong 水晶宫, Longgong 龍宮

haichen 害砧,~砧 (haicheen) Shame, embarrassment: DADIAN 552

hai di houer 海底猴兒 (haaidi houlerl) See haihouer

hai diou 海底鷗 (haaidiou) See haihouer

haidongqing 海東青 (haaipongqing) Fierce seahawk: WB 346.15

haier 孩兒 (haierl) 1. I: YQX 159.17. 2. Dear one (intimacy or fondness): DXX 14.13

haijerjin 孩兒錦 (haierljiin) Rare variety of silk cloth: WB 106.5

hai'er mei 孩兒毆 (haierlmei) We: YQX 1662.20. See also hair

haifei shanyao 海佛山揹 (haiifei shan-yao) Cataclysm: HUJI III 5.10 (See also douzhuan tianhui with which it is often linked)

.haihai 哈哈 (haihai) Sound of laughter: YQX 1169.16.

haihai 哈哈 (haihai) Ha ha! (in a jeering manner): MZJ 541.2.

'haihai 哈哈 (haihai) See 'taitai

haihai’z 害孩子 (haaichailz) To be pregnant: MZJ 341.4

haiheer 海鶴兒 (haiheherl) See haihouer

haihouer 海猴兒 (haaihouerl) Affectionate term for a dear one: DXX 100.8. Also haiheer ~鶴, ~豪er, ~鵰, ~海di houer ~底~, ~hai diou ~底鷗

haihui 海會 (haihuih) Budd. Great assembly of saints: YQX 592.2

haikouchen 害口㜅 (haaikoucheen) To be ashamed to speak thusly (as to bite down on gravel): YQX 458.12

hailang 海鷲 (haailang) Heavily flavored wine: YQX 951.11. Also hailao ~老

hailao 海老 (haailao) See hailang

hailin’de 害淋的 (haaillinde) Disease-ridden: MDT 28.10

hainan yipin 海南異品 (haainan yihpin) Pendant on a (sandalwood) fan: THS 39.4

haihouer 海鷲兒 (haaihouerl) See haihouer

haipoluo 海嘰囈 (haaipoluo) See poluo
haisha 害殺 (haisha) To die of worry: YQX 711.6
hai’shangcha 海上槎 (haishangchcha) To climb to official position: MDT 109.7
hai’shangfang 海上方 (haishangfang) Longevity potion for sailors: YQX 1602.2
haiwubo 海無波 (haiwubo) Divine or auspicious omen (halcyon seas): THS 1.8
haixitou 海西頭 (haixitoul) Western frontier: MDT 166.5
haimeng 害症 (haita) Perturbed: YQX 730.7
haiyue 海月 (haiyueh) The conch: MDT 199.1
haidian 重叮 (haidian) Something difficult to find (needle in the sea): HUJJ III 103.16

han

han 呼 (han) See qian 鍾
han 喊 (haan) Call to summon a servant: XZXY 32.3
hancancan 寒慄慄 (hancancan) See hansensen
handoan 莎陀 (handahn) Name for the lotus: YQX 333.3
handiao 含鳥 (handiaoo) Cocksucker!: SHZ c24, e42
hangong 寒宮 (hangong) Fig. Moon: MDT 200.2
Hangongfei 漢宮妃 (hangongfei) Famous imperial concubine Wang Zhaojun 王昭君
hanjinjin 汗津津 (hanjinjin) See hanrongrong
hanjun 旱軍 (hanjun) Infantry: WB 67.11
hanlulu 汗漉漉 (hanlulu) Drenched in sweat: MZJ 191.10
hannianzhang 捺面杖 (hannianzhang) Face-flattening club (han = 拍): DXX 39.8
hanniao 含鳥 (hanniao) See handiao

hanpiao 寒瞭瞭 (hanpiao) Chilled rice wine: MZJ 536.6
hanrongrong 汗溶溶 (hanrongrong) Dripping with sweat: YQX 710.6. Also hanjingin ~津津
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
hansensen 寒森森 (hansensen) Severe cold: WB 118.6. Also hanshenshen ~瀰瀰, hancancan ~慄慄
hanshenshen 寒瀰瀰 (hanshenshen) See hansensen
hanta 汗塌 (hanta) See hantai
hantai 含胎 (hantai) To preserve one’s chastity: MDT 189.6
hantai 汗替 (hantai) Undershirt: YQX 904.13. Also hanta ~塌
hantu 含荼 (hantu) To harbor regret: MZJ 528.1
hanwenxu 寒溫序 (hanwenxuh) Conventional opening phrase (in a letter): WB 288.7
hanxie 汗邪 (hanxie) High fever and absence of perspiration causing delirium: THS 30.6
hanxue mingju 汗血名駒 (hanxueh mingju) Famous horses of Ferghana that sweat blood and could travel one thousand 里 per day: YFG 52.6
Hanyangjiang 漢陽江 (hanyangjiang) Yangtze River: WB 65.18
hanzhen 寒砧 (hanzhen) Stone on which clothes are pounded (homesick sound to a traveler): YCJ 89.2
hanzi 漢子 (hanzi) Man, guy; husband, lover; also, a lout: YQX 345.4

hang

hang 槃 (hang) 1. To strike with force
hang

2. Force of anger: YQX 554.2. 3. Strong in value (金= 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. Suf. 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 奔浪 (hanglahng) Surging waves: LZY 7.8

hangshou 行首 (halngshoou) Courtesan, prostitute of the highest class; chief courtesan: YQX 1251.16

hangtang 行唐 (halngtang) To dally, delay, hesitate: YQX 1723.10

hangti 行谛 (halngti) See tishan hanghai

hangtie 行體 (halngtie) Stupid, slow: DADIAN 157

hangwan 行完, 衍完 (halngwlan) See hangyuan

hangxuan 行街 (halngxuan) See hangyuan

hangyuan 行院, 行, 行, 衍, 衍 (halngyuahn) 1. Courtesan, prostitute: YQX 971.15. 2. Brothel: CLS 245.2. 3. Theater for zaju 行劇 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～完, 衍完, hang'z 衛子, hangxuan 行街. See also xingyuan 行院

hang'z 衛子 (halnz) See hangyuan

haochi suanhuangcai 好吃酸黃菜 (haochi suanhuangcaih) To delight in being poor (a determined student): YQX 971.4

haoda 好打 (haadada) See haogongdai

haodai 好待 (haadaih) Soon; also, on the verge of: YQX 1047.5

haodai 號帶 (haodaih) Bugle strap: WB 621.7

haodaidou 好歹鬨 (haodaidoudou) Vicious person: YQX 115.6

haodao'r 好道兒 (haodaothr) Bad motives, schemes, and plots: YQX 202.11

haodeshi 好的是 (haodeshih) So, as it turns out; of course: YANG 136.6

haogan haoxiu 好乾好羞 (haogang haao-xiu) Good food and drink: DXX 41.10

haogege 好哥哥 (haogegal) You cad!, you good-for-nothing! (originally haogela 好妹妹): WB 84.10

haogongdai 好共歹 (haogongdaai) Take care of, pay attention to: WB 642.15. Also hao-[he]ruo ～和弱, hao～打

haoguang 好光 (haoglguang) Light that emanates from the Buddha’s head: WB 264.18

haoheliuoh ～和弱 (haoheliuh) See haogongdai

haojiaojia 好交加 (haojiaojia) Take care of yourself (conventional phrase in parting): DXX 74.5

haojiaojia 好交加 (haojiaojia) Fierce; terrible; menacing: DXX 44.3

haoling 號令 (haohlihng) To make public: WB 74.17

haomesheng 好没生 (haomesheng) Baseless, pointless; also, for no good reason: YQX 625.14

haomo 毛末 (haomoh) Brush tip: MDT 138.10

haonao ～暴怒 (haonaao) To annoy, bother: PPJ 190.9

haobuduo 好不多 (haobuduo) Great many: WEI 212
haopo 皓魄 (haoshopoh) Moonlight: MZJ 596.13
haoqiao 好喬 (haoqiaol) Devious, crafty: YQX 1324.18
haoqu 好去 (haoquh) May you have a safe journey (parting words to a traveler): YQSC II 14
haoqu 好觑 (haoquh) Take good care of, serve well
haoqiaoh (haoqiaol) Devious, crafty: YQX 1324.18
haoshe 豪奢 (haolshe) Extravagance, opulence: WB 12.11
haoshi 好事 (haoshishi) 1. Funeral rites (reciting religious scripture): YQX 854.2. 2. Wedding, the happy day: WB 269.9
haoshi 好是 (haoshishi) Really, extremely; how very much: MDT 59.9, YQX 708.5
haoshu 豪疏 (haolshu) Reckless conduct and speech: MZJ 218.2
haoxieta choushi 好鞋踏臭屎 (haoxielahoushi) 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: HUIII III 17.3
he 和 (hel) See also huo
he 荷 (heh) 1. To be obliged; be grateful: YQX 347.13. 2. Cup (pronounced hel): MDT 161.2
hebao’li dongxi 荷包裹東西 (hebaoliidongxi) A thing readily at hand (in one’s purse): YQX 779.15
hebao’li sheng’zhe 荷包裹盛著 (hebaoliishengzhe) See xiangr li shengzhe
hebu chaofu 鶴補朝服 (hebuuchaofu) 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 (hechangng) To sing or respond in chorus; YQX 1666.19
hecheng 合成 (hecheng) See chenghe
hechou 褐袖 (hechouli) See hexu
hechou duan’r 褐袖段兒 (hechouliduanh) Coarse wool fabric: YQX 201.7
hechuo 喝啜 (hechouli) See hedu
hecuanxiang 喝撰箱 (hecuanxiang) See yaohe cuanxiang
hedan 禾旦 (hedahn) Farm-woman role type in Yuan dramas: WB 840.14. See also bahe
he[dang] 何當, 合 ～ (heldang) Ought, should: WB 932.4
hedao 哼道, 吠 ～ (hedao) To shout at, cry out at: YQX 941.17. Also hechuo ～ 啊, hmhe 哖～
hefaxian 鴉髮仙 (hefaxian) White-haired elder: MDT 7.2
hefu 合伏 (heful) See apu
hefu 合伏 (heful) See apu
hehao tiling 喝號提鈴 (hehaohtiling) 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 (hehechichichi) See chichichi
hehefan 和和飯 (hehefan) Coarse gruel made of flour from odd plants: WB 910.2
heheshen 和合神 (heheshen) Popular New Year picture of a smiling boy with tousled hair in a bright garment, holding a drum in the left hand and a staff in the right
hehe yangyang

(known as *Wanhui gege* 萬回哥哥 in Song times): MZJ 539.1

hehe yangyang 赫赫揚揚 (behbeh yanghaiyang) “Brightly shining all around”—opening phrase of spells and chants; describes the sun’s rising rays: MDT 91.7

he[rong] 合 哄, ~合 (helhoong) To take in, swindle: YQX 299.18

hehou 合後 (helhouh) Backup, reinforcement: YQX 1181.18

hehun 會合 (helhun) Dusk: DXX 65.7

hejia 作物 (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 合刺刺 (helalahlah) See gelala

helai 禾傑 (helail) Farm boy: WB 840.11.

See also bahe

helao 合酪 (helaoah) See hele

helé 合酪, 賢酪 (helleh) Dumplings made by pressing buckwheat dough through a colander into boiling water: YQX 680.1. Also helou[r] ~落勻, helou'z河漏子

he'lï haier an'shangniang 河裏孩兒岸上娘 (helii hai'ir ahnsahngniaing) Family members separated and in peril: YQX 775.2

heloulou 合嘮嘮 (heloulloul) See hehouhou

helou'z 河漏子 (helouhzh) See hele

heluo[r] 合落兒 (heluohr) See hele

hemai 和買 (helmaai) To buy at a low price (a steal): YQX 338.1

hemen haikou 河門海口 (helmen hailkou) Fig. To brag, boast

he-naao 禘袍 (helnahaaao) Red robe of coarse wool worn by the heroes of *Liangshanbo* 梁山泊: WB 9.2. Also hongnaao 紅~ ~, xingnaao 色 ~ ~

'hene 吩呢 (hene) Part. Final interrogative (like 嘿 or 吠): YANG I 213.6

hepu 合摸 (helpu) See apu

heqi 合氣 (helqih) To argue or quarrel: YQX 1255.19. Also geqi 開 ~, hekou 合口

heqin 合情 (helqin) Agreeable, willing: WB 69.7

heqin 荷擎 (helqin) Lotus or water lily leaves: WB 71.17

he'sha 合煞, ~殺 (helsha) To one’s liking; suitable: YK 201.11

heshan-guai 合扇拐 (helshangwuaui) Style of kicking in Chinese football: LAN 107

heshangzai boyuzai 和尚在袈裟在 (helshangzaih boyulzaih) 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 (heltiail) To take care of, nurture: YQX 1154.19

hexia 合下 (helxiah) At the time: DXX 74.3

hexia 和下 (helxiah) Exeunt (stage direction): YANG I 151.6

hexiao 合消 (helxiao) Ought to enjoy: WB 340.13

hexing'de 合行的 (helxiingde) Proper procedure; also, in a fitting manner: YQX 1661.4

hexiu 禘袖 (helxiuh) Cloak or cape of coarse woolen fabric: YQX 642.2 Also hechou ~繝

hezao 合噪, ~造, ~燥, ~燥, ~喫 (helzaoh) To make a fuss, cause an uproar: DXX 160.13.

hezhou 合獰 (hezhouh) See qizhou

heziqian 合子錢 (helziqian) Investment interest: YQX 213.19

hezou 呵丑 (hezou) To chat casually: YQSC II 18
hei

heibai xuzheng yizhuoxian 白面须争一着先 (heibai xuzheng yizhuoxian) To pattern military strategy based on moves in weiqi 围棋 (moves of the black and white tiles): THS 26.3

heigeluo 黑隅落 (heigeluo) In private, in secret; in a dark corner (geluo = corner): WB 282.7. See geluo

heiqingzhong 黑情 Trọng (heiqingzhong) Evergreen grave of Wang Zhaojun 王昭君 (on the desert banks of the Hei): MZJ 89.12

heihouhou 黑吼吼 (heihouhou) Sound of loud snoring: YQX 15.11; rattle of mucous in the nose or throat: YQX 1066.4. Also gougou, houhou, heloulou. See hulouloul

heilou'z 黑                                                                                  (heilou'z) 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, ~煞 (heisha) Fearful demon (usually mentioned with the demon Tianpeng 天蓬): DXX 52.2

heitouliang 黑头颅 (heitouliang) Turncoat, disloyal person (black-headed insect thought to eat its parents): YQX 1484.12

heitoutong 黑肚肠 (heitoutong) 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 恨不恨 (henbuhen) To have a strong desire: WB 332.5

henbuhen 恨不恨 (henbuhen) Very fierce, angry: YQX 1635.3

henlie 恨煞 (henlie) Cruel, evil: WB 346.3

henqie 恨切 (henqie) Extremely cruel, malicious.

heng

heng 哼 (heng) See [ji]heng

heng'de 何 (heng'de) See hong'de

hengli 横 竖 (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 zhuojjin) Gratuitous acts; also, to act when not involved: WB 274.2

hm

hmhe 嘔喝 (hmhe) See heduo

hong

hong 泓 (hong) Deep: YCJ 45.12
hongbiaobiao 红彪彪 (holngbiaobiao) See hongdiudiu
hong'de 轰的, 哄 ~ 烘 ~ 烘地 (hongde) Suddenly: YQX 389.7. Also heng'de亨~
hongding 红定 (holngding) Man’s betrothal gift of red silk to the girl’s family: YQX 64.19
Hongding 閏丁 (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 红丢丢, ~彪彪 (holngdiudiu) Bright red: DXX 44.11. Also hong-biaobiao ~彪彪, hongliuli ~溜溜, hongzhuozhuo ~灼
hongfan 哄犯 (hongfahn) To cheat, swindle: DADIAN 403
hongfu 红敷敷 (holngfuuhful) Streaky or blotchy red: YQX 992.1. Also hongsusu ~絮絮
hongfu 红敷敷 (holngfuuhful) Streaky or blotchy red: YQX 992.1. Also hongsusu ~絮絮
honghong huohuo 轰轰 刺刺 (hong-hong 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 红泪 (holngleih) Bitter tears (tears of blood): WB 306.8
hongliuli 红溜溜 (holngliuli) See hongdiudiu
honglu 红炉 (holnglu) Fig. Brothel patron (hot stove): YQX 1254.19
honglü 红缕 (holngliu) Finely minced meat: CSD 34.4
Hounguan[cing] 紅鸂鶯 (holngluahxing) Lucky star over weddings: YQX 1504.20
hmianiantao 红锦套 (holngmialntao) Heavy rope cast to snare the enemy: WB 67.10. See also jiugusuo
hongnaao 红衲袄 (holngnahaao) See henao
hongqianjin 红茜巾 (holngqiahnjin) See qianhongjin
hongquilian 红曲連 (holngquiliain) The sun (曲連 = a folk fanglie spelling of 圓) YQXII 40
hongquanpiao 红圆票 (holngquanpiaoh) Arrest warrant: THS 269.9. Also liitouqian 緣頭箋
hongqun ma'shang 紅裙馬上 (holng-qun maashahng) Women taken captive: MZJ 453.7
hongsan 烘散 (hongsaah) To use up; squander: YQX 147.13
hongsusu 红絮絮 (holngsuhsuh) See hongfu
hongya 红牙 (holngyal) Sandalwood clappers (mark musical time in performance): CSD 51.14
hongyong 呕啞 (hongyong) To stir up; egg on: HUII 78.5
hongyu 紅雨 (holngyuu) Fig. Falling petals: WB 310.3
hongzhuo zhuo 紅灼灼 (holngzhuolzhuol) See hongdiudiu

hou 后 (houh) Sometimes mistaken for 9, a simplification of 貼, meaning 貼旦, an extra female role type in Yuan dramas: ZXZY 137.7
hou! 後, 后 (houh) Like 嘅 or 嘅: DXX 5.8.
hou 吼 (houhou) Name for the (wooden-) puppet theater: YYCD 887
houan 候案 (houhahn) To await the ranking (in the civil service examinations): MDT 263.15
houcao 後槽 (houhcaol) 1. Horse stable: YQX 1722.10. 2. Groom: WB 149.20
houcheng 後程 (houhelmg) Future; future prospects; hope: WB 33.7
houhe qianyang 後合前仰 (houhheqialnyaang) See qianhe houyan
houhou 吼吼 (houhou) See heihouhou
houlaozi 後老子 (houhlaozii) Second husband; stepfather
houloulou 吼吼 （houhou）See heihouhou
houqi 候騎 (houqijil) Mounted spy: YFG 90.14
hou'rbing 呻喚 (houhurbing) Asthma: MDT 13.1
houtang gongsuo 後堂公所 (houhtang gongsuo) Living quarters for functionaries at the local yamen: MDT 8.15
houtaopo 後桃婆 (houhtaoypol) See houyaopo
houtaopo 後桃婆 (houhtaoypol) Secondary wife; stepmother (usually evil): YQX 639.15. Also houtaopo ~桃婆, yaopo ~
hou'z 儲子 (houhz) 1. Watchtower for observing enemy movements 2. Milepost along a roadway: YQX 251.21
houzhe 後摺 (houhzhel) Behind (location): MDT 271.2

hu 壺, 萌, 爨 (hul) A quiver: YQX 1185.21
hu-ai 號艾 (huihuih) See aihu
Hubaotou 虎豹頭 (huubaohtoul) Tiger- or leopards-head one, Zhang Fei 張飛: WB 5.1
hubi 胡臂 (huhbih) Armed escort; bodyguard: YQX 120.5
hubopei 虎珀醅 (huubolpei) Amber-colored wine: YQX 818.4
huchai 虎柴 (hulchail) To talk nonsense (chai = 扶): PPI 60.12
huchuang 虎張～床 (hulchualng) Folding chair with a backrest: YQX 842.13. Also jiaochuang 交～, jiaoyi 交椅, 交椅
hucuonong 虎攫弄 (hulcuonohng) To make a fool of
hudarang 虎打嚷 (huldaaraang) To rant and rave: WB 498.9
.hude 呼的 (hude) Sound of a door closing: WB 87.1
hu'de 忽的, 忽地 (hude) See hu[la]de
hu'debo 忽的波 (hudebo) See hu[la]de
hudiaoci 虎雕刺 (huldiaocih) To brand, like a criminal's, the face of an innocent person: YQX 253.12
hudie 虎飾 (hudiye) Tiger-skin belt: YANG 1669.3
huduo 虎鐸 (huhduol) See huoduo
huerchi 虎兒赤.~而~ (huuerchih) 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, hugu jiayi ~假姨
hugu jiayi 胡姑假姨 (hugu jiayi) See hugugu
hugua 胡瓜 (hugua) See shaogua
huhu'de 急急的 (huhude) Confused, dis-oriented: WB 9.16
huhu'hu 急急急 (huhu'hu) See huulu
huhu hulu 胡虎呼護 (huhu hulu) Dead and gone; also, all hope lost: WB 428.19
huhu luulu 忽忽魯魯, 忽忽咄咄 (huhu luulu) See huulu
huijie 虎節 (huijie) Military tally denoting rank and authority
hukan 胡侃 (hukan) See langkan
hukenao 胡磕腦 (hukenao) See kenao
hukou huanzhuzhen 虎口換珠珍 (hukou huanzhuzhen) To risk danger for profit
hukun longzhii 虎困龍勢 (hukun longzhii) Fig. Young literati awaiting public office (tigers and dragons are metaphors for undis-covered talent): WB 12.8
hulah 胡拉 (hulah) 忽刺.~喇 See 'bula,'wula
hulaba 忽刺. 八.~喇 叁.~巴, 虎拉巴, 虎辣~ (hulaba) Mong. Unexpectedly; without warning: YQX 1100.13
hulabian 忽刺.鞭 (hulabian) Tartar riding whips: WB 54.19
hulam 虎拉.~地 (hulam) Unexpectedly, suddenly: DXX 46.10. Also hu'debo ~波
hulahai 虎剌孩, 忽~.忽~.海~.膝~ (hulahai) Mong. Robber, thief. YQX 37.16. Also wulahai 勿~海
hulala 忽刺.~喇喇 (hulala) See gulala
hulai 胡賴 (hulai) To deny, disavow: WB 189.9
hulan 胡蘭 (hulan) See hulun
Hulangdu 虎狼都 (hulangdu) Scurril-ous nickname for Xianyang 咸陽. Qin dynasty capitol
Hulidahai 忽里打海 (hulidahai) Jur. Clan name: YQX 413.19
huling 胡玲, 鶴~.鶴鶴 (huling) 1. Bright-eyed, sharp-eyed: WB 264.10. See also huling lu'lao 鶴~.鶴鶴 2. Quick, sharp, intelligent: YQSC II 50. Also wuling 元~
huling lu'lao 鶴鶴.鶴鶴 (huling lu'lao) Bright, intelligent eyes (huling =鶴鶴; lu'lao =淩老): DXX 8.6
huliu 忽流 (huliu) Unexpectedly, suddenly
houloulou 忽嘩嘩 (houloulou) See hei-houhou
hulu 呼盧 (hulu) Gambling game with dice
hululu 胡盧 (hululu) Clever tongue; also, verbose: YQX 203.19
hulü 急律, 急律 (hulü) Crocodile; alli-gator: SHZ c19, c23
hululu 忽魯露 (hululu) Sound of wind: YQX 362.6. Also hulu lulu ~.~嘈嘈, huhu ~ ~
huluti 胡盧提, 胡盧~.~題, 胡題~.~囉,~囉.鵝囉囉 (huluti) Muddled, addled, confused; also, confusion: YQX 1510.5, WB 320.5. Also hulu 鶴鶴
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 圓圓, 胡倫 (hulun) 1. Whole, entire; also, to consider whole: YQX 894.7 2. Roundly, soundly (sleep); YYCD 423. Also hulan 胡亂, hulun 調論
hulunke 花銀 (hulunke) Whole silver ingot (ke = 鎖): YQX 894.7
hulunzhou 花銀 (hulunzhou) Blundering, muddle-headed: SHZ c4; YYCD 423
hulunzhu 華銀 (hulunzhu) Fig. Dense, stupid person (bamboo before the joints are removed): SHZ c4; DADIAN 387
huluore 花屬 (huluore) To implicate an innocent person; frame someone: WB 337.11
humei 孤媚 (humei) See momei
Humeiren 孤媚人 (humeiren) Harpy creature from another world who bewitches men in the form of a beautiful woman: YQX 196.13
huna 胡拿 (huna) Reckless talk or action: YQX 358.11
hupiao 胡嘯 (hupiao) 1. To chant or recite recklessly or erratically: DXX 21.11. 2. To babble: MDT 70.5
hupuda 胡撲搭 (hupuda) To give trouble; make a fuss, create a hubbub: YQX 1070.8
Hushan 壽山 (hushan) Dwelling place of immortals: MZJ 486.14
hushan 花山 (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 xiongxinzai 虎瘦雄心在 (hushou xiongxinzaizai) Appearances can deceive (an emaciated tiger is still ferocious): YQX 883.3
hushuazui 翔刷嘴 (hushuazui) To talk utter nonsense
husihong 虎 Lump (husihong) To talk recklessly; rant and rave: WB 506.4. Also husirang ～～噜, husinong ～～崂
husihun 虎混 (husihun) To loaf and relax: YQX 517.3
husijing 虎旌 (husijing) To shirk responsibility by wandering away
husinong 虎垢 (husinong) See husihong
husirang 虎垢 (husirang) See husihong
husiying 虎迎 (husiying) Well-matched (a couple): WB 87.10
hutu 虎梯 (hutu) Stairs, steps with a railing: YQX 214.17. Also futi 扶～
hutideng 虎蹬蹬 (hutideng) To make a racket: SQX 113.13
huoupsai 虎頭牌 (huoupsai) 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 虎頭兒 (hutou'r) Whiskers: WEI 198.8
huouyan 虎頭燕翎 (huouyan) Fierce, militant appearance
hutu 鴉突 (hutu) See huluti
huwei 戶尉 (huwei) Palace-door sentinel: WB 5.4
huwei 虎威 (huwei) See feiwei
huxi 鴉膝 (huxi) Method of keeping the shuttlecock aloft by bouncing it off the knee: LAN 111
huxiao 虎虓 (huxiao) Ferocity of a tiger
huxuanwu 虎旋舞 (huxuanwu) Whirling Tartar dance: WB 42.12
huya 虎牙 (huya) Fig. Military banners with serrated edges (like tiger teeth)
huyan 虎 manifestation (huyan) To loaf, be indolent; act stupid or dopy: WB 275.10. Also shuoyan 捕～，撫～，撫鰓，鰓～，suke 翼金
huyan 虎顏 (huyan) To lose face, be chagrined: WB 290.15
huyan hanyu 言語 Hanyu (huyan hanyu) To talk nonsense: WB 904.5. Also eyan 話～，eyan huangyu 話～謊～，eyan keyu 話～課～，keyan eyu 課～ 講～，keyu eyan 講～ 講～
hu'zhele 胡遮刺 (huzhelah) To twist facts; also, resist by unreasonable means: YQX 1070.10

huzychi[dui] 胡支對 (huzhiduih) To make reckless promises; make excuses; also, nonsensical responses: YQX 1507.18

hu 化 (huah) To beg for alms: YANG I 203.12

hua 滑 (huah) Used in final position: HUI III 86.20

huabai 花白 (huabail) To taunt; scoff: YQX 226.2

huabiaoshu 花標書 (huabiaoshuh) Stake, pole, or tree used to tie someone up for torture: YQX 1531.10

huabingdi 花並蒂 (huabingdih) Two blossoms growing on one stalk (water lilies): CSD 71.5

huaboshi 花博士 (huabolshih) Matchmaker: YQX 1427.7

huaca[ca] 滑擦擦 (hualcaca) 1. Slippery; greasy: YQX 255.8. 2. To slip, slide: YQX 1718.2. Also huaze ~ 糜, hua'qiea ~ 七, hua'chuili ~ 出律

huacake 滑擦科 (hualcake) Pantomimes slipping and falling. (擦 is not in dictionaries. According to YK 34 n.6, it is a simplification of 擦, meaning “to support, help up”; 擦 = 擦, a simplification of 擦): WB 7.16

huacao 花草 (huacao) 1. Beautiful women: WB 306.18. 2. To seek pleasure and gaiety: YQX 375.19. Also huahua caocao ~ 億.

huachou 花醜 (huachouh) Painted-face role, largely comic in Yuan dramas, but because of his colorful makeup, the range of his character traits expanded (mainly associated with the jing 淨 role type of later times): THS 225.4

huachun 花唇 (huachuhn) 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 竹伏状 (huafuzhuang) To make one’s personal mark or affix a seal (to acknowledge a document’s authenticity)

huagaoban 花稿般 (huagaoban) Young, tender lamb: YQX 1520.8

huagen benyan 花根本瓢 (huagen beonyahn) Fig. Aristocratic families produce aristocrats (a flower’s beauty springs from its roots): YQX 1645.8

huagu 花姑 (huagu) Prostitute: SHZ c51. Also huanu ~ 奴, huaniang ~ 娘. See also huanainai ~ 奶奶

huagu (huahguu) 槐鼓 See huapianggu

huahong [caili] 花紅財禮 (huahong caillii) Presents of money to the bride’s family (from an ancient custom at celebrations to decorate with gold flowers and red coverings 紅, times when servants were given tips): YQX 1506.9

huahongding 花紅定 (huahongdihng) Betrothal presents: MZJ 202.4. See also huahong [cail]

huahudong 花胡洞 (huahuldohng) See huahutong

huahutong 花胡同, ~ 胡同 (huahulotong) Pleasure districts, red-light districts: YQX 479.12. Also huahudong ~ 胡洞

huahua 花花 (huahua) Pretty: YQX 1123.10

huahua caocao 花花草草 (huahua caocao) See huacao

huahua gongzi 花花公子 (huahua gongzii) See huahua taisui

huahua taisui 花花太歲 (huahua taishuih) Young rakes, dandies, playboys (hua-hua = pleasure-loving young men; Taisui = the planet Jupiter, symbol of doom and ill
huajiao 花角 (huahjiaco) See jiao

huajiao' 畫角兒 (huahjiaco) Military bugle (engraved with a design): DXX 40.5

huajie liumo 花街柳陌 (huajie liuu-moh) See huamen [liuhu]

huajie liuxiang 花街柳巷 (huajie liuu-xiang) See huamen [liuhu]

huajieyu 花解語 (huajieyu) Fig. Beautiful woman (a flower graced with speech): WB 266.19

Huakui [niang'z] 花魁娘子 (huakui niangz) Famous prostitute; prostitute: SHZ c2

hua'laca 花臍擦 (huahlaa) See hua-lacha

hua'lacha 花臍擦 (huahlaa) Eyesight dim and bleary: WB 910.4. Also hua'laca ～擦

.hualala 哈啦啦 (huahlahlah) Clamor of an army in motion: BKCD 220. Also .wailala 歪剌剌

hualang 花郎 (huahlang) Flower peddler: THS 51.5

hualichi 花六出 (huahliucho) Fig Snowflake: MZJ 293.2

hualiiuting 花柳亭 (hualiiuiling) See hualiiuting

hualiiuying 花柳影 (hualiiuying) House of pleasure: YQQ 480.10. Also hualiiuting ～亭, liiuhuating ～亭

hualü nacha 滑柳愬喳, 猶 ～～ (huahliu nacha) Falsehood and libel (huahliu = 滑溜): MDT 276.13

huamao 畫毛 (huahmaao) To sign a roster or register when reporting for duty or leaving a post: YQQ 727.12

huamen [liuhu] 花門柳戶 (huamen liuhu) Brothel districts: MZJ 217.3. Also huajie liumo 花街柳陌, huajie liuxiang ～街～巷. See also liuom huajie

huawaliang 花瓦糧 (huahwaaliang) Dao. /Budd. To beg for alms or food (priests): YQQ 1350.15
huawanshi 化顽石 (huawahnsilh) Transformed into a senseless stone (after the faithful wife thus transformed while watching for her husband’s return): YQX 1505.12. Also huaxiequ — 血躯

huaxia 揠點 (huaxial) Cunning, crafty: YQX 350.14

huaxing 花星 (huaxing) 1. Fortune telling method in matters of love and marriage: YQX 848.19. 2. To have a way with women: YQX 193.1

huaxiequ 化血躯 (huaxiequ) See huawanshi

huaya maoyandi 花壓帽檐低 (huayamaoyandi) Lucky in love (when flowers deck one’s hat): YQX 93.4

huaye busun miguiqu 花葉不損見歸秋 (huayebusunmiguiqu) To return home safe and sound: YQX 199.14

Huai 华夷 (huailyi) The Chinese race and its numerous ethnic minorities: WB 7.10

huaying jinzhen 花營錦陣 (huayilingjinzhehn) Brothel districts: YQX 1412.17. Also jinying huazhen

huayue 华閥 (huayueh) Noble rank: PPJ 81.3

hua’z 花子 (huaz) Makeup: WB 12.18.

huazao 哈噪 (huazao) See guozao

huaze 滑仄 (huazheh) See huaca[ca]

huazhaor 花招兒 (huazhaor) See zhao’z

huazhi 花枝 (huazhi) Fig. Beautiful women: HUII III 83.12

huazi 花子 (huazii) Beggar: THS 76.10

huan 欢 (huain) 1. But, on the contrary: YQX 198.8. 2. Already: DXX 111.12. 3. If: DXX 100.1

huanbao 还報 (huainbaoh) 1. To retaliate: YQX 1120.6. 2. Retribution.

huandan 還丹 (huandan) Dao. Pill of immortality (cinnabar was changed into mercury, which when stored returned to its original state as cinnabar): YQX 728.13

huange 帝哥 (huang) Lover: MDT 160.11

huanhui 韵徽 (huanhuih) Earrings (= 璀鍊): WB 8.5

Huanlong 欢龙 (huahnlolng) The mythical dragon-nurturing god: THS 60.1

huanmai jiaoyang 换脈交陽 (huahnmai jiaoyalng) Illness taking a turn: WB 11.10

huanqia 歡恰, ~洽 (huangqiah) To be overjoyed; be happy together: DXX 1.2

huantou yao[pian] 换頭幺篇 (huahn-toul yaoopian) See yao[pian]

huanxi yuanji 抱喜冤家 (huansii yuanji) “Darling nuisance,” affectionate address for a lover or one’s children: YQX 1275.14

huanxing 喪省 (huahnxiing) To recover, come to: DADIAN 514

huanze 喪則 (huahnzal) See huanzuo
huanzi 惠子 (huahnzii) Sick person: YQSC II 79
huanzuo 善佐 (huahnzuoh) To presume, assume: DXX 147.2. Also huanze ~ 则

huang

huang 悍 (huang) Strong, fierce: YQX 336.6
huangbulao 黄不老 (huangbulao) Wild vegetable: SQX 145.12
huangcai 黄菜 (huangcai) Pickled vegetables: YQX 883.13
huangche shaoxu 誒微梢虚 (huangche shaoxu) To tell barefaced lies: YQX 193.6. Also huanche xiaoxu ~ ~ 疑

huangche xiaoxu 課微器虚 (huangche xiaoxu) See huanche shaoxu

huangchuan[bing] 黄串饼 (huangchuan[bing]) See huangzhuan[bing]

huangcu 悍促 (huangcu) To convey a state of urgency; agitated: YQX 355.6

huangdusu 悍篊速 (huangdusu) See huangsu

huangfei yuanzai 黄扉元宰 (huangfei yuanzai) Reference to a Prime Minister of the Tang dynasty (his audience hall doors were yellow): PPJ 81.3. Also huangge ~ 閑

huangfeng[tou] 黄封頭 (huangfeng[tou]) High quality wine; wine by appointment to the imperial household (bottled with a yellow earthen seal): WB 6.9

huanggan-gan 黄甘甘, ~ 乾甘, ~ 织 (huanggangan) Sallow, jaundiced complexion: YQX 633.14

huangge 黄閣 (huangge) See Huangfei yuanzai

Huanggu 黄姑 (huanggu) Name for the Oxherd Star: DXX 10.4

huanghu 悍惚 (huanghu) Flustered, confused, garbled (speech): WB 84.3

huang[huang] susu 悍慌速速 (huanghuan susu) See huangsu

huangji 黄芥 (huangji) Pickled vegetable (fare of poor scholars): DXX 64.11

huang’jilie 悍急列 (huang’jilie) See jing-jilie

huangjinshou 黄金獣 (huangjinshou) Gilded animal figures on roof beams and eaves: WB 5.10

huangkong 悍空, 皇 (huangkong) Exasperating, disturbing, embarrassing: YQX 1019.5. Also huangkui ~ 恨

huangkouchen 黃口鶉 (huangkouchen) Naive young man fleeced by a prostitute: YQSC 690.8

huangkouchu 黃口雛 (huangkouchu) Suckling child: MZJ 378.2

huangkui 悍愧 (huangkui) See huangkong

huangliangfan 黄粱饭 (huangliangfan) “Lifetime in a Dream” wherein a lifetime ended before a pot of yellow millet had cooked: YANG I 198.5

huanglouke 悍廓科 (huanglouke) Tricky, lying, cheating wench (huanglou is related to words like huangliu 誦 六 [wangliu 王六] meaning a deceitful person; liu 六, 儒, and lou 僥 are often used interchangeably; ke’z 科子 is an old scurrilous term for a whore): WB 280.21

huangpao 黄袍 (huangpao) Emperor: THS 242.5

huangpo meipin 黄婆媒聘 (huangpo meipin) Lead and mercury (catalysts in perfecting immortality pills and drugs): MZJ 602.10

huangrangrang 黄穊穊 (huangrangrang) Boundless; also, without order or consistency (like shifting sands): YQX 1727.2

huangrongrong 悍冗冗 (huangrongrong) Extremely flustered or confused: YQX 668.15
huangsu 荒促, 慌～（huangsuh）Flurried, flustered; confused; alarmed: DXX 22.5. Also huang[huang] susu 慌 慌～, huangdusu 慌篋～

huangtang 荒唐（huangtang）Confused, flustered, nervous: YQX 1211.17

huangtang 荒堂（huangtang）Fig. The court of Judge Bao Longtu: YQX 640.15 Also, used in the Han dynasty for magistrate or prefect (the audience hall was painted ochre to ward off bad luck). See also Bao Longtu

huangya 黄芽（huangyal）Dao. Lead (used in concocting immortality pills): YQX 1703.2

huangzhu 廠囂 嗦 (huangzhu) To lie, deceive: YQX 861.15

huangzhang 荒 張, 慌～（huangzhang）See zhangkuang

huangzhi 黄纸（huangzhi）Imperial decree: CSD 69.8


huangzi 荒子（huangzzi）Bums, hoodlums: YQX 498.12

hui 回（huil）To buy or sell: YQX 1273.2

hui 續, 圜（huil）See quanhui

hui 燊（huil）To stew, simmer (= 沸): YQX 1664.6

huibuda 灰不答 (huibuda) Rustic, countrified: YQX 922.5

huichan 徵纓（huichaln）1. To bind up, tie 2. Tether for criminals.

huichen[r] 灰纓兒, ～繂～（huichen[r]）Coffin: YQX 1143.12. Also guchen[r]骨～～

huidao 回倒（huidaol）To exchange, swap: YQX 162.1

huiye 遠野（huilyee）Distant wilds
2. Money draft

hun

hun 混 (huhn) To dirty (of sexual intercourse): GHQ 299. See also tiejianpan, qingyou

hunbie 混别 (hunbie) Completely different; not at all the same: WB 12.12

hunbushi 混不是 (hunbushih) Mong. Long-necked stringed instrument like the pipa 琵琶: CSD 78.1. Also hunbusi ~, wubosi 吴拨四, hunbosi ~拨四, huobusi 火~思

hunbusi 混不似 (hunbushih) See hunbusi

hunbosi 吴拨四 (hunbosih) See hunbusi

huncala 昏擦刺 (huncalah) See hun- 'canla

huncancan 昏惨惨 (huncanaacan) See hun'canla

huncanla 昏惨刺 (huncanaalh) Dark, dim: YQX 362.1. Also hun'cala ~擦~

huncana 昏惨惨 (huncanaacan) See hun'canla

huncala 昏惨刺 (huncanaalh) Dark, dim: YQX 362.1. Also hun'cala ~擦~

huncancan 昏惨惨 (huncanaacan) See hun'canla

huncana 昏 惨刺 (huncanaalh) Dark, dim: YQX 362.1. Also hun'cala ~擦~

huncancan 昏惨惨 (huncanaacan) See hun'canla

hunchen 昏 盤. ~沉 (huncheln) Blurry, indistinct vision and dizziness: YQX 1503.2. Also hun teng ~勝, hundengdeng ~勝, ~澄澄, ~澄澄, hunhun chenchen ~ ~ ~沉

huncheng 晃 成 (hunchelning) See hunchun

hunchun 晃纯 (hunchulhu) All heads or tails in a toss of six coins, or all points the same on six dice: YQX 236.20. Also huncheng ~成, fuchun ~复

hundan 魂盎 (hunlahn) See dan

hundengdeng 晃 騷, ~澄澄, ~澄澄 (hundengdelheng) Dark, murky, (weather, sky or sea): YQX 1631.8. Also hun tengteng ~勝勝

hun'gudu 渑 古都. ~骨, ~殻谷 (hunlguudu) Turbid, muddy (稻 is not in dictionaries): YQSC II 92

hunbao 混 耗 (hunbaoh) To disturb, bother: DXX 40.12

hunhun chenchen 昏 昏 忦 忦, ~沉 沉 (hunhun chenchen) See hunchen

hun'jia 混家 (hunjiah) 1. Entire family: YQX 1499.7. 2. One's own wife: WB 273.21. Also hunshe ~舍

hunjian 混践 (hunjiahn) 1. To bother, disturb: YQX 580.20. 2. To make a mess: YQX 1553.19

hunjie 混介 (hunjieh) See hunke

hunko 混科, 混 (hunke) To make comic gestures or crack jokes, often raffish or obscene: WB 683.2, MZJ 222.9. Also hunjie ~介, hunqi ~剂

hunlai 混 賭 (hunlaih) To take unjust possession of another's property: DXX 16 6.4

hunlongshe 混龍蛇 (hunlongsheh) To fail to distinguish between wise and foolish, good and bad: SQX 285.n.6

hunlun 混論 (hunlulhu) See hulun

hunmao 昏 獄 (hunmaoh) Senile: YQX 353.12

hunpa 魂帕 (hunpah) Head covering worn by an actor playing a ghost: CSD 164.6

hunqi 混 倒 (hunqih) See hunke


hunshe 混舍 (hunsheh) See hun'jia

hunshen 混身 (hunshenh) Substitute; scape-goat: PPJ 61.15.

hun teng 晃騰 (hunleng) See hunchen

hun tengteng 晃騰騰 (hunlengteng) See hundengdeng

hunwang 混忘, 混 ~ (hunwangh) See wanghun

hun'zhila 昏支刺 (hunzhilah) See hun'canla
**huo**

**huo** 火 (huoo) Comrade; also, a group (=伙 or 羣): YQX 729.16

**huo** 和 (huooh) To cheat, trick, deceive: WB 282.7. Also huohong ~ 哄

**huo** 烈 (huoh) Rapid movement: CSD 69.9

**huo** 扒 (huoh) Popular form for huo 烈 in Yuan times.

**huo** 霍 (huoh) To get rid of: YQX 411.1

**huo** 卜 (huohbuu) Fortuneteller: MZJ 638.11

**huo** 恆 (huohun) ~ 窺 (huoobuhdeng) Suddenly, quickly: YQX 458.6. Also huobuteng ~ 窪

**huo** 鼓 (huoobuhsi) See hunbusi

**huo** 購 (huohuobi) Quickly, suddenly (=突).

**huo** 購 (huohuobi) Noisy, commotion, hubbub (variant of huoote 噓): DXX 21.14. 2. To cause a commotion

**huo** 洗 (huohuobi) Young progeny, children: DXX 133.4. Also guo o 貌 ~

**huo** 念 (huohuobi) Adjustable noose, loop, or lasso: YQX 243.20

**huo** 招 (huohuobi) Brothel enter tainment house; Dao. evils of earthly life: YQX 1321.11. Also huoyuan jiasi ~ 子藏

**huo** 诈 (huoohzal) Frenetic or energetic movement: YQX 116.6

**huo** 灾 (huoohzal) Immortal fruit that can transport one to the heavens: CSD 71.14

**huo** 報 (huoohzillah) 1. Living, alive: MDT 28.14. 2. Cruely; brazenly, roughly: YQX 847.8. Also huo'zhisha ~ 沙, ~ 焦

**huo** zhishu (huoohzhisha) See huo’zhisha
ji

ji! 吠 (jil) Expresses disdain, contempt: WB 349.11

ji 记 (jih) 1. To suffer, endure (= 吃): YK 450.15. 2. To dwell, be lodged (= 宿): 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 演出顯危 (jibai dianwei) To aid someone in danger: WB 68.9

jiban'lai 演變來 (jibianlai) See jiban'

jiban'r 演變兒 (jibanr) 1. How very much, so very: DXX 12.5. 2. Various kinds, many kinds: DXX840.20. Also jiban'lai ～來, jijia ～家

jibian 即便, 疑, 疑～(jibiahan) At once, immediately: YQX 853.14. Also jidang ～當, libian 立, lidang 立當

jibiao gebang 急彪各邦 (jibiao gebang) See jibing gebang

jibing 計票 (jibing) To deduce (計 is a miswriting of tao 討): WB 297.3

jibing gebang 急彪各邦 (jibing gebang) Heavy pounding, thumping, or breaking sounds: WB 841.4. Also jichou ge-zha ～打格扎, jibian gebang ～彪～

jibu'a 演不呵, ～阿 (jibua) See jibusha

jibude 藉不得 (jibuhdel) See bujie

jibuji 疑不疑 (jibuhjil) Fast, quick: WB 841.14

jibusha 演不沙, ～～嘮 (jibusha) If that were not the case (= 既不是): YQX 3.16. Also jibusuo ～～索, ji bush'a ～～是呵, jibua ～～呵, ～～阿

ji bush'a 既不是呵 (jibuhshiha) See jibusha

jibusuo 既不索 (jibusuo) See jibusha

jicao luansha 喚嘈亂殺, ～～煞 (jicluo luansha) Extremely chaotic and disorderly: MZJ 287.11

jichanchan 急顫顫 (jichanhchahn) See jijianjian

jichang shefu 雞腸蛇腹 (jichang shenhuh) Fig. Villainous; cunning: LU 655

jichi 壽持 (jichil) To deliver: MZJ 666.2

jichou 機籌 (jichou) Scheme, plot: MZJ 86.10

jichou ge-zha 急拍格扎 (jichou ge-zha) See jibing gebang

jichu 精楚 (jichuu) Fine, in good order; beautiful, handsome: YQX 1260.19. Also jiji chuchu ～～～

jichuang 窮窗 (jichuang) The study (after the story of a learned chicken, raised in the study window cage, that could converse about erudite matters): YQX 145.16

jidang 即當 (jidang) See jibian

ji'dang 記當 (jidang) To remember, recall: YYCD 264

jidangdang 確築築 (jidangdang) See jidingding

jidengdeng 吉登登, ～登登 (jidengdeng) See gedengdeng

jidi 及地 (jidi) Everywhere

jidian 計點 (jidian) To examine, check: WB 25.14

jidian 計點 (jidian) To think of; long for, miss: DADIAN 81 184. Also jinian ～念, jigua ～掛

jidingdang 吉丁當, ～叮當, 咕叮嘰, 咕鈴鈴 (jidingdang) See jidingding

jiding 咕叮, 吉丁 (jiding) Ringing sound of metal struck: DXX 42.13. See also jidingding

jiding 吉丁丁 (jiding) Sound of metal ringing: WB 284.8;
sound of a mirror (YQX 717.21) or a jade article shattering: MZJ 55.10. Also jiding dingdang ~ ~ 章 ~ 璃璃, 哇叮叮, 璃璃, jiding dingdang 璃璃, jiding dingdang ~ ~ 玻 璃 璃 璃 玻 纹 玻 玻 玻 玻

jiding dingdang 吉丁丁玻 (jiding dingdang) See jidingding

jiding gedan 吉丁疙瘩 (jiding gedaan) Uneven, bumpy; bouncy: YQX 1390.8. Also jidiu gedan ~ 丢 ~, jiliao gutu ~ 每 古史

jidiudiu 急跳跳 (jildiudiu) Quick-moving (walking): SQX 313.9

jidiu gedan 吉丢疙瘩 (jildiu gedaan) See jiding gedan

jidiu gudui 吉丢古堆, ~ 砸 ~ (jildiu gudui) Surging waters, crashing waves: YQX 1369.19

jidou'z 雞豆子 (jidouhz) See jidou [mi]

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 (jifan[jia]) Several times; many instances: YQX 198.10

jifen 花粉 (jifen) See niancheng jifen

jifeng 機锋 (jifeng) Budd. Riddle, conundrum (used among priests in the quest for enlightenment): THS 40.10

jigang 紀綱 (jigang) Astute, wise; gifted; resourceful; (in politics and military affairs): YQX 1174.19

jigou 章餿 (jigou) Plot, trap: YQX 1258.7. See also jiguan, gou

jigua 咕咕 (jigua) See jiji huahua

jiguan 計關 (jiguan) 1. Scheme, trap, conspiracy: YQX 1659.10. See also jigou 2. A secret: WB 533.6

[jiheng 咕咕 (jiheng) To trick, cheat: DXX 75.2. See also xixing 後信

jihua 咕咕 (jihual) To jeer, deride: SHZ c8

jihui 濟惠 (jihuihui) To aid the needy: WB 818.14. Also huij ~ ~

jiji baba 當當巴吧 (jiljil baba) See baba jiejie

jiji chuchu 當當楚楚 (jihjih chuuchuu) See jichu

jiji huahua 咕咕呱呱 (jiji huahhua) Sounds of muttering: MZJ 515.3. Also jigua ~ 呱

jiji jianjian 急急煎煎 (jiljil jianjian) See jijianjian

jiji qiangqiang 濟濟繡繡, ~ ~ 嘿嘿 (jihjih qiangqiang) Dignified; imposing: PPJ 91.3

jiji ru luling 急急如令 (jiljil rul luhilhng) 1. To handle with dispatch (phrase routinely appended at the close of an official directive) 2. DUO. Also used at the close of invocations to Laozi: YQX 1515.17

jiji shishi 即世世 (jiljil shishih) See jishi

jijia 几家 (jijia) See jiban'r

jijian 機見 (jijianh) Designs, intentions; schemes, strategies: WB 215.12. Also jianji ~ ~

jijian'de 即的, 積 ~ ~ (jiljiahnde) See jijian[li]

jijianjian 又急煎 (jiljil jianjian) 1. Hurried; without delay: YQX 125.2. 2. Anxious, nervous: YQX 1501.15. Also jiji jianjian ~ ~ ~ (jiljiahnde) See jijian[li]

jijian[li] 又急煎 (jiljil jianjian) Gradually: YQX 24.10. Also jijian'de ~ ~ 的, 積 ~ 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, 竭 (jihjiao) Animal horns: YQX 1253.10
ji jiao [‘zi]  jì jiào (jìjiào) Quick-footed messenger: WB 719.12. Also jìzu ~ 足

ji jie 計結 (jìjié) A plan, idea (= 计较): ZXY 177.15. Also jìjiào 計較

ji jie 基 埔 (jījié) See jieji

ji jie[‘li] 急 節 禎 (jíjíelií) See jiqie[‘li]

ji ’jingle 楓 驰(z) See jing’jilie

ji ke’z 变 科 子 (jǐjǐkez) Changeable; unpredictable: DADIAN 418

ji li jianli 即 里 江 里 (jílījiānlěi) See jiqie[‘li]

ji li pi 快 禦 (jílīpǐ) To take flight: YQX 1186.6

ji li shanshang yehuakai 见 仙 上 楊 (jílīshānshāng yéhuākài) Fig. A rare occurrence; undeveloped talent (wild flowers blooming where seeds were cast on sand): YQX 485.3

ji liao gutu 吉 聊 古 突 (jílǐliáogūtū) See jiding gedan


ji liu 射 柳 (jílǐliú) See sheliu

ji liu gela 企 留 割 刺 (jílǐliúgelā) Natural, unrefined state: WB 890.18

ji liu gudu 企 留 滴 都 (jílǐliúgūdū) See jiliu gudu

ji liu gulu 企 留 淋 鹿 (jílǐliúgulū) Rolling, tumbling (coins): YQX 236.19; (a human head): YQX 1294.8. Also jīlǔ gulu ~ 流 鹿

ji mang zuolu 迅 禦 力 (jǐmǎngzuliú) To rush, hurry: HUJI III 86.18

ji men 雌 門 (jīmén) Gentry household: CSD 27.9

ji mou 橘 摩 (jīmóu) Resourceful: MZJ 141.1

ji mu 即 目 (jímū) At present: DXX 3.2

jin ao 情 受 (jīnàoao) See naoji

jinian 記 念 (jǐnianh) See jidian

jinian 積 年 (jǐnián) Old-timer, veteran: YQX 1263.12

jinu 路 技 (jīnu) To confine: MZJ 535.8

ji qie[‘li] 急 切 忽 (jíqiéjíelií) Under duress, pressure: YQX 1528.7. Also jījīelií ~ 節 ~

ji qin 姬 親 (jīqīn) To dress in mourning for the proper period: YQX 418.5

ji qin 留 青 (jīqīn) To marry: DXX 63.14

ji xiang 雜 祕 (jíxiāng) Fig. Brothel district: MDT 259 n. 17

ji ren 记 根 (jǐrèn) Marker; mark: YQX 835.16

ji rongrang 急 哆 嗷 哆 (jīrèngrang) In distress, anguish: YQX 55.16

ji she 雑 稀 (jīshè) Lilac: YCJ 52.11

ji shi 即 世 (jíshì) 1. Experienced in worldly ways; shrewd, wily: DXX 69.9. 2. Flattery, honeyed words: YQSC II 109. Also qishi 七 ~ jī shishi 七 ~

ji shi li 即 世 里 (jíshílǐ) In this day and age: YQX 887.14. Also ji shì’r ~ 兄

ji shi’r 即 世 兄 (jíshì’r) See jishili

ji sousou 浇 江 (jìsousou) See jisusu

ji susu 浇 江 (jìsusu) Sound of driving wind and rain: YQX 255.7. Also Ji sosu ~ 浇 江

ji tang 鳥 唐 (jǐtāng) The envoi which closes each scene in the drama Mudanting 丹 (four lines of verse, each excerpted from a different Tang verse): HUJI III 41.6

ji tengteng 急 鈴 (jītēngtēng) See ji xuanxuan

ji tou[ni] 頭 末 (jǐtu[ni]) Seed pods of the water lily: YQX 1665.15. Also jidou’z ~ 豆 子

ji xi 饒 悉 (jǐxi) Hunger and cold (xi = 懦): LZY 4.2
jixuanxuan 快速的 (jixuanxuan) Quick, fast-moving: YQX 392.15. Also jitengteng 腾腾
jiyan 疲倦 (jiyan) Poor fare (pickled leeks): YQX 543.3
jiyao 鞭打 (jiyao) Belt: YQX 1070.14
jizang 见面 (jizang) To quarrel and argue; make a ruckus: MJZ 242.3. Also jizhunzhan 快点 (jizhunzhan) Fast-moving: YQX 1666.10
jizhang 见面 (jizhang) To present money or goods: MJZ 119.4
jizhu 见面 (jizhu) See jijiaofz
jizhu 见面 (jizhu) To present money or goods: MJZ 119.4
jiabe zhong 虚骗 (jiabe zhong) Intimidating skill at "squeeze" or extortion: YQX 1428.8
jiachai 偷袭 (jiachai) To interfere, interrupt: DXX 68.5. Also jiachai 见面 (jiachai)
jiacheng 岔道 (jiacheng) Narrow path between two walls: MDT 166.6
jia 加 (jia) To raise hands to the forehead in greeting or thanks: YQX 466.15
jia 庾 (jia) Stocks (instrument of torture): DXX 164.9
jiahuo 家伙 (jiahuo) 1. Household items, furnishings: WB 330.20. 2. Inheritance, property: YQX 1076.17
jiaji 庶民 (jiaji) 1. Means of livelihood; family property: YQX 127.21. See also jiaji 庶民
jiaji 庶民 (jiaji) 2. Friend: YQX 274.7
jiaji 庶民 (jiaji) Reverently, solemnly: DXX 13.12
jiajie 庶民 (jiajie) See jiage 见面
jiaju 家 (jia) See xiaqu
jiajun

jiajun 家君 (jiajun) See jiazhang
jiakeji 家克计 (jiakejih) Household matters; the proper way to run a family: YQX 1505.7
jialan 伽蓝、迦 (jialan) See senglan
jiamen yin'zi 家門引子 (mianeln yinzh) See biaomu
jiamen zhongshi 家門終始 (mianeln zhongshih) See biaomu
jiamo 駕末 (jiahmoh) Actor in the role of king: YK 1.9
jia-nao[feng] 夾聴風 (jiaanaofeng) Imbecile; crazy person: YQX 916.9
jianie 假捏 (jiaanie) To be deceitful: YQX 555.17
jia-nü 假女 (jiaantu) Adopted daughter: THS 15.5
jiapitiao 甲皮條 (jiapitiao) Leather thongs on armor: MZI 684.6
jiapieqian 假撥欠 (jiapieqiaoh) See jiapieqing
jiapieqing 假撥清 (jiapieqing) To feign innocence or purity: YQX 241.19. Also jiapieqian ~ ~欠
jiaqi 窄七 (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 假饌 (jiaraoa) 1. If: YQX 377.1. 2. Although, even though; granted that: DXX 158.7
jiasanying 加三硬 (jiasanyihng) Arduous task: YQX 272.14
jiashao 持稍、～稍 (jiashao) Cangue: YQX 271.14
jiasheng'de 家生的 (jiashengde) Children of household slaves: WB 317.16
jiashengqiao 家生俏 (jiashengqiaoh) See jiaoshengshaer
jiasheng shaer 家生哨儿 (jiasheng shaoerli) Ingrates and scoundrels (degenerate offspring of household servants and slaves): YQX 1375. 4. Also jiaoshengqiao ~ ~俏,

jia'zhongshao 家中哨 (jiazhongshao) See jiazhengshaer

jia'zhongshao ~ 中哨, jia'zhongqiao ~ 中俏, jiaosheng xiaoe ~ ~俏
jiaosheng xiaor 家生哨儿 (jiasheng xiaoerli) See jiaosheng shaer
jiaoshou 甲首 (jiaashou) Head of a group of twenty households in Yuan times: YQX 406.10
jiashu 家数 (jiashuh) Family lineage: MDT 16.14
jiashui 假睡 (jiashuih) To lie down fully dressed: YQX 1159.5
jiasi 假似 (jiasih) Supposing, if: YQX 690.14
jiatie 駕帖 (jiatie) Imperial command: MDT 271.4
jiatou 甲頭 (jiatoul) Officer in charge of coolies or prisoners indentured to a monastery or temple: ZZXY 55.4
jia'[xia] 駕下 (jiachiah) Your majesty, his majesty: YQX 1.8
jiaxian 箕限 (jiaxiahn) Leave of absence: WB 134.18
jiaxiong 家兄 (jiaxiong) Fig. Money: YQX 298.10
jiayiyi 假姨姨 (jiayiyil) See hugugu
jiayuan jiaji 家緣家計 (jiayuahn jiajih) Family wealth and property: YQX 127.21. See also jiaji
jiayue 家樂 (jiayueh) Sing-song girl kept by a private household: YQX 796.9
jiayu'z 架于 (jiayuz) See yijia'z
jiayu'zhong 戍中 (jiayu'zhong) Ugly daughter-in-law or wife: YQX 844.8
jiayuan jiaji 家缘家計 (jiayuahn jiajih) Family wealth and property: YQX 127.21. See also jiaji
jiayue 家樂 (jiayueh) Sing-song girl kept by a private household: YQX 796.9
jia'zhongshao 家中哨 (jiazhongshao) See jiaosheng shaer
jia'zhongqiao 家中俏 (jiashengqiaoh) See jiaosheng shaer
jian

jian 尖 (jian) See qian
jian 坑 (jian) To play tricks on, make a fool of: PPJ 17.10
jian 简 (jiaan) Four-edged metal flail like a whip (military weapon): WB 46.5
jian 湧 (jian) To pour on the ground (libation to the dead): YQX 1510.4
jianbie 兼伴 (jianbihng) 1. To separate; also, be separated: YQX 1374.10. 2. To be set against another, have a falling out: WB 53.7
jianbing 兼备 (jianbihng) To pair, mate: WB 279.3
jianbuchang 見不長 (jianbuhchang) Insufficient knowledge or experience; also, shortsighted: YQX 1380.15
jiancha 步查 (jianchaa) See chata
jiancha 監察 (jianchal) To make distinctions (jia = 鑑): YQX 1081.14
jianchuan yankou 箭穿雁口 (jianchuan 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 gouda yankou
jianchuan yanzui 箭穿雁嘴 (jianchuan yahnzuui) See jianchuan yankou
jiandan liangtoutuou 尖擔兩頭脫 (jiandahn liangtoutuuo) To lose on all counts, suffer a total loss at both ends (to have a load slip off both ends of a carrying pole): YQX 202.14
jiandan riuye 肩擔日月 (jiandahn rib-yueh) To shoulder the nation’s burdens: CSD 41.12
jiandizi 『敗弟子 (jiaandihzii) Worthless slut: YQX 50.4
jiandie 間諜.~造.~叠 (jiahndieh) To obstruct; sow discord: DXX 93.12
jianfa 剪髮 (jianfah) To become a nun (shave the hair): YQX 899.12
jianfeng 見風 (jianfeng) To ask for toilet privileges (prisoner): YQX 1123.15. Also fangfeng 放～
jian-gan 箭乾.~杆 (jiahngan) Fig. Heavy downpour (raining arrow shafts): YQX 255.19
jianhebao 剪荷包 (jianhehbao) 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.~聚 (jianjih) To confine; bind up: WB 349.6
jianjia 兼加 (jianjia) See jiaojia
jianjia 兼加 (jianjia) Reeds, rushes: YQX 710.17
jianjiang 慶降 (jianjiangh) (Humble) birthday (one’s own or a relative’s): WB 103.1
jianjie 刑界 (jianji) Precious sword’s song as it strikes the death blow: WB 69.3
jianjiepu 刑裁鋪 (jianjiepu) Fabric shop: YQX 399.8
jianke 刑客 (jiankeh) Skilled sword maker: MZJ 436.3
jiankou'r 揾口兒 (jiankouor) Something delectable: YQX 800.19
jiankuo 問閔 (jiankuoh) Separated by a long distance: WB 282.3
jianlie 問列 (jianlieh) To intermingle: DXX 6.13
jianmo 肩磨 (jianmoh) Shoulders shaking, trembling: DXX 62.7
jianmu danwei 剪牡丹喂牛 (jianmu danwei) To waste a precious thing, misuse something of value (cut a peony to feed an ox): YQX 1343.4
jiannian 見年 (jiannian) This current year: YQX 413.19
jianpu 監鋪 (jianpu) 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 (jiahnr) See jiantie'r
jianshen'li 間深裏 (jiahnshenlii) 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 (jiahnshi) To perform an autopsy: YQX 675.11
jiansi 監寺 (jiansi) Budd. Abbot of a monastery: YYCD 734
jiantang 建湯 (jiahntang) Variety of tea: WB 77.21
jiantie'r 簽貼兒 (jiantie'er) Letter (usually a love letter); written document: WB 289.8. Also jian'z 子, jian'r 子
jiantou 剪頭 (jiahntoul) At the start; from the beginning: ZXZY 178.4
jiantou zhiwei 剪頭知尾 (jiahntoul zhiwei) See titou zhiwei
jiantu'r yangyingzhan 見兔兒鷹鶿 (jiahntuhr yalngyingzhan) See jiantu'r yangzhuan
jiantu'r yangzhuan 見兔兒深碑 (jiahntuhr yangzhuan) Fig. To make the most of an opportunity; fleece a naïve brothel patron (to hurl bricks at a rabbit): YQX 887.5. Also jiantu'r yangyingzhan
jianweng fanpen 演繹番盆 (jiawnwehng fanpeln) Fig. Heavy downpour (overturned crocks and upended basins)
jianxi 見喜 (jiahnxii) Wedding night: MZJ 205.11
jianyu 見訟 (jiahnuyuh) Instructions, advice (from a superior): YQX 144.7
jian'z 简子 (jianz) Shuttlecock kicked between players (leather- or cloth-wrapped coin with a feather through the central round hole; jian = 儂): YQX 580.4
jian'z 子 (jianz) See jiantie'r
jianzao 見造 (jiahnzaoh) My humble birth (zao = the eight horary characters marking one’s birth): YQX 721.6
jianzhen 見陣 (jiahnzehn) To array for battle: LZY 147.9
jianzhong buda gengqu liantong 見鐘不打更去煉鋼 (jiahnzhong buhdaa gehngquh liantoln) 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
jianzhong zhuzhongqiao 見鐘不打鍾中敲 (jiahnzhong buhdaa zhuhzhongqiaol) See jianzhong buda gengqu liantong
jianzhong buda zhuzhongqiao 見鐘不打鍾中敲 (jiahnzhong buhdaa zhuzhongqiaol) See jianzhong buda gengqu liantong
jianzhong buda zhuzhongqiao 見鐘不打鍾中敲 (jiahnzhong buhdaa zhuzhongqiaol) See jianzhong buda gengqu liantong
jianzhuan 浸粒～ 救 (jianzhuan) Lady’s dressing case: DADIAN 623

jianqie 111
jiang
jiang強 (jianghng) 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 (jiangjungunzuh) Pillory post for tying up criminals for punishment: YQX 1496.2
jiangli daitao 將李代桃 (jianglii daih-taol) Fig. To shift the blame (substitute peaches for pears)
jiangluo shenhu 繞羅深護 (jiangluol shenhuh) Fig. Cloistered recesses of the women’s quarters: PPJ 47.2
jiangmei zuoyou 將沒做有 (jiangmeil zuohyouou) To lie: WB 301.15
jiangshou 總手 (jiangshouh) Nuisance, bother (sticks to the hand): YANG 1 277.2
jiangshuifan 112 jiaqjia

jiangshuifan 江水饭 (jiangshui,fan) Rice gruel: YQX 1510.4
jiangtai 绯黛 (jahngtail) Candlestick: WB 289.2
jiangxī 將息 (jiangxi) 1. To rest, recuperate; also, care for: YQX 1371.19. 2. To live, pass the days: YQX 1660.6. 3. Take care of yourself (polite phrase in parting): WB 96.19
jiangxī 將惜 (jiangxi) See paisi
jiangyao 江瑶 (jahngyao) Oysters, mussels: THS 38.6
jiangzun linbei 隆尊臨卑 (jahngzun linbei) The lofty graciously approach the inferior (polite phrase to arriving guests): WB 68.3

jiao

jiao 交 (jiao) 1. A fall, a slip (= 跌): YQX 1326.16. 2. To cause (= 导): 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. Meas. For wine: DADIAN 278
jiao 焦 (jiao) 1. To make a fuss; yell: YQX 1157.12. 2. To look (= 着): DXX 22.1. 3. Worries: YQX 1501.15
jiaoi 嫖艾 (jiaohai) Young, beautiful girl: THS 233.11
jiaobei 交杯 杯 (jiaohbei) See bei-jiao[’r]
jiaobie 焦僶 (jiaobie) 1. Restless with anxiety; impatient: WB 189.5. 2. Depressed: WB 946.21. Also jiaojiaobie ~ ~ ~, jiaopie ~ 摸
jiaocai 嫖才 (jiaocai) See qiaocai 蒜才.
jiaochacha 叫喳喳 (jiaochacha) See jiaoyaya

jiaochan 繡纓 (jiaochahn) Household expenses: DADIAN 820
jiaochang yangji 叫唱揚疾 (jiaochahang yangjil) To utter a loud shout: MZJ 258.14. Also jiaode changche ～得嘔嘔
jiaochuang 交ühr 床 (jiaochualng) See huchuang
jiaoda’zhe naoshao’z腳打着腦杓子. ～搭～～～ (jiaadiaazhe nnaoshaoalz) To act quickly, hurriedly (run so hard as to kick the back of the head): YQX 194.4. Also jiaotac’zhao nnaoshao ～踏～～～
jiaodaost 教道 (jiaodaoh) To instruct, train: YQX 1256.7
jia'ode changche 叫得暢嘔 (jiaohde changche) See jiaochang yangji
jiaodu quchang 攪肚姐腸 (jiaoduduh changalng) See jiaojuba
Jiaofangshi 數坊司 (jiaofalngsi) Entertainment Bureau: YQX 882.6
jiaogan 焦乾 (jiaogan) Short of cash, hard up: YQX 209.14
jiaogao budi 脚高步低 (jiaogao budi) To walk with unsteady steps (drunk): YQX 1644.18
Jiaogong 蚊宮 (jiaogong) Underwater palace of the Water Dragon: MZJ 530.7
jiaoguan 嬌慣 (jiaoguahn) See jiaozong
jiao[ha]o 較好 (jiaohao) To recover; heal (= 愈): WB 10.5. Also jiaoke ～可
jiaohua 叫化 敷 (jiaohhuah) To beg in the streets: YQX 121.4
jiaohu’atou 叫化頭, 敷花～ (jiaohuatuotua) Beggar: YQX 1111.10. Also jiaohuazi ～子
jiaohuazi 叫化子 (jiaohuahzi) See jiaohu’atou
jiaojia 交加 (jiaojia) 1. Jumbled, confused; all mixed up: WB 14.19. Also jiaza ～雜,
jiaojia 交兼 ～兼. 2. Fierce, intimidating: DXX 44.3. Variant: 賴～
jiaojiao biebie 惦懇懇懇 (jiaojiao biebie) See jiaobie
jiaojie 叫街 (jiaohjie) To beg in the streets: YQX 130.15
jiaojie 嬌子 (jiaojiee) Unsocialiable and eccentric: HUII 67.13
jiaoke 較可 (jiaokee) See jiaohao
jiaoke 覺可 (jiaokee) Rather good, O.K.
(jiao = 較)
jiaoli 文梨 (jiaolil) Exotic fruit of immortality: CSD 71.14
jiao'li 腳里 (jiaolili) Deep in the heart
jiaoling 膠翎 (jiaolilng) Feathers on an arrow: MZJ 353.13
jiaoma 交馬 (jiaomaa) To fight on horseback:
ZXZY 150.4
jiaomai 徵買 (jiaomai) See yaomai
jiaomener 數門兒 (jiaomener) A type or kind (of person): YQX 1259.16
jiaonainai 嫵姊妹 (jiaonainai) Lady living a life of comfort and luxury: ZXZY 3.1
jiaopen 焦盆 (jiaopen) See zhilu
jiaopie 焦撇 (jiaopiee) See jiaobie
jiaqi 交契 (jiaqhi) Friendship: WB 5.14
jiaqiaopi 腳俏皮 (jiaqiaopi) Errand runner. Also jiaoshao ~ 脚
jiaqie 嬌怯, 慷~ 慨~ (jiaqie) See qiaoqie
jiaqieqie 嬌怯怯 (jiaqieqie) See qiaoqie
jiaquo 接觸 (jiaquh) To examine and diagnose:
WB 9.21
jiaquo 嘴緊 (jiaqu) Reckless talk, nonsense:
DADIAN 829
jiaquba 掛蛆 servicing (jiaquba) Vile, wicked woman: YQX 1123.14. Also jiaodu que-
chang~肚~腸, quba~

jiaor'玫兒 (jiaorhr) See beiijiaol [r]

jiaose 腳色 (jiaoseh) 1. Education, training; curriculum vitae: YQX 273.6. 2. Entertainer, actor: ZXZY 4.3
jiaoshao 腳稍 (jiaoshaoh) Toes: WB 29.5
jiaoshaoapah 擼紗帕 (jiaoshaoapah) Finely woven silk kerchief: MZJ 460.1
jiaoshao pi 腳梢皮 (jiaoshao pi) See jiaoqiao pi
jiaoshaoqian 腳梢天, ~梢 (jiaoshaoqian) 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
jiaot'zhe naoshao 脚踏着腦杓 (jiaot'zhe naoshao) See jiaoda'zhe nao-
shao'z
jiaotang 腳湯 (jiaotang) Footbath: SHZ c57
jiaot'li 紛臨 (jiaotli) To act the coquette;
act the spoiled child: CSD 34.3
jiaotiao 紛召 (jiaotiao) See beiijiao [r]
jiaotou 角頭 (jiaotou) Place: YQX 607.7
jiaotou 教頭 (jiaotou) See Jiaoshi
jiaotou 腳頭 (jiaotou) Tracks; footprints
(where one has been): YQX 200.3
jiaotouqi 腳頭妻 (jiaotouqi) First wife:
YK 125.10
jiaotou zhangfu 腳頭丈夫 (jiaotou zhangfu) See jiaotou [r]

jiaotu 椒園, 焦 ~ 塗 (jiaotu) Mythical
animals painted on the doors of officials in
ancient times: WB 322.9. Also bajiaotu 八 ~

jiaowei 焦尾 (jiaowei) Fig. The guqin
古琴 (a famous music afficionado put his
instrument on the fire after he observed its
special wood being used for kindling): MZJ 4.4
jie 解 (jień) 1. To pawn: PPJ 117.12. 2. To send under escort: YQX 253.16. Also pronounced xie
jie 解 (jień) Buddhist priest role in dramas: WB 272.17
jieba 劫巴, 结巴 (jieba) See bajie
jiebude 藉不得, ～～的, 借～～ (jiebuhdel) See bujie
jiec[i][xial]赠送下 (jiecixial) See jieji
jiechou 借筹 (jiecchou) To serve the state (plan and administrate): THS 101.5
jiechu 借除 (jiechu) See jieji
jiedang 解当 (jiedang) To pawn: PPJ 73.8
jie[dian]ku 解典库 (jiedianku) Pawn-shop: WB 73.6
jieding 结定 (jieding) To be fated, be destined: DADIAN 472
jiedushi 結度使 (jiedushii) Regional high commissioner: WB 42.13
jieduan 結斷 (jieduan) To decide a case, reach a verdict: YQX 1608.16
jiefang 印坊 (jiefang) Woodblocks struck to attract spectators: YQX 1650.15. Also xingmu 印木, 醒目, xingshui 醒水
jiegai 增加 (jiegai) See jieji
jiegai 簡報 (jiegai) Prestige, respect: YQX 935.15
jiegou 簡勾 (jiegou) To collude with, be in league with: YQX 165.11
jiegou 街鼓 (jiegou) Drum struck at dawn to open the market: MZJ 275.10
jieguo 結果 (jieguo) 1. To bring to a conclusion, resolve a situation: YQX 1092.10. 2. To kill, murder: YQX 242.16
jiehe 介和 (jiehe) To intervene, mediate; also, be reconciled: ZXZY 206.4
jiegen 墮根 (jiegen) See jieji
jiegou 簡勾 (jiegou) To collude with, be in league with: YQX 165.11
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jiehe 介和 (jiehe) To intervene, mediate; also, be reconciled: ZXZY 206.4
jiegen 墮根 (jiegen) See jieji
jiejǐ 捷遞, 捷 (jiejǐ) 1. Lieutenant (= 簡級): YQX 1402.6. 2. Comic, jesting role
type in the yuanben 院本 (perhaps slang for the wai 外): YQSC II 185
jieji 倍基.階～街～ (jieji) Steps, staircase: YQX 1466.11. Also jiechu ~ 除,
jiepai ~ 坡, jiegen ~ 跟, jiehen ~ 痕.
jieqi 階砌, jiezhi ~ 坐, 址, jieji基~, jiechi[xia] ~ 坐下, jiezhi[xia] ~ 直下, 街直下
jieji 節級 (jiejil) Lieutenant: LZY 72.8.
See also jieji 捷議. 捷機
jiejiao 接腳 (jiejiaao) Second husband or wife: YQX 1507.12
jiejiao[xu] 接腳婿 (jiejiiaoxuh) Second husband: YQSC II 175. Also Jiaotou zhangfu
jieji (jiejiel) 劫劫 (jiejiel) Busy, energetic: SQX 169
jiejie baba (jiejiel baba) See baba jiejie
jiejue 1. To reach a verdict, wind up a case: YQX 676.1. 2. To conclude: DXX 21.13. Also jiezheng ~ 結
jielan 结揽 (jielan) To deal with, undertake: WB 14.17
jielang 結繕. (jielang) Monk ("baldy"): WB 264.17
jielangpi 蛆繕皮 (jielangpipi) See gelangpi
jie'er 勒骨低 (jie'er) Down and out; nothing in the pot: YQX 196.8
jiele 解利 (jielei) Dysentery (= 滌痢): WB 10.3
jieleu 蹊柳 (jielelu) See sheliu
jieman 揭慢 (jieman) To lift the stage door curtain at the play's end: MZJ 81.12
jiemeng 解夢 (jiemeng) See yuanneng
jiemo 結末. ~ 拆. ~ 原 (jiemo) 1. To end up: LZY 120.2. 2. To finish, bring to a conclusion: LZY 117.1
jienu 結努. ~ 綱 (jienu) To seize, hold, clutch: YQX 1115.18. Also jiehu ~ 住,
jiezhao ~ 着
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

jinhengbang 禁繃繃 (jinbeengbeeng) See jinbangbang

jinhai 禁害 (jinhe) 1. To mistreat; also, be at the mercy of others: WB 300.4
2. To be at the mercy of others; be mistreated: DXX 46.5. Also jingchi 敬～

jinchang' r 盡場兒 (jinhchaangr) 1. Completely 2. In the end; to the end; as a result: YQX 431.21

jincheng 金礱 (jincheng) Elegant teacup: WB 77.18

jinchuan 金船 (jinchuan) Fig. Capacious wine vessel: MZJ 692.5

jinchuang 金幢 (jinchuang) Budd. Gold banners and streamers hung at altars: DXX 19.13

jinchuangyao 金瘍藥 (jinchuangyaoh) Balm for healing a wound: SHZ c60. Also jinqiangyao 鬧～

jindai 禁第 (jianhdii) All, entirely, completely

jindou 剔斗, 剔, 剔, 剔, 金～ 剔～ (jindooou) To turn a somersault: WB 659.7

Jindou fang' li 劃徒房裏 (jindou faang- lii) Acrobatics studio (division of the Jiaofangsishu Entertainment Bureau in Ming times): MZJ 722.4

jindu 金梯 (jindu) Ox harnessed (to pull a cart): PPJ 19.7

jinfa 金法 (jinfa) See jinsong

jinfen 金粉 (jinfen) Woman’ s makeup made with white lead: THS 138.1

jinfeng 金風 (jinfeng) Autumn wind: DXX 2.3

jin-gou 金溝 (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 金谷園 (jinguyualn) Name of a famous garden; exquisite garden: YQX 845.7

jingua 金瓜 (jingua) Ceremonial weapon carried in processions by imperial bodyguards: YQX 359.13

jinguān’ li 禁關裏 (jinguannlii) In crisis; also, an important juncture: YQX 208.3

jinhai 禁害 (jinhaih) To mistreat; also, be at the mercy of others: WB 300.4

jinhe 金荷 (jinhel) Metal candleholder shaped like a lily pad: WB 289.2
jinhudong 錦 胡 洞 (jinhuludong) See jinhutong

jinhutong 錦 胡 同, ~ 衝 衝 (jinhutong) Place of enchantment and romance: YQX 1095.1. Also jinhudong ~ 洞

jinhuaqiao 金花 話 (jinhuaqiaoh) See wuhua gongqiao

jinhuan’tou 錦 圓 頭 (jinhualntoul) See jintao’tou

jinhui 金 徽 (jinhui) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (its elegantly carved bridges): MZJ 599.1

Jinji 金 雉 (jinji) The Cock of Heaven (Tianji 天鵝, 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 (jinjiliel) See jing’jilie

jinjia 金 甲 (jinjiaa) Honor roll for third degree jinshi 进士 graduates (names were written on gold paper): DXX 157.14

jinjia 禁 框, ~ 僚 (jinjah) To resist, oppose: PPJ 177.1

jinjia yusuo 金枷玉鎖 (jinjia yushuo) Fig. Sons and daughters as burdens (gold shackles and jade fetters): WB 977.13

jinjie 金 絮 (jinjia) Budd. Lecture hall in a temple: WB 298.20

jinjie 金 華 (jinjie) To gnash the teeth in anger: MZJ 540.12

jin’lai 今 業 (jinlai) Recently: WB 456.3

jinlu 禁 璧 (jinlul) Incense brazier: YQX 336.14

Jinmamen 金 馬 門 (jinmameln) Gate in the Han palace for scholars and degree holders (later associated with the Hanlin Academy): YQX 1656.4. Also Jinmen ~

Jinmen 金 門 (jinmeln) See Jinmamen

jinmen 禁 門 (jinmeln) Palace doors, gates (= 宮 門): MZJ 365.3

Jinmu 金 蜣 (jinmu) Xiwangmu 西王母, Queen Mother of the West: DXX 112.4

jinnai 禁 娜 (jinnaaih) See jin’dang

jinnue 禁 虞 (jinnueh) To worry, annoy: CSD 195.9

jinpai 金 牌 (jinpail) See hutoupai, and shijian jinpai

jinpai jiangjun 盛 盆 將 军 (jinpail jiangjun) Glutton: YQX 101.10. Also jingpan jiangjun

jinpian 錦 片 (jinpianh) 1. Felicitous (marriage): YQX 1146.9. 2. Prosperous (personal or family fortunes)

jinpeng 錦 屏 (jinpingweil) House of prostitution

jinpui 金 扑 (jinpui) Plectrum for the guqin 古琴: DXX 133.2

jinqiabao 金 棋 堆 (jinqiabao) See jinchuangyao

jinqie 金 儀 (jinqi) Urgent: LZY 145.4

jinqu 金 雀 (jinqu) Bird-shaped gold hair ornament: DXX 10.4

jinsong 津 家 (jinsong) Funeral expenses: SHZ c11. Also jinfan ~

Jinsong 津 送 (jinsong) Funeral expenses: SHZ c11. Also jinfan ~

jintang 金 堂 (jintang) Bridal suite: HUII II 39.15

jintao’r 錦 塔 (jintaorh) See jintao’tou
jintao'tou 錦套頭 (jintaooltou) Tender trap; clutches of a prostitute: YQX 266.11. Also jintao'r ~ 兒, jinhuan'tou ~ 圓 ~

jintian 金天 (jintian) Westerly skies: YFG 175.12

jinwu 金吾 (jinwu) Sentry guards: MZJ 275.13

jinwu 禁物 (jinwuh) Restricted to palace use: MDT 108.1

jinwuwei 金吾衛 (jinwuwei) Imperial guard: YQX 4.2

jinxin'[lai] 金新來 (jinxinlai) Recently, most recently: YQX 150.10. Also xin'lai ~

jinyi gong'zi 金衣公子 (jinyigongzi) Fig. Yellow oriole (gold-cloaked gentleman): MZJ 16.1

jinyin 金印 (jinyin) Tattoo mark on the face: SHZ c27, c31

jinying huazhen 錦營花陣 (jinyiling huazhen) See huaying jinzheng

jinyingwu 金鸞鶴 (jinyingwu) Fig. Elegant wine cups: YQX 852.17

jinzhaol 金鈷 (jinzhaol) Arrow: DXX 50.7

jinzhai 僂寨 (jinzhai) To repress troubles: MDT 89.7

jinzhang 金章 (jinzhang) Official gold seal: WB 313.19

jinzheng huaying 錦營花營 (jinzhehnu huaying) See jinying huazhen

jinzhong 禁中 (jinzhong) 1. Rules for performing on the guqin 古琴 (restrictions on who could play it and conditions under which it could be played) 2. To restrain the fingers (restrict sexual foreplay): WB 314.4

jinzi[shu] 錦字書 (jinzi[shu]) Palindrome letter written on silk: THS 155.13

jing 錦 (jihng) One of three principle role types in Yuan dramas, a comic-cum-villain role, male or female, thought to derive from the cang hu 蒼鶴, Tang dynasty Adjudant play: YQX 1500.11. Subcategories include fujing 副, erjing 二, ~ and tiejing 貼 ~

jing 精 (jihng) Naked, bare: YQX 699.6

jingban 靜辨 靜靜靜 (jihngban) 1. Good method, plan: YQX 1461.16. 2. Quiet, peaceful: YQX 1500.14. Also jingbian ~ 警

jingban'r 靜辨兒 (jingbanr) Budd. Woodblocks from which sutras are printed (contains a roster of all the Buddhas): YQX 451.9. Also yinban'r 印 ~

jingbian 靜辨 (jihngbian) See jingban

jingbian 靜 - 靜靜 (jihngbian) Whip used during imperial worship to ensure silence: WB 65.3. Also mingbian 怪 ~

jingchan 靜禪 (jihngchan) Budd. To chant sutras and pray: YQX 642.20

jingchanchan 靜禪禪 (jihngchanchan) Silent: YQX 637.17

jingchi 積持 (jihngchi) See jinch

jingchitiao'tao'de 精赤條條的 (jihngchitiao'tao'de) Stark naked: YQX 197.4

jing'di zhuiyinquing 井底銀瓶 (jing'di zhuiyinquing) Fig. Break up of a romance (silver vase tumbles into a well shaft): YQX 718.1

jingfu 剃婦 (jingfu) See jingqi

jinggaon 經苟 (jinggaon) See guanj

jingga 經幾 (jingga) Merchant trade, business; also, to earn a living: YQX 557.14

jing'jila 錦豹刺 (jing'jila) See jing'jilie

jing'jili 服急裏. ~ 里. ~ 力. ~ 吉利 (jing'jili) See jing'jilie

jing'jilie 服急列. ~ 當, 錦棘列 (jing'jilie) Alarmed, panicked, flustered: WB 281.12. Also ji'jinglie ~ 服, jing'jilie 錦棘律, 錦 ~ 律, jing'jila ~ 械, 錦棘列, jing'jili 服急裏. ~ 里, ~ 力. ~ 吉利. jin'jilie 素 ~ 服, huang'jilie 恍 ~

jing'jilie 錦棘律. ~ 急 (jing'jilie) See jing'jilie
jingjiren 起迹人, 景~ (jiingjireln) One under house arrest for robbery: YQX 20.21
jingjieqi 起节旗 (jiingjelqi) Flags and banners carried before a general: MJZ 233.1
jingju 驚訝 (jiingjuh) Startled, alarmed: MJZ 501.9
jingjunsuo 濟軍所 (jiingjiunsuo) Detention place for eunuchs: CSD 34.6
jingling 精令 (jiingling) Spirit: WB 347.6
jingluozai diaotong'li 強落在吊桶裏 (jiingluozaih diaotonglii) Impossible; contradictory (well lowered into a well bucket): YQX 1003.1
jinglû 精埔 (jiinglûl) You utter ass!: YQX 1168.11
jingmu 鏡模 (jiingmul) Example, model: MDT 17.1
jingpan jiangjun 海盤將軍 (jiingpan jiangjun) See jinpan jiangjun
jingqi 精妻 (jiingqi) Fig. Lowly wife (wears bramble hairpins): SHZ c7. Also jingfu ~ 婦
jingqian 經錢 (jiingqiain) Money paid a Daoist or Buddhist priest to chant sutras: YQX 854.4
jingsi 精思 (jiingsi) Romantically devoted (originally 熟思): WB 288.8
jing'tou 境頭, 景~ (jiing'tou) Hallu- cinatory state or trance: YQX 1673.3
jingtufu zhengsang 靜土爭桑 (jiingtufu zhengsang) To squabble over land or property: YQX 1378.1
jingwan 晶丸 (jiingwan) White meat of the lichee: CSD 71.14
jingxi 精細 (jiingxih) 1. To be alert, be in control of one’s senses: YQX 1646.17. 2. Smart, clever: YQX 365.10. 3. Highly skilled, careful, painstaking: WB 940.10. 4. Sharp (tongued): WB 348.16
jingxing 景星 (jiingxing) Lucky Star (shines only for an enlightened government): THS 1.7. Also Dexing 德~
jingyi 景異 (jiingyih) Distinctive talent: MJZ 623.5
jingyunxian 景雲現 (jiingyunxian) See qingyunxian
jiong
jiongdao 窮暴 (jiiongbaoh) See qiongbao
jiongye 迴野, 冏~ (jiiongyee) Wilderness: YQX 645.2
jiu
jiubai 九百, 九伯, 九陌, 久白 (jiubaaai) Daft, out of one’s mind; also, to lose one’s senses: DXX 20.10
jiubudai 九布袋 (jiubuhdaib) Cloth wine sack: YQX 725.4
jiucai 九彩 (jiucaai) See qiucai
jiuchong longfengque 深重龍鳳閣 (jiuchonglongfengqueh) See jiu-chong[tian]
jiuchong[tian] 深重天 (jiuchongtian) Deep recesses of the palace (emperor’s dwelling place): WB 67.18. Also jiuchong longfengque ~ 龍鳳閣
jiuchuan 酒船 (jiuchualn) Fig. Wine cup: YQX 883.12
jiuconglong 藥從龍 (jiuconglong) Loyal old official serving the emperor: YFG 1.12
jiudi li 就地裏 (jiudilii) See jiu'll
jiufan qihuan 九返七還 (jiufaani qihuan) See qian jiuhuan
jiugai 就派 (jiugai) Highest reaches of heaven: YQX 1707.21
jiugusuo 九股索 (jiuuguusuo) Heavy cable of leather and hemp fiber cast to snare the enemy; WB 67.10. See also hongmiantao

jiuhuandan 九還丹 (jiuuhuandandan) Dao. Immortality pill: MZJ 24.12. Also jiuhuandan ~轉~

jiuhuan qifan 九還七返 (jiuuhuanqifan) See qifan jiuhuan

jiuhun 九闕 (jiuhun) Palace gates: THS 264.4

jiuji sanhuai 九棘三槐 (jiuji sanhuai) Ranks of court officials: MZJ 303.7

jiujie sanshi 九極三市 (jiujie sanshi) Streets of the capitol: MDT 257.8

jiujintou 九進頭 (jiujintou) See jiuzhaotou

jiujing 九京 (jiujing) Netherworld: THS 91.1. Also Jiuyou 九幽

jiujing popi 九經破 (jiujing popi) Troublemaker (always in trouble with the law): WB 73.9

jiujiu 九九 (jiujiu) Valient, proud (= 超绝): WB 116.9

jiujiu 與部 (jiujiju) See xiaoxian

jiuku 九曲 (jiuku) Tavern: ZXZY 205.13

jiulie sanzhen 九列三貞 (jiulieh sanzhen) See sanzhen

jiuliediu 九流去 (jiuliediu) Old: YQSC II 211

jiulu 酒垆 (jiulul) Tavern: DXX 2.8

jiumiao 九廟 (jiumiaoh) Imperial clan temple: CSD 139.15

jiumo 九陌 (jiumo) City streets and boulevards: YQX 1269.18. See also jiubai

jiumotou 酒魔頭 (jiumotoul) See jiuzhaotou

jiupie 九搬 (jiupie) To give up, abandon: YQX 484.3

jiuqin 久親 (jiuqin) To marry; hold a wedding: WB 38.8

jiuqu 救取 (jiuqu) To save: LZY 147.4

jiuqu (tianxian) 久曲天險 (jiuqu tianxian) Yellow River: THS 239.6

jiu'li 就裏 (jiu'li) See jiulieh

jiu'liudiu 九流去 (jiu'liudiu) See jiuliediu

jiu'liudiu 九流去 (jiu'liudiu) See jiuliediu

jiu'liudiu 九流去 (jiu'liudiu) See jiuliediu

jiu'zhuandan 九卒丹 (jiu'zhuandan) See jiuhuandan

jiu'zuol 九曲 (jiu'zuol) To sieze, clutch: YQX 640.11

jiuzhuandan 九還丹 (jiuzhuandan) See jiuhuandan

jiuzhuandan 九還丹 (jiuzhuandan) See jiuhuandan

jiuzhuandan 久還丹 (jiuzhuandan) See jiuhuandan

jiuzuo 九祚 (jiuzuo) To seize, clutch: YQX 640.11

ju 景 (ju) See bolao

ju 超 (ju) See qie超
juban 121  jueer naosai

juban 拘絊 (jubahn) To restrain, restrict: MZJ 25.9
jubao 護保 (juubao) To recommend: YQX 577.6
judai yishi 被帯衣食 (judaih yishil) To rely on a woman for sustenance
judu 巨度 (juuduh) Manners, customs: YCJ 115.6
judu 巨毒 (juhudul) Long military sword: YQX 937.18
juduan'る 局段兒、断 (juduahnr) Cunning, deceitful tricks: DXX 150.13
jufa 舉發 (juufa) To show effect: WB 610.5
juhai 堰鲢 (juhaai) To chop into mincemeat (ancient method of execution; ju = 菌): MZJ 546.2
jujian binke 備見賓客 (juhjiahnbinkeh) Rude, arrogant treatment of a guest: MZJ 270.6
ju'ude 拘拘的 (jujude) Beating, palpitating (heart): DXX 43.9
jujuan 拘僕 (jujuahn) See juqian
jukou 興口 (jukoou) To speak: XST 280.3
julin chuigou 巨鱗垂鰓 (juilin chuil gou) To try for a big fish: HUJI III 82.2
juma jinniu 撮馬襟牛 (jumaa jinniu) Fig. Stranger to one's own culture and history (animal in human dress): YCJ 78.10
juqian 拘箝、鉗、鈴、槌、謨 (juqian) To control, restrict, discipline: YQX 706.3. Also jujuan ~僕
jushe 拘攝 (jushhe) See jushua
jushou 拘收 (jushou) To seize, take control: WB 58.9
jushua 拘刷 (jushua) To take into custody, arrest: YQX 1482.15. Also jushe ~攝
jusi 拘肆 (jusi) Officer in charge of licensed courtesans: YQX 1649.15

jutou 拘頭 (jutoul) See goutou
juzhongzhong'de 居中中地 (juzhongzhongde) To walk straight and proper: DXX 68.1

juan

juanhui 圓圍 (juanhuihui) A snare, trap: DXX 104.5. Also juankui ~ 構, 繼, juanwei ~ 围
juanjian 捲煎 (juanjian) Fried pastry: WB 246.15
juanwei 圓桿 (juanhwei) See juanhui
juan'z 卷子 (juahnz) Variety of pasta

jue

jue 决 (juel) 1. To scold (= 掂): WB 572.1; chastize sternly: YQX 341.20. 2. To beat (= 掂): WB 106.6.
jue 掂 (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 掂 (juel) To pull a long face: YQX 540.5
jue 掂 (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 唱 (juel) See also jiao
jue budaishi 決不待時 (jueh budaisha) To execute without delay (in ancient times executions were held only in autumn): YQX 1654.6
jueding 決丁, 決, ~ 決 (juelding) Pimp; male in charge of a brothel: YQSC II 220. Also Juelai ~ 俊
jueer naosai 捲耳挽腮 (jueer naoelsai) Nervous and flustered: YQX 633.9. Also
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jueer xiansai</td>
<td>換耳搊腮 (jueer xialnsai) See jueer naosai</td>
<td>YQX 1291.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juehou 绝后 (juehouh)</td>
<td>To fail to make contingency plans or allow for unforeseen circumstances: YQX 1291.20</td>
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<td>jueji 角妓 (juejih)</td>
<td>Talented prostitute: YQX 980.2</td>
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<td>jueke 决科 (jueke)</td>
<td>To determine examination winners: DXX 125.15</td>
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<td>juekou 绝口 (juekou)</td>
<td>See xuankou</td>
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<tr>
<td>juelai 撷俊 (juelail)</td>
<td>See jueding</td>
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<tr>
<td>juesa 决 . 决 ~ 决 ~ 决 ~ (juesa)</td>
<td>1. To lay bare, expose; also, the secret's out!; that does it!: YQX 1550.12. 2. To fail; fall through; also, finish: YQX 481.7</td>
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<td>juesuo 墓索 (juesuo)</td>
<td>See huosuo</td>
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<td>jueweibian 绝幸编 (jueweibian)</td>
<td>Hard, diligent study (wear out the rawhide that tied together the bamboo slips on which were written the earliest books): MZJ 116.1</td>
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<td>juying'le kou 决 應了口 (juyingle kou)</td>
<td>To accept, agree to: WB 64.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>juezi 嘆咨 (juezi)</td>
<td>To sigh with regret and complaint: YQX 635.2</td>
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<td>juezisi 绝子嗣 (juezisih)</td>
<td>To end the family's male line: WB 89.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>junban kunyanju 峻坂国騏駄 (junhban kunyanju) Fig. Intelligent man misusing his assets (have a warhorse pull a salt wagon up a steep slope): MZJ 128.1</td>
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<td>junbo 郡伯 (junbo)</td>
<td>Alternate name for a prefect (zhifu 知府): YFG 185.2</td>
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<td>junbujun 沈不沉 (junbujun)</td>
<td>In distress: YQX 808.13</td>
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<td>junchen jihiu 君臣際會 (junchen jihiuh) See longhu fengyunhui</td>
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<td>jundao 俊刽 (jundao)</td>
<td>Joyous, elated: SQX 285.3</td>
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<td>junduocai 俊多才 (junduocai) See duo-cai[jun]</td>
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<td>junjian 军健 (junjian)</td>
<td>Soldiers, troops: YQX 409.2</td>
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<td>junlai 俊侒 (junlaih)</td>
<td>Dashing, handsome young men: YQX 883.1</td>
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<td>junma jiabian 驥馬加鞭 (junmaa jiabian) Fig. Human life speeds by like a fast horse (whip applied to a fine horse): WB 68.5</td>
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<td>junpang'r 俊鹿兒 (junpang'r)</td>
<td>Pretty face: MZJ 57.11</td>
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<td>Juntian 鈞天 (juntian)</td>
<td>Dwelling place of the emperor (central spot in the heavens): MZJ 81.8</td>
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<td>juntiandiao 鈞天調 (juntiandiao)</td>
<td>Songs and dances performed in the imperial residence: YCJ 92.2</td>
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<td>junwo 鈞駄 (junwo)</td>
<td>Fine horse: YQX 1174.12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
kaibo 開剣 (kaibo) To cut open: WB 133.17
kaichu 開除 (kaichul) 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[hе] ~ 和, ~ 喝, ~ 呵, kai[ke] ~ 科
kaifeng 開風 (kaifeng) To urinate or defecate: DADIAN 88
kaifengzi 開封字 (kaifengzih) To open a letter: YCJ 106.12
kai ganlumen 甘露門 (kai ganlumeln) *Budd.* Ceremony to feed hungry ghosts (cast water aloft which changes into dew drops): PPJ 187.9
kaiguangming 闇光明 (kaiguangmilng) To add eyes to a portrait or statue: YQX 1599.11
kai[hе] 開呵, ~ 和, ~ 喝 (kaihe) See kai[e]
kaiheng 開嗨 (kaihengh) See shiheng
kaihuangjian 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 liujungong 開六鈎弓 (kai liujungong) To show extraordinary strength (pull a 180 lb. bow; one 鈎 = thirty lbs.): DXX 60.3
kaimen qijianshi 開門七件事 (kaimeln qijianshi) Basic household necessities firewood, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar, and tea: YQX 1323.20
kaijiu 堃酒 (kaijiuu) To serve (see to) wine: YQX 883.11

kaimo 揚磨 (kaimol) To regulate, control: WB 522.21
kaiqi 開啓 (kaiqi) *Budd.* To commence a ceremony: WB 269.12
kaiqie 劉切 (kaiqieh) Honest, sincere: HUJI III 22.6
kaiqu 関取 (kaiquu) To open: ZXZY 55.12
kaishanzhi 開山紙 (kaishanzhii) Yellow paper money burned at a gravesite: MDT 183.10
kaitu 開屠 (kaitul) *Budd.* To break vows against meat or alcohol consumption: YQX 224.9. Also kaihun ~ 虞
kai'zheyan zuo, he'zheyan shou 開着眼做合着眼受 (kaizheyaan zuoh, hel-zheyaan shouh) *Prov.* Whatsoever a man sows, 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 勘 (kaan) 1. To cross examine: YQX 637.19. 2. To chop, split (= 砍): WB 275.16
kan 眼, 開, 瞧, 明 (kahn) To spy on, watch: YQX 1283.7
kancheng 看成, ~ 承, ~ (kanchengh) To treat; look upon: YQX 93.17
kan'dang 看當 (kanhdang) See qu'dang
kandui 勘對 (kanduih) Destined, predetermined: YQX 894.1
kanguan 看官 (kanguan) Dear audience: WB 972.12
kanhun 勘婚 (kanhun) To match horoscopes to determine the suitability of a couple for marriage: WB 82.15
kanjielou 勘街樓 (kanjieloul) Storied building with a street view: YQX 1551.8
kanjiu 勘酒 (kanjiuu) To serve (see to) wine: YQX 883.11
kankan 看 (kahnhahn) Just about to, on the verge of: YQX 843.13
kanlengnuan 看冷暖 (kahnhleengnuan) To evaluate a situation to one’s best advantage: ZXZY 159.7
kanlengpo 看冷破 (kahnhleengpoh) To observe cynically from the sidelines: DXX 101.1
kanqiannu 看錢奴 (kahnhqiannul) Miser, slave to money: YQX 367.1
kanqu 看顧 (kanquh) To watch over, take care of: YQX 1499.18
kansheng jianzhang 看生長 (kahnhsheng jiahnzhaang) To raise, nurture: YQX 1019.1
kanshengpo 看生婆 (kahnhshengpo) Mid-wife: ZXZY 160.4
kansi 看伺 (kahnsih) To spy on, peep: YQX 142.12

cang

cang 嗫 (?kang) To peck or preen (birds): FANGYAN 42

kao

kaobao’r 屁包兒 (kaobaor) Buttocks: YCSCC II 232
kaolao 考柵 (kaaolao) 1. Round; conical (like a wicker basket): WB 801.19. 2. Fan-shaped half-circle: DXX 61.10. Also kaolaquan ~圖. 考柵圈
kaolaquan 考柵, 考柵圈 (kaaolaquan) See kaolao
kaoman 考滿 (kaomaan) See mankao
kaoxie 靠歇 (kaohxie) After a moment: ZXZY 51.12

ke


ke 可 (ke) Jade ornament on a horse’s bridle: DXX 61.14

ke 科 (ke) 1. To act out; also, pantomime; also, any stage business, action or expression (jie 介 in Ming 傳奇 dramas): YQX 1499.14. 2. Plot; source of trouble: YQX 1640.9. 3. Meas. For trees: YQX 1077.4; for clumps of grass or bushes: WB 112.7

ke 搭 (kel) To clutch, throttle: MZJ 560.13. Also read qia

kebian 可便 (keebiahn) 1. Can?, how can? (introduces a rhetorical question and used like 能): YQX 215.14. 2. Pat. Syl.: YQX 547.7. Also keyebian ~ ~

kebianren 客邏人 (kehbianreln) Stranger, traveler: YCJ 52.19

kebubu 可捕捕 (keebubuu) See apu

kebudao 可不道 (keebudao) 1. Isn’t it said? (introduces a proverb or maxim): YQX 202.5. 2. Isn’t it the case?: YQX 685.11. 3. How is it possible?; is it possible that? (used like qineng 能 or zenneng 能): WB 728.17

kebu’de 可不的 (keebuhde) Would it not?; will it not? (used rhetorically like gibili 豈不): YQX 1388.2

.keca 磕擦, 可 (kecal) Sound of impact: kerchop! also, a blow; chopping: YQX 1725.17. Also .kecha ~ 又, 可又, 可操, 落又, ~ 操, .kechacha ~ 又, .gecha 花插, 花柵, .gechacha 花柵, .gezha 花嘅, 花柵, .gezhi 花枝, 花鉤, .gezhi gecha .chicha 吃柵, .qichou gecha 乞抽花又
.kecaca 可擦擦.碰～ (kecalcai) Sound of things rubbing, scraping, dragging; feet shuffling: YQX 1631.2; horse hoofs clipp clopping; also, motion of hoisting a cart: YQX 1492.2. Also .kecaca ~ 碰 ~.qi chacha  忙里察察 (忙 mistaken as ke)

.kecha 碰 又 碰 又 可 ~ 可 摔 (kecha) See .keca

.kechacha 碰 又 又 (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 碰搭.～答.可～.可答 (keda) See .keta

.kedapu 可答 搏.起～ (kedadalpu)
1. Sound of a door closing; sound of impact: MZJ 181.10. 2. To fall to the knees: MZJ 123.7. Also .kepu 磕～

.kedi 科地 (kedih) Performance arena for entertainment or theater: WB 979.8

.keding 充定 (kedihing) Predestined, fixed: ZXZY 215.3

.keduan 科端 (keduahn) Clever ploy, trick: DXX 107.4

.kefan 科范 (kefahn) See chake


.keguan 客官 (kehguan) See kezhang

.kehua 鬱化 (kehhuah) Edible, digestible: YQX 1168.17

.kehuo 客火 (kehhuoo) Roadside inn or tavern: YQX 201.8

.kejia 客家 (kehjia) Dealer in goods, peddler: ZXZY 41.4

.kekan 可堪 (keekan) How can? (used like 能 堪 堪 堪 or 堪): YQX 270.10

.keke 可可 (keekee) 1. By chance, luckily: YQX 846.15. See also ke 可 (6). 2. Casual; careless; also, come what may: YQX 148.3. 3. Fitting, as it should be: YQSC II 256

.kekeca 可磕磕 (kekeca) See .kecaca

.keke xixi 可可喜喜 (kekeoe xixixi) See .kexi

.kekela 可刺刺(keelahdal) Hanging down: YQX 1070.16

.kekala 可刺刺 (kelahlah) See .gelala

.kelai 可來 (kelailai) Certainly, truly: DXX 66.9

.keluo 剋落.魁～ (keluoh) To deduct and confiscate: YQX 35.8

.kenai 可奈.～耐 (kenaeh) But; alas, unfortunately: YQX 1504.8. See also ponai

.kenao 可嘍 (kenao) Kind of headgear (perhaps made of animal skins): WB 52.1. Also hukenao 虎～

.keneng anzuo 可能安坐 (keneneing anzuoh)
How can one sit idly by and do nothing?: HUJI III 100.6

.kepan 客盤 (kepaln) See wopan

.kepita 可止塔 (keppitaa) See .keta

.kepipi 可丕丕 (kepipi) See .kepupu

.kepu 可撲 (kepu) See apu

.kepu 磕撲 (kepu) See .kedapu, .kepupu

.kepu 可撲可 (kepu kepu) Sound of knocking

.kepulu 可撲魯 (kepuluu) To push and jostle: YQX 1382.7

.kepupu 可撲普 (kepupu) Heart pumping wildly: WB 117.20. Also .chipipi 吃丕丕, .chittuitui 吃亽亽,.gepupu 吃～, .kepipi ～丕丕,.kepu 磕, .qituitui 忙亽亽,.qipupu 忘～

.keqi xiucuo 剋期休挫 (keqhi xiucuoh)
To strike when the time is ripe; avoid missed opportunity: HUJI III 102.14

.keran 客人 (kehreln) Brothel patron: YQX 194.13

.kerenlian 可人様 (keerelniaih) To give joy or pleasure: WB 261.15
kerenzeng 可人憎 (keerenzeng) See kezengcai
kesha 可煞, ~ 赃, ~ 擦 (kesshah) Extremely; completely; truly: DXX 92.2
keshen'de 可甚 (keeshendeyi) See ke Shen'ma
keshen'ma 可甚 (keeshen'ma) What use?; what does it matter?: YQX 147.12.
Also keshen'[de]~的. keshen'[ma]~是~
keshi 可事 (keshhih) Trifling matter; also, easy: SCQ 81
keshen'[ma] 可甚 (keeshen'ma) See keshen'ma
keshi‘no 可事 (keeshihno) See keshen'ma
keshui 课题, 擦, 献 (keshui) To close the eyes pretending sleep: YANG I 2624.5
.keta 磺 (keta) 1. Describes rapid movement or action: YQX 1652.18. Also kepita
可足~. keta 呵~. See also geda[da]
2. Sound of a lock: YQX 1632.11. Also keda~搭,~答,~答,~答
ketou 课题 (kheitoul) Interest earned by usury: YQX 1568.21
ketou zhuangnao 课题 (khetoul zhuangnaao) To meet with, encounter: YQX 220.2
kewu'de 可刃 (kewuhde) 1. Pat. Syll.: YQX 180.7. 2. To be certain to: YQX 1389.17.
3. Absolutely, really: YQX 411.14
kexi 可喜, ~ 喜, ~ 戏 (kexxi) Delightful, loveable, pleasing: YQX 842.7. Also keke
xixi ~~, ~, chixi 吃~, 吮~, 咬戏, gexi 呼戲, qixi 唢戲, 乞戲
kexiniang 可 喜 娘, ~ 娘 (kexxiniang'li) Lovely lady: WB 261.7. Also kexizhong
~~种, kexiniang~意~, kexizhong~意~
.kexizhong 可喜, ~ 娘 (kexxizhong) See kexiniang
kexiaying 课题下瘪 (kexiying) Detestable thing (throat goiter or tumor): YQX 38.17
kexing 客星 (kexhing) Fig. Honored guest from afar (star from another constellation): MZJ 435.2
keya 哺牙, ~ 喂, ~ (keyyal) To chew the fat, pass the time of day: WB 294.11.
Also yake~ 嚼, keya liaozi~料嘴, ~料嘴, qiaoya [liaozi]敲~料嘴, shanya xianke 敲~闲
keya liaozi 哺牙料嘴, ~ (keyyaliaozi) See keya
keyan eyu 語言訛語 (keyaen elyu) See huyan hanyu
keyebian 可也便 (keyeebian) See kebian
keyiniang 可意 (keyiniang) See kexiniang
keyizhong 可意 (keyizhong) See kexiniang
keyin 訳銀 (keyin) Ingots of silver (ke=鍍): YQX 1380.3
keyoulai 可又来, ~ 由 ~ (keyoulail) Isn’t it the truth?!: YQX 1119.14
keyu eyan 語言訛言 (keyu elyu) See huyan hanyu
.kezaza 克匝 (kezhaza) Sound of mixing mud and ashes with water: YQX 1398.6
kezeng 可憎 (kezeng) 1. Alluring, loveable: DXX 7.14. Also jizeng~气, qizeng~气
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 可憎的别 (kezengdezhe) To be passionately obsessed: WB 307.11
kezengniang 可憎 (kezengniang)Naughty darling, loveable wretch: MZJ 14.1
kezengren 可憎人 (kezengreln) See kezengcai
kezhang 客長 (kezhaang) Polite address to a traveler or patron: ZXZY 42.4. Also keguan 官

kezhi[dao] 可知道 (keezhidaoh) 1. Of course!: YQX 1506.18. 2. No wonder!

kezi 科子, 竇 (kezii) Sing-song girl: YQX 200.2; MZJ 128.9

ken

ken 咬 (keen) To gnaw bones (=啃): YQX 266.6

kenfen 肯分 (keenfehn) Luckily, by chance: YQX 87.19

kenjuu 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 倒 2. To swindle of goods or money: YQX 270.14

Kengsan guniang 坑三姑娘 (kengsan gunialng) See Zigu sanniang

kengxian 坑陷 (kengxiahn) To entrap: WB 666.17

kong

kongbian 空便 (kongbiahn) Chance, opportunity: YQX 748.12

kongchi 控持, 驭 (kongchhi) 1. To control, dominate, command: YQX 1454.18. 2. Punishment under law: XST 308.10

kongfang 空房 (kongfang) See kongwang

kongfang[xiong] 孔方兄 (kongfangxiong) Brass coin (with a square hole in the center): YQX 298.11. Also fangxiong 〜

kongjiashi 控甲士 (kongjiaashih) Mounted archer in armor: YQX 5.6

kongjinsuo 控金索 (kongjinsuo) To secure a lock: HUJI III 95.7

kongmeiluan 空没乱 (kongmeilluhn) See kongmenluan

kongmen 空門 (kongmehn) Budd. Monastery or temple (gate of emptiness): DXX 11.11. Also shamen 沙〜. See also sangmen

kongmenluan 空迷惑 (kongmeilluhn) To be beside oneself with anguish or misery: YQX 645.11. Also kongmeiluan 〜誤〜

kongpi-nang 空皮囊 (kongpilnang) Fig. Human body: SQX 54.1

kongsanchu 空桑出 (kongsangchu) Born of a hollow mulberry tree (after the tale of Yi Yin of the Shang dynasty who was found there): YQX 39.15

kongwang 空亡, 〜忘 (kongwalng) Inauspicious, unlucky: YQX 86.18. Also kongfang 〜房

kong'zhe 控著 (konzhe) To turn wrong-side out: WB 29.3

kouchen 口砕 (koucheen) See buhai kouchen

kouchi 口齒 (kuchhi) Dao. To chatter the teeth (in reverent prayer): YQX 1695.2

kouchuo 口啞 (kouchuoh) Mouth: DXX 148.13

koudahe 口啞合 (koudahel) Speechless: YQX 1285.3

kouhanqian 口含錢 (kouhanqian) Shameful money; cheap money (precious stones were once placed in the mouth of the dead, but later only coins were used): YQX 1119.2. Also kouxiqian 〜啞〜, 〜街〜

kouhao 口號 (kouhao) Doggerel, a jingle: YQX 23.18
koujia 口茄（kooujia）Mouth agape: DXX 22.6
koukun 口困（kooukoukouh）To talk a lot (tire the mouth): YQX 1680.4
koumo 口抹（kooumoo）Glib-tongued: YQX 942.7
kouri’z 扣日子（koourihrz）To select the right day: YQX 53.11
koushun（kooushuhn）To use a nickname: YQX 842.11. Also shunkou ~
kousi wuliangdou 口似無梁斗（koouisi wullialngdooou）Groundless talk, unreliable talk (mouth like a handleless dipper): YQX 1521.17
kousong xinwei（koousohng xinweil）To recite orally will fix it in the memory: MZJ 303.11
kouting 扣 儒，叩～（koouting）To sentence to punishment: YQX 926.14
kouxianqian 口衔钱～衙～（koouxianqian）See kouhanqian
kouying 口硬（koouyihsng）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（kuucoong）Troubles difficult to speak of: DXX 114.3
.kudengdeng 吃登登（kudengdeng）See .gedengdeng
kudidi 苦滴滴（kuudidi）Miserable, suffering: YQX 744.1
kuhanting 酪寒亭（kuuhanhtiling）Place for the cold, hungry, and homeless
Kuhanting 酪寒亭（kuuhanhtiling）Title of a Yuan drama (YQX #58): YQX 217.21
kuhui 苦會（kuuhiuh）Highly skilled at: ZXZY 1.3
kuku zizi 苦苦孜孜（kuuuuu zizi）See kuzizi
kulei 醍 爽（kuuleih）Fritter made with dough and greens: WB 910.3
ku’li bashe 廬裡拔蛇（kullii balshel）Fig. Reluctant and uncooperative (a snake pulled from its hole): YQX 1525.20
kulong 廬籬（kulong）1. Cave, cavity: YQX 298.12. 2. Flawed, full of holes; without substance, empty: YQX 1380.1
kumutang 枯木堂（kumuhtailng）Budd. Monastery meditation chamber (hall of dead trees after the rigid posture of meditating monks): WB 264.3
ku-naoqian 苦 懡 錢（kuunaaqiqialn）Extortion and bribes squeezed from prisoners by jailors: YQX 699.1. Also yuankuqian 兌～～，miankuqian 兑～～
ku’r’ll xiuciaizu youqut 廬兒裹休猜做有腿（kuhrlii xiuaiziuoooh youtuil）Woman of formidable will (mannish but lacking a penis; 腿 is a euphemism for 頭): YQX 196.13
kusi 苦死（kuusi）Strong; desperate: YQX 888.5
kusi 庫司（kuhsi）1. Buddh. Monk in charge of the treasury: DXX 124.2. 2. Keeper of stores: YQX 675.8
kutai 苦殆（kuutai）Miserable wretch: ZXZY 68.7
kuyanyan 苦淹淹，～暝瞑，～懣懣（kuuyanyan）1. In very low spirits: YQX 46.16. 2. Wretched, miserable: WB 67.6
kuzhengzheng 破 睈 睈（kuzhengzheng）Firm and unyielding: LIDAI II 789.11
kuzizi 苦孜孜（kuuziizi）Suffering, anguish: YQX 634.18. Also kuku zizi ～～～

kuaguan

kuaguan 誇官（kuguangan）To be paraded through the streets for three days after
kuahu 起虎 (kuahhuu) To subdue a tiger
(after the filial son Yang Xiang 楊香 who
saved his father from a tiger): WB 31.18
kuaiqianghui 誇強會 (kuaqiaanghuih)
To flaunt or show off ability: YQX 1677.16

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 c38
kuaidie 快迭 (kuaidieh) Be quick, get a
move on! (=快點): YQX 1666.9
kuaihuosan 快活三 (kuaihuolsan) Fat
person: YQX 1063.2.
Kuaihuosan 快活三 (kuaihuolsan) Aria
title in Yuan music dramas
kuaijia 快家 (kuaijia) To return home
(kuai = 回): YQX 405.10
kuaijiai 塊塡, 砲礮 (kuaijiaei) Griev-
ance: CSD 57.3
kuainian 快揹 (kuaihniaan) To hurry in
pursuit (niaan = 擐): YQX 1184.8
kuaishe 快手 (kuaihsheou) See kuai’z
kuaixin ruyibao 快心如意寶 (kuai-
xin ruyibao) Fig. Money: YQX 372.21
kuaixing 快性 (kuaihexing) Prompt; to the
point, frank, honest: YQX 1674.11
kuaizi 快子 (kuaihzii) Yamen runner: 
ZXZY 134.7. Also kuaihou ~手
kuai’z 塊子 (kuaihz) Meas. For horses:
YQX 585.14

kuan

kuanbu 款步 (kuanbuh) See kuanta

kuanchangchang 宽敞 (kuanchaang-
chaang) See kuanchuo[chuu]
kuanchuo[chuu] 宽绰绰 (kuanchuochuoh-
chuoh) 1. Loose, expansive, spacious: WB
214.8.  2. Lavish, plentiful: YQX 993.11.
Also kuanchangchang ~敞敞
kuanda zhouzao 宽打周遭, 〜週〜
(kuandaa zhouzao) To beat about the bush;
broach a subject in a roundabout way:
WB 13.1. Also kuanda zhouzhe 〜〜折
kuanda zhouzhe 宽打周折 (kuandaa
zhouzhel) See kuanda zhouzao
kuan’de 款的 (kuande) Carefully, slowly:
DXX 106.8.
kuankuai 宽快 (kuankuaaih) Loose, baggy
(clothing): YQX 510.6
kuankuan 款款 (kuankuan) Gentle: 
WB 279.7
kuankuan qingqing 款款 轻輕 (kuan-
kuaan qingqing) Gentle and tender: MZJ
343.8
kuampianfen 宽片粉 (kuampianfen)
Broad noodles: WB 275.2. Also kuopianfen
鬮〜
kuanta 款踏 (kuanta) To walk slowly,
carefully: YQX 710.12. Also kuantou ~步
kuanteng 款騰 (kuanteng) To cause
pain or suffering: MZJ 45.8
kuantun 宽褪 (kuantun) Hanging loose,
baggy (clothing): WB 271.19
kuanxi 款挑 (kuanxii) Tender love: DXX
84.2

kuang

kuang 沈 (kuang) But, how; what can one
do? (used like 好): WB 431.17
kuangjiiao 椎脚 (kuangjiiaoo) Bowlegged
(kuang = 椎): DXX 151.1
kuangke 狂客 (kuangkeh) Wild, reckless
fellow: YQX 338.5

kuan
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<td>狂癱 (kuangzhang) Madness; frenetic behavior: DXX 42.10</td>
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<td>kun</td>
<td>良 (kun) Underpants (=裤): YQX 51.12</td>
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<td>括刺刺 (kuolala) To set up a howl, make a fuss: WB 910.14</td>
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<td>閣片粉 (kuopianfen) See kuanpianfen</td>
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<td>樂 (kuih) See quanhui</td>
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<td>套光 (kuiguang) Examinee's premonition that he will pass: MZJ 301.7</td>
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<td>虧圖,窺 (kuitul) To lay devious plots and schemes: YQX 205.10. Also suotu 所 ~, tukui ~ ~</td>
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<td>閣外 (kunwaih) China's border regions: WB 253.16</td>
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<td>昆吾 (kunwu) Fine sword (named for the mountain that supplied the metal to forge it): WB 64.4</td>
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<td>駿弦 (kunxian) Pipa (strings were made of wild hen tendons): CSD 34.14</td>
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<td>因懹懹 (kunyanyan) See kuntengteng</td>
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lababa 刺巴巴, ~ 把把 (lahbababa) To poop (child language): WB 563.10
labu 刺步 (lahbuh) To walk (lift the feet): WB 935.12
lachaibi 狠酸鋝 (lahchaibih) Arrow-shaped hairpin made of silver alloy: YQX 335.21
lada 剔答, ~ 搭, ~ 達 (lahda) Hanging down, drooping: YQX 788.6. Also .dala ~ ~, ~搭
ladeng lideng 剔登哩登 (ladeng lideng) Pat. Syll. Tra-la-tra-la: WB 129.18
Lagu 剔古 (lahguu) See Zhelagu
laguo 剔塌 (lahguo) See lazha
lala tata 剔刺塌塌 (lahlah tata) See lata
lali 拉里 (lalii) Here (= 在這兒 in the Suzhou dialect): HUJI III 88.10
lali 膚裂, 剔 ~ (lahlii) Mange causing hair loss: YQX 1527.5
lalang 狠浪 (lahlahng) Reckless, heedless: DXX 99.11
laqiangtou 蠻鑽頭, 鑽 ~ ~ (lahqiangtoul) Fig. Shiny but useless (tin-tipped spear): YQX 1522.3. Also yinyang laqiangtou 銀釘 ~ ~
'lasha 剔煞 (lahsha) Suff. For verbs and adjectives
lata 遠遠, 剔塌, 剔鬱, 剔塔 (laltah) 1. Slovenly, dirty: MZJ 613.13. Also lala tata 剔刺塌塌 2. To shuffle along (= 跌拉): YQX 1356.2
latazui 剔塌醉 (laltazuih) Rotten drunk: LU 282
latan 剔担 (lahtan) See lazha
lazha 剔渣 (lahzha) Sickly waxen complex ion: WB 565.3. Also lazi ~ 淤, laguo ~ 塌, latan ~ 禁
lazi 剔滓 (lahzii) See lazha
lai
'lai 來 (lail) 1. Part. Final optative (like 吧): YQX 1508.9. 2. Pat. Syll.: YQX 9.14. Also written 借, 假 3. As...as (describes size, depth, extent, etc.): WB 282.15. 4. Approximately, or so (after numerals or quantities): YQX 1518.4
lai 借 (lail) 1. Child role, male or female: WB 301.7. Also laier ~ 兒, 徒兒, laiz 徒子, lairen ~ 人 2. Pat. Syll. See lail 來 (2)
laicai 賺材 (lahcaih) To welch on a debt: YQX 1516.12
laidan 徒擔 (lahdian) See danlai
lai'de 來的, ~ 得 (lahde) See laida'de
lai'de sa'de 來的撒的 (lahde sade) See laida'de
laier 徒兒, 徒~ (laihir) See lail
laigu wanpi 賺骨頭皮, 澑~ ~ (lahguu wanpil) Stubborn, recalcitrant: YQX 638.10. Also lairou wanpi ~ 肉 ~, laipi laigu ~ ~ ~
lailai 借來 (lahlai) Young male role or player: MZJ 122.4
laipi laigu 賺皮顎骨 (lahpil laighthu) See laigu wanpi
lairen 借人 (lairehn) See lail
lairou wanpi 賺肉頭皮 (lahrouh walpil) See laigu wanpi
laisa'de 來撒的, ~ 得 (lahsade) More nimble; more skilled; stronger.: YQX 233.9. Also lai'de ~ ~ 得, lai'de sa'de ~ ~ ~ ~
lai'zi 徒子 (lahzii) See lail
lan

lan 唐, 彼, 襲, 嘴 (lahn) Stupid, foolish:
WB 297.2
lan 陰 (laan) To roast: WB 275.1
lan 硬 (lahn) 1. To cable together: WB 260.10.
2. To moor (boat): YQX 1663.18
lanbaolou 濃包宴 (lahnbaolou) See lang-baolou
lanbieshe 亙 (lahnbielsheh) See lan-sheshe
lange 蘭闊 (lalnghel) Ladies quarters: YQX 1712.16
langua 瀚瓜 (lahngua) Fig. Poetic name for wine (overripe melon): YQX 1391.13
languan 瀚關, 關 (lalnguan) 1. Arms: YQX 400.13. 2. Arms of incredible strength:
YQX 238.4
languan wuli 濃官污吏 (lahnguan wuli) See languan[yuan]
languan[yuan] 濃官員 (lahnguanyuan) Venal official. Also languan wuli ～污吏:
YQX 1665.7
lanhuangjii 瀚黃穌, 濃 ～ (lahn-huangjii) Fig. Scholarly bookworm ("rotten pickled leeks"; smells bad and is a rotten lover):
YQX 1256.6. Also lanyancai ～醜菜
lanjian 櫓欄 (lalnjiahn) Railing on a balcony: WB 13.10
lanjun 櫓軍 (lalnjun) Pillory, stocks: DXX 164.9
lanlao 藹勞 (lalnlao) Rambling, incoherent speech (= 嘴嘰): WB 142.17. Also laolan ～
lanlou 藹絨 (lalnloul) Ragged garments (= 槓樓): WB 24.1
lanmen 櫓門 (lalnmen) When musicians and family members at a wedding bar the
entrance to the groom’s house demanding gifts and favors: YQX 28.13. See lanmenzhong
lanmenzhong 櫓門錘 (lahnmenzhong) Toasts drunk at the time of lanmen (See also
lanmen): YQX 916.8. Some say “host’s toast to departing guests”
lanming['] 名 児 (lahnmilng) Sullied reputation: WB 12.21
lannao 蘭橋, 燕 (lahnnao) Fig. Boat (orchid oars): HUII III 60.4
lanpao 藹袍 (lahnpaol) Gown of an official: MDT 254.5
Lanqiao shuiyan 蘭橋水淹 (lahnqiao shuiyan) Fig. To die keeping a promise
(after the tale of a young man who drowned under Lan bridge keeping his promise to meet
his lover): YQX 1536.14
Lanqiaoyi 蘭橋夜 (lahnqiaolyih) Love trysting site (after the Lan bridge post-station
where Pei Hang 裝 藹 encountered the immortal maid Yun Ying 蘆 英): WB 39.10
lansan 蕃散 (laansahn) See lansan
lansan 閒散 (laansahn) To part, separate; leave abruptly: YQX 1256.12
lansan 瘋 (laansan) See dansan and YQXCI 309
lanshan 瘋關 (laanshan) 1. In decline, withered, decayed: WB 130.9.
2. Indolent; flagging; languid: WB 673.10. Also lansan 蕃散
lansheshe 亙 (laanshesheh) Indolent, lazy: YQX 915.11. Also lanyancai ～別～,
lanshuo 蕃好 (laanshuo) See lonshe
lanyancai 瘋醜菜 (lalnycanaih) See lan-huangjii
lanyangtou 柳羊头 (lahnyalngtoul) To beat to a pulp: WB 130.12
lanyou 藓友 (lahnyyou) Good and intimate friend: THS 142.5
lanzong 拦纵 (lalnzohng) To obstruct, stop: WB 285.13

lang

langban 撞板 (lanlangbaan) Board used to startle fish into the net when struck: YQX 1704.19. Also minglang[ban] 鳴榔板
langbaolou 撞包裹, ~ 嘴, ~ 撞 (lanbangbaolou) Slut, woman of low moral character: YQX 1070.5. Also lanbaolou 撞
langchi pu’tou 狼嗤 帽头 (lahngchi pulitou) Fig. Helpless in a difficult situation (kurchief stuck in a wolf’s throat: it can neither swallow it nor cough it up): YQX 985.20
langchong 狼虫 (lahngcholng) Tiger: YRZJ 81.2
langdang 郎当 (lanlangdang) 1. Long, loose, baggy (clothing): YQX 1249.11. 2. Dejected, depressed; frustrated: YQSC II 314
langdang 良藏 (lanlangdang) Sound of a lock or a chain: MZJ 287.11
langdang 良箱 (lanlangdang) Carriage trappings: MZJ 480.4
langdang qiankun 浪荡乾坤 (lahngdangqiankun) Out in the open, in broad daylight: YQX 1504.3
langgan 狼杆 (lahnggan) Bamboo: DXX143.13
langgu 朗孤 (lanlanggu) Military officer role in Ming drama: MZJ 208.1
langhulu 狼虎路 (lahnghuuluh) Mountain trail: YQX 641.1
langjun 郎君 (lanlangjun) Man, gentleman; husband; lover: YQX 883.3, 1434.17
langkan 浪侃 (lahngkaan) To talk nonsense, gibber: YQX 1658.17. Also hukan 胡～

laok

laok 老 (laao) Suff. Nominal, used with parts of the body (e.g., ting‘lao, hu‘lao): WB 317.17
laof 落 (laoh) To be on the take, get an underhanded share: WB 821.1
laoaamu 老阿母 (laaoamu) See laoazhe
laoazhe 老阿者 (laoazhee) Jur. Grandmother: WB 123.10. Also laoamu ~ ~ 母
laobaixiang 老白相 (laobaixiang) Pleasure seeker, one who knows how to enjoy himself: THS 60.13
laobao 老搾 (laobao) See bao‘r
laobechui 老背晦, ~ 偶 (laobechuhi) Muddle-headed old fool: YQX 442.3
laocang 老倉 (laocang) See cantou
laocheng 134  laoxian

laocheng 笼城 (laolchelng) Penal colony: YQX 229.3

laocheng 勞承. ~ 成. 笼成. 笼恥 (laolchelng) 1. Darling; sweetheart: YQX 1411.3.
2. Cad; heartbreaker: YQSC II 320.
3. Attentive; solicitous: MDT 187.7

laodaer 老大兒 (laaodaherl) Old man, old fellow: WB 445.4

laodaxiao 老小 (laaodahxiaao) Much; many: WB 1015.6

laodan 老丹 (laaodahn) 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 老兒 (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 老合重 (laolhelzhohng) See laotai zhong

laolan 勞藍 (laaolan) See lanlao

laolang 老郎 (laaolang) Teacher, elder, master (term of respect): YQX 1434.12

laolao 勞老 (laaolao) Dog’ s bark: YQX 1727.1

laolao 勞老 (laaolao) To toil (= 労碌): XST 278.3

laolao rangrang 勞老穉穉 (laaolao raingralng) See laorang

laoling 拊菱. ~ 凌. ~ 鈴 (laoliling) Trembling from nervousness or apprehension (fearful of being pricked when harvesting water chestnuts): YQX 1205.15

laolong 拊龍. ~ 龍 (laololng) To confine, restrict, restrain, control: YQX 149.9

laolong 拊龍. ~ 龍 (laololng) See dafeng

laoli 老狸 (laooli) Old ass (scurrilous term for an old man): YQX 632.18

laoluo 笼落 (laoluo) Lonely, isolated: YQX 891.1

[laomifan] niesha buchengtuan 老米飯捏殺不成團 (laomifahn niesha buchengtuan) Prov. Unity cannot be forced (overcooked rice will not stick together to form a ball): YQX 558.18. Also [laomifan] niesha buchengtuan. Also [laomifan]

laomifan niesha buchengtuan 老米飯捏殺不成團 (laomifahn niesha buchengtuan) See [laomifan] niesha buchengtuan

laopeitang 老培堂 (laaopeiltalng) Cronies, boorish sidekicks: THS 108.13

laopian 劉鈔 (laolqialn) Coins, money (Suzhou local dialect): HUJI III 106.8

laopianpo 劉鈔 (laaoqialnpol) Greedy old hag (brothel madam): YQX 205.13

laorang 勞攘, 掊, ~ 掊 (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 ~ 掊 掊, laolao rangrang ~ 掊 掊

laorangrang 勞穌穌 (laaolralngralng) See [laomifan]

laoshitou 老實頭. ~ 石. ~ (laaoshiltou) Honest, upright, and trustworthy person: YQX 198.14

laoshu 老叔 (laaoshul) Polite address to a servant: YQX 246.6

laotaihou 劉대候 (laoltaihouh) See lao-[ tai]zhong

laotaizhong 劉大重 (laoltaizhohng) I’ m sorry to trouble you; I beg your pardon: WB 744.20. Also laohezhong ~ 合, ~

laotaihou 劉多候 (laoltaihouh) See lao- [tai]zhong

laoxian 老先 (laaxlsxian) Impolite address to an older man (common for the chou 丑 and jing 淨 roles in Yuan dramas): LIDAI II 855.14
laoxiao 勞校 (laolxiah) Military rank: YQX 413.20
laoye shenqu 老業身軀 (laoyeh shenqu) This hopeless old body (humble; ye = 草): YQX 640.1
laozhong 勞重 (laolzhohng) Sorry to bother you, excuse me: WEI 208.6
laozi 老子 (laolzii) Prison attendant: WEI 86.16
laozunzhong 老尊重 (laolzunzhohng) See lao(tai)zhong

le

ledi’xia chachai ziwen 劃底下插柴 (lehdixiah chachai zihween) Endure the pain with strength and forbearance (punch line of a xiehouyu 歌後語 whose lead line is “When poked in the ribs with a stick”): YQX 202.3. Also xiedi’xia chachai ziwen ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Variants for wen: 隱 and 忍
lekai 勒開 (lehkai) To insist on leaving someone: YQX 875.6
leken 勒掙 (lehkeen) Niggardly and hardnosed: YQX 1597.9
leyuan 樂院 (lehyuahn) Brothel: YQX 238.1
lezheng 勒掙 (lezheng) To make an effort; struggle: MDT 205.5

lei

leichen 場臣 (leilcheln) Official under arrest: CSD 18.2
leigou 場勾 (leiligou) See yinggou
leiguang shihuo 霎光石火 (leilguang shihluoo) Fig. Fleeting quality of human life (brief as a flash of lightning or a flint spark): CSD 124.2
leijia’han 捨家漢 (leiljahahn) Master of pugilistic or martial arts: WB 801.14
leijiang 磊江 (leeilahng) Strong, imposing stature: DXX 20.2
leilangan 湧欄干 (leilanglan) Tear-stained cheeks (like a railing): WB 290.8
leimu 濃木, 濃～ (leilmuh) Logs rolled from a high place to thwart an enemy: WB 739.11
leiqi 累七, 濃～ (leeiqi) Sacrifice for the dead (held every seventh day for seven weeks): YQX 645.17
leisi batui 潸似扒推 (leisish batui) Tears gushing forth: MZJ 226.11
leixie 螺絹 (leixieh) To put in bonds: WB 25.17
leiyi 濃瘀 (leihyeh) Scar near a tearduct (foretells a bitter fate): WB 89.15

leng

leng 楞, 糧 (lelng) Unyielding; merciless: WB 78.17
lengbi-ao 冷鼻凹 (leengbilaao) See lenglian’r
lengdingding 冷丁丁 (leengdingding) See lengzhengzheng
lenghuahua 冷化化 (leenghuuhhuah) Cold and lonely: YQX 270.19
lengjiding 冷急丁 (leengjilding) Without warning, suddenly: LU 190
lengjiao 冷挾 (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 (leenglinqin) Chilling, icy: MDT 238.15
lengpu 冷鋪 (leengpuh) Courier station: YQX 762.11
lengsheng 楞生 (lehngsheng) Emaciated, shrunken (leng = 懈): MDT 98.13

lengzhengzheng 冷丁丁 (leengzhengzheng) Cold; cold and expressionless: YQX 528.12

li 立 (li) 1. To cut, score: WB 64.3
2. When, while (like 从): YQX 1089.1

li-an 禮案 (lihian) See yuean

libao 粮爆, 蘊暴 (lihbaoh) To punch someone’s head leaving a chestnut-sized bruise: WB 433.16

libimu 習互木 (lihilmuh) 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 (lihchunyuain) Brothel: YQX 1255.14

lidang 立當 (lihdang) See jibian

li’dé 立地 (lihde) 1. Immediately: YQX 1157.4. 2. To stand, wait: DXX 8.1

lidian 李典 (lihdiaan) Low ranking yamen official: YANG 1512.3

lidou 榮斗 (liidoou) See baidou

lidun xingmian 立飲行眠 (lihduan xiling-yan) See xingmian lidun

lihentian 靈恨天 (lihehnhtian) 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 靈魂舍 (lihulnsheh) Fig. Physical human body (abode of the soul): MDT 68.14

liji chengjia 立計成家 (lihji chelingjih) See chengji

lilao 里老 (lihlaao) See lizheng

.lililian 離哩遂 (lihliilian) See .iliu

.lilian luoluojiang 滾滾囙囙 (lihlien luoluojiang) See .iliu

lilie machi 里列馬赤 (lihlie maachih) Mong. Translator: WB 1021.18

liliushi 理事 (lihiushih) Budd. Daily rituals and devotions (divided into six periods: chen 辰, rizhong 中, rimo 日, chuye 初夜, zongye 中夜, houye 後夜): YCJ 14.24

.liluo 呃囙 (lihluol) Pat. Syll. Like tra-la: XZZY 68.7. Also .iliilian 烂達, .iliuli 烙, .liuluo ～～, .iliuluo ～～～～, .liyu luoli ～～, .liu lunoluo ～, .luolo lili ～～～～

.liluo 呃囙 (lihluolli) See .iliuo

liqi 力齊 (lihqi) With uniform force; all together: XZZY 4.3

liqiao 麗橋 (lihquio) Tower over a city gate: MDT 217.9

liqinqin 立欽欽 (lihqiqin) 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 (lihshuh) 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 张千, Zhang San 张
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 liyelu 嘿也波哩也囉 (liyeebo liyeeluol) Cuddle and coo (what lovers do in private): WB 291.14

liyi 還迤 (liyil) See yili

liyuluo 嘿喻囉 (liyuhluol) See lihuo

liyu luoli 嘿譽囉 (liyul luolii) See lihuo

liyun 梨雲 (lilyuyn) Dark clouds before a snowstorm (li = color): SQX 127.1

lizha 立柵 (lihzha) To stand firmly: YQX 1122.1

lizhai 異柵 (lihzhi) To escape from; be separated from: YQX 1708.8. Also zhaili ～～～梨

lizhang 里長 (liizhang) See lizheng

lizhang'zi 立帳子 (liizhangz) To take inventory of goods or property: YQX 210.19

lizheng 立楜 (liizheng) To be dumb-founded, dazed, transfixed: DXX 20.10

lizheng 里正 (liizheng) Village head: YQX 656.11. Also lizhang ～長, liuao ～老

lizong 裙襟 (liizong) First growth of feathers on a bird: YFG 103.10

lian

lian 錘 (liahn) A kind of chain (military weapon; written 簡 in Yuan times, later altered to 鍊): YRZJ 83.11

lianbulian 連不連 (liaibuhlialn) Continuous: YQX 139.3

liandeng 錘登 (liaindeng) To pass successive examinations: MZJ 300.11

lianjie 蓋結 (liajerl) Maid, female servant: YQX 865.13. See also paner

liangang 鑕犼 (liaingul) Clavicle, collarbone: YQX 580.4

lianliu 達理枝 (liaiiilizzhi) See lianzhi[shu]

lianlong 寂樓 (liaiiloong) Room, chamber: HUIJ III 51.12

liandeng 錘登 (liaindeng) To pass successive examinations: MZJ 300.11

liangang 鑉犼 (liaingul) Clavicle, collarbone: YQX 580.4


lianyunzhuan 連雲棧 (liaiyulnzhahn) Wooden staircase or walkway along a cliff

lianzhi 連枝 (liaiizhi) See lianzhi[shu]

lianzhi daiye 連枝帶葉 (liaiizhi daiyeh) Fig. Family's roots and branches; also, wholly and completely: YANG I 460.2

lianzhi[shu] 連枝樹 (liaiizhi[shu]) Fig. Marital bliss (after a myth about trees with interlacing branches): YQX 1657.20. Also lianlizhi ～理～

lianzhia 連子花, 連～ (liaiizhiahua) My darling child (liaiizii is a pun on 懐子 or 戀子): WB 349.10
liang

**liangbaitian** 雨白天 (liaangbaititian) In broad daylight: YQX 691.1

**liangbang** 雨榜 (liaangbaang) Two examinations (the xiangshi 鄉試 for the second degree, juren 舉人; the huishi 會試 for the third degree, jinshi 进士): THS 40.6

**liangchongqin** 雨重親 (liaangcholngqin) Marriage between first cousins: MZJ 57.5. Also qintu jiaqin ~ JL

**liangge** 雨规 (lialnggui) Good plan, strategy: MZJ 522.4

**liangjian** 雨间 (liaangjian) Household members (those related by blood as well as servants or slaves): WB 16.20

**liangjiang** 雨江 (liaangjiang) Leftover food: YQX 1510.7

**liangjue** 雨决 (liaangjuel) To sentence a criminal: YANG I 165.5

**lianglai** 雨来 (liaanglai) Two-faced; also, to work both sides in secret: YQX 1283.8

**liangmo** 雨摩 (liaangmo) To look down on, show contempt for: YANG 11940.2

**liangqi** 雨气 (liaangqi) See lingqi

**liangqiache** 雨起车 (liaangqiache) To ready a carriage: WB 305.21

**liangsankou** 雨三科 (liaangsanke) To repeat a stage movement several times: WB 8.9. Also sanke ~ ~. See also ke

**liangshanshan** 雨珊珊 (liaangshanshan) See liangshenshen

**liangshenshen** 雨珊珊 (liaangshenshen) Fresh and cool: WB 903.3. Also liangshanshan ~ 珊珊

**liangshijia** 雨事家 (liaangshihjia) Opponent, enemy: YQX 940.19

**liangtou baimian** 雨頭白面 (~ ~ ~) (liaangtoul baimiahn) To cater to both sides; also, two-faced: YQX 1524.13

**liangtou sanmian** 雨頭三面 (liaangtoul sanmiahn) To hide true feelings; say one thing but think another; also, two-faced: YQX 643.11. Also santou liangmian ~ ~ ~

**liangtoushe** 雨頭蛇 (liaangtoulshel) Evil omen (forecasts death): SHZ c49

**liangxingzhishi** 雨行之士 (liaangxingzhishi) Famous prince’s gardens in Kaifeng: YQX 137.20

**liangyuanpeng** 雨圆棚 (liaangyuálnpeing) Theater: WB 971.7

liao

**liao** 秒 (liaoh) 1. To drop, throw down: YQX 945.11. 2. To rush, run: YQX 1333.2

**liao** 谍 (liaoh) Crude, coarse, rough: YQX 893.18

**liao** 枪 (liaoh) Just for the moment: WB 288.3

**liao** 粗 (liaoh) Crude, coarse, rough: YQX 893.18

**liao** 谍 (liaoh) See yaqing [liao]-chao

**liao** 科 (liaohchil) 1. To prepare, arrange: WB 260.17. 2. To settle with, deal with, cope: WB 671.21

**liao** 詞 (liaochu) Outcome, result; issue: SQX 61.3

**liao** 末 (liaochuokou) Sagging lower lip: YQX 991.16. Also luechuokou 留 ~ ~

**liao** 面 (liaoding) Money; odd change: ZXZY 119.3

**liao** 面 (liaoding) See liaoding
liaodou (liaoldouh) To provoke, incite, stir up: WB 63.6
liaofeng bomang (liaofeng bomang) See liaofeng tixie
liaofeng tixie (liaofeng tixie) Fig. To stir up or invite trouble: WB 175.20. Also tixie liaofeng ~ ~ ~ ~ liaofeng bomang ~ 鋒撃鈷
liaojiang[pao] 煙漿泡 潦 ~ 料 ~ (liaoljiangpaoh) A blister: YQX 1711.10
liaokou 料口 (liaohkoou) See liaozui
liaona 了那 (liaohonah) Pat. Syll.: WB 884.2
liaoor 了兒 (liaoor) Metal buttons, fasteners: SHZ c61
liaoor 貝兒 實 ~ (liaorlr) See liao’z
liaoxie 骨血 (liaoxieex) Blubber and blood (carnage): DXX 52.4
liaoying 料應 (liaohyiing) To consider, reckon: XST 266.12
liaoyun boyu 撒雲撥雨 (liaolyun boyu) Fig. To flirt: LU 560
liaozhe 了者 (liaozheee) Part. Final, expressing the advisative or demand mood (used like 了吧): YQX 305.14
liaozui 料嘴 (liaozuii) To bicker, squabble: WB 101.8. Also liaokou ~ 口, douzui 拌~

lie

lie 劃 (lieh) To miss notes, sing wrong notes: YQX 9.4
lie 烙 (lieh) Unsteady in motion; also, to move out of control: YQX 341.13
liebie 劃豁 (liebieh) See bolie
liece 列側 (lieceeh) See liechi
liechi 列超 (liechih) To stagger with unsure footing: YQX 934.8. Also liece 列側, lieqie ~ ~ 列超 劃豔
liechu 烈賊 (liechhu) See liezhi[qian]
liefeng 烈風 (liefeng) Madness: YQX 1245.17
liejue 角角, ~ 燒 (liehjue) See liejue
liejie 獵獵 (liejieh) Sound of pennants or banners flapping in the wind: DXX 40.5
liema zhatiao xianluzhai 劣馬乍調 嫌路窄 (liehmaa zhahtiaol xialnluhzhai) Prov. To learn a little and assume you know it all (stupid horse gains a little experience and thinks the road too narrow): YQX 518.13
lieqie 趕超, 列 ~, 劃劣 (lieqieh) See liechi
lieyuannjia 劣冤家 (lieyuannjia) See qiaoyuanjia
liezhi[qian] 烈紙錢 (liezhiiqianh) To burn money or paper images in sacrifice to the dead: YQX 402.9. Also liechu ~ 胳膊

lin

lin 嗲, 休 (lin) See lan
linbiren 臨白刃 (linbirehn) To fight bravely against hopeless odds (down to the last weapon): CSD 10.14
linbi 臨逼 (linbi) See bilin
linchu 臨措 (linchu) At this writing: YQX 888.13
Linfengzhou 續風洲 (linfengzhou) Mythical island in the Western Sea: CSD 205.11. Also Fenglinzhou ~ ~
linhong 融鴻 (linholng) Fig. Letter, news (in legends sent in the belly of fishes; wild
geese are metaphors for carriers of news:
YQX 1151.16
lingxia 林霞 (lingxiaa) Fig. Snowflakes: WB 22.7
linlang 林琅.~琅.~琅.~琅.~琅 (linlang) Forest: YQX 764.3. Also linluo ~落
linlang 林琅.~琅 (linlang) Dripping water: WB 685.6
linlin! 露露 (linlin) Dao. All hail! (used in incantations): YQX 1035.19
linluo 林落 (linluo) See linlang

ling

lingbing 凌迸 (lingbing) Harsh or shameful treatment: LIDAI II 858.1
lingchi 凌遲.~遇 (lingchi) To execute by multiple slices: WB 462.15
lingchi 凌持.~遜 (lingchi) 1. To force, coerce: LZY 20.8. 2. To insult, humiliate: YQX 1218.5
lingduo 領督 (lingduo) 1. To govern, manage: YQX 603.9. 2. To lay hold of: YQX 78.19
linghua[jing] 花鏡 (linghuajihng) Mirror (embossed in ancient times with water chestnut designs): YQX 5.21. Also lingjing ~
lingjian 凌劍 (lingjiahn) To bully, humiliate: YQX 195.20. Also lingmo
lingxi 令緋 (lingxi) Draw strings at the collar: YQX 195.20. Also lingmo

Lingyanhe 林烟閣 (lingyanhel) See Lingyan[ge]
Lingyan[ge] 林煙閣, 陵 ~ (lingyange) Hall erected by Tang emperor Taizong to commemorate, with portraits, his twenty-four most illustrious officers: DXX 63.8. Also Lingyanhe 陵 ~閣
lingyi 令夷 (lingyil) To perish, die: LIDAI II 800.3
liu 流 (liu) See tuliu chizhang
liu 漏 (liu) To escape, slip away (= 溺): YQX 628.19
Liuan 六案 (liuahn) See Liufang
liuan [du]kongmu 六案都孔目 (liuhan dukoonmgmuh) Clerk at one of the six local government offices: YQX 843.11. See also liufang
Liuchao 劉朝 (liuchao) Han dynasty (founder was surnamed Liu): WB 59.14
liuchenqieng 六沉槍 (liuchelnqieng) Lance with a dark green bamboo shaft: WB 67.10. Also liuchenqieng 滲～～; zhanluqiang ～～～
liuchu [bing]hua 漏出冰花 (liuchchu binghua) See liuhua
liudaodao 漏道剽 (liudaodaol) To give sidelong or shifty glances: DXX 18.3
liudao lunhui 六道輪回 (liudaoah lunhuiul) Budd. Samsara, the endless cycle of birth, suffering, death, and rebirth: WB 85.2
Liudao Zhi 柳盗跖 (liudao zhil) 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 (liuhdingshenl) Dao. Popular deities: Dingchou 丁丑, Dingmao 丁卯, Dingsi 丁巳, Ding mo 丁未, Dingyou 丁酉, Dinghai 丁亥; WB 60.12
Liudu 留都 (liudu) Nanjing (after the capitol was moved to Peking): THS 24.5
liuerqian 流二千 (liuerqhian) Banished two thousand li 里: YQX 845.8
liufang 六房 (liufalng) The Six Boards at the local level—civil li 司, ritual li 礼, revenue hu 户, war bing 兵, judicial xing 刑, works gong 工: YQX 1512.3. Also liuan ~案
liufang lidian 六房吏典 (liufalng lihdian) Clerks and secretaries at the Six Boards offices: YQX 1512.3
liugong 六宮 (liugong) Six Palaces (residences of the consort and wives of ancient emperors): MZJ 369.8
liuhu huamen 柳户花門 (liuhuhuameln) See huamen [liuhu]
liuhua 漏花 (liuhhua) Fig. Snowflakes: SQX 64.9. Also liuchu [bing]hua ～出冰～
liuhuating 柳花亭 (liuhuatiling) See huailuying
Liujiashen 六甲神 (liuhjiasheln) Powerful god of hailstorms: CSD 199.8
liujie [sanshi] 六街三市 (liujie sanshih) Grandeur of a major city (usually the capitol): YQX 633.9. Also sanshi liujie ～～～～
liuju'r 劉九兒 (liujuar) Beggar: YQX 373.19
liu'lao 六老 (liuhlao) See lu'lao[l']
liulijing 琉璃井 (liulijiing) 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 (liuumianl) Willow catkins: THS 160.4
liumo huajie 柳陌花街 (liumo huajie) Brothel district: YQX 194.15. Also liumo huaqu ～～衢, liumo huaxiang 柳陌花巷 huajie liumu ～～～, huajie liuxiang ～～～
liumo huaqu 柳陌花衢 (liumo huaqu) See liumo huajie
liumo huaxiang 柳陌花巷 (liumo huaxiang) See liumo huajie
liuqiao 六橋 (liuqiao) Six famous bridges of Hangzhou: YCJ 31.23
Liuqing (liuqing) Brothel madam, procuress (a famous Tang dynasty courtesan): WB 347.11

liuqui 流氣 (liuqu) Hurriedly, slapdash: WB 73.21. See also qilou

liuquan'r 柳圈兒 (liuquanr) Child's head-garland of willow strands worn for the Qingming 淸明 festival: THS 418.8. Also goutouquan 狗頭～

liushang qushui 流觞曲水 (liushang qushui) Winding miniature watercourse on which wine cups were floated in a drinking game: MDT 29.9

liushao[ling] 翼 (liushao) Wing feathers: YQX 437.21

liushou'r 澄手兒 (liushou) Deft, nimble hands: LU 569

liuta yiliu 假笑 (liuta yiliu) To make fun of someone: YQX 815.9

liuwen 留文 (liuwenn) On everyone's lips (verse, song): YQX 201.11

liuxia 流霞 (liuxial) 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 溜影 (liuying) Firefly: YQX 363.21

liuyuan 六院 (liuyuan) 1. General reference to local government offices: HUJI III 109.4. 2. Brothel: DADIAN 122

liu'z 六子 (liu) See lu'lao[r]

liuzhou 六軸 (liuzhou) See liuzhou[r]

liuzhu 流逐 (liuzhu) See diliu

liuzhu 留住 (liuzhu) Popular name in Yuan dramas for young men living in towns: YQX 1015.5

liuzhu 六錫衣 (liuzhu) 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,～蔥 (longcong) Green-onion green: YQX 1359.9 Also longhu ～ constexpr

longdou yushang 龍鷹魚傷 (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 fenyunhui 龍虎風雲會 (longhu fenyunhui) Fig. The ruler and his ministers at the pinnacle of power (clouds follow the dragon and wind follows the tiger): YQX 593.6. Also junchen jihui 君臣際～

longhuahui 龍華會 (longhuahui) Budd. Feast for the holiday of Bathing the Buddha (eighth day of the fourth month): MZJ 280.2. Also Yufodan 浴佛誕

longhuashu 龍華樹 (longhuashu) Budd. Tree where the Maitreya Buddha sat: YCJ 39.5
Longhuang

Longhuang 龍荒 (lōnghuāng) Lands in the far northern reaches of the empire: MZJ 377.6

longlin 龍麟 (lōnglín) Graduate: MDT 258.1

longlǐ bama 龍驄把馬 (lōnglǐ bāmǎ) See liúqian mahou

longmei 龍媒 (lōngméi) Fine horse: MZJ 239.12

longmen 龍門 (lōngmén) Door, doorway: WB 261.21

longqì 龍鬍 (lōngqì) See fèngyí longqì

Longquan 龍泉 (lōngquān) Fig. Famous sword; sword (dragon spring): WB 58.1

longshē 龍蛇 (lōngshé) 1. Military weapons of the lance and spear variety: WB 67.4. 2. General reference to constellations and specifically to the planet Jupiter: WB 82.7

longsun dízi 龍孫帝子 (lōngsūn dìzhì) Sons and grandsons of the imperial clan: YQX 634.2

longtao 龍桃 (lōngtáo) One of six military manoeuvres: MZJ 521.13

Longtu 龍圖 (lōngtú) See Bao Longtu

longxu jiaomin 龍袖嬌民 (lōngxu jiāomín) Worthy subjects of his majesty: YQX 646.7

longzhù 龍柱 (lōngzhù) To catch: YQX 47.8

lou

loubài 露白 (lòubài) To reveal that one is carrying silver ingots: YQX 401.15

loudì 漏地 (lòudì) To walk unsurely or ploddingly: MDT 64.5. See also loutì

loujì dàcài 漏蠡大菜 (lòujì dàcài) To give oneself away, spill the beans: YQX 783.18

loukè 倦科 (lòukè) Vixen: WB 280.21

louluo 漏栁, 漏藜 (lòuluó) 1. Clever, smart; also, to show off: WB 281.21. 2. Rank and file of bandits: DXX 47.14

loumianzì 漏面賊 (lòumíanzi) Criminal with a face brand (faces were tattooed, branded, or scarred to indicate a criminal background): YQX 1508.12

louqìa 漏掐 (lòuqìa) To omit; miss; let fall through: YQX 126.9

louren 倦人 (lòuren) Untrustworthy or unreliable person: WB 297.4

lousou 漏搜 (lòusōu) Swarthy; whiskery: MDT 118.14

loutì 漏蹄 (lòutì) Hoofbound (animals of burden): YQX 203.16. See also loutì

louxìe 漏泄, 露 ~ (lòuxìe) To disclose a secret, leak information: YQX 1085.18. Also xielou ~

louxingtáng 漏星堂 (lòuxíngtáng) Tumbledown shack (stars shine through the roof): WB 29.1

louzéyuan 漏澤院 (lòuzéyuàn) Public cemetery: MDT 102.2

lufugán 鼠腐乾 (lùfúgān) Dried venison: WB 1020.19

lujiao 鼠角 (lùjiǎo) Defense perimeter of tree limbs with sharpened branches surrounding military encampments: WB 45.6

lulao'ěr 漏老兒. 瞅 ~, 瞅 ~ ~, 瞅 ~ ~ (lùlǎo'ěr) Eyes: DXX 70.3. Also lìliao 瞅 ~, lìlào 六~. lù'z 六子

luling 鼠醞 (lùlíng) See lùxu
Lu [Tai]hout yan[xi] 144

luliu 柳 (luhliu) Figs. Sing-song girls of easy virtue (like roadside willows, easily plucked): YQX 197.19

lulu bobo 碌碌波波 (luhluh bobo) See .bobo lulu

lupei 酎酞 (luhpei) See luxu

luqi[ren] 路歧人 (luhqiiren) Itinerant entertainers: WB 972.7. Also qili ~ ~

lusu 留蓄 (luhsuh) Hanging down, dangling: YQX 1095.14. Also liisi 留 ~, luosuo 留索, 留索

lutai 路台 (luhtai) Bare open space for practicing the martial arts: WB 1025.13

lutian 路天, 留 ~ (luhtian) Under the open sky: YQX 1380.1

luxu 酤酷 (luhxuu) Fine wine: LZY 6.4. Also lupei ~ 酤, lupei 留酷, liuxu 留糹, luling ~ SS, liuxu 留糹

lüya 龙牙 (luhyal) Fawn (ya is a diminutive suffix like zoiz 優子: 狗優子 = puppy): YANG I 277.2

Lu yi 虚儀 (luh yi) Famous Warring States period physician Bian Que 閻勃 of Lu: DXX 106.12. Also Lu Bian ~ 扁

Lu Yigu 魯義姑 (luu yihgu) Ancient female paragon of virtue: WB 547.12

luyin 路引 (luhyiin) Travel document or permit: MDT 122.12

luzhou'pr 路軸兒, 碌 ~ ~ (luhzhoulpr) Heavy stone roller; also, heavy as a stone roller: DXX 148.14. Also ludu 碌碌,
luzhou 六～

luzhou tuipi 軸軸退皮 (luhzhou tuih-pil) Impossible event (stone roller sheds its skin): YQX 1725.16

Lü 律 (luh) To escort under custody: WB 932.16

lücan 綠惨 (luhcanaan) Very dark: WB 295.4

lüchen 留鎮 (luhchen) To lodge a coffin temporarily while awaiting burial: WB 259.8

lüchenqiang 留沉槍 (luhchenlnqiang) See liuchenqiang

lüdang 留當 (luhduang) To relate in detail: YQX 1385.17

lüdou p'ir qingtui 留豆皮兒青退 (luhdouh p'ir 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 路粪匙 (luhfehnqiul) Fig. Looks can be deceiving (donkey droppings are shiny but smell bad when broken open): YANG I 2631.10

lüjiao 留侥幸 (luhjiuaao) To win by a fluke: YQX 1180.5

lü'lao 留老 (luhlaao) See lu'laofr]

lùmu qiuyu 留木求魚 (luhmu qiul-yul) Fig. To go about it in the wrong way (seek fish in the woods): WEI 201.5

lüpaio 留袍 (luhpaol) Robes for new jinshi 進士 graduates: DXX 138.8

lüpeii 留 pérd (luhpei) See luxu

lüqi 留繩 (luhqi) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (green silk bag): MZJ 19.7

lüqian mahou 驕前馬後 (luhqiain maahouth) Role of a servant: YQX 1727.13. Also mahou lüqian ~ ~ ~, suilih bama 隨 ~ 把 ~, longbama 龍 ~ 把 ~

lüshenyuan 驕深淵 (luhshenyuan) Paralyzed with fear (walking over a deep ravine): YANG I 461.10

lüsheng jiiiao wengshenggen 驕生 栽 角荒生根, ~ ~ 枝 ~ ~ ~, ~ ~ ~ (lüsheng jiiiaoa wehngshenggen) Fig. Impossible (asses growing horns and crocks sprouting roots): YQX 1253.10

lüsü 留絮 (luhshuh) See lusu

Lü [Tai]hou yan[xi] 144 Lu 太后言席 (luh tuihhouh yahnxil) Queen Lü’s ill-fated
liútī lanzhao

banquet (a guest who declined to drink was beheaded): YQX 1555.4

liútī lanzhao 酒蹄蝶爪 (liútī lanzhao) Filthy hands (ass hoofs and filthy claws): YQX 845.13

lìtouqian 绿头箍 (liùtouqian) See hong-quanpiao

lìxi 绿细 (lìuxī) Gist; real story: DXX 49.4

lìxu 绿釉 (lìxu) See luxu

lìye yin nóng 绿叶阴浓 (lìyè yīnnóng) Fig. Married lady with children (green leaves having darkened in color): MZJ 28.10

lìyì 绿蚁 (lìyì) Green-colored wine: MZJ 145.1

luán

luándài wài 乱打歪 (luándài wài) To flee in all directions: WEI 199.n.4

luánguānshāng 乱官商 (luánguānshāng) Discordant music (guan and shang are musical pitches): YQX 1170.18

luánhónghóng 乱烘烘 (luánhónghóng) At random, any place possible: YQX 644.18

luánjiāo 鹫胶 (luánjiāo) Fig. The glue of love (phoenix glue): YQX 343.1

luánjiāo fēngyou 鹫交凤友 (luánjiāo fēngyǒu) Marital relations: YANG 1 199.8

luánjiāo xùduānxián 鹫胶续弦 (luánjiāo xùduānxián) Prov. The glue of love can mend a broken relationship: YQX 1710.14

luánjìng 鹫镜 (luánjìng) Hand mirror (frequently embossed with bird designs): WB 16.4

luánlìrén 乱離人 (luánlìrén) Man in troubled times: THS 264.3

luánlíng 鹫玲 (luánlíng) Carriage bells: YCJ 92.1

luánquān 鹫群 (luánquān) To curl up: YQX 149.11

luánjīng 乱精 (luánjīng) Bulging, round: DXX 44.9. See also dēnglù lūndūn

luánhuáng shuìhēi 蘭黃睡黴 (luánhuáng shuìhēi) To haggle, dispute, argue: YQX 809.1. Also shuìhēi luánhuáng

luánluán qiāqiā 鹫鐶掐掐 (luánluán qiāqiā) To count on the fingers: YQX 1022.9

luánmò 捏摩 (luánmò) To parry; brandish (the sword): DXX 50.6

luánsóngsóng 乱松松 (luánsóngsóng) Dishevelled (hair): YQX 359.6

luántái 驟台 (luántái) See fēnggē luántái

luánxuè 乱谑 (luánxuè) To rush this way and that: WB 308.4

luányí zhíchí 蟲異指示 (luányí zhíchí) See zhíchí luányu

lù

lìè 掠 (lìè) To throw down, cast aside: THS 156.4

lièchuíkǒu 略淬口 (lièchuíkǒu) See lìočhuìkǒu

liènǎo 掠頭 (liènǎo) Comb; hairbrush: YQX 1254.12

liéxīu xuanquan 掠袖摟拳 (liéxīu xuanquan) See xuanquan luóxiū

liéxué 掠削 (liéxué) To comb the hair: CSD 14.13

lún

lún 論 (lūn) 1. Concerning, as regards: WB 178.21.  2. To make charges, to accuse: WB 133.18

lundùn 渠敦 (lundùn) Bulging, round: DXX 44.9. See also dēnglù lundùn 鄧虜

lùnhuāng shuǐhēi 蘭黃睡黴 (luánhuāng shuǐhēi) To haggle, dispute, argue: YQX 809.1. Also shuǐhēi lùnhuāng

lùnlùn qiāqiā 捏掱掐掐 (lùnlùn qiāqiā) To count on the fingers: YQX 1022.9

lùnmò 捏摩 (lùnmò) To parry; brandish (the sword): DXX 50.6
luning 論評 (luhnping) See pinging

luo 落 (luoh) See also luo

luo! 啼. 啼 (?luo) Final interjection used like 呵: YQX 1500.2

luobao 落保 (luohbao) To be a guarantor, take responsibility: YQX 29.19

luobi 遨遊 (luobi) See biluo

Luobojing 萝菔精 (luohboljing) Turnip demon, an evil spirit: YQX 38.9

luobude 落不得. ～～的 (luobuhde) Unable to get or keep: WB 62.16

Luocha[nü] 羅刹女 (luohchahnilu) Budd. Cannibalistic female demon: YQX 1707.1

luochao 落抄 (luohchao) To be on the take; embezzle: YQX 365.21

Luochuanshen 洛川神 (luohchuanshen) Goddess of the Luo (reference to Yang Guifei 楊貴妃): CSD 145.12

luochun baotu 羅補包土 (luochun baotu) Self-sacrificing loyalty (after the tale of Zhao Zhennu 趙貞女 who carried earth to build her husband’s parents’ tomb): YQX 259.2

luo’dé 落得. ～的 (luo’dé) To result in, end up: YQX 635.8. Also luolai’dé ～来. ～, luqu ～取

luogou 落穀 (luohgou) To fall into a snare: MZJ 294.1

luoge 罗和 (luolhe) Miller: YQX 202.3

luohou 落後 (luohou) 1. To lose; forget: WB 587.3. 2. To remain, linger behind: WB 302.9

luohua liushui 落花流水 (luohhua liulshui) 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 meirlun) Go-between for a divorced or widowed woman; arranger of adulterous liaisons: YQX 1664.21

luohuang 落荒 (luohuang) To leave established road and go into the wilds; flee battle into the wilds: YQX 1184.8

luoji guiliang 落籍歸良 (luohjil guiliang) To turn from the degradation of prostitution to respectability: MZJ 481.11

luoji yexiang 罗街拽卷, 擺～～ (luoji yehxiang) See yexiang luoji

luokebian 落可便 (luohkeebihan) Ah, well then: YQX 946.15. Also luokeye ～～也

luokeye 落可也 (luohkeyee) See luokebian

luola yanjing’li 落拉眼睛裹 (luohla yanjingli) To come to one’s attention or notice: HUJI III 77.6

luolai’dé 落来得 (luolalide) See luo’dé

luolan 罗烂 (luollan) Scholar’s robe (of three colors: purple, dark red, and green, commensurate with rank): YQX 355.18

luolai’lexie 落了鞋 (luolalexie) To lose one’s life: YQX 645.7

luo’li 落里 (luolli) Where? (= 哪里 in Suzhou dialect): HUJI III 90.9

luoli liluo 嘿哩哩嘿 (luolliluo) See liluo

luolie 罗列 (luollieh) To place in order, rank: YQX 663.16

luoluo 落落 (luohluo) All the various; numerous: YQX 579.17

luoluo lili 嘭哩哩 (luollililuo) See liluo

luoluo tuotuo 落落托托 (luohluoh tuotuo) Unrestrained, free and unencumbered: YQX 856.15

luomangtou 落芒頭 (luohmalntoul) See momangtou

luomu 落木 (luohmu) Leafless trees: HUJI III 57.5
luopao 罗袍 (luolpaol) Robe of civil officers: WB 59.1
luopianyi 落便宜 (luohpialnyi) To suffer loss, get the short end of a bargain: DXX 45.9. Also zhepianyi 折 ~ ~
luoqu 落取 (luohquu) See luo’de
luore 罗惹, 嵌～, 週～ (luolree) 1. To provoke; incur: YQX 111.14. 2. To concoct, trump up; frame: YQX 147.6
luosheng 落生 (luohsheng) To shoot a bird: SHZ c61
luosu 罗苏 (luohsuh) See lusu
luosuo 罗索, 落～ (luohsuoo) See lusu
luoxia 落下 (luohxiah) To be on the take: CSD 184.11
luoxiazhou 落下粥 (luohxiazhou) Thin, watery gruel (xie = 溏): YQX 45.14. Also xixiezhou 稀 ~ ~
luoxiexia 落袖 掂拳, 掂～, 掂～～, 掂～～ (luoxiuh xuanquiln) See xuanquan luoxi
luoxiuxuanyi 落袖 担衣 (luoxiuxuanyi) See xuanquan luoxi
luoxufeihua 落絮 飛花 (luohxuh feihua) Cast adrift to wander (willow catkins in the wind): YQX 711.14
luo’zdai 罗子黛 (luolzdaai) Black eye-brow makeup: HUJI III 37.4
luozao 嘮嘆, 罗～, 罗皂 (luolzaoh) To chatter, babble: YQX 260.19. Also luozhi 罗執
luozhi 罗執 (luolzhil) See luozaoluozi
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): YQQ 1391.3. 3. To rub, wipe clean: YQQ 510.5. 4. To cut, slice: YQQ 164.9. 5. To cross over, pass through or by. See mo’dé

'ma 唛 (ma) See 'mo

mabaliu 马 六 (maabaliuh) Pimp: ZXZ 190.11. Also mabaliu ~百~、mabaliu、~治~
mabaliu 马百六 (maabaliuh) See mabaliu

mabao 马包 (maobao) Puffball: WB 191.6. Also mabo ~勃

mabian 马扁 (maabian) To cheat (= 騙, example of an orthographic game where a character is dissected into parts): YQQ 209.9

mabo 马勃 (mabo) See mabao

maboliu 马泊六、~伯~(maaboliuh) See mabaliu

machui 马槌、~槌 (malchui) Flogging whip made of short hemp fibers: YQQ 1382.17

mada 马答 (mada) Kind of hook on a long pole: YQQ 127.14

maer 媄兒 (maerl) A madam, procuress: YQQ 193.3

maer 媄兒 (maerl) Address for a middle-aged woman: YANG 1216.12.

magan’t 麻杆儿、~杆~ (magan’r) See mangan’t

maheluo 麻合羅 (maheluol) See maheluo

mahou liqian 马後驥前 (maahou liqian) See liqian mahou

mahoupaom 马後炮、~炮 (maahoupaom) Strategy in chess: YANG III 1792.6

mahuang dingzhu luhuanjiao 马黄钉住 鱻鱀、马黄丁~~ (maahualng diingzhu luhuanjiao) Fig. To cling stubbornly (horsefly on a bird’s leg): LU 364

mahuang ju’z 马黄驹子 (maahualng jultz) Metal rivet used to mend broken pottery (ju = 锷): MZZJ 561.11

mala 麻辣 (mallah) Numb: YQQ 232.13

malian’z 马莲子 (maalianz) Astor plant: WB 431.20

maliao 马臊 (maliaol) Horse penis: CSD 66.15

mama 嬷嬷 (mama) Wetnurse; head housekeeper: YQQ 1722.21

Mamingwang 马明王 (maamilngwalng) Silkworm goddess (has a horse’s head): CLS 244.11

maniang 嬢娘 (manialng) See niang

maniu jinju 马牛襟裙 (maauiul jinju) Having no better manners than a beast (horse or ox in human dress): YQQ 552.10. Also niuma jinju ~

mapao 麻袍 (mapaol) Plain linen robe of common people: WB 61.19. Also mayi ~衣

maqideng 马骑镫 (maaqildeng) Lamp with shadow pictures of horses on a pivoting shade: YYCD 93

maqianjian 马前剑 (maaqianjiahn) Fig. To toady to, curry favor with the master: YQQ 500.8

masa 摩挲 (masa) 1. To stroke, fondle: YQQ 233.4. 2. Indistinct, unclear: YQQ 1010.15. 3. To put things off, procrastinate: YQSC II 413

masasa 麻撒撒 (masasa) Numb: HUANG 119

masi huangjinjin 马死黄金盡 (maasi huaiingjinjinh) Prov. At a man’s death, his family falls into ruin: YQQ 1413.3. Also yizhao masi huangjinjin 一朝~~

matai 马台 (matail) A mounting step for a horseman: WB 97.9

maxiandao 麻线道 (maxiahdndah) Road to the netherworld (mourners wore hemp garments to escort the coffin to the grave): WB 86.17
maiyi 麻衣 (maylori) See mapao
ma'z 马子 (maaz) Chamber pot, slop bucket: WB 943.4
mazha 蚱蜢，～蚱，蚂蚱，螞～ (maizhal) Variety of locust: WB 801.19

mai 逃避 (maih) See mo'de
maichali 黄查梨，～利，～黎，～椬，～植～(maizhalil) 1. Frivolous, capricious: YQX 147.4. 2. To exaggerate; be deceptive, insincere (sell hawberries as sweet fruits): WB 124.15; YQX 194.16. Also meicha meili 没〜没利, See also chali
maiding 买定 (maaidihng) See maiduan
maidu 烧炉 (maiduh) To be jealous, envious: PPJ 198.11
maiduan 買斷 (maiduahln) To make a deposit to purchase; buy a woman out of prostitution: YQX 1255.14. Also maiding 没定, duanmai 没定
maifuqian 服钱 (maaifulqialn) To accept a bribe: YQX 500.5
maigao 购告 (maigaoah) To bribe; also, a bribe: YQX 936.3
maigao shuzhu 任杆竖柱 (mailgan shuzhuh) To set up camp (sink staves and set up posts): DXX 41.8
maiguo 買告 (maaiguoah) To bribe; also, a bribe: YQX 936.3
maigen qianzhang 埋根千丈 (maigeng qianzhang) To go into retirement or seclusion (sages and scholars), “bury your talents a thousand rods deep”: YQX 617.8
maiguai 貢卦 (maaiguaih) To consult a fortuneteller: YQX 896.7
maihuaqian 買花錢 (maaihuaxqialn) Cost of a prostitute for the night: YQX 1264.3
maikongxu 買空虛 (maikongxu) To fool, deceive: YQX 204.9. Also maixupai 伪牌
maikou 買口 (maikouh) To boast: WB 967.3
maikuai 買快 (maikuihaih) Gambling: YQX 1432.1

man luqian 買路錢 (maailuhqialn) 1. Paper money burned along the burial route: YQX 423.16. 2. Travelers’ money or goods seized by highwaymen: WB 702.13
maima suodiliao 買馬索雜料 (maimaa suodilliaoh) Fig. If you take wife you must care for her (as you would a horse): YQX 866.12
maimai 買買 (maimaih) Underhanded ways of appropriating money or property: WB 73.7
maipi anchun’r 買皮鶏鶏兒 (maipi anchulnr) Fig. To deal in prostitution (sell quail’s flesh): YQX 47.12
maiqing 红情 (maiqing) To turn against a friend; also, go against one’s conscience: YQX 1487.17
maiwuchang 買務場 (maiwuhchaang) Tavern: LZY 5.1
maixianqian 買閒錢 (maixianqialn) Extra money beyond the normal tips for a courtesan or entertainer: YQX 266.19
maixiu 買休 (maixiu) To buy a woman’s release from marriage: YQX 198.16
maixiu 買休 (maixiu) To accept money for divorcing a wife: YQX 198.17
maixu 買虛 (maixuu) To act under false pretense: YQX 194.20
maixupai 買虛牌 (maixupai) See maikongxu
maizhen 買軼 (maizhehn) To accept gifts or bribes; also, lose a battle: YQX 784.16
maizhuan 買轉 (maizhuan) To be won over by bribes: YQX 886.11

man 講, 讓 (mahn) Listless, dispirited: WB 288.4
man 暮 (mahn) “Tails” in a coin flip
manbiebie 講懶懶, 懶〜 (manbiebie) Depressed, melancholy: YQX 342.20
manchang 慢 characterization (manchahang) See manzhang
man-eyan 慢 俄 延 (mahneyaln) Slowly: WB 261.21
manjian 蜂笺 (malnjian) Stationery made in Sichuan: YQX 145.16. Also shujian 蜂～
mankao 滿考 (maankaao) Review of an official’s performance at the end of his term of duty: YQX 1255.16. Also kaoman ～
man'r 錢兌 (mahnrr) Money, coin (in flipping coins, “tails” was called man 錢): YQX 194.17
mansheng liaoqi 蠟聲挨氣 (malnsheng liaolqih) Derogatory reference to southern speech: YQX 893.18
mantiankou 蠟天口 (mahntiankouou) Mouth full of lies: YQX 1291.10
mantou 漫頭 (mahntoul) Overhead: WB 67.10
mantouhua tuodijin 滿頭花拖地 錦 (maantoulhua tuodihjiin) Wedding attire (head decked in flowers, trailing brocade robes): WB 297.18
manzhang 慢 桓 ～ 張 (mahnzahang) 1. No good, useless: YQX 1025.4. Also manchang ～ 2. Unhurried: YQSC II 429
manzi 蠟 子 (malnzii) Barbarian! (derogatory term for a male): YQX 892.20

mang

mangbingsha 忙佇 殺 (malngbihngsha) To rush about madly: YQX 15.13
mangdao'r 慢 道 兇 (malngdaoahr) See pang'r
manggudai 萬古歹, 忙 ～ (maaanggudaai) Mong. Minor-ranking military officer: WB 52.17
mangjieji 忙劫劫 (malngjieljel) Very busy; in a hurry: YQX 284.9. Also mangjiejie ～ 忙劫劫, mang’lasha ～ 嚴劫
mang’lasha 忙喇煞 (malnglaasha) See mangjieji
mangliang 萬郎, 忙 ～ (malngliang) Cow-herd, farmer: WB 132.11
mangmang jiangjiang 忙忙將 將 (malngmang jiangjiang) Busy, bustling
mangqieqie 忙怯怯 (malngqieqieh) See mangjieji
mang’r 麓 兌 ～ (malngrr) See pang’r
mangshi 萬時 (maangs hil) When? and 沒 were interchangeable during Tang times: 沒時=甚麼時): WB 93.2; YCJS 275
mangshicheng 萬施呈 ～ ～ 時 (maangs- shicheeng) Cruel, tyrannical behavior: MZJ 202.2
mangtiao 萬 跳 (maangtiaoah) To move about, be active: YQX 582.18
mang’tou 萬頭 (maangtou) Mettle, courage; wits: YQSC II 1023.11
mangzhuang 萬撞 ～ 壯 ～ 慈 (maang- zhuahng) Impetuous, rash; also, crude: WB 264.21

mao

mao 毛 (mao) See maomaao[mao]
maoban 毛板 (maolbaan) Plank for beating (instrument of torture): YQX 926.5
maochai 萬柴 (maolchail) Strong, bitter liquor: YQX 1591.10
maodu 冒渡 (maoudul) See maodu
maogu suruan 毛骨酥軟 (maolgwu suruana) Absolutely terrified: HUJI III 80.8. Also maokai gusong ～ 開～ 恐
maokai gusong 毛開骨悚 (maolkaig uusoong) See maogu suruan
maokeng 毛 坑, 蟹 ～ (maolkeng) Latrine, privy: DXX 148.13
mao’li tuozhan 毛裏拖 轩 (maolii tuozhan) Difficult to make forward progress (tread a carpet against the pile): YQX 1262.16. Also zhan ’shang tuomao ～ 上～～
maomaao[mao] 毛毛毛, 既 既 既 (maolmaolmaol) Shame, shamed, shame on you!: YQX 1019.5
mao'ruguangguang 帽儿光光 (mao'ruguangguang) To dress as a bridegroom (neat and tidy attire): YQX 1248.4
maotao 醉陶 (maotao) Dead drunk: YFG 71.6
maotu 冒突 (maotu) To insult rudely, rashly offend: YQX 355.9. Also maodu ~ 演
maotuan 毛团 (maotuan) See pomaotuan
maoyangonghua 帽压宫花 (maoyangonghua) To be graduated a jushi 进士 (graduates wore hats decorated with flowers to the Qionglin 瓊林宴 celebratory banquet): YFG 127.9
maoyao niaopao 猫咬尿泡 (maoyao niaopao) Fig. Deflated spirits (cat bites a urine bubble): LU 602
maoyou 卯酉 (maoyou) See Shen Chen maoyou
maozhi 冒支 (maozhi) To obtain by fraudulent means, embezzle: WB 845.1

mei

'mei 每 (mei) Variant of 们 and 么. See also 'men 'mo
meibabei 没把背 (meibabei) See meibabi
meibabi 没把背, ~逗, ~鼻, ~把, ~包, ~把背 (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 ~, 無 ~, wubabei 無背, meibabei ~把背, meiba meibi ~鼻
meiba meibi 没巴没鼻 (meiba meibi) See meibabi
meicha meiili 没查没利 (meicha meiili) See meichali
meichu 美除 (meichu) To receive a favorable appointment: YQX 406.6
meichuai 没揣 (meichuai) Unexpectedly, unawares; by chance; before one realizes it: WB 562.9

meidai qingpin 眉黛青颦 (meidai qingpin) Beautiful eyes: WB 271.13
meidaoduan 没倒断 (meidaoduan) See wudaoduan
meidi[‘li] 没地里 ~的 (meidi[‘li]) Is it that?; could it be?; do you mean?: TIAN 468
meidian meidao 没類倒例 (meidian meidao) All topsy-turvy; all confused: WB 270.10. Also wudian wudao 無 ~, wudiandao 無 ~
meidiansan 没掂三 ~店 (meidiansan) Flighty, careless; also, to act without thinking: WB 275.20
meidiaodang 没雕當 (meidiaodang) Heedless, thoughtless, without care or reason: TIAN 473. Also meitoudang ~頭 ~, wutoudang 無頭 ~
meidongjun 美東君 (meidongjun) Son-in-law: MZJ 502.3
meidupi lanxieyao 没肚皮攪瀉藥 (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 没乾凈 (meiganjing) See buganjing
meihuazhuang 梅花痣 (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 妹甲 (meijia) Head (originally meant “eyelashes”): YQX 850.5
meikou hulu 没口葫蘆 (meikou hulu) Mute; unable or unwilling to speak (gourd with a broken neck (handle)): YQX 639.17. Also mezui hulu ~嘴 ~
meiliangdou 没量斗 (meiliangdou) See meiliangdong
meiliangtong 没梁桶 (meiliangtong) Don’t mention it, don’t bring it up ("bucket without a handle," lead line of a xiehouyu 歇后语 whose punch line is xiadi 休提 "can’t pick it up," a pun on xiehouyu): YQX 1521.17. Also meiliangdu 量斗, wuliangdu 無斗, wuliangtong 無斗.

meilioluan 没撩乱 (meilioluan) See meilioluan[sha].

meiliao meiliuan 没撩没乱 (meilioluan) 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 迷留, miliu meiliuan 迷留, miliu meiliuan 迷留, miliu moluan 迷留.

meiliu meiliuan 没留没乱 (meiliul meiliuahn) See meilioluan[sha].


meiliuanke 没乱科 (meiliuahnke) To pantomime panic (stage direction): WB 8.9.

meiluan[sha]没乱,~~煞 (meiliuahnsha) 1. Upset and confused, in an emotional turmoil, at one’s wit’s end: DXX 14.11. 2. In physical distress. Also meilioluan 捏, meiliusni 捏, meiliusni 捏, meiliusni 捏.

meiliusni 没乱死 (meiliuahnshui) See meiliuan[sha].

meiluan huozao 眉轮火爆 (meiliuahuozao) Anxious, irritated: HUJI III 85.11.

meimianpi 没面皮 (meimianpi) To turn hostile; have a falling out: YQX 173.3. Also pomianpi 捺.


meinan mianbei 眉南北 (meinanmianbei) To be at odds, be in opposition; have strained relations: YQX 1661.11. Also mianbei meinan ～～～

meinan 每年 (meinan) In former years: YQX 462.10, YCJS 279.

meixiang 没想 (meixiang) Name for all young maids and servant girls in Yuan music dramas: YQX 55.21.

meiqujiu 没计头 (meiqujiu) To be at a loss, be at one’s wit’s end: YQX 1256.11.

Meirangong 美髯公 (meirangong) Lord Splendid Beard (Han general Guan Yu关羽): 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 無思.

meishan 眉山 (meishan) Eyebrows: CSD 107.2.

meishi 每事 (meishi) Groundlessly, for no reason: PPJ 73.1.

meishichu 没处,~事 (meishichu) 1. No possible course of action: YQX 1371.21 2. Excessive; also, terribly: YQX 204.6. Also wushichu 無事, bushichu 不事.

meishihen 没事,~是,~是,~是 狠 (meishihen) To make trouble out of nothing; also, groundless enmity: WB 81.9. Also wushihen 無是,無事,無是,無是.

meitasha 没傻,~傻,~傻 (meitasha) Feckless; unpromising: CSD 184.8.

meitoudang 没头当 (meitoudang) See meidiaodang.

meitoue 没头鹅 (meitoue) To be at wit’s end (flock of migrating geese that lose the lead goose): YQX 846.15. Also wutoue 無頭.

meitou sixi zhe 眉头厮缠着 (meitou sixi zhe) To frown, knit the brows: DXX 86.4.

meixi dianwu 梅犀玷污 (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 娘香樓 (meixiangloul) Palace built by the Sui emperor Yang: THS 44.1. Also Milou 逸 -
meixing 没興,~幸 (meixihng) Unlucky: WB 78.13
meixingqi 没性氣 (meixihngqih) Spineless: DXX 107.4
meiyi’r 没意兒 (meiliyr) See meiyi’tou
meiyi’tou 没意頭 (meiyitou) Foolhardy; also, to act without forethought or caution: DXX 41.6. Also meiyi’r ~ ~兒
meizeluo 没則羅 (meizelluo) To lack, not have: WB 265.1
meizhengjing 没正經 (meizhehngjing) Improper; foolish; abnormal: TIAN 250
meizhengshi 没政事 (meizhehngshih) See wuzhengshi
meizibi 没字碑 (meizhibei) All outward appearance without substance: DADIAN 296
meizi 美孜孜 (meizi) Content, satisfied: YQX 1666.13
meizui hullul 没嘴葫蘆 (meizuii hullul) See meikou hullul

men
'men 每 (men) 1. Suff. Pluralizing (used like 們): YQX 1501.20. Variants: 門、們、僛; for singluar personal nouns or pronouns (e.g., 小的 ~): YQX 459.10. Variant: 門 2. Type, kind, class (used like 樣、般): DXX 39.11. Variants: 門、們
menba diaokao 門扒吊拷 (menba diaokao) See bengba diaokao
Mencheng 門成 (menchelng) Door god on right-hand door panel: JZJ 188. See also menshen [huwei]
mencheng 門程 (menchelng) See menting
men'dahai 問答孩,~打,~打頑 (menhdalhail) Depressed; also, bored stiff: DXX 16.6
mengong’r 門弓兒 (mehngongr) Mystery, puzzle; something baffling or perplexing: YQX 719.3
menguan [xiansheng] 門館先生 (mehluan xiansheng) Private tutor: MZJ 462.6
mengun 門棍 (mehnguhn) Cudgel: YQX 148.20
menhu 門戶 (meilihuh) Brothel: MDT 257.3
menhu chaibo 門戶差撥 (meilihuh chaibo) Pressure on brothel patrons for money and gifts: YQX 1428.9
menhulu 門葫蘆 (meihulu) 1. Mystery, puzzle: YQX 1492.11. See also mengong’r 2. Child’s toy: YQX 1371.6
menhu [renjia] 門戶人家 (meilihuh renjia) Prostitute: YQX 1254.1
menhuaji’r 門畫雞兒 (meihluahjir) Superstition of painting a chicken on a door to ward off evil: YQX 1577.16
men’lida 門裏大 (meilhidah) Cowardly bully (tough while safely on his own turf): YQX 651.1
men’liren 門裏人 (meilihreln) See mensi
menneiren 門內人 (meinnehreln) Wife: YANG I 301.3
men’shangren 門上人 (meilshangreln) See mensi
menshen [huwei] 門神戶尉 (meilshen huweih) Door gods on the left-mencheng 門丞 and right-hand huwei 戶尉 door panels to ward off evil spirits: YQX 1512.11
menshi 門司 (meishi) Gatekeeper, doorman: WB 816.6. Also menzi ~ 子, men’liren ~ 人, men’shangren ~ 上人
menting 門程 (menting) Doorsill, threshold: YQX 834.2. Also mencheng ~ 程
menting guoma 門庭過馬 (menting guohuma) To fall in love (after the plot of the drama Qiangtou mashang 場頭馬上 (YQX #20) by Bai Renpu 白仁浦: YQX 710.2
menxiasheng 154 mixia

menxiasheng 门下省 (melnxiashsheeng)  
One of the three principal branches of government. See sansheng

menyan yan 湿愿strument (melnyanjan)  
Very sad, depressed: YQX 1632.4

menzi 鳥子 (melnzii) See mensi

meng

meng’bula 蠳不刺 (meenghuhlah) Foolish, stupid, muddle-headed: CSD 170.8

mengchong 夢铳 (mehnghohng) To sleep and dream: MDT 99.3

meng’dili 猛地裏 (meengdihlii) See meng’keli

mengdong 懦懂, 善 ~ 傂 ~ (meeng-doong)  
1. Unclear, indistinct; confused, muddled: WB 142.8. 2. In a (drunken) stupor: YQX 1666.8. Also mengzheng 懦揃, qingchong 情憧. See also yi’zheng 喜揃

mengfu 政府 (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’keli ~ 懦, meng’dili ~ 懦

menglang 猛浪 (meenglahng) Big and strong: DXX 39.7

mengrong 猛荣 (meengron) Disorder, disarray: MDT 197.1

mengrong 雄 (melnghrolng) Disorder, disarray: MDT 197.1

mengsa 夢撒, 擔, 孟, 猛 ~ (meeng-saa) To be lacking, out of: YQX 270.7. Also mengsha ～糧

mengsha 孟殺, 猛 ~ (meengshaa) See mengsa

mengteng 擔勝 (meengtelng) Confused; also, unsure: MDT 187.11

mengzheng 懦揃 (meengzheng) See meng-dong

mibo 密蜍, 助 (mihbo) Honeypot (very sweet): YQX 856.11

mi butongfeng 密不通風 (mih buh-tongfeng) Airtight, sealed tight: YQX 1485.17

midiu dadu 迷聾答都 (mildiu dadu) To ask for clarification in a state of puzzlement and confusion: YQX 1582.18

midiu modeng 迷聾没聰 (mildiu mohldeng) Confused; also, to be at a loss: YQX 405.2. Also midiu moteng 迷聾 ~ 聰

midiu moteng 迷聾没聰 (mildiu mohldeng) See midiu modeng

miha 米哈, ～蝦 (mihaa) See mihan

mihan 米罕 (mihhaan) Mong. Meat: WB 42.1. Also miha ～哈, mixia ～蝦

mihan zhi 溝魂塞 (mihulnzhaih) Realm of oblivion: YQX 646.13

mihan zhen 溝魂陣 (mihulnzhehn) A trap of enticement or delusion: YQX 200.10

miliu meiluan 迷留間亂 ~ 涝 ~ (miltiu meiluahn) See meliao meiluan

miliu menluan 迷留悶亂 milliu meiluan) See meliao meiluan

miliu moluan 迷留摸亂 milliu moluahn) See meliao meiluan

Milou 迷樓 (miltoul) See Meixianglou

mimei 謎寐 (milmeth) To catnap; also, lie down fully dressed: LIDAIII 647.11

mimeng meng 密蒙 (mhermelngmelng) Light snowfall: YQX 107.1

miwang 弥望 (milwahng) To gaze intently: MZJ 531.5

mixi 迷希, ～稀, ～烯, ～暦 (milxi)  
1. Indistinct, unclear (to the eye); also, dizzy, lightheaded: YQX 893.21. 2. To cause infatuation, obsession: WB 387.9

mixi 瞒瞑 (mixii) Eyes open just a slit: DXX 22.1

mixia 米蝦 (miixia) See mihan
mixiang 糜餉 (mixiaang) To squander military provisions: THS 173.4
miyan miyu 謎言謎語, 迷~迷~ (milyaln milyyu) To speak a secret language or talk without making sense: YQX 1525.17
mizaza 密臣密, 密~密~ (mihzalzal) Close, tight, densely crowded together: YQX 519.11. Also mizhazha ~ 礼 礼
mizhazha 密礼礼 (mihzhalzhal) See mizazu
mizhenzhen 密臻臻 (mihzenzhen) Close, dense, thick: YQX 1651.

mian

mian 眉 (mialn) Eaves: CSD 205.12
mianbei meinan 面北眉南 (mianbei meilnaln) See meinan mianbei
mianboluo 面波羅 (mianboluo) See mianboluo
miancan 免參 (miancanan) To be excused from meeting with a superior: YQX 1512.2
miandiao jinyin 觀引引 (miandiao jinyinh) See wenmian
mianfen 面分 (mianfehn) Reputation, face: YQX 1292.8. Also mian'shang ~ 上
mianhupen 面糊盆, 面糊盆 (mianhupeln) Bumbling ninny (lacks common sense): YQX 205.15. Also mianhutong 模模, 模～模
mianhupen'li zhuanmojing 面糊盆裡畫墨鏡 (mianhupelnlii zhuammol-jing) Prov. To make a big mess even worse (try to polish a paste pot bottom to a mirror surface): YQX 38.10
mianhutong 面糊桶 (mianhultoong) See mianhupen
mianhua'r 面花兒 (miahnuaahun) Beauty mark: YQSC II 462. Also mianhua'z ~ 子
mianhua'z 面花子 (miahnuaaz) See mianhua'r
miankuqian 免苦錢 (miankuqian) See ku-naoqian
mian'lizhen 糜裏針 (mialnliizhen) Danger in unexpected places (needle in cloth): YQX 267.13. Also mian'zhongcei ~ 封刺
mianman 糜蠶 (mianman) General reference to bird language: MZJ 15.5
mianmoluo 面沒羅, ~磨~ ~魔~ (mianmoluo) Look of annoyance; also, out of sorts: DXX 70.1. Also ~ 波~
mianqing 面情 (mianqing) Feelings; affection; consideration: YQX 950.10
mian'shang 面上 (mianhsahng) See mianfen
miantian 面天, 面天 (miantian) Shy: WB 261.12
miantie 面貼 (miantie) Document authorizing a furlough: YQX 1379.7
mianxian 面眩, 眩 ~ (mianxuan) Dizziness, effect of strong drugs or anesthesia: YQX 1619.3
mianxuan[yao] 眩眩眼, 眩 ~ (mianxuanhaahunyaoaoh) Anesthesia, narcotics: YQX 713.10
mian'zhongci 糜中刺 (mianzhongci) See mian'lizhen

miao

miaobi'r 描筆兒 (miaolbiir) Ornamented writing brush: WB 290.2
miaodai 描黛 (miaoldaih) To apply eyebrow makeup: THS 47.1
miaolang 描廊 (miaolang) Palace ceremonial and audience hall: WB 622.9
miaoshi 妙視 (miaoshih) 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 滅相 (mvehxiaahng) To despise, regard with contempt: WB 2.17
miexie 米斛 (miexiel) 1. To look foolish, stupid, ridiculous: YANG I 602.4.6. 2. Eyes swollen to slits from excessive drinking: YQX 1666.8

ming

min

min’z’li 闇子裏 (miinzlii) See ming’z’li

mingbian 喊鞭 (mingbian) See jingbian
mingbiaobiao 明飈颱 (mingbiaobiao) See mingdiudiu
mingbiao yanta 名標雁塔 (mingbiao 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 名登黄甲 (ming-deng huangjiaa) To be posted a winner (names of the jinshi 進士 examination winners were posted on yellow paper): HUJI III 11.3
mingdiudiu 明彪彪～丢丢 (mingdiudiu) Shiny bright: YQX 357.10
mingdiulü 明滴溜 (mingdilulü) Round and bright and bright (moon): WB 549.14
mingfan guchen 命犯孤辰 (ming-fahn gucheln) Inauspicious forecast for a marriage (bride and groom destined to separate and live alone): YFG 31.13
mingfen 明分 (mingfen) Clearly, obviously: ZXZY 137.5
mingfu 命夫 (mingfu) Government officials who serve at the imperial pleasure: MDT 213.11
mingfu 明輔～府 (mingfuu) Witness: YQX 318.18
minghong xiyumao 着鴛鴦毛 (minghong xiyumao) Fig. Scholars who do not strive to compete and excel ("a wild goose treasures its feathers"; it will not exert itself to fly high): YQX 708.17
minghuo 明火 (minghuo) To light a torch or flare; hold a lantern: HUJI III 96.19
mingjiang 明降 (mingjianghng) Just (clear) legal decision: YQX 1381.9
mingjing 喚更 (mingjing) To strike the night watch: HUJI III 95.7
mingkai 明開 (mingkai) To explain clearly: YQX 600.15
mingke[xiang] 喚珂巖 (mingkexianhg) 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 (mingkuaih) Good luck: ZXZY 42.14
minglang[ban] 喚欄板 (minglangban) See langban
mingliang 明良 (mingliang) Enlightened ruler; loyal official: YQX 724.21
mingliangge 明亮隔 (mingliangge) Window: YQX 782.17
mingmeng 明朦 (mingmeng) Blurred, indistinct vision: MDT 184.10
mingph 明辟 (mingph) Enlightened emperor: CSD 157.4
mingshi jianyue 明時簡閱 (mingshil jianyueh) To sit for the examinations during the reign of an enlightened ruler: DXX 71.2
mingshi jinjie 明侍巾節 (mingshih jinjie) To properly fulfill wifely duties: DXX 145.6
mingtiao 喚蜩 (mingtiao) Cicada: YCJ 36.20
mingtong 名通～ (mingtong) To be known in the world: YANG I 130.6; JZJ 5.2
mingwen 明聞 (mingwen) To make intentions or ideas clearly known to others: YQX 202.3
mingxuan sanchizu 命懸三尺組 (mingxuan sanchizuu) Suicide by hanging: CSD 148.6
mingyan huangshi 命掩黃石 (mingyaan huangshil) To die (life
enveloped in the Yellow Stone, i.e., the Yellow Springs): YANG 1 144.10

mingyao 命夭 (mihngyao) To die young: YQX 361.7

mingye 明夜 (milingyeh) 1. Latter half of the night; hours before dawn: DXX 144.13. 2. Day or night: WB 70.8

mingyu qiangjin 喋玉鑿金 (milingyuhqiangjin) 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 (milingyueh) Common name for acolytes of a sage: YQX 634.7. See also qingfeng

ming'z'li 秘子裹, 冥~~, 眠~~ (milngzlii) 1. Secretly, on the sly; quietly: YQX 359.13. 2. Suddenly, unexpectedly: YQX 105.21. Also min'z'li 闇~~

mingzhang'r 盲杖 (milngzhahngr) Blindman's cane: WB 430.21

moda 抹搭, 没答 (mooda) To blunder; neglect; be careless, be remiss: YQX 712.5. Also mola ~ 刺, mota ~ 捶

mo'de 摺的, ~地 (mohde) 1. To cross; pass through, by, or around: YQX 1500.16. Also moguo'de ~ 邓, mai 邓 2. Suddenly, unexpectedly: YQX 198.9. Also mohu'de 黙, 没応

mode 寞得 (mohdel) Don’t: YQX 355.4

modiu 抹去, ~弭 (mohdiu) See diumo

moe 抹額 (mooel) Headband: WB 340.15

mogaihuo 摩核羅 (mogaihuol) See mogeluo

mogan'r 磨杆兒, ~杆 (mogar) Engage in sexual intercourse (杆 = the penis; 磨 = the undulation of a millstone): YQSC II 487; LIU 63. Also magan'r 麻~~
moguo'de 磨過 (moguo'nde) See mo'de (1)
mohailuo 摩孩羅 (mohailuol) See moheluo

cipe 磨喝樂 (moheluh) See moheluo

moheluo 魔合羅, 摩~~, 磨~~, 摩醫~~ (moheluol) 1. Figurine of wood or clay sculpted like a Bodhisattva (used in religious offerings on the festival of the Double Seventh and subsequently given to children as dolls): YQX 1386.7. Also mohouluo 摩候, 摩俳 ~~. moheluo 磨喝樂, mogaihuo 摩核, mohailuo 摩孩~~ 2. Adjective for someone dearly loved or someone good-looking: WB 81.14

mohouluo 摩候羅, 摩俳~~ (mohoululol) See moheluo

mohu'de 黙応的, 没~~ (mohude) See mo'de~~
mola 抹剌 (mohlah) See moda

molang 磨浪 (mohlahng) Crude; rash: YQX 1644.6

molin 抹麟, ~麟 (mohlin) Mong. Horse: WB 42.1. Also mulin 疊, 疊麟
momangtou 母芒頭 (moomangtoul) To dampen zeal; demoralize: YQX 1023.11. Also damangtou 打～, huomangtou 落～
momei 母媚, 魔 (moomei) Bewitched, entranced: WB 287.6. Also humei 兜～,兜魅
momei 磨犁. 末～ (moolmee) 1. Mis-treatment, oppression: YQX 1666.13. 2. To be weakened, destroyed: LZY 18.1. 3. To temper oneself through struggle: YQX 1676.11
momo 藬磨, 磨磨, 姓磨 (molmol) Steamed bread: YQX 791.5. Also bobo 波波, 餞餞, 餞餞
momo diudiu 扯抹. 叔,~鹦鹉 (molmoh diudiu) See diumo
moni 末尼.～泥 (molni) Troop leader in early variety shows; lead male singer in the zhugongdiao 諸宮調 and precursor of the mo 末 in Yuan dramas: WB 972.14. See also mo
moniang 末娘.～沒 (molnialng) See nian
monong 母弄 (molnong) 1. To fondle, stroke, toy with: YQX 398.18. 2. To flatter, fawn upon, coax to your will: WB 294.1. 3. To grind down, cause misery: YQX 829.8. 4. To restrain: WB 285.13
moqi 磨騎. 摩 (molqil) 1. To wave a flag: YQX 1511.8. 2. Fig. Heavy blizzard (flying whetstones): YQX 103.21. Also qimo 旗～
moru 蒙入 (mohruh) To enter, step inside: YQX 198.9
mosa 摩挲 (molsa) See masa
moshan zhuishou 磨扇搗手 (molshahn zhuishhou) To be saddled with a heavy burden (a millstone on one’s arm): YQX 210.17
moshou 墨绶 (moshohou) Black belt on which official seals were worn: YQX 1656.4
mota 扶拏 (mohkah) See moda
motie 扶貼 (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 墨佗,～佗,～驼,摩驼,～銜 (moltool) To be in a state of idleness, dawdle, spend time leisurely: YQX 856.16
mowei sanshao 末尾～梢 (mohweei sanshao) See sanshao mowei
moxiao 摩肖 (molxiaoh) To portray, copy: CHUANQI 96.12
Moye 穹邪 (mohyel) Name of a famous sword: MZJ 148 n.50. See also Ganjiang
moyouzui 抹油嘴 (moyoulzuii) To sponge off others: WB 699.17.
mozhang 魔障 (molzhang) 1. Trials and tribulations; harassment: YQX 729.12. 2. To tempt, beguile: YQX 458.14

mou

mouer 諜兒 (moulerl) See buer
mohan xingdian 潮含星電 (molhahn xingdiahn) Charismatic look in the eye (military hero): YCI 45.10
mou'jia 託家 (mououjia) See mou[‘yi]
mouwang tuba 諜王圖霸 (molwahng tulbah) To plot to take the empire by military might: MZJ 238.5
mou[‘ye] 託也 (mouoyee) See mou[‘yi]
mou[‘yi] 託矣,～也 (mouoyii) 1, me: YQX 1476.2. Also mou’ye ～也, mou’jia ～家

mu

mu 幕 (muh) Also pronounced man
mubange 木伴哥 (muhbahnge) Doll: YQX 866.19
mucha 木柵 (muhchal) Fig. Idiot, stupid (block of wood): WB 599.21
mucun malu shijin 木寸馬戶尸巾 (muwuamalla shijin) Dumb donkey prick! (riddle made by taking apart the three characters 马, 骡, and 尸; 収 is a simplification of 马): WB 317.5
muda 木大 (muḥdah) See daimuda
mudachong 母大蟲 (muḥduḥcholng) Female tiger: MDT 197.12
mudan hua'xia guifengliu 牡丹花下鬼風流 (muḥdan huaxiah guiwfnliul) Prov. In the face of death, one might be better off making love among the peonies: YQX 1710.13
mugui 慕古 (muḥguu) Foolish, rash; obtuse: DXX 84.6
muguai 木柀 (muḥguaai) Cane, staff: MZJ 548.13
muhusi 木筍司 (muḥhuhsi) Befuddled official: YQX 769.15
mukke 木客 (muḥkeh) 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 (muḥlianseng) Mu Lian the monk who rescues his mother from Hell, folk hero of many popular operas: CHUANQI 156.10
mulin 母麟 (muḥlin) See molin
mulu 木驢 (muḥlul) “Wooden donkey,” a pole spiked with nails (criminals sentenced to death by slicing were first bound to it and paraded through the streets): YQX 1517.12. Also cima 刺馬
mumao'r 木貌兒 (muḥmaor) Rattrap: YQSC II 494
mumao'r 母貌兒 (muḥmaor) Prostitute: YQSC II 491
mu'r 母兒 (muḥur) Talent, skill, ability: YQX 479.7
murubing 木乳餅 (muḥruwbing) 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 (muḥtair) Puppet: DADIAN 95
muyu 暮雨 (muḥyu) Fig. Rendezvous of lovers; also, to make love: CSD 3.5
na 那 (nah) Also pronounced nuo
na 納 (nah) To repress (= 撾): LZY 121.2
naba 拿把 (nalbaa) See naban'[r]
naban'[r] 拿班兒, ~班 (nalbanr) To put on airs, act aloof: YQX 1658.15. Also naba~把, nada~大, nanie~捏, naqiao~糾, nakuan~款, natang~糖
nabei mengtou 納被蒙頭 (nahbeih melingtoul) To curl up in a quilt and sleep: WB 61.21
nabi[xiang] 那壁厢 (nahbihxiang) That; there: YQX 196.7
nabo 搞搗 (nahbo) To provoke: DXX 92.14
nabu 納步 (nahbuh) Don’t trouble to see me out (a guest leaving): DADIAN 300
nada 拿大 (naldah) See naban'[r]
nada'r 那捺兒, ~按, ~答 (nahdar) 1. There; in that place 2. Where?: YQX 253.21. Also naguo'r~按, nada'r~按, natang~按, natuo'r~按
da'ni 那的 (nahde) That (= 那個)
nageng 那更 (nahgehng) See nakan[geng]
naguo'r 那顧兒 (nahguor) See nada[r]
Nahao 那號 (nahhao) Regional name in a feudal lord’s title (i.e. Yangzhou in the title Lord of Yangzhou); DXX 147.5
nahe 納合 (nahhel) To frown: WB 281.15
nahuah 那話 (nahhuah) “That word” ( euphemism for penis): DXX 46.13
najia 納甲 (nahjiaa) Robe: YQX 989.9
nakan[geng] 那堪 更, ~看 (nakangheng) Furthermore, even more, in addition: WB 268.9. Also gengnakan 更
nakua nuoayo 納膿揶腰 (nahkuah nuoayo) To blister, swagger: YQX 1526.5. Also nakua zhuangyao ~顧
nakua zhuangyao 納膿揹腰 (nahkuah zhuangyao) See nakua nuoayo
nakuan 拿款 (nalkuan) See naban'[r]
na'mei 那每 (nahmeil) See na'men
na'men 那每 (nahmen) They (= 他們): DXX 64.8
nanie 拿捏 (nahnie) See naban'[r]
naqijian 那其間 (nakhirjian) See qijian
naqiao 拿到 (nalter) See naban'[r]
naqie 拿架, ~枷 (nalqiel) To catch, apprehend: DXX 44.1
naque 拿缺 (nahque) See baique
nashayin 拿殺因 (nahshayin) See sayin
nata'r 那塌兒, ~塌 (naultar) See nada[r]
natang 拿糖 (naltahng) See naban'[r]
natou 納頭 (nhtoul) To bow, lower the head: LZY 153.1
natuo'r 那頭, ~頓, ~噓 (nhtuo) See nada[r]
naxie 那些 (nahxie) There; also, where? (= 那裏): WB 73.1
nayan 那願 (nahyaln) Mong. An official: YQSC II 507
nayunshou 拿雲手 (nalyulnshoou) To wield political power; also, reach for the stars: WB 61.19
na'z 納子 (nahz) An ornament, a trinket: WB 84.16
nai 使 (naai) You (= 你): HUJI III 87 n.5
naihe 奈何,耐 (nahhel) To deal with, cope with, handle: YQX 493.10
Naihe 奈河, 奈, 泥, 奈何 (nahhel) Chinese River Styx (damned souls can never cross it but are condemned to suffer its waters): YQX 1344.2
nainai 姥大, 姥奶, 姥婆 (naainai) 1. Mother: YQX 100.15. 2. Wet nurse: YQX 1119.14. Also nai'z ~子 3. Man’s term of
naitang 乃堂 (naitalng) Your mother; an elderly woman: WB 266.6
naishou 奈守 (naishhou) To be patient: CLS 252.5
nai’z 女子 (naaz) See nainai

nan

nanbing 難並 (nalnhihng) 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 (naldingfengen) Fragrant body powder: YQX 153.3
nanjin 難禁 (nalnjin) Difficult to endure, hard to take: WB 401.5
nankemeng 南柯夢 (nalkemehng) Dreams, illusions (after the Tang story of Li Gongzuo 李公佐 who achieved fame and fortune only to awaken and discover it was all a dream): YQX 849.11
nanna 難那 (nalnna) See nuan
.nannan 喃喃 (nalnna) Twitter of birds: SQX 168.1
.nanman 喃喃 (nalnna) See dudu nanman
.nanman nana 喃喃呐 喃 (nalnna
 nalnna) See dudu nanman
.nannü 男女 (nalnno) 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 (nalnno) See nuan
Nanpu 南浦 (nalnpuu) General term for the Southland: DXX 2.5
nantuntu 難 吞 吐 (nalntuntu) Speechless: YQX 638.1

nanxi 南戯 (nalnxi) Dramatic tradition dating from the Song dynasty, thought to have been centered at Wenzhou 溫州; 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 ~府 referred to Kaifeng, and the Emperor was called Kaifeng fuyin 开封府尹): YQX 940.10. 2. Powerful persons in high places
nanyou jiujun 男游九郡 (nalnyou jiujuhun) Men are philanderers: YQX 342.15
nanzhuomo 難著莫 (nlanhuomoh) Difficult to grasp or understand (= 難捉摸): WB 282.12

nang

nang 囊 (nang) Inferior: YQX 448.21
nangchua 囊 揭 (nalngchua) To offer no resistance; be easily intimidated: WB 321.3. Also notgenu 樣圈, rangruan 僅軟, rangzhui 僅 stamp
.nangnang tutu 囊囊突突 (nalngnang tutu) See dudu nanman

nao

nao 揉, 擂 (nno) To scratch (=撫): YQX 1373.21
naoaiai 掾埃 (naoaiai) See naogaiagai
naobeihou 腦背後 (naoaihhou) To turn the face aside: WB 303.10
naogaiagai 掾埃 (naoaiagai) Sight and sounds of excitement or commotion: WB 127.12. Also noahaih ~咳喚, noaoaii ～埃

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naoge guchui 鍾歌鼓吹 (nalnlge guu-chui) 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 娘酤, 惡 ~ (naoguo) Anger, rage: YQX 793.1

naohaihai 闇咳咳 (naohhaihai) See nogaigai

naohuanghuang 闇荒荒 (naohuanghuang) Uprising, upheaval, chaotic conditions: YQX 359.5. Also naorongrong ~ 荒荒

naohuoduo 闇鏗鏗,~和~和朵, ~穏~穏~獲~ (naohhuoduo) To make a clamorous din: YQX 856.9

naoji 愕激 (naoji) To provoke, cause indignation: WB 815.16 Also jinao ~ ~,~怒~

naojiujiu 闇啾啾 (naojiujiu) To wrangle: YQX 1643.17

naonao hehe 闇啞啞 (naonao) To be noisy: YQX 1078.11

naolerl 闇色 (naolerl) Prostitute: YQX 143.15. See also dizi

ne Nezha (nezha) Buddha. 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

neicaie 内才 (neicaie) 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 內問介 (neiwenjie) For an actor to comment to someone backstage: THS 1.7. See also jie~

neizhi 内直 (neizhi) Eumuch: LU 78. Also neiguan ~官

neizhi 内職 (neizhi) Positions held by imperial concubines: CSD 4.2

nen

nen 悼 (nen) See also ren

nenban 悼般 (nenban) See ren (3)

nen'de 悼的、~地 (nen'de) See ren (3)

nen'di 悼底 (nen'di) See dianyin

nen'die 悼迭 (nen'die) See dianyin

nendou 悼徒 (nendou) See donen'[de]

nen-ehuang 悼鶴黃 (nen-ehuang) Variety of yellow wine: YQX 353.21

nen-gechu 悼鶴鰍 (nen-gechu) Callow youth: YQX 479.14

nenhua-nii 悼花女 (nenhua-nii) Virgin: SHANGXI 61.n.47

nen'ma 悼麼 (nen'ma) See ren'mo

nen'mo 悼末 (nen'mo) See ren'mo

nenyue 悼約 (nenyue) See yinyue

neng 能 (neng) 1. To prefer; also, would rather: WB 460.13. 2. Very, extremely, the
nengke 能可 (nelngkee) Would rather: YQX 1481.21

nengneng 能能 (nelngnelng) See danengneng

nengxing  能行 忍 難 影 (nelngxiling delic del 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 擺定 (niidihng) Certain, without doubt: WB 317.21. Also dingni ~, yiding 已～

nihaier 泥孩兒 (nihaierl) See nixifu

nihualala 泥滑喇 (nihualallah) 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’lijian 泥裂陷 (niliixiahn) To be enmired in troubles, disasters: YQX 232.2. Also ni’zhongxian ～中～

ninang 你娘 (niinialng) See niang

niqiu huanyanjing 泥 棉 捲 眼 睛 (niqjul huahnyaanjing) To be unperceptive (mudballs for eyes): YQX 217.13

nirenjiao 妹人嬌 (nirlenjiao) To use seductive charms: LIDAI II 646.7

nishang yuyiwu 親裳羽衣舞 (nilshang yuyiywuu) The Rainbow Chemise and Feathered Skirt dance (introduced by northwest tribes at the Tang court and associated with Yang Guifei 陽貴妃 who danced it): MZJ 15.1

nitoujiu 泥頭酒 (niltoujiu) Wine bottled with a clay stopper: YQX 914.11

nixifu 泥 媽 娘 (nilxifuh) 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’lixian

nizi 妮子 (nizii) 1. Endearing term for a young girl: WB 782.3. 2. Slattern!; slave!: YQX 196.13. 3. Concubine:YQX 162.17

nian 拈 (nian) To try one’s hand at: YQX 512.5

nian 拈 (nian) 1. In good taste (clothing): DXX 147.13. 2. To sing, perform songs: DXX 3.6. 3. To drive away, expel; get rid of: YQX 1253.3. Also pronounced nie

nian 撲 (nian) 1. To beat (a drum): LZY 118.7. 2. To drive out, oust: YQX 227.21

nianbaer 撲粑兒 (nianbaeerl) Peddler of used goods: YQX 390.14

niancheng jifen 撲成漿粉 (niancheling jifeen) To twist into pulp and powder: YQX 1481.5

nianduo 拈掇 (nianduoh) To test with the fingers for thickness: YQX 342.21

nian-gan 粘竿 (niangan) Bamboo pole smeared with a sticky substance to catch dragonflies, cicadas, etc.: YQX 695.13

Nianhan 粘漢 (nianhahn) Han Chinese: MZJ 92.6

nianhe 念合 (nianhel) Thick and fast (relationships): YQX 1415.15

nianjia 年甲 (nianjiaa) Age (in years): LZY 6.8
nianni 捡 腻 (niannih) Indigestion: DXX 148.5
niannian nini 捡 腻 腻 (nianniahn nihnih) Elegant; dainty: DXX 70.3. Also nianluo ~ 捡
Niannu 念奴 (niannuul) Concubine at the Tang court: YFG 197.6
niannuo 捡 腻 (niannuoh) See niannian nini
nianruanruan 捶 辣 辣 (nianruanruanaan) Saturated with mud: WB 7.17 ( 辣, which = 辣, is not in dictionaries, according to GHQ 78 n.18)
nianse 捡 色 (niansheh) Good looks: YQX 336.8. Also rense 稀 ~
nianshe 捡 腻 (nianshel) To trick, humbug; also, spread rumors: WB 896.6
nianshi 年時 (nianshil) In that year; in years past: DXX 149.4
niansu 捡 塑 (niansuh) To model, mold: DXX 73.11
niansuan 捶 酸 (niannsuan) To be jealous, be envious: YQSC II 543
nianxiang 拈 相 (nianxiahng) To observe, scrutinize: DXX 65.1
nianxiao 拈 紐 (nianxiao) Fig. To toy with a lady’ s affections; attempt to seduce (twist the silk handkerchief, a token of a lover’ s affection): WB 84.20
nianzhe 拈 折 (nianzhel) See dianzhe
nianzhennzh za 拈 针 指 (nianzhennzhiih) To do needlework: WB 287.2

niang

niang 娘 (niang) 1. Damn it; to hell with; (expletive like tama ‘de ~ in modern Chinese): YQX 101.12. Also ma niang 麻 ~, moniang 木 ~, niang 你 ~, shenniang 甚 ~, shen’moniang 甚至 ~, shen’maniang 甚麼 ~, taniang 他 ~, qieshi niang 且是 ~, xieniang 些 ~ 2. Very, unusually: YQSC II 546

niangdan 娘 旦 (niangdahn) To dally with prostitutes: YQSC II 547

nian

nian 羽 (niao) See also diao
niaobie’z 尿 瓢 子 (niaohbiez) Chamber pot: WB 818.7
niaodao 羽 道 (niaodaoh) Trick, scheme: LU 417
niaofei tuou 羽 飛 兔 走 (niaofei tuhuou) Fig. Time marches on (鶉鳥 = the sun; 玉兔 = the moon): YQX 856.17

nie

nie 捋 (nieh) To tread, walk lightly (= 磕: WB 13.18
nieguai paike 捋 奇 排 科 (nieguai pailoko) See shanwai nieguai
nieguanman 捋 罐 滿 (nieguanmaan) See yeguanman
niesha buchengtuan 捋 沙 不 成 圓 ~ 殺 ~ ~ (niesha buhchelngtuan) See nuosha buchengtuan
nieshe’[t]ou 捋 脈 頭 捋 ~ ~ (nieshe’tou) To spread gossip: YQX 166.21
niexiang 捋 相 (niexiangh) Cursed, doomed: DXX 73.11. Also yexiang 業~
nieyan 捋 眼 (nieyanh) See yeyan
nieyuan 捋 年 (nieyuanh) Person one is fated to encounter (usually a lover): WB 261.6
niezi 娘 子 (niezhii) Son of a concubine or harlot: THS 71.3
niezong 捋 踪 (niezhong) Small, dainty steps: THS 183.5
niezu qianzong 捋 足 潑 踪 ~ ~ 踪, 捋 ~ ~ (niezul qianzongh) To step lightly, walk on tiptoe: LZY 64.1
nin

nin 怼,您 (niln) You (familiar form in Yuan dramas): YQX 346.8. See also ren 您

niner 您儿 (nilner) I (abbreviation of nin-haierl 您孩儿): YQX 201.21

nin'za 您咱 (nilnza) See 'za

ning

ningdi 凝睇 (nilngdhi) A determined gaze: YQX 711.10

ningjia[zhu] 家住 (nilngjiazhu) 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 (nilngnai) To be patient, bide one’s time: YQX 52.1

ningzhu 凝注 (nilngzhuh) To gaze fixedly, stare (abbreviation of ningwang zhuli 凝望注立): DXX 141.14

niu

niu 細 (niuu) To break open gently: YQX 153.5

niubi'z 牛鼻子 (niulbilz) Dao. Fig. Priest (cow’s nose, referring to their bald heads): YQX 1044.16

Niu Biao 牛表 (niul biaao) Name for a village bully: WB 840.19

Niu Jin 牛劲,~筋,~斤 (niul jin) Name for a village bully: WB 840.19

niujiu 牛酒 (niuljiuu) Beef and wine (for gifts and sacrifices): YQX 1203.14

niuma jinju 牛馬襟裙 (niulmaa jinju) See maniu jinju

niunie 扭捏,~拗 (niunie) To strut, swagger; put on airs: YQX 200.17

niuzi 牛子 (niulzii) Fig. 1. A villager, a hick: YQX 995.3. 2. Mountain bandits’ term for a captive: YQX 995.3

nong

nong 弄 (nohng) To play a musical instrument: DXX 75.7

nongdongling 弄冬凌 (nohngdongling) See huo’shang nongdongling

nonggui bosha 弄鬼博士 (nohngguii bolsha) Fig. Futile efforts come to naught: LIDAII 526.4

nongliu nianhua 弄柳拈花 (nohngliuu nialnhua) To visit prostitutes: YQX 1588.1

nongnong nannan 嚻呶喃喃 (nohngnong nialnnan) To mutter, mumble: YYCD 635

nongtuan 腹圈 (nohngtualn) See nangchuai

nongwu 弄舞 (nohngwu) To play tricks, joke: YQSCII 554

nongxuezhai 弄学齋 (nohngxuehzhaih) To be punished by flogging: YQX 646.4

nongzui‘r 弄嘴兒 (nohngzuiir) To make up things; brag, talk big: YQX 1663.6

nou

nou 搪 (nouh) To make love (possible euphemism for 嬉): YQX 1258.3

nu

nuchai 奴僕 (nulchail) See mutai

nuchichi 怒嗔嗔 (nuchichii) To be hopping mad: YQX 1303.4

nudu huachi 勒杜花逞 (nulduh huachil) Mong. Boxing master: BKCD 159

nuge 奴哥 (nulge) Dearest sister (endearing address to a woman): DXX 72.13

nuhonghong 怒紅紅 (nuhhonghong) To be hopping mad: YQX 177.11

nuhouhou 怒齁齁 (nuhhouhou) To snort with anger: YQX 1643.21
nuji tongcao 驴驄同槽（nuiljih tongcegaol）Nag and thoroughbred sharing a stable: YFG 70.6
nuliu 奴流（nuliu）Of the slave class: MZJ 474.8
numen 揾門（nulmeln）Mong. A bow: WB 42.1
numoumou 怒咄咄（nulhmulmul）Angry aspect: LIDAII 834.10
nutai 奴胎，台（nulhtai）Slave!; slattern!: YQX 27.17. Also nuchai～懼
nuwu 怒惡（nulhuwuh）Rage: LZY 147.1
nuya tuzui 芥牙尖嘴（nuhyal tuzuii）To yell and curse; give a tongue-lashing: YQX 196.2
nuyan shanmei 劍眼苦眉（nuhyaan shanmeil）See shanmei numu
nuzi pengchun 弔嘴脣唇（nuhzuii pelngchuln）Puckered lips and sour face: LZY 17.8

nu

niichunchai 女裙釵（nuachulnchail）Woman: YQX 465.11. Also nuijuanchan～娟嬈
niíchunnü 女春牛（niuchunnü）Battered woman (chunnü is a clay ox beat by people dressed as gods to celebrate dachun 打春, the arrival of spring): YANG 1290.6
niijia sanfu 女嫁三夫（nuujiah sanfu）Women are harlots: YQX 342.15
nuijuanchan 女娟嬈（nuijuanchaln）See niuchunchai
nülang'hang 女郎行（nuulalnghaln）Young woman, an able young woman: MDT 28.13. See also 'hang
niiniang'jia 女娘家（nuunialngjia）Nurse, amah: YQX 338.7
nlxiaowei 女校尉（nuxiaohweih）Female football player: YYCD 89

Nüzhi 女直（nuuzhil）Tartars or Jurchen peoples (= 女真), founders of the Jin 金 dynasty: YQX 1103.8
núzi biangan 女字邊干（nuuzhi bian-gan）Cunning, deceitful (a riddle for the character jian 妖): WB 291.19

nuan

nunrongrong 湧溶融，～融融（nuanrolngrolng）Warm and mild: YQX 799.12
nantang[yuan] 暖堂院（nuantangyuahn）Shelter for the cold, hungry, and homeless: YQX 1602.1
nantong 暖痛，～（nuantong）To give food and comfort to one punished by flogging: YQX 926.17. Also ruantong

nuo

nuo! 那（nuoh）Expresses wonder, dismay, shock: YQX 445.21
nuo 那（nuoh）Part. Final, like 呢: YQX 449.13
nuo 那（nuol）To move, shift (= 搬): YQX 1162.17
nuo 那（nuoh）Equal to 奈, as in 奈何, 難奈, 無奈, 爭奈: YQSC II 559
nuo 括（nuoh）To seize, grasp, take hold of: DXX 42.10
nuo 括（nuoh）See yinuo
nuoding 括定（nuodbilng）To clench (a fist): LZY 7.5
nuodong 那動（nuodong）1. To move (feet): YQX 1182.12. 2. To turn (= 搬): YQX 516.5
nuonian 那撫（nuonhian）To move or manipulate with the fingers (nuo=搬): YQX 905.3
nuosha 括沙，搬～（nuosha）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 buchelngtualn) 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 聞 (ou) Crooked and protruding (a nose): YQX 991.16

oudou 偶斗, ～ (oudoou) To billow up (clouds or dust): YQX 309.18

oudou 鼻兜, 歐～ (oudou) Deep set, recessed (eyes, facial features; ou = 鼻): DXX 39.7. Also ouhou 嘴吻, oukou 鼻捲, 胴捲, aodou 四～

ouhou 嘴吻 (ouhhouh) See oudou
oukou 鼻捲, 歐～ (oukou) See ouhou

oumakeng 濡満坑 (ouhmalkeng) Rural life: “hempsoaking pit” (hemp fibers were used in weaving): YQX 594.12. Sometimes contrasted with fenghuangchi

ousi[‘r] 萌絲兒 (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 (pahbudah) See pabudai

pabudai 怕不待 (pahbudaih) 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 (pahouh) See qiehou

pasha 扒沙 (palsha) See basha

pahouli 河沿 (paili) See lihualai

pahouli 河沿 (paili) See lihualai

paizai 别子 (pailzai) Yamen runner; policeman: YQX 1753.7. See also zhihou[ren] (1)

pai

paiansi 排岸司 (pailanshi) River patrolman: YQX 246.5


paichou 把愁 (pailchou) To be burdened by sadness or worries: DXX 100.6

paifa 備發 (pailfa) To dispatch under official authorization: YQX 1513.15

paifang 排房 (pailfang) Rank among siblings by order of birth: LZY 12.5

paifang liidian 排房吏典 (pailfang lihldian) Yamen clerks: YQX 638.4

palhuan 排喚 (pailhuan) To make overture; convey (feelings, ideas): DXX 84.14

paijun 排軍 (pailjun) Military unit equivalent to a militia (ten men form a pai; the leader is the pai tou ~ 頭): YQX 834.8

pailala 拍喇喇 (pailalala) See bulala

pailai 派來 (pailaih) See beilai

paimen 排門 (paimen) To go from door to door: YQX 641.6

painie 排捏 (pailnie) To exaggerate; slander: YQX 1428.17. Also paishuo ~ 說

paqi 拍氣 (pailqi) See qipai

paqiaoqiao 排鞘鞘 (pailqiaoqiao) See xiaqiaoqiao

pairi 排日 (pailri) Daily: YQX 882.15

paisai 拍塞 (pailsai) Full to overflowing: YQX 954.9

paishuo 排說 (pailshuo) See painie

paitiaojia 排調 (pailtiaojia) To seek diversion from loneliness or boredom: CIZ 336.3

paixi 拍息 (pailxi) To touch tenderly: YQX 110.3. Also jiangxi 將息, guoxi 息

paizi 琵子 (pailzai) Yamen runner; policeman: YQX 1753.7. See also zhihou[ren] (1)

pan

pan 判 (pah) 1. To deliberate, cogitate: YANG I 275.8. 2. To risk: YQX 355.4. Variants: 撼, 擒; also qi 揍

pan 盼 (pah) To pass through; experience: YQX 1600.6

panban 攀拌 (panbahn) To involve: DXX 101.13

panbin 潘賓 (panbijn) Black hair flecked with grey, brought on by worry and care (after Pan Yue's 潘岳 reference to his own hair): DXX 102.7

panchan 盤纏 (palshaln) 1. Daily expenses: YQX 1118.1. 2. To get by, make ends meet: YQX 932.10. Also panjiao ~ 捐
panchan zhengui 170

panchan zhengui 攀 登折桂 (panchahn zhenguhi) To pass the civil service examinations: WB 3.9

pan Chengou erson (pahncheolgou)
Dim hopes (the star Chengou is seldom visible): YQX 896.7

panchentu erson (pahnchentutul) To be on one’s way, hurry along: WB 443.9. Also gupanche ~ ~, chengtupan ~ ~

pan’de 拼的 (pahnde) To provide, furnish: YQX 1503.16

pan[gu] 盼顧 (pahngguh) To look after, care for: YQX 623.12. Also gupan ~ ~

panhua 聊活 (pahnhuah) To chat; also, a casual conversation: YQX 1656.3

panjiao 盤剿 (pahnjiaao) See panchan

panjin langu 盤結 (pahnjinalu) To draw far-fetched conclusions (by indiscriminatingly relating old and new events): WB 68.18

panlan 攀欄 (panlaln) Cowardly act to avoid risking one’s life (after Zhu Yun llT who climbed a palace railing to avoid execution; he was pardoned after the rail broke): YQX 6.9

panling 盤鈴 (pahnlilng) Dancers’ handbells: MZJ 546.13

panlong 盤龍 (pahnloolng) Female hair style (topknot coiled like a dragon): MZJ 478.8

paner 蓼女 (pahnderl) Maid, servant girl: YQX 865.13. See also lianer

pantucheng 盤途程 (pahnhtulchelng) See panchentu

panxiong[dai] 盤胸帶 (pahnxiodaih) Tight undershirt or body band used to bind or conceal a woman's breasts: YQX 200.20

panxue 盤兌 (pahnxuel) Turning, churning: MZJ 376.11

pan'ztou 盤子頭 (pahnztoul) Robber chieftain (according to FANGYAN and YYCD 827, but YQSC III 14 is uncertain): YQX 649.21

pang by upper classes in Yuan times): YQX 1008.19

pangge 蓼哥 (pahngge) See bange

pangguer 蓼姑兒 (pahngguerl) See bangguer

pangmei 龐眉 (pahngmeil) Brows hoary with age: YQX 1194.18

pangpai 徭牌 (pahnpsail) Shield: WB 487.16

pang'r 龐兒. 陵~ (pahngr) Face: YQX 1157.7. Also bao'r 獨 ~, mang'r 廔 ~, 陵 ~, mandaor 廔道 ~. See also lian’nao

pangzhi 瞪枝 (pahngzhi) Second wife or concubine: PPJ 202.4

pangzhouli 徭州例. 旁~ (pahnzhoiluh) Legal precedent (based on a ruling in another district): YQX 1508.3

paoduo 抛躲. ~ 趽 ~ (pahduoo) 1. To be abandoned or deserted: DXX 133.1. 2. Barrier; a thing coming between: YQX 1640.4

paofeng penglong 炮風烹龍 (pahofehng pengloolng) See penglong paofeng

paogua 炮瓜 (paolahua) Failure (useless as a bottle gourd): YQX 15.6

paolong pengfeng 炮龍烹鳳 (pahololng pengfehng) See penglong paofeng

paopie 抛撇 (paopie) See paoshan[sha]

paosa 抛撒 (paosaa) To squander, waste: YQX 1587.4

paoshan[sha] 抛閃殺 (paoshanha) To abandon: YQX 133.16. Also paopie ~ 撇

peifeng 陪房 (peiflahng) 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

pei
peihua 陪话 (Peihuah) 1. To ask a favor: YQX 44.8. 2. To apologize (pei = 赔): WB 779.16

peikou 陪口 (Peikou) To apologize: YQX 562.15

.peipei 哄哄 (Peipei) See .pipi

peiqianhuo 陪货 (Pekianhoe) Things sold at a loss (daughters of marriageable age require a dowry): YQX 791.10

peiqiang 哄谎 (Peiqiang) To reprove someone to his or her face: YQX 445.20

peisui 撒撒 (Peisui) To spread wings: MZJ 435.13. Pronunciation according to MZJ 439 n.25

pen

pen 喷 (Pen) 1. To shoot off the mouth: WB 317.9. 2. To blandish: YQX 202.9

pendiao 盆吊, 偕吊 (Pendiaoh) Form of execution (a prisoner, with all his orifices stopped up, is bound, rolled up in a rush mat and propped upside down against a wall after being fed two bowls of steamed millet and salted fish; death is said to occur within an hour): YQX 643.5.

pensa 喷撒 (Pensaa) To fume and snort in anger: YQX 270.4. Also sapen ～～

penyou 盔幽 (Penyou) Shielded from the sun (covered by an overturned basin): MZJ 476.13

peng

pengbi 捧臂 (Pengbi) To take by the arm with both hands: YQX 204.7

Pengdao 蓬岛 (Pengdao) Isle of fairies and immortals: HUJI III 83.6. Also Penghu ～壶. Penglang ～～

peng-e 鹏鴻 (Pengeh) Fig. Persons of great ability (the roc and the osprey, fabulous birds of enormous size): YQX 807.12

Penggong 蓬宫 (Penggong) Fairyland palace in Penglai: DXX 110.10

Penghu 蓬壚 (Penghul) See Pengdao

penglan (Penglan) Street theaters (originally tents and awning-covered arenas): YXJY 123.12

penglong zhufeng 烹龍煮鳳 (Penglong zhufeng) To prepare delicacies: WB 284.1. Also penglong zhufeng ～～煮～～, 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 筠牌

pengpeng 栩栩 (Pengpeng) See .tongtong

pengpu 怦пущ (Pengpu) See pingbo

pi

pi 敏 (Pih) To bridle and saddle a mule or horse: YQX 203.16

pibangxie 皮郞鞋 (Pibangxie) Leather thong-sandals: LZY 18.9

pibie 俾側, ～飾 (Pibieh) To seethe with anger: LZY 17.9

pibing 敷乗 (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 161.3

pichuo 揭绰 (Pichuo) See bichuo

pidai 皮袋 (Pidai) 1. Stomach: YQX 510.4. 2. Budd. Human body: WB 132.11. Also pinang ～囊

pidenglong 皮燈籠 (Pidenglong) See pidengqiu

pidengqiu 皮燈燈 (Pidengqiu) Dimwit (a leather lamp shade gives little light): YQX 458.13. Also pidenglong ～～籠
pi'de 丕的.~地 (pide) To fall suddenly: YQX 1374.17

.pi'diu puda 匹丢 撲答. 彝 ~ 撲 (pi'diu puda) See .pi'diu puda

.pi'diu puda 彭 ~ 撲 ~ (pi'diu puda) See .pi'diu puda

.pi'diu puda 彷丢 撲 (pi'diu puda) See .pi'diu puda

.pi'diu pudong 彷丢 撲 (pi'diu pudong) Sound of falling into water: YQX 1632.3

.pi'diu putong 彷颳 撲桶 (pi'diu putong) See .pi'diu puda

.pifeng moyue 批風抹月 (pifeng moyue) Fig. To write poetry (to write about the wind and toy with the moon): BKCD 161

.pi'fu 匹夫 (pi'fu) I. A common man: WB 3.11. 2. You old son of a bitch: YQX 1487.1

.pige 皮格 (pige) See .pigu

.pigu 皮骨 (pigu) Bones and skin: YQX 213.13. Also .pige ~ 格

.pihuai 劍割 (pihuai) See .baidhuai

.pi jiao 批較 (pi jiao) See .bijiiao

.pi jieku 皮解庫 (pi jieku) Fig. Brothel (flesh pawnshop): YQX 1253.1

.pikang daoxu 批攻敵斧 (pikang daoxu) To attack the enemy's vulnerable spot: LU 207

.pi'li chourou 劍裏抽肉 (pi'li chourou) Painfully thin and emaciated: YQX 154.1

.pi lihuo 霹雳火 (pi lihuo) Lightning: YQX 189.6

.pi liang fenxing 劉兩分星 (pi liang fenxing) See .fenxing ba liang

.pi liu bula 劍溜 不刺 (pi liu bula) See .bida bula

.pi liu pula 劍溜 撲刺 (pi liu pula) See .bida bula

.pi liu pulu 劍留 撲碌 (pi liu pulu) Pitter-patter of rapid footsteps; thumping sounds: WB 45.18

.pi lu 昆盧 (pi lu) Monk's hat: YCJ 27.15

.pi liu 批掠 (pi liu) To put in order; tidy up: DXX 17.8

.pima jiuhuo 批麻救火 (pima jiuhuo) Fig. To ask for trouble (put out a fire wearing hemp): YQX 78.2

.piang 皮囊 (piang) See .pidai

.pi pai dingdui 劍排定對 (pi pai dingdui) To prepare to fight; meet in physical combat: WB 804.7. Also .dingdui ~, .fandu ~

.pi pi 丕丕, 鋝鋝 (pi pi) Sound of a frightened pounding heart: YQX 710.9; sound of footsteps: YQX 387.20. Also .peipei 奔奔, .pupu 撲扑

.pi pi popo 劍 劍 潮 潮 (pi pi popo) See .biba

.pi pi pu pu 劍 劍 撲 撲 (pi pi pu pu) See .biba

.pi rian 坡然, 批~匹~ (pi rian) All of a sudden: YQX 1318.20. Also .riran 撥~

.pi ruxian 丕如開, 警~ (pi ruxian) See .pishixian

.pi ruan 罷軟 (pi ruan) To be weak; lack views and opinions (pi = 疲); YQX 1116.2. Also .baruan 罷軟

.pi sisi 丕似, 匹~ (pi sisi) See .bisi

.pi sixin 丕似開, 警~ (pi sixin) Trivial, unimportant: DXX 21.10. Also .piruxian ~ 警, 警如~

.pi song 皮松 (pi song) Lazy: LU 150

.pi tou 批頭 (pi tou) Hair arranged in mourning: LZY 20.4

.pi tou 關 (pi tou) Hair arranged in mourning: LZY 20.4

.pi tou guan 關 (pi tou guan) Stick or bamboo cane with a flayed end used in torture: WB 78.16

.pi tou'li 關頭裏 (pi tou'li) See .pixian'li

.pi tou'li 關頭裏 (pi tou'li) Directly ahead (pi = 匹): SQX 114.1

.pi tou ['] 劍頭兒, 匹~ (pi tou [']) See .pixian'li

.pi wei 批味 (pi wei) To savor, appreciate: DXX 159.14
pixian'li 鬪先裏. 足~ (pixianlì) To begin, start: YQX 147.13. Also pitou[’r]~頭兒, 匹頭兒, pitou’li 足頭～
pizhizhi 屁支支 (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 陳州穢米: YQX #3
pian 謠 (piaan) To boast, show off: WB 99.21
pianbude 偏不的 (piandubre) No wonder; it merits that: YQX 233.8
piandai[’r] 偏帶兒 (piandair) Black rhinoceros horn worn on officials’ belts in ancient times: DXX 138.8
pianhongshan 偏紅衫 (pianhongsan) Budd. Priest’s saffron robe: WB 274.18. See also pianshan
pianlianzi 偏憐子 (pielianzii) Pampered, spoiled child: YQX 828.17
pianma 騎馬. 騎 (pianmaa) To ride horseback: YQX 366.17. 2. To take advantage of a woman: WB 294.18
pianqian 偏錢 (pianjian) 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 翡～
pianshi 偏室 (pianshi) Concubine: LZY 154.9
pianshou 偏手 (pianshou) See pianqian
pianwva genchuan 片瓦根槓 (pianhwaagenchuan) See genchuan pianwa
pianyi 偏宜 (pianyi) Advantage; stroke of good luck: LZY 123.2
pianyun zheding 片雲遮頂 (pianyunzheding) To have one’s life protected or spared: YQX 121.20

pie

pie 撒 (pie) To cast aside, abandon: YQX 199.17. See also bie, biegu
pieba 撒罷 (piebah) See bieba
piebai 撒白 (piebai) To lie and cheat: LU 563
piedai 撒呆 (piedai) See daduo
pie’dao 撒道 (piedao) Foot: WEI 247 n.4. See also dao
piediao 撒弔, ~吊 (piediao) To abandon: YQX 251.20

piao

piao 剝 (piao) See biao 撒, 撒
piaobi 票臂 (piaohbii) To acknowledge by saluting: YQX 1118.12
piaofa 票發 (piaofa) To give timely authorization: HUJI III 84.4
piaoke 票客 (piaokeh) Playboy, frequenter of brothels
piaolie 漂列 (piaolieh) Iceiness of cold water: DXX 126.5
piaoloufen 漂溜粉 (piaoloufhen) Variety of noodle made by dripping thin batter into boiling water: YRZJ 81.7
piaomaip 漂參. 漂 (piaomaiah) Ruined harvest (wheat swept away by rain: it happened to a scholar who studied throughout the night and failed to attend to his crop): YQX 590.14
piaonang 漂囊 (piaonang) See piaoxiang
piaopen renewable (piaopen) To wander abroad: LZY 12.10
piaowa 漂瓦 (piaowa) Useless thing (a fallen roof tile): MDT 108.13
piaoxiang 漂綣 (piaoxiang) Fig. Books (they were bound in blue and yellow silk): YQX 1499.6. Also piaonang ~囊

pie 撒 (pie) To cast aside, abandon: YQX 199.17. See also bie, biegu
pie'ge wa'r kong'li zenzhu 这个儿子
空穴来风 (piege waar konglii zenzuhhu)
See yang'ge wa'r kong'lii zenzhuh

piehua 撒花 (piehua) To sweet-talk; deceive artfully: LU 564

piejia 撒假 (piejjiaa) To put on an act: WB 296.5

pieke 撒科 (pieke) See chake

pielan 撒兰 (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 (piemo) To act, perform on stage: CLS 244.1

pieqian 撒钱 (~ pieqian) 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 撒漾 (~ pieyang) To throw down (see YCJS 308): WB 10.8

piezao 撒皂 (piezao) 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 (pinpahng) Sound of a thing dropping: YQSC III 49. Also -pinpeng 品磅

-pinpeng 品磅 (pinpeng) See -pinpang

pinpo 颠婆 (pinpol) Apple: WB 3.16

pintai 贫胎 (pintai) Miserable wretch!: ZXZY 67.12

pinwang feichang 品望非常 (pinwahng feichahng) Sterling character and reputation: HUJI III 97.9

ping 評 (ping) See pingbo

pingba 評跋 ~(pingba) See pingbo

pingbai[de] 平白的，~地 (pingbaide) Groundlessly: YQX 1507.19

pingbo 評泊，~薄，~駁 (pingbol) To deliberate, consider, think over: WB 4.4. Also pingba ~跋，~詰, pengpu 怦薄

pingbu 平步 (pingbuh) With easy steps: YQX 340.6

pingchen zanzhe 瓶沉罄折 (pingchen zanzhel) See pingzhul zanzhe

pingcuo 平孬 (pingcuo) To put down (rebels), quell rebellion: DXX 62.5

pingdi'shang qigudui 平地上起孤堆，~~骨 (pingdihshang qigudui) Fig. To bring up a troublesome matter: YQX 1524.15

pingdi'xia qiaojue 平地下鍘掘，~ ~ ~掘 (pingdihxia qiaojuel) To harm someone for no reason: YQX 469.2

pingdu 評度 (pingduh) To consider: DXX 72.10

pingfu 平伏 (pingful) To vanquish; suppress: YQX 516.19

pingju 公司法 (pingjuul) Public inquiry: HUJI III 98.3

Pingkang[li] 平康里 (pingkanglii) Famous brothel district in Changan: WB 357.2. Also Pingkangxiang 平康巷

Pingkangxiang 平康巷 (pingkangxiang) See Pingkang[li]

pingliang 平粮 (pingliang) Ancient flat-topped cap: MDT 231.12

pingluh 評論，平 ~(pingluh) 1. To talk over, discuss: YQX 875.16. 2. To think over, consider: YQX 433.13. Also lumping ~

pingmai 憲脈，~僞 (pingmaih) To take the pulse: YQX 369.1

-pingping 混混 (pingping) See tongtong

pingqiang 混墙，~墙 (pingqiang) Screening wall just inside or outside the main gate of
po

'po 破 (poh) Suf. 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 漏 (poh) 1. Damn!: YQX 1133.18. 2. Poor and wretched: YQX 222.16. 3. Malicious, spiteful (nature or speech): WB 421.21

pobaolou 漏包良 (pobaoloul) Malicious bitch!: MZJ 50.2

pobu 步 (pohbu) To step forward: YQX 846.3

po'bula 破不刺 (pohbuhlah) Torn; broken: YQX 922.7. See also 'bula

pocansheng 潦癭生 (pocalsheng) Wretch with one foot in the grave: YQX 283.19

pochan 潦憤 (pohchahn) Broken jar (= 破罐): DXX 148.13

podongxi 潦東西 (podongxi) Obstinate fellow: MZJ 205.6

pofu 腹 (pohfu) Dysentery: YQX 391.11

pogongfu 破工夫 (pohgongfu) To waste time; loaf around: YQX 845.2

poguan'z 賊罐子, ~罐子 (pohguanz) Fig. To lose virginity: YQX 1528.10

pogui'tou 潦鬼頭 (poguitou) Malicious hag: WB 390.12

pohouyao 潦後殃 (pohhouyaol) Impregnable: DXX 40.7

pojiasi 潞家私 (pojiasi) Family ruined by extravagance: YQX 845.7

polian 潞賢, 潞 (polaih) See beilai

po'luxu 潞陸續 (pohluhxuh) Torn, tattered: YYCD 722

poluo 巨螺 (poloul) Wide-mouthed wine vessel: YQSC III 63

poluo 喊頭 (poloul) Conch shell (blown to rouse troops): MZJ 103.11. Also haipoluo 海～～

pomianpi 破面皮 (pohmianpi) Noxious hairball!: WB 501.14

pomaotuan 潞毛團 (pohmaotuan) Noxious hairball!: WB 501.14


popan 破盤 (pohpan) To eat and drink sacrificial offerings at the close of a graveside ceremony: YQX 99.19

popi 潞皮 (pohpi) Rogue, villain: YQX 924.3. Also powanpi 破 ~, powutu ~無徒

popo'r 顔頗兒 (pohpor) 1. Very; rather: YQX 263.3. 2. Quite well.

poqin 破親 (pohqin) To break up a loving couple; ruin a marriage: YQX 201.17

poqinshou 潞禽獸 (pohqinshoh) Vile beast!: YQX 145.1

poque 破缺 (pohque) Useless junk: YQX 876.16
poshasha 破殺殺~煞煞 (pohshasha)  See posheshe

poshan 漏銃 (poshan) Sharp-edged, razor-sharp (tongue): YQX 1536.11

posheshe破殺殺~斬斬 (poshesheheh)  Torn, tattered: DXX 38.3. Also poshasha ~殺殺.~煞煞, poshishi ~溼溼

poshengfan 漏剩飯~溼 (poshengfan) Leftover scraps: YQX 641.7

poshishi 破溼溼 (poshishi) See posheshe

poshuo 漏說 (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 娶娶無索 (posuo mosuo) Stroking or rubbing action (mosuo =摩挲): YQX 792.6. Also suopo suopo

potian 漏天 (potian) Vast, boundless skies (occurs in Yuan dramas in a set phrase describing great wealth or property: potian yesi jiasi 漏天也似家私): YQX 137.18

potuba 破兔 (potuba) Mangy rabbit fur: YQSC III 60

powanpi 漏頑皮 (powanpi) See popi

powutu 漏無徒  See popi

.powxi 呼息, 呼唬 (powxi) See .aque

poyanhua 漏煙花~姻 (poyanhua) Slut, whore: YQX 275.19

pozhan 破縫 (pozhan) Disfigurement: YQX 3.19; flaw: YQX 16.11. Also pozhu -縫

pozhenglong buchengqi 破蒸籠不盛氣 (pozhenglong buchengqi) Prov. Useless, unreliable (broken steamer lid won’t hold in steam)

pozhu -縫 (pozhu -n) See pozhan

pozuo 漏做 (pozuo) To act recklessly without regard to proper procedures: YANG I 428.2

pufan 漏番 (pufan) To lay bare: WB 306.6

pu 拾 (pu) To Gamble (=博): WB 83.9. See YCS 19

pubin 鋪鬃 (pubin) To arrange temple hair flat and smooth along the cheeks (bin =鬢): 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:~ 程

pucheng 鋪呈.~程 (pucheng) See puchen

puchi 鋪持.~還:~尺 (puchi) Layers of cloth glued together to make uppers or soles of cloth shoes: WB 84.17

pudao 摧刀 (pudao) Short sword: MZJ 630.15

.pude 摧的.~地.錶 ~ (pude) Sounds of striking, thumping: YANG I 2739.7; sound of blowing out a lamp: WB 87.1

pu'de 摧的.~地.錶 ~ (pude) All of a sudden: YQX 902.2

pudengdeng 摧登登.~廝廝 (pudengdeng) See .botengteng

pudi 摧地 (pudi) Everywhere: YQX 1066.3

.pudongdong 摧冬冬.~叐叐.~咚咚 (pudongdong) Sound of drums: WB 122.18. Also .pu'pu tongtong ~通通

.pudui'zhe 摧堆著.錶 ~ (pudui'zhe) To reveal, show (facial emotion): WB 268.9. Also erroneously puwei'zhe 烏堆 ~

.pudun 摧底 (pudun) Crock cover of plaited rushes: YQX 1524.2. Also pugai ~蓋

pufan 摧番 (pufan) To flop down (to rest): LZY 61.1
pugai 蒲蓋 (puugaiah) See pudun
.pulala 撲刺刺 (pulalahah) See bulala
.pulailai 撲箝箝 (pulalahlah) See .pususu
pulan 蒲蓝 (pullahn) See bolan
puli 僕吏 (pullih) Servants: LZY 114.8
.pululu 撲鲁鲁,~碌碌.~碌碌 (puluuluu) See .bulala
pulun 蒲輪 (pullun) Carriage wheels wrapped with rushes (sign of a sagacious or worthy rider): YQX 998.2
puma 鋮馬 (pumaa) Post-station horse: YQSC III 80. Also yima 驟 

pumai 鋮買 (pumaaei) To purchase: YQX 1569.11
pumei mengyan 鋮眉蒙眼 (pumeeilmelngyaan) See shanyan pumei 蒐眉 鍊眉
pumei shanyan 鋮眉瞎眼 (pumeei shanyaan) See shanyan pumei 蒐眉 鍊眉
pumou 鋮沒,~模 (pumooul) To look orderly: YQX 1371.5
pumou dingji 鋮謀定計 (pumooul dihngjih) To conceive a plan: WB 52.12. Also dingji pumou ～～, yunji pumou 運～～, yunzhi pumou 運智～～
.pupu 撲撲 (pupu) See .pipi
.pupu tongtong 撲撲通通 (puutongtong) See .pudongdong
puqi 撲旗,~旗 (puqil) Song dynasty dance with flags or streamers: YQSC III 74
puran 撲然 (purlan) All of a sudden: DXX 148.6
pusa 撲撒 (pusa) To dispel, disperse: DXX 87.1

puya 鋮 撒 (puya To unloose, release: WB 86.21
pushan 鋮苫 (pushan) To be pretentious or affectatious: YQSC III 76.
Pushao 鋮捎 (pushao) Thousand-league horse of Han times: YQSC III 78
pushen 撲身 (pushen) To turn around quickly: TIAM 285
pushushu 撲疏疏 (pushushu) See .pususu
.pususu 撲簌簌,~速速 (pusuusu) 1. Rustle of wind: YQX 351.7. 2. Trickling down (tears): YQX 1.4. Also .pushushu 疏疏,~疏疏.~疏素,~素,~素,~素,~素,~素,~素
.pusuo 撲索 (pusuoo) See .pususu
.putangtang 撲騰唐 (putangtalng) Sticky; slippery: WB 701.21
.putengteng 撲騰騰 (putentelng) See .botengteng
.putong tongdong 撲通通冬 (putong tongdong) Kersplash: WB 718.1
putou 撲頭 (putoul) See futou
putou 撲頭 (putout) 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 拆巾
putou pumian 撲頭撲面 (putoul pumianh) To be taken by surprise: YQX 846.17
puwei'zhe 侯偉着 (puwei'zhe) See punditshe
puxi 鋮席 (puxi) A shop: YQX 1577.16
puyan 撲掩,~掩 (puyaan) See yanpu
qi 起 (qii) Meas. For a single instance or a case; for a group, a batch: YQX 1512.5
qi 擊 (?qi) See pan 判 (2)
qi-an mosheng 騎鞍著勝 (qilan mohshehng) To cross a husband’s threshold on a saddle (bridal custom): WEI 245.17
qi-an yama 騎鞍壓馬 (qian yamaa) Fig. To be in positions of authority and power: WB 125.9
qiba 七八 (qiba) Mostly; seventy to eighty percent: YQX 943.12. Also qi‘iba ～～～
qiba xia’li 七八下裏 (qiba xiahli) All ways or aspects; also, numerous: YQX 1661.4
qibiao 奇標 (qibiao) Especially wonderful: WB 998.7
qibobo 氣勃勃 (qibobol) See qipipi
qica 七擦 (qica) Sound of falling down: YQX 1718.2
qichacha 忙察察 (qichalchal) See ke-caca
qicheng 其程 (qicheng) Span of time: YQX 1662.16. Also chengqi ～期
qichou 忙稠 (qichoul) See qizhou
qichou gecha 忙察察 (qichalchal) See ke-caca
qicuan 賺 掸 (qicualn) To come together, join forces: YQX 444.18
qide weipie 氣的微撤 (qide weipie) To be filled with anger: DXX 157.1
qidengdeng 忙登登 (qidengdeng) See gedengdeng
qidiu keta 乞丢苦塔 (qidiu ketaa) Rolling and tumbling (coins): YQX 236.19
qidoudou 氣哆哆 (qidoudou) 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
qiguo 其高, ～期 (qigao) More than: DXX 40.3
qigao 氣高 (qigao) Proud and stubborn: YQX 1255.7
qigonju 起功局 (qigonjul) To appraise goods and property: YQX 210.19
qigu 氣鼓 (qiguu) Dropsy: MZJ 219.2
qihang 氣華 (qihang) Anger welling up: WB 85.21
qihang 氣整 (qihhang) Close friendship or relationship: YQX 1658.2
qihua 氣化 (qihua) Dao/Budd. To beg for alms or food as a priest: YQX 1711.18
qijimen 樂戦門 (qijimmeln) Households of the rich and honored: HUJI III 15.8
qijian 騎箠尾 (qijian) To ascend to Heaven after death on the tail of the stars Ji and Wei: MZJ 536.6
qijian 傻佬 (qijiaan) Beggar: YQX 1215.1
qijian 黥 (qijian) Time or place (when preceded by 或 道): YQX 266.7. Also naqijian 那 ～ 道, zheqijian 張 ～道
qijian’r 七件兒 (qijianr) See qijian
qijianshi 七件事 (qijianshih) 1. Seven essentials: fuel, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar, and tea: YQX 1323.20. 2. Five internal organs, plus the heart and liver: YQX 884.19. Also qi’shi’r ～～兒, qish’jia ～～家, qish’zi ～～子, qijian’r ～～兒
qijiao bajiao 七角八角 (qijiao bajiao)  
Fixed and glaring angry eyes: DXX 43.9

qijin['de] 乞紧地 (qijinde) See chijin'[de]

qijinling 七禁令 (qijinling) Seven military infractions: qing 軽, disrespect; man 慣, carelessness; dao 盗, robbery; qi 欺, deception; bei 背, disloyalty; lan 亂, rebellion; wa 悔, negligence: YQX 478.16

qiju 器具 (qijuju) Skill, ability; method: YQX 852.18

qiliang qulii 乞量曲律 (qiliang quulii) See qulii

qilinlin 七林林, 齊臨臨, 結～～ (qilinlin) 1. Quietly, stealthily; carefully: YQX 1287.12. 2. Action of rubbing or brushing against: YQX 1391.3. Also qilinqu ~ ~侵, 淋侵. See also qilu quil

qilinquqin 七林侵, ~ 淋 ~ (qilinquqin) See qilin

qiliu dinglang 乞留叮琅 (qiliu dinglang) Sharp, clear echo: YYCD 82

qiliu elan 乞留惡浪 (qiliu elahahn) Slumped over in a heap (to rest): YQX 792.5

qiliu qili 七留七力 (qiliu qili) Shuffle of shoes: YQX 151.4. Also qiliu qili ~ ~ ~林, .chiliu chulii 赤 ~ 出律, .chiliu wula 赤 ~ 兇刺, .chiliu chulii 出 ~ 出律

qiliu qiliang 乞留乞良 (qiliu qiliang) 1. Sound of choking, sobbing: YQX 851.20. 2. Sound of incessant talk, babble: YQX 937.6. Also .chiliu qiliang 赤 ~ ~ ~, .qiliu quli 赤 ~ ~, .qiliu wuliang 赤 ~ ~ ~

qiliu qilin 七留七林 (qiliu qilin) See qiliu qili

qiliu qulii 乞留曲律 (qiliu qulii) See qiliu qili

qilu 林路 (qilu) See luqi[ren]

qima mosheng 騎馬著勝 (qimaa mosheng) See q-ian mosheng

qima tuobu 鬱麻拖布 (qihmul tuobuh) To weave hemp fiber into cloth: YRZI 82.1

qima yishi lübei'shang shi'le yijiao 騎馬一世驥背上失了一腳 (qimaa yishii lübei'shang shi'le yijiao) Prov. An expert taken in or tricked (a horseman all one's life only to end up on a donkey): YQX 197.1

qiman欺骗 (qilman) To hoodwink, deceive: DXX 150.13

qiming 氣命 (qimihng) Life: YQX 564.4

qimo 駕末 (qimoh) See qimo

qimo 起末 (qimoh) From beginning to end, from start to finish: WB 345.15

qimo 胳摩 (qimoh) See moqi

qinan 妻男 (qinaln) Home and family (wife and son): WB 398.11

qinyi hunong 乞 納, 惣濃 (qiniqu hunolng) Sound and experience of walking in slimy mud: WB 943.12. Also .xirang hunong 軍壇～～

qipeipei 氣呸呸 (qipeipei) See .qipipi

qipipi 乞留, 乞～～ (qipipi) Panting, out of breath: YQX 786.1. Also .qibobo ~, .qipupu 氣撲撲, .qipeipei 氣呸呸

qipin bafu 七貧八富 (qipin bafuh) Endless cycles of poverty and prosperity: YQX 1592.18. Also qipin qifu ~ ~ ~: YQX 578.1

qipin qifu 七貧七富 (qipin qifu) See qipin bafu

qipo 岐婆 (qipol) A Jurchen woman: YYCD 417

qipupu 忒撲撲 (qipupu) See kepupu

qipupu 氣撲撲 (qipupu) See .qipipi

qiqi 忒 (qiqi) Cock's crow: DXX 132.5

qiqi baba 七七八八 (qiqi baba) See qiba
qi\'jiang 旗杆，～枪 (qi\'jiang) Flagstaff, flagpole: YQX 1510.13
qi\'iangshi 骑墙势 (qi\'iangshi) Unable to relinquish political power: MZJ 545.8
qi\'iao 蹦跳 (qi\'iao) See qiaoqi
qi\'ing 奇擎，斡～ (qi\'qing) To lift up, raise up: WB 265.2. Also qi\'ingqi ～～
qi\'ing bahuang 七青八黄 (qi\'ing bahuang) Carat weight of gold: WB 263.16
qi\'iu 乞求 (qi\'iu) To wish for earnestly: YQX 142.7
qi\'en 气忍 (qi\'en) To intimidate, bully: YQX 203.1
qi\'shang baju 七上八落 (qi\'shang baju) See qi\'shang baxia
qi\'shang baxia 七上八下 (qi\'shang baxia) Ups and downs; rise and fall of anger: DXX 68.4. Also qi\'shang baju ～～～落
qi\'shaogong 七稍弓 (qi\'shaogong) Strong-tensioned bow (qi = 濤): WB 67.10
qi\'shi 七世 (qi\'shi) See jishi
qi\'shi\'jia 七事家 (qi\'shi\'jia) See qi\'jianshi
qi\'shi\'[jia] fenkai 七事家分闢 (qi\'shi\'[jia] fenkai) To mutilate (cut out the five internal organs plus the heart and liver): YQX 884.19. Also qi\'shi\'[kai] ～～～～
qi\'shi\'r 七事兒 (qi\'shi\'r) See qi\'jianshi
qi\'shi\'z 七事子 (qi\'shi\'z) See qi\'jianshi
qi\'shi\'[kai] 七事子開 (qi\'shi\'[kai] fenkai) See qi\'shi\'[jia] fenkai 七事家分闢
qi\'shu 妃疏，～蛛 (qi\'shu) Ornate window: MZJ 14.9
qi\'si 气思 (qi\'si) Harsh treatment (YQX 195.9. has qixi ～息): YANG I 278.3
qi\'si bahu 七死八活 (qi\'si bahu) Practically dead: YQX 183.18
qi\'si bahu 七死八活 (qi\'si bahu) Faint or weak breathing: YQX 709.2. Also qi\'yunyun～气氲
qi\'ting 旗亭 (qi\'ting) Tavern: MZJ 123.2
qi\'ituizi 忙忒忒 (qi\'ituizi) See kepupu
qi\'wan 齐纨 (qi\'wan) Variety of plain white silk woven in Shandong: MZJ 368.2
qi\'wang 欺罔 (qi\'wang) To cheat, deceive: LIDAI II 786.8
qi\'wu 欺悟 (qi\'wu) Nature of the phoenix (to alight in the paulonia tree): YCJ 64.7
qi\'xi 忍戏，乞～ (qi\'xi) See kexi
Qixihui 七夕会 (qixihui) Seventh night of the seventh month when the OXherd and Spinning Maid are reunited: YQX 356.16
qi\'xizhong 忍戏种 (qi\'xizhong) See kexi
qi\'xiangche 七香车 (qi\'xiangche) Elegant carriage of noble ladies (originally a palanquin for Tang dynasty princesses): WB 319.6. Also xiangche ～～
qi\'xie 气歇 (qi\'xie) To rest: LZY 9.3
qi\'xingtan 七星坛 (qi\'xingtan) Dao. Altar for sacrifices and ceremonies: YQX 1658.4
qi\'xu\'zai 七修栽 (qi\'xu\'zai) Buddh. Funeral rites practiced within seven days of death (the first seven days were called jiasi ～假死 to restore the corpse to life: YQX 645.17
qi\'yan shengsi 气咽声丝 (qi\'yan shengsi) See shengsi qi\'yan
qi\'yang 乞養 (qi\'yang) To adopt a child and raise it: YQX 639.7
qi\'yi shengsi 乞衣声丝 (qi\'yi shengsi) See shengsi qi\'yan
qi\'yunyun 气氤氲 (qi\'yunyun) See qi\'isi
qi\'zeng 忍憎 (qi\'zeng) See kezeng
qi\'zha 喊喳 (qi\'zha) See jizha
qi\'zhanzhuan 齐啭啭 (qi\'zhanzhuan) See qizhentang
qi\'zhenzhen 齐臻臻 (qi\'zhenzhen) Neat and orderly: YQX 357.10. Also qi\'zhanzhuan ～啭啭
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～，～ (qizhou) To furrow the brows; frown: YQX 692.6. Also qichou 志惆，hezhou 合～
qizhuma 马竹 (qizhuma) See shanma
qizuo 起坐 (qizuo) Private savings: DXX 124.8

qia

qia 恰 (qia) 1. Then, at once (like 立): CLS 228.8. 2. Suff. Of the verbs 喜，欢，笑，etc.: DXX 1.2
qia 拾 (qia) Also pronounced ke
qiabianshi 拾便是 (qiabianshi) See shi (1)
qiaqia 拾拾 (qiaqia) Bird calls: YQX 845.11
qiasuan 拾算 (qiasuan) To cast a horoscope: YQX 1016.20

qian

qian 促 (qian) Stupid: DXX 123.8
qian 剃 (qian) Sharp (of tongue): YQX 1534.3
qian 怪 (qian) To prize, treasure: YQX 354.8
qian 促 (qian) To be promoted: WB 17.6
qian 签 (qian) To slip in, insert: WB 305.2
qian 箴, 签, 亲, 栖 (qian) 1. To peck (of birds) 2. To ridicule, criticize: YQSC 112. Also chan 嘹, dian 吵, han 吵, jian 尖, zhan 話
qianche 前辙 (qianche) To follow blindly in someone’s footsteps: MZJ 548.5
qianchu shouzhi 遑除授職 (qianchu shouzhi) To be promoted: YANG 144.9
qianci 避次，签～ (qianci) In haste; also, to hurry: YQX 539.9
qiandao'前刀兒 (qiandao'qian) Front panel of a skirt or dress: DXX 13.10
qianfang houji 前房後继 (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 謙和 (qianhe) See qianqia
qianhe houdao 前合後倒 See qianhe houyuan
qianhe houyuan 前合後偃 (qianhe houyuan) Unsteady on one’s feet; also, to totter forward and backward: YQX 1509.10. Also qianhe houdao ～～～倒，houhe qianyang ～～～仰
qianheinao 千嘿鬪 (qianheinao) To set up a howl, raise a big fuss: MZJ 78.11
qianhongjin 虹紅巾 (qianhongjin) Dark red headdress worn by heroic men of action: YQX 688.20. Also hongqianjin ～～～
qianhu 千戶 (qianhu) Military commander of over seven-hundred men (over five hundred zhongqianhu 中～；over three hundred xiaqianhu 下～): YQX 411.20
qianhua 鉛華 (qianhua) 1. Woman’s makeup powder: DXX 36.9. 2. Fig. Snowflakes (lead flowers): YQX 711.16
qian'jia 前家 (qianjia) Former wife: YQX 1009.3
qian'jiaer 前家兒 (qianjiaer) Son by a former wife: YQX 639.13
qianjinma 千斤麻 (qianjinma) See qianjinmo
qianjinmo 千斤麻 (qianjinmoh) Racket of prostitution; also, prostitute: WB 350.2. Also qianjinma ～～～
qiankan genzhen sunli kundui 乾坎艮震離坤兌 (qiankaan gelnzhennh sunli kundui) Dao. Ritual divination chant: YQX 1030.5
qiankou xie'er 銘口鞋兒 (qiankou xie'er) Budd. Common style of monks' shoes: DX.6.14
qianlai 前來 (qianlai) The former; the last (time): DX.107.4
qianli zeng-emaol 千里贈鵝毛 (qianlii zehngelmaol) Fig. It's the sentiment not the gift that is valued (to send a goose feather a thousand miles): YQX 1455.4
qianlong 錢龍 (qianlong) Fig. Money (long strings of cash like dragons): YQX.1254.1. Also qianli ～鱷
qianlii 錢驢 (qianlii) See qianlong
qianlii shangbanqiao 牽驢上板橋 (qianlii shahngbaanqiaol) To be stuck; be unable to retreat or advance (lead a mule over a plank bridge): YQX 1527.16
qianlizi 僑子女 (qianlizi) Worthless chattel (servant girl): DXX 88.1
qianliandiao 千年調 (qianliandiao) Long-term plans: YQX 211.8
qianpai 金牌 (qianpai) To sign a warrant (qian=签): YQX 1515.9
qianpo 偃婆 (qianpol) 1. Old hag, witch: PPJ 110.2. 2. Madam: YQX 205.13
qianqia 慕洽, ～恰 (qianqia) Pleasant, agreeable: YQX 1587.21. Also qianhe ～何
qianqian dada 欠欠答答, 皮皮～ (qianqian dada) Addled, crazed (with drink): SQX 65.20
qianshe 錢軰 (qianshe) Rich man
qianshi'li shaoxiang budaotou 前世 腦香不到頭 (qianshi'lili shaoxiang budaotou) 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 條頭, 餓～ (qiantou) Matchmaker, go-between (puller of strings): WB 301.17
qianxiasi 銘香司 (qianxiasi) A prefect (= zhizhou 知州): MZJ 339.2
qianga 抽 ~ (qiang) To apply excessively (makeup): YQX 200.19
qiang 錢 (qiang) Inlay; also, to inlay: YQX 822.7
qiangchu 抽出 (qiangchu) To drive out: YQX 345.20
qiangdao 抽到 (qiangdao) To brandish a sword: DX 36.2
qiangdi 羌笛 (qiangdi) Transverse flute of the Qiang people: DXX 143.9. Also Qiangguan ～管
qiangfan 抽飯 (qiangfan) To urge someone to eat more: DXX 145.11
qiangfengqing 強風情, 強～～ (qiangfengqing) To express ardent affections: YQX 898.18
qiangfeng yanggubi'zhe xianxing 抽風 揚裹批者先行 (qiangfeng yanggguu biizhee xianxing) “The chaff always goes first” (punch line of a xiehouyu 歇後語 whose lead line is “winnowing grain in the wind”): WB 53.15
Qiangguan 羌管 See Qiangdi
qianghua 錢花 See luliu [qianghua]
qianghui 錢會 (qianghui) Skill, ability: WB 23.1
qianglang 蜘蛆, ～蛆 (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 鬼塗皮

qianglao 换老 (qianglaolo) Camel: DXX 150.3

qianglong buya ditoushe 强龙不壓 地頭蛇 (qianglong buya dihoudeshel) Fig. Powerful outsider is no match for a local strong man

qianglu 换楼 (qiangluo) Fig. Military ship (mast and oars): WB 67.21

qiangrang 搔攘 (qiangraan) Chaos, confusion: YQSC III 119

qiangru 搔入 (qiangru) See chuangeru

qiang'shang nipi 墙上泥皮 (qiangshang nipiti) See bi'shang nipi

qiangshengchi 搔生吃 (qiangshengchi) Unreined appetite; also, seized by uncontrollable urges (to snatch meat and eat it raw): YQX 202.2

qiangxiang 强项 (qiangxiang) Stiff-necked, stubborn, recalcitrant: YQX 985.19

qiaoba'r 祭靶儿 (qiaohbahr) Tips of a bow: MZJ 353.13

qiaoba'o' 祭包儿 (qiaobaoer) Cloth for wrapping tiny, delicate items: DXX 146.1

qiaocai 帘才—材 (qiaocai) Devil!; also, devilish (a cunning, devious, or deceptive person): YQX 1514.15. Also jiaocai 窗—

qiaocai 敬才—材 (qiaocai) See chiqiaocai

qiaochuo 俏绰 (qiaochuo) See qiaozhuo

qiaocu 俏簇 (qiaohcuh) Elegant, graceful: YQX 1653.2

qiaocuqiaocu With seductive eyes: YQX 266.11

qiao 畜 (qiao) 1. To hit up for money; extort, swindle: YQX 897.4. 2. To beat to death (form of execution): WB 622.13

qiaoman'r 暇贸儿 (qiaomahr) To hit up for money: YQX 194.17

qiaomeicu 椙没促 (qiaomeicuh) See qiaocucu

qiaonannü 娘男 (qiaonannu) Ignorant yokel: WB 135.19

qiaomingming 惹惹冥冥 (qiaomingming) Stealthily under cover of darkness: YQX 710.3

qiaoqiner 惹 勁 (qiaoqiner) Romantic, gay blade: FANGYAN 21
qiaoqulao 乔耀老,~ 区,~ ~ ~ 疗 (qiaoqu'lao) 1. Strange, bizarre, or awkward body: YQX 201.1. 2. Filthy body: WB 317.17. 3. Stance, pose: DXX 108.5. Also aqu'lao 资~~, 资~~
qiaozi 情似 (qiaosish) To resemble, be like: DXX 62.11
qiaowen 倦问 (qiaowen) See chouwen
qiaowen jiacu 峻文假醋 (qiaowen jiacu) False scholarly credentials; also, bogus scholar: YQX 861.12
qiaoya [liaozui] 敲牙料嘴 (qiaoya liaozui) See keya
qiaoyazuo 喊坐坐 (qiaoyalzuoh) See qiaoqaulao
qiaoyuanjia 俏冤家 (qiaoyuannya) Darling!: SQX 4.1. Also siyuannya 死~~, liyuannya 利~~
qiaozhao 俏罩 (qiaozhao) See qiaozhuo
qiaozhuo 俏侏 (qiaohuol) Dissolute; unrestrained; carefree; romantic: DXX 1.3. Also qiaozhao~罩, qiaochuo~侏
qiaozuoya 喊坐坐, ~作~, ~做~ (qiaozuouyah) To put on a show (ascend the magistrate's dais and hold a mock court): WB 294.15. Also qiaoyazuo ~ ~ ~
qie 且 (qie) It was the case all along that: YQX 4.10
qie 冻 (qieh) To spare a life: DXX 157.9
qie 超 (qieh) To tilt; arch: YQX 35.21
qiehou 冻候~候,~候 (qiehhou) Timid; also, timidity: WB 74.3. Also pahou ~呼
qiekual 切鳍 (qiekual) To slice or mince fish: YQX 1663.21
qielan 伽蓝 (qialan) See seqlan
qiemo 劈,切~ (qiemo) Stage properties: WB 425.15
qieqie 切切 (qiether) Constantly on the mind: YQX 709.20
qieqie'de 伽地,怯怯~ (qieqie'de) Slowly, deeply (of a bow): DXX 13.12
qieqie qiaohqiao 怯怯俏俏,~ ~ ~ (qietherqiether) See qiaoqie
qieqie xuxu 怯怯吁吁 (qietherxu) Fearful, cowardly: HUJI III 85.17
qieshiniang 且是娘 (qieshiniang) See niang
qixue 怯薛 (qixue) Mong. Imperial bodyguard, established by Ghenghis Khan: YQSC III 139
qiyu touxiang 窃玉偷香 (qiyu touxiang) To engage in secret love affairs: WB 88.2. Also touxiang ~ ~
qin 質 (qin) To cover up: DXX 91.7
qin 青 (qin) Steady, accurate (see YCJS 320): YQX 1412.1
qinbang 侵傍 (qinbang) To violate; offend, affront: LZY 7.3
qinbang 亲傍 (qinbang) 1. To be close to: YQX 148.17. 2. To be on good terms with: YQX 531.1
qinbuqin 亲不親 (qinbuqin) To be on intimate terms: YQSC III 144
qinchi daifa 嘴齒載發 (qinchi daifa) Fig. Dignified and proper person (with teeth and hair): WB 800.20
qinde'men 亲的每 (qinde'men) A confidante: WEI 242.20
qinduan zhuxian 琴斷朱弦 (qinduan zhuxian) Fig. Death of a mate: CSD 25.4
qiner 勤兒,禽~ (qiner) Young brothel patron: WB 346.14
qinhang 亲行 (qinhang) Parents' generation: YCJ 4.4
qinhuang 亲荒 (qinhang) To love the hunt: WB 631.14
qinjin 亵近,亲~ (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 貴模 (qinmul) Handprint or thumbprint used as a signature: YQX 204.15.
qinqi 賢契 (qinqih) Sworn friend: ZXZY 209.3
qingtong 琴童 (qintolng) Young male attendant for a scholar: YQX 474.7
qintu jiaqin (qintuu jiaqin) See liangchongqin
qinxian (qilnxialn) Fig. The frenum of the clitoris (guqin strings—the guqin figures prominently in love stories). See also shu'le xian'shangshou
qinyan (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

qing (qing) See also keng
qingbian 青编 (qingbian) Books (bamboo slips used for the earliest writing): PPJ 232.5
qingchong 情憧 (qingchong) See mengdong
qingci 青詞 (qingcil) Dao. Prayers written on blue paper burned to invoke the spirits: WB 829.13
qingcong 青葱 (qingcong) See mengdongqingci
qingde 青德 (qingdel) See biaode
Qingdi 青帝 (qingdih) See Dongjun
qingdian 請佃 (qingdihn) To receive; inherit: WB 397.2
qingdou 請逗 (qingdouh) To hit if off: YCJ 1.5
qingfeng 青俸 (qingfehng) Salary: DXX 124.13
qingfeng 青槳 (qingfeng) Sword: MZJ 474.13
qingfeng 清風 (qingfeng) Reputation for honesty and integrity: YQX 640.21.
Qingfeng 清風 (qingfeng) Common name for a sage’s acolyte. See also Mingyue
Qingfenglou 清風樓 (qingfengloul) Palace built for Yang Guifei 杨贵妃: 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 huala 清光滑辣 (qingguang huallah) Clear and smooth (quality of good wine): WB 142.11
qing'ji 倩急 (qingjili) See qing'qile
qing'jili 倩吉利 (qingjilihe) See qing'qile
qingjian 清健 (qingjiian) Thin, skinny: YQX 56.20
qingjiao 青蕉 (qingjiaoh) Budd. To hold a memorial service: DXX 18.5
qingke 情客 (qingkehe) Lilac: YYCD 849
qingke 輕可 (qingkehe) Easy; trivial, unimportant, casual.; YQX 349.20. See also keke ~, xiaoake 小 ~, xianke 閒 ~, keshi ~事
qingke qiancheng 頃刻前程 (qingkeqiancheng) Happiness all too brief (of marriage or love affairs): YQX 197.19
qingliangsan 青涼傘 (qingliangsaan) Parasol carried to shade a high official: LZY 71.4
qinglong yanyuedao 青龍偃月刀 (qinglong yanyuedaoh) See santingdao
qingluan 青鸞 (qingluan) A message-carrying bird: MZJ 614.14
qingma 青麻 (qingmal) Hemp plant: YQX 1370.3
Qingmen 青門 (qigmeln) Gate in the Changan city wall: YFG 98.6
qinqu (qinqu) 情鸞 (qingqu) See yuqingmomo 情脈脈 (qinmgomoh) Exuding tenderness or love: YQX 55.19
qinqu (qinqu) Fig. Large, hollow, plaited green bamboo pillow to use in hot weather: DXX 2.3. Also zhumu 竹 ~, zhu-furen 竹夫人
qingpin 青扁 (qingpin) See meidai qingpin
qingqi 擎奇 (qinqgil) See qingq
qing’qilie 轻乞列 (qingqilieh) Light; worthless: WB 86.8. Also qing’jili ~ 吉~，qing’ji ~ 急力 ~ 吉力
qingqiao 轻橇 (qingqiaol) Untrustworthy, frivolous: YVCD 611
qingqu 情取 (qingquu) 1. To earn, deserve 2. To guarantee, assure: YQX 320.17. Also wending[qu] 稳~
qingsha yijin 轻纱翼锦 (qingsha yijin) Fine clothing: YQX 1021.5. Also yijin qingsha ～～，yijin qinghuo ～～罗
qingshellian 青蛇鳞 (qingshelliahn) Fig. Sword (the forged blue-black serpent): LIDAII 594.5
qingsheshe 青蛇色 (qingshelseh) Bright, shiny: MZJ 436.8
qingshen 取身 (qingshen) To have nothing but the clothes on one’s back: MZJ 565.7
qingshenshen 青深深 (qingshenshen) Fresh, verdant green: YQX 1727.2
qing’sheng 轻声 (qingsheeng) Light: YQX 115.19
qing[shou] 請受. 情~ (qingshouh) 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青铜 (qingtolng) 1. Brass coinage: DXX 124.10. 2. Brass mirror: YQX 1631.3
qingtuan 清图 (qingtuan) See tuan
qingxu 青虚 (qingxu) Sky: DXX 6.1
qingxuan 轻 Xuân (qingsxuan) Lighthearted, in good spirits: CSD 78.5
qingxuanxuan 青旋旋 (qingxuanxuan) Round and black (a head): YQX 461.7
qingyaya 青鸦 鸦 (qingyaya) Green: YQX 1492.2
qingyi 青衣 (qingyi) Palace lady: YQX 362.11
qingyou 清油 (qingyou) Fig. Brothel patrons (clear oil ready to be heated on a hot skillet): YQX 1254.20
qingyunxian 慶雲現 (qingyunxiahn) Auspicious clouds (harbinger of peaceful times) Also jingyunxian 景～
qingzhan 青覇 (qingzhan) Fig. Old and valued possessions of a Confucian scholar: YFG 136.7
qingzhanshan 青湛湛 (qingzhanshan) 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 青综 (qingzong) To let a prisoner or criminal off with light punishment: YQX 555.20
qiong

qiongqiao 窮橋 (qiongqiaoh) Poor, destitute: YQX 861.9. Also jiongbao 窮～
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 窮，qionshen ~ 神, qionggou ~ 狗
qiongfeng 稲風 (qiongfeng) Fig. Snowflakes (like the beauty of the phoenix): WB 27.12. Also qionghua ~ 花
qionggou 窮狗 (qionggou) See qiongding
qionghua 稲花 (qionghua) See qiongfeng
qionghuaniang 稲花娘 (qionghuaniang) Fine wine: WB 65.19
Qiongji 瓊姬 (qiongji) Qiongzi 青女, goddess of snow and frost: WB 22.6
qiongjü 窮究 (qiòngjì) 1. To consider a matter very carefully: WB 303.6. 2. To conduct a legal inquiry or investigation: YQX 1382.2. 3. To chat idly: WB 302.7. Also yanqiong 研究
qiongli 悲嫠 (qiònggli) Widow without means of support: YQSC III 159
Qionglinyan 瓴林宴 (qiònglǐnliàn) Banquet for inductees into the Hanlin Academy: MZJ 54.1
qionglin yushu 宙林玉樹 (qiònglǐnyúshù) Rare, wonderous tree: MZJ 253.1
Qiongquan 窮泉 (qiòngquān) The netherworld: MZJ 533.6
qiongrang 穹壤 (qiòngráng) Heaven and earth: LIDA III 513.6
qiongrong 穹rong (qiòngrong) Pressures of poverty: YCJ 96.14
qiongshen 窮神 (qiòngshén) See qiongdìng
qiongshou 窮鷄 (qiòngshòu) Animal hunted to exhaustion: MZJ 441.2
qiongsi 窮西 (qiòngsì) See qiongding
qiongsuan [ecu] 窮酸鰺 (qiòngsuān echu) Fig. Miserable, starving students: WB 19.10. Also qiongsuan egui ~ ~鬼, qiongsuan eru ~ ~儒, qiongsuanlai ~ ~侶
qiongsuan egui 窮酸鰺鬼 (qiòngsuān chguì) See qiongsuan [ecu]
qiongsuan eru 窮酸鰺儒 (qiòngsuān ehrú) See qiongsuan [ecu]
qiongsuanlai 窮酸侶 (qiòngsuānlái) See qiongsuan [ecu]
Qiongtian 瓴田 (qiòngtiān) Place where immortals grow herbs and plants: CSD 200.1
qiongxiao 穹霄 (qiòngxiāo) The heavens: LIDA II 860.7
qiongyan 窮研 (qiòngyán) To investigate, look into: YQX 1382.2
Qiongyuan 瓴苑 (qiòngyuān) Dwelling place of immortals: PPJ 19.8
qionghzhou 瓴舟 (qiòngzhōu) Fig. Wine cup (elegant boat): PPJ 59.9
qionghuangjiá 窮莊家 (qiònghuāngjiá) Poor farmer: MZJ 202.3

qiubang'r 球棒兒 (qiūbāng'èr) Ball bat: YQX 340.17
qiucai 秋采,~採 (qiūcài) To look after; notice, pay attention to: YQX 199.7. Also caichou 盤遊, caijiú 摸査, choucái 撲采, choucái 摸, 撲采
qiuflengke 秋風客 (qiūfēngkè) Young graduates who present themselves at people's doors for money or gifts: MDT 64.13
Qiuhe 秋河 (qiūhé) The Milky Way: CHUANQI 123.1
qiujuin 求進 (qiūjiùn) To compete in the civil service examinations: WB 260.1
qiuju 栋樓, 求~, 蠀~ (qiúju) Latticed windows or doors: WB 353.17; doors decorated with wood strips in varied patterns and designs: YQX 1460.13. Also qiuju ~路, xiulou ~路, liuqiu 窮路
qiuju 潮路 (qiújiū) See qiuju
Qiuniang 秋娘 (qiūniáng) 1. Famous Tang dynasty courtesan in Changan 2. Popular name for sing-song girls: YQX 893.7
qiuqi 蝦雌 (qiūqí) Fig. A woman's beautiful neck (the larva of the long-horned beetle is white with a long body): YQX 88.4
qiujuhuang 秋霜 (qiūshuāng) Fig. Fine sword (it sparkles like frost in the autumn sun): WB 66.9. Also qiujuhu ~水
qiujuhui 秋水 (qiūshuǐ) See qiujuhuang
qiuwei 秋薇 (qiūwéi) See chunbang
qiuwen 秋問 (qiūwén) See chouwen
qiujuan 秋元 (qiūyuán) First-place winner in the juren 舉人, (2nd degree) triennial examination (held during the eighth month): YCJ 19.9
qiu'z xinchaang 球子心腸 (qiú'l z xīnchāang) Clean and smooth (like a ball): YQX 896.20
qiuzaotou buru qiuzaowei 求寵頭不如求寵尾 (qiulzaohtoul buhrul qiuzaohweei) Prov. For best results, ask the servants not the master (the cook controls the fire and ingredients before the food is sent to the master): YQX 93.11

**qu**

qu 去 (quh) 1. Part. Final (functions variously like 着, 了, 呢, or 起): DXX 94.1. 2. Space, place: YQSC III 181. 3. After this, in future (like 以後): YQSC III 182

qu 取 (quu) 1. Saff. After some verbs (i.e. 何, 問, 聞, 瞑), it forms the continuing progressive (like 着): YQX 194.20. 2. To have, get (in rhetorical questions with 那): 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 姐不的, 姐 ~ (quhbuhdhe) To view with contempt: YQX 405.4

qubude 去不迭 (quhbuhdie) Out of control, not functioning normally: YQX 341.8

qucha’r’ 曲枕兒 (quchar) Tree seedling: YRZJ 59.2

quchensha 屈沉煞 (quchelnsha) To be overwhelmed by injustice: WB 558.19

quchi 区掣, 驱 ~ (quchihl) See ququ

quchu 去處 (quchuh) 1. Place: YQX 1259.8. 2. In all places: WB 974.13. Also quli ~ 里

quci 取次 (qucih) 1. Hasty; rash, impetuous: DXX 126.12. 2. To be about to: YQX 770.21

qucuo 取掇 (qucuuo) To win someone over; rope in: YQX 1415.15

qu’dang 觀當 (quhdang) To look after (*dang functions like 着): YQX 1368.16. Also qufu ~ 付 and kan’dang 看 ~. See also ‘dang ~

quding 前丁, 前 ~ (quding) See qukou

qufu 取覆 (quufuh) To report: ZXZY 129.4

qufu 奴付 (quufuh) See qu’dang

qugao jiuxia 屈高下 (qugao jiuhxia) To trouble someone of high station to mix with inferiors (polite phrase to an honored guest): WB 68.3

qugonggong 弓躬躬 (quongggong) To bow from the waist: YQX 967.12

Quhechang 曲河腸 (quhelchaelng) Fig The Yellow River (the river like winding entrails): MZJ 374.6

quji 曲脊 (quhjii) To show deference to, bow to: YQX 807.3

qujiu 前九 (quhjiuh) Destination; place to go: WB 5.18

qujue 觀絕 (quhjuel) See guanjue

qukou 前口, 口 ~ (qukoou) Mong. Name used by Mongols and other non-Han peoples for slaves and prisoners of war (males = nu 奴, females = bi 婢): WB 75.6. Also quding ~ 丁, 車丁

'qulai 去來 (quhail) More or less: YQX 1152.13

qu’lai 去來 (quhail) To go: WB 261.16

qulao 勞勞, 妄 ~ (qullaol) Bitter toil: YQX 927.19

qu’lao 擱老, 区 ~ (qullaao) 1. Body: WB 317.17. See also 'lao. 2. Postures, movements (on stage): DXX 103.4

quli 去里 (quhlii) See quku

quli 曲利, 喜 ~ (quliuh) Winding, crooked, bent: YQX 1369.20. Also qiliu

quli 乞留 ~ , 乞留 ~ 喜, 池流 ~ , qiliang qulii 乞留 ~

quliagan 曲律 yaw, 作杆 (quliuhgan) See wang[gan]

qumai 鈍埋 (qumair) Dead drunk, soused: WB 680.2

quqiang 超齡, 搶 ~ 蘭, 超搶, 超搶 (quqiang) 1. Hideous: DXX 149.1. 2. To act the officious busybody: CLS 244.8

quqiu 去秋 (quhquiu) 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 趨人 (quren) 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 取討 (qutao) To redeem a pawned item: YQX 809.5.
quyang 屈央, ~ 苔, ~ 漿 (quyang) To be wronged; suffer injustice: WB 938.10.
quying 取應 (quying) To sit for the civil service examinations: YQX 1499.11.
quze 取責 (quzei) To acknowledge guilt or blame: YQX 165.20.
quzhao 屈招 (quzhao) To be forced to confess: YQX 1510.3.
quzhu 去住 (quzhu) To go or stay: WB 272.21.
quanchong 擴充 (quanchong) To act or serve temporarily: YQX 726.19.
Quanshi 黃世 (quanshi) Yellow Springs: ZXZY 146.7.
quantai 黃壹 (quantai) The grave: YQX 1517.2.
quantou'shang zhan'deren gebo'shang zou'dema (quantou'shang zhan'deren gebo'shang zou'dema) A woman of unusual mettle and grit (a man could stand on her hand; a horse could gallop up her arm): SHZ c24.
quanzong 擊省 (quanzong) To persuade: YQX 195.1.
quanxuan 拳僕 (quanxuan) see quanhui.
quan'zhong nuohsa 拳中括沙 (quan'zhong nuohsa) Incompatible, mutually opposed: YQX 127.6.
quebudao 卻不道, 卻~ (quebudao) Isn't it said (often introduces a proverb): WB 69.3.
queluomen 雀羅門 (queluomen) Poor household (they live by netting sparrows in the dooryard): MZJ 541.12.
Queqiao 鴛橋 (queqiao) Fig. The Milky Way (bridge across the sky built by magpies to allow the Oxherd and Weaving Maid to meet on the seventh day of the seventh month): PPJ 110.12.
quezao 鴛噪 (quezao) Fig. A good luck omen (the magpie's chirp): YCJ 96.3.
quanzhuang (quanzhuang) See quanhuan.
quanzhou (quanzhou) Hands curled around, wrapped around: YQX 787.21. Also quanzuan ~ 聯.
quanzhu (quanzhu) Curly hair: CSD 77.4.
quan

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<td>qunxun 追巡 (qunxuln) 1. In an instant:</td>
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<td>qunyao'r 裙腰儿 (qunyaoor) See yaoqun</td>
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ran 粉 (raan) To paint: YQX 361.4
ranran 稲稻 (raanraan) 1. Airborn dust drifting away and dispersing: DXX 127.7. 2. Dense: YQX 550.14

rang

rang 粉 (raang) Distracted: YQX 1379.10
rangrang 稲稲 (rangelrang) See worang
rangrang gaigai 稲稲攻攻 (rangelrang gaigai) Confusion and disorder: YQX 728.18
rangrang gaigai 稲稲攻攻 (rangelrang gaigai) Thick, dense; densely packed: YQX 518.4
rangruan 粉软 (rangelruan) See nangchui
rangz 放子 (rangelz) Particles of undigested matter in excrement (farmers used corn shucks at toilet): YQX 866.15
rangzhui 粉侟 (rangelzhui) See nangchui

re

re 惹 (ree) See also ruo 僚
rebobo 熱波波 (rebobo) Steamed bread (bobo = 嫂嫂): MZJ 355.3
rebure 熱不熱 (rebuhrer) Hot: YQSC III 196
reda 惹大 (redeh) So big as this: WB 3.12. Also reduo 惹多
redi[shang] youyan 熱地上蚰蜒 (redihshahng youyulan) “Ant” on a hot skillet (youyan = millipede): YQX 846.15
reduo 惹多 (reduo) See reda
re'hula 熱忽刺, ~ ~ 喋 (rehhulah) Hot; passionate; enthusiastic: YQX 1711.15. Also re'wulu ~ 兀 羅, re'lala ~ ~, retuotuo ~ 拖拖, re'hula ~ ~ ~ ~

rehuang 熱荒 (rehhuang) To be in a stupor: DXX 20.10
rela hula 熱刺忽刺 (relahulah) See re'hula
relala 熱刺刺 (relahlah) See re'hula
remang 熱莽, ~ 議 (rehamang) Unreined passion or desire: YQX 1162.6
renian 熱粘 (rehnialn) To be intimately involved: YQSC III 194
retuotuo 熱拖拖 (rehtuotuo) See re'hula
re'wuluo 熱兀羅 (rewwuluo) See re'hula
rezan 熱趂, ~趂, ~鑽, ~鑽 (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 您, 您 3. That: YQX 196.3; this; in this manner: LZY 6.8. Also nen'de~ 的, ~地, nenban ~ 般 4. How?; why?: YQX 72.15. 5. As you please; as you like: YQSC III 204
ren'bian yanzi 人邊言字 (rebnbian yanzih) Riddle for the character xin 信: YCJ 98.13
renji weiqin 人急備親 (renjil weiqin) In crisis, seek aid from one close to you: WB 272.21
ren'ma 惹麼 (rehnma) See ren'mo
ren'mo 惹麼, ~ 末 (rehnmo) 1. In this way, thus: DXX 46.7. 2. How?; in what manner?: YQX 1282.17. Also ren'mo 惹麼, ~ 末, nen'ma, 惹麼, nen'mo 惹末
renni 惹尼 (reennih) Grace, charm: DXX 109.10. Also renren nini ~ ~ ~ ~
renpitun 人皮圖 (renpituln) Glutton (human grain silo): YQX 954.4
renqing 人情 (renqiling) 1. To pay a social call: YQX 195.2. 2. A present: WB 278.16
renren 人人 (renreln) Affectionate term for a loved one: DXX 87.3
renren nini  稲 稲 膨 膨 (reeneren nih-nih)  See renni
rense 稲色 (reenseh)  See nianse
renshenguo 人參果 (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 (renhxiao)  See xiaoren
renyang xiaju 人樣蝦駝 (renyahng xiaju)  Human-like beast; according to various sources, xiaju is a variety of shrimp (蝦駝) or one of the great apes (駝駝, 伽駝 or 马駝); WB 321.3. Also renyang xiaqu ～～蝦駝
renyang xiaqu 人樣蝦駝 (renyahng xiaqu)  See renyang xiaju
renzhenguan 紡錐關 (renzhenguan)  To thread a needle (ren = 初): DXX 134.3
ri
ri bu yiying 日不移 影 (rihuhu yiliying)  Very short period of time: LU 94
richen 日辰 (rihcheln)  Day: YQX 249.18
rijin changanyuan 日近長安遠 (rih-jihn changanyuan)  Chances of success are even less than those of nearing the sun ("the sun is near but Changan is far," a common complaint of students): WB 260.4
riniangzei 日彌.FragmentManager (riniangzeil)  Euphemism for riniangzei. See riniang'de
ri'tou 日頭 (rihou)  1. Sun: DXX 65.2. 2. Day: DXX 19.9
ri tou budao zhengnan shifen 日頭不 到正南時分 (rihuhou budadao zhehngnan shifen)  Before the sun reaches its noon-time high: DXX 65.2
ri xu(duo)shi 日許多時 (rih xuuduoshil)  After many a day: DXX 159.13
riyue 日月 (rihuyeh)  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 (rihuyeh shencheln)  See Shen-Chen maoyou
rizhu 日逐 (rihzhul)  Everyday; day by day: YQX 1399.17. Also zhuzhao 朝, zhuzhao'jia 朝家, zhuzhao meiri 朝每, meiri zhuzhao 朝～朝
rizhuang qianjie 日韓千階, ~ ~漸~, ~漸~, ~漸街 (rihzhuanqianjie)  To be promoted rapidly in office: YQX 814.15
rong
rongfen yinian 容分一 擲 (rolngfen yiniaan)  To reveal a tiny glimpse of beauty: DXX 13.5
ronggang 戎行 (rolnghaaang)  Army; the ranks: MZJ 522.10
Ronglu 戎ируем (rolngluu)  Enemy (hostile Rong people on the Western frontier): YFG 52.10
rongrong 溶 溶 (roongroong)  Clear, bright; also, broad (light, water, mind): HUJI III 50.12
rongxi 常系 (roongxih)  Worry, care: YQX 847.15

rou
roudiao chuang'er 肉弔窗兒, ~吊~ (roudiaochuang'er)  Fig. Eyelids (flesh window blinds): YQX 266.6
rougou 擔鉈 (roulgou)  See sanxugou
roupingfeng 肉 屏 風 (rouhpingfeng)  Human shield: YQX 1262.13
rousai jueer 棒爬撈耳 (rousai jueerl)  See Jueer naosai
rouzhong qianjin 肉重千斤 (rouzhong qianjin) Fat and useless person: YQX 954.4

ru

ru 入 (ruh) To fuck: YQX 412.16. See also ruma, runiang'de
ru 乳 (ru) Loop for crossties on straw shoes: YQX 486.1
rufa 如法 (rufa) Suitable, appropriate: DXX 8.8
ruguan 入官 (ruguan) To take or be taken to court: LZY 57.2
rulkou dilou 乳口敵樓 (rukoou dilloul) Watchtower along a city wall: DXX 4.6
ruma 入馬 (rumaa) To engage in sexual intercourse (mayan) A name for the vagina in old medical texts: YQX 1570.5
rumen 入門 (rumen) To enter a family as son-in-law: LZY 102.6. Also rushe ~ 舍
rumiao 勝邀 (rumiaiao) See rumo
rumie 勝滅 (rumieh) See rumo
rumo 勝抹~没~莫~末~麼~模 (rumo) 1. To abuse, insult, scold: LZY 142.9. 2. To disgrace: WB 304.21. Also rumie ~ 滅, rumiao ~ 勝
rumoniang 入没娘 (rumohnialng) See runiang’dè
runiang’dè 入娘的 (runiang’dè) Mother-fucker! YQX 1453.12. Also runiangzei ~ ~ 賊, runiangzi ~ 沒 ~, riniangzei 日 ~ 賊, zhihiaangzi 直 ~ 賊
runiangzei 入娘賊 (runiangzei) See runiang’dè
rushe 入舍 (rusheh) See rumen
Ruyangzhai 沐陽齋 (ruyangzhai) Name of Shuang Jian’s study: MZJ 54.14
ruzi 尊子 (ruzii) Wastrel; spendthrift: LU 358

ruan

ruanchan 軟殼 (ruanchan) Cloth battle-garment (of the Warring States period): DXX 39.5

ruanchuai[chuai] 軟揣揣 (ruanchuai[chuai]) Weak and useless: YQX 342.19
ruan’dala 軟答剌 (ruan’dala) See ruan’wula
ruandishang chiqiao 軟在地上吃喬 (ruandishang chiqiao) To take a light fall; suffer a minor setback: WB 86.16
ruango 軟裹 (ruango) See putou
ruanhaihai 軟哈嗨 (ruanhaihai) Shaky and weak: WEI 211.18
ruanjju 搪就 (ruanjju) To accommodate, reach a compromise: WB 303.17
ruan’lada 軟刺答 (ruan’lada) See ruan’wula
ruan’lezhui 軟了㗋 (ruan’lezhui) Weak will: MZJ 272.12
ruan’sijin 軟屌禁, ~ ~ 金, ~ 纖緯 (ruan’sijin) Soft, limp; paralyzed: WB 297.3. Also see ruan’wula
ruan’susu 軟蘇蘇 (ruan’susu) See ruan’sheshe
ruan’tong 軟痛 (ruan’tong) See nuantong
ruan’wula 軟兀剌 (ruan’wula) Limp, weak; meek, submissive: WB 281.12. Also ruan’dala ~ 答, ruan’lada ~ 答
ruan[xian] 阮弦 (ruan[xian]) Stringed instrument (like a lute or guitar): DXX 3.11
ruanzong 揾縱 (ruanzong) To caress passionately: DXX 99.7

rui

ruibang 藥榜 (ruibang) List of successful Hanlin Academy candidates: MZJ 521.3
Ruibinjie 梅寅節 (ruibinjie) Festival of the fifth day, fifth month (more commonly Duanyangjie 端陽節): YQX 900.4
Ruidian 藥殿 (ruidian) See Ruizhugong
Ruigong 藥宮 (ruigong) See Ruizhugong
Ruizhugong 194 ruozheng

Ruizhugong 蔓珠宫,蕊~蕊~
(ruizhugong) Dao. Palace in paradise: YQX 900.18. Also Ruidian ~殿.Ruigong ~宫

run

runmengmeng 漠朦 (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 偌, re 蕊

ruo 偌 (ruoh) See ruo 若 (3)

ruobu'a 若不何 (ruohbuha) See rubo-busha

ruobusha 若不沙 (ruohbuhsha) Were this not the case (sha = 是啊): YQX 39.5. Also ruobu'a ～何

ruodaxiao 偌大小 (ruohdahxiaao) See ruo[la]da

ruo[la]da 偌大 (ruohlaiddsh) As large as this: YQX 163.15. Also ruodaxiao ～～小

ruotou 捉頭 (ruoltoul) To rub the head with both hands: DXX 20.10

ruoxie 若些 (ruohxie) Quite a lot: WB 111.21

ruoyi 弱意 (ruohyih) Bad intent: LZY 122.4

ruozheng 弱症 (ruohzhehng) Consumption: YQX 1500.15
S

sabo  

sabo 撒泼 (sabo) See sapo

sada 撒达 (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 撒地地,～蒂imedia (sadihtih) See sazhiti

sadun 撒敦 (sadun) Jur. Relatives (abbreviation of wuli sadun 兀里撒敦): WB 409.10

sahe 撒和 (saheh) Mong. 1. To unbride, unsaddle, feed, water, and turn loose a horse: WB 260.15. Also sahe sahe ～～～; sahe toukou ～～口 2. To take the air, stroll: YQSC III 234

sahe sahe 撒和撒和 (saahel saahel) See sahe

sahe toukou 撒和頭口 (saahel toukou) See sahe

sake 撒科 (sakeh) To put on an act: MDT 277.11

sake dahun 撒科打譁 (sake daahuhn) See chake

salala 飆刺刺 (sahlahlah) Sound of wind: YQX 864.19

salou 撒樓,～宴 (saloul) Mong. Head: MZJ 656.11

saman 撒慢 (saamahn) To spend lavishly; throw money around: YQX 47.3

samianadian 撒腼腆 (samiaandiaan) To behave with modesty: YQX 1263.3

sa-nizhi 撒腻滞 (sanihzhih) See sazhiti

sape 撒派 (saapeih) To assign, apportion: MZJ 196.1

sapan 撒嘯 (sapan) See pensa

sapo 撒潑 (sapo) To behave impudently or arrogantly; throw a tantrum: YQX 1504.3. Also sabo 撒 撲

saqian diufeng 撒欠颯風 (saqiahn diufeng) To flaunt convention and act crazy (act the playboy): WB 351.11

saqin 撒沁,～咲 (saqihnn) To be negligent, careless: WB 296.20. Also saxin ～心,～誡

saran 撒然,～灑,～洒 (saraln) Suddenly: DXX 99.7

sasa 撒撒 (sasa) Steadily; bit by bit: YQX 1373.19

sasa xiaoxiao 撒穏穏 (saasaa xiaoxiao) See xiaosa

sashou 撒手 (sashou) Fig. To die (“loosen the grip”): YQX 1506.9

satini 撒婷呢 (satiniil) See sazhiti

satiti 撒畸諧 (satitih) See sazhiti

satizhi 撒畸滯 (satizhiih) See sazhiti

satun 撒同,～侷,～褪 (satun) 1. Nonsense; silly, foolish: WB 296.15. 2. To disdain, treat coldly: YQSC III 228

sawan 撒煩 (sawan) To act impudently; show a temper: YQX 1415.14

saxin 撒心,～訛 (saxin) See saqin

sayao 撒拗 (sayaoh) To behave like a spoiled child: YQX 374.12

sayini 撒旖旎 (sayinii) See sazhiti

sayin 撒因 (sayin) Mong. Good, fine: WB 562.15. Also nashayin 捲殺,～撒根 撲, saigen 賽良, sayin 賽因, 賽音, 賽銀

sa’z 撒子 (saz) See zan[‘z]
sazhang 撒帐 (saazhahng) Shivaree for newlyweds (to shower with colored paper fruits, flowers, etc.): WB 38.13

sazhiti 撒滞啼 (sazhihith) 1. To throw a tantrum; pester, nag: YQX 893.21. 2. To act mischievous; YQX 337.16. Also saditi ~地, ~～妻, sa-nizhi ~腻, satini ~婶呢, satiti ~婶啼, satizhi ~～～, sayini ~崎施

sai 撒 (sai) To gulp down: WB 97.7

sai[cun]she 賽村社 (saihcunsheh) Traditional village festival with colorful competitions in song, dance, and local product displays: WB 67.18

saidou'r 赛斗兒 (saidoour) Cheeks: YQX 976.16

saigen 賽艮 (saihgehn) See sayin

saili 賽例 (saihlih) Example for comparison: MZJ 244.13

sai Longtu 賽龍圖 (saih longtul) Honest and incorruptible (rival of Judge Pao Zheng of Longtu): YQX 770.10

sai Lu yi 賽盧醫 (saih lul yi) Rival of Bian Que 扁鹊, Doctor of Lu (used satirically because most doctors in Yuan dramas are incompetent quacks): DXX 126.10

sai Luofu 賽羅敷 (saih luolfu) Rival of Lu in beauty (country beauty immortalized in a Han ballad): YFG 126.10

sainiang sengzhu 賽娘僧住 (saihniaing sengzuhuh) See sengzhu sainiang

saiqiangru 賽強如 (saihqiangrul) See suoqiangru

saishe 賽社 (saisheh) See sai[cun]she

saiyin 賽因, ~音 (saihyin) See sayin

saiyuan 賽願 (saihyuahhn) To sacrifice to a god in gratitude for a prayer answered: WB 797.3

san 撒 (saan) To scatter: YQX 232.7

sanbaijiu 三白酒 (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 (sancholmgmeln) Local yamen: YQX 415.3

sanchuan bashui 三川八水 (sanchuan bashui) See bashui sanchuan

sandan 散誕, ~旦, ~淡, ~濁 (sandahn) Carefree; relaxed: WB 100.18. Also santan ~坦, 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 (sandahn youyou) See sandan

sandao 三島 (sandao) Three oceanic paradise isles: Penglai 蓬萊, Fangzhang 方丈, and Yingzhou 濟洲: CSD 206.4
sandong 三冬 (sandong) 1. Three months of winter 2. Three years 3. Three times: YQX 478.6. Also santong ～通
sanfenghua 三分话 (sanfenghua) 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 織蓋 (sangai) Umbrella: WB 328.4
sanganri 三竿日 (sanganri) Late morning (the sun at three bamboo poles high): WB 62.1
sangengzao 三梗暴 (sangengzao) Early in the morning (a pun on 三更暴 “early at the third watch,” based on the story of the Buddhist Fifth Patriarch who gave his disciples three kernels of non glutinous rice and a Chinese date): WB 291.19
sangong huawu 三公華屋 (sangong huawu) Sumptuously furnished rooms: YQX 855.12
sanguchcha 三股叉 (sanguchcha) Long-handled, three-tined fork (military weapon): WB 67.9
sanguan 三關 (sanguan) Three Passes: Suichengguan 遠城關 in Liangzhou, Yijinguan 西京關 in Bazhou, and Waqiaoguan 梁橋關 in Xiongzhou
sangui 三皈 (sangui) See sanbao
sanhai 三害 (sanhai) Three Pestilences: tigers on South Mountain; mosquitoes under Long Bridge; and Zhou Chu 周處, a man of Jin who was tough and cocky as a youth: YQX 591.2
sanhui jiuji 三槐九棘 (sanhui jiuji) All the various official ranks (the sophora and jujube trees planted outside the palace in ancient times; = sangong jiuqing 三公九卿): YQX 705.5
sanjiacun 三家村 (sanjiacun) See sanjiadia
sanjiadian 三家店 (sanjiadian) Small village or town: YQX 1533.15. Also sanjiacun ～村
sanjia sikao 三家廁靠 (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 liangjiuyan 三交兩善言 (sanjiao liangjiuyan) 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 散咳歎 (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
sanmen 三門 (sanmen) 1. Budd. Main gate of a temple: YQX 1271.11. Also shanmen 三 ～ 2. Gates of God, Ghost, and Man (hollows in 神山 Dizhu Mountain which stands in the middle of the Yellow River in Henan Province): DXX 4.2.
sanmu 三木 (sanmu) Three wooden torture instruments: the neck cangue, jia 梆; manacles, gu 梆; and fetters, zhi 梆: YFG 83.12
sanpo 三婆 (sanpo) Woman street vendor of flowers or tea: YQX 77.12
sanpo erfu 三婆二媳 (sanpo erfu) Women in general: LZY 146.5
sanren wudashi liuer butongmou 三人伪装大事, 六耳不通谍 (sanren wudashi liuer butongmou) No secret is safe if shared by more than two people: YQX 637.7
sanri wuzhao 三人五貌 (sanri wuzhao)
see sanzao wuri
sanshan [shijjie] 三山骨, ～股 (sanshan [shijjie])
back of the head: YQX 1588.16
sanshao mowei 三梢末尾 (sanshao mowei) Outcome, ending; inescapable fate: YQX 194.15. Also mowei sanshao ～～～ (shao sometimes erroneously 稍)
sanshen [shijjie] 三身殿 (sanshen [shijjie])
Budd. Hall of the threefold nature of the Buddha; Vairocana 身法, embodiment of the Law; Sambhogakaya 身報, body of the reward; 應身, body of liberation or Nirvana: DXX 6.1
sanshen 三省 (sanshen) The principal executive branches of government. Including the shangshusheng 尚書, zhongshusheng 中書, and the menxisheng 門下. See also shangshusheng, zhongshusheng, and the menxisheng
sanshi 三市 (sanshi) Thronging marketplace: YQX 633.9
sanshiban gaoqiang diguoqu 三十板高牆去過去 (sanshiban gaoqiang diguoqu) Thrown from a thirty foot wall (prisoner’s corpse not handed over to the family): YQX 644.2
sanshi‘de zaoniangao liuchide zaozuicuo 三十的早年高六尺的早崔 (sanshi‘de zaoniangao liuchide zaozuicuo) Few older than thirty and all more than six feet tall: DXX 61.12
sanshi liujie 三市六街 (sanshi liujie) See liujie [sanshi]
sanshisan tian 三十三天 (sanshisan tian) Budd. Thirty-three levels of Heaven culminating in Mt. Sumeru ruled by Indra: YQX 626.11
sanshuang 三霜 (sanshuang) Three years: MZJ 534.5
sansitai 三思台 (sansitai) Throat: YQX 937.18
sansu sang‘xia 三宿 晝下 (sansu sang‘xia) Budd. Monk’s vow to eat but one meal daily and sleep under a mulberry tree: YFG 208.7
santan 散坦 (santan) See sandan
santanggu 散堂鼓 (santanggu) Drum struck to convene or dismiss the court: YQX 1508.16
santing 三停 (santing) Three tenths: DXX 3.5
Santingdao 三停刀 (santingdao) Crescent-shaped, long-handled sword: WB 60.14. Also guandao 關刀 (legends say Guangong 關公 made it) and qinglong yanyuedao 青龍偃月刀 (because of the ripple pattern on the blade)
santong 三通 (santong) See sandong (3)
santou liangmian 三頭兩面 (santou liangmian) See liangtou sanmian
santui liuwen 三推六問 (santui liuwen) To interrogate repeatedly: YQX 1507.2. Also sankao liuwen ～ (sankao liuwen)
sanwa liangshe 三瓦兩舍 (sanwa liangshe) Inn, tavern, brothel, entertainment house: SHZ c2. Also sanwa lianxiang ～～巷
sanwa lianxiang 三瓦兩巷 (sanwa lianxiang) See sanwa liangshe
sanxia mingbian 三下明鞭 (sanxia mingbian) Three cracks of the whip (to command silence in the Emperor’s presence): YCJ 93.9. See also jingbian
sanxian‘li 三間里, ～限 (sanxian‘li) In a corner: YQX 341.7
sanxiu 三休 (sanxiu) Three sittings at table, three meals
sanxugou 三鬩鈎 (sanxugou) Three-
pronged hook used to dredge things out of
water: WB 118.17. Also rougou 揉鈎
sanxun 三巡 (sanxun) Three rounds of
tea or wine: WB 964.12
sanya[ji]a 三衙家 (sanya[ji]a) Three
times a day (morning, noon, and night); all
day; over and over: WB 374.13
sanyan liangjiu 三言兩句 (sanyan
liangjiu) Person of few words; also, re-
luctant to speak: XST 280.1
sanyansan 三簾傘 (sanyansan) Three-tiered parasol used
ceremonially by officials and women of title:
WB 12.12. Also sanyan sima 三
sanyan sima 三山 (sanyan sima)
See sanyansan
sanye Wolonggang 三諺臥龍岡
(sanye woholonggang) Three visits to
Sleeping Dragon Ridge (where Liu Bei went
to invite Zhuge Liang to join his ranks):
YQX 65.8
sanyu 三餘 (sanyu) Leisure time: WB
1002.9
sanyue 散 樂 (sanyue) 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 wu-
rih) Before many days had passed: YQX
1506.8. Also sanzhao wuxi ～～夕;
sanzhao liangri ～～兩夕，sanri wuzhao
～～～～
sanzhao wuxi 三朝五夕 (sanzhao
wuxih) See sanzhao wuri
sanzhen (sanzhen) 三貞 Paragons of female
virtue: YANG I 158.8. Also jiulie sanzhen
九烈 ～～
sanzhishair shijiuwo 三隻骰兒十
九窩 (sanzhishaair shijiuwoo) Fig. To do
the impossible; also, impossible (three dice
rolling nineteen): MZJ 29.1
sanzhuan 三傳 (sanzhuahnn) One versed
in history and learning (having mastered the
three commentaries on the Chunqiu 春秋):
LZY 12.5
sanzuneng 三足能 (sanzunelng) Three-
legged turtle (poisonous snakes turn into
them): MZJ 548.8
sanzuwu 三足鳥 (sanzuluwu) Three-
legged crow believed to live on the sun:
WB 292.15

sang

sangbao 桑鸨 (sangbaao) Brothel madam;
procuress: MZJ 473.9
sanggai 桑蓋 (sanggai) Canopy of the mul-
berry tree (forms a natural parasol): WB
748.6
sanghaibian 桑海變 (sanghaibiahn)
Dynastic change; great changes in the world
(see canghai sangtian 滄海桑田): THS
258.9
sangke 桑嗑 (sangke) To
mock, taunt: YQX 272.12. Also saoke 桑
kè
sanglanlang 桑琅琅 (sanglanlang)
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
sangshuwengyou 桑楓瓮牖 (sangshu
wehngyou) Extreme poverty (mulberry
branch for a door axle, broken crock rim for a
window frame): WB 18.15
sangxinfu 桑新婦 (sangxinfuh) Wife un-
willing to remain chaste to honor a dead
husband (Zhuangzi observed a wife fanning
saogen

her husband’s grave after promising not to remarry until the soil was dry): YQX 1113.12

dian

saogen 粟根 (saogen) Penis: DADIAN 823

saoke 粟磕 (saoke) See sangke

saomei 撇眉 (saomei) To paint the brows: YQX 1657.8

saosao 嫂嫂 (saosao) 1. Servant’s address to the mistress: YQX 561.17 2. Man’s reference to his wife: YQX 230.20

saozhang' 自 毛 (saozhang) Odd remaining cents when figuring a debt or a total (which is discounted in payment): THS 97.8

Saozhouxing 自 星 (saozhouxing) See Bojixing

saozi 撒子 (saozii) Pejorative term for the Mongols: MDT 230.13

se

sedan 色旦 (sedahn) Frivolous female role in Yuan drama: YQX 729.9. See also dan. Also danse ~

sedao 湿道, 擦 (sedaoh) Rough, uneven surface of a stone staircase (to guard against slipping): WB 32.9. Also zhidao 打 ~

semu 色目 (semuh) Colored eyes (said of Ouigours 舊兀, Tanguts 唐兀, Tibetans 藏族, and Muslim Turks 回回): WB 75.20

se'nai 湿奈, 即 (sehnaih) Shy, bashful; embarrassed: DXX 21.3

seshu 色数 (seshuh) See shaishu[r]

sezheng 色長 (sezheng) Chief of the Entertainment Bureau (jiaofang, 教坊) in Song and Yuan times (general theater manager and orchestra director; women in his charge were singers, performers and courtesans of official rank): YQX 1264.6. Also base 把 ~, base 不 ~

sezhi 湿滞 (sezhih) Foolish: WB 287.9

se

sen'de 森的 (sende) See chan'de[ll]

Senluodian 森羅殿 (senluodiahn) See Yantudian

sen[sen]'de 森森地 (sensende) Chilled; numb; paralyzed: DXX 7.6, 36.2

seng

senger 穀兒, 僧 (senger) Street peddler who hawks snacks: YYCD 1016

senglan 僧藍 (senglanh) Buddh. Temple, monastery (abbreviation of sangharama 僧伽藍摩): DXX 5.6. Also qielan 伽蓝, jialan 過

sengyao wa'r 僧伽裡兒 (sengyao wahr) Buddh. Long stockings worn by monks: DXX 65.1

sengzhu sainiang 僧住賽娘 (sengzhuh sainiang) Abandoned child: YQX 1616.12. Also sainiang sengzhu ～～～

sha

'sha 沙, 吐 (sha) 1. Part. In final position, like 呀 or 呵: YQX 265.19. 2. An instant; brief moment (= 雖): YQSC III 266 (3)

sha! 沙 (sha) Expresses pleasure or enjoyment: WB 369.2

sha 煞, 杀, 殺, 倒, 剛 (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! 煞 (shah) In final position, like 呀 or 呵: WB 343.17
shabachi 沙巴赤 (shabachih) Mong. To beat, knock against: CLS 233.5
shabaima zaiwuniu 沙白馬宰烏 (shabaimaa zaiwuniiu) Rituals avowing eternal friendship: YQX 198.11
sha[ban]qian 沙板錢 (shabaanqialn) Coarse coins made with sand and brass: WB 920.16. Also shapi'z 皮子
shabiebie'de 熱懺懺的 (shabiehbiehde) Deliberately, readily; straightforwardly: DXX 108.5
shacai 教才 (shacail) 1. One who deserves to die 2. Exasperating lover: YQX 1256.11
shacun 沙村 (shacun) See cunsha
shadaba 菩搭八 (shadaba) See shataba
shadiao 假弔, 假吊 (shaadiaoh) See dai-diao
shaduo! 敲剝, 聖 (shaduo) Damn!; curse the luck!: DXX 66.6
shaer-ao 假兒四, 假～ (shaerlao) Dumbbell, blockhead: MZJ 720.1
shahu 敲呼 (shahu) To shriek; holler: LZY 19.7
shahuo煞火 (shahuoo) To extinguish flames: LZY 60.5
sha'jia 沙家 (sha'jia) I, me (= ® 〜): DA-DIAN 450
shajiao 假角, 假～ (shajiao) Stupid fool: WB 267.6. Also shasi 假尉, daisi 假尉
shamen 沙門 (shamen) See kongmen
Shamendao 沙門島 (shamelndaao) Penal colony in far away Shandong Province: YQX 253.16
shapi'z 沙皮子 (shapilz) See sha[ban]qian
shaqiangru 煞強如 (shahqialngrul) See suqiangru
shaqiangsi 煞強似 (shahqialngsi) See suqiangru
shaqiaoxi 煞曉曦 (shahqiaoxi) Odd; bizarre: MZJ 286.1
sharenchu zuantou 殺人處鑽頭 (sharelnchuh zuantoul) To ask for trouble (stick one’s nose into a dangerous situation): WB 412.7
sharen yaojianxie 殺人要見血 (shareln yaojianxie) In punishing a criminal, exact the death sentence: YQX 1665.8
shasai'z 沙塞子 (shasaihz) 1. Stalwart soldier 2. Someone born and raised on the desert frontier: YQX 839.13
Shasan 沙三 (shasan) Village tough boy (his buddy is routinely Wang Liu 王流): YQX 1056.5
shashi 敵勢, 沙～ (shashih) See shisha
shashijian 煞時間 (shashihjian) Short while (= 間時間): WB 214.3
shasi 煞思 (shahsi) See jingsi
shasi 假尉 (shasi) See shajiao
shataba 菩搭八 (shataaba) Mong. Wine; also, drunk: WB 42.2. Also shadaba ~ 搭～
shatai 沙汰 (shataih) To make a selection; weed out: MZJ 543.1
shati 沙提, ~隄 (shatil) 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, ~塢 (shatuo) Frontier Turkic tribe: LZY 3.8
shaweibang 敵威棒 (shawelbahng) To beat a prisoner to humble him for trial: YQX 197.10
shayan 晏眠, 殺～ (shahyan) See zhayan
sha'z di'li fangpi 沙子底裡放屁 (shawhilii fahngpilh) To brag; “to fart in gravel” is the lead line of a xiehouyu 歇後語, the punch line of which is buxiang’de 不響的 “no sound”: YQX 866.15
Shazhe 慎者 (shazhee) See Tianmo

shai

shai 畲 (shai) To strike a cymbal or gong: YQX 1174.6
shai 髆 (shai) To pour liquids (= 畲): YQX 1520.14
shai'z 色子 (shaiz) See shaishu['r]
shaishu['r] 色数儿 (shaishuhr) Dice; number thrown on dice: YQX 150.12. Also shai'z ～, shai'z ～子
shaiz 色子 (shaiz) See shaishu['r]
shaiz weili 色子喂騾 (shaiz weiliu) Waste of money ("to feed a horse through a funnel, ” the lead phrase of a xiehouyu 歇後語: the punch line of which is loudoule 漏豆了 “the beans fall through”): YQX 478.12

shan

shan 苔 (shan) 1. To watch over, care for: YQX 304.12. 2. To have sexual relations: YQX 1431.1. See also xian 相
'shan 扇 (shahn) Meas. For windows, doors, and steamer trays: YQX 1578.3
shan 趨 (shahn) To run away: WB 291.4
shan 彈 (shahn) To chop, hack: WB 275.15
shan 搞 (shahn) To box the ears; slap the face: YQX 167.5
shan 楞 (shahn) To frame someone: CSD 203.7
shanbiao 桃表 (shahnbiao) See zhanbiao
shan'de 閃的 (shandez) 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: 身, deed; kou 口, word; and yi 意, thought: WB 957.2
shan-guo 趨過, 趨 (shangguoh) To walk away: YQX 1416.8
shanhetao chayige 山核桃差一顆 (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 (shanhhuohhuoh) Flashing: WB 490.20
shan'jian gunmoqi 山間戎磨旗 (shanjian gunmolqi) Fig. To put on an empty show; do something out of sight (wave a victory flag in the mountains): YQX 716.12
shanjie 廢羯 (shanjiel) Pejorative term for the Xiongnu tribes: MINGQING 35.4
shanjin 覇急, ～勐 (shanhjin) To lose one's temper; become red in the face, be chagrined: YQX 1411.7
shanjing muke 山精木客 (shanjing muheh) Mountain goblins and forest witches: MZJ 245.13
shanlai 苛侶 (shanlai) To engage in sexual relations with men: YYCD 502. Also dianlai 搭～
shan'leshou 搔了手 (shanhleshoou) To strain the hand: WB 302.6
shanlian 討臉, ～ (shanliaan) Two people set against each other: YQX 1255.8
shanlin zhongding 山林鐘鼎 (shanlin zhongdiing) Contrasting life styles: lavish and ascetic (those who dwell in the hills and forests and those who eat and drink from expensive vessels): YQX 819.19
shanling shuihuo 山靈水陸 (shanling shuilluh) Fine delicacies and wines in great abundance: MZJ 287.8
shanluo 葡落 (shanluoh) To chop off, cut down: MZJ 252.13
shanma 蹈馬 (shanmaa) To stride the bamboo horse (stage direction): YQX 1182.2. See also zhuma[r] 竹～兒. Also chazhuma 竹～, 鞭竹～, qizhuma 騎竹～, shanzhuma 竹～, tazhuma 竹～, xima 簾～

shanmei numu 苦眉努目 (shanmeinuunu) To frown with glaring eyes: YQX 1614.2. Also nuan shanmei～ 眼～～

shanmen 山門 (shanmen) See sanmen

shanmu 膳母 (shanmuuu) To provide for one's mother: YQX 550.2

shanpeng 山棚 (shangpengl) Temporary stage or platform erected at fairs and festivals: YQX 690.7

shanpopo 善婆婆 (shanpopopol) Someone easily ordered around: YQX 77.20

shanqi 山妻 (shanqi) 1. Wife of a fortune-teller: WB 37.7. 2. My humble wife See also shanren

shanqiao 現橋 (shaanqiao) To climb high into trees or on ladders and perform childish tricks (shan = cai 踂): WB 117.3

shanren 山人 (shanren) Fortuneteller (divines lucky days and officiates at weddings): WB 37.7. See also shanqi

shansa 撤撒 (shanssa) To withdraw, draw back, retreat: DXX 43.13

shansa 閃杀,～殺 (shaansha) Bitter pain: YQX 359.15

shanshan piepie 闭闭 (shanshanpiepie) To avoid, evade, shun: MZJ 378.7

shanshan shishi 闭闭 (shanshanshishi) Seen for an instant, it disappears: MDT 144.15

shanshan shishi 闭闭 (shanshanshishi) 1.5". Devoted priest with superior knowledge: YQX 835.8. 2. Good friend and colleague

shantang 錦堂 (shantang) Lecture hall: MZJ 54.4

shantong 山童 (shantong) Dao. Young assistant to a hermit or recluse: YANG 187.10

shanwai neguai 現歪捏怪 (shanwaineguai) To be up to no good; engage in shady practices: YQX 33.11. Also chuaiwai neguai 插～～, neguai paike ～ 排科

shaxia 閃下 (shaaxia) 1. To cast off, abandon, leave behind: YQX 639.21. 2. To make a quick stage exit: WB 8.8. Also shan'de～的

shanxiang 善相 (shanxiang) Skilled at physiognomy: MZJ 284.14

Shanxiang 山香 (shanxiang) Dance once performed for the Queen Mother of the West, Xiwangmu 3? i ：MDT 120.13

Shanxiang 山乡, 墖～ (shanxiang) Land of the Xiongnu tribes: MZJ 368.3

shanyao pumei 墓目 (shanyao pumei) One-legged mountain ogre: MZJ 715.13. Also dujiaogui 鬼 象

shanyao xianke 訥子聞嗑 (shanyaoxianke) See keya

shanyan 山喓 (shanyan) Mountain gorge: YQX 789.7

shanyan piepie 闭闭 (shanyanpiepie) To put on airs; also, stuck-up: WB 19.5. Also pumei shanyan ～～～, pumei mengyan ～～蒙～

shanyao 扇摇 (shanyao) To stir up trouble, spread contention: WB 974.20

shan'z 苦子 (shan'z) Straw mat: YQX 672.14

shanzhang 山障,～障 (shanzhang) To be screened by mountains: WB 295.4

shanzhen 扇枕 (shanzhen) To fan the pillow (for parents in summer): YCJ 100.9. See also wenqin

shanzhishi 善知識 (shanzhishi) 1. Budd. Devoted priest with superior knowledge: YQX 835.8. 2. Good friend and colleague
shanzhuma 竹馬 (shaanzhulmaa) See shanma
shanzuan 閃馬 (shaanzuahn) To shun; avoid, evade: YQX 441.2

shang

shang 甲 (shahng) To come on stage: YQX 1.1
Shangbadong 上八洞 (shahngbadohng) Grotto dwelling of high-ranking immortals: MZJ 256.3
shangbiao 商標 (shahngbiao) Autumn wind: YQX 1226.3
shangcha 上刺 (shahngchaah) Budd. Reverential term for a monastery: WB 260.20
shangchao 上朝 (shahngchoahl) 1. Capitol 2. To go to the capitol: WB 259.16
shangchu 積 (shahngchuh) To offend; insult; wound: ZXZY 160.4
shangfangjian 方間 (shingfangjiahn) See Shijianjinpai
shanggai 截 (shahnggai) Jacket: YQX 47.15
shangguuzi 古自, 上～～～故～～～子 (shahngguuzi) See wuz
shanghe 截 (shahnghel) To make up; be reconciled: YQX 105.12
shanghu 戶 (shahnghu) Wealthy household: PPJ 99.4
shanghuatai 戶會 (shahnghuatail) To attend parties in brothels: YQX 1428.1
shangjie 解 (shahngjiie) To mortgage; pawn: YQX 106.9
shangkai 開 (shahngkai) First actor enters with a self-introduction and usually recites a verse: MZJ 1.1
shanglin 戗 (shahnglin) Rain after a drought: YQSC III 289
shanglinhua 戗花 (shahnglinhua) To view the flowers in the imperial garden,

shangwan 花 (shahngwan) 上苑看花 (a privilege granted graduates in the civil service examinations): MZJ 305.4
shangliu 流 (shahngliul) Forebears: WB 8.20
shangmi 謎 (shahngmi) To guess riddles written on lanterns: YQSC III 289
shangqi 氣 (shahngqih) To lose one’s temper, get angry: WB 421.15
shangqingyun 氣雲 (shahngqingyuln) Fig. To climb to political power; reach high office: YCJ 4.10
shangshao[li] 上梢, ～梢(～) (shahngshaoli) 1. Beginning, start; also, formerly: DXX 147.2. 2. Ancestors, forebears: LZY 10.8
shangshiju 尊局 (shahngshiljul) Office in charge of the imperial family cuisine: YQX 900.13
shangshou 上手 (shahngshoou) 1. To make sure of, to get in hand: LONG 65, 74. 2. Proven example, precedent: YQX 42.8
shangshu 上書 (shahngshu) To commence lessons (MDT has 解書): HUJI III 35.2
shangshusheng 尊省 (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刑部, Ministry of Justice; gongbu工部, Ministry of Works). See also sansheng
shangsong 上箋 (shahngsong) To become immortal (after Wang Qiao 王喬 who achieved this): DXX 112.10. See also chuixiao
Shangtai 太 (shahngtail) Star that governs fate: CHUANQI 69.5
shanting hangshou 行首, ～停 (shahnting hahngshoou) High-ranking courtesan in official service: YQX 141.3. Also shanting jiaoji ～角妓
shangting jiaoji 上 廳 角 妖 (shangnting jiaoji) See shangting hangshou
shangtou 上 頭 (shangntoul) See shulong
shangwuci 尚 元 刺 (shangwuhcih) See wuzi
shangwuzi 尚 元 自 上~ 子 上~ (shangwuhzih) See wuzi
shangxia 上 下 (shangnxiah) Form of address to employees in the yamen: YQX 472.16
shangzao 上 竺 (shangnzaoh) Employee in a teahouse or tavern: YQX 619.17
shangzhe 傷 折 (shangzhel) To suffer damage; be wounded: LZY 140.4
shangzu 上 足 (shangzul) Budd. The best or most promising acolyte: WB 669.19

shao

shao 少 (shao) See chou
shao 尋 (shaoal) Also pronounced biao
shao 潝 (shao) To conceal; withhold: YQX 951.18
shaobang 潝 棒 (shaoabang) Short club, a defensive weapon: SHZ c23, c73
shaodao[’z] 燒 刀 子 (shao DAO) Variety of gaoliang liquor: YQX 767.3
shao dimian zhidiwo 燒 地 眠 地 面 (shaoDIMIAN zhidihwOH) Life of a beggar (heat the ground for warmth in sleeping): YQX 641.9. Also shao diwiw, zhidiuin ~.an~(shao diwiw)
shao diwiw zhidiwim 地 眠 (shaoDIWIW zhidihmualn) See shao dimian zhidiwo
shao fang 潝 房, 潝 ~ (shao fang) Side-room at the far end of a building: YQX 58.15. Also shao jian ~ 間
shao gong 潝 公, 潝 ~ 潝 工, 潝 ~ (shaogong) See shaoshui
shao gua 稀 瓜 (shaoguah) Cucumberlike melon of Yunnan: WB 117.5. Also yueguaw ~, hugua 胡 ~
shao guan dajie 拾 關 診 餐, 拾 ~ (shaoguan daqiel) To engage in bribes, collusion, or wheeling and dealing: YQX 1663.15
shao hou 少 後 (shaohouh) Not long afterward: LZY 62.2
shao ji cen ji 少 寂 寂 (shaoji cenjl) To gradually ward off boredom or loneliness: HUII III 52.4
shao jian 潝 間, 潝 ~ (shaojian) See shaofang
shao jianer 喑 尖 兇 (shaojiane) Spy: MDT 96.11
shao lai[lai] 箪 侷 侷, 潝 ~ (shoollaial-
lai) Simpleton, dumbbell: YQX 479.15
shao mai 燒 埋 (shaomail) To cremate: YQX 1253.16
shao po 潝 娘, 潝 ~ (shaopol) Boatwoman: YQX 284.4
shao qin’r 喑 女 (shaohqinr) Evil woman: YQX 973.1
shao shao dada 箕 侷 答 答 (shaolshaol
daldal) Foolish: LONG 399
shao shi 稀 是 (shaoshih) Quite true: DXX 1.2
shao shi’mo 少 是 末, ~ ~ 黨 (shaoshihmo) 1. To have a rich supply of 2. What lack is there of? (= 少 甚 末): WB 87.5
shao [shui] 潝 水, 潝 ~ (shaoshuui) Boatman: WB 70.7. Also shaogong ~ 公, 潝 公, ~工, 潝 公, shaoli ~ 子, 潝 子
shao si 稀 似 (shaosih) Rather, quite: LZY 156.1
shao si 喑 廟 (shaosis) See shao’z
shao tian 稀 天 (shaotian) Up, skyward: YQX 890.1
shaotian huoba 烧天火把 (shaotian huoboa) Fig. Nasty temper: YQX 833.8

shaotou 稚头 (shaotoul) End; outskirts: SHZ c32

shaotui 噎腿 (shaohuaituii) Advance military unit: WB 763.18

shaotui 枭类 (shaotuili) Stupid prick!: YQSC III 303

shaoxiang budaotou 烧香不到头 (shaoxiang buhdaotoul) Not to be together in old age (superstition about burning broken incense sticks): YQX 1501.21

shaoxin 稀信 (shaoxixin) To send letters (shao = 帖): YQX 888.8

shaozi 棒子 (shaozi) Hoodlums, toughs: YQX 687.4. Also shaosi ~ 果

shaozi 棒子, 稀~ (shaozi) See shao[shui]

sheda 說答 (shedal) To be lacking, be out of (see also mengsa): YQSC III 316

sheduzhan 攝毒盃 (sheduzhan) Silver goblet that turns black if the wine has been poisoned: YQX 1663.4

shefu 蛇腹~蛇 (shefulu) 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

Shehunentai 攝魂壇 (shehunentai) See Xiahuntai

shehuo 社火 (shehuo) Program of games, entertainments: SHZ c66

she'jia 社家 (shejia) Member of a society or guild: WB 291.17

shejian 攝劍 (shejian) To draw a sword: WB 69.11

shejian chunqiang 杖劍唇槍 (shejianchunqiang) To have a ready tongue: HUJI III 11.7

shekou 設口 (shekou) Wide-mouthed (crockery jars): YQX 237.20

shekurao 苦織 (shekurao) To wrangle; complain: LIDAI II 882.9

shelala 古刺織 (shelala) See she’cila

she’cila 甘刺織 (shelala) See she’cila

she’jia 社家 (shejia) Member of a society or guild: WB 291.17

shepin 責拝 (shepin) To give up, relinquish: DXX 151.3

shepin 責貧 (shepin) To help the needy: YQX 130.21

sheren 責人 (sheren) See dashe

shesi 社司 (shehsi) See shetou

shetie 射貼 (shetie) Archery target: WB 969.21

shetou 社頭 (shehtoul) Head of a village festival: YQX 656.15. Also shei ~ 余

sheyi 責益 (sheyi) To be pleased; satisfied: ZXZY 13.5

shezhang 社長 (shezhang) Elder elected to head an association of farming families (fifty families make up a she in Yuan times): YQX 455.2

shezhe 奢遮 (shezhe) See chezhe

she’zhila 舌刺織~枝 (shezhilah) See she’cila
shen

Shen-ao 神 狼 (shenao) Ferocious dog spirit with magic powers: YQX 1489.5

Shen-Chen 参辰 (shencheln) See Shen-Chen maoyou

Shen-Chen maoyou 参辰卵酉 (shencheln maoyouou) Strong opponents, enemies; on opposite sides (Shen and Chen are stars fixed in the Western and Eastern skies respectively; mao and you, two of the twelve earthly stems, are opposites): YQX 198.2. Also Shen-Chen ~ ~, Shenshang ~ Shen-Chen riyue ~ ~, riyue Shen-Chen 日月 ~ ~, maoyou

Shen-Chen riyue 参辰日月 (shencheln riyue) See Shen-Chen maoyou

shenduan 身段 (shenduan) Figure; manner, bearing: YQX 1503.10

shenfen 身分 (shenfen) 1. Lot in life; social standing: WB 317.17. 2. Posture; bearing, manner: LZY 56.7

shenfu 神福 (shenful) To ask for safe passage from the spirits and gods of lakes and rivers: YQX 1740.20

shengou ganlang 神牛乾郎 (shengou ganlang) Adopted son of a dog spirit: DXX 107.14

shenhe 神和 (shenhe) Kind; also, kindly: LZY 58.4

shenji 身己, ~ 肌 (shenjii) Body; self: DXX 16.3. Also shenqi ~ 奇, ~ 起

shenjiao 神脚 (shenjiao) Fool, clown: DXX 103.5

shenjie 申解 (shenjie) To report to a superior; deliver (documents): WB 138.20

shenkeke 呵可可 (shenkeke) See chenkeke

Shenlang yaodao 沈 郎 腰道 (shenlaing yaodao) Wasting away (a remark by Shen Yue 沈约 that his waist was growing thinner). Also Shenwei ~ 因, Shenyaoping ~ ~ 輕, Shen Yue yiban ~ ~

shenlinlin 身凛凛 (shenlinlin) Dignified deportment: YQX 316.2

shenlou 神楼上 (shenloul) Highest tier in the stands of a theater (yaopeng 腰棚 was the next highest): WB 971.7

shenlun guimo 鬼模 (shenlun guimo) Ghosts and spirits all fear: MZJ 203.7

shen'maniang 甚 妊娘 (shenmaniang) See niang

shen'moniang 甚 子娘 (shenmoniang) See niang

Shenshang 参商 (shenshang) See Shen-Chen maoyou

shenshan 参寒 (shenshan) To fill one with dread: YQX 1396.6

Shenshuo 参越 (shenshuo) Late at night (when the constellation Shen appears in the sky)

shenshen 参深 (shenshen) Chill: YQX 387.21

Shenxier 甚些兒 (shenxier) Which place?, where?: YQX 848.12

shenxier 肖些兒 (shenxier) See shei
shenxin 身心 (shenxin) Thought; concentration: DXX 15.8

shenyang 神羊 (shenyang) Sacrificial lamb: YQX 1662.5

Shenyaqing 沈腰軻 (sheenyaoqing) See Shenlang yaodao

shenyi 身役 (shenyih) Right-hand man, assistant: WB 902.15

Shen Yue yiban 沈約一般 (sheen yue yiban) See Shenlang yaodao

shenzhi 諳知 (sheenzhii) To know from experience: WB 305.9

shenzhijie 身枝節 (shenzhijiel) Body thin and weak: WB 13.13

shenzhu 審住 (sheenzhuh) To consider, deliberate: WB 84.2

sheng 生 (sheng) 1. Kind, sort; 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: 张生, your b conformity "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 腹, 剃, 盛, 勝, 聖 (shehng) 1. More, in addition; also, surplus, abundance: WB 60.13. Variants: 勝, 聖 2. Suddenly; promptly: DXX 105.7

shengbingzi 生兵子 (shengbingzi) Elixir of life: YQX 233.20

shengbu 生部 (shengbuh) Principal branches of government: YQX 640.17. See also san-sheng 三省

shengchao 生釈 (shengchao) Ready cash: YQX 37.3

shengchen 生辰 (shengchen) Birthday: YQX 98.2

sheng'chizha 生吃札 (shengchizha) See sheng'gezhi

shengcici 生刺刺 (shengcici) See sheng'gezhi

shengdao[shi] 生道是, 剃, 生道是, 剃 (shengdao[shi]) See shengdao[shi]

shengde 盛德 (shengde) See biaode

shengfannang 盛飯囊 (shengfannang) See biaode

shenggecha 生吃ija 生吃ija (shenggecha) Fig. Worthless person (eats but does not contribute): LU 449

shenggezha 生吃札 (shenggezha) Forcibly; brazenly; cruelly: YQX 847.9. Also sheng'gecha 生吃札 (shenggecha)

sheng'gezhi 生各刺刺 (shenggezhi) See sheng'gezhi

sheng'gezi 生各子 (shenggezi) See sheng'gezhi

sheng'gezia 生各札, 生各札, 生各札 (shenggezia) Forcibly; brazenly; cruelly: YQX 847.9. Also sheng'gecha 生各札, 生各札, 生各札

shengzhao 生釈 (shengzhao) See shengchao

shengding 生忌 (shengding) Birthday of the deceased: MDT 136.4
shengke 聲咳 (shengkel) To cough: DXX 83.2
sheng'keca 生可擦,～磕～ (shengkeeca)
See sheng'gezhi
sheng'keli 省可裹,～里 (shengkeelii)
Why need?; why must?; no need to; forget about it: WB 10.4
sheng'kezi 生磕支 (shengkezi) 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 (shengmiian) To meet and fail to recognize; also, unaccustomed: YANG I 5036.3
shengnitu 生逆圖 (shengnihtul) To plot against: WB 173.18
shengniusan 生扭散 (shengniusahn) To break up (marriage, family): WB 12.5
shengniuzuo 生扭做,～纽～ (shengniu- zuoh) To be forced to; have no other recourse: YQX 7.21
sheng'qica 生忙擦 (shengqihca) See sheng'gezhi
sheng'qicha 生忙擦,～忙～ (shengqihchal) See sheng'gezhi
sheng'qizhi 生忙支 (shengqizhi) See sheng'gezhi
shengqiangru 胜強如 (shengqiangru)
See suoqiangru
shengre 聲呑 (shengree) See changre
shengren 聲人 (shengreln) Sitting emperor: YQX 1659.17
shengrenqing 聲人情 (shengrelnqilng)
Perceptive in human affairs: WB 281.7
shengshasha 生煞煞 (shengshashah)
See sheng'gezhi
shengshi 省事 (shengshihi) 1. To under stand situations and affairs: WB 359.9.
2. Business of government: YQX 93.8. See also shangshusheng
shengshou 生受 (shengshouh) 1. To expend great effort; suffer hardship: YQX 1502.21.
2. To trouble, bother: YQX 130.1
shengshouzhelan 聲手遮攔 (sheng- shouzhelan) May the sagely hand protect me (always introduced by jinbian zhihu 金鞭指路 “Let the Golden Flail point out the way”): YQX 623.9
shengshu'le xian'shangshou 生疏了 紜上手 (shengshule xianshangshou) Hand that loses its touch upon the strings (琴弦 qinxian is a euphemism for the frenum of the clitoris): YQX 1257.4
shengsi qiyan 聲絲氣咽 (shengsi qiy- yahn) Sighing with a choked voice: DXX 144.4. Also qiyan shengsi ～～, shengsi qiyan ～～～～
shengsi qiyan 聲絲氣咽 (shengsi qiyi)
See shengsi qiyan
shengsou 聲嗽 (shengsouh) Shoptalk: LU 620
shengtian 升天 (shengtian) To be released from prison: YQX 643.13
shengtian 升天 (shengtian) Budd. To be reborn in paradise: YQX 846.8
2. Xi He 義和, driver of the sun’s chariot: WB 293.6
shengxianqiao 弁仙橋 (shengxianqiaol)
See tiaoren
shengxiang 聲相 (shengxiang) Appearance, looks: YQX 1516.9
shengxin 聲心 (shengxin) To get other ideas, have a change of mind or heart: WB 905.17
shengyaoju 聲要局 (shengyaojul) Apothe- cary: YQX 1500.12
shi

shi 世. 世. 是. 世 (shih) 1. Now that; it being the case that: WB 303.3. Also shizuo'ed - 做的, 使作著. 2. (Subj.) swears never to: YQSC III 364

shì 事 (shih) Thing, item: YQX 17.8

shì! 時 (shili) Like 呢 or 啊; can occur during a pause in speaking: DXX 147.7, WB 131.12


shibaniang 十八娘 (shibianliang) Well-known variety of the lichee: CSD 71.10

shibaochi 石保赤 (shibaochih) Mong. Keeper of falcons: WB 1021.17. Also chi wuseshi 石與世是末 11. Wherever; whatever; also, all, every (= 凡; shichu 是處 “everywhere,” shike 是客 “all the guests”): WB 544.4. 12. Although (frequently shizeshi 是則是 or shijiishi 是即是): YQX 345.6.

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 (shibuceling) Never before: WB 275.19, 973.2

shibu'sha 是不沙，～～呀 (shibusha) 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 逝才 (shicuail) See shilai

shichen 時辰 (shicheln) 1. Time. 2. Propitious time for travel, weddings, and funerals, (as divined by a fortune-teller): YANGI 133.4

shichen 屆殮 (shicheln) Coffin bearing a corpse: WB 273.14

shicheng 施逞，～呈 (shicheeng) 1. To display, demonstrate, perform: YQX 645.1. 2. To be abusive, act violently: YQX 1753.10

shichengchu 誠乘除 (shichelangchul) See shiqidao

shicheng dingzhun 實誠定准 (shichelang díngzhùn) Surety, certainty: YQX 632.12

shici 食次 (shilcih) Foodstuffs, edibles: SHZ 330

shicong 事從 (shicong) See shicong

shidaqu 十大曲 (shildahuq) Ten-aria medley popular in Song and Jin times (See ZHU 48 for tune titles): YQX 1427.16

shi'dang 師當 (shidang) Teacher, master: YQX 1347.8

shide hai'r luo'deshuai 恕得孩落 拾 (shiled hai'r luodeshai) To abandon a foundling child: YQX 338.18

shidi 十地 (shidl) See Yinsi shidian

shidiaotou 誠吊頭 (shildiaothoul) To sense what is coming: YQX 1416.8

shiduoqu 十多 (shilduoluou) To seize every chance to gain by crooked means: YQX 35.5

shien guchong 伸隔空 (shien guchong) To ingratiate oneself through devious means: HUJI III 11.5

shier jinchai 十二 金釵 (shlerh jinchai) Highborn ladies; concubines: MZJ 367.1

shierjun 十二君 (shlerhjun) Kings of the twelve states during the Warring States period.

shiermu 十二牧 (shlerhmuh) 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 盡 (shihfan) Chamber orchestra of winds, strings, and percussion (instrumentation changed over time): THS 46.12
shifen xingxing shijiu fen 十 分 惺 惺 使 九 分 (shifen xingxing shijiu fen) Don’t expend all your energy (reserve some for others): YQX 237.11
shifu 市 附 (shihfuh) To go to market or a fair: CSD 39.12
shigan 事 幹 (shihgan) Affairs, business matters: YQX 109.2. Also shicong ～ 從
shiguanfu 使 官府 (shihguanfu) To act the big shot: YQX 799.11
shihai tuoren 世 海 他 人 (shihhai tuoren) See shihai tuoren
shihu 上 戶 (shihihu) Upper classes; aristocracy: YQX 864.12
shihua elü 石 華 族 結, ～ ～ ～ (shihhua elü) Variety of eyebrow makeup: MZJ 22.12
shihua jiulie 十 花 九 裂 (shihhua jiulie) Utterly dilapidated: WB 28.21
shihuolu 實 活 路 (shihuolu) Proper duties; proper behavior: YQX 204.21
shiji (shihji) 事 濟, ～ ～ ～ ～ (shiji) See shijie
shijishi 是 即 是 (shijishi) See shi 是 (12)
shijiaer 什 伽 呂, 釋 ～ ～ (shijiaer) Budd. Monk: LU 78
shijian 時 間 (shijian) 1. In the moment, now: WB 147.2. 2. For a short while, briefly: YQX 1107.18. 3. Opportune time: WB 327.17
shijian jin pai 势 剣 金 牌 (shijian jin pai) Sword of authority and the golden tablet (symbols of imperial authority: YQX 1511.20. Also Shangfanding 方 尚 剣
shijiaosheng 侍 教 生 (shihjiaosheng) Self-reference to an elder or superior: CHUANQI 61.21
shijie 事 節 (shijie) Affair; matters; details; circumstances: LZY 141.1. Also shiji ～ ～ ～
shijin 仕 迸 (shijin) To take office: YRZJ 93.13
shijinjin 深 潜 海, ～ 湊 湊 (shijinjin) Soaking wet: YQX 1378.3. Also shilinjin ～ 深, shilhaolin ～ 深
shijiu 釀 酒 (shijiu) To strain wine (sh also pronounced shai): YANG I 4031.7
shikongbian 識 空 便 (shikongbian) Wise, perceptive: WB 281.9
shikuang 势 況, 世 ～ (shikuhuang) See shixiang
shilai 適 來 (shihlai) Just now: ZXZY 68.7. Also shicai 十 才, ～ 織
shili changting 十 里 長 亭 (shilili changting) Ten li 里 pavilion (milepost where travelers were sent off): WB 304.7
shilian waijing ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ (shilian waijing) To have connections with foreign states; collude with a foreigner: YANG I 406.7
shilinjin 深 淋 浸 (shilinjin) See shijinjin
shilinlin 深 淋 浸 (shilinlin) See shijinjin
shilinlin 深 淋 浸 (shilinlin) See shijinjin
shiliu xieli ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ ～ (shiliu xieli) Driving Blizzard: YQX 106.21
shi' ma 是 多 (shimag) See shi 是 (10)
shima'r 實 媽 兒 (shimar) Truly, really: LU 517. Also shipai ～ 抓
shiman[dai] 獅 蟹 帶 (shiman[dai]) Belt worn by military officers (has Lion King of the Southern Man tribes design on the buckle): DXX 43.12
shimen 適 態 (shihmehn) To dispel boredom or depression: YQX 709.21
shimi jiukang 十米九糠 (shihmii jiukuang)  
To risk getting the worst of a bargain (nine in ten rice grains are chaff): YQX 202.21

shimo 是末 (shihmoht) See shi 是 (10)

shiniu′de 使牛的 (shiiiniiulde) See shiniuren

shiniuolang 使牛郎 (shiiiniiullaalng) See shi- 

shiniuren 使牛人 (shiiiniiulren) Lowly cowherd; farmer (abusive): WB 527.16. Also shiniu′de ~ of, shiniuolang ~ ~郎

shinü 仕女 (shihnu) Aristocratic lady; palace maid: WB 303.1

shipai 宦拍 (shilpai) See shima′r

shipipei 宦呸～呸呸 (shilpeipei) See shipipi

shipen′r 屎盆兒 (shipenler) See shitoujin

shipi 屎皮 (shipili) Demeaning term for clothing: WB 130.14

shipipi 宦丕丕 (shilpipi) Really and truly: YQX 198.13. Also shipipei～呸呸, ～呸呸, shipipi 石碑～

shipo xiashen 師婆下神 (shipol xiahsheln) Female exorcist; witch doctor: MZJ 74.2

shiqi 時氣 (shihqi) Weather: YANG I 140.7

shiqidao 識到例 (shihqiidaoh) To know to advance or retreat; be aware of changes; intelligent: MZJ 655.15. Also shichengchu ～乘除

shiqian 使權 (shiqian) To use schemes or artifice: YQX 527.6

shiqing 世情 (shihqing) Snobbish attitude: WB 24.1. Also shitai ～態

shiren 世人 (shihren) See gebai shiren

shirou ban-ganchai 漏肉伴乾柴, 漏～～千～ (shirouh baunganchai) To be beaten (the flesh flayed with a cane): YQX 419.21

shisa 診眩 (shihsa) To see through; be fully aware: MZJ 338.4

shisang gouqu 留喪溝渠 (shihhsang gouqu) To be willing to die for a cause (risk dying in a ditch): HUJI III 22.11. Also gouqu shisang 溝渠留喪

shise 事色 (shihseh) Situation; trends of an affair: WB 527.9

shisha 劵然～沙,～殺,～宴,世殺 (shihshih) 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 湿湿 (shishi) To urinate, pee: YQX 465.20

shishu 使數 (shihshuh) To serve, attend to: YQX 200.18

shitai 世態 (shihthai) See shiqing

shitou 使頭 (shhitoul) See Shizhang

Shitoucheng 石頭城 (shiltouchelng) Old name for Nanjing: MZJ 528.11

shitoujin 屎頭巾 (shhitouljin) Cap of a cuckold: YQX 239.6. Also shipen′r～盆兒

shiwang 十王 (shihwalng) 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 (shihxia) In the moment, at present: DXX 127.8

shixiang 時尚 (shihxiaang) Time: LZY 67.1

shixiang 師相 (shihxiang) Grand Tutor: PPJ 94.3

shixiang 势相 (shihxiang) Appearance, bearing, attitude: YQX 1620.7. Also shikuang "沉, 世況"

shixiao 失曉 (shihxiao) To be unaware of the dawn: SHZ c2
shixinshu 施心数 (shixinshuh) To scheme, plan: WB 319.17

shixin zuoxing 使心作幸 (shixin zuoxing) To keep one's wits to survive: YQX 1259.17

shixing 時行 (shixing) See tianxing

shixu 是须 (shixu) See shi (6)

shiyao 势要 (shiyao) Powerful and important: YQX 632.16

shiye zhumen jiubukai 十翼朱門九不開 (shiye zhumen jiubukai) To have nearly every door shut in your face: YQX 589.20

shiyue huaidan 孕育 (shiyueh huaidan) Pregnancy: YQX 643.7

shizeshi 是則 (shizeshi) See shi (12)

shizhang 使長 (shizhang) Master (servant's address to his master): YQX 1713.19. Also shizhu (shizhang maozhi)

shizheng 形制 (shizheng) See chengshou

shouce 技 (shouce) Skill; strategy; power: YQX 645.1

shoucheng 成 (shoucheng) See chengshou

shou buyazhi 毒不壓職 (shou buyazhi) Age matters less than official position: YQX 955.8

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shou buyazhi 毒不壓職 (shou buyazhi) Age matters less than official position: YQX 955.8
shoujiang  手 将 (shoujiahang) General under one’s command: WB 834.14
shoujiao  手 脚 (shoujiajiao) Martial arts: YQX 1281.7
shoujie 收 介 (shoujich) To conclude comic action and resume the plot: PPJ 28.12. Also shouke ~ 科
shoujin fangu 收今 贩古 (shoujin fainggu) Craft of the storyteller (tell tales old and new): THS 70.1
shoujinlian fang'z 瘦金 連 方子 (shoujinlianfangz) See shoujinliang fang'z
shouke 收 科 (shouke) See shoujie
shouling jiaosui 瘦零 削碎 (shouling jiaosui) Thieft (light of hand and quick of foot): YANG 1612.4
shouma (shouhmaa) Prostitute
shoumoyin  手 模印 (shoumolyihn) Personal mark or sign; signature: YQX 204.1
shoupa 手帕 (shoupah) 1. Birthday present for an elderly woman: WB 103.17. 2. Silk handkerchief exchanged as a vow between lovers: WB 84.8
shoupulan badou 收 蘆 罷斗, 瘦 蘆 ~ ~ (shoupullaln bahdoou) To stop; withdraw; give up (gather up baskets and put away the measures): YQX 44.17
shouqianchui 受鉤 钩 (shouqianchuil) To be robbed and assaulted: ZXZY 194.1
shouqianlu 守殘 闕 (shouqianlulu) Servant, slave: YFG 42.10
shouqianqian 手 峯 綾 (shouqianqiahn) See shoushanshan
shouqin yanbian 手親眼便 (shouqin yambian) Dexterous hands and keen vision: DXX 46.6
shouren 受忍 (shouhreen) To endure patiently: DXX 149.14
shoushanshan 手 掃 掃 (shoushanshan) Long, slender fingers: YQX 1550.1. Also shouqianqian ~ 綾 綾
shoushang 收賞 (shoushaang) To keep and treasure: LZY 118.5
shoushao'r 手梢兒, ～稍 (shoushaor) Finger: YQX 850.5
shouwei 首尾 (shouweei) See youshouwei
shouxu 收恤 (shouxuh) Out of compassion: YQX 1517.6
shouyang zhuang 瘦岩 王 (shouyangzhuang) Plum-blossom-petal beauty mark on the forehead (a petal landed on Princess Shouyang’ s forehead while she slept under the eaves): MZJ 22.1. Also shouyang gongban ~ 翆 翆
shouyang gongban  手陽 宮 扮 (shouyang gongban) See shouyangzhuang
shouyangzhuang  手陽 王 (shouyangzhuang) Plum-blossom-petal beauty mark on the forehead (a petal landed on Princess Shouyang’ s forehead while she slept under the eaves): MZJ 22.1. Also shouyang gongban ~ 翆 翆
shouyangzhuang 瘦岩 玉 (shouyangzhuang) Plum-blossom-petal beauty mark on the forehead (a petal landed on Princess Shouyang’ s forehead while she slept under the eaves): MZJ 22.1. Also shouyang gongban ~ 翆 翆
shouyong 受用 (shouhyohng) To take pleasure in, enjoy: YQX 15.12
shouzhi 守 志 (shouzhih) To remain chaste in widowhood: YQX 1658.10
shouzu 手足 (shouzul) Henchman; cohort: YYCD 156
shouzuuo 手作 (shouzuuo) Skill, craft; profession: YQX 1689.11

shu

shu-aizi 書 隨 (shuaizii) Bookish person, “bookworm”; MZJ 542.7
shubi 梳罈 (shubih) Comb; also, to comb: YQX 1662.16
shubu'de  輸不的 (shubuhde) Cannot avoid or avert: YQX 798.7
shucheng 長呈 (shucheling) Letter; document: YQX 1632.9
shudai 叔待 (shudaid) Uncle (address for a middle-aged male (=叔大; 大 and 待 were pronounced the same in Yuan times): YQX 698.3
shufen 熟分 (shufen) Intimate affection: YQX 1253.21
shuguo 話國 (shuguo) To prepare toilet, put on makeup (to comb the hair and wrap the head in a turban): DXX 69.2
shuhao 鼠耗 (shuhao) Rat: YQX 36.13
shuhe 話河 (shuhe) To prepare toilet, put on makeup (to comb the hair and wrap the head in a turban): DXX 69.2
shuhua 話化 (shuhua) Skilled; facile; familiar with (due to long practice): YQX 758.14. Also huashu ~ ~; see also shuxian ~ ~
shuhui 話会 (shuhui) Professional association of storytellers and playwrights: WB 972.7
shuhui 話會 (shuhui) See shuhua
shujian 書劍 (shujian) Scholarship and swordsmanship, two important branches of education: YCJ 64.19
shujian 叔箋 (shujian) See manjian
shujinlianfang 猶賢 (shujinlianfang) Medicinal footbath to aid in foot-binding: MZJ 352.13. Also shoujinlian
shu'ge xihngyin 話家 hacen (shuxian xihngyin) To lose track of one’s name and origins: YQX 200.11
shuhei lunhuan 話黑輪換 (shuhai lunhuan) See lunhuan shuhei
shu'ke xiangshou 話刻上手 (shukexiangshou) To have fingers lose their touch (playing the guqin 古琴, but also a pun on sexual foreplay): YQX 1257.4. See also qinxian
shulala 話剥 (shulala) Sound of wind in trees; rushing waters; rustle of clothing: MZJ 67.2. Also shuailala
shula lashan 話剥刺沙 (shulalashan) Cinch coming loose on a saddle: YQX 717.20
shulasha 話喇沙 (shulasha) Motions of the dance: MDT 117.11
shu'le xian'shangshou 話裂弦上手 (shule xianshangshou) 惜了 弦上手 (shule xianshangshou) To have fingers lose their touch (playing the guqin 古琴, but also a pun on sexual foreplay): YQX 1257.4. See also qinxian
shulong 梳龍 (shulong) To deflower a virgin prostitute (long = 織): THS 16.1. Also shangtou 上頭
shulue 話路 (shulue) To enter the prostitution trade (apply makeup of a whore; abbreviation of shuyun liangyue 梳雲燕月): MZJ 474.5. Also shuyun liangyue 梳雲燕月
shushang 話傷 (shushang) To insult: YQX 562.15
shushengmian, shaobaishi 話生面少 (shushengmian shaobaishi) 具生面少 (shushengmian shaobaishi) It is an honor to meet you: YQX 1668.6
shutu nenya 話圖凝雅 (shutu nenya) To scribble or scribble carelessly: MDT 28.13
shutuo 話脱 (shutuo) To do carelessly or inaccurately: DXX 65.11
shuwei 話尾 (shuwei) “Rat’s tail” (a configuration on the dice): YQX 150.13
shuxian 話先 (shuxian) Skilled; well-tried; accustomed to (xian = 熟 or 煉): WB 962.16. See also shuhsa ~ ~
shuyao 話藥 (shuyao) To buy medicine: PPJ 134.2
shuye'r dapotou 話夜而打破頭 (shuyehr dapotoul) To be excessively cautious (fearful that a falling leaf will injure the head): WB 64.3. Also touchou shuye'r da ~～～～
shuyong 話佣 (shuyong) Scribe hired to copy written material: YFG 8.3
shuyu 話與 (shuyu) To be no match for: YQX 651.21
shuyun liangyue 話雲掠月 (shuyun liangyue) See shulue
shuzhang 束杖 (shuhzahng) To rescind an order to punish: YQX 34.1

shu'zhong ziyou qian'zhongsu 書中自 有千鍾粟 (shuzhong ziyuqianzhongsu) To obtain wealth and official position through study: YQX 1718.9

shu'zhong ziyou qian'zhongsu I [j] (shuzhong zihyou qianzhongsu) To obtain wealth and official position through study: YQX 1718.9

shuabao 刷髪 (shuabao) To groom (a horse): WB 902.18

shuadou 好斗 (shuaadou) See shuaxi

shuajuan 刷卷 (shuajuahn) To inspect records; review legal cases (to brush off scrolls): YQX 1511.19

shua'le tou (shuaaletoul) To risk one’s head: WB 47.10

shua'r (shuaar) See shua'z

shuashua (shuashua) Sound of the wind; munching of silkworms on mulberry leaves: YQX 363.16; a brush writing: WB 104.14; a light drizzle

shuaxinghe'r 好杏孩 (shuaxingher) Children’s game of casting almond-meat halves on the ground: LU 306

shuaxuan 刷選 (shuaxuan) To make a sweeping search for beauties for the palace harem: YQX 1.16

shua'z 子 (shuaaz) To have fun: YQX 45.6. Also shua’z 子

shua'z quhdao (shuaazedou) Rebus for penis (= :): QYSQ 264.2

shuahao (shuahao) Chinese brush (made of white hairs): YQX 96.11

Shuangdouyi 雙鬚醫 (shuangdouhyi) “Two Quacks Raise Cain” (a comic yuanben skit): WB 295.19. See also kefan

shuang-e 睫 (shuangeh) Bare knife or sword blade: MZJ 536.6

Shuang Jian 雙俠 (shuangjian) Hero of a Yuan love story (his lover, the courtesan Su Xiaojing (知小卿), 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 [zidi] ~ 郎子弟, or Shuangsheng ~ 生. See also CRUMP 184-87

Shuang jieyuan 雙解元 (shuangjieyuan) Dual maces (martial arts weapons).

Shuang jieyuan 雙解元 (shuangjieyuan) See Shuang Jian

shuai 捋 (shuai) 1. To latch a door: WB 290.9. 2. A door latch: SHZ c4

shuanchu 捋緾 (shuanchu) To bind, tie: MZJ 204.5

shuanteu 捋頭 (shuanteu) To cradle the head: YQX 18.37

shuanzhuang (shuanzhuang) See yaozhuang

shuan 屋 (shuan) 1. To latch a door: WB 290.9. 2. A door latch: SHZ c4

shuangjian (shuangjian) Dual maces (martial arts weapons).
Shuanglang [zidi] 217  shuifulu [daochang]

Shuanglang [zidi] 雙郎子弟 (shuanglang zidi) See Shuang Jian

shuanglu 雙陸 (shuanglu) “Double-six,” a gambling game like backgammon: YQX 220.15. See also SHI I 211 n.41

shuanglu niansiche 雙輪碁四楸 (shuanglu niansiche) For a woman to have two husbands (two wheels following in four cart ruts): YQX 343.8

shuangsheng 雙生 (shuangsheng) See Shuang Jian

Shuang tongshu 雙同叔 (shuang tongshu) See Shuang Jian

shuangtuan 霜操 (shuangtuan) Dazzling glint of the blade in the Sword Dance: MZJ 353.7

shuangwan 雙丸 (shuangwan) Fig. The sun and moon (the two orbs): MZJ 459.10

shui

shuichengwang 誰承望 (shuichengwang) Who would have expected?: WB 2.10

shuichuang 水斆 (shuichuang) Steamer tray; rack in a steamer: WB 130.9

shuidabing 水饅 (shuidabing) Variety of griddlebread made with cooked wheat: YQX 1009.18

shuidi nagua 水低納瓜 (shuidi nagua) See shui’li nagua

shuiguanyinpen 水罐銀瓶 (shuiguanyinpen) Water pitcher and silver basin (items high officials take on travels: YQX 549.9. Also shuiguanyinping ~ ~ 龍, yinping shuiguang ~ ~

shuiguanyinping 水罐銀瓶 (shuiguanyinping) See shuiguanyinpen

shuihang 誰 (shuihang) 1. Where?, what place?: YYCD 776. 2. Who?: YQX 256.17

shuihuiyui 水護衣 (shuihuiyui) Bathrobe: YQX 153.2

shuihundun 睡熟論 (shuihundun) To sleep soundly: YQX 725.5

shuihuo 水火 (shuihuo) Mutual antagonism: TSH 54.5

shuihuo aojian 水火熬煎 (shuihuo aojian) Urination and defecation: MZJ 355.11

shuiji (shuiji) 水雞 Frog: YQX 696.10

Shuijianxiansheng 水鑑先生 (shuijianxiansheng) Sima Hui 三, 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

shuijing qiu [!] (shuijingqiu) 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

shuiju 水局 (shuiju) Brothel: YQX 1257.16

shuihuo 誰 (shuihuo) 1. Who?: LU 580

shui’li nagua 水褻納瓜 (shui’li nagua) Fig. Incompatible; out of tune with the surroundings: YQX 980.12. Also shui’li nagua ~ 低～

shui’linqin 深 (shui’linqin) Deep sleep: MDT 99.3

shuilu 水 (shuilu) 1. 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 [daochang] 水陸道場 (shuilu daochang) Budd. Sacrifice to spirits of the dead on land and water: YQX 1415.10. Also shuilu zhaiyi ~ 齋儀, shuilu fahui ~ 法會
shuilu fahui 水陸法會 (shuiluh faahuih) See shuilu [daochang]
shuilu zhaiyi 水陸齋儀 (shuiluh zhaiyi) See shuilu [daochang]
shuimi wujiao 水米無交 (shuimii wuljiao) To have no relationship or contact: YQX 675.2
shuipu huar 水脯花兒 (shuipu huar) Fig. Baby: YQX 128.2
shuiquan fengdai 水裙風帶 (shuiquqn fengdaih) Motions of the dance: THS 234.13
shuishuo 說說, 說 (shuishuo) To persuade to action: WB 743.15
shuiyan lanqiao 水煙藍橋 (shuiyan lanqiao) See lanqiao shuiyan
shuiyi 睡語 (shuiyih) To talk in the sleep (yì 喊); YQX 151.16
shuiyin guanyuxia 水銀灌玉匣 (shuiyiin guahnyuhxial) To embalm with mercury: YQX 360.2
shuiyinzi 水銀子 (shuiyinzi) Whiteness of beautiful skin: YQX 90.12
shuiyun tiao'r 水運條兒 (shuiyuhn tiaolr) Shiny satin sash: DXX 67.13

shun
shunkou 順口 (shuhnkou) See koushun
shuo
shuo 村 (shuoh) Also pronounced biao
shuo 說 (shuo) Also pronounced shui
shuo 插 (shuoh) To stick in the ground; erect, set up; hang out: YQX 847.20
shuobao'r 插包兒 (shuobaorr) To swindle by “bait and switch” tactics: YQX 805.20. Also chuobao'r 插 — —
shuobei 說背 (shuobei) To contradict; speak contrarily: MZJ 547.8
shuobi [sunjie] 插筆巡街, 插 — — (shuohbii xulinjie) To dash off verses and peddle them in the streets: WB 34.21
shuoguanz 說關子 (shuoguanz) To intercede, plead for someone: WB 10.13
shuohaikou 說海口 (shuohaikou) To boast: YQX 1428.6
shuohua 說化 (shuohuhah) To convince, persuade: XZXY 186.2
shuohua buyingkou 說話不應口 (shuohuhah buhyihngkoou) To fail to keep a promise: WB 311.7
shuomeihong 說媒紅 (shuomeihholng) To reward a matchmaker with a tip: WB 304.5
shuotiao 說調 (shuotiao) To win to one’s side: DXX 146.13
shuotou 說透 (shuotouh) To explain: LZY 113.10
shuoyan 說, 說, 說 (shuohyaan) See huyan
shuozui'r 說嘴兒 (shuozuir) To lie; boast: YANG 1213.16

si
si 師 (si) 1. Fool, idiot (literally, “servant, menial”): YQX 1503.8. 2. Mutual or reciprocal (before verbs): YQX 19.7
sibai 私白 (sibai) Aside to the audience: HUJI III 79.15
sibai sibing 白百病 (sibai sibihng) All varieties of diseases: YQX 707.8
siban'r 四般 (sibanrr) Budd. Four vices: alcohol, jiu 酒; sex, se 色; greed, cai 財; and anger, qi 氣; YQX 142.9
siban'zhe 師般着 (sibanzhhee) To keep someone company: DXX 119.10
sibipin 四壁貧 (sibhipiln) Utterly destitute: YQX 1500.4
sibian 絮鞭 (sibian) Silk whip (given a young man by his bride-to-be): WB 319.14
sibing 勝病 (sibing) Gravely ill: MDT 77.2
sichen 勝起 (sichen) To follow; accompany: YQX 1256.13
sichong 四衝 (sichong) Important crossroad intersecting the four cardinal directions: WB 58.3
sida shenzhou 四大神洲 (sida shenzhou) Four great continents surrounding Mt. Sumeru: Nanzhan buzhou 南瞻部洲, Dongsheng shenzhou 東勝洲, Xiniu huozhou 西牛貨洲, Beiju buzhou 北俱盧洲: WB 74.1
sidiu sida 去賊打 (sidiu sida) To get into a fight: YQX 689.7
sidoqiang 四堵牆 (sidoqiang) Phoney silver (has lead in the center): YQX 35.16
si’duihuilB iffc ^c (si’meiteng) See si’huidui
sier $&$ (sier) See xiaosier
sifang 司房 (sifang) Clerk of courts: YQX 635.16
sifen 視分 (sifen) To need to defecate: YANG I 302.9
sigan 勝趕 (sigan) To pursue: MZJ 217.1
sigong 司公, ~公 (sigong) Yamen clerk: LZY 71.7
siguo sijiu 勝撲勝揪 (siguo sijiu) To pat each other and grasp hands: YQX 154.1
sibai tuoren 四海他人 (sibai tuoren) Strangers from all parts of the land: WB 51.16. Also shihai tuoren 世～～
sihao juichou 四耗九丑 (sihao juichou) Signs of bad luck: YQX 284.2
sihezaoo 勝合臊 (sihezaoo) To deride cruelly: DXX 166.9
siheng 勝啍 (siheng) To joke with, play tricks: FANGYAN suppl. 17. Also kaiheng 開～
sihu 司戶 (sihu) Census officer at the county level: MZJ 51.6
sihu 麟虎 (sihu) To frighten: DXX 41.13
sihu 死灰 (sihu) See sixiangtai
s’huidui 死灰堆 (s’huidui) See si’meiteng
sihuo 死活 (sihuo) Misfortune; death: YQX 633.8
siji 死忌 (siji) Anniversary of a death: WB 635.20
siji 勝極 (siji) To argue, dispute: YQX 150.20
siji bailai 死及白賴 (siji bailai) To come between, drive a wedge between: DXX 156.8
sijian [di]die 勝間勝譁 (sijian die) To be pleased to see someone: MZJ 100.7
Sijingang 四金剛 (sijingang) Four demon-king guardians of temple entrances: MZJ 191.12
sijinhai 勝禁害 (sijinhai) To meet with disaster: MINGQING 25.2
sike 思渴 (sike) Lovesickness: WB 288.3
sike[‘zi] 私科子, ~客, ~客 (sikezii) Prostitute in the private sector (versus the official ranks): YQX 200.2
sikuitu 勝虜圖 (sikuitu) To make evil plots: YQX 637.6
silanglang 勝琅琅 (silanglang) Sound of unlocking: MZJ 55.10; sound of bow shots: YQX 601.7; sound of winds and strings: YQX 1631.7
silang langtang 勝琅琅湯 (silang langtang) Ring of a bell: YQX 717.20
silengjian 四楞銅 (silengjian) Metal clublike military weapon with four protruding edges (leng = 棱): WB 67.9. Also silenglian ～鑲
silenglian 四楞鑲 (silenglian) See silengjian
siliang 四扁 (siliang) Tiny bit, small amount: YQX 616.6
siline 死临逼 (siline) Severe persecution or exploitation: YQX 848.14
si'linjim 死临浸 (si'linjim) See si'linqin
si'linqin 死临侵, 疼淋 (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'linjim ~ ~
silinbi 疼临逼 (silinbi) Severe persecution or exploitation: YQX 848.14
siluo 集落 (siluo) To drag someone off: YQX 1605.3
siluo 集落 (siluo) To be scoffed at, be taunted: DXX 123.2
siluo 集落 (siluo) Brass gong (lao = 集); also called xliao 洗集 because soldiers used it for a wash basin: ZXZY 2.3
siluozi 墓落集 (siluozi) To be busy stirring up trouble: LZY 63.5
sima cuanti 四馬攒蹄 (simaa cuanti) To work together in harmony (four horses pulling in step): WB 86.1
Sima Qingshan 司馬青杉 (simaa qingshan) Sobriquet of Tang poet Bai Juyi 白居易: WB 306.8
si'meidui 死没堆 (si'meidui) See si'meiteng
si'meiteng 死没腾 (si'meiteng) Lifeless and deflated: YQX 1642.6. Also si'meidui ~ ~ 堆, si'huidui ~灰堆, si'duhi ~堆灰, si'muteng ~木堆
si'muteng 死木滕 (si'muteng) See si'meiteng
simo 墓抹 (simo) To meet, encounter: YQX 1230.12
sippi 死丕死 (sippi) Inactive, inert: YQX 213.16
sipu 墓扑 (sipu) See zhengjiao
siqi bailai 死乞白賴 (siqi bailai) See echa bailai
siqin 廢侵 (siqin) To assail; go on the attack: WB 296.3
siqu 私曲 (siqu) Selfish: WB 28.17
siquing 廢覇定, ~覇 ~ (siquing) To fix the eyes on: WB 208.12
siqufu 廢覇付, ~覇 ~ (siqufu) To watch over, care for: MZJ 14.6
sishao 四梢, ~梢 (sishao) Man’s four limbs: YQX 1374.18
sisheng 四生 (sisheng) Four modes of reproduction: womb, eggs, cocoons, and spontaneous generation: YQX 1072.14
sisheng bielu 死生別路 (sisheng bielu) Destined to die: YQX 639.21
sishengjiao 死生交 (sishengjiao) Friends to the death: YQX 205.15
sishisha 死勢煞 (sishisha) Dull, unconventional; weird: YQX 897.11
sishou 廢守 (sishou) To be in each other’s company: WB 101.13
sishui ruyu 似水如漁 (sishui ruyu) Strong marital bond (as fish in water): YQX 1666.1
sisuan 斯酸 (sisuan) See suansi
sisi 死绥 (sisi) To die in defeat on the battlefield: LIDA II 666.13
sitaiju 廢掛舉 (sitaiju) To do one’s best to raise; nurture: YQX 850.13
sitiantai 司天壇 (sitiantai) Head of the astronomical observatory: WB 299.15
siting 廢挺 (siting) To oppose: YQX 89.2
sixian 司縣 (sixian) County official: YQX 825.7
sixiang 廢向 (sixiang) To screen; give improper protection: YQX 133.12
sixiangtai 死像胎 (sixiangtai) Living corpse!: YQX 866.3. Also silihui ~灰
sining 四星 (sining) 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
soushua

songhuaniang 松 花釀 (songhuaniang) See songlao

songjiu yingxin 送舊迎新 (songjiu yingxin) Prostitution trade (welcome a new lover once the old one’s money is gone): YQX 1003.9

songkuan 鬆 宽 (songkuan) Prosperous, well off: YQX 215.19

songlao 松 醒 (songlao) Light yellow wine made from pine pitch: THS 80.3. Also song-huaniaing 花釀

songlu 送 路 (songlu) To see someone off on a journey (by treating them to wine or a gift): YQX 61.8

songnüke 送 女 客 (songnüke) For brothers or uncles to escort a bride to her husband’s home: YQX 9.16

songnuan touhan 送 暖 偷 客 (songnuan touhan) To play the pimp (run errands and carry messages in the brothel): YQX 200.4. Also touhan songnuan 送 暖 偷 客

songqinzhen 送 女 枕 (songqinzhen) To summon a prostitute for the night: THS 45.4

song’r 鳥 兒 (song’r) Variety of kite or hawk: YQX 842.3

songsang 鬆 煙 (songsang) To feel relief: YQX 112.2

songshoupa 送手 帕 (songshoupa) General term for gift-giving: YQX 971.5

songyan 松 聲 (songyan) Name for ink: DXX 87.7

songzhe 送 坐 (songzhe) Variety of kite or hawk: DXX 842.3

soushua 搜 刷 (soushua) To be brought before the court: LZY 143.5

song

song 送 (song) To end a life: WB 59.19

songdudu 請 捧 捧 (songdudu) To mutter and grumble: DXX 68.4

songduan 送 斷 (songduan) To send away; cut off relations: DXX 122.12

songfeng 松 風 (songfeng) Variety of tea: DXX 11.2

songfo songdao xitian 送 佛 送 到 西 天 (songfo songdao xitian) Fig. To do something thoroughly to the last detail (to escort the Buddha all the way to the Western Paradise): HUJI III 90.14

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 書 筆 (su) To sweep; brush against; trail (gown along the ground): DXX 18.2

su 筆 (suh) Down; also, to hang down (curtains): WB 71.16

Subaosi 速報司 (suhaoshi) God of the eastern hell who governs retribution: YQX 253.18

suben 塑金 (suhben) See huyan

subianshi 素飯食 (suhbiashil) Vegetarian boiled dumplings: MZJ 181.14

sucal 速才 (suhcail) Intelligent, mentally quick: MZJ 299.15

suche baima 素車白馬 (suhche baima) Funeral cortege (white carriage drawn by a white horse, after Fan Shi of the Later Han, who traveled far to a friend’s funeral in such a carriage): YQX 1511.2

Sue 素娥 (suhel) Chang E, the fairy maiden on the moon: MZJ 598.9

suer 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 素靜 (suhjing) Still, silent: MDT 55.8+

sujiu 宿酒 (suhjiuu) Drunkenness that lasts till dawn: YQX 714.2

su'leshou 素手 (suhleshoou) To dirty one’s hands; do work beneath one’s station: YQX 1664.6

.sululu 遠碌碌 (suhluluh) Sound of dirt clumps hitting the ground: YQX 1730.4

suluan 素鶴 (suhluan) Fig. Snowflakes (fabulous white birds): WB 27.12

sumen 進門 (suhmeln) Mong. Arrows: WB 42.1

sumi shiyang 酥蜜食養 (sumi shilyang) To be raised in a privileged family (be fed on milk and honey) Also tangduii’i’li yang 糖堆裏～

sumushui 蘇木水 (sumushui) Cool drink made from the stock, leaves, and fruit of the zisu 茁蘇; also called guiren 桂荏: YQX 196.14

supengjiu 酥烹酒 (supengjiu) Wine from heated koumiss of the border nomads: YQX 884.3

suqian 酥煎/～煎 (suqian) Tea flavored with koumiss: YQX 621.6

Su Qing 蘇卿 (su qing) See Shuang Jian

surong 俗冗 (suroong) Everyday affairs: WB 62.6

su[ruan] 酥軟 (surnan) Weak, giddy; helpless to resist: YQX 200.8

sushui canfeng 素水餐風 (sushui canfeng) To suffer hardships of travel: PPJ 182.6

.susu 素簌 (suhsheu) Sounds of falling leaves and petals; also, quivering, vibrations: WB 73.20

su'tou 宿頭 (suhtou) Inn: YQX 8.7

Su Xiaoqing 蘇小卿 (su xiaoqing) See Shuang Jian

Su Xiao[xiao] 蘇小 (su xiaoxiao) Famous Qiantang prostitute during the Southern Qi period: THS 19.4

suxin 素心 (suxin) Frank and open: MZJ 519.5

suzhuangcan 宿莊禀 (suzhuangcan) 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 ～僚, suanzi ～子

suanfengqian 酸風欠 (suanfengqian) Impoverished; eccentric, pedantic (students or scholars): YQX 1533.14
suanhan 酸寒 (suanhan) Poor: YQX 1712.17

suanhuangjiu landoufu 酸黄豆瓣豆腐 (suanhuangjiu lahdouhfuu) 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خير (~ 斯 (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 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 (suichhaol) To serve the throne as an official: YQX 842.2

suichen 随趁, ~ 起 (suichehnh) To follow, accompany: YQX 101.18

Suijun 岁君 (suihjun) Planet Jupiter (an unlucky star): YQX 544.14

suili bama 随驛把馬 (suillul baamaa) See liiqian mahou

suishun 随順 (shilshuhn) To go along with wishes, give in (as a woman obeys her husband): YQX 128.13

suixi 随喜 (suixii) Budd. To visit a temple: DXX 5.10

suixiao 碎小 (suixiaao) Sons and daughters; children: YQX 1093.6

suixie 随邪, 随歧 (suixiel) To follow an evil or immoral course: WB 69.16

suiya tinghou 隨衙聽候 (suiylal tinghouh) To stand by in readiness for the court to reconvene (court instructions for all persons involved in a case): YQX 1508.16

suiyuanguo 隨緣過 (suilyualnguoh) To accept fate: WB 895.14

sun 损 (sun) Extremely, very (after verbs it functions like 殺 or 無): YQX 1060.18

sunbao 筍剥 (sunbao) To strip off (clothing): LZY 55.1. Also xuanbao 頸 ~, xianbao 萬 ~. See also xibao

suntiao 筍條 (suntiatho) Youthful person; years of youth, beauty, and vigor: YQX 1502.19

sunzhi 孫枝 (sunzhi) Sons and grandsons; descendants: HUJI III 17.6

sunzhi'jian 筍指箎 (sunzhiijian) See xunzhi'jian

Suo 'suo 些 (sooh) Pat. Syll. Used like 今: YQX 1099.3

suo 素 (sooo) 1. Must; necessary; should: YQX 353.2. 2. Tow rope for boats (See also dan 弹)

suobu 素逋 (soobu) To dun for a debt: MZJ 384.5

suo'chen 隨趁, ~ 起 (suochehnh) To see clearly: WB 264.18

suodaba 莎搭八 (suodaba) See suotaba

suofang 素放 (suofahng) See sufang

suofu 所伏 (suofuh) To subordinate, bring under control: YQX 935.10

suogou xunci 素垢尋疵 (suogouh xulnci) To make trouble for nothing: YQX 115.1

suohe 素合 (soohel) Absolutely must; also, absolutely necessary: YQX 945.2

sun
suohu taba 锁忽塌把～胡～八（suohu tabaa）See suotaba

suopo suopo 姿姿姿姿（suopol suopol）See posuo mosuo

suojiang 索强（suoojiang）1. To compete, contend 2. To intimidate: PPJ 87.1

suojiangru 索强如（suoojiangrul）Preferable to, better than: YQX 1204.12. Also suojiangsi ～似, shaqiangru 热～～, shaqiangsi 热～似, saqiangru 赛～～, shengqiangru 勝～～suojiangsi 索强似（suoojiangngsi）See suojiangru

suoshi 所事,～是（suoshih）Everything; anything; whatever thing or matter: YQX 5.14

suoshi 索是（suoshih）1. Truly; extremely (like 然是);: WB 503.5. 2. Certainly; also, must: YQX 535.9

suoshu 锁树（suoshuh）Cowardly act to avoid risk to one’s life (after Chen Yuanda)

suotaba 锁塔八（suotaba）Mong. Drunk: WB 42.2. Also suotaba ～搭～, suotuoba 锁陀八, suohu taba 镶胡塌～, 镶忽塌把

suotiao 唛调,～挑（suotiod）See tiaosuo

suotu 所图（suotul）See kuitu

suotuoba 锁陀八（suotuobla）See suotaba

suoxing 索性（suoxihng）1. Refreshing: YQX 240.11. 2. Straight to the point; clear-cut: PPJ 17.10

suozhuolao 睿嘕老（suozhuohlao）Pejorative for a foreigner: MCT 230.7

陈元达 who chained himself to a tree): YQX 6.9

suosong 唛送（suosong）To stir up mischief (= 嘿 or 惹): LZY 20.5

suosuan 所算（suosuahn）To scheme against; plot against; kill: YQX 851.18

suotaba 莎塔八（suotaba）Mong. Drunk: WB 42.2. Also suotaba ～搭～, suotuoba 锁陀八, suohu taba 鎖胡塌～, 鎖忽塌把

suotiao 唛调,～挑（suotiaol）See tiaosuo

suotu 所圖（suotul）See kuitu

suotuoba 锁陀八（suotuolba）See suotaba

suoxing 索性（suoxihng）1. Refreshing: YQX 240.11. 2. Straight to the point; clear-cut: PPJ 17.10

suozhuolao 睿嘕老（suozhuohlao）Pejorative for a foreigner: MCT 230.7
ta 它 (ta) 1. He, she, it (used like he): YQX 726.8. 2. Pat. Syll. (See also ta 他)

ta 他, 它 (ta) Pat. Syll. (i.e., 他個, 他這, 他那): WB 28.14

ta 跡 (ta) To wear slippers without backs, or with the backs trampled down: YQX 989.12

tabasi 塌八四 (tabasih) Inferior; clumsy; also, a quack: WB 428.18. Also zabasu 雅~速

tablao 塌veau (tablao) To lack nutrition; to decline in health for lack of food (horses): YQX 1727.12

tacha 跡查 (tahchal) To trample on; oppress; insult: YANG I 458.5

tachang 跡場 (tahchaang) To dance: ZXZY 13.2

tacuan 跴覑 (tahcuahn) To dance; perform: CLS 319.3

taduan xianjiao 跡斷線脚 (tahduan xiahnjiao) To break a contract; sever relations: WB 71.4

tafang 塌房 (tafelng) Warehouse: YQX 214.15

tafangshuo 他方說 (tafangshuo) See tafang yanyu

tafang yanyu 他方言語 (tafang yalnuu) Lies, insincere talk: DXX 104.4. Also tafangshuo ～說

tagang yu 噗掌步斗 (taghgang buhdoou) Dao. Ceremony of pacing the stars of the Big Dipper: MZJ 611.9

tagoushi 踏狗屎 (taghooshii) To cut in on a friend’s prostitute: YQX 1431.2

tagouwei 踏狗尾 (taghouweei) To practice extortion or blackmail: YQX 932.21. Also chuogouwei 啃～～

tagou 塔鼓 (tagu) Hand drum with a handle: ZXZY 187.4

talao 塔澳 (talao) Clumsy, inferior: FANGYAN 37

tamen 踏門 (tahmeln) To come calling: YQX 883.11

tanfang 他娘 (tanialng) See niang

taqu 吱曲 (taqu) To sing and dance: YQX 299.13

tasa 塌撒 (tasah) Inferior, of low quality: YRZJ 95.3

tashui 他誰 (tashui) Who? (ta is meaningless): YQX 1508.2

tata 踏踏 (tahtah) Sound of rapid footsteps: WB 56.2

tazhuma 踏竹馬 (tahzulmaa) See shanma

tai 太 (tail) See Yushitai 御史台

taibao 太保 (taibao) See taipu

taichangsi 太常寺 (taichalngsi) Chief of Rites at the imperial ancestral clan temple: THS 23.3

taidie 搦迭 (taidel) 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.

taihu[li] 大古裏 (taihuulii) See dagu[li]
taihai (tailhail) 擊孩, 胎孩, 台孩
See taike

taihou 壹候 (tailhouh) Your Honor (like taiduan ~ 端): SQX 128.3

taihui 胎諱 (tailhuih) Milk-name for a nursing baby: WB 817.6

taijian 壹讞, 台 (tailjianh) For Your Honor’s consideration (conventional opening in letter writing): WB 68.15. Also taizhao ~照

taiju 擊舉, 拾 (tailjuu) 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 合 (tailjun) Title of respect for elderly women in official position or for someone’s mother: YRZJ 113.10

taike 擊頜 (tailke) Lofty, imposing, impressive, dignified: DXX 67.14. Also taihai ~, ~ 台孩, 胎孩

taiping che[r] 太平車兒 (tailpingchingher) 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 擊撒 (taisa) To stiffen up: LU 615

taihuan 太山 (taishan) Honorable for a wife’s father (= 泰 ~): WB 39.12

taishe 擊 усл (tailshel) To raise: YQX 470.8

tai sheng 壹省 (tail sheeng) See Yushitai, sheng

taishi 太師 (taishih) Budd. Elderly learned monk; abbot: DXX 10.12

taishu-an 擊書案 (tailshuahn) To open the court for business (carry in the Magistrate’s desk): YQX 1515.1. See also zailiya renma ping-an.

tan 范 (tarn) Also pronounced dan

tanba 禀包 (taibaoh) See baotan

tanbei xizuiren 賓杯惜醉人 (tanbeixizuihlren) The alcoholic empathizes with the drunk: YQX 200.14

tanbo 弹剥 (taibo) See baotan

tancao 擊槽 (taincaol) Name for the pipa 琵琶: YQX 1705.9

tanchangchi 擊場吃 (tanchaangchi) To eat in a leisurely manner: YQX 38.18

tanhuang[chu] 贪荒處 (tanhuangchu) In haste; all of a sudden: YQX 645.6

tanjie 嘆嗟 (tahnjie) See tanxu

tankongxue 擊空계획 (tankongxue) To talk nonsense: YQX 662.11

tankou 擊口 (tankan) Man’s lips reddened with makeup (Tang dynasty custom): WB 200.9

tanlang 贪狼 (tanlalng) Vicious wolf (pursues prey relentlessly): MZJ 367.5
tanlang 檀郎 (taňnlalng) Darling (woman's term for a lover): MZJ 33.9

tansan 母 Connecting (taansan) See dansan

tanshiren 黏事人 (tanshireln) Spy: SHZ c66, c67. Also tanxiren ~ 细 ~; xitanren 细 ~
tantang daohuo 摆湯蹈火 (tantang daohhuoo) Intrepid (brave heat and walk through fire): THS 220.14

taxiren 黏細人 (tanshireln) See tan

tanxian 黏美 (tanxiahn) To praise, compliment: WB 871.6

tanxin 黏信 (tanxihn) Budd. 1. Religious faith 2. Devotee, almsgiver: YQX 1338.2. Also tanxue ~ 越

tanxu 哀呼 (tanxu) Alas!; also, to sigh: XST 305.5. Also tanjie ~ 嘆

tanyang 黏揚 (tanxihng) To proclaim; propagate: WB 931.17

tanyue 黏越 (tanxihueh) To flatter; spoon-feed with honey: YQX 237.7

tang 摘 (taang) To recline, lie down (= 躺): WB 313.4

tang 摘 (taang) To touch; come in contact: DXX 65.7. Also dang 蘸

tangcha 鐵叉 (taangcha) See dangcha

tangdui’li yang 糊堆裹養 (tangduiili yang) See sumi shiyang

tangfeng 摘風 (taangfeng) To brave wind; meet an enemy head on: WB 9.18. Also dangfeng 蘸 ~ 盜 ~
tanghouguan 堂官, ~ 後 ~ (tanghouguhan) Chief steward of a high official: YQX 1558.19

tangjin 唐巾 (taangjin) Scholar’s cap (modeled after one worn by a Tang em-

peror): YQX 1396.6. Also tangmao ~ 帽

tangmao 唐帽 (taomegnah) See tangjin

tangni 唐織, 織 (taangni) See tangyi

tangquün 唐裙 (taangquni) Woman’s skirt (Tang dynasty style): YQSC III 452

tangshi 堂食 (taangshi) Banquet, feast: WB 62.9

tangshi 糖食 (taangshi) To flatter; spoon-feed with honey: YQX 237.7

tangtou heshang 堂頭和尚 (taang-toul helsahng) Budd. Abbot of a monastery: DXX 10.10

tangyi 唐衣, ~ 衣 (taangyi) Armor (made of animal hides): DXX 36.3. Also tangni ~ 織 織


tao

taohua 桃花 (taolhua) Beautiful woman: YQX 144.17

taohuazhou 桃花粥 (taolhuazhou) Porridge made with peach blossoms (eaten in Loyang on the Festival of Cold Foods): THS 156.5

taohuitou 討頭 (taohuitoul) To watch for the chance to run away: YQX 283.15

taolikai fenyushai 桃李開風雨 (taoliki fengyuushai) Fig. Bloom of youth quickly fades (once the peach and pear bloom, the wind and rains begin: YQX 883.8

taomo 搶摸, 淪 (taomo) 1. To steal; pick someone’s pocket: PPJ 148.3. 2. To pet and paw (a woman): YQX 1261.15

taoshengzi 逃生子 (taoshezgli) To give birth secretly: YQX 101.17

taotao wuwu 陶陶兀兀 (taoltaol wuwuw) Drunk and carefree: CCYD 788.
Also wuwu taotao ~ ~ 淘 潦, wuwu tengteng ~ ~ 膀 腾, tengteng wuwu 膀腾 ~ ~

taotou 萝头 (taotoul) Halter, harness, bridle: YQX 527.9. Also taotang ~ 棺
taoxianqi 洞穴気 (taolxianqih) See xiantaoqi
taoxiang 套想 (taohxiahng) See taotou
taoxie 淘泻, ~ 潦, 陶泻 (taolxise) To pour out the feelings: DXX 12.13

-te

teh 冶 (teh) Also pronounced tui
te'de 特的, ~ 地 (tehedh) Unexpectedly: WB 13.4
tegui'li 特古裏, ~ 故, ~ 脸 (tehguu'lii) See dagui'li
.teleng leng[teng] 特楞楞脭 (teh-leng leingteling) Sound of beating wings: MZJ 123.3; flutter of cloth or paper: WB 269.4
temuhu 式目呼 (tehmuhu) Perverse; stupid: MZJ 190.13
.tete 特特 (tehteh) Pounding of the heart: YQX 1162.18
teteng 特脭 (tehtelng) To use up, exhaust: LU 200
teng

tengchan'r 藤繩兒 (telngchalnr) Hair ornament made of twisted gold or silver: WB 8.5
teng'de 脛的 (tehnde) Unexpected: YQX 1122.1
tengpai 簇牌 (telngpai) See pengpai
tengteng wuwu 膀騰 兀 兀 (tehnteling wuhuwhu) See taotao wuwu
tengxian 腾 映 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 (tiibal) To rescue, save: YQX 1122.10
tibi 題壁 (tibii) To earn a living selling poems or writings: YQX 103.17
tican 提參 (tican) To admit faults to a superior: HUII III 101.12
tichou tuchuai 剃抽禿梳 (tichou tuchuai) See .tichou tushua
tichou tushua 剃抽禿刷 (tichou tushua) To roll the eyes; look up and down, size up: YQX 642.8. Also .tishou tushua ~ 收 ~ ~, 踢 收 ~ ~, .tichou tuchuai ~ ~ ~ 揣, .tushua ~ ~ ~, yantushua 眼 ~ ~, .titou tushua ~ 透 ~ ~
tidang 替當 (tihdang) To substitute for; replace: YQX 756.6
tideng 剃燈 (tihdeng) To trim a lamp wick: YQX 1512.17
tideng 踢蹬 (tihdeng) To stroll about; ride around: YQX 218.2. See also titeng
tidiao 提調 (tildiao) To administer; oversee: WB 318.16
tidiaoguan 提調官 (tildiaohguan) Administrator in the Examination Bureau: MZJ 298.12
tiduo 提掇 (tiduol) 1. To aid, rescue: YQX 1029.8. 2. To mention: YQX 915.14
tifang 體訪 (tiifaang) To personally conduct an inquiry; investigate: YQX 1668.14
tihang 提航 (tihang) See tishan hanghai
tihe liaofeng 剃蝎撩蜂 (tihe liaofeng) Fig. To stir up trouble (pick out grubs and stir up bees): YQX 513.2

tilhout 提勸～吼 (tilhout) String puppet: YYCD 887

tiji 梯己, 體～(tijii) See tidshi

tiji 體己, 梯～(tijii) 1. Personally attached to, in the personal service of: SHZ c28. 2. Personally, in person: YQX 239.12. Also tiji 梯氣～

tijihua 体己話 (tijihuah) Confidential conversation: YQX 239.12. Also tijihua 梯氣～

tijiqian 體己錢 (tijiqian) Private savings: YQX 1440.10. Also tijiqian 梯氣～

tijiu 帶酒 (tijiu) Drunk, sotted: YQX 883.2

tikong 提控 (tikong) Local official during Yuan times in command of mounted archers: YQX 413.6

tilaoguan 提牢官 (tilaoguan) See tilao yayu

tilaoyayu 提牢押獄 (tilaoyayu) Prison guard, jailor: YQX 641.4. Also tilaooguan 提牢官～官

tili 提離 (tili) To raise up, pick up: LZY 148.9

.tiliang tuluan 別良秃樂 (tiliang tuluan) See .tili tuluan

tiling hehao 提鈴喝號 (tiling hehao) See hehao tiling

.tili tulian 別留圍幟 (tiliul tulian) See .tili tuluan

.tili tulu 別留禿魯, ~ 潘～, ~ 潘～緒 (tiliul tulu) See .tili tuluan, .yili wulu

.tili tuluan (tiliul tuluan) 別留禿園

timai 提賣 (timaih) To peddle on the street: MZJ 186.13

timu 題目 (timuh) A copy: YQX 204.14

.timu zhengming 題目正名 (timuh 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～(tiqii) See tiji

.tiqihua 梯氣話 (tiqihuah) See tijihua

.tiqizhian 梯氣錢 (tiqizhian) See tijiqian

.tiqiaoren 题橋人 (tiqiaoren) Brilliant poet (Sima Xiangru who inscribed a verse on a bridge pillar: “When next I cross this bridge it will be in a grand four-horse carriage”): YQX 95.1. Also tiquiaozhu 領柱, shengxianqiao 昇仙～

.Tiquiaozhu 領橋柱 (tiquiaozhu) See Tiquiaozhu

tirentou sishuai 提頭斬摔 (tirentoul sishuai) See yangrentou sishuai

tise 塗色 (tise) Beauty: LU 568

tishan hanghai 梯山航海 (tishan hanghai) To make a long journey: YQSC III 462. Also tishang ~ ~, hangti ~ ~

tisheng 提省 (tisheng) To alert; remind: YQX 1363.2

.tishou tushua 剃收禿刷, 踢～～ (tishou tushua) See .tichou tushua

tishu 别墅, 踢～ (tishu) Arching, raising (eyebrows): WB 78.6

titaitou 剃胎頭 (titaitoul) To give an infant its first haircut: YQX 1114.20
titan 體探（tiitahn）To seek personally: YQX 881.6

titeng 别騰. 踱（titeling）To ruin, spoil; squander; lay waste: YQX 136.19. Also tideng 踱蹬

titian 梯天（titian）To earn a degree: YFG 77.16

titian nongjing 踱天弄井（titian nohngjiing）To wreak havoc: YQX 217.12

titou' r 替頭（tihoutulr）Scapegoat; substitute for a criminal offender: WB 409.11

.titou tushua 別透透刷（titouh tu-shua）See .tichou tushua

titou zhiwei 提頭知尾（titoul zhiwei）Fig. Very smart and clever; perceptive: YQX 209.21. Also jiantou zhiwei 大頭知尾; daotou zhiwei 小頭知尾

.tituluan 剖透圈.～突（titualuarn）See tituanhuan

.titutu 踱透透（titutu）Sound of footsteps: MDT 256.3

tituanlan 剖透圈.～樂（titualuluan）Round and full (moon); bulging or wide open (eyes): YQX 1501.14. Also tituluan 踱透～突～

tituo 踱脫（tituo）1. To escape from bonds: XST 287.6. 2. To kick the bucket (escape life’s miseries): YYCD 996

tiwen 體問（tiwenh）To inquire, ask: YQX 936.17

tixishi 梯希事（tixishih）Personal matter: MZJ 315.5. Also tiji ～己; 體己, tieji 貼己

tixia 梯賜（tixial）Captain (military officer): SHZ c3

tixie liaofeng 別蠍蜂.～蟻（tixie liaofeng）See liaofeng tixie

tixin zaihou 提心在口（tixin zaihkoou）To be nervous, apprehensive (heart in the mouth): WB 301.14

.tixingsi 提刑司（tixilingsi）District Bureau of inspection and agricultural affairs: YQX 845.5

tixing suzheng lianfangshi 提刑蘇政廉訪使（tixiling suzhengleng lianfangshii）Provincial surveillance office: YQX 1511.19

tixuedao 提學道（tixuedao）Office in charge of students and education: CHUANQI 70.21

tiyang' r 體揚r（tilyahngr）Department, manner: YQX 796.4

tiyu chuanliu 捕魚穿柳（tilyul chuanliuan）Happy and carefree (carry fish home on a willow branch): YQX 646.3

tiyu youyun 捕雨悠雲（tihyu youyun）See youyun tiyu

tian 天（tiaan）To thrust out; jut out; stick up: YQX 583.9. Also chen 搽

tianban 天半（tianbahn）High: CHUANQI 123.1

tianbu 天步（tianbuh）Providence, the ways of Heaven: HUJI III 20.2

tiancang 天倉（tiancang）Forehead: WB 24.6

tianchengcheng 天澄澄（tianchelng-chelng）Clear skies: YQX 1269.6

tianchong 天衝（tianchong）Military wagon with a mounted ladder for scaling walls: MDT 216.14

tiandao 天道（tiandaoh）1. Weather: YQX 1515.3. 2. Season; time:YQX 244.9. 3. Providence; divine justice; the will of Heaven: YQX 1374.20

Tiandingshen 天丁神（tiandingsheln）Dao. Popular deity (one of the Liudingshen 六丁神): MZJ 704.14. See also Liudingshen

tianfang 添房（tianfalng）See tianzhuang
Tianfei 天妃 (tianfei) Water deity: MZJ 530.1

tiangang zhengfa 天罡正法 (tiangang zhehngfaa) 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

tianxiang 脍饌 (tianxiang) Lavish treatment with food and wine: DXX 74.1

tianxin zhengfa 天心正法 (tianxin zhehngfaa) Dao. “By the will of Heaven and the True Law” (charm or incantation to cure diseases or dispel evil): SHZ c3, c32. Also tiangang zhengfa ～罡～

tianxing 天刑 (tianxing) Physical defects (thought imposed by Heaven): YFG 31.2

tianxing 天行 (tianxing) Epidemic disease: YQX 441.3. Also shixing 時～, tianxing zhenghou ～～症候, dongxing zhenghou 凍～症候, dongtianxing zhenghou凍～症候, dongtianxing bingzheng 凍～症候, tianxing shiqi ～時氣

tianxing shiqi 天行時氣 (tianxing shiqih) See tianxing

tianxing zhenghou 天行症候 (tianxing zhenghouh) See tianxing

tianyan rezan 甜言熱贊 (tianyan rezahn) To pressure with sweet talk: YQX 1658.6

tianyang 天樣 (tianyang) Remote, vast, boundless (Heaven): WB 11.11

tianyuan fucou 天緣福耦 (tianyuan fulcouh) Heaven-destined marriage: YQX 25.10

tian’zhelian 脣着臉 (tian’zhelian) To be brazen; be thick-skinned: YQX 553.1

tianzhen 天真 (tianzhen) Heavenly immortals: MDT 149.10

tianzhuang 天莊 (tianzhuang) 1. To take a concubine: YQX 31.3. Also tianfang ～房 2. To put on makeup: YQX 1228.16

tiao 筚 (tiao) See beijiao[‘r]

tiao 跳 (tiao) To go in haste: CLS 242.1

tiaobaxi 挹把戲 (tiaobaxi) See tiaobaxi
tiaobaixi 跳 百 戏 (tiaolbaaixih) To perform acrobatics: YQX 1750.18. Also tiaobaxi～把～

tiaocha woci 挑茶斡刺 (tiaochaoh woctih) See tiaosan wosi

tiaochem 钝 錦 (tiaolchehn) Child, infant: WB 273.13


tiaochun liaozui 挑唇料嘴 (tiaoa-chulin liaozuih) See tiao chun liaozui

tiaoci 調 剽 (tiaolcich) To make trouble; cause a disturbance: YQX 114.3

tiaodong 調 動 (tiaaodohng) To wave: YQX 238.4


tiaodou 挑 闌.～退.調～ (tiaaodouh) 1. To entice; flirt with: DXX 86.12. 2. To challenge to battle; provoke a fight: WB 483.4. See also tuodou


tiaofa ~法 (tiaolfa) 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.～ 責.～泛.挑泛

tiaofan icht.～販.～泛.～泛 (tiaolfaahn) See tiaofa. Also diaokan


tiaofeng tieguai 調 風 貼 贊 (tiaol fung 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 唆 (tiaolhooong) To hoodwink, dupe: YQX 176.21


tiaojie 調 接 (tiaoljieh) To reprove, denounce: DXX 93.8. Also jietiao～～，詰～～頂


tiaokan 調 偉 (tiaolkahn) To ridicule, tease, make fun of; play tricks on: YYCD 778. Also diaokan掉～


tiaonao [niangdan]誘嬢 駕 (tiaol-naol niangdahn) 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 調 皮 (tiaolpil) To practice cunning: YQX 1336.14


tiaoqiang moquan 跳 墙 窺 圈 (tiaoh-qiang moquan) To act like a thief on the lam: YQX 868.6


tiaorang 調 廣 (tiaolrahng) To make compromises or concessions: WB 83.6


tiaosan wosi 調 三 幹 四，～～窩～ (tiaolsan wohsih) To stir up trouble; find fault: YQX 187.13. Also tiaocha woci挑茶～刺. woci tiaocha～刺挑茶, wanci tiaocha 刺刺挑茶


tiaoshudai 調 對 袋，～～帶 (tiaolshudaiah) To show off book learning: YQX 88.20


tiaosuo 調 嚴，調～ (tiaosuo) To stir up, incite, instigate; sow dissension: YQX 1596.12. Also suotiao～～，～調


tiaosuo 跳 索 (tiaosuoo) To walk a tightrope: CLS 232.8


tiaotaban 跳 腿 板 (tiaotabaan) To board a ship by the gangplank: YQX 1659.7


tiaota lunzha 跳 塔 瀏 籤，～～撞 (tiaotaa lunzhahl) Feats of daring; also, to perform such feats (leap from pagodas and twirl swords): YQX 844.6


tiaotian juedi 跳 天 獄 地 (tiaoh tian juedih) To run and jump around (rowdy behavior of children): YQX 341.11


tiaoxuxiao 跳 虎 孝 (tiaohuxiaoo) To dupe, hoodwink: YQX 1505.8


tiaoya lioachun 挑牙料唇 (tiaoyal lioachuhan) To be contentious and argumentative: YQX 920.7. Also tiaochun liaozui～唇～嘴


tiaoyao 岩 境, 退～ (tiaolyaool) High; steep; dangerous: MZJ 578.11


tiaoyuan 調 元 (tiaolyuahaln) To govern as prime minister: CSD 10.2
tie

tieba 鐵槓 (tieebah) Hand grip on a bow (ba = 弈): LZY 72.4

tiebo 鐵拨 (tiebo) Metal plectrum for the pipa 琵琶: CSD 61.2

tiecha 鐵查 (tiechal) See tiezhua

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 旦, which is easily confused with 后, so that 旦 and 貼旦 are terms for the same role. See also dan

tieguaiz Banking (tieguaiai) See tiaofeng

tieguo yujia 鐵裹榆枷 (tieguooyuljia) Iron-framed elmwood cangue: DXX 164.10

tiehe zhiduo 鐵褐直掇 (tiehezhiduo) Budd. Dark brown monk’s robe: DXX 39.9

tieji 貼己 (tieji) See tixishi

tiejianpan 鐵煎盤 (tiejianpan) Fig. A prostitute (iron skillet capable of great heat): YQX 1254.19

tiejing 貼淨 (tiejingh) Secondary comic-cum-villain role (male or female), a painted-face role type in Yuan dramas. See also jing

tiejunhuh 貼軍戶 (tiejunhuh) Draftee who buys his way out of military service: YQSC IV 444

tieliwen 鐵里溫帖 ~ (tieeliwen) Mong. Head: ZHU 334; MDT 229.11

tieluo 鐵落 (tieeluoh) Flask or bottle: YQX 1527.16

tiemal 貼馬兒 (tieeimaar) 1. Wind-chimes: YQX 13.2. Also tie’r ~, yuma’r

玉 ~ ~, yamma’r 賞 ~ ~ 2. Armored horse: YQX 1705.1. Also tieji ~ 的

tiemao’r 鐵茅兒 ~ 貓 ~ (tieemaalor) Iron hook used in firefighting: YQX 127.13

tiemianpi 鐵面皮 (tieeianphipil) Nickname: YQX 729.13

tie’r 恕兒 (tieer) See tie’z

tie’r 鐵兒 (tieeir) See tiema’r

tie’r 罪兒 (tieeir) See tie’r

tiesaozhou 鐵抄 帶 (tiesaaoozhou) Wrecker of family and fortune: YQX 876.1

Tieshizun 鐵世尊 (tieshihzun) Name for the Buddha: YCJ 48.10

tiesuo jiangchen 烏鎖江沉 (tiesuuoo jiangcheln) To be defeated in battle: MZJ 479.7

tiewodan 鐵臥軍 (tiewodan) Cold-hearted, hardened; also, fig. person of high principles (iron bed sheet): YQX 730.19

tiexiexie 鐵肩賔 (tieexiehxeige) See .dixiu dieixe

tieyin 鐵客 (tieyihn) See dianyin

tie’z 帖子 (tieez) 1. Note, letter: DXX 107.1. Also tie’r ~ 也. See also hui’z

會 ~ 2. Summons; arrest warrant: YQX 844.21

tiezhengzheng 鐵張張 (tieezhengzheng) Honest; staunch; strong: YQX 319.8

tiezhua 鐵槌 (tieezaoo) Metal club or baton: ZXZY 50.3. Also tiecha ~ 查

ting

ting 停, 樣 (ting) To lie stretched out (corpse): YQX 633.12

ting 樣 (tiing) 1. Stretched out stiff; dead:
ting

YQX 219.3. Variant: 停 2. To hold to rigidly: YQX 1381.4 3. To stiffen; thrust out (neck): YQX 114.5

ting 程 (ting) Leather belt: YQX 351.3.

tingchen 聽 沉 (tingcheln) To listen carefully: YQX 1152.4

tingchu 聽 除 (tingchul) To await appointment to a new position: MZJ 62.13

tingdang 停當 (tingdang) 1. Satisfactory, appropriate, suitable: WB 264.4. 2. In good order, shipshape; proper: YQX 50.14. 3. In good health, feeling fine: WB 280.13. 4. To see someone comfortably settled: YQSC III 493. Also dingdang 定 ~, didang ~

tingdian 聽 點 (tingdiaan) To await being summoned to court by name: YQX 1515.10

tingdu 麓 獨 (tingdul) Lonely; empty: WB 82.1

tingfen 停 分 (tingfen) Equally, evenly: YQX 366.8. Also tingting ~, piban tingfen 劇 半 ~, 足 半 ~

tinggao 亭 高 (tinggao) Shoreline: YQX 361.13

tinghun 停 婚 (tinghun) See tingqi

tingjiao 聽 教 (tingjiaoh) To meet face to face (to hear your teachings; always used with the negative): WB 62.6.

ting'ao 聽 老 (tingtao) Ears: YYCD 419. See also lao

tingmian zhengsu 停 眠 整 宿 (tingmian zhengsuh) To spend the night with prostitutes: YQX 1258.4

tingqi 停 妻 (tingqi) To divorce a wife; also, a divorced woman: WB 306.18. Also tinghun ~婚

tingta 停 塌 (tingtah) See tunta

tingtahu 停 塌 戶 (tingtahu) Household that hoards grain: SQX 145.8

tingting 停 停 (tingting) See tingfen

tingtou 停 頭 (tingtoul) To be on equal footing, be well-matched: DX 75.2

tingzhi 停 置 (tingzhih) To buy: YQX 1506.10

tong

tongbao 通 報 (tongbaoh) To announce, inform: YQX 1147.8

tongchacha 痛 察 察 (tohngchchal) See tongcheshe

tongdou' r jiaji 銅 斗 兒 家 計 (tohngdooor jiajih) See tongdou' r jia yuan

tongdou' r jiasi 銅 斗 兒 家 私 (tohngdooor jiasi) See tongdou' r jia yuan

tongdou' r jia yuan 銅 斗 兒 家 緣 (tohngdooor jia yuan) Household on solid financial foundation (uses measures of brass): YQX 1503.12. Also tongdou' r jiaji ~~~~計, tongdou' r jiasi ~~~

tongfang 通 房 (tohngfahng) Lady’s maid: YQX 261.19

tonggou' z 桶 勾 子 (toonggouz) Boxing maneuvre using the feet to knock someone down: LU 396

Tongjie 銅 街 (tohngjie) See Tong- tuomo

tongjue 痛 決 (tohngjuel) Severe punishment: WB 106.6

tongkou 口 (toongkoou) To agree; compromise: YQX 1107.20

tongluojiu 通 路 酒 (tohnglujiu) Party for a go-between the day she goes to the girl’s home to conclude the engagement: LU 411

tongman 統 鑄 (toongmahn) Big spender; also, flush with money: YQX 264.13

tongman 銅 鑄 (tohngmahn) Brass coinage
tongmoge 钢磨齿 (tolngmolgee) Fig.
A prostitute (brass handle on a millstone): YQX 1254.20. See also yun

tongmozi 痛莫支 (tohngmohzhi) To be in extreme distress: YANG I 410.8

tongnian 同年 (tongnian) Graduates of the same year: MZJ 300.14

tongqin 同钦 (tohngqin) To share the same lot: YQX 405.15

tongren 痛忍 (tohngreen) To regret deeply; deplore: YQX 637.15

tongshasha 痛煞煞 (tohngshasha) See tongshesheshe

tongshesheshe 同舍 (tohngsheh) Fellow classmate: YQX 584.19. Also tongtang 同堂

tongshensan 通神散 (tohngshensaan) Medicinal formula: WB 10.4. Also tongshengsan 通圣

tongshengsan 通圣散 (tohngshengsaan) See tongshensan

tongshu 通疏 (tohngshu) Discerning, wise: DXX 122.1

tongshun 通顺 (tohngshun) To obey, follow another’s wishes: YANG I 135.10

tongtai 通泰 (tohngtai) Wonderful, great: WB 300.12

tongtang 同堂 (tohngtaih) See tongtang .

tongtong 童童 (tohngtong) Sound of a drum: WB 44.12. Also tongdong 童童, fengfeng 滝滝, pengpeng 滝滝

Tongtuomo 铜驼陌 (tolngtuomoh) Most opulent street in old Loyang, playground of rich young men: YQX 1651.3. Also Tongjie 通街

tongwandou 钢碗豆 (tohngwandouli) Horny old man (frequents brothels); someone who never gives up: YQX 1432.7

tongyali 钢牙利 (tohngyalih) Metal ratchet on a crossbow that controls the tension: DXX 45.8

tongzhi 同知 (tohngzhi) County or district vice prefect: YQX 193.2

tou 投. 頭.敲 (tooul) 1. To take “hair of the dog” (to cure hangover; =敲): 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 —

Touched shuye'ra 頭愁樹葉兒 (tochoul shuyehr daa) See shuye'ra
dapotou
touci 頭 cites (toolci) Headache, throbbing head: YQX 252.2

touda 頭答, 競, 競 (toouldal) See tou
toudao 頭到, 投 (toouldah) See touzhi[de]
toudi 頭抵, 競 (touldii) 1. Enemy, opponent: DXX 38.3. 2. Well-matched (for marriage): LZY 102.5. Also toudui 頭對, ditouo 頭對, ditou 敵

toudui 頭對 (toulduih) See toudi

toufeng 頭風 (toouldeng) Scabs on the head: DXX 147.12

toufengchu 頭風處 (toouldengchuh) When things fall through: YQX 1259.17

tougao 投告 (toouldgo) To seek aid or support: DXX 48.10

touhan songnuan 偷寒送暖 (toouldhan sohnghnuan) See songnuan touhan
touhang 頭行 (tooolhahlng) Neck: WB 903.1

toujiaogai 頭角改 (toooljiaogai) Fig.
To pass the examinations (when a carp
turns into a dragon, the change begins with
the head): MZJ 302.5

toujingmo 236 tuhu

To steal a sweeping glance: YQX 898.12

toukou'r 頭口兒 (toukoour) Animal
(horses, oxen): YQX 47.8

tounaojiu 投腦酒(頭～～(toulnao
jiu) 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 win-
ner): YQX 346.10. 2. Cut in gambling
stakes

toushao 頭梢, ~梢 (toulshao) Hair
(the head): YQX 1120.2

toushi 投事 (toulshih) To look for
work: YQX 1280.2

toushou 投首 (toulshhou) To give one-
self up; confess: WB 303.17

tousuo 投梭 (toulsouo) To rebuff a
man's advances: DXX 145.5

touta 頭踏, ~踏 (toultaah) Insignia; para-
sol and banner bearers in the cortege of an
official: YQX 1717.6. Also touda ~, ~踏, ~達

toutingxiang 頭廳相, ~庭 (toul-
ingxiang) High official (equivalent of
prime minister): YQX 147.9

toutuo 投托 (toultoo) To seek aid or
support: LZY 3.10

toutuo 頭陀 (toultoo) See xiaoxing'zhe
and shi'zhe

touxian 投贓 (toulxian) To punish an
official by banishment to a remote post:
THS 24.5

touxiang 偷香 (toulxiang) See qieyu
touxiang

touxin 投心 (toulxin) Bridge of the nose:
YQX 645.6

touxiang 投香 (toulxiang) See qieyu
touxiang

touzu'r 頭緋兒 (toulzuhr) Cord or rib-
bon to bind the hair: DXX 67.12

touyang 投央 (toulyang) To beg, en-
treat: 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

touzhi'[de] 投至的, ~得 (toul-
zhide) By the time; until: YQX 378.21.
Also toudao ~到, 勵到

touzhi'shang 頭直上 (toulzhishang)
Overhead; atop the head: YQX 120.3

tu 徒 (tul) See tuliu chizhang

tu'de 竽的 (tude) Suddenly, without warn-
ing: YQX 389.6

tudiao 竽凗 (tudiaoo) Baldheaded prick!
(a monk): DXX 160.14

tudu 竽毒 (tuldul) Sorrows and calam-
ities (du = 病): YQX 1722.8
	
tuer 兔兒 (tuerl) Young, naive brothel
patron. Also tugao'r ~ 竽~

tugao'r 兔羔兒 (tuhgaor) See tuer

tugu 兔驢, 吐 (tuhguh) See tuhu

tugudui 土骨堆 (tuguddui) Round
mound of earth: YQX 1401.9

tuguzi 土骨子 (tuguzii) Butchers and
wine merchants (degrading professions):
YQX 957.21

tuhao 兔毫 (tuhhaol) See Zhongshan yu-
tuhao

tuhu 土户 (tuhuh) Gentry; official clas-
ses: YQX 864.12

tuhu 兔胡 (tuhbul) Jur. Belt on which
carved items in jade, gold, and bone were
suspended: YQX 901.15. Also tugu ~驢,
吐駝, yutuhu 竄~ ~, yutugu 竄~ 驢
tuji 稀少 (tuji) Capon: LU 497

tuia'z 吐架子 (tuia'z) Martial arts or acrobatic maneuver: WB 802.5. Also tumenhu ~ 鬥户

tuju 土居 (tuju) Local inhabitants: YQX 326.16

tuke tan'z 土刻滩子 (tuke tan'z) Impressions in the dirt (of struggle): YQX 585.20

tuku 土庫 (tuku) Tomb, grave: BKCD 218

tukui 囹廂 (tukui) See kultu

tulai 圓賴 (tulai) To engage in extortion or blackmail; incriminate falsely; deny knowing: YQX 669.17

tuliu chizhang 徙流笞杖 (tuliu chizhang) Punishments: penal servitude, banishment, caning with the light bamboo and the heavy bamboo: YQX 38.6

tulongji 堆龍技 (tulongji) 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 稀臘 (tulü) Bald ass! (Buddhist monk): WB 317.10

tulü dizhi haier 稀臘弟子孩兒 (tulü dizhi haier) Bald-ass whoreson! (Buddhist monk): WB 317.10

tulu 土魯 (tulu) Sound of saliva or phlegm rattling in the throat: YQX 395.4

tumao dabo 兔毛大伯 (tumao dabo) Name of a dance in the puppet theater (performer perhaps wore rabbit’s fur): YK 96.6

tumenhu 吐門戶 (tumenhu) See tuia'z

tumo 突摩 (tumo) See dumo

tumu'ba 土木八 (tumu'ba) Uygh. Cook: WB 921.15. See also 'ba

tupi 茶毗,~ 昆 (tupi) To cremate (usually monks): WB 959.19

tuping 土平 (tuping) To trample, destroy: WB 460.12

tushua 稀刷 (tushua) See tichou tushua

tusier 稀癰兒 (tusier) Baldy! (Buddhist monk): DXX 44.3

tusu 土蘇 (tusu) Plant used in winemaking: MZJ 308.11

tutan 塗炭 (tutan) Suffering of the masses: WB 549.15

tutie 土鐵 (tutie) Soft-shelled edible sea animal: LU 47

tutu chashi 稀土茶食 (tutu chashi) Mong. Food made of cooked wheat: WB 921.18. Also tutu mashi 吐吐麻~

tutu mashi 吐吐麻食 (tutu mashi) See tutu chashi

tuyinian 徒一年 (tuyinian) One year of hard labor: YQX 845.8

tuyu 土雨 (tuyu) Dust storm: DXX 36.2

tuzou wufei 走烏飛 (tuzou wufei) Fig. Fleetingness of time (the rabbit and crow live on the moon): MZJ 185.5

tuannong 通脹 (tuannong) See tuannuo


tuan 圓盤 (tuan) To guess, estimate; fathom: DXX 119.10. Also qingtuan 清~ (qingtuan erroneously 猜)

tuanbao 圓胞 (tuanbao) See caotuanpiao

tuanbiao 圓標 (tuanbiao) See caotuanpiao

tuanbo 圓剎 (tuanbo) See baotan

tuanlian[shi] 圓練使 (tuanlian[shi]) Regional military commander: LZY 72.4

tuanmao 圓茄 (tuanmao) See caotuanpiao

tuannong 圓弄,挾~ (tuannong) See tuannuo
tuannuo 圆扭 (tuannuoh) To complete a task; manage successfully: ZHU 275. Also tuannong～弄，挾弄
tuannuo 挟挾 (tuannuoh) To rub or stroke with the fingers: YYCD 405
tuanqi 圆妻 (tuannqil) To crowd around, press in on: WB 926.2
tuansha 挟沙，～散 (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. Also baoqi, xiuoujin

tuanshang 圆衫 (tuanshang) Outer robe worn by Jurchen and Mongol women in Yuan times (part of a woman’s trousseau): YQX 1665.2. See also baoqi, xiuoujin
tuanxiang nongfen 挟香弄粉 (tuanshang) To dally with women: YQX 1413.10

tui
tui! 吱 (tuih) Expresses contempt (like 哦): YQX 1514.21
tui 推 (tui) To use as pretext or excuse: YQX 842.10
tui 退 (tuih) To pluck (chickens, ducks): WB 417.11
tui 頭.腿.髄 (tui) 1. Penis 2. Used in vulgar curses (~ 證候 “my goddamned physical condition”; ~ 嘴臉 “your fucking face”): DXX 160.13. Also diao
tuicheng 推程 (tuicheng) To decline: YQX 1752.14
tuidi 推帝 (tuidi) See tuizu
tuijiao 懶焦.頭～ (tuijiao) Tumultuous scenes; quarreling and wrangling: WB 348.20
tuiju 推据 (tuiju) See tuizu
tuimian 推免 (tuimian) To refuse, shirk: LZY 10.6
tuimo 推磨 (tuimol) Fig. To cater to the whims of a prostitute (turn the grindstone); fetch and carry: YQX 1416.19
tuiqi 類氣 (tuiqih) To fall on bad luck; also, damn the luck!: YQX 887.4. See also tui
tuiren 忒恁 (tuirehn) Too much like this: MZJ 367.5
tuiren 類人 (tuirehn) Stupid prick!: YQX 1417.12. See also tui
tuisu 推速 (tuisu) To refuse, decline: PPJ 113.10
tuisuo 類唆 (tuisuoh) Devil’s advocate: YQX 1009.6
tuitiao 推調 (tuitiao) To make excuses: YQX 666.3
tuiting 腳 拳 (tuiting) Calf of the leg: WB 78.4
tuiwanghun 孰忘昏 (tuiwanghun) Too muddle-headed; too rattled: YQX 201.11
tuiwutu 孰無徒 (tuiwutu) Too shameless; too much a scoundrel: MZJ 319.8
tuixianxin 孰賢新 (tuixianxin) Too taken with something new (xian = new): YQX 201.10
tuiju 推阻 (tuizhu) To make excuses; refuse: XST 266.8. Also tuiju～拒, tuidi～抵
tuizhuan 推轉 (tuizhu) To hand over (for execution or punishment): YQX 643.7
tuizhu 推醉 (tuizhu) To make excuses; refuse: XST 266.8. Also tuizu～拒, tuidi～抵

tun
tun 吐.呿 (tun) Idiotic, silly, crazy: FANGYAN 14
tunquan 豚犬 (tunquan) My sons (humble): YQX 807.10
tunta 圆塲 (tunta) To store up, hoard: YQX 44.16. Also dunta 顿～, tingta 停～
tuntun’de 逃逃的 (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 脫白換綠 (tuobail huahnlilh) To graduate (exchange white clothes for green): WB 185.9

tuobo 脫剝 (tuobo) To strip naked: WB 804.5

tuobo zaju 脫剝雜劇 (tuobo zaljih) Martial arts dramas: WB 972.9

tuobu 摔步 (tuobuh) To cause someone troublesome effort or bother: LU 246

tuoda 托大, 摔~ 託~ (tuodah) To be careless, heedless, or negligent: ZXZY 51.6

tuodaqj 裁刀計 (tuodaqijh) To apply a deceptive or secret strategy: MZJ 50.3

tuode 脫的, 摔地 (tuode) Suddenly; rapidly: YQX 902.2

tuodidan 摔地膽 (tuodihdah) Fearless, undaunted (an epithet): WB 65.11

tuodihong 摔地紅 (tuodihholng) See tuodijin

tuodijin 摔地錦 (tuodijhin) Bridal skirt that trails the ground: YQX 983.10. Also tuodihong ~ 紅

tuodou 摔退, 佗~, 退~ 驢~ 駱~ (tuoduoh) 1. To entice, tempt; arouse: YQX 554.7. 2. To nag, worry, pester: YQX 7.21. 3. To egg on: WB 213.4. 4. To implicate, involve: YQX 521.6 5. To be disrespectful or irreverent: YQX 102.6. 6. To cause a scene: WB 895.5. 7. To tarry; waste time: CLS 253.2

tuodo 摔垛 (tuolduoh) Knapsack for traveling by camel: YQX 410.21

tuofan 摔翻~, 鏡 (tuofan) To take down or pin down (for a beating): WB 929.2

tuofeng 驢峰 (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 拖漢精 (tuohanhnjih) Husband-stealing vixen: WB 88.6

tuojie 脫解 (tuojjee) To undress (remove and untie): WB 297.15

tuojin 脫禁 (tuojijn) 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 托賴, 託~ (tuolaih) To rely on; entrust to: YANG 1792.6

tuoma yebu 拖麻拽布 (tuomal yehbuh) To wear coarse, plain mourning clothes: WB 813.19

tuomian 拖יט (tuomianh) Meat or fish-balls dipped in flour batter and deep-fat fried: YQX 1238.4

tuoming 脫命 (tuomihng) To be helped; rescued: DXX 163.12

tuomo 拖磨 (tuomol) To delay, put off; procrastinate: WB 4.10

tuopi 拖坯 (tuopi) To fill forms with clay to make large, unfired bricks: YCJS 304

tuopi 拖坯 (tuopi) Unfired roof tiles or bricks: YQX 301.21

tuopi guoji 拖皮裹劑 (tuopil 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 (tuoshshou) Easy (spitting on the hand): MZJ 292.14

tuoti 脫體 (tuotih) The whole of; also, the whole body: DXX 108.4

tuotuo 拖拖 (tuotuo) See tuotuo tuotuo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tuotuo tuotuo</th>
<th>240</th>
<th>tuoye</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tuotuo 拖 拖 拖 拖 (tuotuo tuoh-tuoh)</td>
<td>Careless, sloppy: WB 936.12. Also tuotuo 拖拖</td>
<td>tuoye 拖拽 (tuoyeh)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
wa 也 (wah) Also pronounced gu

wa 掏 (wa) To scoop up (= 捞), YQX 36.21

wabo lahai 瓦勃勃海, 瓦勃勃刺 (wabobal lahaai) See wabu lahai

wabu lahai 瓦勃勃海 (waubah lahaaii)

wacha 瓦查 (waachal) Fragments, smithereens (of an earthen tile or jar): YQX 1406.12

wachan 瓦罐 (waachahn) Earthen jar: LZY 120.8

waguan 瓦罐 (waaguahn) Begging bowl: YQX 1253.12

waguan buli jing’shangpo 井上破 (waaguahn buhlil jiingshangpoh)
 Prov. One cannot cheat destiny (it is at the well where the pot will be shattered; it is the swimmer that drowns, etc.): WB 79.1

wajie xingfei 瓦解星飛 (waajiee xingfei) To scatter, come apart (like tiles working loose and shooting stars): YQX 847.16

wala 瓦刺 (waalah) See waila[gu]

walagu 瓦拉姑 (waalaggu) See waila[gu]

walaguo 瓦拉国 (waalagguol) See waila[gu]

waliang 瓦糧 (waaliangh) See huawaliang

washe 瓦舍 (waasheh) See washi

washi 瓦市 (waashih) Entertainment district (housed theaters, taverns, teahouses, gambling dens, and brothels): YQX 410.12. Also waz

wasi 瓦肆 (waani) 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 waimo ~末 (supporting male role), waidan ~旦 (supporting female role), waigu ~孤 (supporting role for an actor playing an official), waijing ~淨 (supporting comic role): YQX 859.6

waicheng 外丞 (waiheleng) 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 (waiguh) See wai and gu

waijing 外淨 (waijihng) See wai and jing

waila[gu] 瓦剌骨, ~～姑, ~～賤, ~～辣, ~～ (wailahguil)

Mong. Bitch, slut; lewd woman: YQX 1503.17. Also wailahuo ~～, wailangu 瓦拉姑, wailaguo 瓦拉国, waihuo 瓦～, 瓦～, 瓦～, 瓦～: YQX 1503.17

wailahuo 瓦剌貨 (wailahhuo) See waila[gu]

wailala 瓦剌剌 (wailahlah) See .hualala

wailaqian 瓦刺錢 (wailahqlahn) Tainted or ill-gotten money: MZJ 289.5

wailangu 瓦爛骨 (wailangguu) 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 (waimoh) See wai and mo

waiqin neishu 外覷內疏 (waiqinh neishhu) Outwardly friendly but inwardly distant: WB 58.4

wai[sic]chan 瓦斿曬 (waishichaln) To worry, nag, pester; entangle needlessly: YQX 923.19
waixiang'r tongshu jiulicun 外相兒
通琉就裏村 (waixiangnr tongshu jiulicun) To look intelligent but act stupid: YQX 201.18
waizou baiche 歪嘴白扯 (waizou bai-chee) To talk irresponsibly: LU 300

wan

wanben 彎嘴, 當~頑~~奔 (wanben) To gallop forth; rush forth: WB 150.1
wanci tiaocha 剃刺挑茶 (wanci tiaochal) See tiaosan wosi
wangu yunxiao yiyumao 萬古雲霄一羽毛 Fig.: (wanghaiyu yunxiao yiyumao) Great and lasting fame: MZJ 536.9
wanbuhou 萬戶侯 (wanbuhou) Feudal lord enfeoffed with authority over lands of ten thousand households: WB 62.1
wanjiao'rfuqi 結角兒夫妻~ 拽~~ (wanjiaoorfuqi) Predestined to marry from childhood (when their hair was tied in tufts): YQX 1661.9. Also zongjiao’rfuqi總~~
wanjiao shuanghai 結角雙孩 (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 顚顚, 亂 (wanlu) Boorish; rude: YQX 673.18
wan'nei nazhengbing 瓶內拿蒸餅 (wanneih nazhengbiing) Fig. Easy (taking a steamed cake from a bowl): YQX 1289.2
wanquan 鎮頭, 鎮~ (wanquan) To curl up: YQX 105.10
wansan 丸散 (wansan) Medicinal remedy: YQX 1658.20
wanshi 硬石 (wanshi) Fig. Brothel patron (millstone): YQX 1254.20
wanti jiangjun 完體將軍 (wanti jiangjun) Fit-as-a-fiddle general (sartrical
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 顯誕兒 (wanxianr) 1. To be cheeky, coy, and naughty; play up to; put the make on: YQX 1258.1. 2. To long for desperately.
wanya 晚衙 (wanyla) 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 (wlang azhang) Tom, Dick, or Harry (like Zhang San 張三 or Li Si 李四): YQX 1379.6
wangbu 趕步 (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 祇律竿, wang'z ～子
wanghun 忘昏, ～魂 (wanghun) Forgetful, absent-minded: WB 96.21. Also hunwang 混～
wangkui 王魁 (wangkui) Someone untrustworthy or who fails to keep a promise (after Wang Kui, who betrayed Gui Ying 桂英): WB 88.3
wangliang 周兩 (wangliang) Child; children (liang = 俩; the term may derive from waliang 俩 in the Shanxi dialect): ZXZY 85.1
Wang Liu 王留 (wangliu) 1. Mischievous or tough village boy (sometimes erroneously zhiyu 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 Qiaoal) Legendary immortal: YQX 49.19

wangque 亡卻 (walngqueh) To die: LZY 57.1

Wang Shou 王首 (walng shouo) Tom, Dick, or Harry: YQX 1379.4

wangtiao 王條 (walngtiael) Law of the land: YQX 636.13

wang’tou 王頭 (wahngtou) Hope: YQX 368.11

Wangxiangtaei 王鄉台 (wa[hngxiangtail) Terrace in the netherworld (where one can view one’s home and family): YQX 1512.9

wangyuan yangjimu 王原養及木 (walngyualn yangjilmuh) Prov. The cure is worse than the disease (decimate a forest to retrieve a lost ape): MZJ 247.5

wang’z 王子 (wahngz) See wang[gan]

wei

wei 當 (weil) Waist; girth: DXX 102.7

weibabai 未拔白 (weihbalbail) Before dawn: YQX 644.17

weibian 韬備 (weibian) Fig. Books (the leather ties which bind bamboo slips or wood slips together): YCJ 3.7

weibu 韬布 (weibuh) Commoner’s clothing (leather belt and cotton robe): CHUANQI 31.10

weicuo 逺錯 (weicuoh) To mishandle (criminal case): YQX 1517.12

weifang 惩房 (weifalng) Bedroom: YQX 148.17

weifen’jian 微分間 (weifenjian) Sometimes, occasionally: YQX 144.1

weifu 委付 (weiifuh) To appoint, delegate, designate: YQX 1377.18

weigan 偎乾 (weigan) To dry with body heat: WB 29.2

weigan [jiu]shi 畏乾就溺, 偎〜〜 (weigan jiushii) Fig. To sacrifice comforts for the sake of one’s children: YQX 1114.15. Also huigan jiushi 回〜〜

weiguo 委果 (waeiguo) Really, indeed: WB 507.13

weijuju 委決 (weijiujl) See weilinlin

weijue 委決 (weijuel) To solve, resolve: MZJ 544.8

weike 鍵科 (weike) To rank high in a graduating class: MZJ 520.6

weilao 猥勞 (weilaol) Sorry to put you to the trouble (wei functions like nai 乃 or yu 于): WB 68.2

weili 委理 (weili) To serve as an official: YQX 1251.6

weilinlin 委凜凜 (weilinlin) Ferocious, fierce (See GHQ 69 n.45): WB 5.15. Also weijiujiu 畏鍵鍵

weilong’r 畏隆兒 (weilongr) To till the fields: YQX 1675.14

Weiniang 韬娘 (weinialng) Given name of the Tang courtesan Du Weiniang 杜韋娘: YQX 1713.1

weitou 畏頭 (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 (weihxiah) Personage, used after names of emperors, imperial concubines and princesses (= 一位): YQX 3.2

weiyang 未央 (weiyang) Ancient official title: WB 104.13

weiyu 未遇 (weiyuh) Unrewarded; unrecognized (talent or ability): DXX 3.14
weizu 避阻 (weizhu) To refuse, decline: YQX 87.4

weizuo 為做~作 (weizuo) 1. Activity; conduct, behavior: YQX 205.2. 2. To carry out (plans); cope with, deal with: YQSC III 549

wen

wen 閏 (wehn) 1. To pass judgement, sentence: YQX 1668.21. Also wenduan ~ 斷. 2. To issue an order; allow, permit: YQX 154.19. 3. No matter that; who cares that?: WB 978.9.

wen 握 (wehn) To kiss (= 吻): WB 300.9

wen 穩 (wehn) 1. To be patient, endure: YQX 202.3. Also yin 隰. 2. To keep something quiet or secret: DXX 120.14

wen 闢 (wehn) 1. To avail oneself of: DXX 103.4. 2. To speak out, express clearly: YQX 202.3. 3. To report to or inform a superior: YQX 44.4

wenbian 穩便 (wenbian) 1. Make yourself comfortable; be seated: YQX 85.18. 2. To be self-assured: DXX 40.10

wenchang 文場 (wenchang) Examination halls: MJZ 298.5

wenchou 閏仇 (wenchou) See chouwen

wen'dang 閏當 (wen'gang) 1. To question, interrogate: YQX 1381.10. 2. To ask about, inquire: WB 11.7. Also wendao ~ 道

wendao 閏道 (wen'gdao) See wen'dang

wen'de 縊地 (wende) Flushed: WB 8.13

wendeng qianlu 穩登前路 (wendeng qianlu) Go safely on your way (polite farewell to traveler): YQX 287.20. Also wendeng yunlu ~ 云 ~

wendeng yunlu 穩登雲路 (wendeng yunlu) See wendeng qianlu

wenduchi 雲都赤 (wenduchi) Mong. Imperial bodyguard in Yuan times: YQSC III 553. Also yunduchi 雲 ~, 云 ~, kuodunchi 鬆端 ~

wenduan 閏斷 (wenduan) See wen (1)

wenganqing 溫甘清 (wenganqing) Vanishing cream: YQX 153.3

Wengong jiajiao 文公家教 (wengong jiajiao) See Taigong jiajiao

wengu 溫顧 (wengu) To regard kindly; look after: ZXZY 51.13

wenjie'de 閏結了 (wenjie'de) Conclusively reviewed (court case considered closed): YQX 1512.6

wenken 閏肯 (wenken) To ask for confirmation: WB 82.14

wenli 閏理 (wenli) To investigate: YANG I 227.9

wenliang 溫涼,~良 (wenliang) Precious wine cup: YQX 280.7. Also wenliang yujia ~ 釵

wenliang yujia 溫涼玉釵 (wenliang yujia) See wenliang

wenmian 文面,闌 ~ (wenmian) To tattoo the face as punishment: LZY 62.4. Also miandiao jinyin ~, diaoci 雕刺

wenmingcai 閏名財 (wenmingcai) To send betrothal presents: LU 380

wenno xiushi 文魔秀士 (wenno xiushi) Pedantic literati: WB 278.19

wenniu'de 閏牛的 (wenniu'de) Blundering judge or prosecutor of a murder case (after a famous Han Prime Minister who ignored a murder but carefully investigated the lowing of an ox): YQX 644.7

wenpai 惟拍 (wenpai) Reliable, safe, secure: WB 98.3. Also wenpipi ~ 丕丕

wenpipi 惟丕丕 (wenpipi) See wenpai

wennian 文面,闌 ~ (wenmian) To be punished with banishment: YQX 1013.4

wenqin 閏親 (wenqin) To ask for one's hand in marriage: WB 134.2
wenqin 溫衾 (wenqin) To warm the mat for parents in winter (a model act of filial piety): YCJ 100.9. See also shanzhen

wenqing[qu] 溫情取 (wenqinglengqu) See qingqu

wenniu (wenqiu) 問侔 See chouwen

wen'qu 問取 (wenhquu) To ask, request: XST 301.11

wenshi 問事 (wenshih) Fig. Instrument of torture: YQX 1208.20

wenshi[lian] 問事 範 (wenshihlian) Screen lowered during interrogation: YQX 492.15

wentan 文談 (wenIntaln) Discussions among literati to display scholarly erudition: WB 23.4

wentian maigua 問天買卦 (wenhtian maiguahua) To ask Heaven to reveal destiny: LZY 155.8

wentiao文試 (wenIntaol) Civil service examinations: DXX 125.11

.wenwenwen 吻吻吻 (wenwenwen) See .wuwuwu

wenwen zhouzhou 媼媒周周 (wenwenzhouzhou) See wenzhouzhou

wenxiang ruanyu 溫香軟玉 (wenxiang ruanyu) Fig. Feminine beauty: HUJI II 79.16

wenxiu 穩秀 (wenxiuh) Prudent: WB 301.11. Also yinxiu 隱秀

Wenxuanwang 文宣王 (wenxuanwangli) Confucius: YQX 580.3

wenxun 問訊 (wenxuhn) Budd. Priest’s mode of greeting (hands clasped before the chest): YQX 838.5

wényin 紡錦 (wényin) Embroidered coverlet: DXX 150.6

wényuan 文鷺 (wényuan) Mandarin ducks (after their beautiful plumage): YCJ 91.1

wényuanke 文苑客 (wényuanke) Candidate for the imperial examinations: YQX 712.11

wenzao 闐早 (wenzaao) Bright and early: YANG I 478.7

wenzhouhou 文偷偷 (wenzhouhou) Elegant and refined: YQX 152.2. Also wenwen zhouzhou ~

weng

wengtouqing 滿頭清 (wengtouqing) Fine wine: YQX 240.8

wo

wo 浪 (woh) To flow; secrete (perspiration): DXX 110.9

wo 驢 (woh) Prize horse: WB 1.7

woban 窩伴 (wobahn) See wopan

wobianlian 窩鞭銬 (wobianlian) To lay down the whip and chain (weapons): WB 621.17

wocanmei 窩箄眉 (wocalnmeil) Shaggy eyebrows: WB 63.8

wucha 我嘆 (wocha) See za 自

woci tiaocha 幹刺挑茶 (wochih tiaoachal) See tiaosan wosi

wodan 窩單 (wodan) Bedding: WB 482.10

wodaowen 握刀紋 (wodaowen) Mark of a murderer (imprint of a dagger on the hand): YQX 267.10

wo'de 窩的 (wode) See wu'de

wo'debu 窩的不 (wodebuh) See wu'debu

woer 我兒 (woerl) My darling! (used for a lover): DXX 73.9

wofanyang 窩番羊 (wofanyaln) To slaughter a sheep (sha 犬 is taboo for happy occasions): YQX 1259.8

wogong 宙弓 (wogong) Concealed arrow operated by a tripwire: YQX 76.8

wo'hang 我行 (wohaling) See 'hang

wo'mei 我每 (woomei) See 'men 每
Woniucheng 阪牛城 (wohniucheleng)  
Popular name of Bianliang 汴梁 (Southern Song capital): YQX 722.7

wopan 窝盘 (wopan) To enjoy a secret love nest: YQX 937.5. Also kepan 宠 ~, woban 伴

wo'r 窝儿 (wor) Shortfall; debt; vacancy: YQX 1112.9

worang 窝穰, ~穰 (woraling) To make love: LZY 117.9. Also rangrang ~ ~, woban ~

wo'sha 我煞 (woasha) I: YQX 15.10.

wotangtuol zai jingjizhong 窝乱中 (wohtolngtuol zaih jingjilzhong) Sign of a decaying dynasty (bronze camels at palace gates overgrown with brambles): YFG 50.14

wotuo 窝塚 (wotuo) Spot, place: YQX 699.16

wotuoyin 窝同银 (wotuoyiln) Silver currency (issued by the Yuan government at exorbitantly high interest rates): YQX 1647.1

wu'f (wu) Part. Meaningless prefix, like 阿 in ashui 阿谁: DXX 38.13

wu'g (wu) 務儿 See jiwu[w'r]

wu 逐 (wu) To be hindered; also, be dissatisfied: CSD 41.6

wubabi 無巴背, ~壁, ~鼻 (wulbabi) See meihabi

wubabei 無把背 (wulbaabei) See meihabi

wubao 無要彈 (wulbaotan) See bao-tan

wubeiji 無碑記 (wulbeijih) Innumerable: YQSC III 579

wubosi 吳搜四 (wulbosih) See hunbushi

wuchang 務場 (wuhchaang) Tavern: YYCD 246

wucunji 無存漣 (wucunjih) See cunji

wudaoh 當代人 (wudao) I, me: LZY 143.6. Also wu'jia ~家, wunong ~僕, wupu ~僕

wudaohwen 當道文 (wudao) See Wuwenshi

wude 窝的, ~底, ~得 (wuhde) I. Demonstrative pronoun “this”; also, in this way, thusly (from an old Jurchen word adu 阿堵): DXX 130.2. 2. Pat. Syll. Meaningless before 那: YQX 720.19. Also a'de 阿, ~底, wo'de 窝, adu 阿堵

wu'de 窝的不, ~底, ~得 (wu'de) See wu'de

wu'debu 無得不 (wu'debuh) How can it help but?; would it not?: DXX 19.1. Also wo'debu 窝

wudiandao 无類倒 (wuliahndao) See meidian meidao

wudian wuda 無類無倒 (wuliahndao) See meidian meidao
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 無分曉 (wulfenxiaoo) To be inexperienced: WB 51.14

wufu 於伏 (wufu) To confess falsely under duress: YQX 1517.9

wuganjing 魔幹精 (wulganjihng) See bu-ganjing

Wugou 吳鉤 (wulgou) Sword forged in Wu: YQX 1172.1

wugui 五鬼 (wuugui) Five shortcomings: zhi 智, intelligence; xue 學, diligence for learning; wen 文, literary accomplishment; ming 命, fate; jiao 交, human relationships: YQX 1133.11

wuhoumen 侯門 (wuuhoulmeln) Houses of the aristocracy: MZJ 77.13

wuhua 物華 (wuuhua) Beautiful scenery: YQX 882.5

wuhuacong 花花骢 (wuuhuacong) Fine black and white horse: YQX 94.18. Also wuhuama ～馬

wuhuagao 五花狗 (wuuhuagao) Title of nobility imperially bestowed on wives of officers of the fifth rank and above: WB 319.5. Also Jinhuagao 金～～

wuhuama 五花馬 (wuuhuamaa) See wuhuacong

wuhuihuo 五花火 (wuuhuihuoh) Without response: WB 281.12

wuhun 五魂 (wuuhuhn) The five senses (as in taking leave of one's senses): WB 60.12

Wuji 巫姬 (wujii) Goddess of Mt. Wu巫山: DXX 110.11

wu'jia 吾家 (wuljia) See wu'dang

wu'jiao 吾交 (wuljiao) Five factors in achieving military victory: yinjian 因間, local villagers; neijian 内間, officials; fan- jian 反間, the enemy; sijian 死間, disinformation and rumor; shengjian 生間, good reconnaissance: WB 629.10

wujiao 踏脚 (wujiiaoo) To sleep with (to warm the feet): YQX 887.3

wujiu 無酒 (wuljiuu) Sober: WB 758.21

Wukui 五奎 (wuukul) Gods of the Six Stars (not five) in the fifteenth constellation (which has a total of sixteen stars): YFG 79.5

'wula 巫剌 (wulah) 1. Suff. Adjectival, used with 軟, 熱, 乾, etc.: YQX 1711.15. Also 'hula 忽～, 忽喇 2. Pat.Syll. Like hey-ho!: YQSC III 596. See also 'wulang, wula[xue]

wulachi 吳車 (wuucha) Mong. Carriage driver; a groom: YQSC III 600. Also halachi 哈～, adu wuchi 阿堵～～

wulahai 吳海 (wuulahai) See hulahai

wula[xue] 巫剌靴, ～靴～靴 (wulaxuel) Mong. Variety of moccasin worn in Jilin 吉林, filled with wula grass for warmth: YQX 866.17

wulecai 快了采, 詭～～ (wuhlecaai) To fall on bad luck: MZJ 247.11

wuli sanzhang 吳李三張 (wulii sanzhang) Five Lis and Three Zhangs (famous ink makers in Song times): YQX 614.7

'wuliang 巫良 (wulialng) Pat. Syll. Like hey-ho!: YQX 1727.3. See also'wula

wuliang! 巫良 (wulialng) Alas! (like aya! 啊呀!): YQX 718.19

wuliangdou 吳伶斗 (wulialngdoou) See meiliangtong

wuliangtong 吳伶桶 (wulialngtoong) See meiliangtong

wulie 五裂 (wuulieh) To tear apart a body by tying it to five different wagons: WB 57.12

wulie budie 五裂火 (wuulieh buhdie) Mong. No good, useless: YQSC III 589

wulie miedie 五裂蔑迭 (wuulieh 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-qih) Aura of fame and wealth (after the families who lived lived near the Han imperial tombs): YQX 644.8
Wuling huadong 武陵花洞 (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 阮肇 met fairy maidens while picking herbs (sometimes confused with the Peach Blossom Fount by the poet Tao Yuanming): MZJ 508.12. Also Wulingyuan～源,～源. Wuling huadong～花洞
Wulingyuan 武陵源,～源 (wulingyuan) See wulingxi
wuliu 吾流 (wuliul) Our generation: MDT 248.1. Also wuzhuliul 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 烏龍尾鋼棒 (wulongwei gangchuaN) Black dragon-tailed iron club: WB 274.19
wulu miedie 兀禄箇迭 (wuluhluh miedie) See wuliu miedie
wuluzi 無路子 (wuluzu) Wastrel; vagrant; ne'er-do-well: YQX 656.17
wumao dachong 無毛大蟲 (wumao dachholong) Deceptively harmless-looking evil or dangerous thing: WB 381.17
wumei jinglu 無梅徑路 (wumei jingluh) Route to an official career is difficult without a patron: MZJ 311.15
wumenxia 無門下 (wumenxia) To be without connections or pull: YQX 844.6
wumingye 無明夜～名～ (wumingye) Continually; night and day: WB 9.17
wuna 兀那 (wunah) Demonstrative pronoun "this" or "that" in the accusative mood (wu serves to emphasize): YQX 338.13
wunan 吳南 (wuunaln) Lands south of the capital: Jiangnan 江南, Hunan 湖南, Lingnan 岭南, Hainan 海南, and Yunnan 雲南: YQX 853.9
wunianzhi 無撫指 (wunianzhi) In no time at all (a finger snap): WB 838.4
wuniu jianyue 吳牛見月 (wuniu jianyue) Fig. Ignorance; inexperience (water buffalo mistaking the moon for the rising sun): MZJ 254.6
wunong 吳奴 (wunong) See wu'dang
wunu 兀奴 (wunul) Fig. 1. Five fingers: MZJ 341.1. 2. Proprietor or male servant in a brothel (variant: 吳奴): YQX 1326.1.
wupen 吳盆 (wupen) Shiny earthen basin fired with a black glaze: WB 801.19
wupu 吳僕 (wupu) See wu'dang
wuqixie 無氣械 (wuqixie) Without rest: WB 111.18
wuqiaxian 無氣械 (wuqiaxian) Not the tiniest bit: YQX 16.11
wuqingbang 無情棒 (wuqingbang) Club used without mercy (in prisons): YQX 641.1. Also wuqinggun～棍
wuqinggun 無情棍 (wuqinggun) See wuqingbang
Wuqueqiao 烏鹊橋 (wuqueqiao) Fig. The Milky Way ("the crow and magpie bridge" a sky bridge built by crows and magpies to enable the Oxherd and Weaving Maid to meet each year): MDT 271.7
wuran 兀然 (wuran) Still, even: DXX 91.14
wuran'de 愣然的 (wuernalde) Inadvertently: LZY 11.2
wusansi 無三思 (wusansi) See meisansi
wushang 無傷 (wushang) It doesn’t matter: YQX 1665.5
wu’shang zhanwu  屋上瞑鳥 (wu-shahng zhanwu) In times of disorder, people shelter wherever they can (crows alighting cannot tell a good roof from a bad one): MZJ 528.7

wushengshi 無聲詩 (wushengshili) Pair of matched hanging scrolls: YYCD 126

wushi 烏十 (wushil) “Raven ten” (dice roll of 2, 3, 5): YQX 150.15

wushi 物事 (wushih) See cunshiwu

wushichu 無足處 (~事) (wulshichuh) See meishichu

wushihen 無事~ (wulshihheen) See meishihen

wushisan can 五十三參 (wushishisan can) Budd. Fifty-three wise men: YCJ 41.6

wushui 兀誰 (wulshuih) See yishui

wusi’zhi shen 五祀之神 (wusihzhisheln) Five household gods: gods of the gate, the well, the door, the hearth, and the inner rooms: MZJ 543.12

wutaqiao 假抬橋 (wuhtaqiaol) Fig. To put on an act; act pretentious: YQX 152.5

Wutai 烏台 (wutai) Nickname for the Censorate (Yushitai 御史台) in Ming times: YQX 1168.2

wutuo 勿頭 (wuhtoul) Excuse; pretext: MZJ 39.7

wutouchong 烏頭蟲 (wuhtouchong) Poisonous insect: MZJ 265.6

Wutou Chuwai 吳頭楚尾 (wutou chuwwei) Region of Yuzhang 豫章 at the crossroads of Jiangxi, Jiangsu, and Hubei provinces: YFG 10.5

wutouzui 無頭罪 (wuhtoulzuih) Crime of murder: WB 138.18

wu’tu 無徒 (wultul) Shiftless vagrant, a no-good (originally a person without a profession): YQX 205.1

Wuwenshen 五瘟神 (wuwenshelnn) See Wuwenshi

Wuwenshi 五瘟使 (wuwenshihii) God of pestilence and plague: WB 287.11. Also Wuwenben ～神, Wudaowen ～道～

wuwu taotao 兀兀淘淘 (wuwhuh taotao) See taotao wuwu

wuwu tengteng 兀兀騰騰 (wuwhuh tengteng) See taotao wuwu

wu[wu] tu[tu] 兀兀秃秃 (wuwhuh tutu) Tepid, lukewarm: YQX 1728.4

wuwu taiai 屋 overturn (wuwutaiai) When in love, affection extends even to crows on the roof (variation on aiwu jiwu 愛屋及鳥): HUII III 101.1

wuwuwu 勿勿勿, 吻吻吻 (wuwhuhwhuh) 1. Brr! sound made when shivering with cold: YQX 217.21, 1590.16. 2. Sound of a chuckle (uttered in anticipation of winning a woman’s affections): YQX 1665.10. Also wenwenwen 吻吻吻 (mistaken as wuwuwu)

WuXian 巫咸 (wu xialn) Doctor-magician of ancient times: MZJ 531.5

wuxie gelou 舞榭歌樓 (wuuxieh geloul) Brothel district: YQX 197.18

wuxing 五行 (wuuxilng) Destiny, fortune (the Five Phases 火, 木, 金, 水, and 土 which are aligned with the eight characters that mark the time of birth, used in casting fortunes): XST 261.1

wuxiuiwai 無休外 (wuuxiuiwaih) Don’t stand on ceremony: DXX 67.11

wuxuejiu 舞榭歌樓 (wuuxuejiu) See cun-xuejiu

wuyanjii 五眼鶴, 怯～ (wuuuyanjii) Rooster trained for cockfighting; a rapacious bird: YQX 561.1

Wu Yang 巫陽 (wu yang) Divination master of ancient times: MZJ 368.8
wu̍e 五夜 (wu̍e̍h) Fifth-watch drum (3:00-5:00 a.m.): DXX 112.8
wu̍i 無 止 (wu̍i̍h) Without end, everlasting: DXX 145.3
wu̍i̍shih 無一時，～移～ (wu̍i̍shih) See buyishi
Wu[i]xiang 黑衣巷 (wu[i]xiang) Black Clothes Lane (residential street of the nobility in Nanjing during the Jin dynasty): THS 265.8
wu̍i̍ zidih 烏 衣 子 弟 (wu̍i̍ zidih) Sons of noble families: THS 111.9. See also Wu[i]xiang
wu'z 兀 子 (wu̍z) Small stool: SHZ c24
wu̍a 啞 哑 (wu̍a) To lick; suck: DXX 110.3. Also wuzuo～
Wuzangshen 五 腎 神 (wu̍zangshen) God of the five viscera (governs hunger and desire): DXX 66.8
wuzhe dahui 無 造 大 會 (wuzhe dahui) Budd. Ecumenical participation in the Great Assembly: YQX 129.18
wuzhesuan 無 枚 算 (wuzhesuan) Innumerable: LU 444
wuzhengshih 無 正 事 (wuzhengshih) Lacking good judgment, knowledge, or experience: YCJS 413. Also meizhengshih

[Wu]zhiqi 無 支 祁 (wu̍zh'iq) 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 林 柳 (wu̍zhuiliu) See wu̍liu
wuzhunsheng 無 足 聲 (wu̍zhuunsheng) Lacking evidence: YYCD 128
wu̍i 無 (wu̍i) 1. Still; even: YQX 8.21. 2. Continually, persistently: YQSC III 593. Also guzí 古～，骨 子，故～，shangwuzi 尚～，上～，尚～，shangwuci 尚～刺，shangguzi 尚古～，上古～，尚古子，尚故～，xiangwuzi 尚～
wuzibe 黑 字 碑 (wu̍zibe) Cruel, crude, and illiterate high official who practices deceit: WB 414.13
wu̍i̍ kongping 無 字 空 瓶 (wu̍i̍ kongping) Useless thing (empty medicine bottle without a label): YQX 217.17
wu̍zu qizhen 五 祖 七 真 (wu̍zu̍ qizhen) All the various gods and spirits: YQX 1323.14
wuzuo 啞 哑 (wuzuo) See wu̍a 啞 哑
xi

xi 跖 (xii) To tread, step: WB 74.7
xibao 洗 刷 (xibao) To undress: YQX 252.19. See also sunbao
xibing 洗兵 (xibing) See bingxi
xibude 剃不得 (xibudel) See bujie
.xica 西腊 (?xica) See xisa
.xicha 稀腊, 希, 希差, 希差, 也 (xichah) Amazing; unusual: YQX 844.10. Also xizha 希, 楣
.xichi 後 (xichih) See xihai
.xidiu 荷地 (xide) See xidiu
.xidiu hudu 隔眺胡都 (xiduohulu) 1. To encounter unexpected pleasure; be overjoyed: YQX 1582.18. 2. Groggy sensation on first awakening: YQSC IV 4. Also .xidiu hulu 真去〜突
.xidiu hulu 真去胡突 (xiduhulu)  See .xidiu hudu
.xidou 夕聞 (xidouh) See daidou
.xidudu 喜都都 (xidudu) Pleased: YQX 321.14
.xier[nui] 洗兒會 (xiérhuì) Custom of bathing a newborn on the third day: YQX 349.14. Also xisan 〜三
.xifu 母婦 (xifu) Mistress of the house: WB 87.20
.xiji 蜜蜂 (xiji) Tiny flying insects: YQX 728.11
.xijiangpu 洗買鋪 (xijiangpuh) A laundry: YQX 399.11
.xijuan chuantai 席捲掉 (xijuan chuantail) To roll a corpse in a mat and carry it suspended on a pole: YQX 644.18
.xilala 晕喇喇 (xilalah) Sound of wind at a paper window: MDT 151.9
.xilala 稀喇喇 (xilalah) Spare; sparse; scarce; cramped: YQX 111.1
.xili dahong 吸利打哄, 希里〜, 稀里〜 (xilih dahong) To fool around; loaf: YQX 764.13
.xili hula 吸里忽喇 (xilih hula) Sound of wind: YQX 106.2. See also .shiliu shula.
.xili huola 吸力割喇 (xilih huolah) Sound of thumbing book pages: YQSC IV 3. Also .xili huolu 稀里〜落. See also .xiliu hela 希留合～
.xili huolu 稀里割喇 (xilihuolu) See .xiliu huola
.xiliili 吸力力 (xilili) Crash of thunder and lightning: YQX 310.1. Also .xiliili 赤力力, 赤力力
.xiliele 浙凖利ie (xiliei) See .xilingling
.xilinlin 吸淋淋 (xilinlin) See .chilili
.Xiling 西陵 (xiling) Ancient state which produced a bride for the Yellow Emperor: MZJ 514.14
.xilingling 浙零零, 昔〜 (xilingling) Sound of rain, snow, or wind: MZJ 67.2. Also .xilielin 浙列利xili ling 昔留昔〜留〜, xili xiling 昔留〜留, xili xili 淋〜淋, xili xiling 淋〜淋
.xiling xili 流零流 (xiliuling) See .xilingling
.xiliu 吸留, 〜噻 (xiliul) To laugh: YYCD 316
.xiliu hela 希留合喇 (xiliu hella) Flimsy or tender quality: YQX 107.1. See also .xiliu hula
.xiliu hula 吸溜忽喇 (xiliuhuolah) See .shiliu shula
.xiliu jiliao 希留急了 (xiliu jiliul) Sound of wind, rain, or the creak of trees: YQX 1369.21
xiliu shula 吸溜疏刺 (xiliul shulah) See xiliu shula
xiliu xilie 滑溜滑冽 (xiliul xilieh) See xilingling
xiliu xiling 昔留昔零, 渌～ 渌～ (xiliul xiling) See xilingling
Xiliuying 细柳营 (xihuuyuling) Military outpost in Han times (NW of Xianyang, 西 安). A place under strict military rule: YQX 983.21
xiluo 洗锣 (xihuol) See siluo
xiluo 侯落, 靈～, 後～, 噪～ (xiluo) 1. To tease, taunt: YQX 410.3. 2. To forsake, abandon: YQX 1165.15
xima 畏馬 (ximaa) See shanma
ximi ganchai buloufan 熟米乾柴不漏房 (ximi gancha buhouthalang) Fig. To be rich and privileged (fine rice, dry firewood, and a sound roof): ZHU 226
xinian 戏面 (xihmiahn) Mask: YYCD 368
xiniaoiai 細袅袅 (xhihiaiaiiao) Slender and graceful: YQX 1469.18
xiqia 喜恰, ～洽, ～呷 (xiqiaih) Happy, delighted, pleased: YQX 801.8
xiquan 鄉拳 (xiquan) See changqian
xiqiao 瑛瓊 (xiqiao) Extraordinary; starting: YQX 633.5
xiqiao 瑀瓊 (xiqiao) To walk on stilts: LU 667
xirang hunong 希壤忽濃 (xihuang hunong) See qiuin hunong
xisa 息聲 浮～ (xilah) Slight sound or noise: YQX 111.2. Also xisu ~ 噪, xica 细码, xisi sasa ~ ~ ~
xisasa 稀撒 (xihsaasa) Thin, fine: WB 339.9
xisan 洗三 (xisan) See xier(hul)
[xishen 喜神 (xiisheln) Portrait, likeness: YQX 1599.9
xishou xihai 喜收喜和 (xihuoh xihel) Sound of stirring a pot of millet: YQX 792.5
xisuan 细酸 (xihsuan) Young scholar role-type in Song variety shows, Jin dynasty yuenn, and Yuan music dramas: YANG II 176.1
xisuo 息索 (xisuoo) See xisa
xisuomian 细素面 (xihuooomiahn) Variety of vermicelli: YQX 1208.18
xitanren 細探入 (xihtahnreln) See tanshiren
xiwen 戏文 (xihwenh) Southern-style variety shows and music dramas of the Song and Yuan dynasties
xixi 複複 (xixil) Successive waves, wave after wave (of fragrance): DXX 144.10
.xi[xi]de 嘻嘻地 (xixide) Sound of laughter: DXX 106.13. Also xi'de 嘻嘻地 吸～, 吸的
xixi sasa 息息斯斯 (xilxihahasah) See xisa
xixiezhou 稀解粥 (xihjiezhou) See luo-xiezhou
xixing 希行, 稀～ (xixiling) You visit so seldom: XST 287.2
xixing 疑僖、希幸, 後～, 後僖, 希～, 稀幸 (xixihng) 1. To be frustrated; fret, worry: WB 268.20. 2. To be perplexed, baffled: WB 942.13. Also 希幸, 後～ 3. To play tricks, tease, humbug, hoodwink: DXX 93.13. See also jihieng, heng
Xi Xuan 羲軒 (xixuan) Ancient emperors Fuxi and Xuanyuan: WB 322.14
xiyama 戏马 (xihyamal) Sly, cunning, treacherous person: HUJI III 14.2
xiyu 係狱 (xihyuh) To be confined in prison (x～ associate): YQX 636.16
xiyue 细月 (xihyueh) String music: YQX 1720.10
xiz 喜子, 稀～ (xiz) See xizhu
xizha 稀乍, 稀 (xizhah) See xicha
xizhu 喜蛛 (xizuul) Spider (lucky omen): WB 313.9. Also xiz～ 子. See also lingque, denghua
xiawei 喜 改 改 (xiizizi) Elated, overjoyed: MZJ 275.12

xia 下 (xiah) To stop for the night: WB 260.14
xia 下 (xial) To put on shackles, fetters: SHZ c30; CCYD 383
xia! 哎 (xia) 1. Final (used like 哑 or 哎): DXX 86.10. 2. Ah!: YQX 37.1
xia 給 (xia) See xiaqu
xia undue 下 不 得, ~ ~ 的 (xiahubdel) Cannot do; cannot endure: YANG I 141.9
xiachang' tou 下 場 頭 (xiachaangtou) Result; consequence: YQX 1503.14
xiaichun 匙 弥, ~ 床, 抑 ~ (xiaichun) Torture rack on which prisoners were tied down with rope: YQX 641.3
xiaici hai'r'men 下次 孩 兒 們, ~ ~ ~ 每 (xiaichih hai'rmen) See xiai xiao 'de'men
xiai xiao'de'men 下次 小的 們, ~ ~ ~ 每 (xiaichih xiaodemen) Menials, servants: YQX 411.21. Also xiai hai'r'men ~ ~ 孩 兒 ~, ~ ~ 孩 兒 每
xiai'de 下 得, ~ 的, 唧 ~ (xiaide) 1. To bear up: DXX 102.8. 2. To have the heart to, be hardhearted enough to: YQX 1500.6
xiaiduan 下 斷 (xiaiduan) To hand down a legal decision: YQX 205.13. See also duanchu 断 出
xiaifeng 下 風 (xiaifeng) Subordinates: MDT 165.6
xiaigai 坐 莓 (xiaigai) Coffin lid: YQX 127.2
xiaihai 下 食 (xiaihai) Chin: YQX 200.20
xiaihan tiaoqu 晚 漫 漂 汜 (xiaihahn tioqu) Ignorant man leaping a ditch: lead line of a xiehouyu 歆 後 言 whose punch line is 只 看 前 面 “keeps his eyes on the opposite bank,” a pun on 只 看 銀 面 “it’s the money that counts”: YQX 264.10
xiaihun fanxiong 牽 虎 樓 熊 (xiaihuufanxiong) Fig. Dangerous men in your employ (caged tigers and bears): LIDAI II 866.6
Xiahuntai 訝 塾 (xiaihuntail) Budd. Terrace of Terrified Souls, the court of Hell where earthly life is evaluated: YQX 1529.4. Also Xiehuntai 欣 ~ ~, Shehuntai 拖 ~ ~
xiahuo 下 火 (xiahuoo) Budd. To light a funeral pyre: WB 959.17
xaijia 下 架 (xaijia) To redeem a pawned article (reclaim it from the rack): YQX 1597.20
xiajiu 下 酒 (xiajiuu) See anjiu
xiaju 猜 骑 (xiaju) See xiaqiu
xiake 猜客 (xiake) Frequenter of brothels: YYCD 543
xiahuo 下 侯 (xiahuo) Budd. To light a funeral pyre: WB 959.17
xiai xiao'de'men (xiai xiao'demen) See xiaqu
xiajia 下 架 (xiajia) To redeem a pawned article (reclaim it from the rack): YQX 1597.20
xiajujiu (xiajujiu) See anjiu
xiajia 猜 骑 (xiajia) See xiaqiu
xiaama 下 馬 (xiaama) To arrive at an official post and take up duties: WB 25.15
xiaqiaohu 下 銀 篓 (xiaqiaohu) See xiaoqiaoju
xiaqiaojue 下 銀 篓, ~ ~ 擇 (xiaqiaojuel) 1. To attack with picks and spades: WB 308.20. 2. To malign; lay a trap for: YQX 1416.12. Also xiaqiaohu ~ ~ 銀, paqiaojue 排 ~ ~
xiaqin 下 亲 (xiaqin) To send betrothal presents: YQX 1167.6
xiaqing 下 情 (xiaqing) To be submissive; also, soft-spoken: WB 100.18
xiaqiu 猜 骑 (xiaqiu) Shriveled shrimp!: WB 321.3. Also xia 鰽, xiaju 猜 骑
xiaqiaohu 下 銀 篯 (xiaqiaohu) See xiaoqiaoju
xiaqiaojue 下 銀 篯, ~ ~ 擇 (xiaqiaojuel) 1. To attack with picks and spades: WB 308.20. 2. To malign; lay a trap for: YQX 1416.12. Also xiaqiaohu ~ ~ 銀, paqiaojue 排 ~ ~
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xiaqiu 猜 骑 (xiaqiu) Shriveled shrimp!: WB 321.3. Also xia 鰽, xiaju 猜 骑
xiaoshao 下 湘, ~ 湘 (xiaoshao) 1. Result, conclusion, outcome: DXX 15.4. 2. Home, refuge: YQX 194.4
xiashao 下 湘, ~ 湘 (xiaoshao) 1. Result, conclusion, outcome: DXX 15.4. 2. Home, refuge: YQX 194.4
xiatian 下 天 (xiatian) Scar: MZJ 355.9
xiawei 下 周 (xiajwei) To seclude oneself for uninterrupted study: YFG 136.4
**xian**

xian 彈 (xian) To chatter (teeth): FANGYAN suppl. 10. Also shan 敵

xian 揭 (xian) To expose (evil deeds): YQX 845.7

xian 嘛 (xian) To harbor hatred: MZJ 281.7

xian 嘱, 吟 (xian) To carry in the mouth (= 嘴 or 吟): YQX 1522.9

xian 悖, 毁 (xian) Almost, nearly (= 憲): WB 74.6

xian 賢 (xian) You, sir: LZY 66.4. See xian[‘jia], xian’men

xian-anhun 閏咄譟 (xiananaanhuhn) To make jokes whimsically: DXX 21.10

xianbao 跳禍 (xianbao) See sunbao

xianbei 先輩 (xianbei) Sir: DXX 10.6

xianben 陷本 (xianben) To lose capital: YQX 218.7

xiancha langjiu 閘茶浪酒 (xianchal langjiuu) Paltry treat offered by a free-loader: ZJK 313

xianchaola 閘炒剌 (xianchaola) To argue over nothing: YQX 1006.3

xianchou 閘愁 (xianchou) Ennui, boredom: WB 283.18

xianci 限次 (xiancii) Time limit; deadline: YQX 246.4

xiandaoshen 頭道神 (xianandaoshen) God of funerals (heads funeral processions): YQX 1253.19

xiandengdeng 涯頂祿 (xiandengdeng) 1. Glazed and stupified (eyes): YQX 1531.12. 2. Brazen; unreasonable: YQSC IV 41. 3. Disorderly and confused: YQX 1261.5. Also xianxian dengdeng ~ ~ ~

xiandi 先達 (xiandi) First to roll the dice: FANGYAN suppl. 6

xiandianshao 閘啞哨 (xiandianshao) To jeer; banter; tease: DXX 166.8

xiandiaoci 閘雕刺 (xianliaoci) To talk nonsense; spread rumors: YQX 114.17

xianer 先兒 (xianer) Sir; teacher, master: WB 430.8

xianfengyue 閘風月 (xianfengyue) Fig.

xiangu 掬故 (xiangu) Trace: YQX 769.6

xianguanchu 掬管處 (xianluanchuhu) To meddle in others’ affairsts: YANG I 202.2

xianhan 閘漢 (xianhan) Sycophant who toadies to the rich: YQX 842.3. Also xian’jia ~ 家, 家


xianhui 穀 (xianhui) See xianhe

xian’jia 家, 閘 (xianhuhu) See xianhan

xian[‘jia] 賢家 (xianhui) You, sir: DXX 5.2, LZY 66.4

xianjian'jia 閘殺家 (xianjianhui) Snow falling heavily (by shovelfuls): WB 134.21

xianjian 閘殺 (xianjian) To scream and yell over nothing: YQX 374.4

xianjieshi 閘街市 (xianjieshi) To wander the streets (in search of a lover): WB 314.17
xianjin 限 盆 (xiahnjihbn) 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 開 可 (xianlkee) Easy to man-
age; not so difficult: YQX 1657.4
xiankeya 開 嘴牙 (xialnkehyal) See diao-
xianya
xiankou lunxianhua 開 口 論 聞 話
(xialnkouou luhnxialnhuah) Prov. Idle mouths
make idle talk: YQX 200.16
xian’ledi 獻 了 底 救 (xiahnledii)
Matters leaked: HUJI III 105.5
xian’men 贊 門，~ 們，~ 每 (xialnmnen)
You, gentlemen: DXX 41.9
xianmian chexu 擔 棉扯絮 (xialnmian chexuh)
To snow heavily: WB 135.1
Xianmiaohuo 祀 祭 火 (xianmiaohhuoo)
Burning of the Temple of Zoroaster (by a
young man thwarted in his love for a
princess): WB 281.14
xiannannii 開 男 女 (xialnnalnniiu) Worth-
less loafer!: DXX 107.4. See also nannii
xianpo 捡 發 (xianpo) To throw off:
YQX 845.7
xianqixi 開 氣 息 (xialnqiixiil) Indignities,
abuse: YANG I 275.7
xianqia 起 拗 (xianqia) See banqia
xianqiao 開 眠 (xialnqiaol) To look down
on with contempt: WB 869.4
xianqin 獻 勤 (xiahnqinln) To flatter; ingrati-
tate: YQX 1523.10
xianqiongjiu 開 於 (xialnqiolngjiu) To
chat idly: WB 302.7
xianqu 開 題 (xiahnquh) To look at re-
peatedly: DXX 142.6
xianxian dengdeng 炎 燃 (xialnxialn
dengdeng) See xiandengdeng
xianxian dengdeng 炎 燃 (xialnxialn
dengdeng) See xiandengdeng
xianxin ‘tfc. -|)f (xianxin) To be fickle; be
perfidious: YK 31.14
xianxing 起 想 (xialnxihng) Designing;
treachery: YYCD 700
xianxu H, 5%,~% (xianxu) Very little, a
bit; also, slight: YQX 907.10
xianyang |8t $k (xianyalng) See xianteng
xianyouyao Bfl sjfc 3%, ~il.i4,W i4^.» $*> ~ ^ $. (xialnyaoyao) At leis-
ure; also, to do as one pleases: YQX 778.4.
Also xianyouyou Xianyinyuan
Music academy of the Yuan dynasty where
actors and musicians lived and trained: YQX
354.14. Also Yuchenyuan
xianyouyou Xianyinyuan
Music academy of the Yuan dynasty where
actors and musicians lived and trained: YQX
354.14. Also Yuchenyuan
xianshengsou 開 哨 喊 (xialnshengsouh)
A boring play: LU 466
xianshi 開 處 (xialnshihil) Idle chatter: YQX
196.14
xianshi shengmiaoj 現 生 亦 (xiahn-
shih shengmiaoal) To reap the harvest; gather
the rewards: YQX 485.10
xiantaoqi 開 油 氣，~ 陶 ~ 關 ~，
開 ~ (xialntaoqih) To be angry or ir-
ritated over nothing: YQX 1614.2. Also
taoxiangi ~ ~
xitanteng 扯 腹 (xiantelng) 1. To raise hell;
put up stiff resistance: YQX 36.12. 2. To
turn top to bottom: YQX 1396.10. Also
xiangyang ~ 撻, tengxian ~ ~
xiantideng 開 踂 踉 (xialntideng) To roam
around, move about freely: YQX 218.2
xianwan 開 観，~ 玩 (xialnwahn) To amuse
or enjoy oneself: MZJ 6.3
xianxian dengdeng 延 延 鄰 鄰，~ ~
瞪瞪，~ ~ 澄澄，~ ~ 澄澄 (xialnxialn
dehngdehng) See xianxian dengdeng
xianxu 戴 新 (xianxin) To be fickle; be
perfidious: YQX 1664.2
xianxu 開 想 (xianxihng) Designing;
treachery: YYCD 700
xianxu 纖 頭，~ 頭 (xianxu) Very little, a
bit; also, slight: YQX 907.10
xianyang 搖 揚 (xianyalng) See xianteng
xianyao 調 適，~ 適 適，~ 調適，~
~ 調適，~ 天 天 (xialnyaoyao) At leisure;
also, to do as one pleases: YQX 778.4.
Also xianyoyouyou 開 悠 悠, xianyuyue
閘約
Xianyinyuan 仙 音 院 (xianyinyuahn)
Music academy of the Yuan dynasty where
actors and musicians lived and trained: YQX
354.14. Also Yuchenyuan
xianyoyouyou 開 悠 悠 (xialnyouyou) See
xianyao 調 適，~ 適 調適，~ 適 調適，~
~ 調適，~ 天 天 (xialnyaoyao) At leisure;
also, to do as one pleases: YQX 778.4.
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354.14. Also Yuchenyuan
xiangyueyue 開約約 (xialnyueyue) See xianyaoyao
xianzhan houwen 先斬後聞 (xianzhan houwein) Authority to execute without higher approval: YQX 259.16
xianzhihuang 開文謬 (xianzhihuang) To talk rubbish; lie: YQX 147.19
xianzhouci 開周次 (xianzhoucih) To engage in reckless behavior: YANG 1409.2
xianzhuo 君擢 (xianzhuo) To promote to high office: HUJI III 12.6

xiang

xiang 向 (xiahng) To screen; provide improper protection: YQX 164.5
xiang 廠 (xiang) 1. Suburbs; area around city walls: YQX 462.21. 2. Inlay (=銅): YQX 409.15. 3. Box, chest (=箱): YQX 776.2
'xiang 廠 (xiang) Side; also, direction (外廟 = 外廟. 外面): YQX 680.18
xiang 咬 (xiang) To kiss; cuddle: DXX 110.3
xiangbo 相搏 (xiangbo) See zhengjiao
xiangcaca 離擦離 (xiangcaca) Sound of footsteps: YQX 1739.14
xiangchao 離鈔 (xiangchao) Metal coinage: YQX 1412.3
xiangche 香車 (xiangche) See qixiangche
xiangchen 相趁 (xiangchen) 1. To pursue: YRZJ 106.1. 2. Suitable; fitting: WB 204.15
xiangchuanbing 香串餅 See huangzhuannbing
.xiangchuanqiang 吻吻香 (xiangchuanqiang) Sound of arrows piercing (=吻吻香): YQX 973.2
xiangci 相次 (xiangci) In order; one by one: YQX 635.5
xiangdang 向當 (xiangdang) Homebase: LZY 10.2

xiangdang 鄉黨 (xiangdang) Hometown or village: WB 102.10
.xiandingding 吠丁丁.響～～(xian-dingding) Sharp, crisp sounds: YQX 13.2. Also xianglingling ~冷冷.響冷冷
xiang[gong] 相公 (xianggong) Prime Minister; sir (for high officials); young master (for sons of prominent families): YQX 116.11. Also Gongxiang ~～
.xiangguan 象管 (xiangguan) Writing brush with an ivory shaft: YQX 145.16
.xianghuo 靈霍 (xianghuo) See xianhe
.xianghuoyuan 香火院 (xianghuoyuan) See zhushou daoyuan
.xiangji[chu] 香積廚 (xiangjichu) Budd. Temple kitchen: WB 264.3
.xiangjiu 香積 (xiangjiu) Friends and acquaintances in the hometown: YCJ 4.11
.xiangpa 項帕 (xiangpa) Ascot: HUJI II 55.4
.xiangpai 項牌 (xiangpai) Ornament worn at the neck: MZJ 52.12
.xiangpu 相撲 (xiangpu) See zhengjiao
.xiangqiang 相撲 (xiangqiang) To rebuke: DXX 92.11
.xiang 'r'li sheng'zhi 箱兒裏盛只 (xiangcli shengzhizhi) Easy and rewarding job (coffers are overflowing): YQX 442.7. Also hebao 'r'li sheng'zhe 荷包～～著
.xiangsanlao 鄉三老 (xiangsanlao) Village official: YFG 91.1
.xiangshanshan 向珊珊.響～～(xiangshanshan) Rustling sounds: YQX 1705.6
.xiangshang 向上.頌 (xiangshang) 1. To advance, progress: YQX 809.12. 2. Less than, not quite: WB 10.3. 3. Upper class: YQX 169.8
.xiangsheng 像生 (xiangsheng) 1. Artificial; also, lifelike: YK 221.6. 2. Female performers and singers: YQX 1655.6
xiangshuihang 香水行 (xiangshuihalng) See xiangshui hun tang

xiangshui hun tang 香水混堂 (xiangshui huntnang) Bathhouse: YQX 1711.14. Also xiangshuihang ～行

xiangshun 向顺 (xiangshunhshun) To be biased; give improper protection; screen: YQX 632.11

xiangtai 像态,～胎 (xiahtaijiaih) Manner; attitude: appearance: WB 19.5

xiangtang shi'z 香糖狮子 (xiangtaalng shiz) Lion-shaped candied fruit: YQX 214.10

xiangting 相停 (xianting) Well-suited, well-matched: YQX 1008.21

xiangwai 香外 (xiangwai) In addition to (like yiwai ?A £h): YQX 1503.19

xiangwei 香卫 (xiangweih) To look after each other’s interests: YQX 639.18

xiangwuzi 香writers (xiangwuzih) See wuzi

xiangyun 香云 (xiangyuln) Fig. Womens’ hair (fragrant clouds): PPJ 2.3

xiangyunjia 香芸架 (xiangyunjiah) Bookcase treated with rue to repel insects: MZJ 5.14

xiangzhao 相照 (xiazhaol) To recognize and appreciate: WB 977.6

xiangzui 香嘴 (xiangzuizui) To boast: YQX 865.21

xiaobang 小邦 (xiaobang) Young hug, hoodlum: BKCD 244

xiaobude 消不的,～～得 (xiaobuhdel) 1. You might at least; don’t you consider me worthy?: YQX 846.9. 2. Cannot be at ease; cannot enjoy: YQX 1168.16

xiaochi 消池 (xiaochii) To laugh at; ridicule: YANG 1 141.1

xiaodage 小大哥 (xiaodahge) Address to a son (one’s own or another’s): YQX 1016.14

xiaodan 小旦 (xiaodahn) Young girl role-type in Yuan dramas: WB 579.12. See also dan

xiaode 消得,～的 (xiaodel) 1. To be lucky to enjoy: YQX 847.20. 2. To be worthy of: SQX 50.1


xiaoege 小二哥 (xiaoeerge) See dian xiaoe[ge]

xiaofa 消乏 (xiaofal) 1. Poor, destitute: YQX 756.8. 2. Exhausted, weary: WB 294.3

xiaofuren 小夫人 (xiaofurenh) Concubine: WB 83.10

xiaofuyuan 孝婦冤 (xiaofuyuan) Dou E in Guan Hanqing’s drama Dou E yuan 童娥冤 (YQX No. 86): HUJII 30.5

xiaogucuo 小孤措 (xiaogucuo) Young daughter: YQX 1642.7

xiaohaha 笑哈哈 (xiaohaha) See .xiaojiajia

xiaohou'r 小猴兒 (xiaohouer) See xiaohou’z

xiaohousun 小猴孫 (xiaohousun) See xiaohou’z

xiahou’z 小猴子 (xiaohoulz) Young boy: SHZ c15. Also xiahou’r～～兒, xiaohousun～～孫, xiaohusun～～猴

xiaohusun 小猴孙 (xiaohusun) See xiaohou’z

xiaohusuo 小胡娑 (xiaohusuo) Little precious one (a child): WB 720.16
xiaohuangmen 小黄门 (xiaohualing-mel) Eunuch: YQX 4.2
xiaohui 囚回 (xiaohuil) To hurry back: YANG I 1833.2
xiaojia 小驾 (xiaoajiah) Young monarch: WB 459.16
xiaojiaer 小家儿 (xiaoajiaerl) One from a poor peasant background: YQX 20.5, YQX 18.8. Also xiaoajiazi ~ ~子, xiaoke ~ 可
xiaojiaji 嘿呀嘿, ~ 加加, ~ 呢咿 (xiaojiahbijiah) Sound of laughter: YQX 16.2. Also xiaohaaha ~ 哈哈
xiaojiazi 小家子 (xiaoajiazii) See xiaojiaer
xiaojie 小姐 (xiaoajiee) 1. Young unmarried woman: YQX 19.12. 2. Wife of an official or person of high standing
xiaojin jin-gaitou 鋪金錦蓋頭 (xiaojin jiingaihtoul) Silk veil embroidered with gold thread (bride's head covering at weddings): YANG I 133.5
xiaojun 小军 (xiaojun) 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'de'men ~ 的的, ~得們. See also xiaojiaer ~ 家兒
xiaokeke 小可可 (xiaokekke) 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 蕭郎 (xiaolang) Males in general; also, him: YCI 71.9
xiaoli cangdao 笑裏藏刀 (xiaolici calngdao) Treacherous smile: YQX 374.8
xiaoliang 小量 (xiaoliang) To look down on, consider inferior: WB 422.18
xiaolu'r xin'toutiao 小鹿兒心頭跳 (xiaoluhr xintoutluitaoh) See xiaolu'r xin'touzhuang
xiaolu'r xin'touzhuang 小鹿兒心頭撞 (xiaoluhr xintouzhuahng) A pounding heart like a frightened stag: YQX 9.19. Also xiaolu'r xin'toutiao ~ ~ ~ ~ 跳
Xiaomanyao 小蛮腰 (xiaomahnyao) Slender waist (like Bo Juyi's servant Xiaoman): 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 ~ ~ 尼
xiaomoni 小末尼 (xiaomohni) 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 蕭娘 (xianialng) 1. General term for women; also, her: YQX 271.5. 2. Prostitute: YQX 1255.9
xianieyuan 小孽冤 (xianiehyuan) See xiaoyeyuan
xianiezhong 小孽種 (xianiezhhoong) See xiaoyeyuan
xiaopa'tou 小扒頭 (xiaopaltou) Unlicensed prostitute: YQX 1008.19
xiaopi 剖器 (xiaqih) See xiaoxi'r
Xiaoqing 小卿 (xiaoaqing) See Shuang Jian
xiaoren 小人 (xiaoreln) See xiaoyeyuan
xiaoren ～ (xiaorehn) To enjoy to one's heart's content: WB 868.10. Also renxia ～, xiaoyan ～ 深
xiaosa 瀟瀟, ～洒, 瀟風, 消, ～消洒 (xiaosaa) Lonely; desolate; dreary; sorrowful;
xiaoshaolai

DXX 119.2. Also aoxiaoxiao sasa ～～～，sasa xiaoxiao ～～～

xiaoshaolai 小杓傑 (xiaoshaoolai) Fool; simpleton: YQX 486.16

xiaosheren 小舍人 (xiaoshehreln) Young gentleman (address to sons of officials and the rich): WB 81.14

xiaosheng 小生 (xiaosheng) 1. Young scholar. 2. I: YQX 1500.1

xiaoshou 小手 (xiaoshhou) Stingy: YQX 122.2

xiaoshou 消受 (xiaoshoun) To endure patiently: YQX 199.9

xiaosier 小厮儿 (xiaosierl) 1. Young son; young boy. 2. House boy, servant 3. Riffraff: MZJ 245.9. Also sier ～～

xiaotao 哆咲 (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 (xiaowaln) Polite reference to a son (one’s own or another’s): WB 202.14

xiaoxiao 蹦跳 (xiaoxiao) 1. Simple; also, a few: YRZJ 105.1. 2. Soft; pale (moonlight): SQX 76.2

xiaoxiao sasa 滔滔滶滶 (xiaoxiao saasa) See xiaosa

xiaoxinxin 笑欣欣 (xiaohxinxin) See xiaoyinyin

xiaoxing'ze 小行者 (xiaoxilingzhze) Budd. Acolytes (with unshaved heads): MZJ 181.4. Also tuttoo 譏

xiaoxu 難虚 (xiaoxu) See xuxiao

xiaoyan 淘洗 (xiaoyan) See yanxiao

xiaoyang[’r] 小樣兒 (xiaoyanghr) Petty; limited; unimpressive: YQX 380.19

xiaoyeyuan 小業冤 (xiaoyeyuan) Little brats, little devils (expresses both love and exasperation): YQX 846.2. Also xiaoniezhung ～孽種, xiaoneuyan ～孽冤, yezhong ～種, xiaoyezhong ～～種

xiaoyezhong 小業種 (xiaoyezhong) See xiaoyeyuan

xiaoyinyin 笑吟吟 (xiaoyinyin) With broad smiles (= xiaoyingying ～盈盈 ): MZJ 275.12. Also xiaoyinxin ～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, 些 (xie) 1. When (like 的時候): DXX 158.5. 2. This: YQSC IV 94. 3. Low (voice or sound): YQSC IV 94.

xie 艏 (xieh) See zao 黵

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
xieli 260 xindi

802.9. 5. Waves (rain in a storm): YQSC IV 103. 6. Times; occasions: YQX 693.7. 7. To give: YQSC IV 104. 8. To be capable: WB 262.8

xieli'li 斧刺裹 (xielchihlii) Along the edge of the road: MZJ 282.7

xiele'de 歌的;~地 (xiede) Suddenly; without warning: WB 88.4

xiedi'xia chachai 腹底下插柴;柴~ ~ (xiedixiah chachail) See ledi'xia chachai zwen

xiedianku 解典库 (xiehdiankuh) Pawnshop: YQX 227.9. Also xiedianpu ~ ~ 铺,铺

xiedianpu 解典铺,~ ~ 铺 (xiehdianpuh) See xiedianku

xieguan 賺館 (xiehuo) See Chuguan [Qinlou]

xiehe 叶和; 協~歌 (xiehel) To harmonize; come together: YQX 170.4

Xiehunlai 歌魂壇 (xiehulntail) See Xiahunlai

xiehuo 歌館 (xiehuoh) See xianhe

Xiejialou 謝家樓 (xiehjialoul) Famous Tang dynasty brothel: YQX 1520.8. Also Xiejia tingyuan ~ ~ 庭院

Xiejia tingyuan 謝家庭院 (xiehjia tingyguahn) See Xiejialou

xieli yinyang 變理陰陽 (xiehlii yin-yang) To regulate proper governance in the empire (pun on the arts of love-making): YQX 147.10

xielou 泄漏 (xielhouh) See louxie

xieluozizuan 協羅緒鑽 (xieluol sizuan) Closely bound (having worn each other’s clothes): YQX 115.14

xieniang 些娘 (xieniang) See nang

xiepi 斜掰,~掰 (xiepil) To turn aside to avoid contact: WB 15.16

xiepili'an 斜皮臉 (xiepililaan) Thick-skinned; shameless: YQX 1253.16

xieqian'zhe zuo 斜簽着坐 (xieqiianzhe zuoh) To be seated on the side: WB 305.2

xieqin 斜侵 (xieqin) To raise slightly: HUJ 10.1

xieqinjju 謝親酒 (xieqinjjuu) To host in-laws (toast the groom makes to his in-laws and the matchmaker three days after the wedding): WB 304.5

xie'r 些兒 (xier) 1. Small; insignificant: DXX 72.13. 2. Short time: YQX 11.15. Also xie'z ~ 于子, 歌子, xie'er ~ 子

xie'er'z 些兒子 (xierz) See xie'r

xieran 書染 (xieeran) To write poetry or essays: ZXZY 77.3

xiezie 些些 (xiezie) 1. Little bit; somewhat 2. Light, fine (rain): DXX 143.10

xie'z 些子, 歌~ (xiez) See xie'r

xie'z 揹子 (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 賽花時, but sometimes Duanzhenghao 遠正好, both of which may be repeated

xiezhi 腦支 (xielzhi) Funny bone: YQX 210.18

xin

xinben 心釜,~笨,~懂 (xinbenh) Stupid: YQX 23.15

xinbie 心別 (xinbiei) Strong resolve: WB 67.18

xincao 心曹,~嘈 (xincaoi) To be ill at ease: YQX 1063.16

xin[chang]ju 心腸曲 (xinchaangju) Fickle: DXX 144.6

xindao 信道 (xindao) 1. As expected; of course: DXX 17.10. 2. To foresee; expect.

xindi 信地 (xindo) Military outpost: YQX 834.9. Also xundi 汎 ~
xindou 心兜 (xindou) To have a firm plan: MZJ 89.2

xinduan haimenchao 信斷海門潮 (xinduahnh haimelmchao) Menstrual cycle is stopped: MZJ 614.4

xinji 新籍 (xinjil) Courtesan newly registered into the profession: MZJ 475.2

xunjie 新戒 (xunjieh) Budd. To be initiated into monkhood: PPJ 191.1

xinlai 新来 (xinlai) See jinxinlai

xinlao [yi]rang 心勞意擾 (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 (xinpail) Sweetheart; darling: YYCD 175. Also xinpi～牌

xinqi 心期 (xinqi) State of mind; thoughts: MDT 89.11

xinqieqie 心切切 (xinqieqiej) Uneasy, anxious: YQX 329.17

xinrangrang 心攘攘 (xinraangraang) Impatient; short-tempered: MZJ 30.10

xinru fengguaxu 心如風刮絮 (xinrufengguaxuh) Unstable; unanchored (willow catkins in wind): YANG I 139.10

xin’shangyou 心上有 (xinshangyou) See you

xinshu 心舒 (xinshu) See shuxin

xintuotuo 信拖拖 (xintuotu) Irritatingly slow or sluggish: YQX 343.15

xin’xiayou 心下有 (xinxiayou) See you

xinxing 信行 (xinxingl) Honorable conduct: WB 279.6

xin’zhongyou 心中有 (xinzhongyou) See you

xing 幸, 侶  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 (xingcalng) Particulars of a life: WB 263.11

xingchan 行纈 (xingchahn) Leggings: DXX 40.4

xingchu 行薪 (xingchul) Portable stove: YQX 1357.17

xingchu 行處 (xingchuh) 1. Conduct; movement: DXX 8.9. 2. Everywhere; wherever: YQX 1520.7

xingci 行祠 (xingcil) Coffin's temporary resting place: WB 286.14

xingcong 行從 (xingcong) To follow; comply with: WB 273.11

xingda 行達～打 (xingdal) See xingta

xingdao 行道 (xingdaoh) See xingta

xingdong 行動 (xingdohng) To hurry, get a move on: YQX 1643.8

xingduan 行短, 幸～ (xingduaan) See duanxing

Xinger 興兒 (xingerl) General name for a servant: YQX 246.1

xinggan maiqiao 行幹賣俏 (xinggahn maiqiaoh) To act clever; show off: MZJ 128.13. Also xingjian maiqiao～奸～

xinghua 行化 (xinghuah) Budd. To beg for food: YYCD 65 344

xinghuangqi 帥黃旗 (xinghuangqil) Banner of an army on imperial military campaign: WB 622.16

xinghui 省會 (xinghuih) 1. Orders, instructions; also, to instruct; inform: YQX 180.13.
xingjia 262

2. To be aware: YQX 491.20.  3. Meeting, encounter: YYCD 640

xingjia 行枷 (xingjia) Small cangue placed on prisoners for travel: YQX 635.18

xingjian maiqiao 行奸賣俏 (xingjian maiqiao) See xinggan maiqiao

xingjian zuoshou 行監坐守 (xingjian zuoshou) To keep watch over every move: WB 301.20

xingjiao[seng] 行腳僧 (xingjiaoseng) See xing'zhe

xingjiu 行究 (xingjiu) To find out, ascertain: WB 937.5

xingkong 惺恐 (xingkong) 1. To be ashamed: YQX 1042.5.  2. Irascible: YQX 1534.6

xingkong guansuo 星空貫索 (xingkong guansuo) To halt the passage of time (tether the stars): HUJI III 99.12

xinglanshan 興闌珊 (xinglanshan) Dispirited, depressed: YQX 1503.2

xingmian lidun 行眠立盹 (xingmian lidun) Utter exhaustion (asleep on one's feet): YQX 725.5. Also lidun xingmian

xingmo 行募 (xingmo) To walk stealthily: HUJI III 3.9

xingmu 驚木 (xingmu) See jiefang

xingnaao 驚柄換 (xingnaao) See he-naao

xingqian 行錢 (xingqian) Fig. Servant; right-hand man: WB 1008.4

xingquan 行拳 (xingquan) To play mora (finger-guessing drinking game): DADIAN 214

xingran[shi] 幸然是 (xingran[shi]) All along; as it always has been: YQX 725.7. Also xingshi ～, xingzi ～, xingyou ～有

xingshi 幸是 (xingshi) See xingran[shi]

xingshi shirou 行屍視肉 (xingshi shirou) Boring; lifeless: MZJ 270.13

xingshui 醒睡 (xingshui) See jiefang

xingta 行踏 (xingta) To come and go; walk: YQX 1391.5. Also xingda ～, xingdao ～, xinzou ～走

xingtai 行臺 (xingtai) Field headquarters: MZJ 359.11

xingti 行提 (xingti) To bring a case before the court: YQX 944.10

xingtong 行童, ～僕 (xingtong) Budd. Novice: YQX 1041.11

xingwo 行窯 (xingwo) Abode away from home: WB 683.10

xingxian 刑憲 (xingxian) Punishment for a crime: YQX 1509.3

xingxing'li 行行裏 (xingxing'li) Continually; persistently: YQX 633.9

xingxing zuozuo 行行坐坐 (xingxing zuozuo) Daily activities: WB 88.6

xingya 行衙 (xingya) Temporary lodging for traveling officials: ZXZY 160.9

xingyao 星耀 (xingyao) Carriage of the former imperial literary commissioner (yingshi ～): YFG 93.7

xingyi 行移 (xingyi) Transmission of official documents: WB 25.17

xingyou 幸有 (xingyou) See xingran[shi]

xingyu 刑余 (xingyu) Eunuch: HUJI III 21.3

xingyuan 行院 (xingyuan) Military High Command (abbreviation of xingshu miyuan): WB 17.6. See also hangyuan

Xingyuan 憲圖, ～苑 (xingyuan) Apricot garden of Tang times where graduates were banqued: MDT 220.8

xingyun 行雲 (xingyun) Fig. A lover (yun ～雲雨): WB 263.2

xingzai 行在 (xingzai) Abode of the emperor: WB 405.2

xing'zhe 行者 (xing'zhe) Budd. Itinerant monk: DXX 7.2. Also xingjiao[seng]
xingzhen buxian 263  xu

〜脚僧 2. Devotee who has not shaved his head to be a monk 3. Performer of odd jobs at a monastery

xingzhen buxian 行腳步緣 (xingzhen buxian) See buxian xingzhen
xingzi 幸自 (xinhzizi) See xingran[shi]
xingzou 行走 (xilingzou) See xingta
xingzuojiian 行坐間 (xingzuojian) Always by one’s side: YANG I 201.15

xiong

xionggu 胸箍 (xionggu) Instrument of torture (headband that can be drawn tight): YQX 635.3
xiongmen 胸門 (xiongmen) Skull: YQX 931.16
xiongwan 兜頸 (xiongwan) To do evil; do wrong: YQX 205.1
xiongyin 凶音 (xiongyin) Announcement of death: CSD 153.10

xiu

xiu 休 (xiu) Let it be!: WB 281.7. Also xiuxiu 〜〜, xiu'ye 〜, xiu'a 〜 阿
xiu 修 (xiu) Budd. To do good deeds to achieve a better future life: YQX 1502.1
xiu'a 休阿 (xiua) See xiu
xiucan 羞惭 (xiucan) See xiulan
xiuchunfeng 袖春風 (xiuchunfeng) To suffer disappointment in love: YQX 335.4
xiudada 羞答答〜搭搭 (xiudada) To be humiliated: WB 298.11. Also xiuhuahua 〜化化

xiuhe 修合 (xiuhel) To concoct (drugs, medicines): YQX 1517.13
xiuhuahua 羞化化 (xiuhuahua) See xiudada

xiulan 羞懶 (xiulan) Shame: DXX 93.1. Also xiucan 〜懶

xiu'lao 嘮老 (xiulao) Nose: YYCD 934
xiuli 休離 (xiulil) To divorce: YQX 555.3
xiuliangdang 裏兩當 (xiuliangdang) Embroidered vest: MZJ 354.2
xiuli 鶴鶴, 休留 (xiuli) Owl (its cry is 休留): YFG 33.4

xiulou 餓棧 (xiulou) See qiulou
xiumao 羞帽 (xiuma) Cap worn by graduates and examination officials when parading the streets: ZXZY 135.11
xiuqiang 休強 (xiuqiang) Don’t put up fallacious arguments: YQX 554.14

xiushe 羞蛇 (xiushen) Fig. Dagger (qingshe 青蛇) concealed in the sleeve (sleeved serpent): MZJ 476.2
xiushoujin 襷手巾 (xiushoujin) Embroidered silk handkerchief (groom’s traditional wedding gift): YQX1665.2. Also choushoujin 蓄〜, 革〜, youshoujin 油手巾

xiuta 襷門 (xiutah) Embroidered door hanging: YQX 1501.14

xiutun 襷榧 (xiutun) To conceal in the sleeve: YQX 1666.9

xiuxiu 休休 (xiuxiu) See xiu

xiuxiu xiaxide 嘰嘰啞啞的 (xiuxiu xiaxida) To emit muffled sobs: DXX 140.14

xiu'ye 休也 (xiuyeye) See xiu

xiuzhenla 休針喇 (xiuzhenla) Don’t talk foolishness: DXX 89.3

xu

xu 詼 (xu) 1. In this (that) way: YQX 152.3. 2. So much, so many: YQSC IV 125. 3. One by one; time after time: YQX 517.12. 4. Cannot (when used with the negative): WB 11.9 5. To praise, laud: DXX 3.6.
xu 驴 (xu) See luxu
xuchuo 驴 嘴 (xuchuoh) See xuzhuan
xu'de'ge 當的個 (xudedege) Long-winded; also, to speak in tedious detail: LIDAII 640.5
xudi'li 污 媚 (xudilili) See xuxu'de
xuduanxian 驴 腿 (xuduanxian) Foot; branch; to be reconciled with a lover: YQX 716.12
xufan 驴 說 (xufan) To be long-winded; also, lengthy and drawn out: YQX 42.6. Also fanxu 煩 ~
Xu Feiqiong 許飛瓊 (xufeiqiong) Immortal maid: YQX 1705.20
xuhua 驴 權 (xuhua) To talk rubbish; act senselessly; fool around: MINGQING 61.8
xuke'r 行 魁 (xuker) Actions on stage which the audience knows to be insincere or designed to hoodwink another character: YQX 202.9
xulù 搞 驴 (xululù) See luxu
xuma 驴 麻 (xumal) See dingzhen xuma
xuma dingzhen 驴 麻 頂 針 (xumal dingzhen) See dingzhen xuma
xuma shangmi 驴 麻 商 謎 (xumal shangmil) See dingzhen xuma
xumiu 驴 謊 (xumiu) To deceive: YQX 1521.3
xunang 驴 像, ~ 蹦 (xunang) Empty, roomy; loose, (like an empty purse): YQX 911.12
xupi 驴 皮 (xupil) Insincerity: DXX 66.4
xushi 驴 是 (xushi) Although: YANG I 209.1
xusuo 驴 索 (xusuo) Must; also, absolutely necessary: YQX 1375.7
xutou 驴 頭 (xutou) Humbug, shenanigans; fakery: YQX 1406.2
xuxia 驴 下 (xuxiah) False exit (actor stands at stage side with his back to the audience, indicating a temporary exit from the scene): WB 87.11
xuxiao 驴 嘘 (xuxiao) Pretense; hollow bluster; deceitful lies (xiao = 嘘): YQX 1505.8. Also xiaoxu ～
xuxu dada 简 簿 (xuxuhada) 1. To chatter; be loquacious 2. To say over and over: WB 294.9. Also xuxu daodao ～ ～ 叼叨, xuxu guoguo ～ ～ 唠唠
xuxu daodao 简 簿 叼 叨 (xuxuhadaodao) See xuxu dada
xuxu'de 驴 驴 的, ~ 嘰 (xuxuhede) Quietly, gently: DXX 159.8. Also xudilili 地餞 See also yueyue'de
xuxu guoguo 简 簿 唠 唠 (xuxuhguoguo) See xuxu dada
xuyong 驴 用 (xuyong) Government employment (xu = 用): YQX 1517.12
Xu You piao 許 由瓢 (xuyoupiao) 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 驴 舟 (xuzhou) Useless thing: MDT 108.13
xuzhuan 驴 舒 (xuzhuan) To cheat, trick: LU 458. Also xuchuo 嘘

xuan 驴 (xuahn) To heat wine (= 简): SHZ c5
xuan 洗 (xuahn) To wash: YYCD 909
xuan 洗 (xuahn) Shoe or boot last: YQSC IV 132. Also xuantou 拳頭, 拳頭
xuanbao 選 刺, 旋 刺 (xuanbao) See sunbao
xuanbing 演 伎 (xuanbing) Paper-thin crepe: YQX 455.5. Also bobing 薄 ~
xuanchang 選 场 (xuanchang) Civil service examination compound: YQX 141.3
xuanfang 演房 (xuahnfulng) Inn, teahouse: YQX 1343.12
xuanheng 旋風 (xuahnfeng) Bad news: YQX 589.17
xuanguo’r 綠鍋兒 (xuahnguor) Vessel for heating wine: YQX 1518.9
xuanhuafu 奚丸斧 (xuanhuafu) Military weapon of the battle-axe variety: WB 158.4
xuanjigou 旋機勾 (xuanjigou) To employ strategies; show off cleverness: MZJ 71.11
xuankou 懸口 (xuankou) Words scarcely spoken (still on the lips): YQX 1251.8. Also juekou 絕～
xuanlan’r 旋蘭兒, ~蘭 (xuanlnlanr) Robe with a round collar and big sleeves: DXX 103.3
xuanmayu 懸麻雨 (xuahnmalyyu) To rain in torrents: YQX 1369.13
xuanpao luoxiu 控袍捲袖 (xuanpao luoxiu) See xuanquan luoxiu
xuansheng (xuansheng) Fig. Persons of high rank and standing (carriage and robes): MZJ 288.4
xuanshan 镶嵌 (xuanshan) Drug of immortality: YFG 60.8
xuanshui 演水 (xuanshui) To expose the head of a criminal: CSD 196.14
xuanxing (xuanxing) Type of ancient red and black textile: YRZJ 100.2
xuanyuan 繚元 (xuanyuan) First place in the civil service examinations: YCT 19.8

xue 課 (xueh) See zao
xue 苇 (xueh) To crouch down in hiding: WB 69.15.
xue 稿 (xuel) To sweep (wind): WB 308.4
xue 學 (xuel) To recount, report: LZY 117.3
xuean 學案 (xuean) To study by moonlight reflected on snow (after the ingenuity of Sun Kang 孫康): YQX 85.6
xuehua 學化 (xuehua) To squeeze for money: YQX 896.18
xuehai 血海 (xuehaai) Matter of life and death: YQX 2.1
xuehui 血會 (xuehui) To select, choose: CSD 169.14
xuehougen 血厚根 (xuehougen) Fig. Eldest son (boot heel; a riddle on ihangzi 陰: heel which is a pun on 長子 “eldest son”): YQX 647.10
xuehu linla 血糊淋刺, 胡～～, 忽～～ (xuehlu linlah) 1. Dripping with blood:
Fig. Sad and disappointed: YQX 1749.13

Sad and disappointed: YQX 897.14

Sad and disappointed: YQX 897.4

Sad and disappointed: YQX 514.14

Sad and disappointed: YQX 457.13

Sad and disappointed: MZJ 541.6

Sad and disappointed: YQX 981.12

Sad and disappointed: YQX 103.15

xuehutong 血褂 衛 (xuehultohng) To leave a bloody trail of slaughter (hutong is Mongol for “space between the yurts”): YQX 1727.13

xuemei 雪梅 (xuemeil) See yumei

xueshi 血食 (xueshiliki) To sacrifice an ox, sheep, and pig: WB 457.13

xueshi'z 雪獅子 (xueshiz) Leopard of snow (melts when the sun shines): MZJ 541.6

xuexue momo 體瘤瘤瘤 (xuehxeuh molmol) To extend the arms and drum the feet: YQX 981.12

Xueyi 雪衣 (xueyi) Yang Guifei’s pet parrot: CSD 175.10

xuezhi 鱗鉤 (xuezhi) Pouch or compartment in the leg of a boot: YQX 103.15

xun

xun 搏 (xun) 1. To grab, grasp: HUJI III 40.5. 2. To pluck hairs: YQX 1727.13

xun-aijiao 映碍叫 (xunaihjiaoh) To find an excuse: LU 427

xunbu 迸步 (xunbuh) See xunjiao

xunche 搏擇 (xuncheh) To tear apart: CSD 204.8

xun'chen 映趁 (xunchehn) To hunt; look for: YQX 931.11

xun'hou 迸herent (xunhuo) On inspection, on patrol: WB 491.18. Also xunluo～進

xundai'tou 願歹頭 (xundaitaih) To find fault: WB 78.5

xundi 汜地 (xundii) See xindi

xungen bashu 尋根拔樹 (xungen balshuh) Fig. To make a thorough investigation: YQX 851.15

xunhuo 桓谿 (xunhuo) To exaggerate, boast; show off: WB 798.17

xunjiao 迸腳 (xunjiaoh) To stroll randomly at leisure: YQX 1447.21. Also xunbu～步

xunkou 訥口 (xunkkou) To answer without thinking, say whatever comes to mind: CSH 243.6

xunluo 汛遇 (xunluol) See xunchuo

xunpu 潛鋪 (xunpuh) Sentry station where guards are housed: YQX 107.18

Xunshan shi'zhe 巡山使者 (xunshan shiizhee) Mountain spirit: MDT 183.8

xunsu 尋俗 (xunsul) Common, ordinary: YQX 1719.9. Also changsu 常～

xunyuan 巡院， 迹～ (xunyuanh) Office responsible for prosecuting legal cases, making arrests, and fighting fires: YQX 127.14

xunzhi 迸指 (xunzhiih) In an instant, in a finger snap: YQX 1677.6

xunzhi'jian 迹指間， 迹～ (xunzhijian) In no time, in the time it takes to count on the fingers: YQX 1338.7. Also sunzhi'jian 爭～
Ya

Ya 射 (ya) Type of military weapon: YRZJ 83.11

Ya 逃 (yah) To slip away, sneak off: DXX 43.14

Ya! 吴 (yah) Oh! ah! (functions like 阿); LU 226

Ya 哑 (yah) To shut: DXX 7.4

Ya 哑 (yah) Sound of a door opening or closing; sound of moaning: DXX 17.6

Yaba fulou 壓靶扶篩 (yabah fullou) To drive a carriage: LU 613

Yabei'de yin'z 壓被的銀子 (yabeihe yin'e) Money scrimped and saved: YQX 198.16

Yabling 狗兵 (yabling) Guerilla forces: WB 48.1

Yabu 牙不, 牙步, 亞不, 哑~ 哑步 (yalbuh) Mong. To go, leave, depart: WB 426.4, 935.15, 1021.15; Also yabu yueerchi ~ 約而赤, yabu yueerzhi ~ 約兒只, ~ 約而只, yabu yalachi 哑~ 哑刺赤, yebu 邪步, abu 阿卜, yebu 邪步, yueerchi 約而赤, yueerzhi 約兒只

Ya'bula 牙不刺 (yalbuhlah) Teeth: YQX 942.6

Yabu yalachi 哑不哑刺赤 (yalbuh yaalahchih) See yabu

Yabu yueerchi 牙不約而赤 (yalbuh yueerchih) See yabu

Yabu yueerzhi 牙不約兒只, ~ ~ 而 ~ (yalbuh yueerzhih) See yabu

Yachuang 押附 (yachuang) See xiaochuang

Yachui 牙槌, ~槌, ~椎 (yalchuil) See yatui (3)

Ya'de 壓的 (yade) See yan'de

Yading 丫头 (yadihng) To seize tightly: WB 346.14

Yaer 鴨兒 (yaerl) Cuckold; bastard, son of a cuckold: SHZ c25. Also yahuanger ～黄～

Yafu qingbei fanshouyang 嘔婦領受反愛 (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 駐鼓, 哥~古 (yaghuu) Drum with a laquered body and sheepskin head (used in village celebrations): YQSC IV 152

Yagusih 鴨鶴石 (yagusihil) Uygh. Precious stone: YQX 1456.7

Yaguuqian 壓卦錢 (yaguuqialn) Gratitude given a fortuneteller: WB 40.17

Yahle 啸喝 (yaahle) See yaohe

Yahu fanxiong 押虎樊熊 (yaahuf fanxiong) To harbor dangerous persons: MINGQING 69.14

Yahuanger 鴨黃兒 (yahuangerl) See yaer

Yajian diebei 壓肩叠背, 亞～～ (yajian diebeih) See yajian dieji

Yajian dieji 壓肩叠背 (yajian diejil) To be squeezed and jostled in a crowd: WB 189.5. Also aijian cabei 挨～挨背, yajian diebei ~ ~背, 亞～～背

Yake 牙磕 (yalke) See keya

Yakunlun 咤崑崙 (yaakunlun) Fig. Horses (slaves that cannot speak: Kunlun people were regarded as slaves by Han people): YPG 156.10

Yalai'ai 哇來來 (yalai'ai) See alailai

Yanei 衙內 (yanieih) 1. Sons of officials (often shiftless and corrupt in Yuan dramas) 2. Mongols in positions of authority: YQX 32.16
yani 压逆（yanih）See yany
yapanri 牙盘日（yalpanrih）Day for offering sacrifices: ZXZY 56.9
yaqian 牙钱（yalqian）Broker’s fee; commission: SQX 146.7
yaqing 雅青（yaqing）See yaqing [liao]chao

yaren zuomeng 哑人做夢（yaareln zuohmeeng）See yazi tuomeng
yatengzhou 牙疼咒（yaltingzhouh）Charm or spell to ward off trouble: YQX 700.19. Also yatongshi～痛誓
yatongshi 牙痛誓（yaltingshi）See yatengzhou
yatui 牙推（yatui）1. Official (ranked below a judge; ya = 衙): YK 69.7. 2. Physician: YQX 547.5. 3. Fortuneteller: LZY 17.2. Also yachui～推，～推
yaxi 牙戯（yalxih）To mock, jeer, ridicule: DADIAN 93
yaxiang雅相（yalxiang）Elegant, refined, tasteful: YQX 568.11
yaya 崖崖，屒屒（yalyal）See yanyan
yaya 押衙（yayal）Jailor: YQX 700.7
yayi 压一（yayi）Best of all, number one: YYCD 287. Also yany～逆
yayi 压噫（yayiyi）See yanyu
yayidao 压衣刀（yayidao）Small knife concealable on the person: YQX 126.11
yayuan 衙院（yayuanh）Local seat of government; yamen: WB 48.16. Also yazhai～齟
yazi manchang huangbowei 哑子囂黄柏味（yaazii mahnchaang huangbohwei）Helpless to complain of bitterness (mute person protesting the bitterness of corktree bark): PPJ 118.6
yazi tuomeng 哑子托夢（yaazii tuo mehng）To be troubled but unable to speak: YK 93.11. Also yazi zuomeng～～做～，yaren zuomeng～人做～，yazi xunmeng～～尋～
yazi xunmeng 哑子尋夢（yaazii xulnmeeng）See yazi tuomeng
yazi zuomeng 哑子做夢（yaazii zuohmeeng）See yazi tuomeng
yazhai 衙齟（yalzhai）See yayuan

yan

yan 儡（yan）To step back (as when startled): YQX 845.17
yan 岩（yalm）Suitable, appropriate: YYCD 527
yan 演（yan）To deduce, calculate: WB 89.17
yanbao du'zhongji 眼飽肚中饑（yanbaoc duzhongji）Longings unfulfilled, hopes unattained: YQX 1318.9
yanbian 眼便～辨（yanbiiahn）Sharp (vision): DXX 43.7, 46.6
yancha 眼查～辨（yaancha）Confused vision; also, to mistake one for another: YQX 1180.7
yanchan 眼鑽～辨（yanchaln）See yanjian
yanche jumma 頭車駿馬（yalche jiuma）Misuse of fine talent (thoroughbred pulling a salt cart): YFG 60.1
yancun zhuantuan 沿村轉喚（yalcun zuhuantuan）Hacks and hams; crudely trained and inexperienced actors and performers (al sometimes erroneously 沿): ZJK 325
yancuo 眼柵，～柵，～柵，～柵（yaancuoh）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 湮的，～厥～（yan'de）Suddenly, without warning: YQX 199.17. Also ya'de～
yandu 眼毒 (yaadul) Keen-sighted, sharp-eyed: YQX 238.21

yanduan 炎段, 鬼 ~, 鬼~ (yandhuahnh) Variety of Jin dynasty yuanyen 院本 (but shorter and simpler in content and structure)

yanduo shangxing 言多傷幸, ~ ~ 行 (yandduo shangxiling) 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 顔範 (yalnfaahn) Face, appearance: YQX 143.9

yanfu [shijie] 闊浮世界 (yalnful shijieh) Budd. Human world (Jambudvipa 南闊浮提, one of the four continents south of Mt. Meru): YQX 590.21

yan-gao 眼高 (yalngao) Haughty, stuck-up: YQX 875.5

yan-hei 眼黑 (yalnhei) Eyes flashing anger: XINJIAO 117.5

yanhuabu 烏浮簿 (yanhuabuh) Official registry of prostitutes: YQX 1261.11

yanjia 嚴假 (yalnjiah) Strict time limit beyond which punishment is meted out: YQX 943.9

yanjian 潭見, ~見, 尖, 坜漸, 慣~ (yanjian) To suffer illness: DXX 164.1. Also yanqian ~ 潺, yanchan ~ 潣, 潣漣, yanyan ~ 延, yanyan jianjian ~ 潣漣

yanjin 眼斤 (yanjin) Eyes: DXX 165.10

yanku tugan 嚴苦吐甘 (yalndu tungan) See yanku tungan

yanku tungan 嚴苦吐甘 (yalndu tungan) To experience the bitter and the sweet in life: YQX 643.7. Also yanku tungan ~ 吐~

yan'lao 腹老, 宓~ (yalnlaao) Stomach: YQSC IV 163. See also 'lao

Yanluodian 閻羅殿 (yalnluoldiahn) Palace of Yama, King of Hell: MZJ 298.9. Also Senluodian 輔宮 ~

yanlü yingchou 燕侣鶯鴒 (yalnuu yingchoul) Fig. Happily married couple (swallows and orioles in pairs): YQX 1503.11. Also yingchou yanlü ~

yanma'r 聶馬兒 (yalnmaar) See tiema'[r], yuma'[r]

yanman 眼謾, ~慢 (yalnmanh) Tired eyes: DXX 119.9

yannei 難旖, 妖 (yalnnaih) 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

yannei 喪梅 (yalnnei) Fig. Art of fine governing (proper blending of salty and sour): WB 528.4

yanmeideng 眼沒瞪 (yalnmeidehng) To gaze at, stare: MZJ 14.2

yanmotian 恒摩天, ~魔, ~摩 ~ (yalnmoltian) Budd. Far, distant land (highest realm of Heaven): YQX 842.10

yanmu 眼目 (yalnmuh) Audacity: LZY 70.1

yan'nao'r 眼腦兒 (yalnnaaar) Eyes: DXX 39.7 ('nao is a variant of 'lao 老)

yanniling 嚴凝 (yalnniling) Extreme cold: YQX 217.19

yan-ou 燕偶 (yanouou) See ouyan

yanpinjiao 眼皮跳 (yanpinjiaoh) Twitching eyelids (bad omen): DADIAN 593

yanpu 撲撲 (yanpuh) To risk, gamble: WB 276.1. Also boyan 博, anpU 倾, 掆~. puyan ~, ~

yanqian 潺漣 (yanqialn) See azza and yan- jian
yanqianbing 沉 潜 病 (yanqianbihng) See azabing
yanqian suosai 眼 崃 維 腴 (yanqiahsuossi) Pale, gaunt: WB 801.10
yanqin 演禽 (yanqin) See qinyan
yanqin 燕 燾 (yanqin) 1. Place to rest or sleep quietly: YFG 83.4. 2. To take a short nap; rest: YQX 1150.12
yanqiong 研穷 (yahnqiong) See qiongjiu
yan Qionglin 宾 璧 林 (yahnqiongliln) See Qionglinyan
yanqu honglai 燕去鴻來 (yanquholnglail) Fig. Rapid passage of the seasons (the swallows and wild geese come and go in their migratory patterns): YQX 728.9
yanquantu 措 泉 途 (yanquantultul) To be buried in the dirt: MZJ 254.8
yanran 仓然 (yanran) Still, yet: YQX 713.15
yanrang 魔攘 (yanrang) To cry out fearfully in sleep: WB 110.12
yanrun 湮 滅 (yanrun) 1. Generous; attentive; kind, gentle: YQX 1428.13. 2. Free time, leisure: WB 81.17
yan’sa 演撒 (yansa) To arouse sexually; entice; toy with emotions: WB 264.17
yansan yusi 言三語四 (yahnssan yussih) To talk nonsense: YQX 599.5
yanshao 濟殺鶴埃～～ (yanshael) Very depressed: MZJ 584.1
yanshe 言 楩 (yanshe) To request purchase on credit: YQX 1663.15
yanshen 演身 (yanshen) Entire body: WB 815.7
yansheng 眼生 (yansheng) Not used to, unfamiliar, apprehensive (horse that doesn’t know his rider and does not follow commands): YQX 717.11
Yanshi jiuren 燕市酒人 (yanshih jiureln) Famous drinker Jing Ke 荆軻: CHUANQI 116.18
yanshi wangjiu 言十妄九 (yanshil wahngjiu) Ninety-percent nonsense: YQX 1293.12
yantengteng 満騰騰 (yahneltteng) Flaming, blazing: YQX 1398.6
yantingting 満亭亭 (yahnlttinting) Beautiful, captivating: YQX 1460.9
yantushua 眼 塗 刷 (yantushuah) See tichou tushua
yanwu guandian 言無關典 (yanwul guandiahn) To speak without basis; wander off the subject: YQX 326.15
yanxi 燕喜 (yahnxi) Happy, pleased, delighted: YQX 1384.10
yanxia 煙霞 (yanxia) 1. Mist and clouds (lofty aims, exhausted status): DXX 138.3. 2. Abode of a recluse (high in the mist-wrapped hills): YQX 724.6
yanxiao 深消 (yanxiaoh) To live day by day: YQX 1055.16. Also xiaoyan ～～
yanyan 岩延 (yanyan) See yanjian
yanyan 深湮 (yanyan) 1. Fading, setting (sun): YQX 41.6. 2. Flow of water: YQX 26.8
yanyan 搗眼 (yanyan) Blinders, eye-shades: YQX 527.9
yanyan 厮眼 (yanyan) Heavy (dew): YQX 710.11
yanyan jiannian 深深漸漸 (yanyan jahnjiahn) See yanjian
yanyn 深引, 掣～ (yanyn) License to transport salt: YQX 213.10
yanyou yingqil 燕友鶯 (yanyou yingqiil) Fig. Romantic trysts (swallows and orioles form pairs): YCJ 80.12
yanyu 厲鶯～ (yanyu) To eat to the full, be sated: YQX 46.2. Also yayi 低噎
yanyue  烟月，烟～ (yanyueh)  Prostitute; also, the prostitution trade: YQX 883.8
yanyuefu 烟月符，烟～ (yanyuehful)  Fig. Prostitution license: MZJ 456.2
yanyueshou 烟月手 (yanyuehshoou)  Fig. Art of being a prostitute: YQX 199.12
yanzhamao 眼札毛，～扎～ (yaanzhahmao) Eyelashes: YQX 1260.2
yanzha meishan 眼札眉舌 (yaanzahmeilshahn) To frown: YQX 1534.8
yanzhang dimian 烟障地面，～～～ (yanzhahng dihmiahn) 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 唱作 (yahnzuoh) To sing: YQSC IV 171

yang

gang 快 (yahng) To force, coerce: WB 9.18
yang 漾，飓 (yahng) To cast off, throw away: WB 266.1, 112.18.
yangbucai 伴不采，～～睬 (yalngbuhcaai) To pretend not to know: LZY 113.6
yang bu'lacha 仰不刺又 (yang buhlahcha) See yang’lacha
yangchang 伴常 (yangchalng) Without concern or care: YQX 636.4
yangche 车 (yangche) Fig. Emperor (goat cart: he rode one inside the palace): YQX 1459.6
yangchen wudao 揖膝舞蹈 (yalngcheln wuandaoh) Kneeling and bowing (when presented to the emperor): MZJ 234.12
yangdao 陽道 (yalngdaoh) Male authority: TIAN 435
yanggao 央告 (yanggaoh) See yang[ji]
yanggaojiu 羊羔酒 (yalnggaojiu) Fine wine (rice wine flavored with mutton): YQX 1203.19
yanggaoli 羊羔利 (yalnggaoilh) Fig. To make exhorbitant profits (harsh financial practice during the Yuan to double the amount of loans unpaid after a year): YQX 194.20
yangge wa’r kong'li zen'shengzhuh 漱個瓦兒空裡怎生住 (yalngge wa’r kong'li zeenshengzhuh) Fig. There is a reason behind every event (who knows where a tile tossed in the air will land?): YQX 1385.6. Also pie’ge wa’r kong’li zenzhu 揹～～～～～
yanghua 揚花 (yalnghua) Fleeting; unpredictable (willow catkins in the wind): YCJ 71.22
yang[ji] 央及，快～，睬～ (yangji) 1. To beg, entreat: YQX 713.19.  2. To trouble someone; involve someone (yang = 快): YQX 9.20.  3. To holler, yell; cause a ruckus (perhaps = 嘶): YQX 505.21. Also yanggao～告，yangmei～吊，yingli 映～
yangjia’den ren 娘家的人 (yaangjiade ren) Wife: YQX 849.10
yangjiaoba羊角耙 (yalngjiabaobah) Ram’s horn sword hilt: DXX 38.10
yangjiu 陽九 (yalngjiuu) Bad luck, evil fortune: MZJ 522.7
yangjiu duanpi 羊酒段匹 (yalngjiuu duanhpi) Lamb, wine (bethrothal feast), and bolts of cloth (sections and bolts) as bride price (duan = 段): YQX 1506.8
yang’laca 仰刺擦 (yalnglahcha) See yang'lacha
yang'lacha 仰刺又～～ (yalnglahchaa) To topple backward: YQX 1122.2. Also yang'la ~～擦，yang bu'lacha ~ 不～～
yangliuxi 楊柳細 (yangliuxih) Fig. Woman’s slender waist: YQX 47.6
yanglu 陽祿 (yangluh) Long life: MDT 122.9
yangmei 楊梅 (yangmei) See yangji
yangniang 楊孃 (yangniang) Servant, maid: ZHU 355
yangponiang 楊婦娘 (yangponiang) To keep a mistress: SDJ 112.n.46
yangrenhuo 兩人火 (yangrenhuo) See yangrenhuo si-gun
yangrentou sigun 楊人頭廝混 (yangrentou sigun) See yangrentou si-shuai
yangtai 楊對 (yangtai) Lovers’ trysting place: YQX 1159.20
yangsha 楊煞 (yangsha) To be the death of someone; harry someone to death: YQX 893.16
yangtui 楊媼 (yangtui) To pretend; use as excuse: YQX 201.12
yang[xia] 楊下 (yangxia) 1. To toss, throw: YQX 892.12. 2. To wave, flutter; fly up, rise up (=揚) : WB 684.19
yangyang jiji 怏怏疾疾 (yangyang jiji) See changjiao yangji
yangye 楊爺 (yangye) Old household servant who raises a child after the master has fallen on hard times: YQX 512.3
yangzhe bie’ge’die (yangzhe biege’die) To keep a lover: WB 84.1

yao 咬 (yao) To bark: WB 943.16
yao 破 (yao) Jagged; rough of surface (usually means “difficult, arduous”): DXX 40.7
yaobian 奧變 (yaobian) To change in feelings or affections (as glazes change color in firing): MZJ 65.6
yaoche 搖車 (yaoche) Cradle: YQX 369.20
yaochui 搖槌, 搖槌, 搖槌, 搖槌 (yaochui) To wield a drum-beater (with songs or street calls; often describes a beggar): YQX 213.6
yao’dao 腰道 (yao’dao) Waist: DXX 64.14
yaoe 清說 (yaoe) Error, mistake: HUJI III 99.2
yaoer zhibuhmaol wula ㄆㄨㄥˇ (yaoer zhibu maol wula) Mong. I pour a cup of wine for you to give to him: YQSCIV 190
yaogun’z 防棍子 (yaogun’z) To prevent a criminal from speaking (have him bite a stick): YQX 942.8
yaohuapu 陽華圃 (yaohuapu) Abode of an immortal: DXX 112.5
yaojie 腰 裁.～節 (yaojiel) Back; backbone: YQX 1664.20
yaojin zhou 腰金紫綬 (yaojin zishou) Official robes (gold belt and purple gown): MZJ 585.7
yaolan 遁藩 (yaolaln) To block, obstruct: YANG I 200.1
yaomai 退買 (yaomai) To pander to; curry favor: WB 171.11. Also jiaomai 徵～
yombo 么末,～麼 (yaomoh) 1. Pose, attitude: YQSC IV 183. 2. Yuan music dramas: WB 980.4. Also yaoyao 么～
Yaonfao 背袤,～～ (yaoniaao) Fabulous horse that can travel 10,000 里 in a day: WB 149.1
yaopeng 背棚 (yaopeng) Next highest tier in the stands of a theater: YK 137.12. See also shenlou
yaopian ～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 yaopian 换頭～～
yaopo 優婆 (yaolpol) See houyaopo
yaqi 優姿 (yaqli) See qiaoqi
yaquan 腰椿 (yaquan1) Bent at the waist; stooped: MZJ 352.7
yaqun 腰裙 (yaqun) Skirt made like an apron: WB 83.8. Also qunyao～見～
yaoren gou'r butilus 咬狗兒不露齒 (yaoren1 gouour buhuluhchii) Prov. Treachery is not always self-evident (a dog that bites doesn’t always show its teeth): YQX 1579.10
Yaoshif0 藥師佛 (yaoshifol) Buddha of medicine (cures all diseases including ignorance): YQX 592.2
yaoshuan 腰槓 (yaoshuan) Beam to bar a door from the inside: LU 498
yaoxian 腰線 (yaoxiahn) Sash at the waist: LZY 69.2

yaoyao 么 哟 (yaoyo) See yaomo (2)
yaozhi 咬指 (yaozhii) To bite the thumb (expresses doubt): THS 240.1
yaozhi kong'zhong yanzuogeng 搖指空中雁做羹 (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 (yaohzhuh) To detain, hinder: YQX 811.17
yaozhuang 搖裝,搖帳 (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 挈～

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 (yebo) See 'yena
'yeboge 也波哥 (yeboge) See 'yemoge
'yebotian! 也波天 (yebotian) See 'yemotion!
'yebu 也不 (yebuah) See 'yena
yebu 耶步 (yebuh) See yabu
yebushou 耶不收 (yebushou1) Military spy: YQX 1294.21
yecai! 也猜 (yecai1) Alas!: DXX 13.10. Also yemosha! ～慶沙, yemochai! ～慶蔡
yechi 业微 (yechi) Moment of reckoning with karmic retribution: YQX 343.2
yechi 业翅 (yechiih) Wings (to obtain them and fly): WB 288.3
yechu 藥畜 (yechuh) Cursed beast!: YQX 1630.5
yedaquan 扯 拳 (yehdaqualsn) To waste or be extravagant with money: YQX 888.4
yefang 野 方 (yeefang) Maid; concubine: ZXZY 189.8
yefu 夜 府 (yehfu) The grave: PPJ 229.2
yeguanman 業 管滿,~ 貫 ~,~ 碗 ~ (yehguahnman) Retribution is at hand: YK 294.10. Also nieguanman 菖~ ~, yeguanying ~貫盈
yeguanying 業貫盈 (yehguahnyilng) See yaguanman
yehuxian 野 衙延 (yehulxialn) 1. Honeyed words: YQX 1410.12. 2. To have a cunning desire for
yeji 喜鶉 (yiji) To satisfy hunger: YQX 642.14
yejiang 謀襄 (yehjiang) To beg or ask for water (after a Tang story about Cui Hu): DXX 2.14
yele 曳 剿 (yehla) 1. Kitan. Soldier, military courier: YQX 413.7. 2. Yamen runner (variant: 拉~): WB 902.15. Also yeluoh ～落河
ye'laifge曳來 (yehlailge) Yesterday; last night: LZY 16.4. Also yeawan'lai ~晚～
ye'alai[ge] 夜來箋 (yehlailge) Yesterday; last night: LZY 16.4. Also ye wan'lai ~ 晚～
yealao 軒老 (yellaao) See yila
yeluxin 野鹿心 (yehluxin) Wild, untamed: MZJ 377.9
'yeluo 曳落 (yehluol) Pat Sy//. 1. Like tra-la in songs (sometimes expresses “alas!”): DXX 73.2.
yeluoh曳落河 (yehluohhel) See yela
yemao'z 夜 貓子 (yehmaoz) See yemo'z
'yemo 也末 (yemoh) See 'yena
'yemo 也末 (yemo) See 'yena
yemochali 也摩柴 (yemochali) See yecal!
yemoge 也磨哥,~歌,~末 ~ (yemoge) Pat. Syll.: YQX 1509.18. Also 'yemboge ~波～
yemoshia! 也 沙 (yemoshia) See yecai!
yemotian! 也 田 (yemotian) Oh, merciful heaven! (used in situations involving killing and suffering): YQX 643.18. Also 'yebotian! ~波～
yemo'z 夜 魔子 (yehmolz) Owl: MZJ 722.6. Also yemao'z ~猫～
yena 也 那 (yena) 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, ~末, ~末, ~波, ~yebu ~不
yepen'r 夜盆兒 (yehpelnr) Chamber pot: YQX 1398.13
yeren 野 人 (yereeln) Gentleman in retirement or seclusion: YQX 852.20. Also yinjun 隱君
yeren 野 人 (yereeln) Villain, evildoer: YQX 1139.17
yeshenqu 野身軀 (yehshenqu) Person with bad karma: YQX 253.20
yewan'lai 夜 晚來 (yehwaanlail) See ye- lail'[ge]
yeweier 野 味兒 (yeweierl) Rich wastrel; brothel playboy: YQX 265.12
yeweini tu 曳尾泥塗 (yehweiniiltul) Fig. Scholar in retirement or seclusion (to drag one’s tail through the mud): MZJ 249.10
yexiang 野 相 (yehxiang) See niexiang
yexiang luojie 讚 街 (yehxiang luoljie) To yell and holler in the streets: YQX 484.15. Also luojie yexiang 讚 街,～～羅～～
yeyan 野眼 (yehyan) Fateful eyes (fated by bad karma): YANG 1130.10. Also nieyan 菖～
.yeye 嘈嘈 (yeye) Sound of sobbing: YQX 466.5
yeyuan 业冤 (yehyuann) Nemesis; bane of my life; (pejorative term used affectionately): WB 261.6
yezao cunyao 野藻村者 (yeezaao cun-yao) Coarse, unrefined fare: MZJ 435.3
yehyuan 汝冤 (yezhuo) See xiaoyehyuan
yehzhong 业种 (yehzhong) See xiaoyehzhong
yehzhuan 业传 (yehzhuan) Indian texts written on palm leaves

yi

yi! 伊 (yi) Expresses sudden awareness: YQSC IV 256 (3)
yi 依 (yi) See ge
yi 伊 (yi) To wring: DXX 132.3
yi! 喂 (yil) Expresses surprise or astonishment: YQX 461.9
yiban bandian 一班半点 (yiban bahn-dian) Bedroom hanky-panky: CLS 221.7
yiban'r 一趟 (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 抑逼 (yibi) See yile
yibi'r 一面儿 (yibihr) See yibixiang
yibi'tou 一壁头 (yibihou) See yibixiang
yibixiang 一逼厢, ～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 一逼有者 (yibih yoozheh) Wait right here: YQX 40.17
yibiao 一表 (yibiao) Outstanding, unusual (human looks or talent): YQX 1657.15
yibiao 一彪, ～标, ～彪 (yibiao) File or company (troops and horses): WB 562.8. Also yidia ～丢
yibing 一饼 (yibiing) Gold or silver ingot (biscuit-shaped): YQX 1179.10
yibinglian 一柄脸 (yibingliaan) Face (bing = zhang 張): YQX 1405.17
yibo 衣钵 (yibo) Budd. Cassock and begging bowl: YQX 1064.11
yibudi 一把地 (yibuhdih) All together; in the same place: DXX 62.9
yicao 一操 (yicao) 1. Time, turn: YQX 234.17. Also yicao ～遣 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 一切 (yichahn) 1. Persistently, over and over: YQX 345.7. Also yishan ～越 2. The whole; one and all without exception: YQX 1654.8. Also yichuang ～躬 3. The whole area, the entire region: YQX 1256.20
yichao 一抄 (yichao) Handful; a few lumps of: YQX 1520.4
yichichi 意通 (yichilchil) Languid, lethargic; tired and sleepy: YQX 915.12
yichou bushu 一筹不数 (yichou buh-shuu) Not worth a cent: CCYD 23
yichuan 一川 (yichuan) Meas. For open spaces: YQSC IV 204
yichuang 一褂 (yichuang) See yichan
yichuishil 一炊時 (yichuishil) Time needed to cook a meal: YQX 633.14
yicuan[cuan] 一簇簇 (yicuhcuh) See yicuan[cuan]
yicuan[cuan] 一聚聚 (yicualncualn) Crowded together; in groups; also, in clumps: YQX 872.10. Also yieu[cu] ～簇簇
yicui 依翠 (yicuh) Romantic: DXX 1.8
yicuo'r 一撮兒 (yicuohr) All, completely: DADIAN 11
yida 倚大 (yidah) To exploit seniority: YQX 201.17
yidada 依搭搭 (yihdada) See .geda[da]
yida’li 一搭來.～答～(yidalii) See yida’[r]
yidaqiang 一搭 墙(yidalqialng) Wall (= yiduqiang 一堵 墙): LZY 55.5.
yida’[r] 一搭兒(yidalr) 1. Together; also, the same place: YQX  1600.14.  2. Meas. For a strip, plot, or group: YQX 1208.15.  3. Of the same kind: WB 62.4. Also yida’li ～～裹.～答裹, yita’[r] ~ 塌～
yideng 拆蹬(yihdeng) 1. Suddenly, without warning: CCYD 357.  2. To sway, rock sideways: MZJ 66.13
.yidengdeng 拆蹬蹬.～驀驀, 拆蹬蹬 (yihdehngdehng) See gedengdeng
yidi’de 一地的(yidiahe) See yidi’[li]
yidi’[li] 一地裏.～～里(yidihilii) 1. Everywhere; all around: YQX 931.11. 2. Entirely; also, the whole, all: DXX 21.10. Also yidi’de ～～的
yidi’li 一遮裏(yidihilii) A spell of, an onset of, a fit of: YQX 111.5
yidiyi 一遮一(yidiyi) To act by turns: YQX 202.2
yidi yisheng 一遮一聲(yidhisheng) With every pass of the (wine cup), a sigh: WB 305.21
yiding 已定(yiiding) See nidng
yidiu 一丢(yidiu) See yibiao
yidou 邀違い(yidouh) To tempt, entice: YQX 153.10
yiduo 一垛(yiduh) A heap, pile: WB 281.20
yiduoqi 一掂氣(yiduoqih) See yituoqi
yier 疑琥(yiler) To wonder: DXX 5.12
yiersan 一二三(yiersan) Fig. In every way; in many ways: DXX 149.1
yifa 一發;～法(yifa) 1. Together; at the same time: DXX 161.8. 2. All the more, even more: YQX 202.13. 3. Just; simply; also, may as well: YQX 1391.11. 4. All, entire, the whole: YQX 129.15
yihong 一碰(yihong) Thundering roar of mighty waters: DXX 4.3
yihongdou 一碰紅豆(yiholngdouh) Fig. To weep (red beans = tears): YCJ 4.16
yihu tian[di] 一壺天地 (yihul tiandih) Dao. The world in a jug: YQX 1364.3

yifan 衣飯(yifahn) Livelihood; walk of life; trade: YQX 1253.11. Also yishi ~ 食
yifang yiwo 一房一隊(yifalng yiwoh) Complete trousseau 房 and nuptial bedding 隊: YQX 210.14
yifen ren'jia 一分人家(yifen relnjia) A person: YQX 1393.11
yifu 媳夫(yilfu) 1. Husband of a sister: YQX 889.20. 2. Men who share the same prostitute: YQX 851.9
yifu’men 衣服每 (yifulmen) Bureaucrats, officials: YQX 153.11
yigang ren 一千人(yiganreln) All those involved: GHQ 519.24
yiguna 一觸那 (yiguunah) Right away; quickly: WB 281.7
yigushou 一鼓收 (yiguushou) To win a battle: WB 177.20
yiguo'[r] 一 墊兒 (yiguo) Area, space, patch: YQX 1600.13. Also yituofr ~ 塊 ～～～陀～～陀～～陀～～陀 ～～～～
yi'hang 伊 行 (yihaoh) She: CSD 32.3
yihangren 一行人(yihangreln) Group of people: YQX 205.12
yihao 吳 頭 (yihhaoh) Village elders: LZY 2.4
yihexiang 一相 (yihexiahng) Buddha. To share the same destiny; have the same physiognomy: WB 674.3
yihong 諎騫 (yihong) Thundering roar of mighty waters: DXX 4.3
yihongdou 一紅豆 (yiholngdouh) Fig. To weep (red beans = tears): YCJ 4.16
yihukou 一虎口 (yihuukoou) Distance between the thumb and index finger: DADIAN 8
yihu tian[di] 一壺天地 (yihul tiandih) Dao. The world in a jug: YQX 1364.3
yihu — ^ (yihu) Area, region: YQX 990.1

yihuan[de] ^ (yihuannde) As usual, as before: YQX 282.9

yihuan yibao — ^ (yihual yibauh) Eye for an eye: WB 57.10

yihui — ^ (yihui) To have returned: WB 182.5

yihuijia — ^ (yihuijia) A little while, short time: YQX 1708.19. Also yihui[j] ^ (yihuij)

yihu — ^ (yihu) Trayful; steamerful: YQX 393.16

yihua — ^ (yihu) Vigorously; with all one’s strength: XST 274.9

yihua wulu — ^ (yihual wulu) Sound of gabbling speech, chuckling laughter, snoring, and the twitter of birds: YQX 436.14. Also yihua — ^ (yihu) To farm: YQX 85.20

yijia — ^ (yijia) She, her; you; I: WB 16.6

yijia wuer — ^ (yijia wuerh) Close-knit family: YQX 247.17. Also yijia

yijiao — ^ (yijiao) Meas. For written documents or packages: YQX 1422.2

yijiao de — ^ (yijiaoh) Fall, tumble: SHZ c3

yijiao — ^ (yijiaoh) To cure disease: YQX 851.9

yikou — ^ (yikou) To force, coerce: WB 11.18. Also yibi

yikaizi — ^ (yikuih) Meas. For suits of clothing: YQX 1588.16

yilia — ^ (yilaih) Kitai. Lackey; yamen runner: YQX 585.7. Also yilala — ^ (yilalah)

yilala — ^ (yilalah) To walk unsteadily due to anxiety or nervousness: WB 85.20

yili — ^ (yihu) At the same time; also, while you’re at it: XST 297.4

yili — ^ (yihu) Trayful; steamerful: YQX 393.16

yili wulu — ^ (yiliul) Sound of gabbling speech, chuckling laughter, snoring, and the twitter of birds: YQX 436.14. Also yili wuluh — ^ (yiliul)

yili wulu — ^ (yiliul) To have returned: WB 57.10

yilli — ^ (yili) Trayful; steamerful: YQX 393.16

yilli wula — ^ (yiliul wuluh) To farm: YQX 85.20

yiliu — ^ (yiliu) At the same time; also, while you’re at it: XST 297.4

yiliangba — ^ (yiliangbah) To farm: YQX 3.16

yilala — ^ (yilalah) To walk unsteadily due to anxiety or nervousness: WB 85.20

yijie — ^ (yijiee) Time; occurrence: YQX 644.19
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 一灵儿 (yilinger) Soul; disembodied spirit: YQX 138.17

yilou jin shui jin (yilou jin shui jin) Accident; fire: YQX 127.10

yiluzhun 一著 (yiluzhun) Authorised for an official post: MZJ 211.8

yimai 一 (yimai) Meas. For portions of food: YYCD 7

yimeil'i 一昧里 (yimeili) See yimi'de

yimen 一门 (yimen) To pay a visit: MZJ 2.14
yinuo — 柳 (yinuoh) Meas. Armful: WB 300.2
yipeidou — 饗 兜 (yipeihdou) To give a horse free rein: YQX 317.7
yipiaoyin yidanshi — 饗 飲 一 貧食 (yipiaolyin yidanshil) Humble, meagre life (drink from a gourd, eat from a ladle): YQX 634.14
yipu congzifang — 撲 蓬 簪 箱 (yipu congzifaang) Whiskery face: MZJ 205.1
yiqi — 契 (yiqih) Meas. For persons: YQX 1512.5; for a group of people: YQX 432.13; for a document: YQX 1377.5
yiqi banqiang — 全 部 斷 (yiqi banqiang) Full leaf and partial stem (tea leaves): YQX 730.2. Also yiqiang yiqi — 割 彊 (yiqiang yiqih) Tere-
yiqiang yiqi — 割 彊 (yiqiang yiqih) See yiqi banqiang
yiqiaoqiao — 割 彊 (yiqiaoqiao) See yidafr
yiqin yijin — 親 近 (yiqin yijin) As closely knit as family members: YQX 873.16
yiquan['r] — 拳 兒 (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 — 人 (yireln) Emperor (versus the people, wanmin 萬民)
yiren — 人 (yireln) 1. To tolerate, allow; be unconcerned about: YQX 115.15. 2. To place all responsibility on: WB 296.7
yiri 異 日 (yirihih) In future: YQX 1499.17
yirou qisha — 起 直 (yiroul qiisha) Out of control (hands and feet): YQX 642.8
yirou yiran 依 柔 依然 (yiroul yirln) Continuous without cease: YYCD 556
yishan 一起 (yishahn) See yichan
yishang 一方 (yishang) 1. A while, period of time: DXX 83.8. 2. Long while: YQX 428.14. Also yixiang ~ 餘
yishe — 择 (yishhe) Distance traveled by an arrow: YQX 1664.19
yishen 依 時 按 棒 (yishin ahljihel) Appropriate for the time and season: YQX 1663.11
yishui 誰 (yishuil) Who?: YQX 608.14. Also ashui 阿 ~, wushui 魚 ~
yishun — 聲 (yishuhn) Resolve; intent: YQX 203.3
yisun <$t ^ (yishun) To stir up, agitate; distress: DXX 130.10
yita[t] — 坐 (yitah) See yida[t]
yiti — 世 (yitih) Generation: ZXZY 197.1
yitiao #1 (yitiaol) According to (legal) statutes: YQX 640.6
yitiao shen — 二 贏 (yitiaoshen) To emerge victorious after a narrow escape: WB 584.10
yitou 一 頭 (yitoul) Straightaway, directly: WB 49.19
yitoucuo 一 頭 糾 (yitoucua) Calamity, disaster: YQX 1282.20
yitou'de yitou'de 一 頭 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 依頭縫當 (yitoul liudang) To consider carefully from beginning to end: YQX 1385.17

yitou...yitou 一投...一投 (yitoul) On the one hand...on the other hand: WB 403.15. Also yixia...yixia 一下...一下 (yitoul yixia...) See yitou...yitou

yituo 抑托 (yituo) Ceiling: WB 28.20

yituoqi 一托氣, ～ 投～ (yituoqi) In no time at all; in one breath: WB 53.2. Also yiduoqi ～ (yituoqi)

yituo[r] 一 坡兒, ～ 坡～ (yitou[r]) See yiquo[r]

yituo'r 一 坡兒 (yituo'r) Together in the same place (坡 is not found in dictionaries): MZJ 48.12

yituo'tou 一揹頭 (yituo'tou) All: DXX 66.14

yiwang 一望 (yiwang) Range of vision: YQX 1269.12

Yiwang 醫王 (yiwalng) Budd. God of healing: MDT 181.9

yiwei 一 位 (yiwei) Meas. For buildings (=座): DXX 9.9

yixijun 義細軍 (yixijun) Young military recruits: YQX 756.2

yixia'li...yixia'li 一下裡...一下裡 (yixiali...yixiali) See yitou...yitou

yixian 已先 (yixian) Formerly, in the past: WB 670.19

yixian 依先 (yixian) As before; in the usual way: SHZ c28

yixiang 一 鋤 (yixiang) See yishang

yixiang yifu 一 降一 伏 (yixiang yifu) To break a horse: CCYD 22

yixin 意欣欣 (yixin) Elated: YQX 407.2

yixing qiyu 儀形器宇 (yixing qiyu) Impressive in form and figure: MZJ 281.11

yixingxing 一 星星, ～ 慘懇 (yixingxing) Everything, every item; the whole lot: YQX 610.15

yixiongdil 義兄弟 (xihxiongdil) Adopted or sworn brother: YANG I 457.1

yixue 一 息 (yixue) To exhale: YFG 132.2

Yiyang 嵯陽 (yiwalng) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (Yiyang produced the finest pawlonia wood used for constructing this instrument)

yiyangsheng 一陽生 (yiyangsheng) As the force of yang begins to ascend (after the winter solstice): MZJ 602.10

yiyi 乙乙 (yiyi) Painfulness (=忔忔): WB 9.16

yiyi 姨姨 (yiyi) Auntie: a sister’s wife; mother’s sisters; also, male’s address to his prostitute: YQX 193.16

yiyongxing 一 氣性, ～ 勇～ (yiyongxing) Impetuous, rash; also, to act without thinking: YQX 1545.16

yiyou 異猶 (yiyou) To be irresolute; also, indecisive: YQX 963.3

yizao 一 遭 (yizao) See yicao

yizha 一 拂, ～ 拂 (yizha) 1. Span (the distance between the thumb and index fingers; zha = 手) 2. To split, cut (zha = 拆 or 折): YQX 1530.4

yizhajiao 一 扎腳, ～ 扎 (yizhajiao) To get a foothold; get a toehold: YQX 983.14

yizhao masi huangjinjin 一朝馬死黃金盡 (yizhao masi huangjinjin) See masi huangjinjin

yizhen nanke 一 陰 (yizhen) See nankemeng

yizhen nanke 一 陰 (yizhen nanke) See nankemeng

yi’zhen 嘿揖, 嘿～ 意～, 寢～ 寢～ (yi’zhen) 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 一 坑 (yizhi) Meas. For distance of journey or road: YQX 1399.6
yizhi 疑滞 (yizhi) To be hesitant, irresolute, or indecisive: MJZ 276.2
yizhong 一终 (yizhong) Period of twelve years: WB 383.7
yizhoujin 衣 畫錦 (yizhoujin) To display success (dress by day in embroidered robes): WB 311.13
yizhu 住 (yizhu) Meas. For money: YQX 107.15
yizhuang buxie 被不卸 (yizhuang buxie) It is too late to reverse course: DXX 122.10
yizhuangr 一格儿 (yizhuangr) Meas. For affairs or events: YQX 120.11. Also yizhuangzhuang
yizhuangzhuang 一格格儿 (yizhuangzhuang) See yizhuangr
yizhun 定 (yizhun) For sure; certainly: YQX 1369.1
yizhong 一字王 (yizhong) Imperial prince; hereditary prince of the first rank: YQX 10.3
yizizi 意孜孜 (yizizi) To think of continually: YQX 55.19

yin

yin 箏 (yin) Unit of weight in the Yuan period (a short yin = eighty pounds; a long yin = one hundred twenty pounds): YQX 886.4
yin 節 (yin) Mattress: WB 272.3
yin 寓 (yin) To hide: FANGYAN suppl. 22
yin 隱 (yin) See wen (1)
yinban' 印板儿 (yinban) See jingban'
yinbian 俨謨 (yinbian) To chant poetry on horseback: MJZ 197.1
Yincao [difu] 陰曹地府 (yincaol di-fuu) See Yinsi
yinchang 銀 場 (yinchang) Moon: CSD 44.1
yin'de 得 (yinde) See ren (2)
yiner 因而 (yiner) Careless, negligent; perfunctory; also, indiscrete; rash: WB 288.16
yinfang 淫坊 (yinfang) Brothel: YYCD 851
yinfu 賄付, 附, 付 (yinfu) To ponder, consider, think over: YQX 72.10. Also anfu 暗
yinhao 画 (yinhao) Chinese brush: THS 155.12
yinhel 模 (yihnel) Mold: YQX 99.10
yinfu 銀 (yinfu) Silver pitcher time-piece (the water level, as it escaped from the bottom, was gauged on a calibrated arrow): YFG 15.5. Also yinlou 漏
Yinian 延安 (yinian) See Yinsi
yinjiang 銀箭 (yinjiang) Calibrated arrow in a clepsydra for measuring time: WB 5.10. See also yinhu 銀壺
yinjiao 娘 (yinjiao) Beautiful women: YQX 3.21
yinjuan 娘眷 (yinjuan) Husband and wife: MJZ 271.3
yinjun 婦君 (yinjun) See yeren
yinkong 君 (yinkong) To lead, guide; command: YQX 5.6
yinlao 銀老 (yinlao) See genlao
yinlou 銀漏 (yinlou) See yinhu
yinpaa 銀花 (yinpaa) Moon: PPJ 159.3
yinpen shuiguang 銀盆水罐 (yinpen shuiguang) See shuiguang yinpen
yinping 銀瓶 (yinping) Fig. Hopeless; useless (a silver dipper used in a well is easily smashed): YFG 60.12
yinqi 窒气, 对~对, 喝~ 喝~, 饮~ 痛~
(yinqih) To bottle up emotions; suppress opinions: DXX 84.1. Also anqi 暗 ~

Yinque 銀闕 (yinhqueh) Dwelling place of immortals: PPJ 159.5

yinren 陰人 (yinrneh) Female; woman: YQX 1625.4

Yinshan 阴山 (yinshan) Hell for the ghosts of the guilty (dark, dank, and without food): YQX 1513.16

yinshen 阴神 (yinsheen) To sneer: DXX 150.4

yinshi'zhi ren 飲食之人 (yinshihizhi ren) Leech (eats and drinks but is otherwise useless): THS 70.2

Yinsi 陰司 (yinsi) 1. Yama, King of Hell 2. Hell: WB 56.15. Also Yinjiang ~, Yincao [difus] ~曹地府

Yinsi shidian 陰司十殿 (yinsi shidiahn) Budd. Ten Tribunals of Hell: MDT 123 n.1. Also shidi ~ 地, shiwang ~ 王

yintang 頻堂 (yiintalng) Center of the forehead (used by physiognomists): WB 24.6

yintiao 引调 (yiintiaol) To provoke: DXX 15.1

yinxiajiu 頗下酒 (yinxiajiuu) To serve wine: YQX 1259.8

yinxiu 隱秀 (yinxiuh) 1. Hidden talent. 2. To keep something secret: WB 301.11. See also wenxiu

yinxiu 隱袖, 隱袖 (yinxiu) See wenxiu

yinyang laqiangtou 銀樣鐵槍頭 (yilnyahng laqiangtoul) See laqiangtou

yinyi 因依, 隱依 (yinyi) The story; the reasons; details: LZY 11.10

yinyu'jian 因語間 (yinyuujiaan) While speaking: YANGI 199.11

yinyuan 黃緣 (yilnyuahln) Destiny or karmic influences which bring a couple together (=姻~): ZXZY 81.6

Yinyuanbu 姻緣簿 (yinylainbuhe) Man in the Moon’s ledger which records names of couples destined to marry: YQX 194.6

yinyue 喜, 喜~ (yinyueh) To consider; turn over in the mind, ponder: DXX 119.8. Also anyue 暗~, 黑~, nenyue 悸~

yinyue 隱約 (yinyueh) To approximate, guess; also, nearly, almost (used like 約~): LZY 55.5

yinzli quiyue 喜子裏秋月 (yinlzli quiyueh) No such thing (view an eclipse of the autumn moon in a dark pantry), the lead line of a zehouyu 歌後語 whose punch line is buzengjian zhedengshi 不曾見道等食, “who ever heard of eating like this?” (食 is a pun on 食 “to eat the moon”): YQX 196.8

yinzi fengqi 陰子封妻 (yinzlii fengqih) To bestow a feudal title on the wife and an official post on the son of a distinguished citizen: WB 85.19

ying

ying 喜, 影 (yihng) To answer, reply; agree, promise: WB 452.5

ying! 喜, 影 (yihng) Expresses sorrow or regret: WB 7.16.

ying 竹 (yihng) Bamboo measure holding four dou (=斗): WB 91.12

ying'ang 影昂 (yihngang) To respond, reply; also, agree: YQX 147.3

yingbie 疲鶴 (yingbie) Sore at heart (=硬殻): LZY 11.2

yingbu 應捕 (yingbuheu) Police officer: CCYD 455

yingchou yanlii 驚悼燕侶 (yingchoul yanlii) See yanlii yingchou
yingchuai 硬 搁 (yihngchuuai) To cling stubbornly to an idea: WB 320.17
yingchuang 蜴 窗 (yihngchuang) Fig. Poor student undaunted in ambition (studies by the light of fireflies): YQX 85.6
yingdaai 硬 打 掰 (yihngdaaai) To use force: WB 317.14
ying'er 娘 儿 (yilngerl) Common name for maids: SHZ c45
yingfengbo[bobji] 逆 風 鐮 箸 (yilng-feng bohbohji) Weather vane for an ill wind: YQX 1028.6
yingfu 應 付 (yihngfuh) See yinfu
yingfu'z 蟲 拢 子 (yilngfuz) See zhufu'z
yinggou 營 房, ~ 搐, 簡 ~ (yilnggou) 1. To seduce; take advantage of (sometimes erroneously leigou 慾 房): YQX 337.19. 2. To deceive: YQX 506.4
yinghuadui 鷲 花 隊 (yinghuaduih) See yinghuazhai
yinghuazhai 鷲 花 寮 (yinghuazhaih) Place where fashionable courtesans and prostitutes gather; brothel: TH 17.11. Also yinghua- dui ～ ～ 隊
yingji 映 及 (yilngjil) See yangjil
yingji 慰 謐 (yilngjih) Concerns, worries: YQX 847.15
yingjia 綴 窗 (yingjia) Jewelry adorning figures of the Buddha: MZJ 287.3
yingjian maiqiao ~ (yilngjian maaiqiaoh) To engage in illicit sexual relations: YQX 337.20
yingkou 應 口 (yihngkou) 1. To respond, reply: YQX 332.5. 2. Speech and action in accord: DXX 67.7. 3. To one's taste (food and drink): YQX 26.12. Also yikou 依～
yinglou 影 樓 (yilngloul) Mausoleum: WB 587.17. Also yingshen lou'r ～ 神 ～ 兒
yingling 應 宁 (yinhning) Calm and unperturbed: YFG 183.1
yingre 懲 吓 (yilngree) Worries, cares: WB 12.19
yingre 懲 吓 (yilngree) See changre
yingshanzi 映 山 紫 (yihngshanzii) Variety of azalea: HUJI III 45.12
yingshe 影 射 (yingsheh) To conceal, disguise: SHZ c6
yingshen 影 薦 (yilngshenh) Portrait of the deceased: YQX 544.14
yingshen lou'r 影 神 樓 兒 (yilngsheln lou'r) See yinglou
yingshen tu'r 影 身 圖 兒 (yilngsheln tu'r) Likeness, portrait: YQX 976.15
Yingshui 瀛 水 (yilngshuii) Mythical isle of immortals (more commonly Yingzhou ~洲): YCJ 109.17
yingwuzhan 鴛 鴦 種 (yilngwuzhaan) Conch shell wine cup (has a tip like a parrot’s beak): YQX 1665.14
yingxinlai 迎 新 愛 (yilngxinlai) Recently, of late: YQX 333.7
Yingxing 影 星 (yilngxing) God of the Martial Star: MZJ 521.1
yingying 影 影 (yilngying) To be worried and concerned: YRZJ 106.13
yingyu 影 沂 (yilngyu) To circle around: MZJ 192.10
yingyun shengli ~ (yilngyuhn shenglii) To do business: YQX 639.2
yingzhan 影 占 (yilngzhan) To conceal, hide from view: YQX 933.7
yingzhengzheng 硬 擬 擬 (yihngzheng-zheng) Brand new and proper looking: YQX 47.15
Yingzhoulu 影 氏 路 (yihngzhoululh) Administrative district (路) of Yingzhou: LZY 2.9
yongbiejiu 永别酒 (yongbiejjuu) Condemned man’s last drink: WB 199.17
yongxiang 永巷 (yongxiang) Palace apartments of imperial concubines guilty of infractions or out of favor: YQX 2.9

you 有 (you) To be attracted to; be in love with: YQX 249.17
youbeiyingwubei 有備應無備 (youbei yihngwulbeih) To take someone by surprise; catch off guard: YQX 1662.2
Youchent 幽城 (youchelng) Hell: CSD 122.12
youcheng'nei zhuaqian 油城內抓錢 (youlchengneih zhuaqialn) Greedily; also, to risk all for enrichment (grab coins from a boiling cauldron of oil): YK 86.2. Also youhuo'nei nalqian 魂幽拿～
youchiyu'r youxianxing 有嗜魚兒又嫌腥 (youchiyuulr youxialnxing) Never satisfied (complain of the odor while eating fish): LU 31
youchuuo 愁嘆 (youchuoh) Mournful, distressed, grieved: MZJ 379.6
youdan[zhi] 油單紙 (youdanzhii) Waterproof oilpaper: YQX 1370.11
you de 有的,～得,～底 (youde) Inexhaustible amount; also, fully, completely: YQX 1136.2
youdiyi 油髪髻,～髪～ (youldilijih) Prostitute (after the custom of oiling the hair): WB 710.20
youfa luogui'zhe 有过路歸著,～～～～著 (youfa luoguizhee) When things turn out as they should or are returned to their proper place: WB 288.16
youfen 有分 (youfefeih) To be destined for: LZY 17.2

youfen 油粉 (youlfen) Prostitute (abbreviation of youlou fenmian): MZJ 474.2
yougou 有勾 (yougou) (You) are summoned: YQX 1262.9
youguzi 猶古自～骨～ (youlguuzih) See youzi
yougun 游棍 (youlguhn) Street rowdies, toughs: MDT 157.2
youhuo'neinaqian 油罐內拿錢 (youlhuohneih nalqialn) See youchent nei zhuaqian
youjie yexiang 游街野巷 (youljie yee-xiahng) 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 有酒膽沒飯膽 (youjiuyuudaan meilfahndaan) To put up a pretense of bravery: LU 172
youmenxia 有門下 (youmelnxia) To have power and influence: YQX 844.6
youmian 油麪 (youlmihn) To cook; also, the business of cooking: YQX 196.9
youmushu 油木梳 (youlmushu) Fig. Prostitute (after the combs in their hair): YQX 1238.18
youshoujin 油手套 (youlshooujin) See xiushoujin
youshouwei 有首尾 (youlshouweei) To have connections; collaborate; be in cahoots: YQX 685.11
youshuzi yu 與添子 (youlshuhzii) Attendant to the heir apparent: MZJ 445.4
youtou 油頭 (youloul) Ne’er-do-well; profligate: YQX 52.15
youweng'li zhuonianyu 油翁裏捉鰤魚 (youlwenglii zhuonianyul) To expend effort without result (grasp a sheat fish in an oil crock): YQX 580.5
youwuzi 猪兀自, 由～, 头～ (you-wuhzih) See youzi

youxian[ke] 猪闭可, 由～, 闭～
(youxianlneee) Of no importance; also, a
trifling matter; also, it’s all right (youxian =
abbreviation of youzi dengxian 猪自
等闔): WB 310.14

youyang 游扬 (youyalng) To spread
one’s reputation far and wide: YQX 825.8

youyi 游艺 (youyih) To travel in search of
learning and experience: WB 260.4

youyi 猪夷, 疑 (youyil) Hesitant, ir-
resolute: LIDAII 609.1

youyi 愁患 (youyih) To be anxious: XST
311.13

youyou 昔昔 (youyoul) To walk slowly:
DXX 128.13

youyou 由由 (youyoul) To walk slowly:
(youyoul yuhyouh) See youyu

youyu 愁患 (youyul) Hesitant; irresolute:
YQX 637.21. Also youyou yuu yu yuu yuu yuu
(youyoul yuhyuh) To engage in
passionate lovemaking: DXX 3.5. Also tiyu
youyun 彻雨 (youyun) To engage in
passionate lovemaking: DXX 3.5. Also tiyu

youzha 烏孫; 脂 (youlzhal hul-
sun) Fat-fried monkey!: WB 320.1

youzi 猪自, 由～, 由 (youlzi) Still;
as usual: LZY 120.10. Also youguzi ~ 古
~, ~, youwuzi ~ 元 ~, 由 (youl ~
~)

yu

yu 于 (yul) See also wu

yu 胀 (yuyu) 1. To face up to; admit (guilt,
crime): YQX 949.9. 2. To be like, be equal
to: DXX 4.6. 3. To ask, request: YQX
193.15. 4. To unleash (evil intentions); issue
forth (sounds carried by the wind): WB 10.17.
5. To say, tell: ZXZY 165.2. 6. To agree,
approve: DXX 70.2

yubange 玉伴 (yuhbahnge) Willful,
stubborn young girl: YQX 1260.8

yubinhuan 玉鬓环 (yuhbihnhauln) Bea-
tiful face: YANG I 198.5

yucha 漁槎 (yulchal) Fishing boat: DXX
129.10

yuchanghou 魚腸絃 (yulchaanghou)
Short sword: MZI 441.12

Yuchenyuan 玉宸院 (yuhchelnuyahn)
See Xianyinyuan

yuceng 魚騰 (yuhcong) Piebald horse: WB
304.12

yu'dang 余霧 (yuldang) I; we (used by
kings and emperors): LZY 147.2

yudie tianhuang 玉蝶天潢 (yuhdiel
tianhualng) Descendants of the imperial
family: MZI 527.6

yudongxi 酬 (yuhdongxi) Fig.
Wine
cup: YYCD 189

yufei 女飛 (yulfci) To fly away together;
also, joy of sexual congress: DXX 83.12.
Also yugui ~ 鳥

yufeng 魚封 (yulfeng) Letter; written
message (hidden in a fish’s belly): WB 16.4.
Also yuxin ~ 信, yushu ~ 书, yuhong ~
鴻

Yufodan 游佛誕 (yuhfoldahn) See Long-
huahui 龍華會

yufu 于呼 (yuhfu) To discuss; comment;
talk: HUJI III 25.5

yufu 於伏 (yuhful) See wufu

yufu 羽服 (yuhful) Dao. Robe: YCJ 37.11

yugeng 玉柄 (yuhgeng) Fig. White teeth:
WB 261.13

yugui 愚鼓, 魚, 漁 (yulguu) Percussion
instrument used by Daoist priests (bamboo
tube with a fishskin or snakeskin head): YQX
855.5

yugui 子歸 (yulgu) See yufe
yuhong 魚鴨 (yulholg) See yufeng

yuhou 廉候 (yulhouh) Guard; military official: WB 25.4

yuhua'rishuan 語話兒拴 (yulhuar-shuan) To hit it off in conversation: YANG 1 200.4

yuhua xiangguan 語話相關 (yulhuah xiangguan) To advise, exhort, instruct: YQX 1659.6

yujie 玉界 (yujielh) See yuzhu

yujian 魚箋 (yuljian) Variety of paper in Sichuan: SDJ 81 n.34. See also yufeng

yujin 竹林 (yuulinh) Birds in general: MZJ 46.7

yujin junshi 御林軍士 (yuulinh jun-shih) Personal attendants to the emperor: LIDAI II 876.12

yulong 玉龍 (yulolng) Fig. Successful graduate (fish transformed into dragon): YQX 594.6

yulse 玉露 (yulhuh) Fine wine: YQX 355.4

yuma['r] 馬駝 (yuhmaar) Fig. 1. Wind-chimes hung in the eaves (jade horses): YQX 362.16. Also tiema['r] 鐮 〜, yanma 鏤 〜 2. Bridges on a chordophone, zheng 筝 (carved to resemble horses): YQSC IV 299

yumei 玉梅 (yuhmei) 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 (yuhmei rouh-yaan) Slow-witted; unperceptive: WB 64.8

yumen 玉門 (yuhmeden) Frontier borders: YQX 724.21

yumen 羅門 (yuhmeden) 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

yuren yao 人造 (yuhrenyao) Fig. The guqin 古琴 (waist like a beautiful woman): YQX 1150.21. See also xianrenjian

yusun 玉 曾 (yuhsuln) Lady’s beautiful hand (jade bamboo shoot): YQX 89.

yusuo 玉鎖 (yuhuo) See jinjia yusuo
Yutang Jinma sanxueshi 三学士 (yuhtang jinmaa sanxuelshih)
Men of prominence and stature (Yutang is the Hanlin Academy; Jinma is the gate to the court where officials gathered before court audience; three scholars is a reference to a poem by Ouyang Xiu commemorating a banquet he attended with two friends): YQX 634.8

Yutang renwu 玉堂人物 (yuhtalng reluwwuh) See Yutangxian

Yutangxian 玉堂仙 (yuhtalngxiani) Scholar of the Hanlin Academy: YRZJ 85.13. Also Yutang renwu 人物

yutianxian 玉天仙 (yuhtianxian) 1. Immortal maid 2. Fig. A beautiful woman (jadelike heavenly immortal): WB 37.19

yutugu 玉兔鸽 (yuhtuhguu) See tuhu

yutuhu 玉兔胡 (yuhtuhhu) See tuhu

yuwei 鱼尾 (yuweei) Fig. Crow’s-feet (fish tail lines) around the eyes: WB 23.20

yuweiwei 貔貔 (yuwewei) Glorious and imposing: YQX 1460.11

yuwen 鈴 文 (yuwen) Coda form in Ming chuanqi: CHUANQI 140.19

yuxia 玉匣 (yuhxial) Casket, coffin: YQX 360.2

yuxian 玉舷 (yuhxian) Fig. Slender, beautiful fingers: YQX 1665.14

yuxie yunshou 吳歇雲收 (yuuxie yulnshou) Fig. End of a love affair (rains cease and clouds disperse): YQX 1256.11

yuxin 鈴信 (yuuxihn) See yufeng

yuyi 鈴 易 (yuhiy) Fig. Throne (screen behind the throne): MZJ 235.2

yuyi 鈴 依 (yuhiu) See nishang yuyi

yuyue longmen 魚躍龍門 (yuuyue longmeln) Fig. To achieve high office (fish leaps Dragon Gate): YQX 712.1

yuyue yunqi 魚躍雲旗 (yuuyue yulnqil) Intimate meeting of lovers: YQX 1661.19

yuyuxiang 魚雲鄉 (yuuyulxiang) Fig. Brothel: YQX 1323.12

yuzi 歇子 (yuhiyi) See laozhi

yuzha 御賜 (yuwhal) Imperial will or command: MZJ 668.3

yuzhen 玉軸 (yuwhzhen) Fig. The guqin (jade bridges which support the strings): MZJ 120.5

yuzhi 玉致 (yuwhzhi) Imperial will: MZJ 530.6

yuzhu 玉珠 (yuwhzhul) Fig. His jadelike brilliance (the emperor): THS 105.8

yuzhu 玉玖 (yuwhzhul) Jade-handled deer-tail whisk (erroneously玉節): YQX 723.18

yuan 玉 元

yuanban 玉班 (yuahnban) Fig. Ranks of officials (the pheasant row, ranks of officials in court ceremony who resemble pheasants flying in orderly formation): YQX 811.12. Also yuanhang 行, yuanluhang 行

yuancheng 玉成 (yuahnchelng) 1. To bring
to fruition 2. To unite a couple in marriage: YQX 1656.9. Also yuanjiu ~ 就,议员

yuanchuchu 寇楚楚 (yuanchuchuu) Serious grievance or grudge: YQX 1404.20

yuanda zhouzao 速打周遭 (yuandadaa zhouzao) To broach a subject indirectly: YQX 211.19

yuanding 圓丁 (yualding) See yuangong

yuandui 冤對 (yuandanui) Enemy, opponent: THS 163.12

yuan-edi 達惡地 (yuanedhii) Godforsaken place: YQX 1129.8

yuangang 綠房 (yuangang) Trousseau: YQX 30.4

yuangong 圓公 (yuangong) Gardener: MDT 23.3. Also yuanzi ~ 子, yuanding ~ 丁

yuangong 院公 (yuangong) Loyal elderly family servant: YQX 561.15

yuangu 怨鼓 (yuangugu) See dengwengu

yuanguang 圓光 (yuanguang) Halo: DXX 20.2

yuanhaiquanshen 遠害全身 (yuanshanmei) To distance oneself from danger and escape unscathed: YQX 933.11

yuhani 遠漢 (yuanhain) Far, distant skies: MZJ 596.11

yuanchang 翹行 (yuanchhang) See yuanchan

yuange 圓和 (yuange) To restore a strained relationship: YQX 1259.13

yuange 怨鶴 (yuangehe) Reference to the musical piece for the guqin 古琴 entitled “Biehecao” 別操: DXX 81.2

yuancheng 圓就, 员 (yuancheng) See yuan-cheng

yuankuqian 冤苦錢 (yuankuqian) See ku-naoqian

yuanshe 圓社 (yuanshe) Football club: SHZ c2

yuansui biandeng 願隨鞭镫 (yuansui biandeng) To be willing to serve as attendant: MZJ 94.10

yuansui yuanyangwa 願元陽瓦 (yuansui yuanyangwa) See yuanyangwa

yuandai 隊外 (yuandai) Official title during Tang times; later, a respectful form of address to a rich person or person of status: YQX 53.9

Yuanwu 元武 (yuanshu) See Zhenwu

yuanshangpai 遠鄉牌 (yuanshangpai) Grave marker for someone who dies away from home: YQX 1701.4

yuanyang 元陽 (yuanyang) Male; also, masculine: MDT 189.5

yuanyangke 鴛鴦客 (yuanyangke) Two guests sharing a table: YQX 214.10

yuanyangwa 鴛鴦瓦 (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 鴛鴦折頸 (yuanyang zhejing) Fig. Divorce (Mandarin duck with broken neck): CHUANQI 150.5
yuanye 鬧業 (yuanyeh) Retribution for evil acts committed in a former life: YQX 295.3. Also yuanzhang ~ 陣

yuanye 緣業 (yuanye) Fate, destiny; affinity: DXX 130.1

yuanyi 鬧抑 (yuanyih) Unredressed grievance, a wrong unrighted: HUJI III 100.3

yuanyuan jiaojiao 怨怨焦焦 (yuahnyuahn jiaojiao) Complaining and impatient: YQX 1489.13

yuanzhang 冤枉 (yuanyezhahng) Marital bed: YQX 1505.6

yue 楣 (yue) To hold, hold up (hem of a garment): DXX 90.1

yuean 楣案 (yuahnhan) Roster of courtesans and entertainers in official service: YQX 154.7. Also li-an 番

yuechuan 楣床 (yuechualng) Bench on stage for actresses: WB 972.15

yueerchi 約兒赤, 而 (yueerlchih) See yabu

yueerzhii 約兒只, 而 (yueerlzhii) See yabu

yuegao 月高 (yuehghao) Deep in the night: THS 219.9

yuegouxing 月勾星 (yuehghouxing) Lunar eclipse: MDT 143.12

yuegua 越瓜 (yuehgua) See shaogua

yuchu 楣戶 (yuehhuh) 1. Courtesans and prostitutes in official service: YQX 1259.7. 2. Brothel: YQSC IV 310. 3. Musician, entertainer

yuejiji 越寂寂 (yuehjiljil) Still, silent (yue = 魔): YQX 763.19

yueming 楣名 (yuehmling) Stage name: WB 976.3

yuemok 約末, 約 (yuehmob) Approximately; in general; probably: DXX 157.12

yuenpu 月浦 (yuehpuu) Moon: YQX 1665.19

yueren 楣人 (yuahrelm) Entertainer, prostitute: YQX 142.3

yuetai 楣臺 (yuehtai) Theater stage: WB 976.2

yuetan 楣探 (yuahhtahn) Yamen official in charge of monks, nuns, priests, and entertainers: YQX 1324.2

yueyuan 月圓 (yuahhyuahn) Reunion of lovers: YQX 888.5

yueyude 越越的, ～～地 (yuehjyuhde) 1. Even more so: DXX 132.2. 2. Uncontrollably: DXX 129.13. See also xuxu'de

yuezhinianzai 楣值年災 (yuehzhil nialnzhai) Calamity is at hand (within a month): MZJ 227.14

yuezi 月姊 (yuahzhii) Moon: MZJ 478.11

yun 晏 (yuln) To apply makeup: YQX 200.19

yun 運 (yuln) Fig. To indulge in the sex act (brass handle that "turns" the grindstone): YQX 1254.20. See also tongmoge, wanshi

yun 運 (yuln) See wen

yunao 運棃 (yulnaol) Thirteen small brass bells on a wooden rack: YQX 190.5

yunban 運板 (yulnbaan) 1. Cloud-shaped gong (hung in the central courtyard to alert women in the inner apartments of an emergency; males were forbidden to enter): YQX 1668.1. 2. Small hand percussion instrument with a full body and a hole at each end: WB 980.10. Also yunyangban ~ 陽 ~, yunpai ~ 牌
yunchuang 运窗 (yunchuang) Library: MZJ 113.5

yun'de 氛的.~地.~晕.~愠.~愠 (yun'de) Suddenly, immediately: WB 272.10

yunduchi 云都赤.~云~ (yunduchi) See wenduchi

yunji pumou 遇计铺谋 (yunji pumou) See pumou dingji

yunlu 雲路 (yunlu) 1. Stratosphere 2. Fig. Fame and success (path in the clouds): WB 260.6

yunmeng xianqing 番夢開情 (yunmeng xianqing) King Xiang's dream of love with the goddess of Witch Mountain in the Yangzi gorges: MZJ 435.9

yunna 云那 (yunna) See wuna

yunna 雲衲 (yunna) Budd. Mendicant monk's robe: DXX 47.8

yunniang 酝釀 (yunniang) To brew; concoct: WB 2.15

yunpai 雲牌 (yunpai) See yunban

yunping 雲屏 (yunping) Folding screen: YQX 362.14

yunqu 雲衢 (yunqu) Sky: YQX 1665.19

yunshui'zhi shen 雲水之身 (yunshui'zhi shen) Dao. Itinerant priest: YQX 729.6

yunshui'zhi shen 雲水之身 (yunshui'zhi shen) Dao. Itinerant priest: YQX 729.6

yuntongshi 運通時 (yuntongshi) Period of luck: YQX 1659.20

yunxian 運限 (yunxian) Fate, destiny: ZXZY 15.4

yunxiao guike 雲霄貴客 (yunxiao guike) One destined for a brilliant career: YQX 1264.8

yunxin shuixin 雲心水心 (yunxin shuixin) Budd. A monk's quiet state of mind: HUJI III 54.5

yunyangban 雲陽板 (yunyangban) See yunban

yunyang[shi] 雲陽市 (yunyang[shi]) Execution ground: YQX 1380.17. Also naoshi ~, naoshi yunyang ~

yunyouyou 韻悠悠 (yunyouyou) Sound of a bugle call: WB 13.12

yunyu 雲腴 (yunyu) Variety of tea: YQX 950.17

yunyu wue 雲雨巫娥 (yunyu wue) Prostitute: YQX 855.17

yunzhang 運掌 (yunzhang) With great ease: MZJ 143.11

yunzhi 運智 (yunzhi) Talent, ability: ZXZY 41.2

yunzhi pumou 運智鋪謀 (yunzhi pumou) See pumou dingji
za

'za 咱 (zal) Suf. With the pronouns 我, 俺, 他, 你: DXX 104.13. See also 'zan
za 擊 (zah) To strike; rap: MZJ 336.9
zabasu 起入逃 (zalbasuh) See tabasi
zadang 雜當 (zaldang) Minor bit parts in 
Yuan music dramas (cohorts or servants): 
WB 91.6.
zadi 奂地 (zalde) Everywhere: THS 80.9
zafan 雜犯 (zalfaan) Crimes deserving 
lesser penalties than death: WEI 77.13
zaju 雜劇 (zaljuh) See yuanben
zalan 雜使 (zallaan) To bother, disturb: 
FANGYAN 49
zaqing 雜情 (zalqiling) Unsteady or unre- 
liable affection: YQX 1260.20
zaren 咱人 (zareln) Such men!: WB 448.10
zasan 雜散 (zalsaan) Variety of noodle soup 
(noodles are made by forcing dough through a 
sieve): WB 275.2
zasou 雜唾 (zalsouh) To curse, revile: 
YQSC IV 317
zazha 紮詐 (zazhah) To deceive, trick.--

zai

zai 在 (zaih) Suf. Verbal, expresses continuing 
action or a result (used like 着 or 了): DXX 107.14
zaicheng 在城 (zaihcheng) Local; also, 
locally, in this town: YQX 1500.12
zaipai 栽排 (zaipaih) See caipai
zaipai’xia 栽排下 (zaipaihxiah) Under a 
clump of trees: YQX 363.10
zairi 在日 (zairih) Living: WB 202.2
zaishi 在時 (zaishih) At present, at this 
time: YQSC IV 321
zaitun 炎迭 (zaitunh) Disaster, calamity: 
MZJ 639.7
zaiwuniu 李烏牛 (zaiwuniul) See sha- 
baima zaiwuniu
zaixia’de ke 裁下的科 (zaixiahde ke) 
To plant seeds of disaster: YQX 1640.9
zaiya renma ping-an 在衆人馬平安 
(zaiyahl renmnaa pingan) People and horses 
come to order! (formal statement at the 
opening of court): YQX 1515.1
zaizhang 炎障 (zaizhang) Obstacles, insur- 
mountable barriers: WB 265.10

zan

zan! 哎 (zahn) Alas! YQSC IV 325
'zan 咱, 唐 (zaln) Part. Final, expresses 
the optative or advisative mood (like 謂 
或 波): YQX 1499.18.
zan 咱, 唐 (zaln) I; we; us: WB 275.5; 
you: YQX 1273.8
zan 搂 (zaan) To grasp, clutch: YQX 554.3
zan 搏 (zaan) 1. To prepare, ready (docu- 
ments): YQX 851.4. 2. To amass, store up: 
WB 107.10
zanbi’ge 咱彼各 (zanbiygeh) See zan’ge
zandian 攸典 (zaandian) Official in 
charge of granaries: YQX 18.36
zang’ge 咱各 (zalngeh) You and I, we: 
YQX 353.6. Also zanbi’ge ～彼～
zankou’r 鎮口兒 (zaankour) Particles of 
silver: YQX 1121.9
zanshe 擦折 (zaansheh) To have fingers 
broken in a finger press: HUJI III 22.8. See 
also zanzhe 擦折
zanshen

zanshen 贬紳 (zanshen) Official; degree holder: MZJ 66.5
zanzhi 贬指 (zaanzhi) See zanzhe
zanzhe 贬折 (zanzhe) See zanshe

zaowanya

zaodou 潔豆 (zaodou) Cleansing powder: YQX 153.2
zaogai 洗蓋 (zaogai) Black parasol (used by officials out on business): YQX 869.20
zaohua 造化 (zaohua) See zaowu
zaolai 早來 (zaolai) See zaoshi
zaomen 堡門 (zaomen) Ceremony for a general receiving orders to go into battle: YCJ 8.2
zaonandao 早難道 (zaonandao) 1. Have you never heard? (used to introduce an old saying or proverb): WB 15.20. 2. Rather than..., ...is better (when followed by不如): WB 142.9
zaopi 燃脾 (zaopi) Happy, content: THS 70.6
zaorou 尴尬 (zaorou) High quality gold: YQX 586.1
zaorou (zaorou) 早足. 足 (zaorou) 1. Fortunately, luckily: YQX 820.20. 2. Already; long since: YQX 209.18. Also zaolai ～来, zeshi 则～
zaotou 槿頭 (zaotou) See jiuzao'tou
zaotou 槿頭 (zaotou) Master (vs. servant): YQX 49.15
zaotoujin 槿頭 (zaotoujin) Black kerchief worn by common people: YQX 1433.21
zaowanya 早晚 術 (zaowanya) See zaoya

zang

zangmai 賣埋 (zangmai) To implicate falsely; frame someone: YQX 1113.10
zangtou 賣頭 (zangtou) Penis: WB 660.20
zangwu 賣詛, 賣污 (zangwu) See zhuangwu
zangzhang 賣仗, 賣 (zangzhang) Corroborating evidence; missing proof; murder weapon: YQX 1750.1

zao

zao 早 (zao) Luckily, fortunately: YQX 1664.17
zao 造 (zao) Year, month, day, and hour of birth: YQX 721.6
zao 塑 (zao) To rap on the head with the knuckles: WB 433.16. Also xie 削, xue 削
zaobai 皂白 (zaobai) To make things clear and understandable: YQX 645.17
zaobao 皂暴, 皂 ~, 皂 ~ (zaobao) Cruel; hot-tempered, easily provoked: YQX 29.20. Also caobao 撒 ~, 撒暴, biecao 撒暴 (See YK 149.1)
zaochen 早塵 (zaochen) Early in life: YFG 8.3
zaodiao[qi] 皂雕旗, 皂 ~, 皂鵰 ~ (zaodiao[qi]) Military banner bearing a black eagle: WB 862.8
zaowei 鳳尾 (zaohweei) Servant: YQX 49.15. See also zaotou

zaowo 燕窩 (zaohwo) Kitchen: YQX 251.4

zaowu 造物 (zaohwuh) Luck; fate: WB 25.10. Also zaohua ～化

zaow'xiayang 燕下姜 (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

zaoha 遭雜 (zaohal) Flaw, blemish: YQX 811.2

zaozei 早則 (zaozzel) 1. Already; good while ago: YQX 19.7. 2. Fortunately, luckily: WB 490.21. 3. Even if: WB 710.6. Also zaoshi ～子, ～自

zaozi 早子, 早自 See zaozo

ze

ze 則 (zel) 1. Only: YANG I 272.5. 2. Although, but: YQX 198.13. 3. Just, simply: YQX 1501.13. Also 'zhi 只, z 出, 自

zebu 則不 (zelbuh) See buze

zecong 則從 (zelcolng) From, since (= 自從): YQX 215.8

'zege 則個, ～箇 (zelge) 1. Part. Final, expressing an advisative or exhortative mood (like 者, or 喻): YQX 1499.15. 2. Pat. Syll.: YQSC IV 350. Also 'zhige 只～, 之～, 'zige ～

zegu 則故 (zelguh) Just keep on; the only concern is (= 只顧, 只管): YQX 45.21

zeguan‘li 則管裏, ～里, ～哩 (zelguanlii) Just keep on; the only concern is: YANG I 469.1. Also zhiguan‘li 只～, 只～里, zhiqu‘li 只古, ziquan‘li 子～

zeju 則劇 (zeljuh) Toys; amusements: ZXZY 34.11. Also zuoju 作～

zeicousheng 賤醜生, ～丑 (zelchousheng) Hideous scoundrel: YQX 113.5. Also chouzeisheng ～～

zen

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

zha 乍 (zah) 1. To stand on end out of fright (hair); bristle (whiskers): YQX 358.4. See also chasha 乍嘩, 鬃鬃 2. To make bold: YQX 1405.3. 3. Just; right at the time of: YQX 264.4. 4. At first; for the first time:
WB 260.11. 5. Arrogant, pompous (variant 誇): YQSC IV 357. 6. Raft (筏)

3. Arrogant, pompous: DXX 148.13

zhaba 札八 (zhalba) See jiba

zha'de 札的,~地 (zhade) Unexpectedly; suddenly: WB 790.1

zhakan 闖看 (zhalkahn) To search into, investigate: SHZ c30

zhake 札客,側 (~zhakeh) See daijuzuo

zhaliu 詐柳,挾 (~zhaliu) See sheliu

zhasa 扎撒 (zhasa) Mong. Rules and regulations: YQCD 111

zhasha 渣沙,參,~鰭,~扎煞 (zhasa) See chazha

zhasheng 新生 (zhahsheng) Novice; new recruit: ZXZY 2.2

zhashi 乍時 (zhashil) In an instant: WB 300.21

zhashoufeng 扎手風 (zhashoufeng) See zhashou wujiao

zhashou wujiao 扎手舞腳 (zhashou wujiao) To swing the arms and tap the feet: LU 140. Also zhashoufeng ~風

zhashu 札熟,乍 (~zhashul) To pretend to be well-acquainted: WB 84.20

zhayan 眨眼,~扎,~開 (~zhayan) To wink, blink: YQX 1661.9. Also zhayan 眨,~煞,~眼,~煞 ~

zhazha 嘟喳,柵柵,咋嘒 (zhazha) 1. Chirp of birds: WB 339.12. 2. Calling out loudly: YQX 166.16

zhazha hahu 刑刑胡胡 (zhazha hahu) To make an empty show; also, all bluff and bluster: WB 15.16

zhazheng 札掙,札 (~zhazheng) See zhengchuai

zhazuo 扎作 (zhazuo) To wear; clothe (legs): MZJ 347.10

zhai

zhaibiebie 宦悼懐,~憮懐,~側 (~zhaibiebie) Tiny and cramped: WB 82.1. Also zhaizhai beibie ~側 (~)

zhaichen 籮視 (zhaichehn) Budd. Alms donated to a priest: SHZ c45

zhai'fu 債負 (zhai'fu) Debt, obligation: YQX 1145.10

zhaijia 賦供 (zhaijia) Budd. Donations for conducting religions services: DXX 124.12

zhaijiaogong 賛供 (zhaijiaogong) Budd. Donations for conducting religions services: DXX 110.7

zhaili 椀離,~率 (zhaili) See lizhai

zhaiqi 畢七 (zhaiqi) To hold services for the dead every seven days after a death: YQX 1142.4

zhai'r 慶兒 (zhair) Living quarters of a brothel: WB 792.19

zhaisuo 寮索 (zhaisuo) Tiny, dainty: CCYD 758

zhaiyan 摘厭 (zhaiyan) To be reluctant to leave a party: YQX 1671.4

zhaizhai beibie 寮窄別別 (zhaizhai beibie) See zhaibiebie

zhaizhong 齊鐘 (zhaizhong) Budd. Bell to call monks to meals: DXX 39.8

zhan

zhan 占 (zhan) To have, possess: HUJI III 55.15

zhan 播 (zhan) 1. To wipe, rub (=擦): FANGYAN 25. 2. To get by, manage (to survive, sustain existence): YCJS 480; PPJ 39.6

zhan 詩,詩,展,蕪 (zhan) To mock, taunt, ridicule: WB 709.9

zhan 觸 (zhan) See qian
zhān (zhaan) 1. To ripple in the wind: YQX 171.21. 2. To wrestle: WB 804.14

zhān (zhaan) To wink: YQX 1661.9

zhān-aotōu (zhaanoltoul) To finish first place in the Hanlin examinations: YQX 712.1. Also zhānlōngtōu ～龙～

zhānbīáo (zhahnbiaao) To keep a steady prostitute: YQX 1576.10. Also shānbīáo 留～, 留～, zhānnǎo～柔兒

zhāncānbang (zhaancanbaang) To leave a calling card: DXX 162.10

zhānchǎng'r (zhahnchaangr) First place: WB 104.10. Also zhānpáichāng ～排～, 佔排～

zhānce (zhanche) Felt-canopied carriage used by a Uyghur concubine in Tang times: YQX 10.17

zhānchǐ (zhahnchih) 1. Government posthouse or courier station 2. Official in charge of a government courier station: PPJ 227.7, BKCD 299

zhāndī (zhahndih) See diāntì

zhāndīng jītiē (zhahnding jietiee) Feats of skill in variety shows (cleaving nails and severing iron): WB 275.20

zhānduō (zhaanduuduu) See zhānduō

zhāndusu (zhanhduusuh) 1. To shiver, tremble: YQX 645.16. Also zhāndusu ～瑟～, zhānspusu ～模～, zhānduō ～～

zhāndusuō (zhanhduusuoo) See zhāndusu

zhānduān (zhanhduahn) To be best at, unequalled: YQX 1252.5

zhāng (zhangan) Pole in the fields topped with a sticky substance for catching birds: YQX 842.3

zhānhān (zhahnhahn) Sweat from fear and apprehension: YQX 529.16

zhānhu (zhahnhuh) Head of a government posthouse or courier station: YQX 493.3

zhānjǐn (zahnjijin) Crafty, deceitful; artful: YQX 355.14

zhānjīnfū (zhahnjinfuu) Gold-plated axe: MZJ 193.8

zhānkōu'r (zhahnkoour) To pass the lips; speak of: WB 63.6

zhānlái (zhahnlaah) To slander; falsely implicate or accuse: YQX 783.14

zhānlōngtōu (zhahnlongtoul) See zhān-aotōu

zhānluqīāng (zhahnluqian) See lūchenqīāng

zhānmei (zhahnmeil) To wink; make eyes: WB 85.11

zhānnǎo'r (zhannahor) See zhānbīáo

zhānniān (zhannian) 1. To be attached to; be caught up in. 2. To be infected by: YQSC IV 369. Also zhānzhan ～粘～

zhānpáichāng (zhahnpaichang) See zhānchǎng'r

zhānpusu (zhahnpusuh) See zhāndusu

zhānqīn (zhahnqin) To be related: YQX 704.2

zhānqīnqīn (zhahnqinqin) Trembling with fear: YQX 358.4. Also zhānxīnzhīn ～欣欣

zhānsā (zhansaa) To weep: DXX 101.7

zhānshāng tuōmāo (zhanshahng tuomaol) See māoli tuozhān

zhānshūsū (zhahnshusuuh) See zhāndusu

zhāntāo (zhantao) To make war: WB 59.17

zhānwō (zhanwoh) See zhānwo
zhanwu 沾污, 污污 (zhaanwu) To
defile, contaminate: YQX 1658.4. Also zhan-wo 污污
zhanxinxin 戰欣欣 (zhahnxinxin) See zhanqinqin
zhanyan 眼 (zhaanyaan) Dazzling: MDT
118.7
zhanyan 斬眼, 眼 (aanyaan)
See zhanyan
zhanyan shumei 眼服 (zhahnyaan shumei) To wear a pleased expression:
YQX 821.8
zhanzhan 污, 污 (zhanzhan) See zhannian
zhanyuan 戰騾 (zhaanyaun) Military bay horse with a white belly: DXX 45.12

zhang
zhang 张 (zhang) To look out for, watch over (= 盯): WB 286.3
zhang 掌 (zhaang) To light (lamp, fire):
YQX 1512.4
Zhang Biegu 张 感古 (zhang biehgu) See biegu
zhangduan 拉断 (zhaangduahn) To punish
with a caning: YQX 1609.5
zhanguang 张光 (zhaanghuang) See zhanguang
zhangji 掌記 (zhaangji) Drama script: CLS
231.7
zhangjiegai 長節概 (zhaangjiegaih) To increase prestige: YQX 935.15
zhangke 掌客 (zhaangkeh) See zhuoke
zhanguang 张狂, 犯 (zhanguang)
Panic-stricken; out of control:
YQX 341.7. Also huangzhang (zhang)
狂, 快, 快, 狂, 诙, 诙 (zhanghuang) ~狂,
zhanguang kuangkuang ~~~, 犯犯

zhangluo 张罗 (zhuangluol) 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 争

Zhang Qian 張 (zhang qian) Name of
all personal male servants in Yuan dramas (Zhang No. 1,000)
Zhang San 張 (Zhang San) See Li Wan
zhang'shang guanwen 掌上觀紋 (zhaangshang guanwen) Easy; easily done;
plain to see (lines in the palm): WB 96.17
zhangsilun 掌絲緞 (zhaangsiluhn) To
handle imperial edicts: DXX 70.8
Zhangtaijie (zhangtaijie) Flourishing
district; brothel district: MZJ 220.15.
Also Zhangtai (zhangtai)
Zhangtai (zhangtai) See Zhangtaijie
Zhangtai jingliu (zhangtai jingliu) 1. To
punish with a caning: YQX 1609.5
zhengluo (zhengluo) To rely on;
trust to: ZXZY 134.5
zhangzhitou (zhangzhitou) To boast:
Zhang (zhangzhitou) Chief, head: WB 782.1
zhangzhang kuangkuang (zhanguangkualngkualng) See zhanguang
zhanguang (zhanguang) To display erudition; impress: YQX 1044.17
zhanguang (zhanguang) To resolve to
do a thing; decide on an action: YQX 897.17
zhao
zhao (zhao) Stupid, lamerained: 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 beiji [tr]

zhaochen mushi 朝趁暮食 (zhaochensh muhshil) To struggle from morn till night to make ends meet: YQX 668.2


Zhao Da Wang Er 趙大王二 (zhao dawalng er) See Zhao Er

Zhao Danjing 照膽鏡 (zhaoandanjiing) Mirror of the first emperor of Qin that could reflect a man's internal organs: MDT 275.4

Zhao dao'r 落 (zhao dlor) To fall into a trap; fall into someone's clutches: YQX 937.12

Zhao diufi 招對 (zhoadui) To put up a defense: YQX 1488.6

Zhao Er 趙 (zhao erh) Tom, Dick, or Harry: WB 117.4. Also Zhao Er Wang Da ~王大, Zhao Da Wang Er ~王~

Zhao Er Wang Da 趙二 (zhaoer walng da) See Zhao Er

Zhao feng 招風 (zhaojung) To cause trouble: MDT 29.2

Zhao fu[huang] 招假狀 (zhaoful-zhuahng) See zhao[cheng]

Zhao Gao songdengtai 趙高送燈臺, ~竿 ~ (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 songzengai 趙果等表, ~表 ~ (zhao gao songzengai) Confusion of an old Sichuan folk tale. See Zhao Gao songdengtai

zhao Guanxi 真關西 (zhao guanxi) Lackeys of Guanxi (regions of Shanxi and Shaanxi): YK 2.11. See also Guanxi

zhao hun 着昏 (zhao hun) To feel dizzy, dazed, stunned: YQX 405.6

zhao luo[tr] 爪老兒 (zhaoalaor) Hand: YQX 481.3. See also 'lao

zhao mu 招目 (zhao mu) See zhao z

zhao niao 着鳥 (zhao niao) To get angry: YQX 1295.17

zhao qu 照顧, 彌 (zhaoquh) To look after, care for: DXX 132.14

zhao shang da huodian 招商打火店 (zhao shang da huodian) See zhao shang she

zhao shang she 招商舍 (zhao shang she) Inn, lodge: WB 195.7. Also zhao shang dian ~店, zhao shang dahuodian ~店

zhao tai 照台 (zhao tai) Mirror: DXX 88.1

zhao tao 招討 (zhao tao) Best, most outstanding (derives from an old official title deshaotao, which means: DXX 21.12

zhao tou 削頭 (zhao tou) To behead: YANG 1 151.5

zhao xiang 招祥 (zhao xiang) See zhao[cheng]

zhao xu 真興 (zhao xu) To hunt; look for: YQX 234.21

zhao yun 暴雲 (zhao yun) Fig. Sexual congress: YQX 1656.18

zhao z 招子 (zhao z) Theater bill, notices, advertisements: CLS 137.4. Also zhao mu ~目, huazhao'r 花~兒
zhaozi 早子 (zhaozii) 1. Simpleton, dimwit 2. Servant, lackey: WB 903.20
zhaozhan 招軒, 現, 航 (zhaozhaan) To flutter in the wind: WB 115.10. Also zhaozhe ~折
zhaozhao momo 招摩磨 (zhaozhao molmol) To linger: YQX 170.18
zhaozhe 招折 (zhaozhel) See zhaozhan
zhaozheng 照證 (zhaozhhehng) Proof, evidence: a document, contract; also, a witness; also, to serve as witness: YQX 203.21
zhaozhuang 招莊 (zhaozhuahng) See zhao [cheng]
zhaozhuo 早選 (zhaozhuol) To select, recruit: WB 37.2
zhaozui 早置 (zhaozuih) See zhao [cheng]

zhe}

zhe 折 (zhel) An act in Yuan dramas. See also banzhe
zhe 著 (zhe) This (old form of 達): YQX 892.15.
'zhe 著 (zhe) 1. Suff. For numbers when enumerating: YQX 705.7; with verbs to denote the present progressive tense (= 像): WB 43.9. 2. Part. Final, expressing the imperative or hortatory: YQX 137.11
'zhe 這 (zheh) Pat. Syl.: YQX 151.16
zhebi'[r] 這臂兒 (zhebihr) See yibixiang
zhebian 折辯 (zhelbihr) See zhezheng
zhedii 這地兒 (zhediih) This place, here: MZJ 48.3
zhecuo 折挫, 倫 (zhecuoh) 1. To torment, mistreat; insult: LZY 59.4, 121.1. 2. Dejected, dispirited; frustrated: YQSC IV 407 (3.4)
zheda'[r] 這搭兒 (zheddar) Here, in this place: YQX 587.11. Also zhta[r] ~塌 ~, ~塌 ~, ~塌 ~, zhetuo'[r] ~塌 ~
zhedang 折當 (zhedang) To compensate for; give as equivalent: YQX 324.5
zhedang 達當 (zhedang) To obstruct, ward off (dang = 擋): DXX 20.13
zhedao 折倒, ~到 (zhedaoh) To suffer physical or mental anguish; be wrecked or devastated: MZJ 66.15; WB 296.2; YANG I 275.6
zhe'de 達的 (zhehde) This, here (= 這個): YQX 1379.1
zhe'die 達底 (zhediel) To fend, ward off (die = 的): LZY 56.1
zhedui 折對 (zheduih) See zhezheng
zhefa 折罰, ~乏 (zhelfa) To punish: YQX 127.19
zhegan 折敢 (zhegaaan) To dare to: LZY 18.7
zheguo'r 達過兒 (zhegur) See yiguo'r
zhehao 折耗 (zhehao) See zhesun
“Zhegu” 鴻鵠 (zhegu) See Zhelagu
zheguban 鴻鵠班, ~班 (zheguban) Spice added to tea: YQX 353.21
zhegui pangao 折桂攀高 (zheguih pangao) To graduate and become prominent: WB 86.3
zheguo'r 達過兒 (zheguor) See yiguo'r
zheda 折打, (zhed) See zhesun
zheduan 哲剑 (zheljuan) Sword of knowledge and intelligence: YQX 580.3
zheduan 指架隔 (zheduan jiajia) See jiajia [zhedii]
zhedi jiajie 指架解 (zhedi jiajia) See jiajia [zhedi]
zheduan 指準 (zheljuan) To compensate for: WB 333.15
zhela 指刺, 著 (zhelah) 1. To make a fool of: YQX 942.19. 2. To involve, implicate: WB 910.11
Zhelagu 299 zhengzheng 

"Zhelagu"者刺古，～骨（zheelahguu）Aria title in Yuan music dramas: YQX 1375.1. Also Zhugu 鶴鳴，Lagu ～～

zhelan 篩 擋（zhelain）To restrain; obstruct; fence in: YQX 1657.21; also, restraint: WB 290.5

zhe’le banchou 折了半籌（zhelle bahn-choou）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 ～（zhelliahng）To estimate; imagine: MZJ 49.11

zhe'le banehou ～～（zhelle bahn-choul）To lose; draw a short lot: WB 62.14

zhe'le qifen ～～（zhelle qihfehn）To lose one’s honor: WB 272.8

zhetafr\] it * 但它 （zhehtafr）See zheda\] it

zhetafu\] ～（zhehtuor）See zhe-da\] it

zhexie 這些（zhehxeie）Here (like 道里): YQSC IV 92 (3)

zhezheng 折證（zhezhenghng）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 拆 ～，zhedui ～對，zhellan ～辯，zhizheng 質 ～，執 ～，zhidui 質對

zhezhongjin 折中巾（zhezhongjin）See putou

zhezhun （zhelzhun）折准 See zhun["zhe"

zhen

zhen 長（zhenn）Immortal being: YQX 723.9

zhenschang 鎮常（zhennchang）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（zhennjia）Truly (=真個): WB 85.15

zhennla 鈞喇（zhennlaa）To talk nonsense (definition uncertain; perhaps comes from shengla 聲喇 which was common in Jin-Yuan times: see DXX 96 n.65): DXX 89.3

zhennliang 斟量（zhennliang）To consider; deliberate: YQX 634.6

zhennma 陣馬（zhennmaa）Fig. Male spectators at a show or theater: CLS 228.4

zhennri’jia 每日家（zhennrihjia）Every day; day after day: DXX 142.14

zhennse 放色（zhennseh）To flush with anger: YQX 711.10

Zhenwu 真武（zhenwuu）Dao. God of the north (long hair, robed in black, with a sword, standing on a tortoise and a snake): YQX 1185.3. Also Xuanwu 玄，Yuanwu 元～

zhenzhen 親 致（zhenzhenzhen）With fixed and staring eyes: YQX 658.2

zhen[zhenn]zhi 真 致（zhennzhnihh）Delicate: MZJ 488.11
zheng

zheng 扭 (zheng) To differ: WB 14.3

zheng 套, 捆, 整 (zheng) See cheng[da]

zheng 扯 (zheng) Meas. For pictures, paintings: WB 972.12

zheng! 捹 (zhehng) Ah! YQSCIV 435 (5)

zheng 捹 (zheng) 1. To polish; rub, wipe (to beautify): DXX 64.13. 2. To enourage by eating (= 鍋): WB 246.16. Variant: 捹
3. To get free from: YQX 651.19. 4. In a daze: See also lizheng, zheng'ma

zheng 捹 (zhehng) To earn through effort: YQX 1.12.

zheng 扯, 捹 (zheng) To open up: YQX 256.4

zheng 鍋 (zheng) To sharpen: WB 508.6. Pronounced cehng in YQSC IV 434

zheng 捹, 捹 (zheng) To hold up: MDT 69.6

zheng‘ba 正八 (zhengba) Dao. Priest: CCYD 201. See also 'ba

zhengban 整扮 (zhengbahn) In full regalia, in full costume: WB 122.13

zhengce 捹侧 (zhengceh) See zhengchui

zhengcha 捹差, ~叉 (zhengcha) To be at odds; be at variance: YQX 357.14, MDT 29.3. Also chazheng ～～

zhengcha 睇察 (zhengchal) To stare: DXX 45.13

zhengcha daxiao 睇察大小 (zhengchal daxiaoxiao) To look over the situation: DXX 42.7

zhengchi 捹瘀 (zhengchih) To be in a daze, be in a stupor: YQX 127.10. Also zhengzheng chichi ～～～

zhengchui 扱搞 (zhengchuih) 1. To obtain by struggle; make an effort (variants: ~ 離, 開閉): YQX 44.11, YQX 1374.2. 2. To struggle against, resist (variants: ~ 開閉, zhengcuo ～挫, zhengce ～側): LZY 66.6; DXX 37.1. 3. To struggle to keep up a pretense: DXX 43.13. 4. To seek to extricate; try to prevail: YQX 417.8. 5. To keep one’s composure: WB 297.21. Also zhazheng 扺, 扺～～

zhengchuo 整撮, ~ 妮 (zhengchuo) See zhengshuo

zhengcng 捺琮, 珠 (zhengcng) Sound of playing a musical instrument. Also zhengcng ～～

zhengcuo 捺挫 (zhengcuoh) See zhengchui

zhenga 墩達整 (zhengdal) See cheng-[da]

zhengdan 正旦 (zhehngdahn) Principle female lead in a Yuan music drama. See also dan

zhengdang 竟 莊 (zhengdahng) Rotation process of the five phases, wuxing 五行: YFG 31.6

zhengdaotou jingdaowei 到頭競到尾 (zhengdaotou jingdaowei) To fight to the finish: YQX 1508.13

zhengdian beihua 整 頭競到尾 (zhengdaotou jingdaowei) To sign a personal mark or a signature: YQX 208.17

zhengdian beihu 正點背畫 (zhengdian beihu) To sign a personal mark or a signature: YQX 208.17

zhengdun 整頓 (zhengdun) In full measure; also, long and hard (look): YQX 92.18

zhengfeng 競風 (zhengfeng) At sword’s point (over a woman): YQX 228.5

zhengjiao 競交 ~跤 (zhengjiao) To wrestle: WB 796.6. Also xiangbo 相博, xiangpu 相扑, sipu 帽撲

zhengjing 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 (zhehngjunuhuh)
Military recruit: YQX 543.14

zheng'leben 正了本, 拙 (zhenggleben) To make good on a commitment; insure one gets one’s money’s worth: YQX 203.6

zhengli 整理 (zhehnglii) To repair: YQX 842.10

zhengluo 争 罗, 挑 (zhengluoi) See zhengluo

zheng'na 挑磨 (zhengna) See zhengnuo

zhengmengshi 誓盟师 (zhehngmengshi) See zhengmingshi

zhengning 正名 (zhehngmingle) See timu

zhengningshi 正自名, 明 (zhehngningshi) Witness, eyewitness: YQX 116.15. Also zhengmengshi 誓盟～

zhengmo 正末 (zhehngmoh) Principal male role-type in Yuan music dramas. See also mo

zhengna 争那 (zhengna) See zhengnuo

zhengnai 争奈 (zhengnai) But; also, unfortunately: YQX 1499.7. Also zhengnuo ～那

zhengmuo 正末 (zhehngmuoh) See niao 那, zhengnai

zhengqian 正 钱 (zhehngqialn) Fair price: YQX 1593.19

zhengqiangqian 正 正钱 (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 (zhehngru) How can...compare with? (zheng = 拙): YQX 723.10.

zhengshou 正授 (zhehngshouh) Formal appointment to office: YQX 635.15

zhengshu 正 送 (zhehngshuh) See zhengshuo

zhengshuo 正 摒 (zhehngshuo) To make militarily ready: YQX 408.21. Also zhengshu

zhengzheng kexie 谐 谐 (zhengzheng kehxiel) Harmonious feelings in abundance: MZJ 384.15
zhengzhi 争知 (zhengzhi) Who knows?; (I'd) like to know: YQX 710.1
zhengzhuo 齐捉 (zheengzhuo) See zhengshuo
zhengzong 瑉珑 (zhengzong) See zhengccong

zhi

'zhi 只 (zhii) 1. Suff. Verbal (functions like 者): YQX 1217.15. 2. Substitute for 道: YQX 1531.8. See also 好
zhí 直 (zhil) 1. Definitely, certainly; guaranteed: YQX 1662.5. 2. Only (= 只): YQX 141.1. 3. Unexpectedly; to one's surprise: YQX 146.19. 4. Continually, persistently: WB 96.14
zhǐ 巧 (zhiih) Crease, wrinkle: YQX 1651.15, DXX 142.5
zhí 隱 (zhil) To conceal, hide: WB 69.15
zhīběi'z 紙袴子 (zhibeihz) Sleeveless purple long dress worn by courtesans in official service (紙 is紫 in YANG I 192.3): YQX 1263.8.
'zhībo 只波 (zhiibo) See zhi 只
zhībo 支 援 (zhiibo) To allocate or dispatch troops: WB 115.2
zhīcefang 裝側房 (zhicehfalng) To take a courtesan as mistress
zhīchí luanyu 勤隨 (zhichih lualnyul) To disobey the emperor: YQX 95.16. Also luanyu zhīchí ~咫尺
zhīcōng 祖從 (zhicong) Attendant in the yamen or upperclass household: WB 1013.3
zhīcūn zhuantuan 治村轉諦 (zhicun zhuaantuan) See yancun zhuantuan
zhīdài 支袋,支袋 (zhildai) Cloth bag used by Daoist and Buddhist priests: YQX 1100.17
zhīdāng 支當 (zhidang) To bear up under; withstand: YQX 1110.16
zhīdāng 直當 (zhidang) Certainly, surely: WB 131.13
zhīdāng bu'de 值當不的 (zhidang buhde) Not worth: THS 162.14
zhídào 素道 (zhidaoah) See sedao
zhídào 支調 (zhidiaoah) To send; order: YQX 916.9
zhídào queding 直釣缺丁 (zhidiaoah quehding) See zhidou queding
zhídōng 直東 (zhidong) Toward the north: DXX 5.11
zhídú 制度 (zhiduah) To make, manufacture: HUJI III 13.1
zhídū 支附 (zhiduih) 1. To answer, reply, respond: YQX 1507.18. 2. To cope with, deal with; handle: YQX 740.6
zhídù 支付 (zhiduih) See zhezheng
zhīfā 支髮 (zhifah) Hair standing on end: MZJ 289.2. Also zhishengzheng 生生, zhizhengzheng 直爭爭
zhīfāng 斋方 (zhifang) Obstinate, stubborn: MDT 90.10
zhīfān 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
zhīfū 指腹 (zhifuh) Old custom of betrothing children while still in the womb: YCJ 1.1
'zhīge 只個,之~ (zhige) See 'zige
zhīgōngju 知高舉 (zhigongjju) Official in charge of examinations and recommendations: MZJ 298.11
Zhīgōnglou 至公樓 (zhigongloul) Hall where examinations were held: WB 74.17. Also Zhigongtang 至堂
Zhīgōngtang 至公堂 (zhigongtalng) See Zhigonglou
zhīgōu queding 直鈎缺丁 (zhigou quehding) To demonstrate strength (straighten...
metal hooks and bend nails): YQX 691.2.

zhigu’li 只古裏 (zhigu’li) See zeguan’li

zhiguan 知覧 (zhiguan) Dao. Abbess of a convent: MDT 83.3

zhigu’lǐ 只管裏,～里 (zhiguüanañ) See zeguan’li

zhihou gongren 祇候公人 (zhihou gongreñ) See zhihou[ren]

zhihou[ren] 祇候人 (zhihouhreñ) 1. Attending officer to a high yamen official: YQX 1507.4. Also Paizi 牌子 2. Chief steward in an upper-class household: SDJ 196 n.2. Also zhihou gongren ～公～. See also zhicong

zhihuqiao 紙糊鏢 (zhihuqiao) Useless tool in winning a woman’s affections (papier-mâché spade): CCYD 483

zhihuatou 支花頭 (zhihuatou) To play tricks; make moves to deceive: LU 93

zhihuai 支劃 (zhihuai) 1. To arrange; plan 2. To meddle in affairs; manipulate: YQX 784.3

zhihui 知會,～ (zhihui) 1. To know, understand: WB 926.18. 2. To inform; communicate: WB 435.7

zhihuou 紙火 (zhihuoo) Paper items (money, houses, animals) burned in sacrifice to the dead: CCYD 482. Also zhilia ～剡

zhijia’z 支架子 (zhijiahz) To strike an imposing stance on stage: YQX 517.10

zhijian’z 支絨子,～絹 (zhijianhz) Foot-kicked shuttlecock (a hackysack made of paper): YQX 580.4

zhijiao 直腳 (zhijiao) Simply; straightforwardly: HUJI III 78.12

zhijiao fuqi 指脚夫妻 (zhijiao 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 志節 (zhijiel) Chastity; purity: YQX 1665.7

zhijiu 置就 (zhijiu) To acquire and secure: YQX 1503.13

zhijue’r 決丸 (zhijue’r) Where the archer’s finger pulls the bow string: MZJ 353.13

zhila 支剌 (zhila) Suff. Meaningless word suffix. See also ‘wula, ‘geluo, and ‘zhisha

zhilala 支剌刺 (zhilala) Spilling out (brains; zhi =汁): YQX 750.19

zhilan 芝蘭 (zhilan) Fig. Son; talented young man: MDT 18 n5

zhileng[leng] 支楞楞 (zhilengleñg) 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 ～～～騰, zhileng lengzheng ～～～爭, zhileng zhileng ～～～～

zhileng lengteng 支楞楞騰 (zhileng leñgting) See zhileng[leng]

zhileng lengzheng 支楞楞爭 (zhileng lengzheng) See zhileng[leng]

zhileng zhileng 支楞楞楞 (zhileng zhileng) See zhileng[leng]

zhili 赞礼 (zhili) Ceremony upon meeting: HUJI III 12.10

zhiliang 智量,志 (zhiliang) Intelligence; acumen; resourcefulness: YQX 513.17

zhiliào 执料 (zhiliào) To supervise, manage; attend to things: YQX 1500.8

zhiliu zhila 直留支剌,只～～ (zhiliu zhila) Cacophony of a shrewish tongue: YQX 559.11

zhilu 紙爐,～ (zhilu) Incinerator where sacred paper and paper bearing writing is burned: ZXZY 58.4. Also jiaopen 焦盆, huochi 火池
zhima 紙馬 (zhiimaa) Spirit paper imprinted with a god’s image, burned in sacrifice to the dead: YQX 1740.20
zhim 詭述 (zhiim) To point out paths of delusion in life: YQX 720.11
zhimo 末末 (zhiimoh) Minor official title: YQX 888.11
zhinan 直南 (zhiinahn) To the south: DXX 28.n.93
zhiniangzei 乙乙 (zhiinaiangzeil) See runiang’de
zhipan 據攀 (zhiipan) To implicate; involve: YQX 1488.3
zhipiao 脂脷 (zhipiao) Fat: YQX 992.2
Zhiqi 質寄 (zhiqil) See [Wu]zhiqi
zhishanmaimo 指山貳速 (zhiishan maihmol) To mislead; practice deception (point to a mountain to sell a millstone): YQX 491.7. Also zhishan shuomo ~ ~說
zhishan shuomo 指山説貳 (zhiishan shuomoh) See zhishan maimo
zhishao 枝稍 (zhiishao) Details: YQX 572.16
zhishen 只甚 (zhiisheln) Doing what?: YQX 854.20
zhishen 致身 (zhiishen) To the end of life: HUJI III 28.9
zhishen’ma tui 直甚麻類 (zhiishelnma tui) See zhishentui
zhishentui 直甚類 (zhiishemptui) What the fuck do I care?, isn’t worth a damn: YQX 194.12. Also zhishen’ma tui ~ ~麼 ~
zhishengsheng 支生生 (zhiishengsheng) See zhifa
zhishi 知識智 (shishil) 1. Friend: YQX 1288.18. 2. Wise, experienced, and brave man: WB 617.4. 3. Knowledge; experience; skill, know-how: WB 525.4
zhisuo 只索 (zhiisouo) See zeso
zhitangping 紙湯瓶 (zhitangpilng) Fig. Prostitute (a “paper-thin jar”: it heats up easily): YQX 1254.19
zhititiao 紙提條 (zhititiaol) Strips of paper: YQX 1617.18
zhitou 直頭 (zhiltou) Truly, really: HUJI III 80.6
zhitougan 直頭甘 (zhitoulgan) Variety of water plant: YQX 1435.11
zhixi 經西 (zhixi) 1. To withstand: YQX 356.6. 2. To resist; refuse; make excuses: YQX 1382.15. 3. To obstruct, impede; drive away: YQX 341.8
zhixia’dé 直息的 (zhixiahdé) To act without regret or hesitation: YQX 1500.6
zhixinshu 爱信书 (zhixinshu) Love letter: YANG I 289.10
zhiyuan weigeng 指雁爲羹 (zhiyahn weigeng) See zhi yun’zhongyan zuogeng
zhiye 枝葉 (zhiyeh) Relatives, relations: WB 14.8

zhiyi 祈禱, 供 (zhiyi) I pay my respects (polite greeting while bowing): YQX 885.13. Also baiyi 拜, zuoyi 作, 做

zhiyou diandeng bunian 燃油點燈布捲 (zhiyou diandeng buniaan) To burn fat for lamplight requires a wick (a twist of cloth); a xiehouyu 橈語 from a comic routine, as follows: “What horse shall he ride?” “Burn fat for lamplight!” “What does that mean?” “A twist of cloth!” (bunian 布捲 is a pun on 步駄, “to go by car number eleven,” i.e., “to go on foot”): YQX 809.20

zhiyue 意 (zhiyue) To restrain: DXX 49.7

zhiyan 乏 (zhiyan) Weigeng ~ 

zhizhi 副 (zhizhi) Chief of the Xiongnu tribes: MZJ 537.8

zhizhi[zhi] 支支支, 叽叽叽 (zhizhi[zhi]) Sounds of grumbling stomachs; sound of mumbling; sound of weeping: YQX 1044.18

zhizhong 知重 (zhizhong) To love, value, appreciate: YQX 1657.16

zhizhongzheng 知重 (zhizhongzheng) To send away; find a pretext to induce someone to leave: YQX 1507.16

zhizhuang 賢智 (zhizhuang) See chuangzhuang

zhizhuo 火 (zhizhuo) To kindle a fire: YQX 565.6

zhong 胸 (zhong) 1. In the heart: YANG I 147.10. 2. Fitting, suitable: WB 991.1. 3. To be effective: YQX 198.17

zhongbucheng 專不成 (zhongbucheng) See zhongbudao

zhongbudao 專不道 (zhongbudao) Do you mean to say?; is it possible that?: WB 39.2. Also bmacen ~,板然 ~, zhongburan ~然, zhongbuchen ~然

zhongburen 專不然 (zhongburen) See zhongbudao

zhongchangshi 中常侍 (zhongchangshi) Official of the inner palace: MZJ 366.11

zhongding 鐘鼎 (zhongding) See shanlin zhongding

zhonggong 中宮 (zhonggong) Inner palace (residence of the empress); empress: YQX 358.9

Zhonggusi 鐘鼓司 (zhonggusi) Bureau of Music and Entertainment: WB 938.15

zhongguo shouyin 種果收 (zhongguo shouyin) To commit acts that will have consequences in the next incarnation: YQX 298.6

zhonghe 知(respond in chorus: MZJ 213.5

zhonghuo 種火 (zhonghuo) To kindle a fire: YQX 565.6
zhongqiu 重囚 (zhohngqgiul) One accused of serious crimes: HUJI III 97.7
zhongqiu 鎏球 (zhongqiul) Metal gong and jade chime (ceremonial instruments): MZJ 537.1
zhongque 中雀 (zhohngqueh) Fig. To win a bride (hit the eye of a magpie painted on a screen, after the Tang emperor Gaozu who did so): YQX 706.14
zhongren 中人 (zhongreln) Prostitute; court-esan: YQX 1393.11
Zhongshan [qianrijiu] 中山千日酒 (zhongshan qianrijiu) Wine that intoxicates for one thousand days: YCJ 64.1
Zhongshantu 中山兔 (zhongshantuh) See Zhongshan yutuhao
Zhongshan yutuhao 中山玉兔毫 (zhongshan yutuhhaol) Fine writing brush (made of Zhongshan rabbit hair): YQX 707.14. Also tuhao ~, Zhongshantu ~
zhongshi 中使 (zhohngshii) To be of use: YQX 224.3
zhongshou 中寿 (zhohngshouh) To reach the age of fifty or sixty: YFG 60.6
Zhongshusheng 中書省 (zhongshusheeng) One of the three principal branches of government. See sansheng
Zhongtai 中台 (zhongtail) Star among the Three Terraces, santai 三台, that make up the constellation Ursa Major. YFG 116.13
zhongtaohuakanzhuzhi 種桃花坎竹枝 (zhohngaohlhaa kaanzhuuzhi) Fig. To favor beautiful women over capable men (cultivate peach blossoms and cut down bamboo): YQX 144.19
zhongwei 中委 (zhohngweei) To the point; appropriate: YQX 151.15
zhongwusheng 種五生 (zhohngwu-sheng) To tie, with colored string, the sprouts germinated from hemp, rice, millet, pulse, and wheat, which have been soaked in water (custom on the seventh day of the seventh month in honor of the Oxherd and Weaving Maid stars): YQX 351.13
zhongyang 中樣 (zhohngyangh) Ordinary; mediocre: YQX 1265.14
zhongyang 種養 (zhohngyaang) To earn a livelihood (plant crops and raise silkworms): LZY 142.3
zhongyao 中腰 (zhongyao) Midpoint; also, midway: LZY 1.3
zhongyi 中衣 (zhohngyi) Underwear: MZJ 347.1
zhongzhu muyang 中注模樣, ~柱~ ~, ~珠~ ~ (zhongzhuh muyangh) Age, face, and figure: YQX 89.8

zhou 周
zhou 周, 撐, 搉, 狄 (zhouh) 1. Narrow-minded; stubborn; volatile in temper: WB 301.14. 2. Handsome; cuts a fine figure: YQX 249.4. 3. Outstanding, brilliant: YQX 1147.1
zhoubie[bie] 摍懇懇, 摍~ (zhou-biebie) 1. Headstrong, obstinate; perverse: YQX 416.17. 2. Formal; majestic, dignified: DXX 63.10. 3. Fierce, cruel. Also zhoupiepie 假微
zhoucun 封村 (zhouhcun) See cunsha
zhoupiepie 假微 (zhouhpiepiel) See zhoubie[bie]
Zhouqiao 州橋, 周~ (zhouqiaool) 1. Bridge in the Song capitol of Bianliang
zhouquan 307

zhulinsi

2. Bridges, in general, in Yuan music dramas: WB 189.11

zhouchen 迫 (zhuchehn) See chenhu

zhucheng 往 (zhucheling) To halt, cease: YQX 721.9

zhudao 主道 (zhudaoh) Host at a dinner: THS 60.8

zhufuren 竹夫人 (zhulfureln) See qingnu

zhufu'z 住拂子 (zhufulz) Fly whisk: WB 839.12. Also yingfu'z 翼 ~

zhugan 華 (zhulgan) Cultivated gentleman: YQX 144.16

zhugan'z 竹竿子 (zhulganz) Master of ceremonies; head of a dance troupe or troupe of entertainers in the Song dynasty: CCYD 323

zhugongdiao 當 (zhugongdiaoh) 12th–13th century storytelling form, composed of song suites closed by a coda, wei (generally from one to eight songs [qu] in length; the musical key changes with each suite): ZXY 2.3; WB 345.11

zhuguan'z 珠冠兒 (zhuguanr) Headdress adorned with pearls: YQX 1665.12

zhuhua hushong 珠華呼鶴 (zhuhual hushong) To shout “longlife”: MZJ 471.3


zhujian 主 (zhujian) To manage, take care of: SHZ c57

zhujin mobian 珠近墨 (zhujin mobian) Prov. Red turns black when in contact with ink: MZJ 477.7

zhuke 主客 (zhukeh) Person in charge of receiving guests: CCYD 266. Also zhange 掌 ~

Zhulinsi 竹林寺 (zhullunsi) Fig. No news, no trace; shadowless (the Zhulin temple
pagoda casts no shadow): YQX 11.13. Also Zhuyingsi～影～

zhuliu 主留 (zhuliu)l) Erroneous for Wang Liu. See Wang Liu

zhuma’r 竹馬兒 (zhumaraar) 1. Stage prop indicating that the actor is on horseback (perhaps a stick horse). See also shanma 蹶馬 2. Child’s toy, probably a bamboo stick-horse: YQX 580.4

zhunu 竹奴 (zhunul) See qingnu

zhuer 主兒 (zhuuerl) 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 朱砂斑 (zhushaban) Ruby-red lips: YQX 90.12

zhushayu 朱砂玉 (zhushayuh) Jade wine cup: YQX 95.8

zhushou daoyuan 祝壽道院 (zhushoudaoyuan) Dao. Temple maintained by contributions in exchange for ancestral blessings or accumulation of personal merit: YQX 1658.10. Also xianghuoyuan 像花園～

zhushi[kaojuan] 主司考卷 (zhushi 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 cuiroa 珠圍翠繞 (zhuweil cuihraao) Surrounded by beautiful women in attendance: WB 44.5

Zhuxi liuyi 竹溪六逸 (zhuxiliiuyi) 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 (zhuzaanzi) Ruddy-cheeked youth: WB 977.9

zhuyao 腰 (zhuo) Waist: CCYD 267

zhuyi 依 (zhuyi) To rely on, depend on: WB 126.16

zhuyi 朱衣 (zhuyi) 1. Robes of attendants of officials: WB 16.21. 2. Red-robed one, a sign that one will pass the examinations (after Ouyang Xiu 欧陽修, who noticed a red-robed one nodding in approval of his essay): MZI 304.10

Zhuingsi 竹影寺 (zhuyingsi) See Zhulinisi

zhuyu 朱詠, ～余 (zhuyu) All ways, in every manner; also, all kinds: WB 5.14

zhu'z 注子 (zhuhz) Small wine bottle: SHZ c24

zhuzhao 逐朝 (zhuzhao) See rizhu

zhuzhaojia 逐朝家 (zhuzhaojia) See rizhu

zhuzhao meiri 逐朝每日 (zhuzhao meiri) See rizhu

zhuzuo 住坐 (zhuzuo) To live, reside: YQX 1368.2

zhu

zhu 㨁 (zhu) To obtain by any means: YQX 2.1

zhuada 㨁打 (zhuadaa) See guoda

zhuar fengmo 抓耳風魔 (zhuear fengmol) To be drunk and disoriented: HUJI III 85.11

zhuguai 㨁 (zhuguai) To grasp the key (solution) to the a problem: THS 72.12

zhua'lao'r 爪老兒 (zhualaoor) Hand: WEI 247.10. See also 'lao
zhuaxian 抓掀 (zhuaxian) See chaoxian

zhuai

zhuaibu pima 拽扯 (zhuaibuhu pimal) See zhuaibu tuoma

zhuaibu tuoma 拽布托麻 (zhuaibuhu tuomal) To dress in mourning (cotton and hemp): YQX 127.3. Also zhuaibu pima

zhuaidaquan 拽大拳, ~ 拳 (zhuaidahuaquann) 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 zhuaigan ~

zhuaiguan 拽权 (zhuaiguan) See zhuaidaquan (3)

zhuaigita 拽塌 (zhuaigahta) To overturn, topple: YQX 127.18

zhuaizha 拽扯, 牵扯 (zhuaizhahezha) 1. To pull up, hitch up (clothing): YQX 833.14. 2. To tie up: YQSC IV 499

zhuaizha mianpi 拽扯面皮 (zhuaizhahe mianpi) To show disappointment or disapproval (by facial expressions): WB 287.15

zhuan

zhuan 拽 (zhuaahn) To lure: YQX 1501.1

zhuanbing 拽柄 (zhuaibing) See huangzhuan[bing]

zhuanhuang 拽燈 (zhuaandeng) Revolving lantern with cutout figures (silhouettes of horses) on the shade: SHZ c64; CCYD 509

zhuang\'r 拽開 (zhuaanguard) 1. Pivot rod; also, to turn course: DXX 67.7. 2. To change one’s mind: YQX 1658.17

zhuanheche 拽合車 (zhuaheche) Dao.

zhuanlun 拽輪 (zhuaunulun) To experience rebirth: LIDAI II 881.4

zhuanqian 拽遷 (zhuaanqian) To be promoted: HUJI III 20.9

zhuanshen 拽身 (zhuaanshen) 1. To remarry: YQX 1429.11. 2. To take a new (male) lover: CCYD 509

zhuanting 拽廝 (zhuaanting) To leave the yamen hall (officials): YQX 1001.3

zhuantuan xuncun 拽疃尋村 (zhuaantuan xulncun) To go from village to village: LZY 8.9

zhuanzhan 燔煙 (zhuaanzhan) 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 粣, 厝 (zhuang) To play a role on stage: WB 975.17

zhuang 坑, 拆 (zhuang) To strike, bump, kick (not found in dictionaries; perhaps a simplification of zhuang 撞): WB 275.16

zhuangben['r] 狸本兒 (zhuaingbeen) Written accusation or charge: YQX 560.21. Also zhuang'z ~ 子

zhuangbi-ao 壯鼻凹 (zhuaingbi-ao) Brazen; cheeky; nervous: WB 81.5

zhuangchou 撐著 (zhuaingchoul) To throw in one’s lot; join a group: SHZ c15, c35

zhuangcuan 壯寬, 壯闊 (zhuaingcuan) Stout and swift (horse): SHZ c68

zhuangdai zhuanglan 壯呆, 壯徧 (zhuaingdai zhuanglan) Stout and swift (horse): SHZ c68

zhuangdai zhuanglan 壯呆, 壯徧 (zhuaingdai zhuanglan) See zhuanglan zhuangdai

zhuangding'z 撐釘子 (zhuaingding'z) To stick one’s neck out; go on the offensive: WB 275.14

zhuangdu chongzhou 撐府沖州 (zhuangdu chongzhou) To go from place to place working hard to establish oneself: YQX
zhuanggu 独孤，壯～（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 壮喝，～哈（zhuanghe）To shout acclaim and applaud: WB 977.18

zhuanghu 莊户（zhuanghu）Compound: LZY 70.4. Also zhuangyuan 庄院

zhuanghuang['z] 独孤子（zhuang-huangz）1. To show off; publicize, make widely known 2. To cause disgrace, wash dirty linen in public (huangz = 子子): SHZ c45 3. A phony: YQX 540.19

zhuanghun(zhuanghun) See zhuang-tun

zhuangjia 莊家（zhuangjia）Farmer: YQX 550.11

zhuangjiu zhongxi 独孤中席（zhuangjiu zhongxi）See zhuangxil['r]

zhuangke 莊科，庄～（zhuangke）Land; also, a farm: MZJ 570.8

zhuanglanzhuangdai 独玲独呆（zhuanglanzhuangdai）To act, or pretend to be, stupid; CCYD 352. Also zhuangdai zhuanglan ～～～休，～～～娑

zhuanglang 独浪（zhuanglang）Strong and healthy: SHZ c20

zhuangliang 独亮（zhuangliang）To commit theft in broad daylight: LU 562

zhuangmenhong 独門紅（zhuangmenhong）Tips for musicians and chair bearers taking a new bride to her husband’s home: MDT 270.15

zhuangmenyang 独門羊（zhuangmenyang）Betrothal gifts sent to the bride: YQX 532.15. See also badingwu 把定物

zhuangqiao(zhuangqiao) See zhuang-yao

zhuangru 壯乳（zhuangru）Heavy and clumsy (shoes): YQX 486.1

zhuang Taisui 捲太歲（zhuang Taisui）To attach oneself to persons of power and influence (Taisui is the planet Jupiter): MDT 13.7

zhuangting 捲挺（zhuangting）To affront, stand up against; offend: YQX 1260.4

zhuang'tou 独頭（zhuang'tou）Informant; accuser: YQX 164.11

zhuangtuan yanmen 捲疃沿門（zhuangtuan yanmen）To peddle door to door: MZJ 209.1

zhuangtun 独盹（zhuangtun）To pretend to be stupid; act the fool: WB 297.2. Also zhuanghun 惨

zhuangwu 独唬（zhuangwu）To frame someone; falsely implicate: YQX 570.6. Also zangwu 獠～貶汚

zhuangxil['r] 捲席兒（zhuangxil['r]）To crash a party; attend a banquet without an invitation: YQX 1205.7. Also zhuangjiu zhongxi ~酒中～

zhuangxuan 独倣，～慣（zhuangxuan）To pretend to go along with; play a part; act coy: YQX 201.17

zhuangyao 独耀（zhuangyao）To clothe lavishly; adorn: YQX 1384.9

zhuangyaomo 捲么麼（zhuangyaomo）To strike a pose or assume an attitude; put on an act: YQSC IV 183

zhuangyao 独幺，～天，～腰（zhuangyao）To put on airs, act conceited: YQX 30.9. Also zuangqiao 装聳

zhuangyuan 莊院（zhuangyuan）See zhuanghu

zhuangyuanhong 独元紅（zhuangyuanhong）Name for the peony: WB 97.2

zhuang'z 独子（zhuang'z）See zhuangben
zhui

zhui 钺 (zhui) Type of awl (written 錘 in Yuan times, later changed to 掳): YRZJ 83.11

Zhuifengma 追風馬 (zhuifengma) See Zhuifengqi

Zhuifengpiao 追風骠 (zhuifengpiaoh) See Zhuifengqi

Zhuifengqi 追風 騎 (zhuifengqil) Fine, fast horse (Zhuifeng was the name of the horse of the first emperor of the Qin dynasty): WB 60.14. Also Zhuifengma ~ 騎, Zhuifengpiao ~ 騎

zhuihou (zhuihou) To detain for interrogation or trial: LZY 134.9

zhuihuan maixiao 追歡買笑 (zhuihuan maixiaoh) To visit prostitutes: CCYD 654

zhuijian 追及 (zhuijian) To release the souls of the dead: YQX 854.14

zhuipeii 追陪 (zhuipeii) To entertain and keep company with: YQX 194.1

zhuiixing 追省 (zhuiixing) To recall; reflect: THS 206.8

zhun 真

zhun 行 (zhun) True; pure: YQX 144.10

zhuncheng 准程, ~成, 準成, 准誠 (zhuncheng) Sure thing; something one can depend on: YQX 779.15

zhunfu 准付 (zhunful) 1. To sign an admission of guilt: YQX 1409.4. 2. To allow a complaint to be filed

zhunshu 准賭 (zhunshuh) See zhun[zhe]

zhunyiwei 徵一味 (zhunyiweih) Purely, completely, uniformly: WB 263.14. Also chunyiwei 徵 ~

zhunzai 追災 (zhunzai) Disaster: ZXZY 157.6

zhunzhan 追 遺 (zhunzhan) Situations of hardship and deprivation: YQX 641.11

zhun[zhe] 准折, 準 ~ (zhunzhe) 1. To forgive a debt. 2. To give an offset; give a discount: YQX 1499.4. Also zhunshu ~ 賦, zhezhun ~

zhunzhen 追 遗 (zhunzhen) Slowly: CCYD 392

zhunzhu 追 遺 (zhunzhu) Slowly: CCYD 392

zhuo 落

zhuo 落 (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

zhuobao 捉 賭 (zhuobao) To seize (a thief): DXX 92.2

zhuoban 捉 賭 (zhuoban) To be plagued by difficulties: YQX 243.1

zhuochan 捉 購 (zhuochan) To be siezed by shakes or trembles: SHZ c2

zhuodaor' 捉 道兒 (zhuodaor) To fall for a trick, be fooled: YQX 1165.11

zhuodui'r 捉對兒 (zhuodui'r) In pairs: YQX 1455.6. Also zuodui'r 作 ~

zhuo'ge tou'r 捉個頭兒 (zhuo'ge tou'r) To take a cut of winnings; seek undue advantage: YCJ 72.23

zhuo[hun] 捉 婚, 營 ~ (zhuohun) To accept a marriage proposal: DXX 146.9

zhuojia 捉家 (zhuojia) To stay at home, be at home: YQX 1260.4

zhuojin 捉緊 (zhuojin) To make an effort: WB 274.2

zhunmei 捉 魅 (zhunmeih) Bewitched: MDT 91.5

zhunmian 卓面 (zhunmian) Banquet fare, dishes: YQX 1314.10

zhunmo 着 落 ~ 末, 着落, ~ 落 (zhunmoh) 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 啄七七 (zhuolqiqi) See chaoqi

zhourou yifu 着肉衣服 (zhuolrouh yifu) Underwear: YQX 126.13

zhuosao 啄噪 (zhuosaoh) Chirp of birds: YQX 1125.7

zhuoshi 着實 (zhuolshil) Suitable; reliable: YQSC IV 520

zhushida 着打 (zhuolshildaa) To beat severely: YQX 433.4

zhuoshu 着數 (zhuolshuh) Correct; just (legal decisions made according to heavenly ordained destiny): YQX 640.15

zhuowu 卓午 (zhuowuu) Noon: WB 222.20

zhuoyi 着意 (zhuoliyi) See zhuozi

zhuozao 喋噪 (zhuolzaoh) See zhuoso

zhuozhi 着志 (zhuolzhih) To be attentive or diligent; heed, pay attention: YQX 263.8. Also zhuoyi ~ 意

zi 子 (zii) 1. Only (= 弟 or 媳): DXX 44.2. 2. Although, even though: DXX 164.9 3. From (= 自): WB 697.12. See also ze

zi 自 (zih) See ze

zicuicuo 自挫挫 (zihcuicuoh) To repent and redress one’s errors: DXX 62.7

zidai 子待 (zidaih) = zhidai 只待

zidao 自道 (zhihaoh) = zhidao 只道

zidi 子弟 (zidih) 1. Brothel patrons; playboys: YQX 886.7. 2. Singer; actor: YQSC IV 525. 3. Young man: YQSC IV 526

zidian zitui 自振自推 (zhidian zhitui) To wrack the brains; consider from every angle: YQX 643.17. Also zitui zidian ~ ~ ~

zidun zishuai 自撰自摔 (zidun zishuai) To stamp the foot and rage (duu = 頓): YQX 645.12. Also zidun zishuo ~ ~ 摔, zidun zisun ~ ~ ~ 迴

zidun zishuo 自撰自摔 (zidun zishuo) See zidun zishuai

zidun zisun (zidun zisun) 自撰自遂 See zidun zishuai

zi'ge 子個 (ziige) See 'zege

Zigu sanniang 紫姑三娘 (ziigu sanniang) Goddess of the privy: MZJ 543.4. Also Kengsan guniang 坑～～

ziguan'li 子管裏 (ziigaanlii) See ze-guan'li

zijiao'li 子腳裏 (ziijialli) In one vigorous effort: DXX 146.9

zijinchui 紫金錘 (ziijinchui) Gold mace (given officials by the emperor to certify their authority): YQX 47.4

zijinliang 紫金梁 (ziijinliang) Fig. Model of strength and power: noblemen in positions of power ("bridgebeam or ridgepole of finest gold"); usually appears with baiyuzhu 白玉柱 or biyuzhu 碧玉柱): YQX 1297.6.

zijinyu 紫金魚 (ziijinyul) 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 米鬚 (zilih) Muttonchop whiskers: YQX 1522.13

ziluolan 紫羅欄 (ziiluolalan) Silk gown worn by the literati: WB 549.17

zima 子麻 (ziima) See zema

zimei 子妹 (ziimeih) Younger sister; sisters (z=妹): WB 584.7

zimo 子末 (ziimoh) See zema

zimo 紫陌 (ziimoh) Streets of the capitol: YCJ 31.22

zipa 子怕 (zipah) = zipa 只怕

zisaiyan 紫塞烟 (ziisaiyan) Invasions of foreigners across Chinese borders: THS 172.5
zishen  自身 (zihshen) Woman’s reference to herself: YQX 193.4
zisheng 子聲 (zihsheng) See zesheng
zishi 吏示 (zihshih) Notice: WB 313.20
zisuo 子索 (ziisuo) See zesuo
zitancao 紫檀柅 (zitaincaol) Name for the pipa琵琶: MZJ 78.10
zitong 子童、梓 (zitong) 1. Maid of honor to the emperor: YQX 1356.13.
2. Queen Mother Wangmu (mythical)
zitui zidian 自推自撰 (zitui zihdian) See zidian zitui
zituo 自托 (zituo) Exotic, expensive foods: YQX 118.13. Also tuo feng 自
zixi 子息 (zixi) Sons and daughters: WB 719.20
zixin yinfu 自心音腹 (zihxin yihnfuh) 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
ziyuncha 自雲車 (ziyuncha) Carriage for Xi wang mu (Queen Mother of the West): MDT 169.11
zizhuan 自粛 (zizhuan) Boastful, arrogant: WB 803.16
'zizi 孝子姿 (zizi) Intensifies words like 美, 笑, 喜, 苦: YQX 1666.13
zizhu 孝著 (zizhu) Sound of paper tearing: YQSC IV 522 (4)

zong
'zong 宗 (zong) Meas. For documents, items, or files: YQX 399.11
zongcheng 總成, 存 (zongcheng) To render help, help to accomplish a goal: YQX 35.10. Also zuocheng 存
zongjiao r fuqi 總教妻 (zongjiao r fuqi) See wanjiao r fuqi
zongli 總歷 (zonglih) Account books, records: YQX 305.3
zongpu 總鋪 (zongpuh) Night watchman’s station (established in Song times when soldiers patrolled neighborhoods to watch for fire and thieves): YQX 1706.21
zongrao 總報 (zongrao) Although, even though: WB 67.4
zongxin'r 總心兒 (zongxinr) To put one’s heart into; also, as much as one likes: YQX 370.21
zongxu 孤序 (zongxuh) Traces, clues, vestiges (xu 託): LZY 65.1

zou
zou 總 (zou) To fabricate, make up: YQX 876.13
zougun 走滚、垂、軏 (zougun) To have unexpected changes: YQSC IV 533
zoumian 總面相會 (zoumian xianghuih) To meet for the first time: YQX 812.7
zounan 總南 (zounan) To go in all directions: YQX 1333.2
zoushou 總瘦 (zoushou) See chousou
zousou 總搜 (zousou) See chousou
zouti 總踢 (zouti) To kick (martial arts): LZY 8.5
zoutou 總泄漏 (zoutou) To leak news or secrets: WB 756.21
zouzha 集 住 (zouzhal) See chousha
zouzhi 走智 (zouzhih) To delude with words in a guessing game to mislead the guesser: YQSC 534

zu!
zu! 咄 (zul) Expresses rebuke: HUJI III 68 n.7

zubian xianzhu 祖鞭先著 (zubian xianzhee) Ahead of the pack or in the vanguard (said of Zu Ti 祖逖, a Jin dynasty warrior): MZJ 521.7

zudiu meiluan 足走没乱 (zudiu meilluahn) Feet frozen in panic and fear: YQX 642.8

zuguan 祖贯 (zuguahhn) Native place: YQX 1499.7

zuiliul jililu 足利急利 (zuiliul jillih) Razor-sharpness of a sword: MZJ 245.1

zuiliul jilii 足利即利 (zuiliul jilliul) See zuiliul jiliu

zuiliili 足利立 (zuiliili) See zuiliilu

zuzhang 祖帐 (zuzhanghng) 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 砚 (zuaan) Method of stewing: YQX 1664.6

zuanebing quhuo 砚冰取火 (zuanebing quhuuo) Impossible (to drill into ice to obtain fire): CCYD 748

zuanchu 砚出 (zuanchhu) To escape by cunning: MZJ 273.2

zuanchuo 砚啜 (zuanchhuoh) See chuozuan

zuanci 砚刺 (zuancih) To use intrigue to gain ends: SHZ c81

zuan[ding] 插定, 插 (zuandihng) To grasp, clutch firmly (zuan = 插): YQX 1525.2

zuanlan bangxian 砚篮帮闲 (zuahnnlaan bangxialn) Idle loafers always up to unsavory activities: YQX 1657.1

zuanlou 砚漏 (zuahnlooh) To cheat, deceive: SHZ c38

zuantou jiusuo 砚头就锁 (zuantoul jiushuo) To walk right into a trap: YQX 1283.13

zuanzuo 暴作 (zuanzuoh) To concoct; trump up: LU 648

zuibaba 嘴巴巴 (zuibabaa) Sharp-tongued: YFG 178.2

zuibula 嘴不剌 (zuibulah) To chatter incessantly: WB 869.2

zuigubang 嘴骨邦, ~ 孤拐, ~ 古 (zuigubang) See zuilu

zuigudu 嘴骨都, ~ 古, ~ 孤独 (zuigudu) See zuilu

zuiguleng 嘴古楞, ~ 骨棱 (zuiguleng) Garrulous, irritating chatter: WB 74.2

zuigunong 嘴骨弄 (zuigunonghng) See zuilu

zuilu 淫 (zuiluh) To be assisted home drunk after a party: MZJ 145.4

zuilian 淫 (zuilliaan) Nerve, audacity; also, to have the cheek to: YQX 650.3

zuilu 沤烂都, ~ 虚 (zuiluluh) Mouth puckered and cheeks puffed out in unhappiness or depression: YQX 19.9. Also zuilu 虚, zuigunong 骨弄, zuigudu 骨, ~ 古, ~ 孤独, zuigubang ~ 骨, ~ 孤独, ~ 孤邦

zuilu 沤虚 (zuilulu) See zuilu
zuimo'r 嘴抹兒 (zuimoor) Gift of gab: WB 575.13

zuopai 做排 (zuohpail) To arrange a banquet: DXX 65.11

zuodao 做到 (zuohdaoh) Pantomimes arriving (stage direction): WB 304.19

zuodui'r 作對兒 (zuohduihr) See zuodui[r]
zuogongde 做功德 (zuohgongdel) See zuohaoshi
zuogong'de 做公的 (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

zuohaoshi 做好事 (zuohaaoshih) To hold a Daoist or Buddhist service for the dead: YQX 854.2. Also zuogongde～功德

zuojian 做簡 (zuohjiahn) 1. To recite; say over and over: WB 1509.10. Also zuoja～簡 2. To mutter oaths or curses: YQX 107.11. Also zuoja～簡 3. To give warnings: YQX 107.11. Also zuosong～簡

zuojian 做劇 (zuohjuh) See zeju

zuolai 坐來 (zuohhail) See zuoja

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 (zuohmiahnpl) To do a favor: SHZ c44. Also zuohaokan～好看

zuonian 做念 (zuohniahn) 1. To recite; say over and over: WB 272.15; LZY 62.2. 2. To mutter oaths or curses. 3. To give warnings: YQX 107.11. Also zuosong～簡

zuotanghang 尊堂行 (zuntalnghalng) On the distaff side of the family (honorific): MZJ 124.1
zuopaichang 做排場 (zuohpailchaang) See zuochang
zuopo 坐婆 (zuohpol) Midwife: CCYD 438
zuopo dashoujiao 做破大手腳 (zuohpoh dahshoujiaao) To do something drastic; be involved in a sexual scandal: YQSC III 66
zuoqing 坐請 (zuohqiing) 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 (zuoshihii) To use unprincipled means or heterodox methods: YQX 706.2
zuoshisha 做勢煞 (zuohshihshah) To put on airs; put on an act: DXX 109.12
zuoshou 坐受 (zuohshouh) To endure, bear: YANG I 130.7
zuoshou 做手 (zuohshouou) Skill, craft; method: YQX 1178.18
zuosi 作死 (zuohsii) To tempt fate, toy unwittingly with potentially fatal circumstances: YQX 845.17
zuosong 作誆 (zuohscehng) See zuonian
zuota 作賊～塌～撼 (zuohtha) To spoil, waste, fritter away: YQX 1003.18
zuotou 座頭 (zuohhtou) Seat: SHZ c11
zuowai 作外 (zuohwaih) To treat as outsider; act as outsider: DXX 63.9
zuowo buzhaow 做我不著 (zuohwoo buh- zhaoo) To be remiss; also, make a sacrifice: WB 318.4
zuowu 坐物 (zuohwu) Chair: ZXZY 112.2

zuoxia'de 做下的 (zuohxiahde) See zuoxia'[lai]
zuoxia'[lai] 做下來 (zuohxiahlaai) 1. To do something bad, shady, or illegal 2. To engage in sexual intercourse: WB 301.7. Also zuoxia'de ～～的, zuoxia'le ～～了
zuoxia'l 做下了 (zuohxiahle) 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 (zuohxiaoo fuldi) See fudi [zuoxiao]
zuoyan 做眼 (zuohyaan) 1. To spy; keep eyes and ears open: SHZ c18, c59. 2. To witness: CCYD 447
zuoyi 作揖 (zuohyi) See zhiyi
zuoyi'r 做意兒 (zuohyihr) To pantomime body motions and facial expressions on stage: WB 12.15
zuoyou shi zuoyou 左右是左右 (zuoo- youh shih zuooyouh) No matter what: YQX 4.20
zuozhong 坐中 (zuohzhong) See zuojian
zuozhui 坐鷄 (zuohzuuih) To become a son-in-law (zhui = 鷄): LZY 73.4
zuozidi 做子弟 (zuohzidih) To live the life of a playboy; frequent brothels: YQX 1428.1
Appendix I

**CODE TO TEXTUAL CITATIONS**

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LIUSHI

Nanju liushi zhong qu qingjie suqu yanyufang yanjiu
南劇六十種曲情節俗曲詠語方言研究
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LU

Xiqu ciyu huishi 戲曲詞語匯釋
Lu Dan-an
陆澹安, annot.

LZY

Liu Zhiyuan zhugongdiao jiaozhu 劉志遠諸宮調校
Lan Liming
藍立榮, annot.

MDT

Mudanting 牡丹停
Tang Xianzu
汤顯祖

MINGQING

Ming Qing chuangqi 明清傳奇
Zhao Jingsheng 趙景深 et al., eds. and annots.

MZJ

Ming ren zaju xuan 明人雜劇選
Zhou Yibai 周贻白, ed. and annot.

PPJ

Yuan ben ‘Pipa ji’ 元本琵琶記
Gao Ming 高明

QYSQ

Quan Yuan sanqu 全元散曲
Sui Shusen 隋樹森

SCQ

Shi ci qu yuci huishi 詩詞曲語辭匯釋
Zhang Xiang 張相

SDJ

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Xu Qinjun 徐沁君 et al., annots.

SHANGXI

Yuandai zaju shangxi 元代雜劇賞析
Chen Junshan 陳俊山, annot.

SHIH I

Golden Age of Chinese Drama: Yuan Tsa-chüi Shih, Chung-wen

SHIH II

‘Injustice To Tou O’ (Tou O yuan), A Study and Translation
Shih, Chung-wen

SQX

Yuan ren sanqu xuan 元人散曲選
Yang Chunqiu 羊春秋, comp. and annot.

THS

Taohuashan 桃花扇
Kong Shangren 孔尚任

TIAN

Zhongguo huaben xiaoshuo suyu cidian 中國話本小說俗語辭典
Tian Zongyao 田宗堯, comp.

TONG

Yuanqu 元曲
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Appendix IV

INDEX OF CHARACTERS APPEARING AS FIRST CHARACTERS IN ENTRIES

Arranged in sequence according to radicals:

a  呵呵俺艸阿
ai 吹哀愛挨欽囝艾隘
an 俺喚安按措暗案暗築聞黯
ang 腔
ao 做凹嗷嗷嗷唉騷驚

ba 八巴叭扒把按揺把棍椰笆笆罷耙䖏
bai 剌拜撣覇白白敗
ban 伴拞扮斑板般版班経辦
bang 僥幫興膀膀邦
bao 保包報寶抱暴爆簿簿豹飽鮑鴨
bei 倍備北卑李悲憤杯杯盃盆背被濉濉鴉書
ben 貝全塗奔憤本霧膊
beng 像崩確細細進順
bi 剃吡必壁別弊彼必蔽比畢碧筆薜薜逼避避薜
錫錫閉鼻
bian 便區扁精扁辯避辯鞭
biao 依説摽挾標表賈罷
bie 俰別嘆懨竅
bin 鬼
bing 並併揚兵冰屏彌病繫乘
bo 伯剝勃博咆博揹擘波玻箆箇築薄聲饕駕
bu 不卜佈豎步步菲補唐通部鋪

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Appendix IV

ca 擦
cai 合咏彩巢採猜睬綵裁采
can 參揣惭懖残餐鱻
cang 倉俚苍藏
cao 操曹草槽
ce 側策
cen 参
ceng 蹭
cha 交叉察差插搭查槌楂玳茶双践鬃
chai 差折柴豺
chan 倠勘剑剎嚏揵揵座禅罐碟磕揵甄揵
chang 唱唱场常畅肠长
chao 吵嘲抄朝炒绰超钞
che 哗撤扯掣桔车
chen 厝冢陈沉沉森砳艹趁辰陈
cheng 乘成承撑撑秤程程逞
chi 匙吃唳咈咈尺持揣搔蜴哆赤馴
chong 充冲冲春虫虫重
chou 止吵吵愁愁抽抽扭眺瞪蟒缯経绸臭踏醉
酬醜
chu 存出初搐杵楚畜处除酞
chuai 嘈揣揣蹼
chuan 串传穿船
chuang 嗡咻幢幢枪枪抢窗戳
chui 吹垂揣挾揣
chun 唇春蠢醇
chuo 紫戳绰
ci 刺次瓷辞雏雉
cong 從懂
cu 促猝卒猝祖簇祖足蹙黜聩蓥
cuan 拓攀篓窟
cui 催啐翠
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feng  丰奉蜂逢凤凰
fou  浮
fu   付伏副复复府腐复扶拂拂敷浮父甫福腹芙
     味覆俯辅麸


gai  坑改盖该
gan  乾呼唤斡敢甘赶驴
gang 剛

gao  贡膏高

gi  个割各咯哥坨屹坨格歌疙亘顶裆腔鸵蛇乾
     闆隔革


gen  吼根艮跟
geng 狀

gong  供公剞宫工弓裳贡

gou  勾毅拘构构沟钩钩籍

gu   古咕呱姑咕孤故汨罢赫赫颧骨鹌鹑鹅鼓

gua  刮呱寒括褂蝎

guai  乖拐
guan 冠官惯棺管观贯关馆

guang 光广

gui  圜桂鳚贵鬼鬼

gun  棍滚
guo  圜塌撞果噱佸裹涖郭


hong  哄洪
hou  吩后
hu  呼
hua  化
huai  哈怀
huan  味
huang  慌
hui  回
hua  花
hun  昏
huo  火

ji  即及
jia  甲
jian  建
jiang  江
jiao  姬
jie  介
jin  今
jing  井
jong  近
jiu  九
ju  办
juan  降温
jue  决
juo  俊

kai  开
kan  看
kang  喊
kao  炮
ke  克
ekend  可
ken  咸
kong  坑
kous  孔
ku  窟
kuan  宽
kuang  狂
kuai  块
kuan  宽
kuo  包

la  刺
lai  来
lan  乱
lang  郎
lao  澳
le  勒
lei  哪
leng  冷
li  利
lian  枚
liang  彪
liao  流
lie  列
lin  临
ling  龍
liu  六
long  龙
lou  龙
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neng  能
ni  你
nian  年
niang  娘
niao  鸟
nie  腋
nin  您
ning  凝
niu  牛
nong  哀
nou  糟
nu  虱
nui  女
nuan  暖
nuo  搂
ou  偶

pa  怕
pai  拍
pan  扁
pang  傍
pao  飞
pei  陪
pen  喷
peng  彭
pi  不
pian  偏
piao  剥
pie  撤
pin  亲
ping  凭
po 巨呼婆時潑破頭
pou 割
pu 僕僕撲普側蒲鋪
qi 七乞佗森森其喊器奇契妻岐花 цель花成標標
期柴樓裁軟氣譜砌綿緝起棟騏齊
da 撒搭搭
qian 乾倩倆前千墾徑誤欠牽簽茜虞謙謙鈴鋇銀鴛
qiang 撒強強選擒揚橋晝羌峨
qiao 佼俏情數悄懶憔瞧窺姣蛟蛟鞘
qie 且伽切怯砌竅起
qin 侵勤嚜 bueno琴禽秦親
qing 倚情慶擎清嚴雛磐請輕青頃
qiong 憐瓊穹窮
qiu 擺求秋秋虬葩
qu 勋區去取屈曲蝠觀覲赴趨駱駱
quan 全圈拳權泉痊
que 却卻雀鵲
qun 咭群裙遠
ran 冉染
rang 像撻摟
re 蕈熱
ren 人任恁稔絳
ri 日
rong 冗戎容溶榮
rou 揉肉
ru 乳入如汝辱
ruan 揚阮軟
rui 菖蕊
run 菖藥潤
ruo 侊弱挾若
sa 撒
sai 嘻
san 三
sang 艱
sao 嫂
se 喜
sen 森
seng 僧
sha 傻
shai 蒸
shan 善
shang 伤
shao 肖
she 奢
shei 谁
shen 参
sheng 常
shi 世
shou 受
shu 叔
shua 刷
shuai 梳
shuan 撒
shuang 撒
shuai 砂
shui 理
shun 靳
shuo 舟
si 似
song 松
sou 搜
su 司
suan 酸
sui 歪碎遂随
sun 孙损笋笋
suo 些唆娑所酸索莎锁
ta 他啞塔塌它踏蹋报
tai 台太抬抬胎台
tan 嘘弹探撩餐谈贪頲
tang 倘儒唐堂汤糖糖镭
tao 套掏桃淘讨逃陶
te 夷特
teng 鳜藤藤
ti 刺别提替梯禘踢题体
tian 天恬添甜田胰
tiao 岩挑داف调跳迢韶
tie 帖贴铁铁
ting 亭停厅挺聪鞋
tong 同桶痛童统通铜
tou 偷投透酸頭
tu 免吐涂囹土屠徒秃突腩茶
tuan 圈祷糰
tu 毘忒推腿退类魁
tun 吞哈国豚迭
tuo 娜唾托拖沓脱託鸵鸵

wa 呵哇捺喔瓦
wai 外歪挫
wan 丸剑完벽惋挽湾碗覤万𬴊頔
wang 亡忘望柱王罔
wei 位厮喂圈委威魁怦微雨末煨爲偎逮 ierr
wen 吻問温文温纹뤽聞
weng 瑚
wo 我握斡烃窝臥脶
Appendix IV

xia
xian
xiang
xiao
xie
xin
xing
xiong
xiu
xu
xuan
xue

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T

-ft

ya
yai
yan
yang
yao
ye
yi
yin
ying
yong

Ft


you  你又右尤幽兔忧有矢油游由
yu  于余俞吁御愚于浴漁狱玉禹羽舆虞语雨余
yuan 元冤员圆圆怨缘援院愿鞠煽
yue  月乐约越
yun  云匀晕氽氤氺芸运云韵云韵
za  臣咱攥絮雏霏
zai 在宰裁灸
zan 咱咱拶拄揵豼堇鼽🤳槎槎
zang 賊贼
zao 傍早卒椄燥皂倅槽蚤躁造寝
ze  则责
zei  贼
zen  怎
zha  乍劄昨噎爹扎操札查渣眨窄馇詐鬂
zhai 偉債宰摘窄齣
zhan 估占展戰新鮭沾湛晰站粘絹燕站礎軒顰
zhang 仗张掌接章长�
zhao  刊招朝昭爪着趙
zhe  哲折者譚逛遮毷
zhen  振斟真繋揵针鍾阵
zheng 崩楡楅퀭微掲掲掲攝整正爭掲掲蒸鍀證
zhi  之值制只吱執址瑞處志指揵擇支智枝止治
zheng 中倉中重鍾鍾
zhong 中重中枝中鍾鍾
zhou  周削周咒周挔挧謇紛詰軸週騷
zhu  主住助嘱朱注珠珠祝竹築諸逐
zhua 抓爪撲
zhui  挈
zhuan 簿瞰轉
zhuang 咄壯妆胀撞状鞄鞄庄装装
zhui 追锥
zhun 准准准准准
zhuo 卓啤捉握著著
zi 茄姿子态孜自髭
zong 宗緡縈縈
zou 咀謎走鄭騷
zu 卒呪祖足萃
zuan 捆摟煊纂赚鑲
zui 嘴醉
zun 尊
zuo 作做坐左座柞柞
Appendix V

KANGXI RADICALS TABLE

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